

Impact Of Outsourcing In Some State University Libraries Of Lucknow: A Study

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Abstract

This paper aims to provide a brief account of the impact of library outsourcing. It is an attempt to conceptualize the outsourcing approaches to library and information centers, discussing the role of outsourcing. The present study discussed the many reasons for outsourcing, areas of outsourcing implementation, impact of outsourcing in university library. The current study is arranged in some state university libraries of Lucknow to observe the impact of outsourcing on library activities and services.

Keyword: Outsourcing, Modernization, Impact

Introduction

Outsourcing was also traditionally used in libraries long ago. It's not a new library concept. Outsourcing also lends itself nicely to more routine and traditional technical services operations, changes, library work reengineering. Using outsourcing is not bad; advancing library work is very good, but the critics criticize the work's outsourcing or privatization. Outsourcing is how something can be changed and something new created. It can be a positive way to boost productivity as well as an opportunity for personal growth as well as organizational improvement. Outsourcing offers multiple opportunities with special external suppliers to reduce costs and capitalize on investments. From this point of view, librarians should use the external resources to implement strategy methods to achieve goals. Outsourcing is viewed as a way for libraries to provide internally unavailable capabilities. Outsourcing is defined as using private rather than in-house library staff services to perform an activity without the routine work being blocked. These works are data feeding, networking, computing, automation, maintenance, electrification and digitization and so on. Today librarians use outsourcing to compile their work to develop or re-engineer library work without disturbing routine day-to-day work. It is clear from recent experience that outsourcing is a solution to challenges. It is also clear that outsourcing of libraries will not also diminish its importance in the future.

Outsourcing involves transferring certain work-related tasks involving recurring internal activities that are not core to the library's mission to a third party, or outside vendor, or contractor, or independent workers, or provider. Issues of outsourcing require consent to use terms and definitions.

Indian libraries began using ICT for automation, RFID, digitization, database creation, internet-based services, e-resource utilization and creation, etc. So, now they're taking outsourcing help to improve service quality and quantity.

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Concept

The term Outsourcing is a combination of three terms “outside”, “resource”, “using”, which means going outside the organization to use the resources of others. Outsourcing is a name of contracting which means privatization or outsides because in this persons or organization provides service on contractual basis and it is interchangeable. Outsourcing is a strategy in which an organization contract with services provider and vendor to complete the tasks.

In simple words, outsourcing is to assign a task to an outsider (means a seller / organization / person). In simple term, this takes just a contract transaction under which an organization takes services from a vendor while maintaining ownership and responsibility for underlying processes. Organizations clearly mention in the contract what they want and how they want the work done by the seller.

According to Horngren, Charles T. et al. (2009) “*Outsourcing is the process of purchasing goods and services from outside vendors rather than producing the same goods or services within the organization, which is called in sourcing.*”

Wagner (1992) stated “*outsourcing is the transfer of an internal service or function to an outside vendor.*”

Significance Of The Study

The present study is conducted to determine the impact of outsourcing in college libraries on activities and services. Outsourcing today is very useful for changing the traditional to modern role of our own. Modern services' technical changes and work may not be capable of appointing or acquiring all skilled staff for each job and acquiring all services internally. External services are therefore important for solving the problem and completing the work. After careful review of the existing literature, it was found that libraries tend to outsource their various activities and services to cope with shrinking budgets, lack of adequate or trained manpower, cope with current technology and improve user services, etc. Several authors have suggested from time to time that further research on outsourcing practices in libraries is needed.

Due to some reasons, libraries used outsourcing as follows:

- Required due to lack of skilled staff.
- Helps to enhance the library services.
- Helps to introduce new value added services.
- Acquire new ideas and technology easily.
- Better to cope up shrinking budget.
- Increase the quantity of product and services.
- Enhance the standardization.
- Concentrate on core activities and services.
- Became a trend for library modernization.

All of the above reasons for outsourcing are important and beneficial. The library and knowledge management institutions are also concerned with promoting the services through the use of outsourcing.

Objectives Of The Study

- To know the role of outsourcing in the state university libraries of Lucknow.
- To find out the reasons for using outsourcing in libraries.
- Area of implementation of outsourcing in libraries.
- To find out the impact of outsourcing on libraries activities.

Scope Of The Study

The study is conducted to know the impact of outsourcing in some university libraries of Lucknow. The present study includes two State University Libraries of Lucknow namely, Shakuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University and Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti Urdu, Arabi- Farsi University. A part from this none university is selected for the study.

Research Methodology

The survey method was used to find out the goal - related answers for the study. . The questionnaire and interview tool was used to collect data from the library staff. An observation is used by the researcher in order to collect empirical data. The data are arranged in a tabular form and analyzed it in a descriptive way. Total 8 questionnaires were distributed and 8 received.

Data Analysis And Interpretation

This research work aims at analyzing the impact of outsourcing library activities and services in State University Libraries of Lucknow. The analysis presented in the following sections is based on the response/feedback provided by the staff of the library. The data is integrated and analyzed in different parts to achieve more meaningful and realistic results.

Status of distributed questionnaire of library staff

S. No.	Selected libraries of State University	Questionnaire distributed	Responses	Total responses in Percentage (%)
1	S.M.N.R.U.	4	4	50%
2	K.M.C.U.A.F.U.	4	4	50%
	Total	8	8	100%

Table-1

It can be observed from **Table -1** that out of 8respondent, 4(50%) received form Shakuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University (S.M.N.R.U.), 4(50%) from Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti Urdu, Arabi-Farsi University (K.M.C.U.A.F.U.).

Qualifications of Staff

S. No.	Qualification	S.M.N.R.U	K.M.C.U.A.F.U.
1	BLIS	-	-
2	MLIS	1(100%)	1(100%)
3	M.PHIL in LIS	-	-
4	PHD in LIS	-	-

Table – 2

Table- 2 presented shortage of qualified library staffs only 1(100%) library staff of S.M.N.R.U. and another 1(100%) of K.M.C.U.A.F.U. having MLIS degree, but there is no library staff having BLIS, M.PHIL and PHD degree in LIS.

Nature of job

Nature of job	S.M.N.R.U.	K.M.C.U.A.F.U	Total
Permanent	-	-	-
Temporary	4(100%)	1(25%)	5(62.5%)
Ad-hoc	-	3(75%)	3(37.5%)
Total	4	4	8(100%)

Table-3

Table- 3 shows that there is none of permanent staff in selected libraries which shows government has least interest to appointing the staff, there are only 5 (62.5%) temporary and 3(37.5%) respondents are ad-hoc based.

Area outsourcing is implemented

Area Implemented	YES	NO
Acquisition Section	8(100%)	-
Technical Section	8(100%)	-
Circulation Section	8(100%)	-
Periodicals Section	8(100%)	-
Reference Section	8(100%)	-
IT Section	8(100%)	-
Stack Section	8(100%)	-

Table-4

Table- 4 reveals that 8(100%) libraries have implemented outsourcing in their library like Acquisition Section, Technical Section, Circulation Section, Periodical Section, Reference Section, IT Section, and Stack Section.

Library staff opinion of preference for adopting outsourcing

Reasons	N	%
Utilization of ICT	7	(87.5%)
Technical works done efficiently	4	(50%)
Professional activities and services	4	(50%)
Non-Professional activities and services	7	(87.5%)
helps staff on core activities and services	7	(87.5%)
Shortage of permanent staff	6	(75%)

Table- 5

Table- 5 shows various reasons given by library staff for adopting outsourcing. 7 (87.5%) respondents mentioned the top reason ‘Utilization of ICT’, Non-Professional activities and services and ‘Helps staff on core activities and services’, ‘Shortage of permanent staff’ second reason by 6(75%) followed by 4 (50%) for ‘Technical work done efficiently’ and ‘Professional activities and services are last reasons.

Opinion regarding outsourcing became a trend in library

Outsourcing became trend	Responses	Percentage
Yes	8	100%
No	-	-

Table-6

Table-6 shows that 100% respondents agreed that outsourcing became a trend in the library.
Areas in which it is useful

Useful	Activities and Services					
	Professional				Non-Professional	
	Manual		Automated			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	100%	8	100%	1	50%
No	-	-	-	-	1	50%
Total	3		8	100%	2	100%

Table7

Table -7 shows that 100% library staff agreed that outsourcing is helpful for Professional-manual and automated activities and services. However 50% agreed that outsourcing is also useful for non-professional activities and 50% disagree.

Staff opinion regarding outsourcing plays an important role in adopting new technology

Plays an important role in adopting new technology	responses	Percentage
Yes	7	87.5%
No	1	12.5%

Table- 8

Table- 8 shows that 7(87.5%) respondents agreed and 1(12.5%) respondents disagree that outsourcing plays an important role in adopting new technology.

Opinion about outsourcing

Strongly Agree = SA, Agree = A, Neutral = N, Disagree = D, Strongly Disagree = SD

STATEMENT	SA	A	N	D	SD
Helps to enhance the library services.	3(37.5%)	2(25%)	3(37.5%)		
Required due to lack of skilled staff.	2(25%)	3(37.5%)	2(25%)	1(12.5%)	
Became a trend for library modernization.	3(37.5%)		2(25%)	2(25%)	1(12.5%)
Helps to introduce new value add services.	1(12.5%)		5(62.5%)	1(12.5%)	1(12.5%)
Helps to provide better services.	2(25%)	1(12.5%)	3(37.5%)	1(12.5%)	1(12.5%)
Helps to acquire new ideas and technology easily.	4(50%)		3(37.5%)		1(12.5%)
Better to cope up shrinking budget	2(25%)		4(50%)	2(25%)	
Increase the quantity of library product and services	1(12.5%)	4(50%)	3(37.5%)		
Improves the reputation of library	2(25%)	3(37.5%)	2(25%)	1(12.5%)	
Reduce expenses	4(50%)	2(25%)	2(25%)		

Table- 9

Table- 9 shows that the majority of respondents 3(37.5%) are strongly agreed that outsourcing helps to enhance the library services, 3(37.5%) feel that outsourcing is required due to lack of skilled staff, 3(37.5%) strongly agreed that outsourcing became a trend for library modernization, 5(62.5%) are neutral to response that outsourcing helps library to introduce new value added services, followed by 3(37.5%) that it helps to provide better services. 4(50%) respondents strongly agreed that outsourcing helps to acquire new ideas and technology easily. 4(50%) respondents are neutral to response that it is better to cope up shrinking budget. Outsourcing increases the quantity of library product and services, 4(50%) respondents agreed with this statement, followed by 3(37.5%) that it improves the reputation of library. 4(50%) respondents strongly agreed that outsourcing reduce expenses.

Opinion regarding outsourcing in comparison to In-house

Less Expensive	8(100%)	Or	More Expensive	-
Time Saving	8(100%)	Or	Time Consuming	-
More Useful	8(100%)	Or	Less Useful	-
Easy to adopt new technology	7(87.5%)	Or	Difficult to adopt new technology	1(12.5%)
Enhances the standardization	7(87.5%)	Or	Fear to decline library reputation	1(12.5%)
Increases the quantity of product & services	6(75%)	Or	Reduces the quantity of product & services	2(25%)
Increases the quality product & services	8(100%)	Or	Decrease the quality of product & services	-
Improves the staff skills & attitude	5(62.5%)	Or	Reduces staff morale	3(37.5%)
Preferred to cope up with staff shortage	4(50%)	Or	Less preferred due to lose the control	4(50%)

Table - 10

Table – 10 According to 8(100%) respondents outsourcing is less expensive, followed by 8(100%) for time saving, 8(100%) for more useful, 7(87.5%) for easy to adopt new technology, but 1(12.5%) feel it is difficult to adopt new technology, followed by 7(87.5%) for enhance the standardization and 1(12.5%) for fear to decline library reputation, 6(75%) respondents agreed that outsourcing increase the quantity of product and services, but 2(25%) feel that it reduces the quantity of product and services. 8(100%) respondents agreed that outsourcing increase the quality of product and services. According to 5(62.5%) respondents outsourcing improves the staff skills and attitude but 3(37.5%) it reduces staff morale. 4(50%) respondents preferred outsourcing to cope up with staff shortage and another 4(50%) less preferred due to lose the control.

Findings

Outsourcing has great potential for various activities and services in the library. It has been partially used in all types of library. Librarians used outsourcing to accomplish many tasks in a practical way. Many libraries outsource some of their services and functions to an outside vendor in a situation of shrinking budgets and increasing demand for more information from library users and lack of skilled staff. This is also seen as a solution to problems with finance and staffing or sharing our responsibilities and risks with vendors. Outsourcing in the library has become a trend. The finding of the study as follows:-

- All selected libraries have used outsourcing for providing services of libraries.
- Most of the library staff 5(62.5%) are temporary and 3(37.5%) are ad-hoc based.
- Only 1(100%) MLIS staff has qualification in Library and Information Science. This study is found that there is lack of LIS qualified staff.
- Total 8(100%) respondents mentioned that outsourcing is implemented in all section of the library i.e. acquisition section, technical section, circulation section, periodicals section, reference section, IT section, stack section.
- Total 7 (87.5%) respondents stated that the top reasons to prefer for adopting outsourcing due to utilization of ICT, non-professional activities and services and helps staff on core activities and services. 6(75%) respondents have reported to prefer outsourcing because of shortage of permanent staff and 4(50%) respondents have preferred outsourcing for technical work done efficiently.
- In opinion of 100% respondents outsourcing became a trend in library.
- In professional activities 3(37.5%) respondents stated that outsourcing is useful for manual services and 8(100%) respondents reported that it is useful for automated services.
- Only 1(12.5%) respondents stated that outsourcing is useful for non- professional activities and 1(12%) respondents feel it is not useful for non-professional activities.
- In opinion of 7(87.5%) respondents outsourcing plays an important role in adopting new technology but 1(12.5%) respondents not agreed with this statement.
- According to 8(100%) respondents outsourcing is less expensive, time saving and more useful for library.

Conclusion

Now a day's outsourcing is an important trend to manage library and provide various services effectively. Various observers have favored outsourcing in professional work, but it needs to clarify and understand outsourcing issues and concerns that are opposed to library outsourcing. The library literature reflects ongoing discussion of outsourcing of routine library operations such as collection development, material format change, material processing, online cataloging, bar-coding, database management, and advanced change application. Outsourcing services are widely accepted for library modernization and reengineering such as maintenance of facilities and equipment, automation, networking, data feeding, mailing, electrification, accounting, courier and security services.

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Jammu and Kashmir Economy: Illustrative Case Study of Agricultural Exports in the State

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Abstract

Jammu and Kashmir economy is an informal economy which feeds most of its population, agriculture is the backbone of the economy, like Horticulture (apple production, in the state 1.73 million tons in 2016-17. Walnut as the major exporter whose share is 7% at international market. The current GSDP of J&K grew at 14.9% to reach \$22.64 billion in 2016-17, besides agriculture, we are also having rich power projects with capacity of 3297.28 megawatt comprises 1733.43 megawatt comes under the utilization of central government economy is predominately depends upon agriculture and allied activities. The Kashmir valley is known for its sericulture and cold-water fishers. Wood from Kashmir is used to make high quality cricket bats popularly known as Kashmiri willow. Kashmir saffron is very famous and brings the state a handsome amount of foreign exchange.

Agriculture exports from J&K includes Apples barley, cherries, corn, millet, rice, orange, peaches, pears, saffron, sorghum, vegetables and wheat while manufacturing exports including handicrafts, rugs and shawls. Horticulture play a Vitol role in the economic development of the state with annual turnover of over RS 3 billion and the biggest source of income for the state economy. this paper will try to analyse agriculture production in JK state with respect to agriculture export and also to examine the trend line analyses of agriculture exports from 2000 0 to 2016. The findings of the paper show that agriculture in the state is providing job opportunities and generates other sources of business in the economy.

Keywords: Agriculture, Horticulture, Jammu And Kashmir Economy, Exports,

Introduction

Kashmir is popularly known as the paradise on earth and has been famous in handicrafts sector since ages. The handicrafts and handlooms of the state is world known, and exports its product in the national as well as in the international market. Central Kashmir (heart of Kashmir) including Srinagar, Badgam and Ganderbal is the hub for this sector. But unfortunately, Jammu and Kashmir has not been able to attract investment in private sector, and has remained an industrially backward state due to its unique economic and political obstacles arising out of remoteness and poor connectivity, hilly and inhospitable terrain, poor infrastructure, sparse population density, shallow market and most important political and law and order situation threatened by militancy. Besides all these hurdles and obstacles Kashmir is very famous in handicrafts, horticulture, agriculture and allied activities, Handicraft has remained a key economic activity in the state of Kashmir valley. Kashmir has also a great contribution towards export from the handicraft sector. It is mainly labour

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intensive and hence causes no harm to economy, besides providing employment to literate as well as illiterate persons in both rural and urban area it acts as a subsidiary source for the farmers who remained unemployed during the off season. Government also plays a great role for the upliftment of this sector by providing various schemes. Carpet and shawl occupy the most important and prominent place on the production front in Kashmir. Both males and females are dependent on this sector in the valley. Carpet, shawls, silver ware, paper Mashie, Guba making, wood craving, Namda and so on are the major crafts used in the valley of Kashmir and thus contributes heavily towards the exports of state. The handicrafts, agriculture and tourism sector act as a source of income, employment and value generation.

Literature Review

1. **Shah M Rafiq in 2016.** Since for a longer time Kashmir remains the hub of handicrafts but, unfortunately due to its economic, political obstacle, industrial backwardness, inhospitable, hilly terrain and remoteness it cannot attract private investment handicraft sector remained key role to Economic growth and the major exporter of Handicrafts articles. In the international market as well and the main factor of economic growth, generate employment, raise per capita income and contributes to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and National Income (NI).
2. **Bakari Sayef Mabrouki Mohamed, in 2017.** The analysis of the paper shows that there is a strong relationship between the evidence of bidirectional causality from export to economic growth and strong causality to import and economic growth and these exports and imports contributes a large towards economic growth.
3. **Nengroo A. Hussain¹, Bhatt G. Mohammad², Khaki A. Rashid³.** The agriculture, horticulture, handicrafts and tourism are the most important source of revenue generation, income, employment and great contribution towards economic growth and development and contributes.
4. **Kannan, E., & Sundaram, S, (2011),** Cropping pattern in India has undergone a significant change as there is a continues shifts from food grains / cereals crops to commercial crop the output and yield under the cereal's crops decline during the reference period. Modern techniques like, irrigation and fertilizers have increased the productivity of food grains at a considerable level.
5. **Malik, Z. A., & Choure, T. (2014),** Horticulture industry occupy a significant place in agriculture but, due to mismanagement and defective the implementation of National Horticulture Mission does not show effective results and yields per hectare decline the overall productivity of apples declines as compared to others states.
6. **Limboe, N. V., & Khillare, S. K. (2015),** India being a rich producer and exporter of agricultural products, yet this sector is prone with various defects and risks which effects both the consumers and producers as well. In order to enhance investment and to achive a sustain agricultural production the long-term policy / initiatives should needs to enhance in order to reduce the risk and flexibility among rural producers should be enhanced.

Objectives of the paper

The objectives of the paper are as under

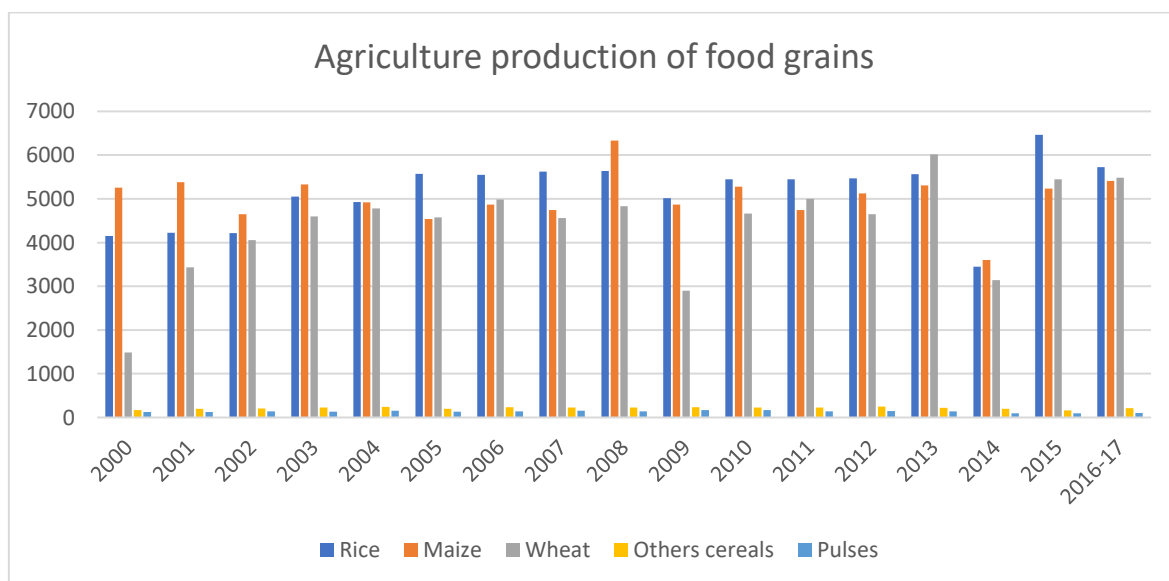
1. To examine the agriculture and handicrafts production in J&K state.
2. To analyse the trends of Exports in terms of agriculture and horticulture products.

Methodology

This paper is based on secondary data, which has been collected from Statistical digest of J&K, Economic survey of J&K 2014-15, 2016-17. We have used descriptive statistics to analyses the production process of various food grains and horticulture products. The figures have been shown by using histogram and trends line far each of the food grains and horticulture items.

Table 1.1Agriculture production of food grains (qtls)

S. No	Year	Rice	Maize	Wheat	Others cereals	Pulses	Total food grains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2000-01	4153	5258	1487	170	128	11196
2	2001-02	4223	5381	3430	198	125	13357
3	2002-03	4214	4651	4055	203	142	13265
4	2003-04	5048	5326	4595	225	132	15325
5	2004-05	4928	4922	4782	243	152	15027
6	2005-06	5574	4535	4575	201	135	15020
7	2006-07	5546	4869	4983	238	141	15777
8	2007-08	5620	4745	4559	230	153	15707
9	2008-09	5637	6331	4835	227	139	17169
10	2009-10	5011	4870	2899	233	172	13185
11	2010-11	5447	5277	4663	231	169	15217
12	2011-12	5447	4745	5003	231	141	15872
13	2012-13	5465	5123	4646	250	144	15619
14	2013-14	5567	5305	6018	222	138	17250
15	2014-15	3450	3600	3143	195	93	10481
16	2015-16	6466	5237	5449	163	93	17408
17	2016-17	5725	5411	5485	211	101	16933



From 2000-01 to 2016-17 the total food Grains average increase is as follows Rice (5148.294), Maize (5034.471), Wheat (4388.647), Others cereals (215.9412) and pulses is (135.1765), the total average food grains increase to (14929.88). The production of Rice is minimum in the year 2014-15 (3450), minimum Maize production in the year 2014-15 (3600), minimum Wheat production is in the year 2000-01 (1487), others cereals is minimum in the year 2015-16 (163), pulses in the year 2014-15 (93) and total food grains is minimum in the year 2014-15 (10481) while maximum production of food grains followed by Rice is maximum in the year 2015-16(6466), Maize in the year 2008-09(6331), Wheat in the year 2013-14 (6018), Others cereals in the year 2012-13 (250), Pulses in the year 2009-10 (172) and Total food Grains production increased in the year 2015-16 (17408).

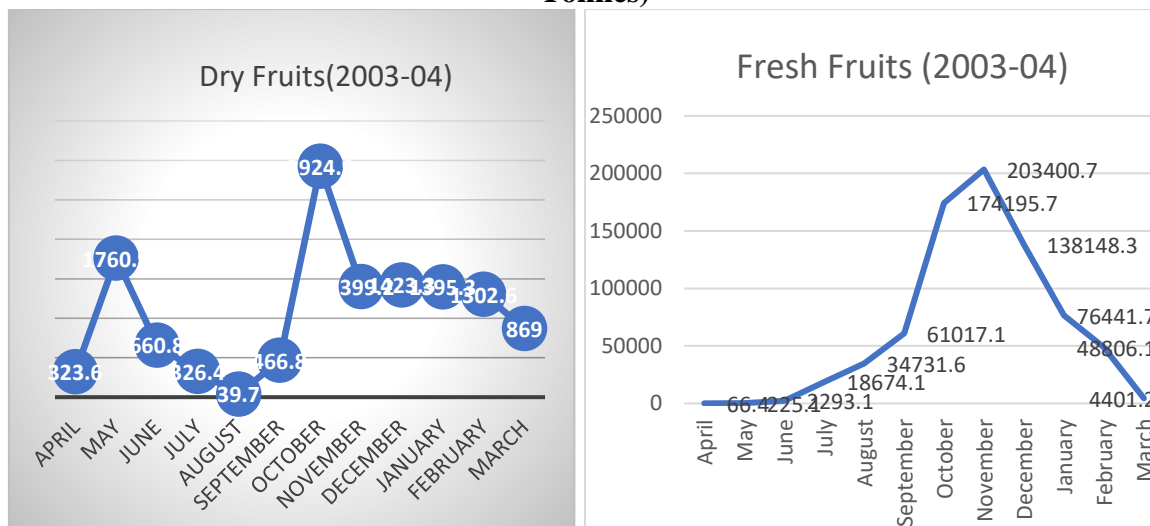
Table 1.2 Descriptive statistics of Various Food Grains from 2001 to 2017

	Rice	Maize	Wheat	Others cereals	Pulses	Total food grains
Mean	5148.294	5034.471	4388.647	215.9412	135.1765	14929.88
Minimum	3450	3600	1487	163	93	10481
Maximum	6466	6331	6018	250	172	17408

Source: - Statistical digest of J&K

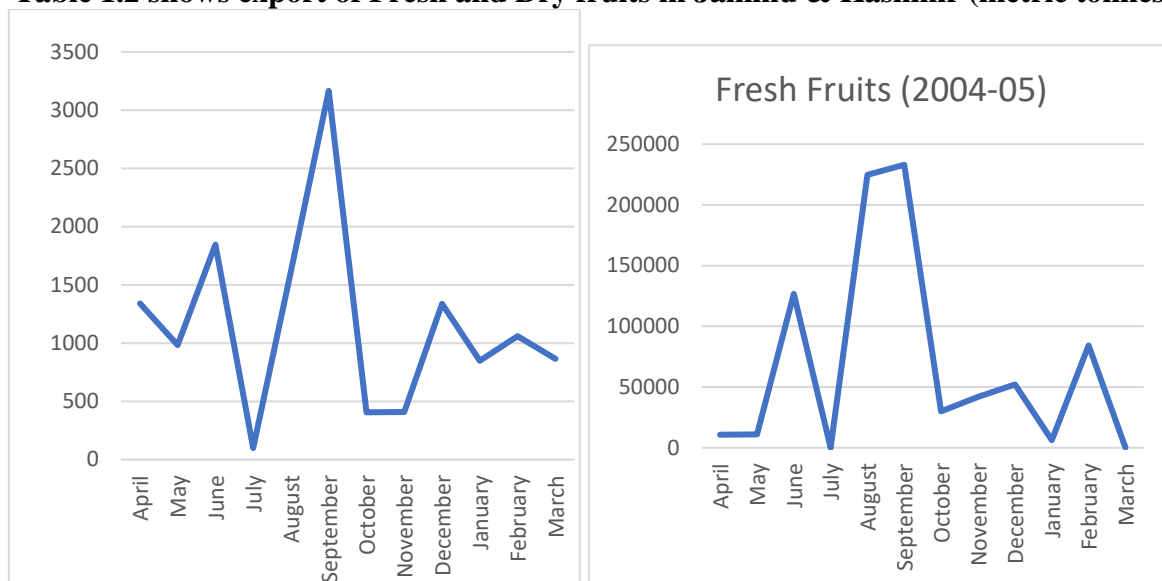
The table below 1.1 shows that during the month of April the export of Dry fruits is less and in the month of May it increase considerably. Similarly, in the month of August there was least export and in the month of October there is high exports of Dry fruits. On the other in term of Fresh Fruits up to June there was less export of fresh fruits and in the month of September export of fresh fruit increase very high in the year 2003-04.

Table 1.1 shows exports of Fresh and Dry Fruits from Jammu and Kashmir (Metric Tonnes)



Source: Statistical Digest of J&K (2016-17)

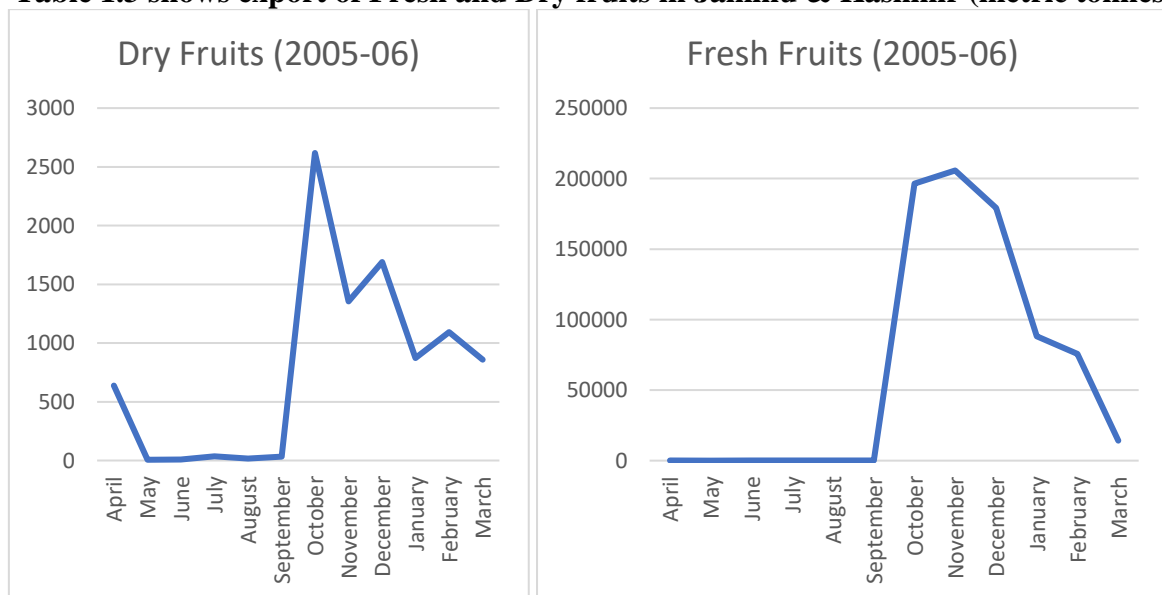
Table 1.2 shows export of Fresh and Dry fruits in Jammu & Kashmir (metric tonnes)



Source: Statistical Digest of J&K (2016-17)

The table above 1.2 shows that in the month of July the export of Dry fruits was very low and it increase very rapidly in the month of August and September. On the other hand, in terms of fresh fruits in the month of April there was very less export and in the month of August and September it increases very fastly in the year 2004-05

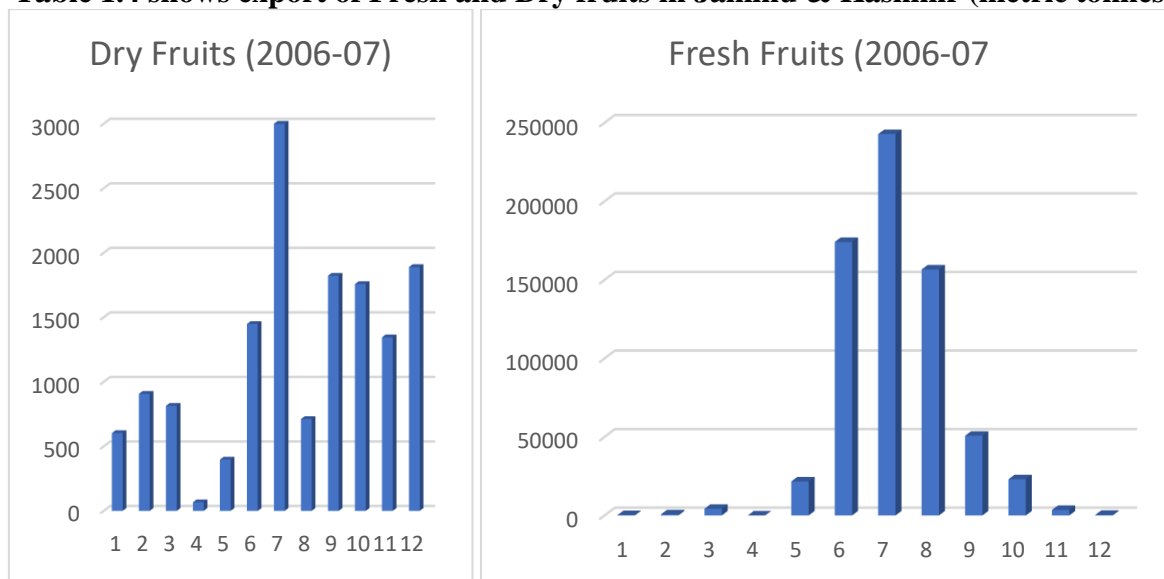
Table 1.3 shows export of Fresh and Dry fruits in Jammu & Kashmir (metric tonnes)



Source: Statistical Digest of J&K (2016-17)

The table above1.3 shows that in the year 2005-06 in the months of May to September there was almost zero export of Dry fruits and in the month of October it increases very rapidly and then decline in the later months considerably. On the other hand, during the same year from April to September there was very less export of fresh fruits and it increase rapidly in the month of October and November.

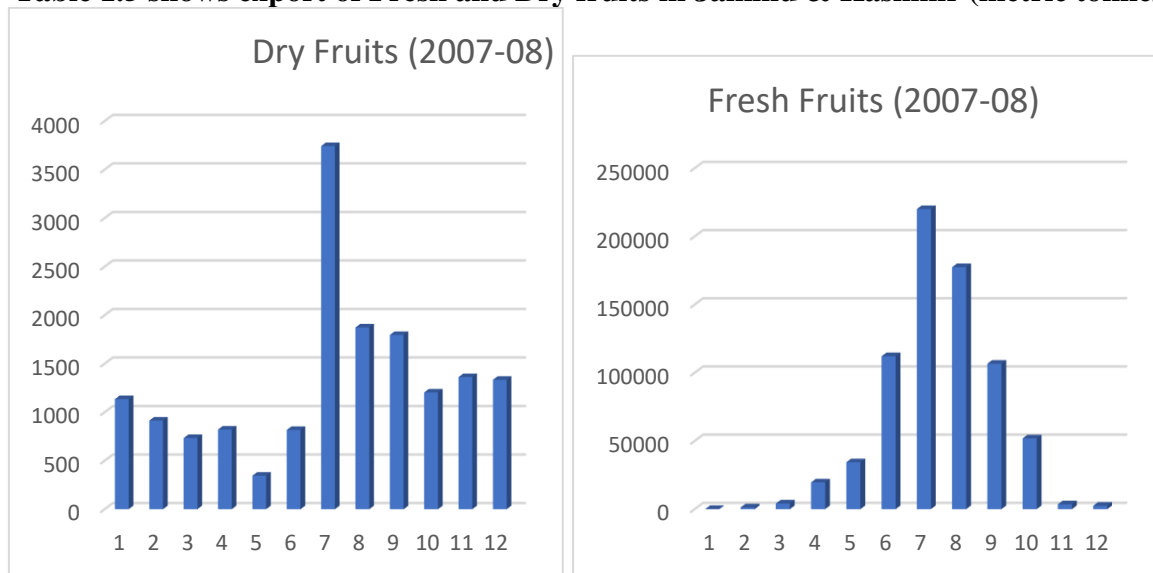
Table 1.4 shows export of Fresh and Dry fruits in Jammu & Kashmir (metric tonnes)



Source: Statistical Digest of J&K (2016-17)

The table above 1.4 shows that in the year 2006-07 in the month of April, May and June there was low exports of Dry fruits and in the month of July there was very less export and in the month of October it increases very rapidly than in the later months it remains considerably satisfactory. On the other hand, in terms of Fresh fruits from April to July the export of fruits remains very low and in the months of September and October it raises very much.

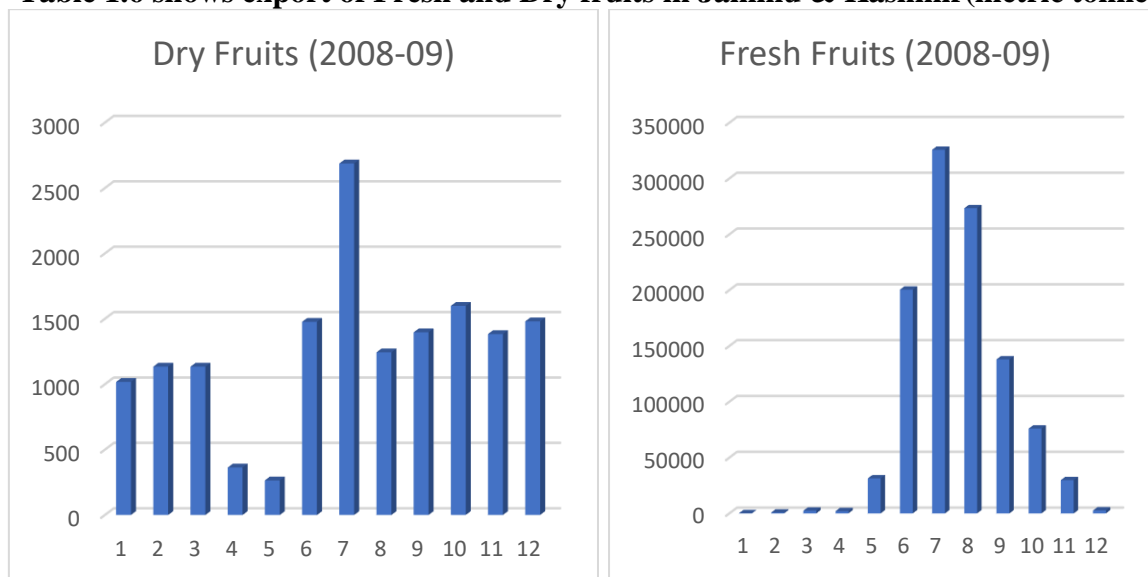
Table 1.5 shows export of Fresh and Dry fruits in Jammu & Kashmir (metric tonnes)



Source: Statistical Digest of J&K (2016-17)

The table above 1.5 shows that in the year 2007-08, in the month of August the export of Dry Fruits remain low and in the month October it increase very rapidly on the other hand the export of fresh fruits from April to July remain very low and in the month of September to November it increase considerably very fastly.

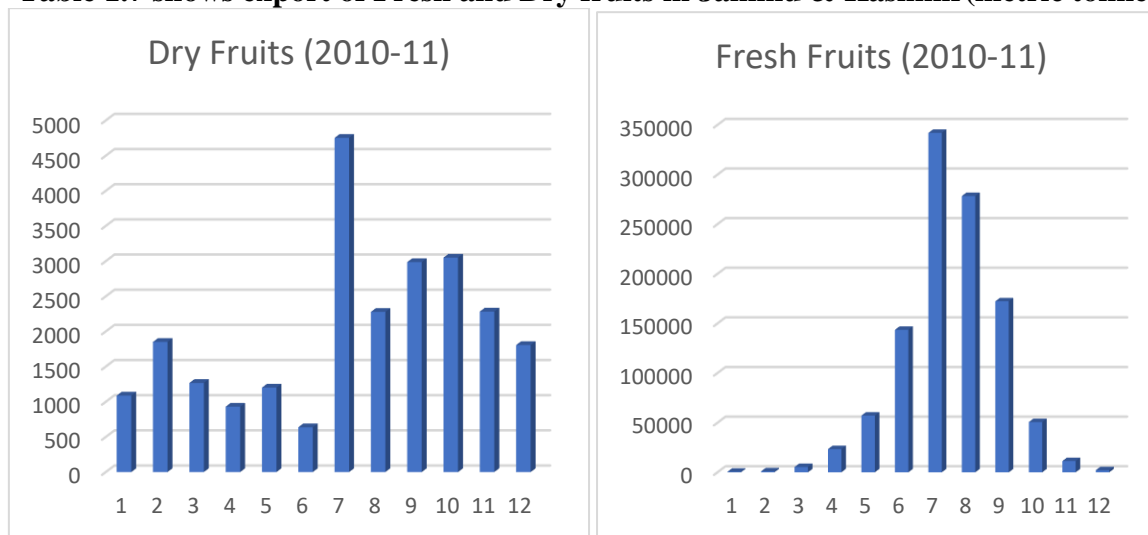
Table 1.6 shows export of Fresh and Dry fruits in Jammu & Kashmir(metric tonnes)



Source: Statistical Digest of J&K (2016-17)

As shown in the above table 1.6 during the year 2008-09 the export of Dry fruits in the months of July August was very low and it increase very fastly in the month of October. On the other hand in fresh fruits from April to July the export was very low and in the month of October , November it increase very rapidly and in the month of March it decrease.

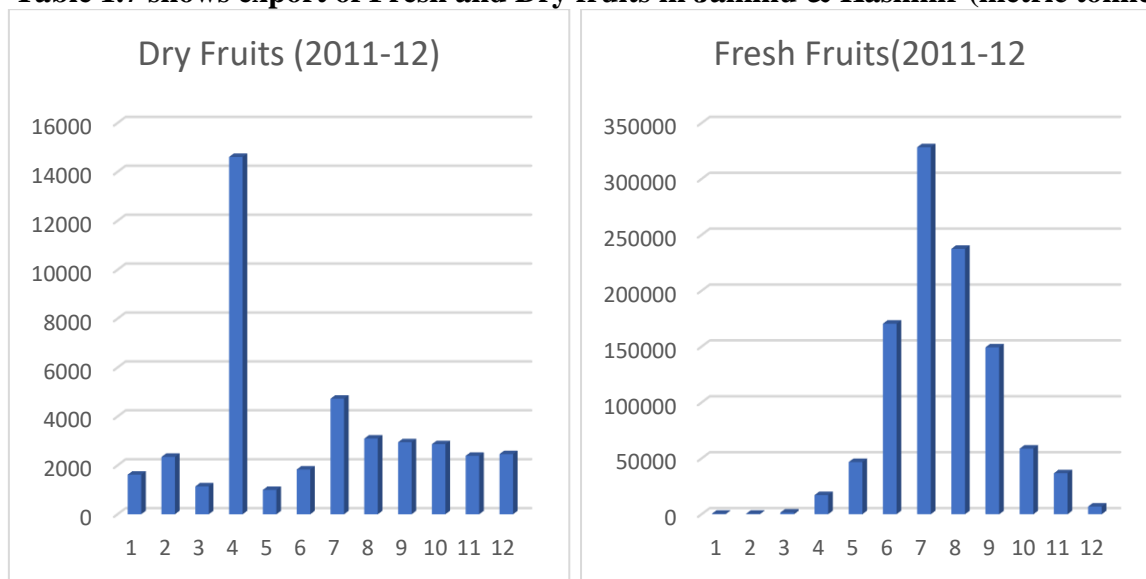
Table 1.7 shows export of Fresh and Dry fruits in Jammu & Kashmir(metric tonnes)



Source: Statistical Digest of J&K (2016-17)

As shown in the above table 1.7 during the year2010-11 in the month of September the export of dry fruits was low and it increase very rapidly in the month of October and remained considerably good in the later months. On the other hand, in terms of fresh fruits from April to July the export was less and it increase in the October and November than after it continues declines and in the month of March it becomes close to zero.

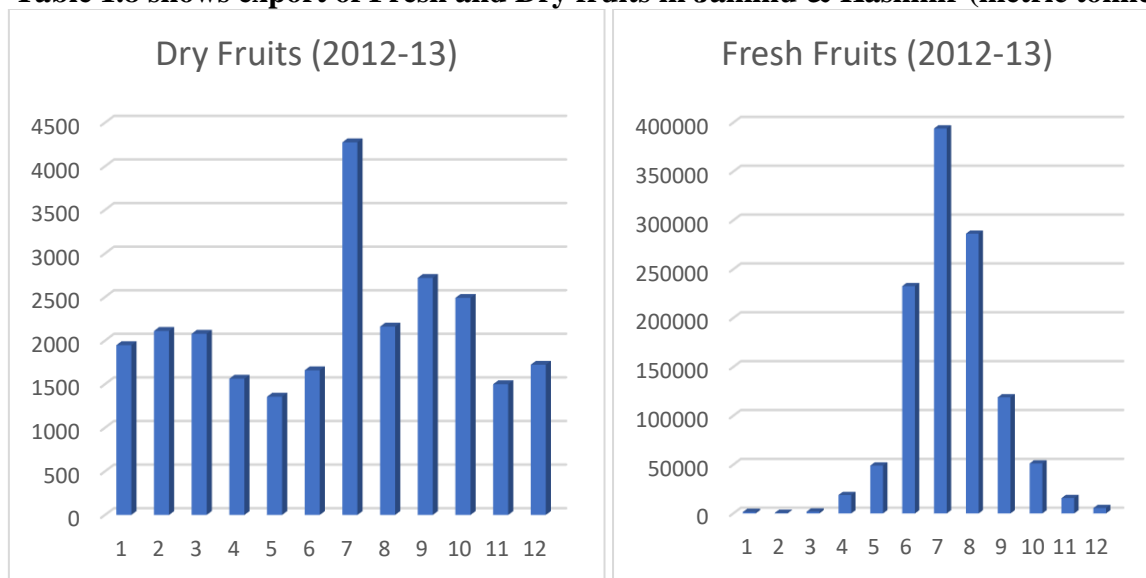
Table 1.7 shows export of Fresh and Dry fruits in Jammu & Kashmir (metric tonnes)



Source: Statistical Digest of J&K (2016-17)

The table above 1.7 shows that during the year 2011-12 in the month of July the export of dry fruits increases rapidly and in month of August it declines and after the remaining months it remains moderately satisfactory. On the other hand, in fresh fruits from April to June the export was very low and it increase in the month of October and declines very rapidly in the month of March.

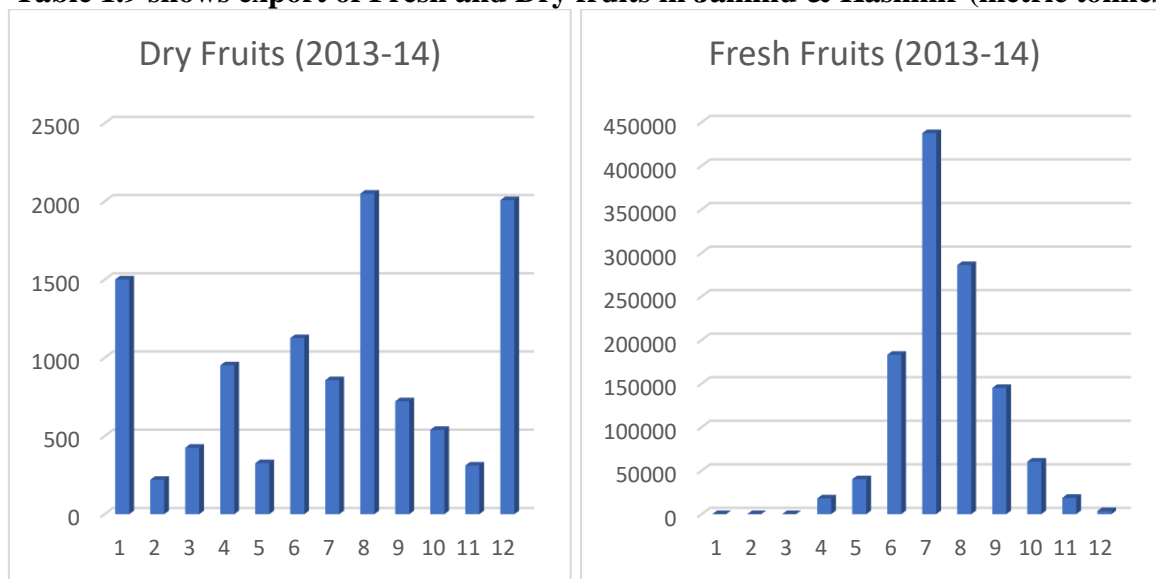
Table 1.8 shows export of Fresh and Dry fruits in Jammu & Kashmir (metric tonnes)



Source: Statistical Digest of J&K (2016-17)

The table above 1.8 shows that during the year 2012-13 in the month of October the export of Dry fruits was very much satisfactory and in the month February it declines. On the other hand in fresh fruits from April to July the export was low and in the month of October November it increase rapidly.

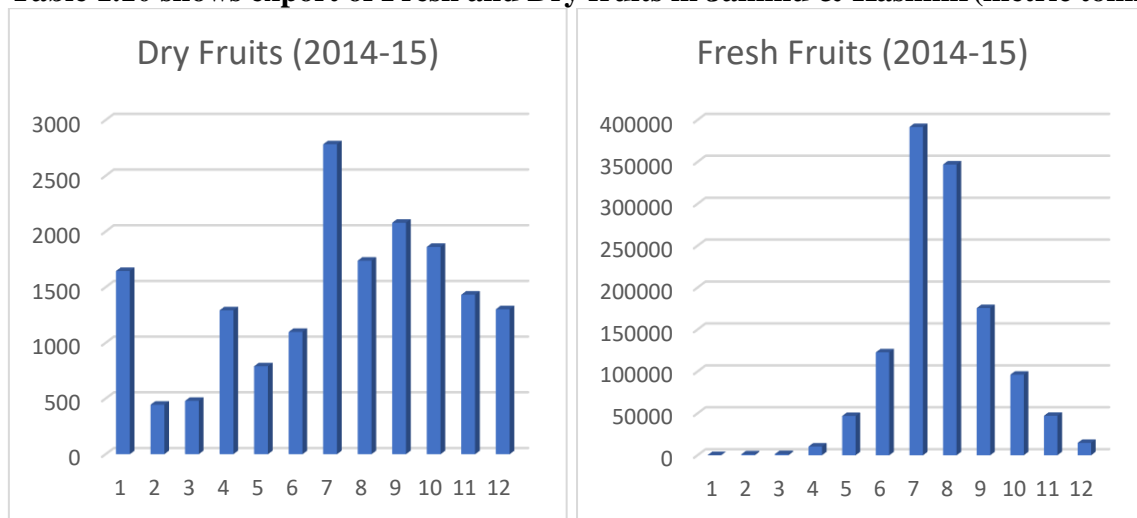
Table 1.9 shows export of Fresh and Dry fruits in Jammu & Kashmir (metric tonnes)



Source: Statistical Digest of J&K (2016-17)

The table above 1.9 shows that during 2013-14 in the month of May and August the export of Dry fruits was low and it increase in the months of April, November and March . on the other hand in fresh fruits from April to August the export of fresh fruits was very low and it increase in the month of October and November.

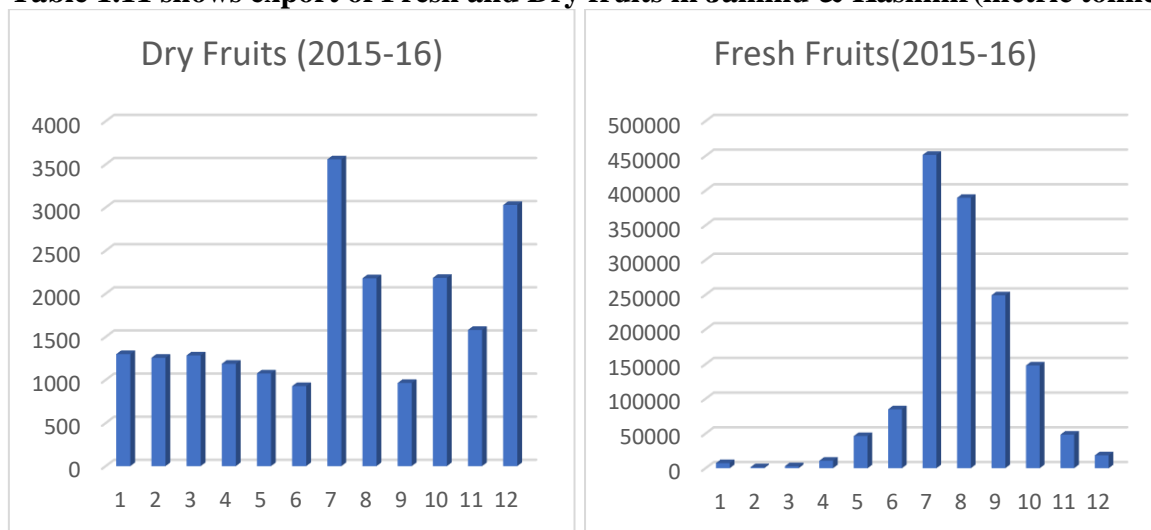
Table 1.10 shows export of Fresh and Dry fruits in Jammu & Kashmir(metric tonnes)



Source: Statistical Digest of J&K (2016-17)

The table above 1.10 shows that during the year 2014-15 in the month of May and June the export was less and it increase in the month October. On the other hand, the export of fresh fruits from April to July was very less and it increase in the month of October and November.

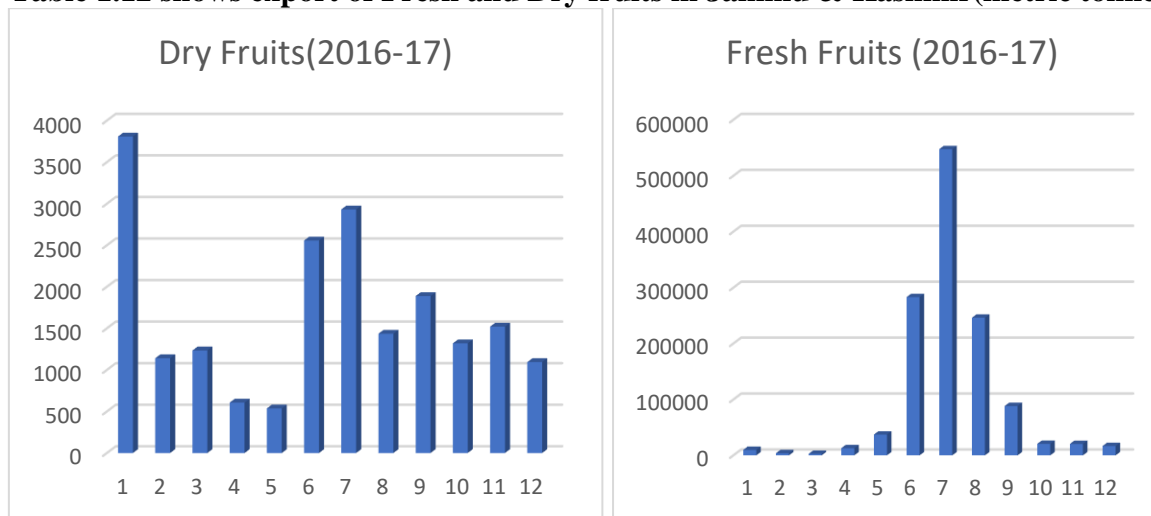
Table 1.11 shows export of Fresh and Dry fruits in Jammu & Kashmir(metric tonnes)



Source: Statistical Digest of J&K (2016-17)

The table above 1.11 shows that during the year 2015-16 in the month of October the export of dry fruits was very good and it declines in the month of December. On the other hand in fresh fruits from April to August the export was very much low , it increase in the month of October, November.

Table 1.12 shows export of Fresh and Dry fruits in Jammu & Kashmir(metric tonnes)



Source: Statistical Digest of J&K (2016-17)

The table above 1.12 shows that during the year 2016-17 in the month of July, August the export of dry fruit was low and it increase in the month of April, September and October. On the other hand, in fresh fruits from April to August the export was low and it increase in the month of October.

Conclusion

The Argo-sectors like, agricultural, Horticultural and handicrafts sectors are well and diversified in the economy despite of being very issues like economic , social, political instability , climatic , hilly terrain lack of transport and infrastructure facilities. The physiographic division and lack of entrepreneurship the economy of the state shows tremendous progress during the last 10 to 15 years.

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“Assessment of Present Healthcare Scenario in India”

Dr. Hatim Fakhruddin Kayumi*

Abstract

India has witnessed phenomenal growth and massive rise in healthcare industry with regards to the income earned as well as number of employment opportunities generated. This intensification is the result of large collection of well-qualified and expert medical practitioners located across the country. Undoubtedly, the overall growth and progress made by domestic healthcare and medical sector is quite noteworthy. It is very important that such facilities must be made available to rural areas and villages for ensuring economic development of nation. Wide-spread poverty leads to malnourishment, hunger, starvation and contagious diseases. All this puts serious problems on economic advancement of the country. Present research is a descriptive study mainly based on secondary data. Study focuses on exploring rising amount of expenditure incurred on numerous healthcare services and facilities in India during past one decade. Study points out healthcare expenditure incurred in India as a percentage of GDP. Further, study highlights initiatives, efforts and steps taken by Indian Government to promote healthcare in the country. Finally, study throws light on latest developments and advancement taking place in domestic healthcare segment in India.

Key Words: Healthcare, Expenditure, Government Initiatives, Developments, India

A) Overview of Healthcare in India

As an emerging economy, India has witnessed phenomenal growth and massive rise in healthcare industry with regards to the income earned as well as number of employment opportunities generated. This intensification is the result of large collection of well-qualified and expert medical practitioners located across the country. This helps the nation is gaining a competitive edge over other nations competing with one another. Further in comparison with Asian and other countries in operating in healthcare industry, India is highly cost effective and cheaper and thus, attracts large number of customers. In certain cases, the cost of operations and medical treatment in India amounts to about 1/10th then amount expended in American and European nations. Indian healthcare sector is experiencing heavy development at rapid pace due to its amplifying scope, services offered and mounting costs and outflows by both public and private firms and institutions. When one discuss about the healthcare system prevailing in India, there are two major classifications, i.e.

- One segment of healthcare that offers high quality health and medical services to middle-class citizens and to different tourists & foreign nationals entering in the country for medical requirements.
- Another segment of healthcare that covers large proportion of the domestic population which get access to either limited or no quality of medical services and facilities

There are about six and half lakhs villages in India where large population resides. According to Rural Health Statistics Bulletin (2010), if such rural villages and small towns do not get

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access to various basic or primary healthcare services in the country, it is not possible to achieve overall growth and progress. This growth will be incomplete although how much advanced and modern services are delivered in urban cities and metropolitans. Undoubtedly, the overall growth and progress made by domestic healthcare and medical sector is quite noteworthy. It is very important that such facilities must be made available to rural areas and villages for ensuring economic development of nation. Wide-spread poverty leads to malnourishment, hunger, starvation and contagious diseases. All this puts serious problems on economic advancement of the country. Healthcare indicators changes from state to state and from region to region. This further signifies the varying levels of supplies and resources offered to state governments. One common problem that is regularly observed is that healthcare indicators available in rural areas are comparatively very bad than that in urban areas. Prime difficulty is the accessibility of healthcare in rural areas. Healthcare in India is mainly primary healthcare which is extremely insufficient as well as sadly scare in comparison to what to actually needed and required by the people by large. With reference to research done by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), the official healthcare system is made available only to about half of the aggregate population. According to World Health Report 2006 issued by WHO, India is badly short of experts medical practitioners and professional doctors. The report highlighted that there is only one doctor for 1,700 people in India as of year 2006.

Healthcare sector in India is broadly classified into government (public) healthcare and private healthcare. The public sector encompasses of offering basic healthcare amenities through primary healthcare centres particularly located in small towns and rural areas followed by inadequate number of secondary and tertiary healthcare organizations in large cities and metros. On the contrary, private sector healthcare prefers to offer services other than primary healthcare in tier I and tier II cities and metropolis. According to the estimates given by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India, the domestic healthcare sector which is growing at a CAGR of 23% is expected to rise to about one hundred billion US Dollar by the year 2020. This is primarily because of growth in digital adoption. Income generated by domestic corporate healthcare centres is expected to rise by 15% during the financial year 2017-18. By the end of year 2017-18, it is anticipated that the domestic medical tourism industry which is advancing at a rate of more than 20% p.a. shall reach upto six billion US Dollar. Number of tourists entering India for purpose of medical treatment was nearly two lakhs in year 2016.

B) Objectives of Study

- To study trend of healthcare expenditure expended in India on various services & facilities
- To study different initiatives and efforts taken by Indian Government to promote domestic healthcare industry
- To investigate the latest developments and advancement taking place in Indian healthcare industry

C) Research Design

- i) Data Collection: Research is mainly based on Secondary Data.
- ii) Sources of Data: Internet, Government reports & units, reference books, etc.
- iii) Scope of Research: Present research which is a descriptive study mainly based on secondary data. Study focuses on exploring rising amount of expenditure incurred on numerous healthcare services and facilities in India during past one decade. Study points

out healthcare expenditure incurred in India as a percentage of GDP. Further, study highlights initiatives, efforts and steps taken by Indian Government to promote healthcare in the country. Finally, study throws light on latest developments and advancement taking place in domestic healthcare segment in India.

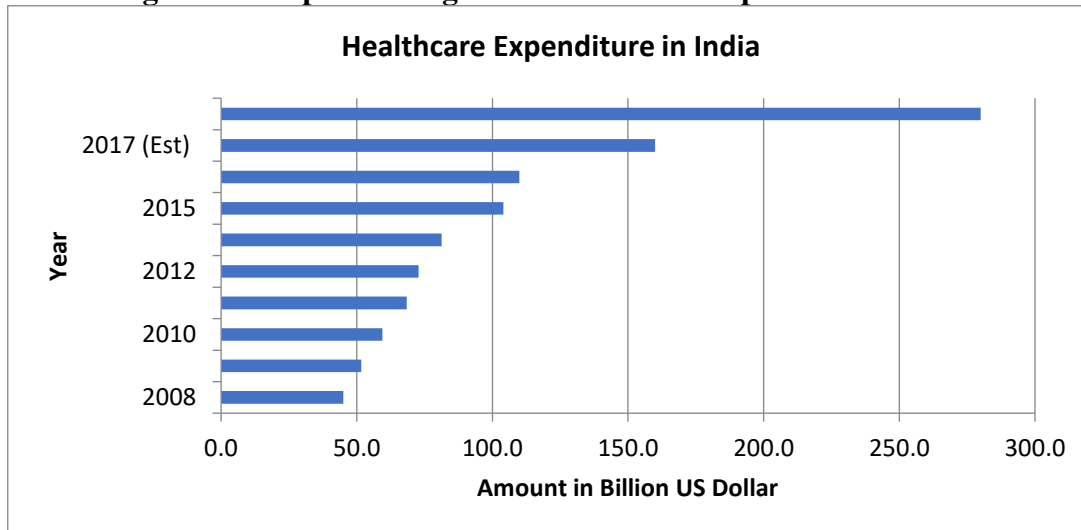
D) Intensification in Healthcare Expenditure in India

Table 1: Table showing rise in healthcare expenditure in India (Rs. in Billion US Dollar)

Year	Expenditure
2008	45.0
2009	51.7
2010	59.5
2011	68.4
2012	72.8
2014	81.3
2015	104.0
2016	110.0
2017 (Estimate)	160.0
2020 (Estimate)	280.0

Source: Report on Health, India Brand Equity Foundation, July 2017, pp. 08

Figure 2: Graph showing rise in healthcare expenditure in India

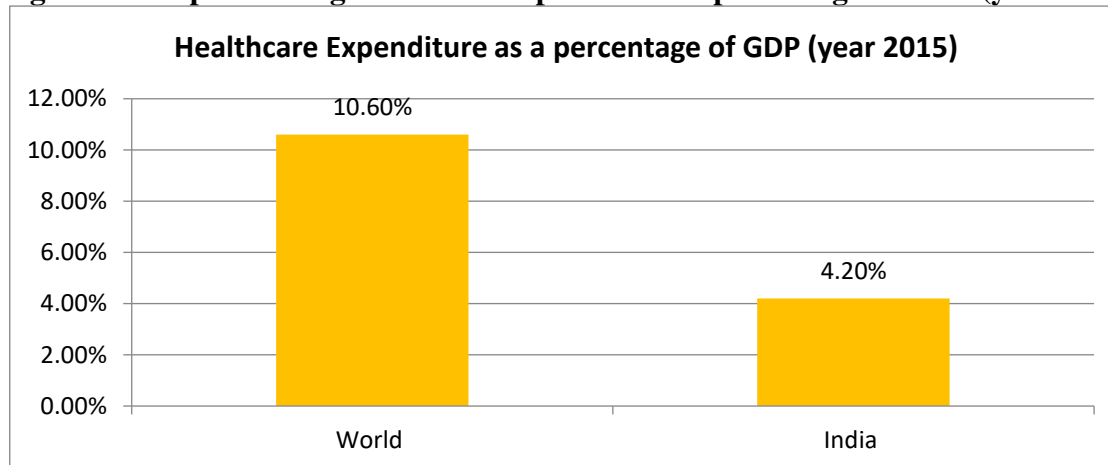


Above table and graph exhibits rise and growth in the healthcare expenditure in India over a period of one decade. It can be seen that healthcare industry is intensifying at a remarkable speed because of its wide coverage, expertise services and heavy spending from public and private firms and organizations. Healthcare expenses has increased to more than double from 45 billion US Dollar in year 2008 to 110 billion US Dollar in year 2016 and is further expected to mount to 280 billion US Dollar in year 2020. The industry is estimated to grow a CAGR of 16.50% from year 2008 to 2020. This growth is the result of extensive support from the Government through different concessions, grants and schemes as well as number of joint ventures, takeovers and acquisitions to domestic firms with off-shore and foreign companies giving them an upper hand to increase their quality and competitiveness in

providing medical services. The above facts clearly indicate that there is massive scope for expansion and augmentation in Indian healthcare sector in terms of revenue and expenditure incurred. According to World Bank, BMI Report, the per-capita healthcare expenditure was expected to grow at CAGR of 5% from 2008 to 2015. Per-capita healthcare expenditure was expected to increase from 54 US Dollar in 2010 to about 68.60 US Dollar in 2015. The common reasons for this rise included rising revenues, better and improved medical services and increased understanding and alertness of people about health and hygiene. On other hand, mounting number of medi-claim and health insurance providers in Indian markets, there has been amplification in medical & healthcare expenditures particularly during past one decade.

E) Healthcare Expenditure as a percentage of GDP

Figure 2: Graph showing healthcare expenditure as percentage of GDP (year 2015)



Source: Report on Health, India Brand Equity Foundation, July 2017, pp. 32

Above graph brings to light expenditure on healthcare service as a percentage of GDP for the globe and for India. The graph clearly displays that as compare to world healthcare market, expenditure on healthcare in India is quite less. In India, healthcare spendings accounts to nearly 4.20% of GDP; whereas on other hand, global spendings on healthcare as a percentage of GDP comparatively amounts quite high at 10.60%. However, per capita income in India is expected to increase at a CAGR of more than 8% from year 2015 to year 2019. This rise will definitely boost domestic healthcare industry in near future. Further, changing demographic profile (rise in age) of Indian population shall amplify expenditure on healthcare services and facilities in India.

In addition, contend increase of lifestyle diseases are expected to enhance outlays of healthcare in future. It is anticipated that occurrences of heart problems (failure and attacks), diabetes, BP problems and obesity are rising at tremendous speed. Thus, healthcare outflows had rose quite high because of these problems. According to Apollo Investor Presentation (March 2016), number of hospitalized cases because of cardiac problems, oncology and diabetes are estimated to be increased to 8.3 million, 4.2 million and 3.4 million respectively by the year 2018. Over a period of one decade (from 2008 to 2018), these hospitalized cases are expected to increase by 18%, 16% and 19% respectively in India.

F) Government Support to encourage Indian Healthcare Segment

Prime objective of Indian Government is to build up the economy as global leader in healthcare segment. By imposing number of latest plans and policies, number of exemptions

and concessions are granted in order to reduce overall costs of healthcare facilities and make them more competitive. Central Government has given positive acceptance to National Health Policy 2017. This policy shall aims towards building and implementing a framework and structure for attaining global health coverage and providing better healthcare amenities and qualitative facilities to common people at reasonable and cheap prices. The goal of this policy is to make available the policy structure for attaining common health coverage and delivering quality healthcare and medical facilities to common people at economical expenses. According to Mr. Shripad Naik (Minister of State, AYUSH), the AYUSH Ministry is functioning in collaboration and association with different organizations, institutions and also with Ayurveda experts / researchers / practitioners all over the world. The aim is to transform the economy into an international centre with regards to knowledge, research, practice and developmental projects on traditional medicines.

Further, 100% Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) is permitted in case of automatic route for green-field projects; whereas upto 100% FDI is permissible through Government route for brown-field projects. According to Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, the foreign investments in healthcare industry grew multifold times from April 2000 to March 2017. The inflows in respect to drugs and pharmaceutical sectors stood at 14.71 billion US Dollar. On other hand, inflows in hospitals / diagnostic centres and medical appliances stood at 4.20 billion US Dollar and 1.47 billion US Dollar. During present Union Budget year 2017-18, total health budget was enhanced to approximately Rs. forty nine thousand crores amounting to 2.27% of aggregate budget. Further many key changes have been executed as well as been proposed by GoI in past few years. This includes:

- Government is encouraging the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model in healthcare industry in order to enhance facilities and mobilizing financial resources. Five new projects under PPP model has been completed and started functioning from Oct. 2015.
- For promoting and supporting local producers and advancing towards offering reasonable services to patients, synchronize rules, policies, strategies.
- Ministry of Health undertook Biomedical Equipment Management and Maintenance Program (BMMP) in December 2016. Prime goal of this program to avoid wastage of both used as well as used medical equipments. This initiative shall make certain proper maintenance of medical tools and equipments which are used in different healthcare centres and hospitals.
- Alterations and changes in Drugs and Cosmetics Act (DCA) for encouraging manufacturing and distribution of generic medicines for common people.
- Establish one single window approval system for modern and advance innovation in the field of medical research. This shall help in giving consent and authorization to such schemes and ventures for global patents within thirty days.
- Increase potential & proficiency of existing laboratories located in different regions along-with setting-up new drug testing laboratories.
- Transform 1,50,000 sub health centres located in rural areas and villages into Health and Wellness Centres.
- Emphasis on e-Health initiatives such as Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) and Mother and Child Tracking Facilitation Centre (MCTFC).
- Reduce down the Maternal Mortality Rate to about one hundred by the year 2018 – 2020 and reduce Infant Mortality Rate to about twenty eight 28 by the year 2019.

- Established two new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in each of the states of Gujarat and of Jharkhand.
- Under the union budget of 2017-18, following provisions were made:
 - Establishing health infrastructure fund that would be accessible and available for infrastructure and innovation particularly in tier II, tier III, rural villages and small towns.
 - Increasing present tax exempted limit on preventive health check-up of 74.37 US Dollar to 297.48 US Dollar. This amount shall be exempted u/s 80D of Income Tax Act for achieving proper coverage under the universal healthcare.
 - To increase present deduction limits on medical insurance premium from 223.11 US Dollar to 743.71 US Dollar. This limit shall be applicable to both self as well as family members. On other hand, deduction limit for dependent parents requires to be hiked from 297.48 US Dollar to 743.71 US Dollar.
 - Proposed budget included provision for increasing depreciation rate on medical apparatus, equipments and devices from 15% to 30%.
 - Import duties and taxes charged on healthcare and medicines including drugs, surgical tools & equipments, shall be removed off fully in case the same are manufactured in India.

G) Latest Developments and Trends in National Healthcare

- Large hospitals and medical centres are using and giving more emphasis on telemedicine services as it is the most upcoming segment in the country. By the end of financial year 2015-16, domestic telemedicine industry amounted to nearly fifteen million US Dollar and is estimated to grow upto thirty two million US Dollar by the year 2019-20. Telemedicine industry is anticipated to flourish at the CAGR of 20% from 2016 to 2020.
- Domestic mobile health segment is estimated to grow upto 0.6 billion US Dollar by the year 2017. With the advance telecommunication up-gradation, development of infrastructure and commencement of 4G are anticipated to drive mobile health schemes in India.
- Different hospitals and medical centres targets to compete with other firms by proposing several specialty and expert services under one single building. This concept is highly beneficial for needy patients and customers in terms of suitability and accessibility. Accordingly numerous hospitals are entering into joint ventures with government to make available healthcare services in small villages, towns and semi-urban areas.
- Certain hospitals and medical centres focus to deliver homogenous and uniform healthcare facilities to all its patients and clients. On other hand, this trend helps such hospitals and institutions to become expert leader in a particular service or facility.
- Vaatsalya Healthcare is the pioneer hospital that aims to start hospital chains in Tier II and III cities for extension purpose. In order to assist and promote private organizations to set-up new hospitals and medical centres in small cities, towns and villages, government has announced various concession and considerations in taxes and duties to enhance income and revenues of such newly established hospitals.
- Health insurance has attracted tremendous attention in past few years. This industry has grown at compounded growth of more than 15% p.a. during the year 2007-08 to 2015-16.
- Private healthcare firms aims to work on its medical requirements and supplies by turning its supply chain and logistics facilities more effective and economical. This is possible by purchasing medicines and requirements in large quantities, improving

efficiency of employees, optimum utilization of resources, proper training and development, etc. This shall help private hospitals and healthcare centres to reduce down their costs of operations and increase its revenue.

- Today, lifestyle diseases and illnesses has taken place of the conventional old health related problems and sicknesses. Because of increased disorders, complexities and ailments experienced in present day living, more than half of the expenditure is on lifestyle diseases and illnesses.
- There exist a large gap between rural areas including small villages & towns and urban areas including cities & metro with regards to medical amenities, analytical laboratories and advancements. Using new telecommunication and internet services helps in bridging this gap by providing medical and hospital facilities at reasonable and affordable prices to isolated and far distant places.
- One modern trend of luxury services has been newly introduced in domestic healthcare industry. In addition to basic medical facilities, the industry offers new, innovative and luxurious medical amenities. This include pick & drop facilities, using aerial mode of transportations, special arrangement for guests and visitors, etc.

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Effectiveness of Package of Human Resource Development Activities on Leadership Skill Development of Primary School Heads

Dr.YARRISWAMY.M.C*

PUSHPALATHA**

Abstract

The purpose of the present study is to know the effect of human resource development activities on leaderships skills of primary school heads. The objectives of the study are to know the effect of human resource development activities on leadership skill development of primary school heads working in Harpannalli Taluka. A total number of 60 primary school heads were selected by purposive sampling method. The method adopted for the present study is experimental of Pre-test and post-test. Human resource development activities scale and leadership skill development scale developed by the investigator, for analysis of data differential statistical technique was applied and data collection procedure was followed and hypotheses were tested based on the objectives of the present study. Findings of the present study reveal that. There is no significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for male, female, rural and urban heads.

Introduction

Human resource development in the organizational context is a process by which the employees of an organization are helped in a continuous, planned way to: (a) acquire or sharpen capabilities required to perform various functions associated with their present or expected future roles; (b) develop their general capabilities as individuals and discover and exploit their own inner potentials for their own and/or organizational development processes; and (c) develop an organizational culture in which supervisor-subordinate relationships, team work and collaboration among sub units are strong and contribute to the professional well-being, motivation and pride of employees. The positive HRD climate renders the existing systems more effective and makes the organizations more receptive to the introduction of relevant additional system. Organizations differ in the extent to which they have these tendencies. Some organizations may have some of these tendencies, some others may have only a few of these and a few may have most of these.

Human resource development may also function to help an organization conform to government regulations or guidelines by training employees on relevant laws or regulations for which they are responsible. It may also take the form of professional development by educating in specific areas or fields. The Professional in Human Resources certification, Project Management, Professional certification, and Six Sigma Black Belt are examples of courses and certifications designed to train and develop professionals in these

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The success of the object of the school implementation depends on leader. With self motivation and involvement; 'Success of the leader is, the success of the school'. To achieve this type of success, a capable leader is required. In education field; relating to subjects and co-curricular activities trainings have been done and going on. In order to develop the leadership quality and human resource development skill based training for the primary head Masters has not been introduced more.

By following the need of the knowledge, intelligence and skills by the head Masters, help them to strengthen the leadership quality in them. The management of the school, the head Master, who are capable of handling leadership qualities, no doubt they help in the progress of the school and students by supportive reaction. The researcher came to know the importance and needs of the above and prefer to take up a study on "Study on the Effect of Human Resource Development activities on Leadership of Primary School Head Masters".

Reviews

Reddick and Hopkins (1997) conducted "A study of competencies and Requirements of Master's Degree Programs in Human Resource Training and Development, Thomas (1998) conducted a study on "The Rationales, Design, and Implementation of an In-service Training Program and Direct Support System for Continuing Training of Masters in the Human Development Program" Bigham (2000) conducted a study on "Preferred Leadership Frames of texas Principals in Implementing the Professional Development and Appraisal System". Badal (2000) conducted a study on "A Study Assessing the Effectiveness of a Performance Appraisal System for Elementary for School Administrators". These previous studies have supported to the present study.

Objectives of the study

- To know the difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for male heads.
- To know the difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for female heads.
- To know the difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for rural primary school heads.
- To know the difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for urban primary school heads.

Hypotheses of the study

- a) There is no significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for male heads.
- b) There is no significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for female heads.
- c) There is no significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for rural primary school heads.

d) There is no significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for urban primary school heads.

Methodology

Method used

For the present study the experimental method was adopted which covers pre-test, post-test, control group and experimental group.

Sample

A total number of 60 heads working in primary schools from Harpanahalli Taluka were selected.

Tools Used

For the present study the following tools were developed by the investigator and were used to collect the necessary data.

Statistical technique

For the present study for analysis of data Differential analysis technique was adopted.

Table:1 Comparison of Control and Experimental groups with respect to Pre-test- and Post-test of Male Heads

Variables	Groups	n	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value	Signi.
Pre-test	Control group	30	14.60	3.67	1.3317	>0.05	NS
	Experiment group	30	15.35	2.72			
Post-test	Control group	30	18.92	4.03	-3.1398	<0.05	S
	Experiment group	30	22.22	3.15			
Difference	Control group	30	3.48	2.45	-6.3078	<0.05	S
	Experiment group	30	7.87	2.36			

There is no significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for male heads. However, the mean scores in experimental group is greater than the control group in both the tests conducted for male heads.

Table: 2 Comparison of Control and Experimental groups with respect to pre- test and post test ratio and proportion of Female Heads

Variables	Groups	n	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value	Signi.
Pre-test	Control group	30	17.40	4.37	-0.4527	>0.05	NS
	Experiment group	30	17.96	4.13			
Post-test	Control group	30	19.36	4.67	-3.5754	<0.05	S
	Experiment group	30	23.91	4.10			
Difference	Control group	30	1.96	1.14	-10.2412	<0.05	S
	Experiment group	30	5.96	1.55			

There is no significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for female heads. However, the mean scores in experimental group is greater than the control group in both the tests conducted for female heads.

Table:3 Comparison of Control and Experimental groups with respect to pre test and post test quadrilateral of Rural Primary School Heads

Variables	Groups	n	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value	Signi.
Pre-test	Control group	30	16.08	1.32	1.4633	>0.05	NS
	Experiment group	30	15.48	1.60			
Post-test	Control group	30	18.36	1.60	-8.4990	<0.05	S
	Experiment group	30	23.22	2.41			
Difference	Control group	30	2.44	1.66	-10.1982	<0.05	S
	Experiment group	30	7.74	2.05			

There is no significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for rural primary school heads. However, the mean scores in experimental group is greater than the control group in both the tests conducted for rural primary school heads.

Table:4 .Comparison of Control and Experimental groups with respect to pre test and post test ratio and proportion of Urban Primary School Heads

Variables	Groups	n	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value	Signi.
Pre-test	Control group	30	19.16	2.25	0.1986	>0.05	NS
	Experiment group	30	19.00	3.40			
Post-test	Control group	30	21.56	1.85	-4.7211	<0.05	S
	Experiment group	30	24.70	2.81			
Difference	Control group	30	2.40	1.61	-7.5091	<0.05	S
	Experiment group	30	5.70	1.56			

There is no significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for urban primary school heads. However, the mean scores in experimental group is greater than the control group in both the tests conducted for urban primary school heads.

Findings from table 1 to 4

1. There is no significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for male heads.
2. There is no significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for female heads.
3. There is no significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for rural primary school heads.
4. There is no significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for urban primary school heads

Discussion and conclusion

Some of the Studies, viz., Ingalagi, (2016), Rajeshkumar (2014), Bishnoi(2014), Sukhadia, (2012), Kirankumar and Patil, (2011), Singh (2011),Chaudhary (2007),

Upadhyay, (2006), Sakhiya (2006) and Yadav, (2004) are in line with the findings of the present study. From the findings of the present study the following conclusions could be drawn. There is no significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted pre-test and there is a significant difference between control group and experimental group when it is conducted post-test for male, female, rural and urban heads.

Educational Implications

School is the most important organization in Indian Educational System. A solid leadership is the most essential key to school success. This suggests that there is a need to identify the quality of the personnel responsible in the organization and how this kind of leadership able to awake commitments of the Masters in order to bring the school into success. School needs to improve from time to time and this process of change need to be lead by a qualified leader who is talented, determined, knowledgeable and capable. The success of the object of the school implementation depends on leader. With self motivation and involvement; 'Success of the leader is, the success of the school'. To achieve this type of success, a capable skilled leader is required. In education field; relating to subjects and co-curricular activities trainings have been done and going on. In order to develop the leadership skills among primary school heads and human resource development activities and skills based training for the primary head Masters to be introduced more.

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Rabindranath Tagore And Morden Society

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Abstract

We all know Tagore very well. He is the man of perfection. What is perfection and how it can be obtained? Answer is there is Tagore's Philosophy. Once he said "We have our eyes, which relate to us the vision of the Physical Universe. We have also an inner faculty of our own which helps us to find over relationship with the Supreme self of man, the Universe of personality."

Actually this paper is based on Tagore's Central Views of Philosophical and Sociological conditions, which affect man and society. In other word this is a message of Rabindranath Tagore to the modern society. Tagore admitted Buddha in his book 'The Religion of Man' "Do not deceive each other, do not despise anybody anywhere, never in anger wish anyone to suffer through your body, words or thoughts".

Key words

- (i) Perfection of man
- (ii) Philosophy of Tagore
- (iii) Sociology of Tagore
- (iv) Message to Modern society

Rabindranath Tagore, also known as "Gurdev" is a great Indian contemporary philosopher of the late 19th and 20th century. He was a man of the soil and had a very deep sense of love and affection for man of the society and man of the nation. His analysis of the progressive trends in the history of Indian philosophy of the new times shows that the development of philosophical views in India very much low governed phenomenon ultimately conditional by the maximum welfare of mankind and therefore increasing more materialist content and tried to reconcile in a pantheistic fashion, the opposition of spirit and matter.

All of Tagore's work was imbued with the spirit of democracy and patriotism, which determined the direction and development of this world view. For this reason his Vedant is considerably different from what the Indian tradition refers to as the Vedant philosophy. For him Upanishads are very spirit of Indian philosophy. Though many of the symbolical expressions use in the Upanishads can hardly be understood to-day, or are sure to be wrongly interpreted yet the message contained in these, are like some internal source of light still illusive and vitalize the religious minds of India. Therefore, the teachings of Upanishads are very much needed in the present age for those who boast at the freedom enjoyed by their nations, using that freedom for building up a dark world or spiritual blindness, where the passion of greed and hatred are allowed to roam unchecked, having for their allies deceitful diplomacy and a wide spread propaganda India of falsehood, where the soul remains caged and the self batters upon the decaying flesh of its victim. To Tagore, truth was inseparable from beauty. "Truth in everywhere, therefore everything is the object of our knowledge. Beauty in omnipresent, therefore everything in capable of giving us joy. Through our sense of truth our sense of beauty we realize harmony in the universe."¹ The kind of spiritual

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realization that Tagore was seeking, to find the divine in all existence. Mahatma Gandhi rightly called him never failed to dazzle with his creative genius, enlightening us with his sagacious insight Jawaharlal Nehru also states for this philosophy that is a perfect example of the Hindu philosophy of acceptance in the pursuit of knowledge and the richness of India's age-long culture of genius.

Rabindra Nath Tagore was a major objective idealist philosopher and an outstanding leader and poet of the national liberation movement in India in the last quarter of the 19th and early 20th Century. In the progressive circles of the Indian public, he was referred to as Creator of Modern India. He played a very important and great role in the history of Indian Philosophy. Tagore was born in Calcutta the capital of Bengal. His grand father Dwarkanath Tagore. Debendra Nath Tagore was prominent public figures in India active in the religious reformist-Braham Samaj movement. Rabindra Nath did not receive the formal higher education but he profited a great deal by the "Domestic University". As writers, artists, actors, religious and political figures were frequent guests at the Tagores, the whole atmosphere of his home was permeated with the spirit of creation. Tagore not only listened but also participated in talks and arguments on vital problems of art, philosophy and politics. Tagore in his autobiographical article "The Religion of an Artists", remarked, that he was born at a great epoch when the currents of three movements were prominent in the country:

- (1) Reforms in religion which was led by Ram Mohan Roy.
- (2) Movement against theology and lifelessness in Indian literature which was started by brave Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, who aroused the Indian Literature from its age long sleep.
- (3) National movement which was in the protest against the humiliation constantly heaped upon Indian by people who were not oriental and were interested only in dividing the human world into the good and the bad according to the hemisphere to which belong.

As far as Tagore's Philosophical thoughts are concerned, his world view was moulded first of all by the Indian Reality, including those three movements The theoretical sources of his world view were the orthodox interpretation of the Upanishads and the Vedanta as well as the Vaishnavite teaching of "Bhakti". According to this teaching the primary reality the efficient and material cause of all that is Vishnu, the personal God of love and mercy with the attributes of sat (being), Chit (consciousness) and ananda (bliss), Vishnu's main quality is love and the power of joy. In his works; Tagore used the Vaishnavite categories of bhakti (love for the deity) and joy to denote the intuitive form and knowledge. Tagore also studied the works of Jean Lamarck, Charles Darwin, Thomas Huxley and other natural scientists and these studies induced him to give the Indian youth the necessary information about the modern achievements of European Science.

Running his mental eye in studying the phenomena of nature. Tagore insists on taking into account their mutability, fluctuation and contradictoriness, for in the universe we have what we call in Sanskrit *dvandva*, a series of opposites in creation; such as, the positive pole and the negative, the centripetal force and the centrifugal, attraction and the repulsion' and Tagore notes, these opposites do not bring confusion in the universe, but harmony. The tendency towards a dialectical approach to the objects of cognition affects Tagore's understanding of the very process of cognition.

Tagore believed that in cognizing the world we perceive it as a contradictory unity, for it is mutable and immutable, continuous and discrete, remote and near, etc. To link this view with

the tradition, Tagore refers to an aphorism from the Isha-Upanishad : "It moves, It moves not, It is distant, It is near."²

As distinct from the adherents of asceticism, neo Hinduism and other religious and mystical vedantist trends of the time, Tagore ascribed great significance to the study of nature and mastering its laws. Whereas the main preaching of asceticism is to enunciate of all that is finite (earthly and sensual), in the name of attaining the infinite i.e. Brahman, Tagore, insisted, on the contrary, on the need for studying the objects and phenomena surrounding man i.e. finite.

The desire for cognising the laws of nature follows, in Tagore's words, from "the necessity we have to live, to till the soil, to gather food, to clothe ourselves, to get materials from nature."³ The process of cognition is a reflection of the world in the human sense organs. "Knowledge is the contact of the intellect with the surrounding world."⁴

Perception is the only channel through which we obtain knowledge of nature and attain truth. Tagore distinguishes three modes of perception of truth in life:

- (1) That first mode is intellectual perception. In this the sense data are given an interpretation, the latter is intrinsically contradictory. The intellect, on the one hand, perceives the truth and on the other, tests its reliability and strength.
- (2) The second mode of perception is practical activity. Mastering the knowledge of the objects and phenomena of nature, man endaeavours to employ it for his own ends.
- (3) The third mode of perception is the emotional one, or the perception of beauty, when the movement for this type of perception comes, says Tagore, intellectual perception abandons us, and there is also no calculation or secret thoughts. Man is preoccupied with himself as his own house.

The essence of emotional perception lies in perceiving another person as one perceives oneself, in seeing oneself through the eyes of another. But as man develops, his desire for knowing his own self increases. That is natural but it is not enough his own self increases. That is natural but is not enough to cognize the "I" in one's own self only. One must also cognize one self in others.

Tagore attributed great significance to the development of science, through which, by cognizing the laws of nature, we acquire power over nature. In fact Tagore, although, affected by the traditional Vedantist division of knowledge into Vidya and Avidya, held an original conception of dual truth. A part from "the truth of nature" perceived through scientific knowledge, he recognized "the truth in our soul" attained by intuition "Perception of a soul by another soul" through joy and love (Bhakti). Tagore's Philosophical musing had a very high respect for Upanishad. For him, the message contained in it was like some eternal source of light, still illumine and vitalize the religious minds of India. They are not associated with any particular religion but they have the breadth of a universal soil that can supply with living sap all religious which have any spiritual ideal hidden at their core, or apparent in their fruit and foliage. Religions, which have their different stand points, each claim them for their own support. This has been possible because the Upanishads are based not upon theological reasoning, but on experience of spiritual life. And life is not dogmatic, in it opposing forces are reconciled ideas of non dualism and dualism, the finite and the infinite do not exclude each other. Moreover the Upanishads do not represent the spiritual experience of any one great individual, but of a great age of enlightenment which has a complex and collective manifestation, like that of the starry world. Different creeds may find their sustenance from them, but can never set sectarian boundaries round them, generations of men in our country,

no more students of philosophy, but seekers of life's fulfillment, may make living use of the text, but can never exhaust them of their freshness of meaning. For such men the Upanishad ideas are not wholly abstract, like those belonging to the region of pure logic. They are concrete like all truths realized through life. The idea of Brahma when judged from the viewpoint of intellect is an abstraction, but it is concretely real for those who have the direct vision to see it. Therefore the consciousness of the reality of Brahma has boldly been described to be real one. As stated in Upanishad-

यतो वाचो निवर्तन्त अप्राप्य मनसा सह ।
आनन्दं ब्रह्मणे विद्वान् न विभेति कुतश्चनेति ।।⁵

i.e. from him come back baffled both words and mind but he who realizes the joy of Brahman is free from fear.

Further, Tagore replies to the complaint that the Brahman of the Upanishad is described as a bundle of negations. According to Tagore are we not driven to take the same course ourselves when a blind man asks for a description of light? Have we not to say in such a case that light has neither sound nor taste, nor form nor weight nor resistance nor can it be known through any process of analysis? Of course it can be seen, but what is the use of saying this to one who has no eyes? He may take that statement on trust without understanding in the least what it means or may altogether disbelieve it, even suspecting in us some abnormality.

Tagore accepts that in the Upanishads, we find the note of certainty about the spiritual meaning of existence. In the very paradoxical nature of the ascertain that we can never know Brahman, but can realize him, there lies the strength of conviction that comes from personal experience. They confirm that through our joy we know the reality that is infinite, for the test by which reality is apprehended is joy.

Therefore in the great Upanishads Satyam and Anandam are one when a person transcends the boundary of narrow idea of one's own personality through some great experience then only a person enjoys the real joy. As mentioned in "Ishopanishad"-

यस्तु सर्वाणि भूतान्यात्मन्येवानुपश्यति ।
सर्वं भूतेषु चात्मानं ततो न विजुगुप्सते ।।⁶

i.e. He who sees all creatures in himself and himself in all creatures, no longer remains concealed. His truth is revealed in him when it comprehends Truth in others. And we know that in such a case we are ready for the utmost self-sacrifice through abundance of love. It has been said by some, that the element of personality has altogether been ignored in the Brahman of the Upanishads, and thus our own personality, according to them, finds no response in the Infinite Truth. We are afraid of death, because we are afraid of the absolute cessation of our personality. Therefore, if we realize the person as the ultimate reality which we know in every thing that we know, we find our own personality in the bosom of the eternal. To realize with the heart and mind the divine being who dwells within us is to be assured of everlasting life. It is Mahatma, that great reality of the inner being, which is Visvakarma, the world worker, whose manifestation is in the outer work. Occupying all time and space. Our own personality also consists of an inner truth which expresses itself in outer movements.

When we realize, not merely through our intellect, but through our heart strong with the strength of its wisdom, that Mahatma, the infinite person, dwells in the person which is in me, we cross over the region of death. Death only concerns our limited self but when the person in us is realized in the supreme person, then the limits of our self lose for us their finality. Here a genuine question arises-what is the significance of this self of ours? It is only

an absolute bondage for us? Tagore replies this very questions in the light of Upanishad, which says that from Anandam, form an inner spirit of Bliss have come out all thing and by it they are maintained. Therefore, in spite of contradictions, we have our joy in life, we have experiences that carry their final value for us. it has been said that the Infinite Reality finds its revelation in vkuUn :ie~ veR;Ze~ in the death less form of joy. The supreme end of our personality also is to express it self in its creation. But works done through the compulsion of necessity or some passion that blinds us and drags us on with its impetus, are felters for our soul; they do not express the wealth of the infinite is us, but merely our need or our weakness. Our soul has its Anandam, its consciousness of the infinite, which is blissful. This seeks its expression in limits which, when they assume the harmony of forms and the balance of movements constantly, indicate the limitless. Such expression is freedom, freedom from the barrier of obscurity. Such a medium of limits we have in our self which is our medium of expression. It is for us to develop this into Ananda rupam-amarhtam an embodiment of deathless joy and only then the infinite in us can no longer remain obscured. Self finds its ananda rupam which is its freedom in revelation, when it reveals a truth that transcends self like a lamp revealing light which goes far beyond its material limits proclaiming its kinship with the sun, when our self is illuminated with the light of love the negative aspect of its separateness with others losses its finality and then our relationship with others is no longer that of competition and conflict but of sympathy and co-operation.

Hence, the philosophical and sociological views of Tagore can be summed up as he was an adherent of the objective idealist Vedanta and Upanishad philosophy but he also raised these philosophies to a new and higher level, making some concessions to materialism. In Tagore's opinion, the beautiful is complete correspondence of man's ideals with reality. He believed that a happy and beautiful life could be built on earth through the efforts of the people. He had a very deep sense of love and affection for man of the society and man of the nation. His philosophy is for all times and all peoples. He has given to the world a very comprehensive philosophical system in its modern form and integral sociology which points to mankind the true way of attaining eternal joyful and free life, or integral living. His philosophical contribution proves him a great creative and progressive philosopher of modern Indian tradition who never failed to dazzle with his creative genius, enlightening us with his sagacious insight. Jawahar La Nehru has rightly stated in his praise that his philosophy is a perfect example of the Hindu Philosophy of acceptance in the pursuit of knowledge and the richness of India's age long cultural genius.

Tagore says that man is greater than all there objects of him desire. He is true in his freedom.⁷

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Teaching Effectiveness In Secondary School Teachers: A Review

Mohamad Rafiq Bhat and Sarla Nirankari*

Abstract: *The focus of this paper is to review the teaching effectiveness of secondary school teachers. Viability of teacher relies upon oral correspondence through which a teacher could share his own insight, frame of mind and aptitudes with understudy as motions, outward appearances, spoken or composed messages. Roundabout verbal practices were viewed as an indication of teacher adequacy in order methodology is an adjusting procedure of the teacher student by making them good citizens, However, this requires teaching effectiveness at all fronts.*

Keywords: Teaching effectiveness, Secondary school teachers, teachers, Rural & urban teachers.

Introduction

Teacher is the foundation of any country. The advancement and improvement of a country to a great extent relies upon its teachers' network as a result of their respectable and huge commitments in country building. They have amazing commitments in making and molding every single individual of the general public. The nature of teaching is controlled by the nature of teachers (Kareem and Ravirot, 2014). That is the reason teachers are viewed as basic and fundamental factor of any training framework. They are alluded to as the general population who educate to give the showing learning process. Teachers are the pillar of the instructive framework (Afe, 2000 and Kiadese, 2011). The scholastic achievement or disappointment of a student to a great extent relies upon this factor of training. That is the reason Kothari Education Commission (1964-66) has in all respects apropos commented that "of all the various elements which impact the nature of training and its commitment to country improvement, the quality, capability and character of Teachers are without a doubt the most huge.

Educating is a progression of occasions through which teacher endeavors to bring desired changes in students. It gives helpful data to the students and creates agreeable connection between the teacher, the students and the subject. The specialty of instructing additionally incorporates displaying the topic in an attention-getting way through straightforward language, satisfying motions and delicate voice. It is a stage to realize more prominent open door for the students to end up taught. It is a perplexing circumstance with a wide scope of exercises wherein the teacher is the point of convergence. Educating is the foundation of a circumstance molded to bring learning and great teachers that is fit for human civilizations. A large portion of them are successful achievement of students' conduct. Remmers (1952) characterize viability by commenting. "Adequacy is how much a dire produces impact". The adequacy of guidance in a school relies on the nature of the teacher who is the turn of instructive framework. Teacher adequacy concerns just those results that mirror the effectiveness of the teacher and the target of the trainees. It is along these lines, very precise to state that the school adequacy depends legitimately on the viability of its teachers.

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Teacher viability is the fitness and capacity of a teacher to instruct successfully. Teacher viability involves focal significance to every single instructive organization as it influences the way toward learning. Various scholars and scientists recognized an assortment of individual elements basic for encouraging students accomplishment as far as intellectual, full of feeling and psychomotor 'learning or in advancing powerful learning'. Teacher adequacy includes a lot of showing practices which are particularly successful in achieving desired changes in students learning. Viability of the teacher relies upon the capacity of the teacher to get along with the students in between close to home relationship. There is another suspicion that the best teacher is one who is, somewhat, happy with educating as per his satisfaction.

As per Collin's English word reference adequacy's is a nature of being fruitful in creating an expected outcome. The teacher adequacy is comprised of 'teacher' and 'viability'. A viable teacher has characteristics, for example, information of topic, abilities in correspondence and individual characteristics which help in bestowing learning or aptitudes to the students. At the point when individual characteristics are featured then a powerful teacher is said to be vivacious, energetic, inventive, having a comical inclination and so on. In the event that the expertise advancement and information of substance are considered, at that point successful teachers are said to be ace of subject, innovative, sensible and ready to clear up thoughts. Anderson (1991) expressed that a powerful teacher is one who accomplishes the objectives set by him or have set for him by others. A compelling teacher must have the information and skills needed to accomplish the objectives and must most likely utilize that learning and those abilities suitably if the objectives are to be accomplished.

Reiman et al. (1998) uncovered that teachers at the most abnormal quantity of expert ability and mental advancement were intelligent; fit for understanding the suspicions; convictions, values behind decisions; fit for adjusting the understudy's scholarly accomplishments and relational learning in the homeroom; utilized a synergistic methodology with students to control the study hall and urged innovativeness and adaptability to make intuitive study halls. As indicated by Rao and Kumar (2004), teacher adequacy is the compelling linkage of Teacher ability and teacher execution with the achievement of Teacher objectives. It primarily relies upon the Teacher qualities, for example, information base, awareness of other's expectations and curiosity; the understudy attributes, for example, chance to learn; and scholastic work; the showing components, for example, exercise structure and correspondence; the learning viewpoints, for example, contribution and achievement; and the study hall marvel, for example, condition or atmosphere and association and the executives. William et al. (2007) said that viable teachers will be considerably increasingly compelling in a communitarian working environment. Typically, an teacher is said to be viable who positively influences his students to build up the important aptitudes and work propensities alongside attractive demeanors and individual style.

Glass (2011) portrayed that powerful teachers utilize various assets to plan and structure learning openings; screen understudy advance developmentally, adjust guidance as required; and assess picking up utilizing different wellsprings of proof, add to the improvement of homerooms and schools that esteem assorted variety and city mindedness and collaborate with different Teachers, guardians, and training experts to guarantee understudy achievement. Singh and Goel (2005) noticed that teacher adequacy and correspondence ability to a great extent assist a teacher in study circumstance with enhancing his educating

proficiency. There was a positive connection between adequacy of teacher and relational abilities.

Jim Campbell (2004) characterized Teacher Effectiveness as "the ability to acknowledge socially esteemed targets concurred for teacher's work, particularly, yet not only, the work worried about empowering students to learn". In this way, the ideal dimension of proficiency and efficiency rests with the teacher. It alludes to the dimension of development and picking up showing that the teacher develops with involvement and continues learning. He can play out his best during the time spent training. However, when we think about the mind boggling errand of instructing, Effectiveness is a tricky idea. That is the reason, a few scientists characterize Teacher Effectiveness as far as understudy accomplishments, others center on superior appraisals from managers, and still others depend on remarks from students, heads and other intrigued partners. In this way, in the instructive procedure, Teacher Effectiveness, School's Achievement and Educational Effectiveness are utilized conflictingly, however they are between related. As indicated by Mcdley's Teacher viability is the ownership of information and abilities which drove towards teacher execution utilizing learning and aptitudes in the study hall. Four noteworthy suppositions are verifiable in this meaning of Teacher Effectiveness

- Effective Teachers know about learning and abilities and effectively seek after objectives.
- The educating is a deliberate and contemplated act.
- A vast dominant part of Teachers' objectives are or ought to be concerned either legitimately or by implication
- No teacher is successful in each part of his profession.

James Strange in his book "Characteristics of Effective Teachers" distinguished five explicit basic territories of Teacher Effectiveness which are:

- The teacher as individual
- Classroom the executives and association
- Organizing for guidance
- Implementing guidelines
- Monitoring student's advancement

Kulsum (2006) expressed that teacher adequacy incorporates attributes of a teacher, his identity, demeanors and so on and process like teacher understudy communication and generation factors like results of Teacher learning process, to be specific student accomplishment. Umme Kulsum utilized five zones to survey the teacher adequacy as far as attributes (identity, mentality and so on.), process and creation factors (results of showing learning process). These territories incorporate Preparation and Planning for instructing, Classroom the board, Knowledge of Subject issue, its conveyance and introduction, Teacher Characteristics and Interpersonal Relations. These territories spread every one of the elements of a teacher. The aim of the present study is to review the effectiveness of secondary school teachers

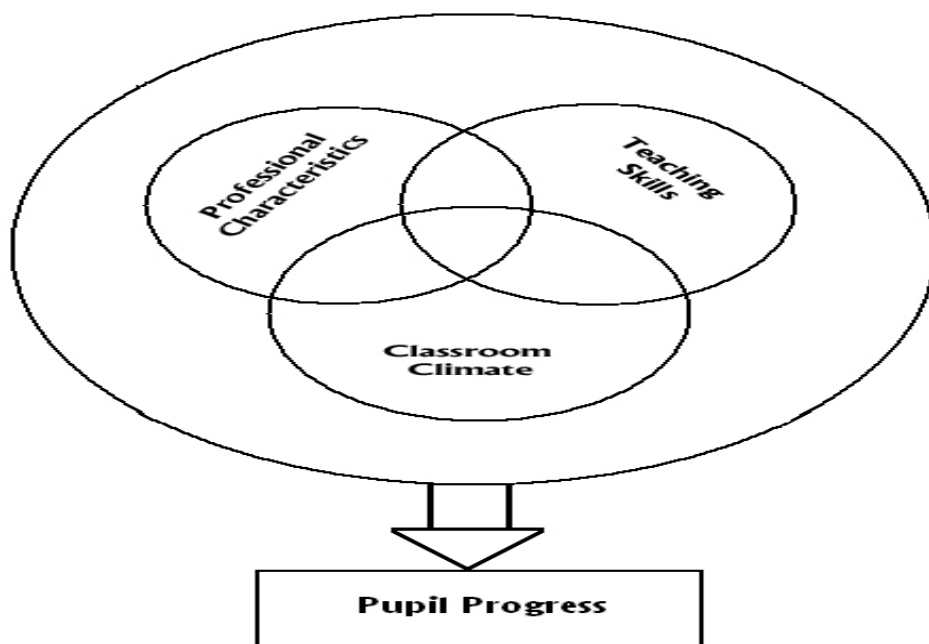


Figure: 1 McBer's (2000) Model of Teacher Effectiveness Effectiveness In Teaching

Johal and Singh (2016) led an examination on teacher Effectiveness of auxiliary teachers in connection to their Spiritual Intelligence. Goals of the examination are to discover the connection between Teacher Effectiveness and Spiritual Intelligence of Government and Public Secondary School Teachers. To discover the sexual orientation contrasts on both the deliberate variable. Otherworldly Quotient Scale (2008) by Koradia, Singhal and Narang, Teacher Effectiveness Scale by Umme Kulsum (2009) was utilized for information accumulation. The outcome demonstrated a huge positive connection between Teacher Effectiveness and Spiritual Intelligence when Government School Teachers appraised themselves or evaluated by their Heads. If there should be an occurrence of Public School Teachers a noteworthy positive connection was discovered when they evaluated themselves yet no relationship was discovered when appraised by their Heads. The investigation additionally shows that Spiritual Intelligence and Teacher Effectiveness are not affected by sex and kind of school. High Spiritual Intelligence Group indicates additionally Teaching Effectiveness when contrasted with Low Spiritual Intelligence Group.

Chowdhury (2015) Conducted consider on Correlation investigation of Teaching Effectiveness what's more, Job Satisfaction of optional teachers in Tinsukia District of Assam, India. The destinations of the investigation were: (1) To discover the dimension of Teaching Effectiveness among auxiliary teachers as far as educating, learning process. (2) To survey the dimension of Job Satisfaction among optional teachers in connection to their profession. (3) To find out the connection between Teacher Effectiveness and Job Satisfaction of optional teachers regarding their Gender, Age, Experience, Qualification, Location of the school. Teacher Effectiveness scale by Dr. Shallu Puri and Prof. S.V. Gakhar; and Teacher's Job Satisfaction scale by Dr. Meera Dixit were utilized for information accumulation. The examination uncovers that larger part of the Teachers both male and female have normal level of Job Satisfaction and their dimension of viability in

their encouraging learning process is additionally normal The investigation shown that there was a critical positive connection between Job Satisfaction and Teachers Effectiveness of optional teachers as far as their Gender, Age, and Experience.

Pachaiyappan and Ushalaya Raj (2014) in an investigation on "Assessing the Teacher Effectiveness of Secondary and Higher Secondary School Teachers" uncovered that the male and female teachers did not vary fundamentally in their Teacher Effectiveness. It was additionally discovered that there was a huge distinction in Teacher Effectiveness among the teachers as for area, expressions and science stream, auxiliary and higher optional dimension, showing background and sort of school. Silveira (2014) led an examination to look at the relationship among Teacher Effectiveness, Pacing and Teacher Intensity. A scripted upgrade video was made where the Teacher showed predefined Pacing slips to gauge their Teacher Intensity, Teacher Effectiveness, general recognitions and Teacher Pacing. 164 students were arbitrarily doled out to assess Teacher Intensity, general discernments, Teacher Effectiveness and Teacher Pacing. Students assessed the teacher on the build utilizing constant and summative measures. Results demonstrated that the builds had a solid positive direct amendment with one another. Babu and Kumari (2013) considered authoritative atmosphere as indicator of Teacher Effectiveness. The investigation uncovered that (1) There exists Open Climate in Government Schools though Closed Climate exists in Private Schools, (2) Maximum number of compelling teachers are in Government Schools where Open Climate exists contrasted with Private Schools where Closed Climate exists and (3) There is a critical distinction between the Teacher Effectiveness of Elementary School Teachers in connection to their Organizational Climate.

Bella (2013) explored the Teacher Effectiveness and Professional Competency of higher optional teachers in Kottayam. 395 optional teachers were chosen for the investigation. Savan's Professional Competency scale containing 35 things and Teacher Effectiveness scale by Jayaraman's were utilized. The discoveries demonstrated no noteworthy correlation between Teacher Effectiveness and Professional Competency among auxiliary teachers. Goel (2013) did an investigation on Teacher Effectiveness of teachers in connection with their Job Satisfaction, Personality and Mental Health. 600 teachers were chosen from three locale of Punjab. Teacher Effectiveness scale by Umme Kulsum, Job Satisfaction scale by Meera Dixit, Differential Personality Inventory by Ashish Kumar Singh and Arun Kumar Singh and Mental Health Check list by Pramod Kumar were utilized for information accumulation. The discoveries of the examination uncovered that Teacher Effectiveness of female teachers was essentially more when contrasted with male Teachers and Teacher Effectiveness of urban teachers was fundamentally more when contrasted with provincial teachers. Teachers having high Job Satisfaction was progressively viable when contrasted with Teachers having low Job Satisfaction.

Tyagi (2013) directed an examination on "Showing Effectiveness of optional teachers in connection to their statistic attributes". The examination was intended to discover statistic qualities shrewd view of auxiliary teachers with respect to their Teaching Effectiveness. The consequences of the examination showed that capability, stream, encouraging knowledge and region of the school fundamentally influence the Teaching Effectiveness of optional teachers. Reddy (2012) contemplated Teacher Effectiveness in connection to Mental Health, Stress and Passionate Intelligence of secondary teachers. The investigation likewise went for discovering the contrast in Teacher Effectiveness as far as sexual orientation, area and sort of the school. An example of 320 teachers working in government and private secondary

schools was gathered arbitrarily. The investigation uncovered no huge effect of Mental Health on Teacher Effectiveness. The investigation uncovered critical effect of Stress on Teacher Effectiveness. Teachers with abnormal state of Stress was discovered less powerful than the Teachers with moderate dimension of pressure. A critical effect of Emotional Intelligence was found on Teacher Effectiveness. Teachers with high Emotional Intelligence were viable than the Teachers with low Emotional Intelligence. There was critical collaboration among Stress and Emotional Intelligence on Teacher Effectiveness. Results showed no huge distinction in Teacher Effectiveness based on sex, area and sort of school. Kumar (2012) directed an examination on the connection between Teaching Effectiveness of ladies understudy Teachers and their Creativity. The example comprised of 500 female understudy Teachers of schools of Education (B.Ed) associated to Karnataka State Women's University, Bijapur. The Teacher Effectiveness scale created by Umme Kulsum and the Creativity test (verbal and Non verbal) arranged and institutionalized by Baquer Mehdi were utilized. The outcomes demonstrated that the understudy Teachers with high Creativity had higher Teaching Effectiveness when contrasted with female understudy teachers with low Creativity. The rustic female understudy teachers had altogether higher Creativity when contrasted with urban female understudy Teachers. The science female understudy Teachers was additionally discovered more imaginative than expressions female understudy teachers. He further reasoned that the other station female understudy Teachers demonstrated higher Creativity scores when contrasted with SC/ST female understudy teachers.

Riti (2012) contemplated Teacher Effectiveness in connection to School Organizational Behavior of heads of schools. 60 Government Schools from three areas viz. Solan, Una and Bilaspur from Himachal Pradesh were taken up for the investigation. An example of 350 Teachers was drawn from these schools. Teacher Effectiveness Scale by Umme Kulsum (2000), School Organizational Climate Description Questionnaire by M.L. Sharma (1978) and Administrative Behavior Scale by Haseen Taz (1998) were utilized to gather the information. The aftereffects of the examination uncovered no huge contrast in the Teacher Effectiveness of male and female teachers. A critical contrast was found in the Teacher Effectiveness of the urban and provincial optional teachers. Urban teachers were discovered more effective than rustic teachers. In this investigation the Teacher Effectiveness altogether varied in schools with various kinds of School Organizational Climate which existed in various schools. The mean Teacher Effectiveness score was discovered higher if there may be an occurrence of open School Organizational Climate. Consequences of the examination likewise uncovered that managerial conduct had a huge and constructive outcome on Teacher Effectiveness. Ritu and Singh (2012) led an investigation on Teaching Effectiveness of auxiliary teachers in connection to sexual orientation, kind of school and area. The targets of the investigation were to look at the Teaching Effectiveness of male and female, government and private; and urban and country auxiliary teachers. Along these lines information was gathered from 128 optional teachers of Rohtak locale in Haryana by utilizing Teacher Effectiveness scale (TES) by P. Kumar and D.N. Mutha. Consequences of the investigation uncovered that there exists no huge contrast in Teacher Effectiveness on sexual orientation, sort of school and region premise. Sodhi (2012) examined the Teacher Effectiveness of optional teachers in connection to their School Organizational Climate in Punjab. Test of 450 optional schools Teachers were chosen for the investigation. The Teachers was managed by utilizing School Authoritative Climate scale, Teacher Effectiveness scale, teacher Attitude Inventory and Job Satisfaction scale. It was presumed

that the Teachers seeing recognizable and independent sort of School Organizational Climate displayed essentially larger amount of Teacher Effectiveness when contrasted with those seeing shut kind of school atmosphere. Sex, area, stream and instructing knowledge have no noteworthy effect on teacher viability.

Kaur (2011) examined the connection between Teacher Effectiveness and Self Concept of grade teachers. An example of 150 primary teachers (75 male and 75 female) was considered for study utilizing Teacher Effectiveness scale by P. Kumar and D.N. Mutha and Self Concept stock by Mohsin. Based on results she revealed no critical contrast in the Teacher Effectiveness of grade teachers working in government and tuition based schools. Male and female Teachers was discovered comparable on the variable Teacher Effectiveness. The investigation demonstrated that male and female Teachers was not comparative on Self Concept. Male teachers were discovered high on Self Concept than their female partners. The outcomes dependent on connection examination uncovered positive and huge relationship between Teacher Effectiveness and Self Concept of grade teachers. Teachers with high Self Concept were discovered more compelling than Teachers with low Self Concept. Mishra (2011) examined Teacher Effectiveness, Job Satisfaction and Institutional Commitment among auxiliary teachers. The example of 60 (30 male and 30 female) optional teachers was taken. The aftereffects of the examination showed that Teacher Effectiveness, Job Satisfaction and Institutional Commitment were observed to be emphatically and fundamentally connected with one another. The investigation likewise uncovered that viable Teachers were increasingly happy with their activity when contrasted with the individuals who were low on Teacher Effectiveness. Aftereffects of the examination additionally uncovered that fulfilled Teachers were observed to be more dedicated towards their foundation than less activity fulfilled teachers. The investigation additionally uncovered that male teachers were discovered more dedicated than female teachers. Results likewise shown that there exist no critical contrast in Teacher Effectiveness based on sexual orientation and sort of school.

Sawhney and Kaur (2011) considered Teacher Effectiveness in connection to Self-Concept of primary teachers. Teacher Effectiveness Scale by P. Kumar and D.N. Mutha; and Self Concept Inventory by Mohsin were utilized for information gathering. The outcome demonstrates that there was no noteworthy distinction found in the Teacher Effectiveness of male and female Teachers. A huge contrast was found between Self Concept of male and female grade teachers. There exist critical connection between Teacher Effectiveness and Self Concept of male and female grade teachers. Rubio (2010) contemplated compelling Teacher Professional and individual abilities. The outcomes revealed demonstrate that compelling Teachers needs great expert and individual abilities. Dhillon and Navdeep (2010) investigated Teacher Effectiveness in connection to their Value designs. The example included 100 male and 100 female teachers. Teacher Effectiveness Scale and Teacher's Value Inventory were utilized for information accumulation. After elucidation of the information it was discovered that there was no noteworthy connection between Teacher Effectiveness and Value examples of teachers. Further, it was likewise discovered that there was non- significant distinction in Teacher Effectiveness of male and female, government and private schools teachers. So also, there was no critical distinction in the Value examples of male and female Teachers and government and tuition based school teachers. Kauts and Saroj (2010) led an examination to explore the Teacher Effectiveness furthermore, Occupational Stress in connection to Emotional Intelligence among Teachers at auxiliary

stage. Result uncovered that both male and female Teachers was at same dimension Teacher Effectiveness. It was additionally seen that male Teachers were more worried than female teachers. The investigation demonstrated that teachers with high Emotional Intelligence were increasingly viable in their instructing were found with less Occupational Stress while Teachers with low Emotional Intelligence had progressively Occupational Stress and less Teacher Effectiveness. There was no association among sex and Emotional Intelligence of the Teachers on the scores of Teacher Effectiveness.

Bhardwaj (2009) led an investigation of Teacher Effectiveness in connection to Teaching styles and Personality sorts of optional teachers. Consequences of the examination demonstrated non significant relationship of different parts of Teacher Effectiveness for example arrangement and arranging, learning of topic study hall the executives, teacher trademark and relational relations with any elements of Personality types. The examination uncovered that private auxiliary teachers were more compelling on every one of the territories than the administration optional teachers. Male and female government optional teachers were discovered equivalent in all parts of teacher's viability with the exception of the learning of topic segment. Male and female private optional teachers were discovered equivalent on every one of the segments of Teacher Effectiveness. Student - focused showing was discovered preferable in generally speaking Teacher Effectiveness over teacher focused educating. No noteworthy interactional impact of Teaching style, Personality types, encouraging stream and sorts of school was found on Teacher Effectiveness of optional teachers. Concentrate likewise uncovered that all the four free factors did not connect in a huge manner to impact Teacher Effectiveness of optional teachers.

Kumar (2009) looked at Personality qualities of best and least viable forthcoming teachers. Study was led on an example of 400 planned understudy teachers. General Teaching Competency Scale (GTCS) by Passi and Lalitha and 16 PF Questionnaire by Kapoor were utilized. It was inferred that best planned Teachers were observed to be high on factor less knowledge versus high insight, in contrast with least successful planned teachers. Sridhar and Badiei (2008) analyzed and looked at the Teacher Efficacy of higher grade teachers in India and Iran by looking over 225 Indian Teachers and 222 Iranian teachers. In general Teacher Efficacy scores were practically high. Iranian male Teachers had high Personal Efficacy than Indian male teachers. Jain (2007) looked at the Teaching Effectiveness of teacher prepared through separation mode in connection to sex, kind of school and instructing background. The study hall instructing joined audit of home modification, presentation of the exercise, improvement of the exercise and homeroom atmosphere. The examination uncovered that the Teaching Effectiveness of teachers towards profession regarding sex, kind of school and showing background was significant. It was additionally discovered that less experienced female Teachers educating in private schools exhibited better homeroom educating. Tuition based school teachers were progressively successful in classroom teaching when contrasted with government teachers. Less experienced teachers were found to be better in assessing the home task of the students in study hall as analyzed to more experienced Teachers and no huge contrast was found between the male and female teachers if there should arise an occurrence of abilities like reaction the board and class the executives.

Sridhar and Badiei (2007) inspected Teacher Efficacy and Emotional Intelligence of 100 elementary teachers of urban region in south Mysore. Teacher Efficacy Scale (TES) and Emotional Intelligence Test were utilized for information gathering. It was found from the

study that the dimensions of Teacher Efficacy and Emotional Intelligence of elementary school teachers were set under moderate classification; an abnormal state of both Teacher Efficacy and Emotional Intelligence would be corresponded with understudy accomplishments, Job Satisfaction, teachers 'willingness to execute development, powerful instructing. It was additionally reasoned that younger teachers had the most astounding Teaching Efficacy which declined somewhat with age. Amandeep and Gurpreet (2005) based on their examination on "an investigation of Teacher Adequacy in connection to Teaching Competency of auxiliary teachers" concluded that (1) Female Teachers are more compelling in their educating than male teachers (2) Male and female teachers don't vary fundamentally to the extent their Teaching Competency is concerned (3) Thus, factor of Teaching Competency assumes noteworthy job in Teacher Effectiveness of teachers. Ghali (2005) examined Teacher Effectiveness and Job Satisfaction of female teachers. The test of the examination comprised of secondary school female Teachers of Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh. The examination inspected the impact of region and the executives of the school and subject of instructing on Teacher Effectiveness of secondary school female Teachers. From the study it was inferred that administration of the school significantly affects Teacher Effectiveness. Area and subject of educating had no noteworthy effect on Teacher Effectiveness. The outcomes showed that female Teachers working in government schools were more compelling when contrasted with teachers working in tuition based schools.

Srivastava (2005) considered Teacher Effectiveness of upper elementary teachers of distinctive age gatherings. The example involved 110 male and 128 female Teachers working in the upper elementary schools at urban area arranged in Tehri Garhwal locale. The information was gathered by utilizing teacher viability size of P. Kumar and D.N. Mutha. The discoveries of the think about uncovered that the Teacher Effectiveness of male Teachers weakens with their expanding age. The Teacher Effectiveness of female Teachers expanded somewhat with their expanding age. The age variable did not deliver a critical effect on teacher's adequacy. The male and female Teachers did not vary essentially with each other at various age levels. Subsequently, age was a mellow determinant of Teacher Effectiveness. Kagathala (2002) did an examination entitled, "An investigation of viability of teachers of auxiliary schools in Gujarat". The discoveries of the examination uncovered that viability of teachers of auxiliary schools in Gujrat was observed to be normal. Results additionally uncovered that urban Teachers were better than provincial teachers in Teaching Effectiveness. Besides, the outcomes uncovered that postgraduate Teachers were more successful than alumni teachers. In spite of the fact that the outcomes uncovered that kind of staff made no distinctions on Teacher Effectiveness. Results demonstrated that teachers having high inventive identity were observed to be progressively successful with regards to the Teachers having low imaginative identity. There was no impact of rank of teachers on Teacher Effectiveness.

Conclusions

The study indicated that there are several factors that affect teaching learning process. pupils with low intelligence often encounter serious difficulty in mastering schoolwork. Factors owing to lack of mastery of what has been taught, faulty methods of work or study, and narrowness of experimental background may affect the learning process of any pupil. It is generally recognized that ill health retards physical and motor development, and malnutrition interferes with learning and physical growth. Attitudes are more or less of

definite sort. They play a large part in the mental organization and general behavior of the individual. Personal factors, such as instincts and emotions, and social factors, such as cooperation and rivalry, are directly related to a complex psychology of motivation. The teacher as an individual personality is an important element in the learning environment or in the failures and success of the learner. One of the factors that affect the efficiency of learning is the condition in which learning takes place. This includes the classrooms, textbooks, equipment, school supplies, and other instructional materials.

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Potential And Attractions Of Tourism In Jammu & Kashmir: A Synoptic Review

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***Abstract:** The traffic of tourism to various places has shown an increasing trend, despite certain ups and downs in some years, due to the turmoil in the state. The available data clearly indicates the continuous growth of tourist traffic in the state. The figures clearly indicate that there has been a tremendous growth in the tourist arrivals to Jammu region. In 1988 only 1992595 tourists visited Shri Mata Vaishno Devi, which increased to 6100000 in 2004, showing a total increase of 206.13 percent. The generation of employment in tourism industry has increased continuously. In 1985, 23599 persons were directly employed, which increased to 47539 persons in 2004 and 58245 persons in 2009. According to one estimate 30 percent of the state's population is directly or indirectly connected with the activities subscribing 16 percent of the states Domestic Product. Tourism sector is one of the important revenue earners for people in the state. It also generates sufficient revenue for government and public sector undertakings which has shown significant increase over the years.*

Keywords: Tourism, Kashmir, Employment generation, Income

Introduction

India is a land of bewildering diversity. It is a Jigsaw Puzzle of the people of every faith and religion, living together to create a unique and colorful mosaic. It is one of the most promising tourist destinations in the world. The infinite variety in richness and beauty of the environment, the grandeur of its ancient monuments and the profundity of its unbroken cultural heritage, make it an attractive place to visit. The very essence of rich Indian philosophy deeply ingrained in its belief is “*Vasudeva Kutumbakam*” which means the whole world is one big family. Complimenting this timeless tradition are its astounding locals that have mesmerized people from all over the globe since time immemorial. The varied contours of its enchanting landscape being reflected in the ice-capped peaks of the mighty Himalayas, and the holly Gangas. Never ending nautical miles of the clear blue Bay of Bengal, interrupted by the mirage prone Thar Desert, occasionally dotted with oceans and of course the Taj Mahal- one of the seven wonders of the world, standing tall and proud as the ageless epitome of love⁽¹⁾. India thus has tremendous tourist potential with its mountains, beaches and huge tapestry of monuments. India has been described as a land of enchantment, legends and mystery.

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is a region of widely varying people and geography. It is the north most state of India comprising three distinct climate regions. People of Kashmir are predominantly Muslims, Ladakh is predominantly Buddhist and in Jammu people are mostly Hindu. The state of Jammu and Kashmir has been an unending attraction of visitors

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down the ages. The beautiful lakes, clear streams, green turf, magnificent trees and mighty mountains offer varied attractions to the tourists. The valley of Kashmir has variously been described as an 'emerald set in pearls'. Enchanted by this lovely value, Emperor Jahangir proclaimed "if there is a paradise on earth, it is here, it is here, it is here"⁽²⁾.

Set like a jeweled crown on the map of India, Kashmir is many faceted diomand, changing character with the seasons - always extravagantly beautiful. Three Himalayan ranges, Korakaram, Zanaskar and Pirpanjal- snow capped, majestic, frame the landscape from northwest to northeast, and are the birth place of great rivers which flow through the Kashmir valley. The deep and crystal clear water of the lakes, reflect the high peaks of snow capped mountains. River Jehlum, whose name was *Vitasta* that degenerated into *Veth* in Kashmiri parlance, meanders through the valley in artistic Zigzags, which have furnished the motifs to the deft Kashmiri artisans. Nestled among hills in the north-east of the Kashmir valley is Wular 20/8 Kms., the largest fresh water lake in India. Dal Lake well known for the Mughal gardens flanking in the vicinity of Srinagar is about 6 Kms long and 3 Kms broad. It is also famous for its house boats, Shikaras and flowers. Some described valley of Kashmir as an emerald set of pearls, set like a jeweled crown on the map of India⁽³⁾. This paper is an attempt to study the tourism potential of Jammu & Kashmir and its importance to the state.

Tourism As An Attraction

However, there is more to it than just beauty. The remarkable feature of the Kashmir valley is that within the small area, the land rises 1300 ft. from the lush valley floor, which is already high at 5000 ft. to the snow capped peaks of the circling mountains, which is average 18000 ft. It is the rapid climb from temperate to tundra, which makes it possible to compare Kashmir with all those other contradictory countries. The climate of Kashmir is the other characteristic that adds to its attraction in many ways. Pearson has linked the climate of valley to that of Switzerland until the end of May and of Southern France in July and August, but it is impossible to speak of Kashmir as possessing any one climate. Every hundred feet of elevation brings some new phase of climate and vegetation, and in a short ride of thirty miles one can pass from over-powering heat to a climate delightfully cool, or can escape from wearisome wet weather or dry and sunny atmosphere⁽⁴⁾.

Tourism as a mode of economic activity holds a very important position in Jammu and Kashmir economy. Due to the mountainous nature of its land, the scope for agriculture is limited, a low level of infrastructural development and the handicapped resources base make the climate for industrial production gloomy. Nevertheless tourism as viable catalyzing economic forces is playing a very significant role in the local economy although the recent trend of this industry is not so impressive for various reasons⁽⁵⁾.

Tourism is an economic activity that provides a country with income, creates jobs, reduces unemployment, fosters entrepreneurship and stimulates production of food and local handicrafts. Tourism has been recognized as an engine for economic development after World War II. Tourism is the complex and multi-dimensional phenomenon whose incidence has been felt on every section and activity of the society. Internationally tourism has grown dramatically. In United States, tourism is now recognized as the second largest industry after oil; it has been third largest foreign exchange earner after chemical production. Further, it now employs considerably more than 200 million people, serving one-half billion annual visitors who spend more than one third trillion dollars away from home. International tourism receipts grew to 944 billion dollars, contributing 11.7% to global Gross National

Product. Tourism is very beneficial especially for developing countries, as these countries have limited potential for other economic activities.

Tourism primarily being a service industry doesn't need to produce goods but only renders services to various classes of people. Also money spent by tourists has multiplier effect, as it circulates through various strata and hierarchy of economy. The intensity of multiplier depends on the proportion of the income from tourism industry which is redistributed to other branches of the national economy. All this in turn stimulates the production sector bringing with it an automatic increase in national consumption. Tourism is the most painless manner of earning foreign exchange, as we have to develop only infrastructural facilities, thereby can earn huge quantities of foreign exchange, which in turn can strengthen the economic development of the nation. Many countries in the world have gone all out for developing tourist resorts or pleasure spots in their territories. Tourism as an industry is highly sensitive to political disturbances and economic development depends upon the peaceful functioning of social and political forces⁽⁶⁾.

The state of Jammu and Kashmir has low industrial and agricultural potentials, but fortunately possesses vast tourism potential. The state heavily depends on tourism industry. The state has been an unending attraction of visitors down the ages. The state is comprised of three regions, Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. Jammu region is called the city of temples, as in this region large numbers of temples are located, in addition to scenic splendor and cultural hospitability. Famous holy Cave of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Ji, is also located in Jammu region. Kashmir is the northern part of the state known as 'Paradise on Earth' and 'Switzerland of East'. Kashmir, nestling in the lap of the dazzling snowcapped mountains, has something to offer to everyone, some described valley of Kashmir as an emerald set of pearls, set like a jeweled crown on the map of India. Nature has endowed it with innumerable gifts, land of enchanting sites, high snowcapped mountains, gushing and sprouting streams and springs, a salubrious climate, sacred places of solace and mental peace. In addition to these resources the famous Amarnath Ji Holy Cave is also located here in Pahalgam, which is another blessing to tourism resources. Ladakh is the eastern part of the state. It is an area geographically known as Tibetan Plateau. Ladakh is for special class of people, for those with a spirit of adventure and for those with a love for virgin nature⁽⁷⁾.

Revenue Generation

Tourism sector is one of the important revenue earners for the people in Pahalgam. It also generates sufficient revenue for government and public sector undertakings. Tourism has proved to be successful in generating states income. Being a multi-segment industry, the hotels and restaurants, transportation services, tourist resorts, amusement parks, sales outlets of handicrafts, jewelries, paper-machie etc, provide services to both tourists and non-tourists and contribute in the process of income generation in the state. The process of income generation starts with the money spent by the tourists. Every unit of money spent by the tourists circulates in the economy and brings prosperity in the economy. The money spent by the tourists, has been estimated by the tourism experts, takes 13 to 14 transactions before it disappears. Out of these transactions 5 to 6 take place within the first year. The money spent by the tourists goes in to circulation in the economy through accommodation and meals in hotels and restaurants transport for sightseeing, entertainment, gifts, photography, drugs, cosmetics and clothing etc. in this circulation money goes on adding to its value. Ultimately, it creates a chain in the economy. An average amount of rupees 143 lakhs are earned per year by public sector in Pahalgam from various services provided to tourists⁽⁸⁾.

According to WTO, the growth of international tourist arrivals significantly outpaces the growth of economic output as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP). From 1975 to 2000, annual international tourist arrivals increased an average of 4.7%, while GDP grew 3.5%. In 2004, 760 million people traveled internationally, registering a 10 % increase over the 691 million in 2003 (WTO, 2005). Receipts from international tourism have also grown steadily. In 2003, international tourism receipts totaled US \$ 523 billion, a 6.5 % increase over 2002. The WTO remains confident that international tourism will continue to grow and projects that visitor arrivals will reach an estimated 1.0 billion by 2010 and 1.5 billion by 2020.⁽⁷⁾ Tourism has become a part of global leisure activity. In 2008, there were over 922 million international tourist arrivals with the growth of 1.9 % as compared to 2007. International tourism receipts grew to US \$ 944 billion (Euro 642 billion) in 2008, corresponding to an increase in real terms of 1.8%.⁽⁸⁾ As a result of the late 2000's recession, international travel demand suffered a strong slow down beginning in June 2008, with growth in international tourism arrivals worldwide falling to 2 % during the boreal summer months.⁽⁹⁾ This negative trend intensified during 2009, exacerbated in some countries, due to the outbreak of H1N1 influenza virus, resulting in a worldwide decline of 4 % in 2009 to 880 million international tourists' arrivals, and an estimated 6 % decline in international tourism receipts.⁽¹⁰⁾

Conclusion

The data from studies of World Tourism Organization (WTO) and World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), clearly answer the question. The receipts from tourism, especially international tourism, can provide a valuable source of earnings for many countries, both developed and developing. Although tourism is sensitive to the level of economic activity in the tourist generating countries, it provides more stable earnings than primary products. The income from tourism has tended to increase at a higher rate than merchandise export in a number of countries. There is now, almost an assured channel of financial flows from the richer countries to the not so richer and developing ones, raising the latter's export earnings and the rate of economic growth. Not only this, tourism has become major factor in the infrastructure development of the country such as its contribution in coastal area development, construction of hotels, roads, airport terminals, installation of sanitation, water and power supply, new commercial establishments, production of food, handicrafts, encourages investments etc. In other words, generates demand for services of consumer goods that would otherwise not have been produced.

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Family Income and Career Preference of Urban Higher Secondary Students: A Relationship Study

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Abstract:

Career preference is all about taking decisions about choice and adaption of a specific career for rest of the life, driven by own interest and capabilities with influence from surroundings. The study was carried out to find the relationship between career preference fields and family income of urban higher secondary students. A sample of 400 students was drawn from 10 higher secondary schools. The 10 schools were randomly selected from urban area of Howrah district of West Bengal state. From each of those schools, 40 students were randomly selected as samples for the study. Here standardized tool 'Career Preference Record' is used for data collection. It was developed by Dr. Vivek Bhargava & Rajeshree Bhargava. Data was subjected to statistical treatment by applying 'r' value. The significance of the study is to observe the correlation between career preference fields and family income of urban Higher Secondary students so that they can be guided in the right direction.

Key Words: Career Preference, Family Income, Higher Secondary Schools, Urban Students

Introduction

Career selection is one of the important needs of urban higher secondary students. An urban student is much more sensitive regarding career selection. To choose an appropriate career, family income is one of the major factors to the students. Normally, it is noticeable that maximum urban student is too much conscious about his career. In that case, students having secure financial support face minimum problem of choosing his/her career. He/she can choose or take admission on his/her preferred course. But students coming from needy family do not have much opportunity to choose his preferred career. Sometimes students having extra ordinary talent cannot fulfill his dream for not having appropriate family income. So family income and career preference are strongly interlinked with each other.

Monthly family income is one of the important factors to Socio economic status of the family. The relationship between family's socio-economic status and vocational development variables has been demonstrated in past researches. Yah (1980) found that economic factor influenced career choice. Blustein et al. (2002) indicated that Socio economic status was one of the significant factors in career choice. The influence of socio-economic status on vocational development in Indian students was demonstrated by Arulmani, Laar, and Easton (2003). The financial condition of the family can facilitate students from making specific career preference or choices. Socio- economic condition influences the vocational development needs of individuals especially in the complex Indian society (Arulmani & Nag-Arulmani, 2004). The socio-economic condition of the family is an important factor to influence career development (Hughes, 2011). Socio-economic status

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can influence vocational choices directly and indirectly. Tejas et al. (2012) found that socio economic factor plays significant role in career choice.

Objective of the study

Following major objective was set for the present study:

1. To study the relationship between various fields of Career Preference viz. (i) Mass Media and Journalism (MMJ), (ii) Artistic and Designing (AD), (iii) Science and Technology (ScT), (iv) Agriculture (AG), (v) Commerce and Management (CM), (vi) Medical (M), (vii) Defence (D), (viii) Tourism and Hospitality Industry (TH), (ix) Law and Order (LO), (x) Education (E) and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

To fulfill this objective the following null hypotheses H_01 - H_010 were formulated and tested which was as follows:

Hypotheses of the Study

- H_01 : There would be no significant relationship between the Mass media and Journalism (MMJ) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.
- H_02 : There would be no significant relationship between the Artistic and Designing (AD) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.
- H_03 : There would be no significant relationship between the Science and Technology (ScT) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.
- H_04 : There would be no significant relationship between the Agriculture (AG) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.
- H_05 : There would be no significant relationship between the Commerce and Management (CM) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.
- H_06 : There would be no significant relationship between the Medical (M) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.
- H_07 : There would be no significant relationship between the Defence (D) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.
- H_08 : There would be no significant relationship between the Tourism and Hospitality Industry (TH) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.
- H_09 : There would be no significant relationship between the Law and Order (LO) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.
- H_010 : There would be no significant relationship between the Education (E) field of Career Preference and family monthly income of Higher Secondary urban students.

Operational Definition of Technical Term

Career Preference: In this study the 'Career Preference' means score of different career fields which the researcher has obtained by using the tool 'Career Preference Record' (CPR) prepared by Dr. Vivek Bhargava and Rajshree Bhargava .

Higher Secondary Students: It can be operationally defined in the present study as the student who reads in Standard XI of Higher Secondary schools .These schools are affiliated to 'West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education'.

Urban Students: It can be operationally defined in the present study as the students residing in the Howrah Corporation, Uluberia Municipality and Bally Municipality areas.

Family Income: In this study 'Family Income' refers to the total monthly income earned by all family members.

Delimitation of the study

The scope of present study is quite extensive in view of the time limit and available resources. The present study is delimited on the following on the following group- Area Delimitation: The study is delimited to the urban areas of Howrah District, West Bengal.

Sample delimitation: The study is delimited to urban students of class XI.

Higher Secondary Students: It refers to the XI standard students who read in Higher Secondary section of the schools.

Research Method

Research method is to conduct a research work which is determined by the nature of problem. For the present study Descriptive survey method has been used.

Sample

Samples of 400 students were drawn from 10 higher secondary urban schools of Howrah district, West Bengal. The Higher Secondary schools randomly selected from urban area. Forty students from each school selected through simple random sampling technique.

Tool

For the present study the standardized tool 'Career Preference Record' (CPR) is used. It was developed by Dr. Vivek Bhargava & Rajeshree Bhargava in the year 2001. It published by 'Haraprasad Institute of Behavioral Studies' (HIBS), Agra.

Table 1: Showing the fields of career preference and their abbreviations

Fields of Career Preference	Abbreviations
Mass Media & Journalism	MMJ
Artistic & Designing	AD
Science & Technology	SCT
Agriculture	AG
Commerce & Management	CM
Medical	M
Defence	D
Tourism & Hospitality Industry	TH
Law and order	LO
Education	E

Strategy of statistical analysis

The collected data has been analyzed using the following statistical technique –

- a) Pearson 'r' Correlation

Data Analysis and Interpretation

To test the hypotheses Pearson Correlations were computed.

H₀₁: There would be no significant relationship between the Mass Media and Journalism (MMJ) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

Table 2: Correlation between Mass Media and Journalism career field and family income of Higher Secondary urban students

H ₀₁			Career Preference (MMJ)	Monthly Family Income
	Career Preference (Mass Media and Journalism)	Pearson Correlation	1	.202**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
		N	400	400
	Monthly Family Income	Pearson Correlation	0.202**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
		N	400	400

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Interpretation

The analysis in the Table 2 shows that correlation co-efficient ‘r’ between the score of Mass Media and Journalism field of Career Preference and students’ family income is 0.202 . The ‘p’ value is 0.000 (p<0.01). Hence, H₀₁ is rejected. There existed low, positive and significant relationship between Mass Media and Journalism field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

H₀₂: There would be no significant relationship between the Artistic and Designing (AD) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

Table 3: Correlation between Artistic and Designing career field and family income of Higher Secondary urban students

H ₀₂			Career Preference (AD)	Monthly Family Income
	Career Preference (Artistic and Designing)	Pearson Correlation	1	.229**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
		N	400	400
	Monthly Family Income	Pearson Correlation	0.229**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
		N	400	400

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Interpretation

The analysis in the Table 3 shows that Correlation co-efficient ‘r’ between the score of Artistic and Designing field of Career Preference and students’ family income is 0.229 . The ‘p’ value is 0.000 (p<0.01). Hence, H₀₂ is rejected. There existed low, positive and significant relationship between Artistic and Designing field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

H₀₃: There would be no significant relationship between the Science and Technology (ScT) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

Table 4: Correlation between Science and Technology career field and family income of Higher Secondary urban students

H ₀₃			Career Preference (ScT)	Monthly Family Income
	Career Preference (Science and Technology)	Pearson Correlation	1	.209**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
		N	400	400
	Monthly Family Income	Pearson Correlation	0.209**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
		N	400	400

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Interpretation

The analysis in the Table 4 shows that Correlation co-efficient 'r' between the score of Science and Technology field of Career Preference and students' family income is 0.209 . The 'p' value is 0.000 (p<0.01). Hence, H₀₃ is rejected. There existed low, positive and significant relationship between Science and Technology field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

H₀₄: There would be no significant relationship between the Agriculture (AG) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

Table 5: Correlation between Agriculture career field and family income of Higher Secondary urban students

H ₀₄			Career Preference (AG)	Monthly Family Income
	Career Preference (Agriculture)	Pearson Correlation	1	.247**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
		N	400	400
	Monthly Family Income	Pearson Correlation	0.247**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
		N	400	400

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Interpretation

The analysis in the Table 5 shows that Correlation co-efficient 'r' between the score of Agriculture field of Career Preference and students' family income is 0.247 . The 'p' value is 0.000 (p<0.01). Hence, H₀₄ is rejected. There existed low, positive and significant relationship between Agriculture field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

H₀₅: There would be no significant relationship between the Commerce and Management (CM) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

Table 6: Correlation between Commerce and Management career field and family income of Higher Secondary urban students

H ₀₅			Career Preference (CM)	Monthly Family Income
	Career Preference (Commerce and Management)	Pearson Correlation	1	.223**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
		N	400	400
	Monthly Family Income	Pearson Correlation	0.223**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
		N	400	400

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Interpretation

The analysis in the Table 6 shows that Correlation co-efficient 'r' between the score of Commerce and Management field of Career Preference and students' family income is 0.223. The 'p' value is 0.000(p<0.01). Hence, H₀₅ is rejected. There existed low, positive and significant relationship between Commerce and Management field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

H₀₆: There would be no significant relationship between the Medical (M) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

Table 7: Correlation between Medical career field and family income of Higher Secondary urban students

H ₀₆			Career Preference (M)	Monthly Family Income
	Career Preference (Medical)	Pearson Correlation	1	.182**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
		N	400	400
	Monthly Family Income	Pearson Correlation	0.182**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
		N	400	400

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Interpretation

The analysis in the Table 7 shows that Correlation co-efficient 'r' between the score of Medical field of Career Preference and students' family monthly income is 0.182. The 'p' value is 0.000 (p<0.01). Hence, H₀₆ is rejected. There existed negligible, positive and significant relationship between Medical field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

H₀₇: There would be no significant relationship between the Defence (D) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

Table 8: Correlation between Defence career field and family income of Higher Secondary urban students

H ₀₇			Career Preference (D)	Monthly Family Income
	Career Preference (Defence)	Pearson Correlation	1	.193**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
		N	400	400
	Monthly Family Income	Pearson Correlation	0.193**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
		N	400	400

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Interpretation

The analysis in the Table 8 shows that Correlation co-efficient 'r' between the score of Defence field of Career Preference and students' family income is 0.193 . The 'p' value is 0.000(p<0.01). Hence, H₀₇ is rejected. There existed negligible, negative and no significant relationship between Defence field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

H₀₈: There would be no significant relationship between the Tourism & Hospitality Industry (TH) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

Table 9: Correlation between Tourism & Hospitality Industry career field and family income of Higher Secondary urban students

H ₀₈			Career Preference (TH)	Monthly Family Income
	Career Preference (Tourism & Hospitality Industry)	Pearson Correlation	1	.151**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0.002
		N	400	400
	Monthly Family Income	Pearson Correlation	0.151**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.002	
		N	400	400

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Interpretation

The analysis in the Table 9 shows that Correlation co-efficient 'r' between the score of Tourism & Hospitality Industry field of Career Preference and students' family income is 0.151 . The 'p' value is 0.002 (p<0.01). Hence, H₀₈ is accepted. There existed negligible, positive and significant relationship between Tourism & Hospitality Industry field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

H₀₉: There would be no significant relationship between the Law and Order (LO) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

Table 10: Correlation between Law and Order Industry career field and family income of Higher Secondary urban students

H ₀₉			Career Preference (LO)	Monthly Family Income
	Career Preference (Law & Order)	Pearson Correlation	1	.200**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
		N	400	400
	Monthly Family Income	Pearson Correlation	.200**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
		N	400	400

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Interpretation

The analysis in the Table 10 shows that Correlation co-efficient ‘r’ between the score of Law and Order field of Career Preference and students’ family income is 0.200 . The ‘p’ value is 0.000 (p<0.01). Hence, H₀₉ is rejected. There existed low, positive and significant relationship between Law and Order field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

H₀₁₀: There would be no significant relationship between the Education (E) field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

Table 11: Correlation between Education career field and family income of Higher Secondary urban students

H ₀₁₀			Career Preference (E)	Monthly Family Income
	Career Preference (Education)	Pearson Correlation	1	.225**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
		N	400	400
	Monthly Family Income	Pearson Correlation	0.225**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
		N	400	400

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Interpretation

The analysis in the Table 11 shows that Correlation co-efficient ‘r’ between the score of Education field of Career Preference and students’ family income is 0.225 . The ‘p’ value is 0.000 (p<0.01). Hence, H₀₁₀ is rejected. There existed low, positive and significant relationship between Education field of Career Preference and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

Major Findings

1. There are positive and significant relationships between all the fields of Career Preference viz. Mass Media and Journalism , Artistic and Designing , Science and Technology, Agriculture, Commerce and Management, Medical, Defence, Tourism and Hospitality, Law and Order, Education and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

2. There are low level relationships between fields of Career Preference viz. Mass Media and Journalism, Artistic and Designing, Science and Technology, Agriculture, Commerce

and Management, Law and Order, Education and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

3. There are negligible level relationships between fields of Career Preference viz. Medical, Defence, Tourism and Hospitality Industry and family income of Higher Secondary urban students.

4. The Correlation co-efficient 'r' value of different career preference fields and family income are listed in descending order (i) Agriculture and family income ($r=0.247$), (ii) Artistic and Designing and family income ($r=0.229$), (iii) Education and family income ($r=0.225$), (iv) Commerce and Management and family income ($r=0.223$), (v) Science and Technology and family income ($r=0.209$), (vi) Mass Media and Journalism and family income ($r=0.202$), (vii) Law & Order and family income ($r=0.200$), (viii) Defence and family income ($r=0.193$), (ix) Medical and family income ($r=0.182$) and (x) Tourism and Hospitality Industry and family income ($r=0.151$).

Discussion

The initial findings of the study reflected that there were relationship with the all career fields and family income of higher secondary urban school students. There are low level relationships between fields of Career Preference viz. Mass Media and Journalism, Artistic and Designing, Science and Technology, Agriculture, Commerce and Management, Law and Order, Education and family income of Higher Secondary urban students. There are negligible level relationships between fields of Career Preference viz. Medical, Defence, Tourism and Hospitality Industry and family income of Higher Secondary urban students. In their studies, Yah (1980), Blustein et al. (2002), Arulmani et al. (2003), Arulmani and Nag-Arulmani, (2004), Hughes, (2011) and Tejas et al. (2012) found that socio-economic factor was a significant factor of career preference or choice. Family income is one of the major factors of socio-economic status. So the findings of the present study are partially supported by their findings of the previous studies.

Conclusion

The primary objective of the study was to investigate the relationship between of Career Preference fields viz. (i) Mass Media and Journalism, (ii) Artistic and Designing, (iii) Science and Technology (iv) Agriculture, (v) Commerce and Management, (vi) Medical, (vii) Defence, (viii) Tourism and Hospitality, (ix) Law & Order and (x) Education and family income of Higher Secondary urban students. Result of the study revealed that understanding of the all career fields significantly correlated with family income of Higher Secondary students. So if Government and other authorities give some scholarships or economical support to the students for their career development, it will be very helpful to them.

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Role of MSME's in Employment Generation in India

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Abstract

The Indian economy is presently facing some slowdown in growth affecting the employment generation. The growing uncertainty in the global economic environment has adversely affected employment generating sectors like rural trade. India is a developing economy and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are backbone of Indian economy. This study highlights the contribution of MSMEs in the economic growth of India regarding GDP, Employment Generation, Production and Export in Indian economy. The main objective of this study is to assess contribution of MSME's in employment generation and economic development. The result shows that the MSMEs sector during the period 1995-96 to 2013-14 is recorded as a tremendous growth. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Employment, production, market value of fixed assets and export in period of 1995-96 to 2013-14 have been calculated efficiently which is more than the GDP rate of India in this period. The paper lays stress on the aspect of employment generation concentrating in urban as well as rural centers. This paper dwells on these issues and the likely impact they may have on employment generation in the country in the future. Various schemes and programs also have been discussed briefly.

Keywords: MSMEs, GDP, Economic Growth

1. Introduction

India witnessed a phase of high GDP growth rate of an average 7% for almost a decade till the year 2010, sometimes even touching 9% growth in some years. Even when Europe, US and ASEAN countries faced severe downturns, both China and India have weathered the situation and continued to grow at a respectable rate. However 2011 onwards, India's growth story has taken a declining turn recording a rate of fewer than 5%. Government of India attributes the reason for this low growth to the slowdown in developed economies worldwide and the deeper global integration of India having its logical consequences in employment generating sectors like international trade.

Worldwide MSME's account for 95% of firms and thus creating nearly 60% of employment generation. Appropriate technologies have to be domestically developed to overcome efficiency and cost considerations. Indigenously developed innovations help in solving the problems. MSME's firms are the universal vehicles all over the world to achieve the goals of employment generation, inclusivity, innovation, and distributed economic activity across population, sectors, geography, poverty alleviation and other critical factors needed for sustained growth leading to sustained development. The firms operate in very different markets rural, semi-urban, metro cities, local, national, regional as well as international.

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They operate at different levels of skill sets, investment, intricacies and growth orientation. MSME's also nurture entrepreneurial talent in addition to being effective engines for poverty alleviation and women employment. Be it in manufacturing or service sector MSME's can become the engines that sustain growth for long-term development for India. When growth becomes stronger, SMEs gradually assume a key role in industrial development and restructuring.

2. Definition

MSME Sector consists of any enterprises, whether proprietorship, Hindu undivided family, association of persons, co-operative society, partnership or undertaking or any other legal entity, by whatever name called, engaged in production of goods pertaining to any industry specified in the first schedule of Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951 & other enterprises engaged in production and rendering services. Manufacturing Enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production of goods pertaining to any industry specified in the first schedule to the industries (Development and regulation Act, 1951). The **Manufacturing Enterprise is defined in terms of investment in Plant & Machinery. Service Enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services and are defined in terms of investment in equipment. Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, MSME's are classified as under:**

Enterprises	Investment in Plant & Machinery (Manufacturing)	Investment in Equipment (Services)
Micro	Upto Rs.25 lakh	Upto Rs.10 lakh
Small	Above Rs. 25 lakh upto Rs.5 Crore	Above Rs. 10 lakh upto Rs.2 Crore
Medium	Above Rs. 5 Crore upto Rs.10 Crore	Above Rs. 2 Crore upto Rs.5 Crore

3. Major Players

Despite of their limitations, the MSME's have made a significant contribution towards technological development and exports. They are established in almost all-major sectors in the Indian industry such as: Food Processing, Textiles and Garments, Agricultural Inputs, Leather and leather goods, Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals, Bio-engineering, Engineering, Electricals, Sports goods, Electronics, Plastics products, Electro-medical equipment, Computer Software, etc. The figure no. 1 represents the respective shares of the various sectors.

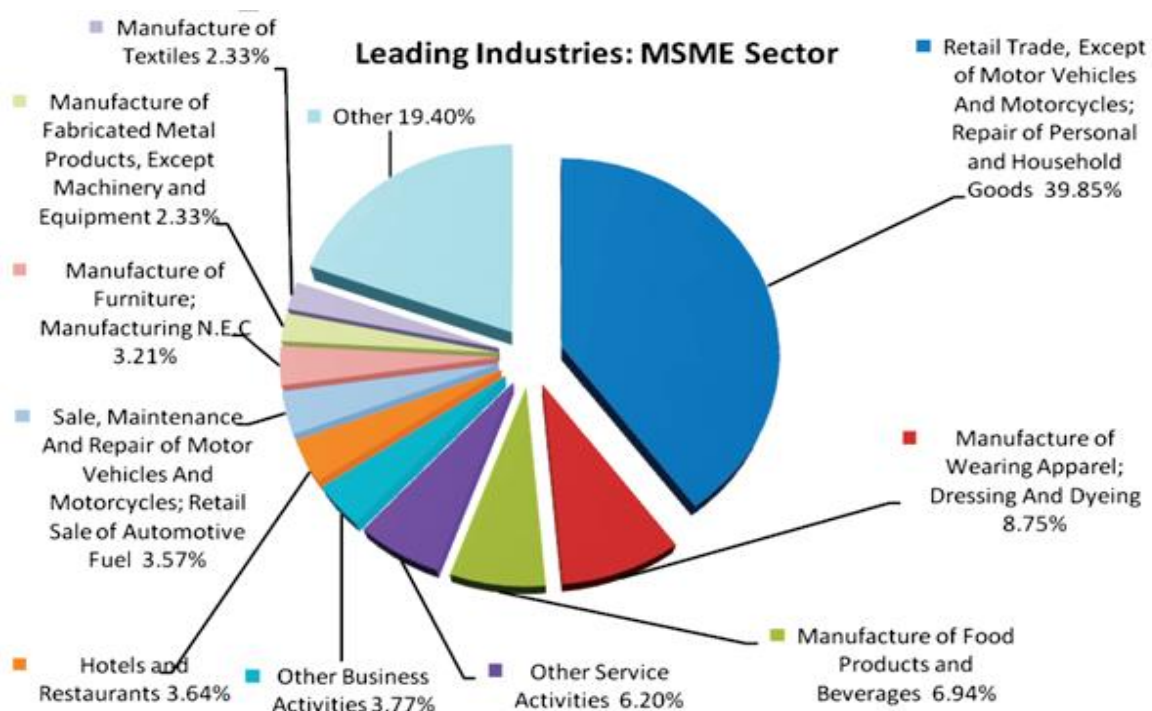


Figure 1 Leading industries in MSME sector

Source: Annual Report 2013-2014, Ministry Of Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises

4. Objectives Of The Study

The study aims to

- Examine and understand the role of MSME's for India's employment generation.
- Examine and understand the role of MSME's for India's economic development.
- To study the role of programs and schemes for MSME's.

5. Review Of Literature

Sandesara (1993) studied the performance of SSIs producing reserved items, have collected data from the second census conducted by the Ministry of SSIs. The study revealed that capacity utilization and aggregate change in production in 1987-88 were both lower for reserved than for unreserved items. This below par performance of the SSI firms producing reserved items was surprising because these firms did not have to face any competition from the existing large firms. The author observed that the reason behind this could be the entrance of excess SSI firms into the protected areas.

Sonia and Kansai Rajeev (2009) studied the effects of globalization on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME's) during pre and post liberalization from 1973-74 to 2008-09. They considered four economic parameters namely number of units, production, employment and export and interpreted study results based on Annual Average Growth Rate (AAGR) calculation. AAGR in pre liberalization period (1973-74 to 1989-90) was higher in all selected parameters than that of post liberalization period (1991-92 to 2007-08). They resulted that MSME's failed to put up an impressive performance in post reform era.

Bhavani T.A. (2010) analyses the issue of quality employment generation by the SSIs and discovered that the short term attitude of increasing the volume of employment generation compromising with quality has been declining. The author argues that employment generations by the SSIs are high in quantity but very low in qualitative terms. Technological

up gradationis needed for the small firms to create quality employment improving remuneration, duration and skill. This structural shift in quality and technology may reduce the rate of employment generation in the short run but would ensure high-income employment generation in the long run. He concluded that this employment generation would ensure reduction in poverty alleviation.

SubrahmanyaBala (2011) has investigated the impact of globalization on the exports potentials of the small enterprises. The study shows that share of SSI export in total export has been increasing in protection period but remain more or less stagnated throughout the liberalization period. However, the correlation co-efficient in liberalization period is higher than that of protection period. This result in developing strong relationship between the total export and SSI export during liberalization period. This may be due to the drastic change in composition of SSI export items from traditional to non-traditional and growth in its contribution to total export through trading houses, export houses and subcontracting relation with large enterprises. Thus, the current policy of increasing competitiveness through improvised technology, strategically financial and marketing techniques should be emphasized.

Thiripurasundari, K and V. Gurumurthy (2009) highlights the challenges of micro, small and medium enterprises of India. One side the globalization is an opportunity as well as another side it is a challenge for the indigenous MSME'S. The Indian MSME'S are facing a great problem due to larger production of foreign MSME'S in India. To overcome this MSME's have to quality employment generation on large scale. The financially strong MSME'S will survive strongly at globalized platform.

Bhavani, T.A. (2011), discovers that how the all aspects of the MSME'S (Employment, Leading sector of MSME'S, Investment in fixed assets) being change in modern perspective. The technological advancement and protection of MSME'S through various subsidy schemes and liberal availability of credit will be a great help. This technological aspect has been creating its influence at massive level.

NalabalaKalyan,Kumar. Sardar, Gugloth. (2011).This study focuses upon the growth pattern of the MSME'S, employment generation (1992-2009). Further, study reveals various phases involved in industrial sickness. The study highlights the various credit schemes sponsored by the government and thus provide large amount of knowledge. Laghuudyami credit card scheme ,Credit guarantee fund trust for small industries, Swarojgar credit card scheme, Credit linked capital subsidy scheme and credit through commercial banks are the sources and schemes available to fulfill the financial needs as well as financially strengthen to the MSME'S.

6. Data And Methodology

The proposed study is of descriptive nature and based on secondary data which has been collected from the various issues of Annual Reports on MSME's, Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy published by Ministry of MSME's and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) respectively. The study considers the time period from 1992-1993 to 2011-12. To examine the performance of MSME's in India, the available data have been analysed with the help of Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) and presented in suitable tables.

6.1 Contribution Of MSME's In Indian Economic Growth

Worldwide, the micro small and medium enterprises (MSME's) have been accepted as the engine of economic growth and for promoting equitable development. The contribution of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) sector to manufacturing output, employment

and exports of the country is quite significant. As per available statistics (4th Census of MSME Sector), this sector employs an estimated 59.7 million persons spread over 31 million enterprises. It is estimated that in terms of value, MSME sector accounts for about 45% of the manufacturing output and around 40% of the total export of the country.

In order to understand the impact of MSME's on the Indian economy; one must study the trend and pattern that have been prevalent in the preceding years. It gives us the vivid picture of what follows next. Following table and graphics help us to understand the present scenario and their contributions of MSME's in Indian economies.

Table1: Performance of MSME's units Employment, Gross Output, Investment and Export

Year	Total Working MSME's	Employment	Production (Gross Output)	Market Value of Fixed Assets	Export
	(Lakh numbers)	(Lakh persons)	(In Crore)		
1995-1996	82.84 (4.07)	197.93 (3.41)	147712 (20.92)	125750 (1.58)	36470 (25.46)
1996-1997	86.21 (4.07)	205.86 (4.01)	167805 (13.6)	130560 (3.82)	39248 (7.62)
1997-1998	89.71 (4.06)	213.16 (3.55)	187217 (11.57)	133242 (2.05)	44421 (13.23)
1998-1999	93.96 (4.74)	220.55 (3.47)	210454 (12.41)	135482 (1.68)	48979 (10.21)
1999-2000	97.15 (3.40)	229.10 (3.88)	233760 (11.07)	139982 (3.32)	54200 (10.66)
2000-2001	101.1 (4.07)	238.73 (4.20)	261297 (11.78)	146845 (4.90)	69797 (28.78)
2001-2002	105.21 (4.07)	249.33 (4.44)	282270 (8.03)	154349 (5.11)	71244 (2.07)
2002-2003	109.49 (4.07)	260.21 (4.36)	314850 (11.54)	162317 (5.16)	86013 (20.73)
2003-2004	113.93 (4.07)	271.42 (4.31)	364547 (15.78)	170219 (4.87)	97644 (13.52)
2004-2005	118.59 (4.07)	282.57 (4.11)	429796 (17.93)	178699 (4.89)	124417 (27.42)
2005-2006	123.42 (4.07)	294.91 (4.37)	497842 (15.83)	188113 (5.27)	150242 (20.76)
2006-2007	261.12 (111.57)	595.66 (101.98)	709398 (42.49)	500758 (166.2)	182538 (21.5)
2007-2008	272.79 (4.47)	626.34 (5.15)	790759 (11.47)	558190 (11.47)	202017 (10.67)
2008-2009	285.16 (4.53)	659.38 (5.46)	880805 (11.39)	621753 (11.39)	NA
2009-2010	298.08 (4.53)	695.35 (5.46)	982919 (11.59)	693835 (11.59)	NA
2010-2011	311.52 (4.51)	732.17 (5.29)	1095758 (11.48)	773487 (11.48)	NA
2011-2012#	447.66 (43.70)	1,011.80 (38.19%)	NA	1,183,332.00 (52.98%)	NA
2012-2013#	467.56 (4.44%)	1,061.52 (4.91%)	NA	1,269,338.02 (7.26%)	NA

Source: Economic Census 2005, Central Statistics Office, MOSPI.

***Annual Report 2013-14, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- Projected.***

The above table 1 present a contribution of MSME's sector in term of employment, output and export from 1992-93 to 2011-12. It is clear from above table that the increase in the overall performance of MSME's is positively significant. In 1992-93, there were about 73.51 lakh enterprises providing employment to about 174.84 lakh persons. Therefore the proportionate increase in the number of MSME's and the persons employed in MSME's, both have been increased six times during last two decades i.e. 174.51lacs persons employed in 73.54lacs MSME's in 1992-93 to 1012.59lacs persons employed in 447.73lacs MSME's in 2011-12. There has been huge increase in the fixed assets, which has been accounted for ten times since 1992-93 period to 2011-12. On the other hand there is a tremendous increase in both in the production and in the export which has been counted as more than twenty two times since during the last two decades. Therefore the above table represents that the MSME's sector has contributed a lot in the growth of Indian economy in term of employment generation, production and export. There are over 6000 products ranging from traditional to high-tech items, which are being manufactured by the MSME sector in addition to provide wide range of services. In fig. 1 the leading industries with their respective shares have been described already.

7. Employment Generation Measures In India

About 250 million new job seeker youth are expected to enter the market in coming next 15 years time. Services sector though, growing fast, alone unable to absorb this. Unless manufacturing becomes an engine of growth, providing at least 100 million additional decent jobs, it will be difficult for India's economic growth to be inclusive one.

Agriculture too has to play an important role for employment generation. Government of India has started various schemes and programs to provide employment to unemployed persons including youth in the country. The Rural Employment Generation Program is implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to help eligible entrepreneurs to start up village industry units and thus it helps in creating employment opportunities both at villages and small towns. KVIC formulated a scheme for financing projects with investment limits up to 25 lacs for rural industrialization and empowerment generation. KVIC having track record of providing employment to about 47 lakhs persons but will provide additional employment of 37 lakhs persons in coming two years.

The Census of 2011 estimates the total rural population to be approximately 833 million people in India. The current phase of rural economy requires rapid expansion of employment and income opportunities, both on farm and off farm. The need of training for local youth in technical skills must also incorporate their ability to act as social mobilizes and ensures the involvement of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) representatives at every level of the process. Rural India has large population of artisan families, as majority belongs to minority and tribal communities. Due to poor access to market linkages and to remunerative livelihoods, many find themselves in a difficult condition for survival. The government has started MGNREGA in conjunction with the NRLM program which can help these artisan communities for getting decent living standard while at the same time protecting the base of craftsmanship, which is India's cultural heritage. All schemes designed for providing employment generation has inherent problems due to their vertical approach. It is advisable to draw from the population, segments that are likely to remain in the village for provision

of upgraded technical training. This is the only way to localize technical skills in the village and make it self-sustained (Planning Commission, GOI, 2011).

A study conducted by Small Enterprise Assistance Fund (SEAF) highlights the economic impact of investments in SMEs. It found that every dollar invested by SEAF in a SME generates an additional twelve dollars in the local economy; 72% of new jobs generated go to unskilled or semi-skilled employees; SEAF companies sustained an average annual employment growth rate of 26 percent and a wage growth rate of 25 percent in US dollar terms, surpassing national growth rates for each country (Dalberg, 2013).

The table 2 highlights the contribution of registered and unregistered sectors. The overall share of unregistered sector is very large as compared to other sectors. Unregistered sector is creating 9.09% enterprises for women and providing employment to 40.884 million persons. The reasons may be as that there is requirement of skilled and highly educated expertise's in registered sectors as compared to unregistered sector. That's why unregistered sector is growing very fast.

The table 3 clearly mentioned that the service sector has provided more employment opportunities in unregistered sector (36.11%) as compared to (22.57%) by the manufacturing sector. But on the other hand in registered sector manufacturing sector have high influence over the services sector. The reasons may be lack of technical know hows in both the above said cases.

Table 2: Summary Results All India Census Of MSME's

SUMMARY RESULTS ALL INDIA CENSUS OF MSME'S					
Sr. No	Characteristics	Registered Sector	Unregister Sector	Ec-2005*	Total
	A	B	C	D	E
1	Size Of Sector	15.64	198.74	147.38	361.76
2	No. Of Rural Units	7.07(45.20%)	119.68(60.22%)	73.43(49.82%)	200.18(55.34%)
3	No. Of Women Enterprises In Lakh	2.15(13.72%)	18.05(9.09%)	6.4(4.34%)	26.61(7.36%)
4	Total Employment In Lakh	93.09	408.84	30331.00%	805.24
5	Per Unit Employment	5.95	2.06	2.06	2.23
6	Total Gross Output In Lakh	70751027	3697.259		107721286

Source: Economic Census 2005

Table 3:Growth Rate Of Employment By Sector

GROWTH RATE OF EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR			
Sr. No	Registered Sector	Unregister Sector	Msme Sector
Manufacturing	3.76	22.57	18.49
Services	0.47	36.11	34
Total	2.61	18.85	15.02

Source: Economic Census 2005

7.1 Sectoral Contribution To India's GDP And Employment

The Table 4 shows the trends in the growth of GDP and Employment sector wise (Chitra, 2006) between 2005 and 2012. There is decline in agriculture from 20% to 17% in GDP but the share of employment remains stagnant at 52-53%. Non Agriculture sectors contribution to GDP has shifted from Industry to Services dominated but employment share has not shifted accordingly. This may be due to the high value addition in Services or the supply gap of employable people to services.

Table 4: Comparison of Sector wise GDP and Employment shares in 2005 and 2012

Year	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Total
	%in GDP	%in WF	%in GDP	%in WF	%in GDP	%in WF	
2005	20	52	26	34	54	14	100
2012	17	53	18	19	65	18	100

Source: Ramarao(2013)

The table 5 shows the share of various subsectors in employment generation indicating that employment creation potential lies within manufacturing, trade and community, finance, utilities and personal services sectors. Non agricultural sectors with about one-third contribution for providing employment and over 60 per cent in the growth of GDP, is a significant segment of the rural economy of India (Papola TS & Sahu PP). Employment in non-farm segment was distributed equally between the secondary (industry) and tertiary (services) sectors with respect to rural India. Manufacturing sector constituted the largest segment of the rural non-farm employment with 22% followed by trade as the second largest activity accounting for 20 per cent of non-farm employment.

Table-5: Comparison of GDP and Urban and Rural employment growth rates sub sector wise

Sector	GDP Growth rate (GGR)		Employment Growth Rate (EGR)		EGR (Urban)		EGR (Rural)	
	1993-2004	2000-10	1993-2004	2000-10	1993-2004	2000-10	1994-2004	2000-10
Primary	2.51	2.33	0.26	(0.05)	0.05	1.61	0.69	(0.19)
Mining	5.02	4.46	(0.02)	0.61	(0.7)	0.53	0.26	3.65
Manufacture	6.7	7.97	0.47	0.25	3.61	3.21	2.74	0.62
Utilities	5.7	5.69	(0.32)	0.37	(0.51)	2.47	(3.82)	1.51
Construction	7.63	9.2	0.94	1.06	5.56	5.64	8.27	12.04
Secondary	6.68	7.78	0.59	0.60	3.8	3.79	4.11	5.34
Trade	8.64	8.67	0.61	0.3	5.52	1.98	4.88	3.41
Transport/Communication	10.57	14.5	0.49	0.25	4.13	3.06	6.56	4.44
Finance/Real Estate / Bus.Services	7.29	9.47	0.99	0.81	7.55	8.3	6.13	5.20
Community/Personal Services	6.53	6.58	0.06	0.28	0.65	2.66	0.08	0.77
Tertiary Sector	8.0	9.35	0.43	0.30	3.56	2.92	3.2	2.77
All Non-Agriculture	7.54	8.84	0.48	0.41	3.65	3.23	3.64	4.03
Total	6.27	7.52	0.29	0.20	3.27	3.10	1.4	0.96

Source: Papola TS & Sahu PP and Ramarao(2013)

7.2 Indian MSME's and Employment Generation

Following table 6 highlights the broader view of Indian MSME sector (Prime minister's Task force,2010). In the following table, figures are taken from annual report of Ministry of MSME's for 2011-12.In India the contribution of MSME sector to manufacturing output, employment and exports of the country is quite significant. It stands for 45% of the manufacturing output and 40 percent of the total exports, employing around 73.2 million people in over 31 million units throughout the country. Thus, MSME's are important for the national objectives of growth with equity and inclusion (Ramarao&Ravulaparthu,2013).

Table 6: MSME broad details

S.No	Parameter	MSME details 2011
1	GDP	8%
2.	Export	40%
3.	Manufactured output	45%
5	No. of Units	31.1 million
6	Employment	73.2 million
7	Employment growth	5.29%
8	% of Manufacturing Units	67%
9.	% of Service sector units	33%
10	Avg.Employed(un Regd.)	2.05
11	Avg.Employed	5.93 nos.
12	Rural Enterprises	45%
13	Employment/lac investment	0.185

Source: *Ramarao(2013)*

8 Programmes And Schemes For MSME Sector

Various programs have been initiated by government which is briefly discussed as below:

Implemented through KVIC

- a. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
- b. Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)
- c. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)

KHADI Schemes

- a. Insurance for Khadi Artisans
- b. Scheme for enhancing productivity & competitiveness of Khadi Industry & Artisans

Implemented directly by Ministry

- a) Scheme for International Cooperation
- b) Market Development Assistance on Production Scheme
- c) Scheme for Assistance to Training Institutions

Implemented through NSIC

- a. Marketing Assistance Scheme
- b. Performance and Credit Rating Scheme

Implemented through Coir Board

- a. Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Up gradation of the Coir Industry
- b. Skill Up gradation and Quality Improvement Scheme
- c. Science and Technology Scheme

Schemes implemented by the Office of the DC (MSME)

1. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) Schemes
2. Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)

3. Assistance to Entrepreneurship Development Institutes

4. Scheme of Micro Finance Programme

9 Discussion

- Studies in the above literature review has investigated that MSME's are the drivers which helps in the growth engines for employment generation across genders, regions, sectors and skills. They contribute a large volume of a nation's employment generation spreading across rural and urban canvas with wide presence spread across sectors in agriculture, manufacturing and services employing low skilled labor, women and youth.
- Growth through industrialization helps long-run poverty reduction.
- Creation of large number of economic activity can provide various opportunities to people and helps them to earn a decent living for themselves and their families, thus initiating true economic development.
- Value added high technology knowledge based industries and services will lead to inclusive growth by generating employment across all the sectors of MSME's.
- Identify new areas/sectors and measures to create employment. Some of them could be Textiles and Garments, Leather and Footwear, Manufacturing, Health/Life sciences and Green Economy, Agri-Food, ICT Hardware and Software, Gems and Jewellery, Food Processing Industries, Construction, Retail/Wholesale, Arts, Cloud computing, Handlooms and Handicrafts, Digital Games, Tourism, International Financial Services, Business Process Outsourcing/Shared Services, Education Services, Culture and Creative Enterprises.
- Strategical Policies should be framed at states and district levels to choose the drivers of employment generating sectors/modes to suit their local conditions.
- MSME's should be encouraged to become a part of global supply chains to take advantage of the local skills and resources and exploit global opportunities.
- Local innovations and simple technologies created locally should get encouragement and financial assistance.
- Micro industries should be given maximum preference for financing and agencies like Khadi and Village industries council should be made the nodal agencies for the implementation

10. Opportunities In MSME Sector

Entrepreneurship is driven by technology and innovation. There will be tremendous opportunity in technology acquisition and support in emerging innovative sectors of bio-tech, nanotech, defence, civil aviation, aero-space, etc. Launching of web-based management information system to ensure quality of training programmes. The success of the MSME listings on the MSME Exchange would depend a lot on the final investors of the Exchange. The Government proposes to attract these investors by appropriate regulatory framework and other incentives. MSME's will need the help of professionals in the field of carbon credits and environmental issues and experts from Government sector to help them to get the benefit of carbon credit.

Conclusion

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) playing a very significant role in the economy in term of balanced and sustainable growth, employment generation, development of the entrepreneurial skills and contribution to the export earnings. The result shows that the MSMEs sector during the period 1995-96 to 2013-14 is recorded a tremendous growth. The result indicated that the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Employment,

production, market value of fixed assets and export in period of 1995-96 to 2013-14 is respectively 9.58%, 14.96%, 14.56%, and 18.62% which is more than the GDP rate of India in this period. However, despite their importance to economy, most MSMEs are not able to stand up to the challenges of globalization, mainly because of difficulties in the area of financing. To manage the consistent growth of MSMEs, it has become necessary to consider measures for smoothing the flow of credit to this sector. After analyzing the MSMEs sector in India, it is clear that MSMEs sector helped in excelling the growth of Indian economy in future. The govt. must formulate the policies related to easy access of finance at lower rate of interest to MSMEs which is helpful in escalating the growth of Indian economy in future. Govt. should also give attention to improve credit rating evaluation process which makes the loan easy and cheaper.

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सोशल मीडिया का राजनीतिक संचार पर प्रभाव पांच राज्यों के विधान सभा चुनाव 2018 के विशेष सन्दर्भ में (राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, मिजोरम, तेलंगाना)

रवि सिंह*

डॉ महेंद्र कुमार पाढ़ी**

सार: भारतीय राजनीति में सबसे बड़ा बदलाव 2014 के लोकसभा चुनावों में देखा गया। सत्तारूढ़ दल कांग्रेस जो पिछले 10 वर्षों से सत्ता में था, उसे बुरी तरीके से हार का सामना करना पड़ा। कांग्रेस की हार की एकमात्र वजह थी श्री नरेंद्र मोदी। 2014 के लोकसभा चुनाव कई मायनों में अलग थे। जहां पहले चुनावों में जनता से संवाद करने के लिए टेलीविजन, रेडियो, न्यूज़ पेपर का उपयोग किया जाता था। वहीं इन विधाओं के साथ-साथ सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग भी भारतीय चुनावों में देखने को मिला। भारत में पहली बार किसी चुनाव में सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग व्यापक रूप से किया गया। श्री नरेंद्र मोदी लोकसभा के चुनावों में सोशल मीडिया पर सबसे सक्रिय और लोकप्रिय व्यक्ति थे। ट्विटर तथा अन्य सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट्स श्री मोदी और बीजेपी की सफलता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण घटक बन गया। इस पेपर का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह समझना है कि भारतीय राजनीति पर सोशल मीडिया का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है।

सोशल मीडिया सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए एक प्राथमिक संसाधन बन चुका है। सोशल मीडिया की जनता तक पहुंच और लोकप्रियता इसे प्रभावशाली संचार माध्यमों के रूप में स्थापित करती है। सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग एजेंडा सेटिंग और जनमत बनाने के लिए मुख्य रूप से किया जा रहा है। वर्तमान शोध पत्र में सोशल मीडिया के उपयोग और उसका महत्व, भारतीय राजनीति और सामान्य जन पर उसका प्रभाव तथा आम जनता की भागीदारी का अध्ययन करना है। इस शोध में सर्वप्रथम राजनीतिक दलों और मतदाताओं के बीच संचार माध्यम के रूप में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका का अध्ययन करना है। दूसरा चुनाव अभियान के दौरान सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग करने वाले लोगों का चुनाव परिणामों पर प्रभाव का एक अध्ययन करना है।

कीवर्ड— सोशल मीडिया, राजनीतिक संचार, चुनाव अभियान, भारतीय राजनीति, फेसबुक।

प्रस्तावना

आज किसी भी प्रश्न का एक ही उत्तर है गूगल। प्रौद्योगिकी क्रांति जिसे हम इंटरनेट के नाम से जानते हैं, ने लोगों को आपस में जोड़कर दुनिया को एकत्र करने का काम किया है। आज सोशल साइट्स जैसे फेसबुक, ट्विटर, व्हाट्सएप, ब्लॉग और लिंकडइन, आदि का उपयोग दोस्तों परिवार और काम के सहयोगियों के साथ संवाद करने के लिए किया जा रहा है। सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग हर वर्ग का व्यक्ति कर रहा है। लेकिन सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग करने वालों में युवाओं की संख्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है। सोशल मीडिया के त्वरित विकास का प्रभाव समाज पर देखने को मिलता है। सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रगति में यह एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है।

कॉम स्कोर रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत ने दुनिया के तीसरे सबसे बड़े इंटरनेट उपयोगकर्ता जापान को पीछे छोड़ दिया है। दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा इंटरनेट उपयोग करने की सूची में चीन और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका सबसे आगे हैं। इंटरनेट और मोबाइल एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (आईएएमआई) द्वारा साझा किए गए डेटा के अनुसार जून 2018 तक भारत में 47.8 करोड़ से अधिक इंटरनेट उपयोगकर्ता थे। सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग काफी जटिल है। भले ही सोशल मीडिया के उपयोग में सुरक्षा, गोपनीयता, सटीकता जैसी कई चुनौतियां हैं। फिर भी यह एक ही समय में लोगों को सूचना साझा करने, सहयोग करने और आपसी जुड़ाव के अवसर प्रदान करता है। लेकिन यह समझना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा यह टूल कैसे और क्यों इस्तेमाल किए जाने चाहिए। सोशल मीडिया राजनीति के लिए मंच के रूप में तेजी से उभर रहा है। इसका अंदाजा हम विभिन्न राज्यों में संपन्न हुए विधानसभा चुनावों से लगा सकते हैं। जहां सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग राजनीतिक पार्टियों ने मतदाताओं को आकर्षित करने के लिए किया गया। जहां चुनाव और चुनावी अभियानों की केंद्रीय भूमिका है। वहां सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म, जैसे ट्विटर, फेसबुक और यूट्यूब ने नागरिक को राजनीतिक जीवन में शामिल होने के लिए नए तरीके प्रदान किये हैं।

'एरिक क्वाल्मैन, सोशलनोमिक्स कहते हैं कि 'सोशल मीडिया औद्योगिक क्रांति के बाद से सबसे बड़ी बदलाव क्रांति है। इंटरनेट पर मौजूद अधिकांश गतिविधियों में यह शीर्ष पर है। जिसकी वजह से हर वैश्विक ब्रांड सोशल मीडिया पर उपस्थिति है। यह विपणन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण बिक्री मंच बन गया है। किसी भी उत्पाद के प्रचार प्रसार के लिए

* शोध छात्र

** शोध पर्यवेक्षक जनसंचार एवं पत्रकारिता विभाग बाबासाहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय लखनऊ

सोशल मीडिया सबसे तेज और सस्ता माध्यम बन चुका है। एंड्रियास कपलन और माइकल हैनलेन ने सोशल मीडिया को अपनी परिभाषा में कहा है कि "इंटरनेट-आधारित अनुप्रयोगों का एक समूह जो वेब 2.0 की वैचारिक और तकनीकी नींव का निर्माण करता है और जो उपयोगकर्ता द्वारा उत्पन्न की गई सूचना या सामग्री के निर्माण और विनिमय की अनुमति देता है।

फेसबुक ऑनलाइन सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइटों में से सबसे लोकप्रिय सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट है। इसकी स्थापना मार्क जुकरबर्ग ने अपने कॉलेज के एक साथी के साथ मिलकर 4 फरवरी, 2004 में की। फेसबुक ने लोगों के सामाजिक जीवन पर व्यापक रूप से प्रभाव डाला है। फेसबुक ने इंटरनेट के माध्यम से सभी भौगोलिक सीमाओं को खत्म करके अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं को दोस्तों रिश्तेदारों तथा अन्य लोगों से संपर्क करने की अनुमति देता है। यह लोगों के शोक और ज्ञान के आधार पर समूह और अन्य फेसबुक पेजों के माध्यम से लोगों को आपस में जोड़ने का काम करता है। फेसबुक के व्यापक नेटवर्क के कारण लिए यह बहुत सारे खोये हुए परिवार को आपस में मिलाने का काम करता है। (विकिपीडिया, 2019)

ट्विटर एक माइक्रो ब्लॉगिंग सोशल नेटवर्क साइट्स है। जहां फेसबुक पर आप अपने संदेश को विस्तार पूर्वक लिखकर लोगों तक पहुंचा सकते हैं। वही ट्विटर में संदेश लिखने की सीमा 140 शब्द है। ट्विटर पर 140 शब्दों में लिखा गया संदेश ट्वीट कहलाता है। इसकी शुरुआत अमेरिकी व्यापारी जैक डोरसे द्वारा मार्च 2006 में की गई। ट्विटर की लोकप्रियता धीरे धीरे बढ़ती गई। यह आज फेसबुक के बाद ट्विटर दुनिया की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट बन चुकी है। ट्विटर की लोकप्रियता का अंदाज आप इससे लगा सकते हैं कि ट्विटर पर 34 करोड़ ट्वीट प्रतिदिन किए जाते हैं। ट्विटर इंटरनेट के एसएमएस के रूप में भी कहा जाता है। (विकिपीडिया, 2019)

इंस्टाग्राम एक ऑनलाइन मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन है जो फेसबुक, ट्विटर, टंबलर और कई सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइटों की तरह फोटो और वीडियो साझा करने की अनुमति देता है। यह एप्लीकेशन फेसबुक द्वारा 6 अक्टूबर 2010 में बनाया गया। इसका बनाने का उद्देश्य यह था कि लोग अपने फोटो और वीडियो को एक नए तरीके से अपने दोस्तों और परिवार के साथ साझा कर सकें।

व्हाट्सएप मैसेंजर एक क्रॉस-प्लेटफॉर्म तत्काल मैसेजिंग सेवा है। उपयोगकर्ता इसका उपयोग केवल स्मार्टफोन पर ही कर सकते हैं। यह उपयोगकर्ता को एसएमएस के भुगतान के बिना ही संदेश भेजने की अनुमति देता है। व्हाट्सएप के द्वारा संसार के लिए इंटरनेट की आवश्यकता होती है। इस एप्लीकेशन का उपयोग करके उपयोगकर्ता फोटो ऑडियो वीडियो तथा अपनी वर्तमान स्थिति गूगल मैप की सहायता से अपने दोस्तों और परिवारों के साथ साझा कर सकता है। व्हाट्सएप की स्थापना 2009 में ब्रायन एक्टन और जान कौम ने की थी।

हाइक मैसेंजर व्हाट्सएप की तरह एक क्रॉस-प्लेटफॉर्म तत्काल मैसेजिंग सेवा है। इसे भारत में बनाया गया है। इसका उपयोग स्मार्टफोन में संदेश, ऑडियो, वीडियो साझा करने के लिए किया जाता है। प्रभावी संचार के लिए हाइक मैसेंजर में स्टिकर की सुविधा दी गई है। हाइक मैसेंजर अतुल सिंह द्वारा बनाया गया और अप्रैल 2013 में भारतीय सॉफ्टबैंक ने इसके सारे अधिकार खरीद लिए। भारत में हाइक मैसेंजर के उपयोगकर्ताओं की संख्या 33 करोड़ से अधिक हो गई है।

साहित्यिक समीक्षा

भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक और धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश है। लोग अपने प्रतिनिधियों को चुनावी प्रणाली के तहत चुनते हैं। 2014 के लोकसभा चुनावों के दौरान लगभग 10 लाख मतदान केंद्र बनाए गए थे। चुनावों के दौरान पंजीकृत क्षेत्र में मतदाताओं को पंजीकृत किया जाता है। जो लोग इस सूची में पंजीकृत होते हैं उनको चुनावों में मतदान करने का अधिकार होता है। भारत में संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों की कुल संख्या 543 है। भारत में 2014 में लोकसभा चुनाव 9 चरणों में संपन्न हुए। पहला चरण 7 अप्रैल 2014 और आखिरी चरण 12 मई 2014 को संपन्न हुआ।

भारत के चुनाव आयोग में पंजीकृत राजनीतिक पार्टियों की संख्या 1616 है। जिनमें से 6 राष्ट्रीय दल 47 राज्य दल तथा अन्य पंजीकृत पार्टियां हैं। 2014 के लोकसभा चुनाव में कुछ प्रमुख दल भारतीय नेशनल कांग्रेस भारतीय जनता पार्टी, आम आदमी पार्टी, समाजवादी पार्टी, बहुजन समाज पार्टी इत्यादि पंजीकृत पार्टियों के बीच लड़ा गया। चुनावों में पार्टियों द्वारा खर्च किए गए धन की राशि लगभग 30500 करोड़ थी। जो विश्व में 2012 में संपन्न हुए अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में खर्च की गई राशि के बाद दूसरे नंबर पर आती है।

भारत में अप्रैल 2014 में 9 चरणों में संपन्न हुए। 16 के लोकसभा चुनाव कई मायनों में सबसे अलग थे। भारतीय राजनीति के लिहाज से देखा जाए तो यह चुनाव भारतीय राजनीति में अब तक संपन्न हुए चुनावों में सबसे चर्चित और प्रतीक्षित रहे। इन चुनावों ने भारतीय राजनीति की दशा और दिशा दोनों बदलने का काम किया। राजनीतिक विश्लेषकों के अनुसार इन चुनावों में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका सोशल मीडिया ने अदा की। सोशल मीडिया की सहायता से सभी राजनीतिक दलों ने मतदाताओं को प्रभावित किया। सभी राजनीतिक दलों में भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने सबसे ज्यादा सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग अपनी राजनीतिक प्रचार के लिए किया। सोशल मीडिया की वजह से ही भारतीय जनता पार्टी एक मजबूत पार्टी के रूप में उभरी और बहुमत का आंकड़ा पार किया। अप्रैल 2013 में प्रकाशित एक रिपोर्ट इंटरनेट और मोबाइल एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (आईएएमआई) और मुंबई स्थित आईरिस नॉलेज फाउंडेशन, अपनी

एक रिपोर्ट में बताया कि 2014 में 543 निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में होने वाले लोकसभा चुनावों में फेसबुक उपयोगकर्ता चुनाव के परिणामों पर असर डालेंगे और इसका प्रमुख कारण भारत की युवा जनसंख्या है।

इंडियन ऑनलाइन पेज साइट 2014 की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत की 50% आबादी 25 आयु वर्ग से कम है साथ ही 65% आबादी 35 आयु वर्ग के नीचे है। यह आबादी या तो कॉलेज में पढ़ रही है या आईटी जैसी विभिन्न कंपनियों में काम कर रही है। अपनी व्यस्त दिनचर्या की वजह से यह युवा टेलीविजन और रेडियो से दूर हो गया है। लैपटॉप डेस्कटॉप और मोबाइल जैसे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों ने संचार के पारंपरिक माध्यमों को युवा से दूर कर दिया है। जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए या साझा करने के लिए युवा इंटरनेट पर निर्भर हो गया है।

भले ही राजनीतिक पार्टियां अपने राजनैतिक अभियानों के लिए पोस्टर, कट-आउट, प्लायर, भित्तिचित्र का उपयोग करते हैं तथा मतदाताओं तक पहुंचने और लुभाने के लिए व्यक्तिगत रैलियां भी करते हैं लेकिन सोशल मीडिया ने शहरी भारतीय राजनीति को प्रभावित किया है। जिसकी वजह से सभी राजनीतिक दल इस तकनीक का उपयोग बहुतायत मात्रा में चुनावों के दौरान करते हैं। सभी राजनीतिक दल यह समझ चुके हैं कि युवाओं तक पहुंचने का एकमात्र तरीका सोशल मीडिया ही है। 2009 में संपन्न हुए लोकसभा चुनावों में सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग 2014 की तुलना में कम किया गया था। 2011 में भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ अन्ना आंदोलन में सोशल मीडिया ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। यही वह समय था जब राजनीतिक दलों को सोशल मीडिया की महत्ता और शक्ति का अंदाजा लगा। द स्टैटिक्स पोर्टल 2018 के अनुसार आज भारत में 29 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा लोग फेसबुक से जुड़े हुए हैं जो कि विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा है। दुनिया में सबसे विकसित देश अमेरिका भी 20 करोड़ के साथ दूसरे नंबर पर आता है।

एलएएमएआई रिपोर्ट 2013 के बाद हर राजनीतिक दल ने सोशल मीडिया को राजनीतिक परिवर्तन के लिहाज से महत्वपूर्ण माना। परिणाम स्वरूप 2014 के लोकसभा चुनावों में सोशल मीडिया पर चुनाव बजट का 2 से 5 प्रतिशत खर्च किया गया। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारतीय जनता पार्टी और राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव अभियान के लिए 500 करोड़ और 400 करोड़ का बजट का सोशल मीडिया के लिए निर्धारित किया गया था। सोशल मीडिया पर उपस्थिति के लिहाज से भारतीय जनता पार्टी भारत की पहली पार्टी है जिसने प्रमुखता से अपने चुनाव अभियानों के लिए सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग किया है। बीजेपी ने इसकी शुरुआत 2009 के लोकसभा चुनावों से पहले ही कर दी थी श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जो 2014 में प्रधान मंत्री पद के उम्मीदवार थे, ने सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग करके लोकप्रियता के आयाम छुए और आम जनता तक अपनी बात पहुंचाई। नरेंद्र मोदी की लोकप्रियता का अंदाजा इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि ट्विटर और फेसबुक पर सबसे ज्यादा लोकप्रिय राजनेताओं में सबसे आगे हैं। आम आदमी पार्टी एक नवगठित राजनीतिक दल है लेकिन बाकी राजनीतिक पार्टियों के मुकाबले सोशल मीडिया पर ज्यादा सक्रिय रहती है। जहां बीजेपी ने एक और सोशल मीडिया के महत्व को जल्दी पहचान लिया था। वहीं कांग्रेस ने सोशल मीडिया की शक्ति का एहसास काफी देर से हुआ।

भारतीय राजनीति पर सोशल मीडिया का प्रभाव

फेसबुक

भारतीय चुनाव प्रणाली न केवल भारत में बल्कि पूरे विश्व में सबसे बड़ी चुनाव प्रणाली है। सोशल मीडिया के बढ़ते रुझान से अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि चुनावों में उम्मीदवारों के भविष्य का फैसला देश के युवाओं के हाथों में है क्योंकि देश की 50 प्रतिशत आबादी 25 साल से कम उम्र की है तथा 65 प्रतिशत आबादी 35 साल से कम उम्र की है। सोशल मीडिया के बढ़ते आंकड़ों से अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि निकट भविष्य में इसकी पहुंच और ज्यादा लोगों तक होगी। सोशल मीडिया राजनेताओं के लिए एक नए वोट बैंक के तौर पर उभरा है जहां पर वह अपने मतदाताओं से सीधे संवाद करते हैं साथ ही उनको और प्रभावित करने की कोशिश करते हैं। पिछले कुछ चुनावों में सोशल मीडिया ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। इसके सकारात्मक परिणामों को देखते हुए सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियां सोशल मीडिया को बाकी संचार माध्यमों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा महत्व देना शुरू कर दिया है। राजनीतिक पार्टियां सोशल मीडिया पर अपने अभियान को और प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए विशेष रणनीति बनाती हैं।

ट्विटर

सन 2014 में लोकसभा चुनाव देश में चल रहे थे। वही माइक्रो ब्लॉगिंग साइट ट्विटर पर भी चुनावों को लेकर बहस चल रही थी। 2014 के लोकसभा चुनावों को एक तरह से ट्विटर चुनाव भी कहा जा सकता है। चुनाव खत्म होने तक चुनावों से संबंधित लगभग 5.6 करोड़ ट्वीट इकट्ठे हुए थे। प्रत्येक चुनावी दिवस में 5.4 लाख से 8.2 लाख तक चुनाव से संबंधित ट्वीट्स देखे गए। ट्वीटर परिणाम दिखाता है कि आम आदमी पार्टी के अरविंद केजरीवाल, बीजेपी के नरेंद्र मोदी, और कांग्रेस के राहुल गांधी सबसे लोकप्रिय नेता थे। ट्विटर पर अरविंद केजरीवाल को फॉलो करने वाले लोगों की संख्या 1.4 करोड़, नरेंद्र मोदी को फॉलो करने वाले लोगों की संख्या लगभग 4.5 करोड़ तथा राहुल गांधी को फॉलो करने वाले लोगों की संख्या 80 लाख है।

सोशल मीडिया आधुनिक सभ्यता का यह महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा बन गया है। सोशल मीडिया मौजूदा जानकारी को रीयल-टाइम में बिना किसी बाधा के उपयोगकर्ताओं तक पहुंचाने का कार्य करता है।

एनी हेलवेग., (2011), ने अपने अध्ययन "सोशल मीडिया साइट्स ऑफ पॉलिटि"यन इनफ्लूएन्" देअर परसेप"नस" में कहा है कि वि"व राजनीति ने बहुत घटनाओं को देखा है जहां सो"ल मीडिया ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। सोशल मीडिया ने वि"व की राजनीति को एक नई दि"ा देने का कार्य किया है। एक तरफ जहां लंबे समय से शासन कर रहे तानाशाहों की ताना"ाही इंटरनेट क्रातियों के भार के नीचे दफन हो गई। वहीं दूसरी ओर मतदाता सोशल मीडिया पर होने वाले राजनीतिक अभियान से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। बराक ओबामा के चुनाव अभियान ने सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका को उजागर किया। 2008 ओबामा राष्ट्रपति पद के चुनाव अभियान ने इतिहास बना दिया। इतना ही नहीं ओबामा पहले अफ्रीकी अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति निर्वाचित हुए। वह ऐसे पहले राष्ट्रपति पद के उम्मीदवार थे जिन्होंने प्रभावी ढंग से चुनाव अभियान के लिए सो"ल मीडिया का उपयोग किया।

सुरजीत कौर और मनप्रीत कौर., (2015), ने अपने अध्ययन "सोशल मीडिया का राजनीति पर प्रभाव" में कहा है कि हर राजनीतिक दल सोशल मीडिया का इस्तेमाल अपने संदेश को जनता तक पहुंचाने के लिए कर रहा है। नया राजनीतिक क्षेत्र विज्ञापनों, ब्लॉग पोस्ट, और सैकड़ों ट्वीट के से भरा हुआ है। सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से, राजनेता अब लगातार अनंत विज्ञापनों और संदेशों को लोगों तक पहुंचा रहे हैं। फेसबुक और ट्विटर के माध्यम से राजनेता लोगों की प्रतिक्रियाओं को देखते हैं और जनता के साथ कनेक्ट करते हैं। सोशल मीडिया एक नया राजनीतिक संवाद मंच बनता जा रहा है।

रेनी ली., (2012), ने अपने अध्ययन "सोशल मीडिया एण्ड पॉलिटिकल इंगेजमेन्ट" में कहा है कि नेता और मतदाता फेसबुक और ट्विटर का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। वे फोटो, व्यक्तिगत जानकारी और सार्वजनिक संदेश साइबर स्पेस में लोगों के लिए छोड़ देते हैं। इसका लाभ यह है कि सो"ल मीडिया ने पेशेवर और उपभोक्ता के बीच की बाधा को हटा दिया है।

निएलसन के अनुसार 'इंटरनेट प्रयोक्ता अन्य साइट्स की अपेक्षा सामाजिक मीडिया साइट्स पर ज्यादा समय व्यतीत करते हैं'। सामाजिक मीडिया अन्य पारंपरिक तथा सामाजिक तरीकों से कई प्रकार से एकदम अलग है। इसमें पहुंच, आवृत्ति, प्रयोज्य, ताजगी और स्थायित्व आदि तत्व शामिल हैं। इंटरनेट के प्रयोग से कई प्रकार के प्रभाव होते हैं।

स्टोर्क., (2011), ने अपने अध्ययन "सो"ल मीडिया एण्ड पोलिटिकल मोबिलाइजे"न" में बताया है कि दुनिया में दो तरह की सिविलाइजेशन का दौर शुरू हो चुका है, वर्चुअल और फिजीकल सिविलाइजेशन। आने वाले समय में जल्द ही दुनिया की आबादी से दो-तीन गुना अधिक आबादी अर्तजाल पर होगी। दरअसल, अर्तजाल एक ऐसी टेक्नोलाजी के रूप में हमारे सामने आया है, जो उपयोग के लिए सबको उपलब्ध है और सर्वहिताय है। सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट्स संचार व सूचना का सशक्त जरिया हैं, जिनके माध्यम से लोग अपनी बात बिना किसी रोक-टोक के रख पाते हैं। यही से सामाजिक मीडिया का स्वरूप विकसित हुआ है।

लक्ष्य आर उद्देश्य

इस शोध का लक्ष्य यह पता लगाना था कि पांच राज्यों के विधानसभा चुनावों में राजनीतिक दलों ने किस प्रकार सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग किया और सोशल मीडिया का मतदाताओं पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा। अध्ययन के उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित हैं-

- 1 राजनीतिक दलों और मतदाताओं के बीच संचार माध्यम के रूप में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका का अध्ययन।
- 2 चुनाव अभियान के दौरान सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग करने वाले लोगों का चुनाव परिणामों पर प्रभाव का एक अध्ययन।

भाोध अभिकल्प

अनुसंधान क्रियाविधि

अनुसंधान के डिजाइन की प्रकृति खोजपूर्ण है। जिसमें अंतर्वस्तु वि"लेषण के साथ ही सर्वेक्षण विधि कार्यरत हैं। अनुसंधान के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए शोधकर्ता द्वारा अनुसंधान योजना बनाई गयी है। वर्तमान अध्ययन में चुनाव अभियान के दौरान सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका और उसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण किया गया। अध्ययन के लिए अनुसंधान को दो भागों में बांटा गया है। पहला अंतर्वस्तु वि"लेषण (गुणात्मक और मात्रात्मक) और दूसरा सर्वेक्षण विधि है।

इस अध्ययन के पहले भाग में, शोधकर्ता ने सोद्देश्य नमूने के माध्यम से दो राजनीतिक दल(कांग्रेस, भाजपा) के फेसबुक का चयन किया। सोशल मीडिया साइट का चयन राजनीतिक दलों के बीच उनकी लोकप्रियता पर आधारित है। इस अध्ययन के लिए कांग्रेस, भाजपा, की फेसबुक पोस्ट को विश्लेषण की इकाई के तौर पर रखा गया। माध्यमिक डेटा राजनीतिक दलों के फेसबुक से 1 नवम्बर 2018 से 15 नवम्बर 2018 तक की अवधि में एकत्र किया गया।

अध्ययन के दूसरे भाग एक ऑनलाइन सर्वेक्षण है। सर्वेक्षण के लिए, शोधकर्ता मतदाताओं पर सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव पता लगाने के लिए सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइटों से सोद्देश्य नमूने के माध्यम से उपयोगकर्ता का चयन किया गया। प्राथमिक डेटा प्रश्नावली के माध्यम से उत्तरदाताओं से एकत्र किया। प्रश्नावली गूगल लिंक के माध्यम से 50 उत्तरदाताओं को भेजी गयी।

परिणाम

दोनों ही राजनीतिक पार्टियों के फेसबुक विश्लेषण से यह स्पष्ट हुआ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी, कांग्रेस की तुलना में ज्यादा सक्रिय थी। विश्लेषण में यह पाया गया कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने 1 नवंबर से लेकर 15 नवंबर तक अपने फेसबुक पेज पर कुल 430 राजनीतिक सामग्री पोस्ट की। जिसमें 190 वीडियो 167 फोटोज तथा 73 वेबसाइट के लिंक थे। भारतीय जनता पार्टी की कुल 430 फेसबुक पोस्ट को 67,500 लोगों ने शेयर किया। बीजेपी की एक पोस्ट को औसतन 150 लोगों ने शेयर किया। भारतीय जनता पार्टी की कुल फेसबुक पोस्ट को 3,62,490 लाइक्स मिले। बीजेपी के एक फेसबुक पोस्ट को औसतन 843 लाइक्स मिले। वहीं कांग्रेस ने अपने फेसबुक पेज पर कुल 387 राजनीतिक सामग्री पोस्ट की। जिसमें 159 वीडियो 123 फोटोज तथा 105 वेबसाइट के लिंक थे। कांग्रेस पार्टी की कुल 387 पोस्टों 42,570 लोगों ने शेयर किया। कांग्रेस पार्टी की एक पोस्ट को औसतन 110 लोगों ने शेयर किया। कांग्रेस पार्टी के कुल पोस्टों को 291,798 लाइक्स मिले। कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक फेसबुक पोस्ट को औसतन 754 लाइक्स मिले। भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने अपने फेसबुक पेज पर प्रतिदिन 28.66 के औसत से राजनीतिक सामग्री पोस्ट की। वहीं कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपने फेसबुक पेज पर प्रतिदिन 25.8 राजनीतिक पोस्ट की।

आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है कि दोनों राजनीतिक पार्टियों ने चुनाव प्रचार के लिए सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग मुख्य रूप से किया। दोनों पार्टियों के फेसबुक पोस्ट के लाइक्स को मिलाया जाए तो यह आंकड़ा 654,288 के आसपास आता है। वहीं दोनों पार्टियों के फेसबुक पोस्ट के शेयर को मिलाया जाए तो यह आंकड़ा 110,070 के आसपास आता है।

इससे स्पष्ट है कि सोशल मीडिया पर लोग राजनीतिक चर्चाओं में उत्साह के साथ भागीदारी करते हैं। अपने विचारों को वह खुलकर लोगों के सामने रखते हैं। लेकिन शोध में सोशल मीडिया के आंकड़े और चुनाव नतीजे दोनों में एक विरोधाभास नजर आया। सोशल मीडिया के आंकड़ों पर नजर डाली जाए तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी कांग्रेस पार्टी से कहीं आगे नजर आती है। लेकिन चुनाव नतीजों में कांग्रेस की जीत हुई। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि सोशल मीडिया ने राजनीतिक संचार को तो बदला है। लेकिन यह कहना जल्दबाजी होगा कि सोशल मीडिया पूर्ण रूप से चुनावी नतीजों को प्रभावित करती है।

सर्वेक्षण

सर्वेक्षण के लिए 25 पुरुष और 25 महिला उत्तरदाताओं को गूगल ड्राइव के माध्यम से प्रश्नावली भेजी गई। जिनमें 40 प्रतिशत उत्तर दाता 26 से 35 उम्र के थे। वहीं शोध में यह सामने आया कि 6 प्रतिशत उत्तर दाताओं को सोशल मीडिया के बारे में जानकारी ही नहीं है। इसके साथ ही यह शोध बताता है कि 40 प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग हैं जो सोशल मीडिया पर 2 से 3 घंटे व्यतीत करते हैं। वहीं 24 प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग 5 घंटे से ज्यादा करते हैं। 3 से 5 घंटे सोशल मीडिया पर व्यतीत करने वालों का प्रतिशत 14 पाया गया। लोकप्रियता के लिहाज से फेसबुक 66 प्रतिशत के साथ सबसे लोकप्रिय सोशल मीडिया है। 24 प्रतिशत के साथ ट्विटर दूसरे नंबर पर आता है। 2 प्रतिशत के साथ लिंकडइन सबसे कम लोकप्रिय हैं। 46 प्रतिशत लोग राजनीतिक जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए उपयोग फेसबुक का करते हैं। वहीं 32 प्रतिशत लोग ट्विटर से राजनीतिक जानकारी प्राप्त करते हैं। सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग सबसे ज्यादा अधिक पुराने दोस्तों से संपर्क बनाने के लिए करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों का प्रतिशत 36, वहीं 24 प्रतिशत लोग सूचना और समाचार प्राप्त करने के लिए सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग करते हैं। मनोरंजन के लिए सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग करने वाले केवल 28 प्रतिशत थे। सोशल मीडिया पर लोकप्रियता के मामले में भारतीय जनता पार्टी सबसे लोकप्रिय राजनीतिक पार्टी है।

	उत्तरदाता	प्रतिशत
पुरुष	25	50
महिला	25	50
कुल	50	100

तालिका:01 उत्तर दाताओं का जेंडर

जानकारी	उत्तरदाता	प्रतिशत
हां	47	94
नहीं	3	6
कुल	50	100

तालिका:02 सोशल मीडिया साइट्स की जानकारी

उम्र	उत्तरदाता	प्रतिशत
18-25	18	36
26-35	23	46
36-60	09	18
कुल	50	100

तालिका:03 उत्तर दाताओं की उम्र

घंटे प्रतिदिन	उत्तरदाता	प्रतिशत
2 से कम	11	22
2-3	20	40
3-5	07	14
5 से अधिक	12	24
कुल	50	100

तालिका:04 सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग

	उत्तरदाता	प्रतिशत
फेसबुक	23	46
ट्विटर	16	32
गूगल प्लस	8	16
लिकडइन	3	6
कुल	50	100

तालिका:05 राजनीतिक जानकारी

	उत्तरदाता	प्रतिशत
फेसबुक	33	66
ट्विटर	12	24
गूगल प्लस	3	6
लिकडइन	2	4
कुल	50	100

तालिका:06 सोशल मीडिया पर उपस्थिति

प्रयोजन	हां	नहीं	कुल
मनोरंजन	28	22	50
सूचना/समाचार	24	26	50
नए दोस्तों के लिए	18	32	50
संपर्क के लिए	36	14	50
ग्रुप बनाने के लिए	22	28	50
अन्य	6	44	50

तालिका:047 सोशल मीडिया का प्रयोजन

राजनीतिक पार्टी	हां	नहीं	कुल
भारतीय जनता पार्टी	43	7	50
कांग्रेस पार्टी	39	11	50

तालिका:08 सोशल मीडिया पर प्रचलित राजनीतिक पार्टी

निष्कर्ष एवं सुझाव

सोशल मीडिया एक संचार साधन के रूप में उभरा है। जहां देश के नागरिक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के मुद्दों पर हर दिन बात करते हैं। 21वीं सदी में फेसबुक, ट्विटर और यूट्यूब से इंटरनेट की दुनिया में नवाचार कि नहीं कर रहे बल्कि तेजी से लोगों को प्रभावित और जनमत निर्माण के प्रमुख साधन के रूप में उभर रहे हैं। वर्तमान में सोशल मीडिया ने मास मीडिया को एक नया आयाम दिया है। सोशल मीडिया के कारण, सूचना और विचारों का तेजी से फैलाव संभव हुआ है। 2018 के विधानसभा चुनावों ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि राजनीतिक अभियानों के लिये सोशल मीडिया कितना उपयोगी है। राजनीतिक पार्टियों ने अपने अभियान के हर पहलू के लिये सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग किया। राजनीतिक दलों ने मतदाताओं तक अपना संदेश पहुंचाने के लिये फेसबुक, ट्विटर, यूट्यूब का सफल उपयोग किया। इन चुनावों में सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों ने एक पेंचर टीम की मदद से अपने राजनीतिक अभियानों को संचालित किया। सोशल मीडिया जहां एक तरफ लोगों को जोड़ने का और अपने विचार रखने का मंच प्रदान कर रहा है। वहीं दूसरी ओर यह किसी न किसी रूप में अराजकता फैलाने का काम भी कर रहा है। हाल ही के कुछ महीनों में देश में अनेक घटनाएं हुईं। इनका सिर्फ एक प्रमुख कारण था सोशल मीडिया पर फेक न्यूज़ का फैलना। राजनीतिक पार्टियां अपने राजनीतिक फायदे के लिए फेक न्यूज़ सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से प्रसारित करती हैं। जिससे समाज में अराजकता फैलती है। ऐसी घटनाएं भविष्य में ना हो इसके लिए सरकार को कुछ कड़े नियम बनाने चाहिए। साथ ही सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म को भी कुछ कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिए। जिससे फेक न्यूज़ को रोका जा सके। इसके साथ ही समाज के लोगों को भी अपने विवेक का इस्तेमाल सही ढंग से करना चाहिए। बिना जांचे, परखे, सोचे, समझे सोशल मीडिया से आई हुई किसी भी जानकारी को सच नहीं मानना चाहिए।

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Attitude Towards Continuous And Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE): A Study Among Secondary School Teachers In West Bengal

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Abstract: The study was conducted to find out teachers attitude towards CCE among secondary school teachers of west Bengal. Simple random sampling method was adopted by selecting 150 teachers from four district of west bengal. A standardized questionnaire called Teachers attitude towards CCE Scale (TASTCCE-SA) constructed by Dr. Vishal Sood & Dr. Arti Anand was used to find out the level of Attitude. It was found that Secondary school teachers have moderate level of attitude towards CCE. Analyses were also done by testing the hypothesis to find out the significant difference in their attitude level with reference to their gender, academic qualification and locality. Significant differences in their level of attitude were found with reference to their academic Qualification and locality.

Keywords – Attitude, Teacher, CCE, Gender, Educational qualification, Locality.

➤ Introduction

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) was introduced at the elementary stage of education according to RTE -2009. The SCERT, the Academic Authority for Elementary Education in the State, is responsible for its implementation and monitoring at the elementary level of education. The external board examination has been scrapped and the state has developed Source Book on CCE accompanied by session work plan for teachers to guide them in implementation of CCE. Apart from SCERT, teachers play a very important role for successful implementation and monitoring of CCE in schools. Teacher's active involvement is the main key for the success of CCE. Teachers need to record and back up all the activities of students including curricular and co-curricular activities. Training of teachers, master trainers, and other educational functionaries has been carried out for the successful implementation of CCE. With all those efforts and groundwork the scheme of CCE has been rolled out in all elementary schools of the state for a period of almost 9 years.

➤ Attitude

Attitude can be said as a specific mental state. It is a view point one holds towards a person, object, task or idea. It stimulates the behavior and performance of an individual. Attitude develops gradually as a result of individual's experiences. The degree or strength of an individual's attitude may vary from extremely positive to extremely negative. It is an individual's predisposed state of mind regarding a value and it is precipitated through a responsive expression toward a person, place, thing, or event (the attitude object) which in turn influences the individual's thought and action. Allport (1935)² quotes "An attitude is a

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mental and neural set of readiness exerting directive dynamic influence upon the individual's response to all objects and situations with which it is related."

According to Anastasi (1976)3, "Attitude is often defined as a tendency to react favorably or unfavorably towards a designated class of stimuli, such as a national or ethnic group, a custom or an institution".

➤ **Continuous And Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)**

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) focuses on regularity and continuity on assessment and holistic development of learners including cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains and also includes use of variety of tools and techniques for the assessment of learners. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation is a process of assessment, mandated by the Right to Education Act, of India. This approach to assessment has been introduced by state governments in India, as well as by the Central Board of Secondary Education in India, for students of sixth to tenth grades and twelfth in some schools. From this the smaller classes student can have a practice to face the exam of board in younger age.4 The aim is to make learning a joyful task by evaluating the performance of students in academic and co-academic activities and by taking number of small tests throughout the year in place of single test at the end of the academic program. Only Grades are awarded to students based on work experience, skills, dexterity, innovation, steadiness, teamwork, public speaking, behavior, etc. to evaluate and present an overall measure of the student's

Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To determine the attitude of secondary school teachers of West Bengal towards CCE.
2. To find out the gender difference among secondary school teachers of West Bengal on their attitude towards CCE.
3. To analyze the difference in attitude towards CCE among secondary school teachers of West Bengal with reference to their academic qualification.
4. To find out the difference in attitude towards CCE among secondary school teachers of West Bengal in relation to their locality.

Hypotheses of the study: The following hypotheses are stated in null form:

Ho1 There is no significant difference between male and female teachers in their attitude towards CCE.

Ho2 There is no significant difference between graduate teachers and post-graduate secondary school teachers in their attitude towards CCE.

Ho3 There is no significant difference in attitude towards CCE among secondary school teachers with reference to their locality.

Methods of the study: Descriptive survey method is adopted for the study. **Population and**

sample: The population includes all the secondary school teachers of West Bengal. 150 secondary school teachers were selected as the sample of the study.

Tools used:

To assess the attitude towards CCE among secondary school teachers, Teachers attitude towards CCE (TASTCCE-SA) constructed by Dr. Vishal Sood & Dr. Arti Anand (2011) was used in the present study. The scale consists of 48 statements.

Mode of data analysis: For hypothesis testing, data analysis were made employing descriptive statistics such as; Mean, Standard Deviation and inferential statistics such as; Test of significance difference between two group Means (t-test).

Result and Interpretation:

Ho1 The significant differences in their attitude towards CCE between male and female teachers were analyzed by comparing the mean using t-test analysis.

Gender	No of Teachers	Mean	S.D.	t-Value	Significant level
Male Teacher	75	157.04	15.20	0.75	No significant
Female Teacher	75	158.71	12.89		

The above table no-1 reveals that there is no significant difference between male and female teachers in their attitude towards CCE. Female teachers have slightly higher mean value. However the mean difference is not significant when tested statistically. Therefore the hypothesis that says "There is no significant difference between male and female teachers in their attitude towards CCE" is accepted.

Discussion: Male and female teachers have different attitudes in their teaching and learning styles. The field of interest and capabilities can also differ in many ways. The result obtained however shows that attitudes towards CCE among male and female teachers are not different. CCE is not a mere factor influenced by individual activities and the changing environment, but it is a scheme which is implemented to school system for better learning outcome. The attitude possessed towards CCE is not sensitive and dependent upon gender.

Ho2 There is no significant difference between graduate teachers and post-graduate secondary school teachers in their attitude towards CCE

Academic Qualification	No of Teachers	Mean	S.D	't' value	Significant level
Graduate	85	153.90	13.31	4.95	No significant
Post Graduate	65	164.65	12.93		

Table No – 2 indicates that significant difference is found in the attitude towards CCE between graduate and post-graduate teachers. Therefore the hypothesis that says, 'There is no significant difference between graduate teachers and post-graduate B.Ed In-service teachers in their attitude towards CCE' is rejected.

Discussion: The result obtained shows that academic qualification influences the attitude towards CCE among secondary school teachers. Post-graduate teachers have more favorable attitude towards CCE than graduate teachers. It may be assumed that teachers having post-graduate degrees have had better exposures, outreach experiences and gained more knowledge in the field of education than graduate teacher. These may result in more open minded thoughts, higher level of critical thinking and eventual generation of higher attitude towards CCE and its implication. Graduate teachers, with lesser experiences and knowledge in academics may not truly envisage the connotation of CCE scheme than the corresponding post-graduate teachers which may be the reason for them to have unfavorable attitude towards CCE.

Ho3 There is no significant difference in attitude towards CCE among secondary school teachers with reference to their locality.

Locality	No of Teachers	Mean	S.D	't' value	Significant level
Urban	75	163.64	13.48		No significant
Rural	75	150.51	11.5	5.41	

Table - 3 shows that significant difference is found in teachers' attitude towards CCE at .01 level of significance with reference to their locality. Teachers from urban area have higher mean score than teachers from rural area indicating that urban area teachers have better attitude towards CCE than the teachers of rural area. Therefore the hypothesis that says 'There is no significant difference in attitude towards CCE among B.Ed In-service teachers with reference to their locality' is rejected

Discussion: The result obtained shows that teachers from urban areas have more favorable attitude towards CCE than teachers from rural areas. Urban and rural areas are comparatively different in life styles, socio-economic status, area of interest, attitudes and level of education. The favorable attitude of urban teachers may be due to that in urban areas; feasibility of implementing CCE is much easier as compared to the rural areas. Moreover, dearth of teachers in rural areas may contribute to the reason of why the attitude of teachers in rural areas is more unfavorable than teachers from urban areas.

➤ **Conclusion**

CCE is a type of evaluation system which can be affected by the performance of both the teachers and students. If the performance and progress of education is very low, CCE scheme cannot be implemented successfully. As, teachers play a key role in successful implementation of CCE, it is necessary for the teachers to have positive attitude towards CCE. The result of the study concluded that majority of the sampled teachers have favorable attitude towards CCE which indicates that West-Bengal state has successfully implemented the scheme of CCE. By evaluating scholastic and co-scholastic areas, CCE reduces competitive mind among learners which often leads to stress and pressure among students. This also helps the students who are not good in academics to show their talent in other fields such as arts, humanities, sports, music, athletics, and also helps to motivate the students who have a thirst of knowledge.

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Re-Looking from the Eyes of “Others” The Question of Identity: A Study of Orientalism with Special Reference to Tribal Identity

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Abstract

Colonizers have imposed their own tradition and culture on the colonized countries, also the colonial identity of colonizers and essentially the Western way of thinking the other world. The way the west has essentially perceived the decolonized people their culture, their countries for example, when they talk about 3rd world they talk about Africa, Latin America, their importance is being ignored. If we try to define post colonialism as a theory of knowledge, ethics and politics, it essentially addresses the matters of identity, whether national/ethnic/cultural identity, also gender, race, racism and how they interact, their development of postcolonial society. So, it is a kind of very comprehensive domain, which sees a various kind of issues. Post colonialism is not a temporal concept. It does not means which essentially comes after colonization or freedom of a country. In academics it tries to analyze, which also respond to the cultural legacy of colonialism, when we talk about imperialism, its European imperialism. Actually it's a study of power-system, relation of power. The notion of viewing oneself and others started from “Orientalism” (Said, 1978). The study of literature and the entire process of creation and consumption underwent surprising metamorphoses. Post-Colonial dawn compelled to give voice to the makers. And the subalterns rose from their long hibernation of silent suffering. In his work, “Orientalism”, Edward Said, tries to conceptualize the oppressed subalterns and he has tried to explain the Eurocentric perception of Orientalism. According to Said, the Eurocentric perception of Orientalism has given rise to dominance of Binary relationship. East is referred to as “Others”. It has produced the foundation and also justified the domination of the “other” by means of Colonialism. The way the Europeans have perceived the oriental world has created this foundation of, and also accounts the justification of the “Other” as “they”. Then came the studies of subalterns, those groups who do not figure anywhere in political structures of a society, they did not have a voice, they are people without agencies. In his studies he identified these subalterns. This term “subalterns”, and subaltern studies entered the field of postcolonial studies, through the subaltern studies groups. This internalization of colonial values were source of great trauma for colonized people who were taught to look negatively upon their people, their culture and themselves. In the 1950's there emerged some important works which attempted to record the psychological damage suffered by colonized people, who internalized the colonial discourses. The most prominent among these writers were Frantz Fanon, who wrote widely and passionately about the damage, French colonialism had done upon millions of people who have suffered under its rule (he experienced racism while he was getting educated in France; he was identified as “others” not as French). This concept

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of identity is seen in all group of people, so even the tribal question about their identity. Tribal identity refers to groups of people who define themselves by a kinship to an ancient lineage before the identity with the nation. Tribal identity is inherited through stories and myth, developing early in the social environment and outside the conscious awareness of the individuals. It is essential for the well-being of the tribe infusing members with positive self-image. This paper is an attempt to know about the post-colonial studies, which leads to may further notion of east and west, viewing oneself and others, subaltern studies, tribal identity and issues related to tribal identity, and finally how the notion changes from upside down. The perspective of viewing “others”, comes to a complete shift after the fieldwork is conducted by the researcher.

Keywords- Post Colonialism, Orientalism, Subaltern, Tribal Identity and Santhal.

Introduction

Post colonialism is not a temporal concept. It does not means which essentially comes after colonization or freedom of a country. In academics it tries to analyze, which also respond to the cultural legacy of colonialism, when we talk about imperialism, its European imperialism. Actually it's a study of power-system, relation of power. If we try to define post colonialism as a theory of knowledge, ethics and politics, it essentially addresses the matters of identity, whether national/ethnic/cultural identity, also gender, race, racism and how they interact, their development of post colonial society. So, it is a kind of very comprehensive domain, which sees a various kind of issues. These concepts of identity are analyzed in literary genre of anti-conquest narrative. And these essentially presents the perspective of colonial subjects how they offer the creative resistance, and these resistance complicate the main object of the imperial country. Colonizing was not simply captivating; it was imposing their cultural/linguistic/ethic identity. Colonizers are imposing their own culture, also the colonial identity of colonizers and essentially the Western way of thinking the other world. The way the west has essentially perceived the decolonized people their culture, their countries for example, when they talk about 3rd world they talk about Africa, Latin America, their importance is being ignored.

Source of data

1. Primary Data
 - a. Observation
 - b. Interview (face to face)
2. Secondary Data
 - a. Books
 - b. Journals
 - c. Internet
 - d. Others

Objective of the study

1. To find out the ethnographic study of Santhals
2. To find out the different colonised mindset in tribal identity
3. To find out the difference between traditional and transitional life style of Santhals
4. To find out the difference of viewing “oneself” and “others”

Methodology

The basic objective is to understand the postcolonialism and subaltern studies as well as the evolution of Santhal ethnographic study.

1. Post Colonialism

1.1 Post colonial are actually arguing that these colonized people cannot be clubbed together, so new kind of studies are required to post colonial identity. First, question of identity and second, the aspect of post colonial studies embraces that is now western knowledge about colonized people was used in service of the imperial interest of the colonizers. Post colonial deals with relation between center and the periphery, the heart and the margin of the colonial empire and they are critique of how relation practices and representations of the past are either pre-produced or transformed or both and how knowledge of the world is generated under specific social and economic relation specially between the powerful and the powerless those who have been suppressed. Characteristic of post colonial studies essentially destabilization of the intellectual linguistic social and economic theories that support the Western ways of thinking and thus they create intellectual space for subaltern people to speak for themselves in their own voices. It's kind of presenting narratives. Till now they have seen the world through the eyes of the colonizers. So, they provide discourse, narratives of voices in their own voices. Post colonial is viewed as continuation of colonialism of several means. Even if a country is free from rule, there is continuation of colonialism with economic or linguistic where by relationship of colonial power which controlled production and distribution of knowledge about the world is still perpetuated in a different form. For example, when we write application, it shows legacy of colonialism in linguistic mode.

1.2 Essentially post colonial studies give space to these hybrid socio-cultural spaces. And by doing so post colonial discourses argues that he condition of hybridism posses the most profound philosophic challenge to colonialism. So the critical purpose of postcolonial studies is to account for and combat the residual effects of colonialism, on cultures of people who have been ruled and exploited by mother country. Post colonial is essentially subaltern voice or people in response to the colonial legacy, it is the colonized people who are writing back and by using variants of the colonial language, the indigenous people write their own history and creates cultural legacy for their own national purposes.

1.2 Subaltern

Etymologically the word subaltern means junior officer, someone of lower rank when postcolonial studies is concerned. Subaltern refers /identifies/ describes a person (man/woman) or social group who is socially, politically or geographically outside hegemonic power structure (who do not figure anywhere in power structure, in subalterns of the colonized power).

1.2.1 Subaltern is derived from the work of a communist intellectual Antonio Gramsci. He was a Marxist, he identified social groups who are excluded from societies established structures for political representations. Those groups who do not figure anywhere in political structures of a society, they did not have a voice, they are people without agencies. In his studies he identified these subalterns. This term "subalterns", and subaltern studies entered the field of postcolonial studies, through the subaltern studies groups. It was collection, South Asian historians who explode the political roles of men and women who formed mass population. But in the history of South Asia, people of the South Asian sub-continent and it also described a new perspective of the history of an imperial country told from the point of view of colonized people. As Gramsci its history is told from below.

1.2.2 The Marxist historian had already started exploring/interrogation colonial history from this perspective (Marxist term-proletariat-common man). Even as a method of intellectual discourse this concept of the subaltern was culturally problematic because it was essentially

a Eurocentric method of enquiry. Colonizers were Europeans, and when subaltern studies were done it was from point of view of white. It remained Eurocentric even when the studies of people of Africa, Asia, and Middle-East were involved. So essentially it began as historical research model for studying the colonial experiences for the South Asian people. And when this was done the techniques of subaltern studies transformed the entire intellectual discourse into a very vigorous method of postcolonial aftermath/critic. In postcolonial theory subaltern describes person who is of lower rank (social classes/groups) who are among margins such a person with such class/group is without any power/human agencies. Postcolonial theory studies the power and continued dominance of the Western ways of knowing knowledge.

1.3 Orientalism

In his work, "Orientalism", Edward Said, tries to conceptualize the oppressed subalterns and he has tried to explain the Eurocentric perception of Orientalism. According to Said, the Eurocentric perception of Orientalism has given rise to dominance of Binary relationship. East is referred to as "Others". It has produced the foundation and also justified the domination of the "other" by means of Colonialism. The way the Europeans have perceived the oriental world has created this foundation of, and also accounts the justification of the "Other" as "they". Relatively less was known about the oriental world, and it has led to create an imaginary geography about the orient, so, this imagined monstrous places that lay beyond the known world, the east was fairly unknown to them. The initial oriental explorations these mythologies about reign forced the stories. So, from that point onwards the west started developing own concepts of "differences" and "strangeness" of the orient and they propagated it through mass communication media and thus through their discourses, they created the binary social relation of "us" and "them". These were defined by Europeans themselves. It created differences between Oriental and Occidental, and this social binary relation of "us" and "them", theory became the foundation of Colonialism because through this binary relation orient was represented as being backward and is in need of being modernized by the West. So, this discourse of orientalism is Eurocentric. And it does not seek to include the voices of the oriental people, the subalterns. Through the discourses on how Europe described differences between itself, between west and others, these discourses essentially made use of European culture, categories, languages, ideas to represent the other. And by producing a discourse of "difference", Europe was able to maintain its dominant among the "other". The binary relation between "us" and "them" was maintained by force and deliberately excluded the subalterns.

1.4 Concept of Identity

The issue of identity is one of the fundamental concerns with Postcolonial discourses with the blacks it is more acute or binary is immediately created with white and black, where white comes to denote civilized, rational and white and intelligent while black remains "other". No matter how hard "the colonized" accept the values, education and language of France that is the white mask civilization that will cover up their "uncivilized nature". They will never be accepted on equal terms due to their black skin. They would always be accepted to behave like a black man not like a man. This notion of "oneself" and "others" is not only seen in context of West and East but is also inevitable within a country too, like India.

1.4.1 The decolonization of British colonies in the 20th century led to the creation of new power relation between the once colonized and once colonizing power. What began as the British Commonwealth of Nations in order to continue the relationship between these new

nations and Britain in the form of trade and other relations led to equitable relationships only in symbolic terms. The body did not have any constitutional or legal authority and membership was not compulsory for their new independent nations. In the midst of all these there rose in the new independent nations a body of writing in English. Some of the leading literary figures were R.K.Narayan (India), George Lamming (Barbedos), Catherine Mansfield (New Zealand), and Chinua Achebe (Nigeria). The creation of these category of Commonwealth Literature activity and to consider via a comparative approach the common concerns and attributes. The shift from colonial to the commonwealth can at best be described as appoint of history when sub-severance changed into equality. This is however a selected view because the actual situation is that these relations have never existed on equal terms. In literature the only thing common was the shared inheritance of British Colonialism. The historical context and Universalist theme identify in these kind of works is the liberal humanist tradition, which did not allow for a most central positioning of the newly independent states. The Universalist and timeless assumptions of literature had to be discarded in favors of important question of color, race and nation which were also being expressed in these texts. The reading practices and the aesthetic criteria underwent significant changes to allow for a shift from commonwealth to postcolonial. 1.4.2. This shift was aided by colonial discourses that explode and discusses representations and modes of perceptions to keep colonized people subservient to colonial rules. Colonial discourses explore the internalizing of certain expectations about human relationship specially the one where the non-westerner is inferior and must have a white master; it is this relationship which "imposes" a sense of order (strong centre and fractured periphery). Colonial indoctrination is thus about maintaining an equilibrium and order by the subservience of colonized inferior people to the subservience of colonized inferior people to the superior and civilized British colonization. Colonialism perpetrates that it is right and proper for the British to rule over other people. It can only succeed if the mind is colonized. The colonized people are persuaded to internalize this logic and this language. This internalization of colonial values were source of great trauma for colonized people who were taught to look negatively upon their people, their culture and themselves. In the 1950's there emerged some important works which attempted to record the psychological damage suffered by colonized people, who internalized the colonial discourses. The most prominent among these writers were Frantz Fanon, who wrote widely and passionately about the damage, French colonialism had done upon millions of people who have suffered under its rule (he experienced racism while he was getting educated in France, he was identified as "others" not as French)

1.4.3 Fanon published two books, "Black Skin, White Masks" and "The Wretched of the Earth" dealing with the mechanics of colonization and its effect. The principle condemnation in "Black Skin, White Masks" is the black person rendered peculiar and "other" because of the colour of the skin. The "blackness" comes to define identity in negative terms by these in powers (black do not consider them to be evil, the people in power, the white do it, as black is considered to be connected with black magic, etc). The black man is forced to see himself not as human "subject" with his own wants and needs but as an "object". Identified as inferior less than human and placed at the mercy of definition. Fanon's anger is directed at the idea that denies him the right to define his own identity as a subject. His identity is determined by what the French have made for him.

1.5 Tribal Identity

India is a secular country with varied population and with this the notion of class hierarchy prevails in the society. According to this class hierarchy the “*Adivasis*” are forced to be at the bottom of the class structure and are looked down as “others” by the ones who are enjoying the top position of the class pyramid. The “*Adivasis*” are seen as uncultured, uncivilized, barbaric, illiterates and also “the ones with black skin” by the so called “Elite” class. There have been evidences of these kinds of behaviors throughout history. Tribal identity refers to groups of people who define themselves by a kinship to an ancient lineage before the identity with the nation. Modernization has increased choice for individuals but while modern identities based on profession do not define our values or purpose of existence, traditional tribal people have a more well-defined personal identity, the larger context of the world, nature and the supernatural providing a sense of security and well-being. Tribal heritage includes myths, rituals, beliefs, customs, symbols, artistic creation and wisdom. Although, there are no written texts, knowledge is preserve and perpetuated through oral tradition music and visual art forms, these helps in developing early in the social environment and outside the conscious awareness of the individuals.

During a fieldwork, the researcher had experienced this concept of “oneself” and “others”. The researcher was not able to view the things from the same perspective as the villagers did. The study is conducted on a particular group of *Adavasis*, known as Santhals, they are a tribal community, one of the largest in the state of Jharkhand, Assam, West Bengal, Odisha and neighboring countries like Nepal and Bangladesh.

1.5.1 A look at the historical background of India, reveals that the aboriginals, Aryans, and Dravidians came to this land at different times. There is ample evidence to prove that the aboriginal tribes, i.e. the *Adivasis*, had firmly established themselves and had a highly developed culture of their own long before the arrival of Aryans and the Dravidians. Therefore it is a matter of regret that they have not only been ignored and neglected but have also been looked down upon as inferior, uncivilized and brutish.

1.5.2. The aboriginal tribes preferred an altogether different lifestyle after being abused and ignored by the upper caste people. Although the history of the tribal people reveals that they led a life of luxury in their own way, they shunned the path of violence and were free from envy. They avoided all controversies and relied on their physical strength to sustain themselves. They lived close to the forest.

1.5.3. They have remained a neglected segment of the population even from the puranic age. Nobody tried to understand them. This was the state of affairs till the pre-Independence era. Society, at large following the teachings of Manu, the first law-giver of the Hindus, scorned the tribals and treated them as “untouchables”. A few years later after Independence, when India became a Republic, there was a change in the attitude of the people towards the aboriginal tribes. They began to realize that the tribals too were the children of the soil and deserved better treatment from society. They deserved to be given equal rights and privilege. They had a well-developed culture and language of their own, and lived in harmony with nature.

1.5.4. The tribal people prefer to lead their own independent lifestyles without any interference from others. This characterizes all aspects of their life... the food they eat, the drinks they imbibe, the gods they worship, their dresses, ornaments, festivals, music and dance, and rituals surrounding marriage, birth and death. In course of time, they have

accepted new ideas from others, but, by and large, they have retained most of their age-old traditional beliefs and practices. Surely this reflects their deep love of their own culture.

1.6 Santhals

The name of community is Santals or Shantals. This was adopted by the Santhals when they lived in the area around Saont in Midnapur district of West Bengal. The word Santhal is an English word adopted from Hindi which corresponds with Saontar used by Bengali speaking people. Ordinarily they call themselves as hor (man). There is another similar term as hor which stand for the way or means. A hor (man) is in search of hor (way or means) and effort continues till he finds a satisfactory result. They also call themselves as hor hopon which means child or children of human beings.

1.6.1. There twelve clans among the Santhals, they are Hasdak, Murmu, Kisku, Hembrom, Marndi, Soren, Tudu, Baske Besra, Kore, and Pauria. Among these clans the last two have been lost. The marriage with Besra and core are avoided by other clan since they were considered as inferior. But today this thought pattern is no more. The main function of the clan organization is to regulate marriage relationship within the tribe. A Santhal cannot marry a member of the same clan. If he or she does then they are committing clan incest. They are both cast out of the community and the village. A Santhal was also prohibited from marrying a girl belonging to his mother's sub-clan.

1.6.2. The Santhals have no recorded history and therefore all that is known of them came down through words of mouth handed down from generation to generation. Therefore the origin of the Santhals is not absolutely certain. The Santhals tried to explore the mystery of creation, history and life by means of myths and legends. As regard to the creation of human beings they have no written tradition but oral tradition. According to their oral tradition, one duck and a dark were flying in the firmament in search of some place to land, but the vast sheet of water cover the surface of the earth. And at the bidding of Thakur Jui, Marang Buru created the land for them and covered with Binna grass. There the duck laid two eggs and from the eggs sprang Pilchu Haram and Plichu Budhi. The first human couple from them the whole horhopon (human beings). The Santals are the largest homogeneous scheduled tribe in India. According to the 1991 census of India, They numbered approximately 6.8% of the nation's total tribal population. Of the major tribal groups of India the Santhals stands third next to the Bhil and the Gonds. They are largely concentrated in the four Indian states of Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Orissa. A large number of them are also found in Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Bangladesh, and Nepal. Santhals folklore describes this tribe as a wandering race.

1.7 Case Study I

Village- Chunnilal Jote

Block- Siliguri

District- Siliguri

State- West Bengal

Community- Santhals

Religion-Sarna

Primary Occupation-Agriculture and Tea-Gadening

1.7.1 When the researcher visited this place who is a scholar of Central University of Jharkhand in School of Culture Studies, Ranchi, looked at village situation from the perspective of "self" and "others", even when the researcher is trained for doing fieldwork, and their own life affected due to their own thinking. According to the researcher, the village

was very poor, roads are not well constructed. Chunnilal Jote is a village situated in the border of Siliguri, West Bengal, India. This village is situated at the border area of Nepal, and the villagers are mainly into the occupation of agriculture and tea-gardening. The area was once the centre point of Naxalism, but currently there are no evidences found regarding this movement. When the researcher went for the fieldwork, the researcher was surprised to see that there is no medical facilities, and to add to her surprise the villagers are not even concerned with this. The villagers have their own medicines for the diseases. They even knew how to cure if a snake or dog bites someone, hospitals or medical aids were something they hardly cared for. Then the second thing which clicked the researcher's mind was the inconveniency of transportation. The village was almost 20 kms from the main road. And this village was connected with public transportation, either one had to have their own vehicles or hire one or walk, there was no other choice. Even when one has to hire, they have to walk for 20 kms to the main road, which was out of imagination for the researcher that how did the villagers managed. As for the researcher medical and transportation are very important in one's life, and how someone could manage life without these two basis facilities, the researcher had no idea at all. The researcher could not even think of a life without these necessities things. But the villagers, were very happy and satisfied, they did not even complained for a single time.

1.8 Case Study II

Village- Damodarnagar

District-Dhanbad

State- Jharkhand

Community- Santhal

Language- Santhali

Religion- Sarna

Primary Occupation- Agriculture

1.8.1 Damodarnagar is a village of Dhnabad district. The entire village has people of same community, that is Santhals. The notion of self and other can be easily seen in the case, when a researcher from Ranchi, visited Damodarnagar, village for doing field work. When the condition of the Santhal people is seen from the eyes of others that is the researcher from Ranchi, it is quite good. Most of the Santhali's between the age group of 15-55 were out of the village. Some are studying in good schools, universities and colleges and rest were employed in good governmental posts. The area of Damodarnagar is having primary and senior secondary schools, as well as has a Law college, but students are less, not because they do not want to study. It is because they have more good options than those government schools. From every family, one or two people are employed in good position in government jobs. So when it is seen from the eyes of a researcher from other state, the condition of the village is too good. They do not have any crisis. But when it is asked to the native people, they were upset about the present condition. According to them, because of the education and reservations in jobs, their people are leaving their own cosmology. It is that people are moving away from their traditions and culture, they feel ashamed to call themselves as *Adivasis*. They even feel ashamed to come to their village, bring their friends and colleagues to their own village, introduce their families to their friends because of their tribal identity. The villagers are afraid that this shift from their own traditions, cultures, customs and rituals will finally lead their own tribal identity to extinct someday.

1.9 Conclusion

These two cases are not similar in nature, neither are the perspectives, although the community is same, their main occupation is also same. For the first case the researcher has the perspective that they are in very pitiable condition without any kind of modern facilities, but this notion changes when the researcher finds out that they are happy with whatever they have and do not worry about anything. But for the second case again the notion changes, because the researcher thinks that the people of that particular village are in very good condition, enjoying their lives but even this notion turns upside down when the people of that village are not happy with their present condition, because they feel that due to migration they are losing their tradition and culture along with their people too.

Now, the point is that the way of perspective of viewing the “others” by “I” always depends upon the way “I” want to view. It is always the people at the higher strata in the class hierarchy who decides the place of people belonging to the lower strata in the class hierarchy. And it is always seen that they are placed at the bottom only, because of the pre-notions. There are notions that these tribal people are poor, illiterate, uncultured, uncivilized, unsocial, and backward and many more negative views. The changing of pre-conceived notions of the researcher indicates that, there is really a need of change in the thought process.

And this change in the thought process can only come when one becomes the part of that group/community/place/society/individual

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Impact Of Factors Influencing Job Satisfaction A Study With Special Reference To APGB

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to access the influence of professional and personal characteristics on job satisfaction among banking sector employees. In relation to job satisfaction factors, research is conducted on the employees of Andhra prapathi Grameena bank. Data is collected from the questionnaire that was given directly to the respondents. In this competitive world, Job satisfaction plays an important role in the competent and challenging format of business. Job satisfaction has implications for productivity, health and safety at work and personal development. Job satisfaction, like any other organizational aspects, requires a commitment and focus on job satisfaction factors like Nature of the job, Promotion, Co-Workers, Working Conditions, Management policies Factors influencing job satisfaction of the organization which plays a vital role. Multiple Linear Regression was used to access the relationship between factors influencing job satisfaction and other variables. The data is analyzed by Multiple Linear Regression in SPSS. The purpose of this study is, therefore, to make an in-depth analysis of various job satisfaction factors of APGB one of the Reputed Banking sector. It was found that job satisfaction factors have a positive impact on factors influencing job satisfaction.

Keywords: Job satisfaction, Commitment, Factors, employees Challenging

Introduction

Job satisfaction refers to a person's feeling of satisfaction on the job, which acts as a motivation to work. It is not the self-satisfaction, happiness or self-contentment but the Satisfaction on the job. The term refers to the total relationship between an individual and the employer for which he is paid. Satisfaction does mean the simple feeling –state accompanying the attainment of any goal, the end-state accompanying the attainment by an impulse of its objectives. Job satisfaction does mean the absence of motivation at work. Resource workers differently described the factors contributing to job satisfaction and job dissatisfaction. Hop pock described job satisfaction as, any combination that cause and person truthfully to say I am satisfied with my job.

Job satisfaction is defined as: "The pleasurable emotional state resulting from the appraisal of one's jobs as achieving or facilitates the achievement of one's job values". In contrast job dissatisfaction is defined as "the un pleasurable emotional state resulting from the appraisal of one's job as frustrating or blocking the attainment of one's job values or as entailing disvalues". However, both satisfaction and dissatisfaction were seen as, "a function of the perceived relationship between what on perceives it as offering or entailing." Job satisfaction is denied as the pleasurable emotional state resulting from the appraisal of one's job as

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achieving simple feeling – state accompanying the attainment of any goal, the end-state accompanying the attainment by an impulse of it one's job values or as entailing disvalues". However, both satisfactions were seen as, "a function of the perceived relation between what one perceives it as offering or entailing.

Definition of Job Satisfaction

Job satisfaction is a unique concept which can't be seen touched or observed. So it is hard to define it. In simple words, job satisfaction is connected with employee's need. If the organization can satisfy employees need, they get job satisfaction but numerous different factors also affect it like, family environment, work environment, family tension and employee's personal character, raised condition, environment, educational qualifications, kinds of family, marital status, physical wellbeing, social economic status, income, etc.

Need For Employee Satisfaction

Everyone from managers, retention agents to HR need to get a handle on employee loyalty and satisfaction – how committed is the workforce to the organization and if workers are really contented with the way of things for gauging their likelihood to stay with the company. One of the main aspects of Human Resource Management is the measurement of employee satisfaction. Companies have to make sure that employee satisfaction is high among the workers, which is a precondition for increasing productivity, responsiveness, and quality and customer service. The litmus test is to study turnover and the average length of service. If turnover is on the rise, loyalty levels are low and vice versa. Comparing them to industry averages gives a good idea of attrition probabilities. Staff attendance, compliance with policies and confidence in leadership are other indirect indicators of allegiance while excessive theft and sabotage spell obvious lack of commitment.

Importance To Worker And Organization

Significance of job satisfaction to worker and organization refer many argue which had done by several researchers. job satisfaction, a worker's feeling of accomplishment and achievement, is commonly seen to be straightforwardly connected to efficiency and also to individual prosperity. Job satisfaction further implies enthusiasm and happiness with one's work is motivated and focused on high-quality performance. Expanded productivity, the amount and quality of output every hour worked, seems to be by-product of the improved quality of working life. Note that the literature on the connection between job satisfaction and profitability is neither decisive nor reliable. In any case, thinks about going back to Herzberg's (1957) have shown at least low – correlation between's high morale and high profitability, and it seems logical that increasingly satisfied workers will tend to add more value to an organization. Miserable employees, who are motivated by fear of job loss, won't give a hundred percent of their exertion for long. In spite of the fact that fear is an incredible spark, it is likewise a transitory one, and when the risk is lifted performance will decline.

Tangible ways in which work satisfaction benefits the association incorporate a decrease in objections and complaints, non-attendance, turnover, and termination; as well as improved punctuality and worker morale. Job satisfaction is likewise connected to a more healthier work constrain and has been observed to be a decent marker of life span. It has a connection with numerous perspectives since it influences a person's Mental wellbeing, Physical health, and builds Output.

Literature Review

Masooma Javed, Rifat Balouch, Fatima Hasan (2014): In this paper Job satisfaction or absence of it relies on a gainful, achieving connection among staff and the board; without a

doubt, the achievement of any association relies upon staff individuals who make the most of their employments and feel remunerated by their endeavors. Eventually, every one of the general population in the commercial center may endure the most when this indispensable achievement factor is deficient. In prior ages, numerous associations, The aspiration of this examination paper is to look at fulfillment yet this still remains an issue for some associations. The aspiration of this exploration paper is to analyze the satisfaction dimension of the workers and encourages associations to think about the components that impact job satisfaction. Correctly, we gained representative strengthening and working environment condition as the predecessors to comprehend their impact on employment fulfillment, and further, the effect of the job satisfaction activity on job devotion, work execution, and turnover goal. A self-administered questionnaire was utilized for data collection from several organization's Convenient sampling techniques was used and 200 questionnaires were circled out of which 150 were named for further study. SPSS is utilized for information investigation measurably. The outcomes demonstrated a huge positive relationship of representative strengthening, working environment job stead fastness and employment execution with occupation fulfillment. Moreover, there is a huge negative connection between occupation fulfillment and turn over aim. The discoveries likewise exhibit that there is no critical connection of turnover goal with strengthening and occupation execution.

Fazlul Kabir Rabbani, Sanoara Yasmin, Abdullah Al Mamun (2012): In this study, work satisfaction as a mentality coming about because of adjusting and summation of numerous explicit preferences experienced regarding the activity. Extent literature for the most part centered around employment satisfaction in a created world setting. Determinants of job satisfaction in creating world setting are to a great extent disregarded though there is a critical distinction among the nature, identity, and culture of the workers of created and creating nations. This paper endeavors to investigate the determinants of occupation fulfillment in Bangladesh point of view. It concentrated on six elements work, pay, advancement, supervision, associates, and condition as the key determinants of occupation fulfillment dependent on the surviving writing. The study conducted a survey based on a structured questionnaires led a review dependent on an organized survey, which uncovered that activity, pay, advancement, supervision significantly affect work fulfillment while other two elements associates and condition are not found to significantly affect work satisfaction of Bangladeshi representatives. Toward the end, of this paper proposes that, with the end goal to accomplish the performance satisfaction of the workers, the human asset administrators of Bangladesh should focus more on the idea of the activity, advancement, installment, and supervision more than associates and nature of the workplace/work. To be more explicit, this paper stresses the most at work itself as the key deciding element for accomplishing work satisfaction. By playing out the activity on genuine circumstance a worker encounter everyday weights and address an assortment of difficulties which makes him/her bent, capacity, expertise and learning any association ought to dependably attempt to achieve work fulfillment of their representatives with the end goal to enhance their efficiency and accomplish wanted productivity by concentrating on these determinants of employment satisfaction.

Mohammed Morshedur Rahman, Anupam Das Gupta and Syed Moudud-Ul-Huq (2012): According to this paper in any economy, managing an account area assumes an imperative job for in general advancement and banks as budgetary organizations have a noteworthy commitment in the improvement procedure of the nation. Various private and

open banks are working in this nation where a mentionable number of female representatives are working one next to the other of male workers and the number is developing step by step. Bosses of banks are drawing in them by giving focused and alluring compensation bundle and great workplace. Be that as it may, the activity fulfillment dimensions of female representatives are yet to be estimated. The efficiency of administration situated firms relies upon the representatives typically regarded as principle drive, which is again influenced by their fulfillment or disappointment level. The reason for the investigation is to inspect their 9 female representatives' work fulfillment powers in banks. The examination results uncover that 12 driven powers significant employment satisfaction and should have been tended to legitimately for this managing an account area advancement. Measurable devices like mean, standard deviations are incorporated into the investigation to get the correct picture of various variables related to employment satisfaction of female brokers in Chittagong. Illustrative measurements give the mean, standard deviation, and perception check (N) for every one of the autonomous and ward factors. The aggregate perception number is 120 and the mean esteem and standard deviation, the mean estimation of all variables is more than 5.0 which is between the unbiased and concur in the scale demonstrating the normal employee's perception about job satisfaction.

Objective

The aim of the paper is to find out the influence of job satisfaction factors such Nature of the job, Promotion, Co-Workers, Working Conditions, Factors influencing job satisfaction of employees in APGB

Research Methodology

A well-structured questionnaire was constructed and the same was administered to the respondents to extract first-hand information from them on various issues of training. The responses were rated using 5- point Likert rating scale, ranging from 1-5, where 1 refers to strongly agree, 2 refers to agree, 3 refers to neutral, 4 refers to disagree and 5 refers to strongly disagree. The study has been conducted in APGB (Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank ysar Kadapa district) which is one of the Reputed bank in Regional Rural Banks and the data collected from the four cadres of Officer Scale –I, Officer Scale –II, Officer Scale –III, Officer Scale –IV, representing Managers, Assistant Managers, Senior Assistants, Chief Human resource department officers, Sub staff and clerks of the organization. Data collected from 100 respondents on simple random sampling method and Multiple Linear Regression was carried out in SPSS for the data collected by taking factors influencing job satisfaction as the dependent variable and Nature of the job, Promotion, Co-Workers, Working Conditions, management policies were taken as independent variables for the study. The null hypothesis was formulated to find out the factors influencing job satisfaction.

Hypothesis

H₀₁: Factors are not influenced by job satisfaction

Analysis and Results

Classification of demographic profiles of respondents namely gender, age, experience and a monthly income as tables follow:

Table.1 classification of respondents based on gender

	count	Column N%
Male	52	52.0%
Gender Female	48	48.0%
Total	100	100.0%

Table.2 classification of respondents based on age

	count	Column N%
Below 30 Years	13	13.0%
31-40 Years	33	33.0%
Age 41- 50 years	40	40.0%
Above 51 years	14	14.0%
Total	100	100.0%

Table.3 classification of respondents based on experience

	count	Column N%
Below 5 years	46	46.0%
6 - 10 Years	31	31.0%
Experience 11- 15 Years	13	13.0%
16 - 20 Years	10	10.0%
Total	100	100.0%

Table.4 classification of respondents based on monthly income

	count	Column N%
Below 20000	19	19.0%
20001 – 30000	30	30.0%
Monthly Income 30001 - 40000	2	2.0%
40001 - 50000	49	49.0%
Total	100	100.0%

From the above tables, it was clear that the majority of the respondents from the gender category was male, 41-50 years of age were more. The work experience is below 5 years of

the majority respondents as shown in the table. Monthly income of 40001-50000 were more from the above table 4

Table.5 Bivariate correlation between independent and dependent variables
Correlations

		Natureofthe job	Promotion	Co - workers	Working conditions	Factors Influencing Job satisfaction
Nature Of The Job	Pearson Correlation	1	.826**	.766**	.727**	.744**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
Promotion	Pearson Correlation	.826**	1	.871**	.867**	.820**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
Coworkers	Pearson Correlation	.766**	.871**	1	.867**	.809**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
Working Conditions	Pearson Correlation	.727**	.867**	.867**	1	.811**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
Factors Influencing Jobsatisfaction	Pearson Correlation	.744**	.820**	.809**	.811**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100	100

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 5: Bivariate correlation was carried out for the data collected by taking Job satisfaction as the dependent variable. Nature of the job, Promotion, Co-Workers, Working Conditions, Factors influencing job satisfaction were taken as independent variables. In the correlation, table N represents the size of the sample taken for the study whereas middle diagonal column Pearson correlation '1' represents the correlation between the same variables.

Correlation coefficient r, also known as Pearson correlation, indicates strength between the variables. From the above table, it is clear that results have the highest 'correlation coefficient' (r is 0.820) indicating a positive

**Table.6 Results of Multiple Linear Regression between independent variables and dependent variables
Coefficients^a**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.102	.101		10.924	.000
1 Nature Of The Job	.021	.072	.026	.294	.769
Promotion	.077	.088	.109	.876	.384
Co-workers	.065	.083	.087	.776	.440
Working Conditions	.113	.073	.169	1.553	.124
Management Policies	.397	.078	.544	5.103	.000

a. Dependent Variable: factors influencing job satisfaction

Multiple linear regression table indicates the unstandardized beta coefficient, which shows the impact of an independent variable on the dependent variable. Standardized beta coefficient gives proportionate input to every variable.

In the above table 6 'Factors Influencing job satisfaction is a dependent variable which depends upon various dimensions of Factors. Alpha constant is 1.102. The value of b_1 is 0.021 taken as the first independent variable, 0.077 is the value of b_2 for the second independent variable, 0.065 for b_3 , and 0.113 as b_4 fourth variable and the value of b_5 , 0.397 last fifth variable. The beta value is maximum for results i.e.54.4% as compared to other variables. It indicates that the factors influencing job satisfaction are influenced more by results.

Beta standardized coefficient measures the influence of predictor variable on the dependent variable. Herein, the dependent variable is factors influencing job satisfaction. Higher beta value, greater will be its impact on training process value of 0.544 and t-value 5.103. When beta value and t-values are high, the significance p-value (significance) is low. The p-value for the result is obtained as 0.000, indicating a higher significant effect of result on factors influencing job satisfaction. It is also visible from the table 2 that result is the single variable that has a significant effect on factors influencing job satisfaction. Other predictor variables like nature of the job has beta value of 0.026 and t-value of 0.294, the promotion has a beta value of 0.109 and t-value of 0.876, co-workers has beta value of 0.087 and t-value of 0.776. working conditions has beta value of 0.169 and t-value of 1.553 As the significant values are lesser than 0.00, suggesting that promotion and working conditions have major impact on factors influencing job satisfaction than nature of the job and co-workers.

Table.7 Model summary between independent & dependent variables

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.890 ^a	.792	.781	.35742

a. Predictors: (Constant), Management policies, nature of the job, Working conditions, Coworkers, Promotion

Table.8 Analysis of variance between independent and dependent variables
ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	45.726	5	9.145	71.586	.000 ^b
	Residual	12.009	94	.128		
	Total	57.735	99			

a. Dependent Variable: factors influencing job satisfaction

b. Predictors: (Constant), Management policies, nature of the job, Working conditions, Coworkers, Promotion

Table 7: R is the degree of correlation among the predicted and the observed value of the criterion variable. R^2 is square of the degree of correlations which shows the proportional value of variance in the criterion variable. Adjusted R^2 is frequently used to summarize the fit as it takes total variables. As r is 0.890 and r^2 is 0.792 treated as the strong correlation among variables if r^2 is above 0.4. Adjusted r^2 tells us that the model is moderate and has constant predictors that account for 78.1% of the variance with significance at 0.00 levels.

Table 8: Analysis of variance evaluates the overall significance of our selected model. The equation of regression mainly describes a statistically substantial percentage of inconsistency in the dependent variable from the variability of independent variables. F-statistic (in ANOVA) is a correlation between Y and other predictors. The table displays the five predictor variables have a noteworthy relation to job satisfaction of employees, which is a dependent variable. The p-value obtained is 0.00 which is less than 0.05. the corresponding F-value is 71.586 which shows that our study is significant.

Conclusion

It is found that all the Job satisfaction dimensions have a significant impact on factors influencing job satisfaction. Which are Nature of the job, promotion, co-workers, working conditions, management policies has a positive correlation on factors influencing job satisfaction. Finally, one of the dimensions i.e result indicates that there is a perfect correlation, high level of significance on factors influencing job satisfaction. Therefore it is to be acknowledged that all job satisfaction dimensions to be given much importance by the management of the organization in order to enhance the importance of factors influencing job satisfaction of the RRB of the APGB.

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Provision Of Third Gender In 21st Century- An Empirical Study

R. JAGANATH*

Introduction

Genders said to be with chromosomal provision XX and XY as the characteristically makeup for female and male, respectively, while as chromosomal configurations like XXX, XXY, XYY, and XO also exist, as well as XX men and XY women (de la Chapelle, 1981; McPhaul, 2002). Transgender is a parasol term for people whose characters are distinctiveness, gender expression, or way of behavior does not conform to that physically associated with the gender to which they were assigned at beginning. Gender identity refers to a person's internal sense of being male, female or something else.

Gender expression refers to the way a being communicates gender identity to others through activities, clothing, hair styles, influence or physical characteristics etc. A transgender feminine or an individual who is assigned masculine at birth and transitions to feminine, who is attracted to other women would be identified as lesbian or gay woman. A transgender man or a person who is assigned female at birth and transitions to male, who is attracted to other men would be identified as a gay man. The feelings 'of not fitting in' the assigned sex occurs at any part of their childhood. Those who realize early, have less problem compared to those who transition later in life.

The LGBT's of India are probably the most well-known and popular third sex type in the modern world. The Humsafar Trust estimates there are between 5 and 6 million third gender in India. In different areas they are known as Aravani / Aruvani or Jagappa.

Objectives

1. To trace out the various rights conventions of the world constitution.
2. To express the theories regarding third gender.
3. To generate link of awareness about the laws of various conventions and agreeable for third gender.

Methodology

In this study historical cum empirical Methodology has been adopted. The study is mainly based on the Secondary sources in order to achieve main objectives of the study. Furthermore the study has been delimited into rights awareness and theoretical background and APA style of writing research manuscripts has been followed in the study.

Theoretical Background and Gender Violence in 21st Century

The appliance of international human rights law is fueled by the ethics of singularity and non-discrimination enshrined in article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights". All people which means that including lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community, are unrestricted to benefit from the protections provided for by international human rights law, including in respect of rights to life, safety of individual and privacy, the right to be free from torture, arbitrary arrest and detention, the right to be free from bias and freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly as well as the economical and political rights.

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In Plato's Symposium, pen down around the 4th century BC, Aristophanes relates a creation myth involving three original sexes: female, male and androgynous which means third gender. They are split in half by Zeus, producing four different contemporary sex/gender types which seek to be reunited with their lost other half; in this account, the modern heterosexual man and woman descend from the original androgynous sex. The myth of Hermaphrodites involves heterosexual lovers merging into their primordial androgynous sex.

The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action confirms that, “while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms. Under article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person”. Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights affirms that “every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.” The State has an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent, punish and redress deprivations of life, and to investigate and prosecute all acts of targeted violence. But in practice what is going on in every corner of world against the third gender is opposing to it.

The right to be free from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment is absolute. Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provide that “no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”. In the view of UNHCR, individuals who fear persecution on account of their sexual orientation or gender identity may be considered members of a “particular social group”. State parties to the Convention should ensure that such individuals are not returned to a State where their lives or freedom would be at risk and, provided the individuals concerned meet the criteria for refugee status, recognize them as refugees to be treated in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. States are in actual practice apposing these values.

The right to privacy is enshrined in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which state that no one should be subjected to “arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence” Articles 9 of the Universal Declaration and the Covenant further protect individuals from “arbitrary arrest and detention”. In its general comment no.16, the Human Rights Committee confirmed that any interference with privacy, even if provided for by law, “should be in accordance with the provisions, aims and objectives of the Covenant and should be, in any event, reasonable in the particular circumstances”. The right to be free from discrimination is included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (art.2) and core international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (art.2) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (art.2). Article 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights guarantees equality before the law, requiring States to prohibit discrimination. The total discrimination bag has been fueled by the societies against the third gender communities.

Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly are enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (arts.19-20) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (arts.19, 21-22). Under article 19 of the Universal Declaration, “everyone has the right to freedom of thought and expression; this right includes freedom to hold

opinions without interference and to seek receive and impart information and ideas". Under article 20 (1), "everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association." The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights permits restriction of these rights, but only when provided by law and necessary to protect the rights (or, in the case of expression, reputation) of others or national security, public safety, public order or public health or morals. The Human Rights Committee has confirmed that any such restrictions must be compatible with the provisions, aims and objectives of the Covenant and "must not violate the non-discrimination provisions of the Covenant". Article 12 (1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provides that States parties to the Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. In reality this is within the documents in all over the continents especially in Indian societies.

Changing notions of gender violence

Following are some assumption which pushes the changing scenario of the world against the third gender communities.

- The modern societies are changing day by day and above all not in actual but somehow the third gender community has been benefitted in recent decades.
- The practice of unemployment has been reduced as compared to last decades which support the economic rights of the third gender community.
- The educational rights is have been enjoyed by some third gender community like in United States of America and other countries.

Conclusion

From above discussion it is clear that third gender community who basically have different sexual orientation, face discrimination, exclusion from the society, thus most of the times they meet with hindrances to satisfy their needs. This discrimination and disrespect could vary from the simplest personal relations to the most general exclusion, social ignorance, segregation, working parallel to them, and can even uproot their rights of life. These acts will keep them out of their constitutional rights by the civil societies. Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people have long been involved in efforts for ethnic and economic justice. Third gender organizations and groups are mostly drawing connections between the movement for their community rights and the movement for economic and ethnic justice. For the inclusion and non-discrimination, anti-discrimination laws should be implemented to prevent discrimination against all categories of transgender and need to be acutely measured their well-being, socio-economic, political and legal status for the said community. So that they would go educationally, economically and morally for having their full status in a democratic society, otherwise the community will always be the victimized community and their life will become burden for them.

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Patterns of Knowledge Generation in Mobile Learning Environment

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Abstract

Mobile device allows learners to access information irrespective of time and place. People use mobile technologies not only for entertainment and socialization but to access learning material as well. It is imperative for educators to mould content delivery to this new mode of learning. Mobile learning also gives an opportunity to create constructivist learning environment by the way of holding collaborative discussions. It is essential to find how knowledge generation takes place in mLearning environment.

A short-term mLearning course was conducted on a group of participants. The participants availed mLearning content which comprised of videos, text files and podcasts using WhatsApp. Quizzes were administered using an app – Edmodo. Learners were expected to access the mLearning content, discuss and also solve the quizzes using their mobile phones. The participants took charge of their learning. This gave rise to quite rigorous WhatsApp discussions. The current paper delves into qualitative analysis of these discussions from the perspective of knowledge construction by participants and facilitator to find about motivational factors, type of content that caused maximum impact on learning, attitude towards mLearning, the practical as well as technical difficulties faced by them, etc.

Keywords: Mobile learning; Knowledge construction; Patterns of knowledge generation; WhatsApp as platform for mLearning; Motivation.

1. Introduction

Mobile learning or mLearning is way to access learning content using mobile devices such as mobile phone or tablet, where the learner has a continuous access to the learning process wherever and whenever they want (Quizworks, 2019). People feel more motivated to learn something new or to take a training if they can take their learning material everywhere with them, especially when they don't have time to learn during their regular work hours. Material can be in the form of videos, audios and pictures, but videos make learning livelier. Heick (2018) says that mobile learning is a type of learning characterized by the need and ability of the learner to be mobile.

Some of the guidelines of creating effective mobile learning environment is, different yet simple planning, connecting learner directly to content and respective community, teacher becoming a guide or facilitator and motivating learner to work harder (Heick, 2016). Researchers have always found knowledge construction in virtual learning environment interesting and intriguing. Practitioners and researchers have been exploring various methods and strategies that can be used to create effective learning environments. Learning Tasks, Learning Resources and Learning Supports are critical components of learning design (Oliver, 2001). Learning tasks such as activities, problems, interactions used to engage the

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learners and on which learning is based. Active and engaging tasks play a fundamental role in achieving learning objectives designed for the course. mLearning help students with researching information, their thinking skills, higher as well as lower order thinking skills Hamdani (2015).

One of the popular form in virtual learning environment is Discussion Forum. Learners discuss the problems or situations given by the tutor, exchange ideas and information with each other, shared opinion, reflect and comment on each other's ideas (Rahman, 2011). It is found that in virtual learning environment participants tend to discuss freely, be vocal about their opinions, thoughts and suggestions. This leads to knowledge construction.

Interactive multimedia videos play a very important role in learning. Students sometimes prefer seeing longer videos in online learning environment (Pan, 2012). Interactive and thought provoking videos encourage learners to contribute to discussion forums, question teacher with doubts about course content, etc. thus achieving active participation, culminating into improved performance. Learners enjoy listening to lectures in the form of podcasts especially when developing expertise of unfamiliar terms. Text has always been the main media of learning.

Features of mobile learning such as ubiquity, portability of the device as well as the resources, interactivity, and most importantly high potential of collaboration should be organised correctly (Ozdamli, 2011). The correct blend of all these help in efficient and effective learning. The mLearning environment can be created by designing positive experiences that improve social connect through sharing of resources, assigning activities and collaborative discussions. Assessment is also a very important aspect of mLearning. The assessment should not be limited to evaluation but it should help in clearing learners' doubts. Immediate and constructive feedback is also an extremely important part of any learning course.

This paper reflects on the knowledge construction of the mLearning course offered by the researcher. Knowledge construction is highly individualised. It demands learner to take responsibility of her own learning and get actively involved in the process of learning. In order to get involved in the process of learning she needs to reflect on external experiences given by the learning environment, make sense of it by connecting it with her prior experiences, thereby internalising the knowledge. It is found that process of learning is enhanced by learning in social context, by interacting with peer of similar interests.

2. Research Method

This was an experimental research, with pre-experimental single group pre-posttest design. The aim of this research was to identify aspects of mLearning discussion in collaborative learning environment. This research also tried to find if the discussion reflects any pattern of knowledge construction.

The sample consisted of 16 participants from an online course run by Dept. of Educational Technology, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai, India. The entire group was selected as a sample for the study. Hence the sample was purposive. Participants were adult professionals from the field of eLearning. They professionally practiced instructional design to create eLearning material. Most of these professionals learned on the job. This course taught them to design learning objectives according to the Taxonomy of Anderson and Krathwohl (Revised Bloom's Taxonomy). They all were skilled users of mobile phones and a social networking app WhatsApp.

2.1. Research treatment

The participants were taught Revised Bloom's Taxonomy in Mobile Learning (mLearning) environment over a period of 6 days. WhatsApp was used as platform for sharing content and communication. Edmodo was used for administering quizzes. WhatsApp group with 16 participants was formed. Invitations were emailed to participants to register on Edmodo. Help was offered on WhatsApp to those who had queries or problems while registering on Edmodo. Some of the sample's mobile phones gave problems while registering on Edmodo by using the invitation email. It was observed that those who had an iPhone had to register using the group code.

The resources or content was in the form of videos, podcasts (voice files), and text files. Every day resources were shared with the sample; once in the morning around 8:00AM on one topic and in the afternoon around 1:00 PM on the next topic. In the evening at 4:00 PM they were shared a quiz based on the topic learned that day. The sample could take the quiz till 11:45PM on that day. Most of the participants completed their tasks like reading the material and solving the quiz on the same day. Most of the participants who travelled by public transport completed their work on the go. Those who used private vehicles completed it during the day and after reaching home. It was shared by all the participants that they completed all the work on their mobile phone, which they found to be very convenient.

3. Qualitative analysis of deliberations on WhatsApp

WhatsApp was used as a platform for deploying content which was in the form of videos, podcasts and text files. Quizzes were administered using an app Edmodo which was a mobile based app. The sample consumed the content, solved quizzes and discussed their doubts on mobile phones. WhatsApp being the only way of communication, the discussion became very rich with context and information that can be very useful for educators wanting to conduct similar courses. By analysing the discussion qualitatively, the researcher identified aspects of mLearning discussion. It is diagrammatically shown here.

Fig 1: Aspects of mLearning discussion

Each of these aspects are discussed here.

3.1. Knowledge construction

One of the aspects the discussion reflects is queries asked by the participants and answers given by the researcher or the fellow course mates. These discussions of questions and elaborate explanations with examples, non-examples, real life applications, etc. represent a very big amount of knowledge construction.

It was observed that quizzes played a pivotal role in learning in the mobile learning environment. Confrontation with quizzes led to thinking about content from a different point of view. The quizzes administered using Edmodo would give feedback about right and wrong answers along with scores. Participants openly asked queries. Sometimes the questions seem to have originated from questions asked in quizzes and sometimes from the content shared with them. Queries asked by the participants and feedback or answers given by researcher led to discussion depicting knowledge construction in mobile learning environment.

Sometimes they would argue over the reason behind the answer chosen (in the quiz) by them being wrong, e.g.

“Why is ‘different systems in human body’ not factual?”

“Why is ‘Architectural information about Gateway of India’ factual?”

“What is the difference between facts and concepts?”

The answer to the above and other queries would lead to detailed explanation and discussion.

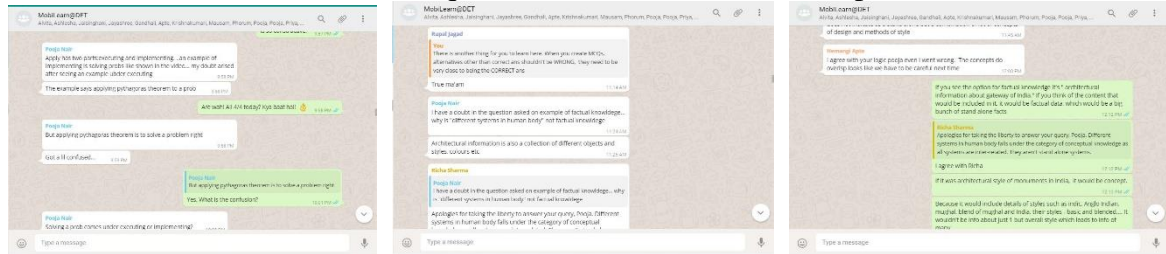


Fig 2: discussion among participants

Sometimes the questions would be based on content shared with them and sometimes due to prior misconceptions. Sometimes they had their own take on the taxonomy. Here are some examples,

“‘Apply’ has two parts, ‘executing’ and ‘implementing’. The verb ‘solving’ a problem comes under executing or implementing?”

“Why is the taxonomy pyramidal and not linear?”

The sample saw the content and later solved the quiz. When they found that the options in the multiple choice questions in the quiz were close to each other, that gave rise to confusion. This started discussion about clarifying doubts.

As the days progressed, difficulty level of quizzes went on increasing. Open ended questions were included in the quizzes which made them apply their knowledge to new situations, which were not included in the content shared with them. Answering difficult questions correctly set in greater level of satisfaction in the participants. Please see this example, “Yes, the examples of learning objectives and their corresponding cognitive activities were clear while watching the videos. But had to think while applying that knowledge to newer situations.”

As the course progressed quiz-focused queries were replaced with content-focused queries. These queries asked for clarification or additional information about what they read in the resources provided to them. Some of the queries were also related to their daily life performance; demonstrating application of gained knowledge. E.g.

“Should we have at least one assessment question for each learning objective?”

“If we have 5 learning objectives then we should we have 5 assessment questions? Or could ask more than 5 also?”

Towards the end, when all the content was shared, the sample asked many queries about the shared content well before solving the quiz. The researcher felt a need to conduct a small quiz in chat so that the sample is satisfied with the knowledge they have gained. E.g.

“I understood the concepts by reading through the discussion even before going through the resources.”

It was observed that initially the queries were asked after the quiz. As the days progressed queries were asked after as well as before taking the quiz. Towards the end of the treatment (probably when the knowledge base about the topic was more), queries were asked well before taking the quiz.

Although the learning environment was primarily asynchronous, the researcher ensured that the questions were answered without much time lag. This supported the participants’ enthusiasm and maintained their interest.

3.2. Motivational factors

Success, achievements lead to high motivation. Quizzes gave them the sense of success and achievement. The participants were vocal about their sense of achievement. Every time they would get full marks in the quiz, they would eagerly announce it in WhatsApp group.

Initially the quiz included multiple choice questions, which were comparatively easy. Later, as the difficulty level of the quiz increased, open ended questions were included which made the participants apply their knowledge to new situations (not discussed in the given resources). Getting difficult questions right set in a higher level of satisfaction. They started looking forward to the quiz. This also increased their involvement in the course, because as the course progressed, the discussions became thick much before they attempted the quiz. They enjoyed the quiz so much that they started missing it. Getting full or good marks in the quiz was a big motivational factor for the sample. Here are some posts that reflect the same.

“Taken the quiz. It was easy ma’am.”

“Took the quiz. It was fun.”

“Completed the quiz. Got 4/5”

Immediate feedback is extremely important for learner engagement. Edmodo displays the score immediately along with correct answers. Open ended questions were checked by the same night by the researcher. A descriptive feedback was given in case of wrong answers to the sample. In WhatsApp too queries were solved without letting any time lag. Many statements like the one given here were posted by sample.

“I feel that though it feels a bit demanding on a daily basis but the videos and the files are helpful. Also we get an immediate feedback that helps.”

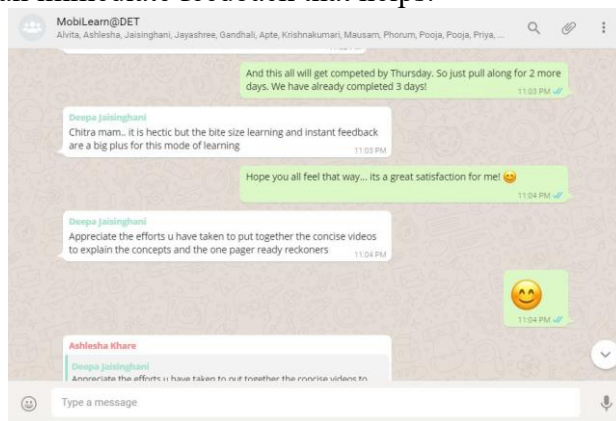


Fig 3: Motivational factors

Showing compassion and appreciating the efforts of the sample would give impetus to the sample to keep going. Since the sample comprised working professionals, they were struggling with time to consume mobile learning content and also to take the quiz on a daily basis. The researcher congratulated all the participants on completing the quiz, getting all or almost all questions correct, etc. Some were tied up in work and hence were unable to contribute to discussion or solve the quiz in a stipulated time limit. The researcher messaged them privately and coaxed them to contribute and solve the quiz. Here is an example of researcher’s post,

“I really appreciate the effort you all are putting in. Let the fire within you be lit.”

Technical problems often dampen the spirit of the person and more so if it is linked to learning. Initially while registering on Edmodo, some of the participants faced technical problems. The fellow group members eagerly helped each other by posting the remedies,

many a times even before the researcher could reply. This helped in setting a collaborative environment. This could be seen when the participants took each other's names and answered each other's content-based queries, agreed on finding a certain question difficult, etc.

3.3. Appreciation of media

The researcher had developed content in the form of media such as video, audio files or podcasts and PDF files. Complex content needed to be explained using small chunks of texts with audio describing it. Videos were developed for this purpose. Additional examples of knowledge dimension were given in the form of text in PDF files. Keywords (or verbs) often used for designing learning objectives and their corresponding learning objectives at every stage of Revised Bloom's Taxonomy were also given in PDF files. These worked like ready-reckoners for the sample. Simple content such as introductions, interesting information was given using podcasts. Quizzes were administered using an app Edmodo which could be accessed using mobile phones. The size of each resource was a major concern. They had to be kept very small keeping the learning environment and bandwidth in mind. The duration of all the videos ranged between 3 to 6 minutes. The text files were all a single page documents and podcasts of less than 2 min duration.

All the media formats as well as the quizzes were highly appreciated by the sample. They shared appreciative posts spontaneously without asking them about it. They even asked the researcher for an additional quiz which would give them a chance to check their overall understanding. Towards the end the sample mentioned that they would love to learn using mobile learning approach in future. Here are some posts that show that the sample appreciated the media. Here are some examples,

“Videos are interesting and easy to follow.”

“Appreciate the efforts you have taken to put together the concise videos to explain the concepts and the one pager ready reckoners”

“Acquiring this knowledge is of immense use to me. Theoretical concepts being explained so well in video format is commendable”

“Quiz using Edmodo would be preferred by me.”

🙄 Edmodo was good ma'am.”

The last post shared here is especially given along with its emoji since it communicates the disappointment of quizzes using Edmodo being over.

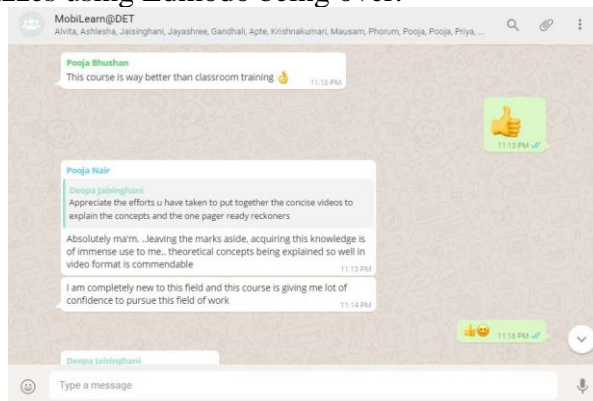


Fig 4: Participant's opinion

3.4. Practical problems

The sample comprised of working professionals. They had very busy schedule during the day. Some of them could devote around 15 min during the day to consume the content. Some of the participants could read and consume the content only after going home. It was observed that each one of them read the shared resources and solved the quiz every day after going home.

"I tried going through the resources while travelling but didn't sink. So had to stop and do it at home"

"Hello Mam! Me too! I get time only after 10 pm. Then I go through the discussions, study, take the quiz, etc."

Some of them faced issues downloading resources using mobile data. This could be due to low connectivity. But they all managed beautifully.

3.5. Apprehensions

Only one apprehension was observed and it was about the daily quiz. Test or quiz is always associated with marks and thereby with success or failure. It raises fear in the learner's mind. The sample was no exception to this. But when they realised that quizzes were doable in about 10-15 min, they were based on what they learned that day, and that they served the purpose of confirmation of their knowledge, they all started enjoying it.

Immediate, individual, item-wise feedback via Edmodo helped them and also motivated them. By the second day, their apprehension was replaced with motivation in everyone's (except one) case.

3.6. Technological savviness

The sample seemed to be able to use their mobile phones well. They did not face any technical difficulties in consuming the content or sharing resources whenever needed by their fellow course mate. They shared screenshots if they faced any problem with content. Although they faced technical difficulties on the first day related to registering with Edmodo, no such technical problem surfaced later till the end of the mobile learning course.

3.7. Feedback about approach of the course and mobile learning environment

The sample had very positive opinion about mobile learning environment. They shared their opinion on their own. They commented that they found this course to be way better than classroom learning. One of the participants who was new to this field said that she was gaining confidence to pursue the field of Instructional Design. They found this bite-sized-learning to be a very exciting way to learn. Many mentioned that they would love to learn further modules the same way as this method was way better than classroom learning.

"Yes the small bytes are good and really manageable"

"It is hectic but the bite size learning and instant feedback are a big plus for this mode of learning"

"I am not much concerned about marks but the learning happening is tremendous."

"This course is way better than classroom training."

"I am completely new to this field and this course is giving me lot of confidence to pursue this field of work."

Although most opined that they enjoyed mobile learning and found it effective too, one of the participant mentioned that she preferred computer based learning. She preferred big screen as compared to the small screen of mobile phone.

They maintained the sanctity of WhatsApp group. WhatsApp is originally created for the purpose of social networking. It was declared by the researcher in the beginning that this

group is to be respected as a learning group and should be used for academic purposes only. None of the participants posted casual messages.

4. Results and analysis – Patterns of knowledge construction

This section reflects on the patterns of knowledge construction that emerged after analysing the discussing thread qualitatively.

It is worth to ponder over the process of learning experienced by the sample in mobile learning environment and trying to find if it reflects any pattern of knowledge construction. It was observed that quizzes gave major impetus for learning. Quizzes provided motivation to perform better, invoked thinking that led to solving doubts which culminated into content rich discussions. It made the sample think about content from different perspectives. The participants also thought about performance in their daily life.

Analysis of discussion revealed two very interesting patterns of learning.

The first pattern is as follows. In the beginning the queries seem to originate from questions asked in the quiz. Constructive chaos (many participants responding to each other, answering queries, making the learning environment lively) was created by the participants after they all attempted the quiz. After 2 days, the queries were raised before as well as after they completed the quiz. The queries seemed to be originating from the clarifications they needed with respect to the content they learned as well as for getting a good score at the quiz. Towards the end of the course, the chaos of learning was generated well before they attempted the quiz. This probably took place as they had acquired more knowledge along the course, they were in a better position to understand the content and the context. They also seemed to have a hunger for more knowledge as they asked for more examples, quoted examples themselves which they wished to be verified. Towards the end quiz score was not the only matter of concern, satisfaction of increased knowledge was also important.

The next pattern was seen between the events of two quizzes. Sharing of content was like throwing it open for raising curiosity, comparing it with previous understanding (since they were practicing instructional designers) and demanding clarifications. They would go on discussing till they were satisfied. It was observed that all the participants reading the discussion. Even the ones who were not very vocal, were reading the discussion, which was observed from their posts. Questions in the discussion were not repeated. They would discuss when they were at comfort. From morning till about evening they would post but speed would be slow, steady and consistent. The posts would up their pace around 6:30–8 PM and would be very thick and fast between 8:30–11PM. It would again become slow but would continue till midnight. This pattern was observed three out of five days of treatment.

5. Conclusion

Overall it can be said that assessment should be such that it makes the learners put their knowledge to use and gives them an opportunity to perform. It should be used for evaluation as well as for enhancing knowledge, correcting misconceptions and creating complete understanding.

Second important criteria emphasized by learners was of immediate feedback. Immediate feedback was highly appreciated and worked as a stimulating factor. Feedback was given in the form of explanation of correct and incorrect answers from the quizzes, queries related to content, explanation and additional examples given by participants, etc. Perhaps the fact that the tutor was constantly engaged in the participants' learning, was listening to them, replying to them and was genuinely concerned about their learning proved to be a major motivating factor.

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Customer Adaptability And Satisfaction On Digital Services Of Private Sector Banks In Chennai

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Abstract

The financial service industry in India, especially banks, has responded to constant and dynamic changes in the market by adopting different strategies in order to deliver their services quantitatively and qualitatively. The Digital Banking is one of the new archetypes which brings significant advantages not only to the banks and financial institutions in terms of increasing and improving productivity and profitability but also to consumers in terms of convenience and comfortable in transactions. Nowadays, the banks introduce variety of digital services to support the customers in getting variety of banking services easily, from any place and without consuming more time. Hence, the aim of this study is to identify and analyse the Customer Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks and also evaluate the Customer Satisfaction on these digital services with respect to Private Sector Banks in Chennai. Based on a sample of 120 banking customers belong to the Private Sector Banks in Chennai district, descriptive and inferential analysis were carried out. Independent Sample "t" Test, Correlation and Multiple Regression are applied to test the hypotheses and analyze the Customer Adaptability of Digital Services and Customer Satisfaction on these services. The study revealed that demographic variables of the customers have influence on the Customer Adaptability and Satisfaction on Digital Services of banks. It is also found that there is a strong positive relationship between Customer Adaptability and Satisfaction on Digital Services of banks. On the basis of the results of the study, it is recommended that the management of the Private Sector Banks should take more proactive steps to improve the level of Customer Adaptability on their digital services and increase the Customer Satisfaction by providing more number of digital services qualitatively.

Keywords: Digital Banking, Digital Banking Services, Customer Adaptability, Customer Satisfaction, Accessibility, Acceptability, Affordability, Convenient.

Introduction

Indian Banking sector is one of the most imperative service sectors for the health of the country. A sound and healthy banking system is vital for smooth functioning of an economy. In the past two decades, the functioning of banking sector has been completely transformed. Banks have now moved from traditional method to modern method, more specifically digital way of transacting. This is due to the growth in internet technology which is adopted by the banking sector to stay up-to-date with the changing financial environment. With the changing times, the needs and preferences of the banking customers have also been

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transformed which calls for a different type of products and services to be provided by the present banks other than the traditional ways. This has paved the way to the introduction of digital banking services where technology is mostly encompassed while carrying transactions. Hence, this study is conducted to analyse the customer adaptability of digital banking services and their impact on customer satisfaction towards digital services of banks in Private Sector Banks in Chennai.

Digital Banking Services

In the literature of modern banking, Digitization is the practice of transforming and maintaining the information of the business activities of the customers in the digital-format. This digital format is more useful to interpret and convert the necessary data into the useful information by employing the software and hardware applications and analytical methods. It provides the bankers, better engagement and satisfaction of customer and producing more volume of business in quantity and quality. This would also be helpful by customer specific communication and thus improving operational efficiency and better income to the bankers. Digital banking is a word which has diverse meaning to different participants. For the customer of the bank, it means enjoying the benefits and facilities of convenience and innovation. In case of banks and financial institutions, it brings more customer satisfaction, more volume of business and operational efficiency of the business process. In case of Regulating Authorities with respect to the banking and finance, it endorses easy movement of data, better monitoring, checking and control of transactions. In nutshell, digital banking means "customer engagement, better profitability and control".

Factors Influencing The Customer Adoptability Of Digital Banking Services

ACCESSIBILITY

Accessibility means the extent to that a consumer or user can get a good or service at the time it is required and at the convenient place. In addition, the customers should be able to approach and access the business organization like banks.

ACCEPTABILITY

Acceptance means the adoption and continuation of digital product and service usage. In the words of Rogers and Shoemaker (1971), "Consumers go through a process of knowledge, persuasion, decision and confirmation before they are ready to accept a product or service".

AFFORDABILITY

The reasonable cost of service or a price that is believed by the customers to pay for the digital banking services which is to be within their financial means.

SPEED OF TRANSACTIONS

Speed of transaction is a degree of the quickness of a business operation using digital banking, to provide favorable result in an appropriate manner.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Safety and Security is the capability to safeguard the personal and financial data of the banking customers of the digital banking from fraud and theft in the digital banking business. The safety, security and privacy have a direct and significant influence on the customers' trust in the digital banking context. The issue of safety, security and privacy is among the most critical barrier for the adaptability of digital banking services.

Review Of Literature

An exploratory study conducted by Singhal and Padhmabhan (2008) revealed the major factors which contribute to the successful adoption of internet banking are service request,

safety and security, usage of transaction, ticket-booking and transfer of funds from one place to another.

Yuttapong et.al (2009) carried out a research and analysed the factors that are responsible for the adoption of internet banking. They showed that complication had a negative correlation with the adopting intention towards online banking in Thailand. Apart from that, it was pointed out that compatibility had a high positive correlation with the adopting intention towards Internet Banking.

Ahmad and Al-Zubi (2011) conducted a research on "the adoption of electronic banking in Jordan and the impact it has on customer satisfaction, loyalty and positive word of mouth". The researchers applied purposive sampling – a method of non-probability sampling for the selection of sample customers (179 banking customers from twenty four selected commercial banks). The research found that there is a positive impact of internet banking on satisfaction and loyalty of customers.

Safeena et al. (2010) in their study, analysed the customers' perspective on the adoption of internet banking. Their study revealed that awareness of customers on internet banking, perceived ease of use, perceived efficacy, and perceived risk are the major factors that determine the adoption of internet and online banking. The study also showed that the above factors have a significant and positive impact on customers to adopt internet banking system.

Kaur, Jasveen, Kaur & Baljit (2013) in their study found that there is no noteworthy difference in facilities that are responsible for the usage of internet banking services by the customers who belong to Public, Private and Foreign sector banks in India.

Formulation Of Research Problem

Digital Banking is the digitization or transforming of traditional banking services to the online through internet which were traditionally accessible by the customers when they physically present inside the premises of banks. The digital banking services are generally offered to the customers for the Deposits and Withdrawals of cash and Transfers of funds, Checking the balance of customer's account, Management of bank account, Applying for Financial Products, Management of Loan, Payment of Bills, Receipt of money, transfer of funds, record maintenance, Account Services, etc. Modernization of banking services provides opportunities to traditional banks to focus their attention on customer satisfaction and good relationship with customers that lead to more business and long term success of the banks.

The banking sector has been in a comfy position for many decades with more revenues, more customer retention, no major local competition, better personal relationships and trust selling points, and not much intervention from regulating authorities. But, nowadays the priority of the relationship of bank with its customers is under threat as never seen earlier. Preferences and anticipations of customers continue to evolve, often fueled by experiences outside the financial services and now customers are increasingly developing relationships with the banks who offer variety of services with modern facilities. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze how customers perceive and adapt the digital services of banks and to identify whether they satisfy on these digital services.

Objectives

In order to address the research problem, the following objectives are formulated:

1. To study the demographic profile of respondents of private sector banks in Chennai.
2. To study the pattern of digital banking services used by the respondents of private

sectorbanks in Chennai.

3. To analyse the factors influencing customer adaptability of digital services of private sectorsbanks in Chennai.

4. To identify and analyse the level of adaptability of digital services of private sectors banks inChennai.

5. To examine the customer satisfaction on digital services of private sectors banks in Chennai.

Significance Of Research

Digital banking services through its various digital delivery channels improve the accessibility of customers, provide variety of banking products and services, increase in customer loyalty by attracting existing and new customers, offer services similar to their competitors and improve and increase the customer retention. Therefore, analyzing the customer adaptability of digital banking services is important to bank management and policy makers for offering suggestions and therecommendations. The results of the study will be useful in determining how best to include andimprove the digitalbanking services to enhance customer satisfaction.

The study would also provide an insight on how customer adoptability and its impact on satisfaction towards digital banking services is critical to the success of banking sector with respect to the increase in the market share and more profitability than before in the face of strong competition. The present study is significant in developing banking institutions to make customers more adoption of their digital banking services and provide better customer satisfaction and thereby increase their profitability.

Scope Of The Research

The scope of study is a general outline of what the study will cover. The focal point of the study is to analyze the various factors that influencing Customer Adaptability and the Customer Satisfaction on Digital Banking Services of Private Sector Banksin Chennai. This study is limited to the perception of customers towards Digital Services of Private Sector Banks in Chennai only. The scope of study area is confined to Chennai. This study is conducted to suggest some measures to improve the present banking environment with respect to digitalization of banking servicesfor the purpose of increasing thecustomer adaptability and satisfaction and improving the customer retention of Private Sector Banks in Chennai.

Methodology Adopted In The Study

Research methodology is a “way of solving the problem in a systematic manner”. The methodology followed for carrying out the present study comprises the description of research design, questionnaire design, sampling design, methods of data-collection,the application of statistical tools for analyzing the data, etc.

TABLE 1: METHODOLOGY ADOPTED IN THE STUDY

Type of Research conducted	Descriptive & Exploratory type of research
Approach of Research followed	Combination of Qualitative & Quantitative Approach of research
Population & Sampling Unit of research	Customers of Private Sector Banks in Chennai
Sample size	120 Customers of Old and New Gen Private Sector Banks
Study Area	Chennai District
Method/Technique of Sampling	Convenient Sampling, a technique of Non-Probability Sampling
Type of Data collected	Primary data (Majority) and Secondary Data
Sources of Primary Data	Questionnaire and Personal Interview
Sources of Secondary Data	Online Journals, Magazines, Reports, Books, Newspapers, Research Articles, websites, Internet, etc.
Research instrument used	Structured Questionnaire
Data collection period	August 2018 to September 2018
Software employed for data feeding & analysis	Microsoft Word & Excel 2010 and SPSS (Ver. 20)

Analysis Of Data And Results

Descriptive and inferential statistical tools are applied to analyze the data.

1. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

TABLE 2: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

(Sample Size = 120)

VARIABLES	PARTICULARS	FREQUENCIES	(%)
Gender	Male	73	60.80
	Female	47	39.20
Age	19 – 40 Years	Open ended Question (Scale Variable)	80.80
	41 – 62 Years		19.20
Marital Status	Married	75	62.50
	Unmarried	45	37.50
Qualification	School / Diploma	45	37.50
	UG / PG	63	52.50
	Professional / Ph.D.	12	10.00
Monthly Family Income (INR)	Upto Rs.25,000	26	21.70
	Rs.25,001 – Rs.50,000	42	35.00
	Rs.50,001 – Rs.75,000	34	28.30
	Above Rs.75,000	18	15.00
Occupation	Salaried	49	40.80
	Business / Professional	27	22.50
	Student	18	15.00
	Home maker / Retired	26	21.70

Source: Primary Data

It is concluded from the above table, that the Male respondents (60.80%) are more than female respondents (39.20%). With respect to the Age of the respondents, most of them (80.80%) belong to the age group of 19 – 40 Years. 62.50% of the respondents are married. 52.50% of the respondents have UG / PG Qualification and 35% of the respondents are earning monthly income of Rs.25,001 to Rs.50,000. 40.80% of the respondents belong to Salaried employees followed by Business / Professionals (22.50%).

2. DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS

TABLE 3: DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS

(Sample Size = 120)

VARIABLES	PARTICULARS	FREQUENCIES	(%)
Type of Bank	New Private Sector Bank	62	51.70
	Old Private Sector Bank	58	48.30
Period of Customer of the bank	Upto One Year	9	7.50
	1 – 3 Years	37	30.80
	3 – 6 Years	38	31.70
	Above 6 Years	36	30.00
Understanding of Digital Services of Banks	Usage of Technology to Bank	13	10.80
	Cashless Payment System	62	51.70
	Usage of Mobile Money	30	25.00
	Payment for Utilities through Digital Channels	15	12.50
Frequency of usage of Digital Services of the Bank in a week	Less than 3 times	14	11.70
	3 – 5 times	59	49.20
	More than 5 times	47	39.10
Percentage of Transactions (Payment & Receipts) by using Digital Services of Bank in a month (Average)	1% – 25%	19	15.80
	26% – 50%	50	41.70
	51% – 75%	33	27.50
	Above 75%	18	15.00
Amount of Transaction (Payment & Receipts) by using Digital Services in a single transaction (Average)	Up-to Rs.1,000	23	19.20
	Rs.1,001 – Rs.3,000	25	20.80
	Rs.3,001 – Rs.5,000	40	33.30
	More than Rs.5,000	32	26.70

Source: Primary Data

From the above table, it is inferred that the majority of the respondents (51.70%) are the customers of New Private Sector Banks. 31.70% of the respondents are the customers of bank for 3 to 6 Years. As far as understanding of Digital Services of Banks is concerned, majority of the respondents (51.70%) said that they understood the Digital Services of Banks as Cashless Payment System. In terms of frequency of usage of Digital Services of the Bank, 49.20% of the respondents use 3 to 5 times in a week. In terms of Percentage of transactions (Payment & Receipts) by using digital services of bank, 41.70% of the respondents used digital services of bank for 26% to 50% of their transactions in a month. 33.30% of the respondents used digital services of bank for the amount of transaction between Rs.3,001 and Rs.5,000 in a Single transaction.

3. FACTORS INFLUENCING CUSTOMER ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS – MEAN ANALYSIS

TABLE 4: FACTOR INFLUENCING CUSTOMER ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANK – MEAN ANALYSIS

VARIABLES	N	Mean	SD
Accessibility	120	3.94	.863
Acceptability	120	4.26	.750
Affordability	120	4.12	.762
Speed of Transactions	120	4.13	.798
Convenience	120	4.38	.699
Safety and Security	120	4.10	.690
FACTORS INFLUENCING CUSTOMER ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS	120	24.93	3.202

Source: Primary Data

Six questions relating to the factors influencing Customer Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks options based on 5 point Likert scale, (Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree) were given in the questionnaire to the respondents and the same is analyzed by using Mean (Descriptive statistics). From the above table, it is inferred that Convenience (M = 4.38) and Acceptability (M = 4.26) are the topmost factors for the Customer Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks.

The respondents perceived less on Accessibility (M = 3.94) with respect to the Customer Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks when compared with others. It is also inferred that the factors influencing Customer Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks is above the average level since all the Mean values of the variables are above 3.50 (70%) out of 5. The Overall Mean Score of the Factors influencing Customer Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks is 24.93 which is 83.10% ($24.93 / 30 \times 100$). This indicated that the respondents' perception on the factors influencing Customer Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks is above 83%.

4. LEVEL OF ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS – MEAN ANALYSIS

TABLE 5: LEVEL OF ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANK – MEAN ANALYSIS

VARIABLES	N	Mean	SD
ATM	120	4.26	.750
Card based Payments used at POS (Debit/Credit Cards, etc.)	120	4.38	.699
Digital Wallets or Mobile Wallets or Mobile Banking	120	4.13	.798
Cash Dispensing Machines (CDM)	120	3.72	1.069
Cash and Cheque Deposit Machines	120	3.70	1.058
Funds Transfer (NEFT, RTGS, SWIFT, IMPS, etc.)	120	4.32	.917
E-Statements of transaction	120	4.18	.895
Unified Payments Interface (UPI) offered by NPCIL	120	3.44	1.321
Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD)	120	3.17	1.442
Aadhaar Card Enabled Payment System (AEPS)	120	3.18	1.455
LEVEL OF ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS	120	38.48	5.753

Source: Primary Data

Ten questions relating to the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks options based on 5 point Likert scale, (Least Adaptable to Most Adaptable) were given in the questionnaire to the respondents in order to identify the level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks and the same is measured by using Mean Analysis. From the above table, it is inferred that the respondents have more level of Adaptability on Card based Payments used at POS (Debit/Credit Cards, etc.) (M = 4.38) and Funds Transfer (NEFT, RTGS, SWIFT, IMPS, etc.) (M = 4.32) with respect to the Digital Services of Banks when compared with others. The respondents have lesser level of Adaptability on Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) (M = 3.17) and Aadhaar Card Enabled Payment System (AEPS) (M = 3.18) with respect to the Digital Services of Banks when compared with others.

It is also inferred that the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks is above the average level since all the Mean values of the variables are above 3 (60%) out of 5. The Overall Mean Score of the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks is 38.48 which is 76.96% (38.48 / 50 x 100). This indicated that the level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks is above 76%.

5. INDEPENDENT SAMPLE ‘t’ TEST – ANALYSIS

H₀: There is no significant difference between the Male and Female respondents with respect to the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks.

An independent-samples t-test was conducted to compare the difference between the Male and Female respondents with respect to the level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks.

TABLE 6: GENDER – LEVEL OF ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS

VARIABLES	GENDER – LEVEL OF ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS						t - value	p - value
	MALE			FEMALE				
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD		
LEVEL OF ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS	73	39.71	5.506	47	36.57	5.660	2.996	0.003*

Source: Primary Data
(1% Level of Significance)**

As the P value (0.003) is lesser than Sig. Value (0.01) in the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks Score, the Null Hypothesis is rejected. Based on the mean Score of the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks, we can say that the mean score of Male respondents (M = 39.71) is more than the Female respondents (M= 36.57). This indicates that the Male respondents have more level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks than the female respondents.

H₀: There is no significant difference between the respondents belong to New Private Sector Bank and Old Private Sector Bank with respect to the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks.

An independent-samples t-test was conducted to compare the difference between the respondents belong to New Private Sector Bank and Old Private Sector Bank with respect to the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks.

TABLE 7: TYPE OF BANK – LEVEL OF ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS

VARIABLES	TYPE OF BANK – LEVEL OF ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES						t - value	p - value
	NEW PRIVATE SECTOR BANK			OLD PRIVATE SECTOR BANK				
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD		
LEVEL OF ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS	62	42.19	3.657	58	34.52	4.878	9.702	0.000**

Source: Primary Data

(**1% Level of Significance)

As the *P* value (0.000) is lesser than Sig. value (0.01) in the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks Score, the Null Hypothesis is rejected. Based on the mean score, it is said that the overall Mean Score of the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks for the respondents belong to New Private Sector Bank (*M* = 42.19) is more than the respondents belong to Old Private Sector Bank (*M* = 34.52). This indicates that the respondents belongs to New Private Sector Bank have more Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks than the respondents belong to Old Private Sector Bank.

ONE -WAY ANOVA

H₀: There is no significant difference among the Digital Services of Banks of the respondents with respect to the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks.

A one-way between-groups analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted to explore the significant difference among the Digital Services of Banks of the respondents with respect to the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks.

TABLE 8

VARIABLES	DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS			F - value	p - value
	Less than 3 times (14)	3 – 5 times (59)	More than 5 times (47)		
LEVEL OF ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS	34.86	39.80	37.91	4.842	0.010*
	5.333	6.068	4.960		

Source: Primary Data (No. of respondents are shown in brackets)

(*5% Level of Significance)

As the *P* value is lesser than Sig. Value (0.05) in the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks Score, the Null Hypothesis is rejected. Apart from reaching statistical significance, the actual difference in the mean score among the Digital Services of Banks groups is also large (*M* = 34.86 to 39.80). The Mean score of the level of Adaptability of Digital Services

of Banks in case of the frequency of usage 3 – 5 times (M = 39.80) is more than others. Hence, it is inferred that the respondents who used 3 – 5 times Digital Services of Banks have more level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks than others.

INDEPENDENT SAMPLE ‘t’ TEST – ANALYSIS

6. CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS

H₀: There is no significant difference between the Male and Female respondents with respect to the Customer Satisfaction on digital Services of Banks.

An independent-samples t-test was conducted to compare the difference between the Male and Female respondents with respect to the Customer Satisfaction on digital Services of Banks.

TABLE 9: GENDER – CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS

VARIABLES	GENDER – CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS						t - value	p - value
	MALE			FEMALE				
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD		
CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS	73	22.01	2.195	47	19.43	2.917	2.778	0.012*

Source: Primary Data (*5% Level of Significance)

As the P value is lesser than Sig. Value (0.05) in the above case (0.012), the Null Hypothesis is rejected. From the above table, we can say that the Mean score of the Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks is more for Male respondents (M = 22.01) than the Female respondents (M = 19.43). This indicates that the Male respondents have more Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks than the Female respondents.

H₀: There is no significant difference between the respondents belongs to New Private Sector Bank and Old Private Sector Bank with respect to the Customer Satisfaction on digital Services of Banks.

An independent-samples t-test was conducted to compare the difference between the respondents belongs to New Private Sector Bank and Old Private Sector Bank with respect to the Customer Satisfaction on digital Services of Banks.

TABLE 10: TYPE OF BANK – CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS

VARIABLES	TYPE OF BANK – CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON DIGITAL SERVICES						t - value	p - value
	NEW PRIVATE SECTOR BANK			OLD PRIVATE SECTOR BANK				
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD		
CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON DIGITAL SERVICES	62	21.45	2.441	58	20.07	2.694	2.940	0.004**

Source: Primary Data (**1% Level of Significance)

As the *P* value is lesser than Sig. Value (0.01) in the above case (0.004), the Null Hypothesis is rejected. From the above table, we can say that the Mean score of the respondents belong to New Private Sector Bank ($M = 21.45$) is more than the respondents of Old Private Sector Bank ($M = 20.07$). This indicates that the respondents belongs to New Private Sector Bank have more Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks than the respondents belongs to Old Private Sector Bank.

7. CORRELATION ANALYSIS

H₀: There is no significant relationship between the Factor influencing Customer Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks and the Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks.

A Pearson product-moment correlation was run to determine the relationship between the Factor influencing Customer Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks and the Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks.

TABLE 11: FACTOR INFLUENCING CUSTOMER ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS

VARIABLES	N	'r' VALUE	P-VALUE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS	
					SIGNIFICANT	RESULT
Accessibility – Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services	120	0.704*	0.000	Positive	Significant	REJECTED
Acceptability – Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services	120	0.696*	0.000	Positive	Significant	REJECTED
Affordability – Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services	120	0.667*	0.000	Positive	Significant	REJECTED
Speed of Transactions – Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services	120	0.528*	0.000	Positive	Significant	REJECTED
Convenience – Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services	120	0.589*	0.000	Positive	Significant	REJECTED
Safety and Security – Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services	120	0.447*	0.000	Positive	Significant	REJECTED

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

As the P values are lesser than Sig. Value (0.01) in all the above cases, the Null Hypotheses are rejected. There are moderate to high positive and significant correlations between the Factor influencing Customer Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks and the Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks. Out of six factors, Accessibility ($r = 0.704$) has more relationship with Customer Satisfaction and Safety and Security ($r = 0.447$) has less relationship with Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks when compared with others.

H₀: There is no significant relationship between the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks and the Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks.

TABLE 12: LEVEL OF ADAPTABILITY OF DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS AND THE CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS

VARIABLES	N	'r' VALUE	P - VALUE	RELATIONSHIP	REMARKS	
					SIGNIFICANT	RESULT
Level of Adaptability of Digital Services – Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services	120	0.417**	0.000	Positive	Significant	REJECTED

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

A Pearson product-moment correlation was run to determine the relationship between the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks and the Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks. As the P value is lesser than Sig. Value (0.01) in the above case, the Null Hypothesis is rejected. There is a moderate positive and significant correlation ($r = 0.417$) between the Level of Adaptability of Digital Services of Banks and the Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks.

8. MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Multiple Regression was conducted to determine the best linear combination of the factors influencing customer Adaptability of digital services for Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks.

TABLE 13: REGRESSION ANALYSIS FACTORS INFLUENCING CUSTOMER ADAPTABILITY - CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.282	.987		3.326	.001
	Accessibility	.976	.196	.318	4.987	.000
	Acceptability	.878	.243	.229	3.608	.000
	Affordability	.848	.202	.244	4.195	.000
	Speed of Transactions	.745	.163	.225	4.581	.000
	Convenience	.590	.239	.156	2.473	.015
	Safety and Security	.197	.225	.056	.875	.383

Dependent Variable: CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON DIGITAL SERVICES OF BANKS

The combination of all variables except one significantly predicts the dependent variable i.e., Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks, $F(6, 113) = 62.221$, *p* values are lesser than .001 and 0.05 (Sig. Value 2-tailed) and Adjusted R Square is 0.755 or 75% which is large effect according to Cohen. Out of Six independent variables, Accessibility (0.318) is the strongest influencing factor which predicting Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks. From the unstandardized coefficient, it is found that the one unit increase in the Accessibility would increase the Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks by 0.976 units. Acceptability (0.229), Affordability (0.244), Speed of Transactions (0.225) and Convenience (0.156) also contribute to Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks but lesser than Accessibility. Safety & Security (0.056) does not contribute to Customer Satisfaction on Digital Services of Banks.

Suggestions And Conclusion

The study showed that Safety and Security has not significantly influence the customer satisfaction on digital banking services. Hence, the management of private sector banks should take additional care to protect the personal and financial information of the customers and ensure the safer and secured transactions. The banks have to provide the digital services according to the changed demands of customers and provide better services with reduced costs.

Nowadays, the customers become more technology literate, the banks are delivering services which suits the lifestyle of customers. The modern banks provides variety of choices in conducting the banking transaction of the customers with respect to place, time and manner of doing. Digital banking services make the customers digitally enabled and take less time to connect, interact and transact. Digital Banking Services vary internally as well as internationally but the challenge exist in providing the solutions that are more efficient, offering customers with the convenience and confidence they need in conducting their business and personal transactions. The banking sector has to come up with better products and services with latest technology, both in terms of requirement fulfillment and personalization from the perspective of customers, including profit-making and customer satisfaction from the perspective of banking institution.

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Effective Usage Of 6 C's In A Classroom

Mr. K.U. Giridhar*

Introduction

Technology in 21stcenturies is growing rapidly in the development of business and industry. The technology's growth also leads the type and skills structure experienced differently years to years so that we cannot predict a skill for two decades ahead. The life of current students is very different with the pattern of life developed in the existing educational system. It shows lack of concerns towards knowledge and skills needed to understand existing perspective. Teachers, students, and authorities put forward a number of important skills for the student's future.

After the National Education Association (NEA) established the Partnership for 21st Century Skills in 2002, they worked to develop the "Framework for 21st Century Learning". In this framework, 18 skills were highlighted as essential themes for learning in the 21st century. Though it was quickly evident that 18 skills didn't provide enough of a focus, it was then, in 2004 that the "Four Cs" were born: Critical Thinking, Communication, Collaboration, and Creativity and Innovation.

Many changes have occurred in the education world since 2004. One of the biggest changes is our dependence on devices in and out of the classroom. While the "Four Cs" hasn't changed since 2004, their meanings and importance have evolved to reflect the ever-changing education environment.

The Importance Of 6 C's Of Education

Before digging deep in the concept, it's important to highlight the value of these new educational skills. The key purpose of educational institutions is preparing children for their future jobs. However, the problem educational institutions are facing is that future of today's children is so unpredictable. Jobs we can't even imagine are created every day. **Teacher Educators require creative and problem-solving skills and an ability to adapt to changes.** Those new skills and abilities kids can't polish by solving standardized tests. That's why teachers need to foster new skills in the classroom- skills of 6 C's education.

6 C's Of Education

Critical Thinking

Critical thinking is the process of filtering, analysing and questioning information/content found in various media, and then synthesizing it in a form that has a value to an individual. It allows students to make sense of the presented content and apply it to their daily lives. **Collaboration**

Collaboration is a skill of **utilizing various personalities, talents, and knowledge in a way to create a maximum outcome.** The outcome must provide a benefit to the entire community or a group. Due to synergy, the common outcome has a greater value than a sum of values of each individual outcome.

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Communication

Communication is a skill of presenting information in a clear, concise and meaningful way. It also designates careful listening and articulating thoughts. Communication has various purposes: informing, instructing, motivating, and persuading.

Creativity

In the 21st century, an individual must be able to **create something new or create something in a new way**, utilizing the knowledge he has already acquired. It does not just signify art, but also various solutions to a problem in real life situations. In our last blog post, we have suggested few methods how to foster creativity in the math classroom.

Citizenship/ Culture

This is a part where various authors point out different skills. Miller states the culture as one of the pieces of 6 C's, while Michael Fullan features citizenship. When we look closer, they are not so different, and actually, they go hand in hand with one another. **It is important for an individual to be in touch with everything that surrounds him** – both culture and community.

Character Education/ Connectivity

According to Miller, understanding the importance of human connectivity in the world filled with technology is a necessary skill to teach children. Fullan highlights character education as the last C. It includes school's commitment to helping young people **become responsible, caring, and contributing citizens**.

HOW TO FOSTER 6 C'S IN YOUR CLASSROOM?

How can you implement 6C's in your everyday curriculum? How can you inspire your students to start developing their creativity, communicative and critical skills? You can start by trying these few methods, and see how they work for you. Changing traditional teaching ways can be hard, but it's rewarding to see how your students transform into scholars of the 21st century.

1. *Speak up!*

We've all witnessed the group activity where the students with the strongest verbal skills or personalities end up taking over the conversation, crowding the rest of the students out. Teaching your students how to have meaningful conversations by introducing the rules of collaborative conversation and giving them specific language to articulate their ideas is a valuable investment.

2. *Dive into a Fishbowl!*

Fishbowl is a teaching strategy that lets students practice being both speaker and listener in a discussion.

How to do it: Form two circles with student desks, one inside the other. The conversation begins as kids on the inside circle of the Fishbowl respond to a teacher-provided prompt. The first group of students asks questions, expresses opinions and shares information, while the second group of students, on the outside of the circle, listens carefully to the ideas presented and observes the process. Then the roles reverse. This strategy is especially helpful for modeling and reflecting on what a "good discussion" looks like, for making sure that no one is left out of the conversation, and for providing a structure for discussing controversial or difficult topics.

3. *Give everyone a moment in the spotlight!*

Put your students' affinity for selfies to good use with Flip grid, a simple yet powerful technology tool that allows students to express themselves creatively and amplify their

voices. Teachers create grids with topics of discussion and students respond with recorded videos to talk about, reflect, and share via webcam, tablet, or mobile device. Talk about active, engaged learning!

4. Play games!

Collaboration doesn't necessarily come naturally to students. It is something that requires direct instruction and frequent practice. One of the best ways to train your students to work collaboratively is through game playing. Cooperative classroom games help students become critical thinkers, learn to work with one another and establish a positive classroom environment.

5. Try brainwriting!

Brainstorming is a common element of collaborative learning. But sometimes a brainstorming session only results in the easiest, loudest, most popular ideas being heard and higher-level ideas never really get generated. The general principle of *brainwriting* is that idea generation should exist separate from discussion—students write first, talk second. When a question is introduced, students' first brainstorm on their own and write down their ideas on sticky notes. Everyone's ideas get posted on a wall, with no names attached. The group then has a chance to read, think about and discuss all of the ideas generated. This technique provides a level playing field for the best ideas to surface as students combine, tweak and come up with original, higher-level solutions.

6. Zoom in on the details!

Zoom is a storytelling game that is a classic classroom cooperative activity. It gets kids' creative juices flowing and allows them to not only tap into their own imaginations but create an original story together.

How to do it: Form students into a circle and give each a unique picture of a person, place or thing (or whatever you choose that goes along with your curriculum). The first student begins a story that incorporates whatever happens to be on their assigned photo. The next student continues the story, incorporating their photo, and so on.

7. Project Based Learning

Project-based learning is probably more closely associated with 21st-century learning skills than any other form of learning. According to Buck Institute for Education, project-based learning is “a **teaching methods in which students gain knowledge and skills by working for an extended period of time to investigate and respond to an authentic, engaging and complex question, problem, or challenge**“. Within a project, students are involved with a meaningful real-life problem over a defined period of time. Students are required to find a solution to it through a **process of asking questions, finding, analysing and applying information and employing their creativity skills**. Usually, the process also includes decision making, working in teams and reviewing for the sake of improving the final solution. Moving through the process, students develop skills that include problem-solving, collaboration, critical thinking, and creativity. It's important to emphasize that the goal of a project-based learning is **not solving the problem, but gaining aforementioned skills throughout the process of solving the problem**. Teach Thought lists fifty ideas for projects you can try out in your classroom.

Conclusion

The hardest questions and biggest problems we face today do not have one right answer. In our test-driven classrooms, it is easy to get in a rut of looking for that one correct answer. Products that look different help to foster a learning environment where lots of right answers

are accepted and encouraged. As David Thornburg states, "**Helping students figure out how to ask good questions prepares them for their future, not for our past.**" 21st century classrooms are not about technology, they are about learning! They are places that have moved from "**teachers telling to students doing.**" They are places where students are media producers, not just consumers.

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Utilization of Library Resources by the Students and Faculty Members of Anna University Constituent Colleges: An Analytical Study

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Dr.L.N.Umadevi**

Abstract

This study has tried to bring out the rate of utility of library resources. The researcher identified for this study only the Anna University constituent College Libraries. This study underwent the undergraduate final year students and staff and their difficulties while using the library resources and their familiarity with the resources. An empirical data collected from the undergraduate students and staff.

Keywords: Utilization, Library resources, Anna University Constituent Colleges

Introduction

In the education system, an academic library is the centre of academic carrier. It is a place for students and faculty members to conduct their research and develops their knowledge. The University or College libraries are an integral part of the higher education system; they should support and provide services for the formal educational programs as well as for facilities for research and for generation of new knowledge. It is important for any information professional working in an academic or any other library to know the real needs of the user community.

Academic institutions like engineering colleges play a key role in the society which provides many resources and services to the users. Particularly, this study covers the usages of Library resources available in the constituent college libraries of Anna University. Many resources are getting not easily by users from the resource centre like libraries. In the same manner some of the resources are getting not easily. Now a days the universe moves to digitalization, since this digital world many information resources are not easily reach to all. So they would approach the resource centre like libraries and facing many challenges like insufficient library resources, irrelevant sources, and insufficient staff for helping the users, unavailability of recently updated sources and so on.

Literature Review

Hussaini,S.et. al., (2018) carried out a study “Awareness and utilization of library resources by library users’ of NIMS University central library, Jaipur, India”.It concluded that for the proficient and effective use of the library for teaching, learning and research, the academic institution must provide a live library of updated library resources to get together the information requirements of the library users’. It recommended that the management of the library or university should bring in the use of library literacy education to teach users how to properly manage the library. This will encourage more users who are not aware of the

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library resources. Finally, Board Display Services should be expanded sufficiently to reflect the available resources to users' and thus representing all library resources.

Salubi, O.G. et. Al., (2018) carried out a study on "Utilization of Library Information Resources among Generation Z Students: Facts and Fiction". Generation Z was the foremost generation to have prevalent access to the Internet from an early age. The most utilized library resource was the Wi-Fi with e-books and e-journals found to be lowly utilized. Records from the E-librarians revealed that undergraduate students account for no more than 6% of total users of electronic databases with 62.3% of the respondents preferring print information resources. Better understanding of library users' demographics and information media preference was essential in providing the right kind of information services to Generation Z library users.

Angchun (2011) conducted a study on "Factors Affecting Selection of Information Sources: A Study of Ramkhamhaeng University Regional Campuses Graduate Students". The researcher provides a new model of information-seeking behavior to contribute new knowledge of library services to the Thai community in the field of library and information science. This study helps stakeholders to provide new technologies, such as Web portal to library services, in order to allow equal access to information of students.

Usage of Library Resources

Most of the engineering college libraries provide the resources of printed journal and e-journal, Textbooks, Reference books, Encyclopedias, Technical report, magazines, research data and dissertation are used for the user to discover new things. E-mail, Blogs, Audio and Video records are the electronics resources for the users to develop their knowledge.

Engineering college libraries provide the library resources for the development of teaching, learning and doing research. Library resources are used to the student community to understand and develop their subject knowledge. It encourages the researcher to seek additional evidence through research and it helps to make the more real fostering active reading and response. Library resources are encouraging the users to confront the complexity of the past. It helps what they are already know and what they learn research. It also helps to construct the knowledge and deep understanding of the facts.

Need and Significance of the study:

Anna University had taken a decision to promote the higher education in the field of science and technology over all Tamil Nadu. So that, Anna University launched constituent colleges throughout Tamil Nadu. This type of colleges helps the rural people for their higher studies. The library community and user community should be aware of the importance of library resources and its use. The present study helps to identify the strength and weakness of the libraries which enables to adopt remedial measures to improve the status of the libraries. So the researcher selected this area for the study.

Scope of the Study

The researcher has chosen Constituent College Libraries of Anna University.

There are 13 Constituent Colleges available in Tamil Nadu with well established libraries.

Objectives of the Study

The following objectives are framed for this study

- To identify the usage level of library resources.
- To find out the problems confronting use of libraries and
- To offer suggestion on basis of objectives.

Methodology

The researcher selected Anna University Constituent Colleges for the study. From each college 40 students and 10 faculty members were selected on the basis of their courses. From each course five students and 2 faculties were selected for this study. The researcher framed a questionnaire and collected data from 120 students and 30 faculties from the three of Anna University constituent colleges. Survey method is used for this study. The study aims to find out the usage of library resources. Stratified random sampling technique is used for collecting data. The collected data will be analyzed with appropriate simple statistical techniques.

Limitations of the study

The study has the following limitations. The researcher has selected only Anna University constituent colleges in Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi, and Kanyakumari districts. The researcher selected only the Undergraduate final year students and staff.

Data Analysis

The data collected from the students of Anna University constituent colleges is presented in the tabular form to bring out the rate of utility of library resources. It is hoped that the tables sufficiently and correctly represent all responses which are classified on the basis of their relevance.

Table1: Gender and Course wise distribution of respondents

S.No	Courses	Gender				Total	%
		Male	%	Female	%		
1	Electrical and Electronic Engineering	13	18.84	12	14.81	25	16.67
2	Computer Science and Engineering	10	14.50	19	23.46	29	19.33
3	Electronics and Communication Engineering	11	15.94	16	19.75	27	18.01
4	Mechanical Engineering	17	24.64	7	8.64	24	16.00
5	Information Technology	9	13.04	16	19.75	25	16.67
6	Civil Engineering	9	13.04	11	13.59	20	13.32
	Total	69	100	81	100	150	100

Source: Primary data

Table 1 exhibits the female respondents are more in number than male, because the male respondent are very low in admission.

Table 2: Level of using Library Resources

S.No	Levels	Gender				Total	%
		Male	%	Female	%		
1	To some Extent	31	44.93	23	28.40	5	36.01
2	Maximum	26	37.68	51	62.96	7	51.33
3	Not at all	12	17.39	7	8.64	1	12.66
	Total	69	100	81	100	150	100

Source: Primary data

Table 2 shows that most of the male respondents use the library resources in the library to some extent whereas female respondents use (62.96%) library resources at the maximum level. So the library resources are used at the maximum.

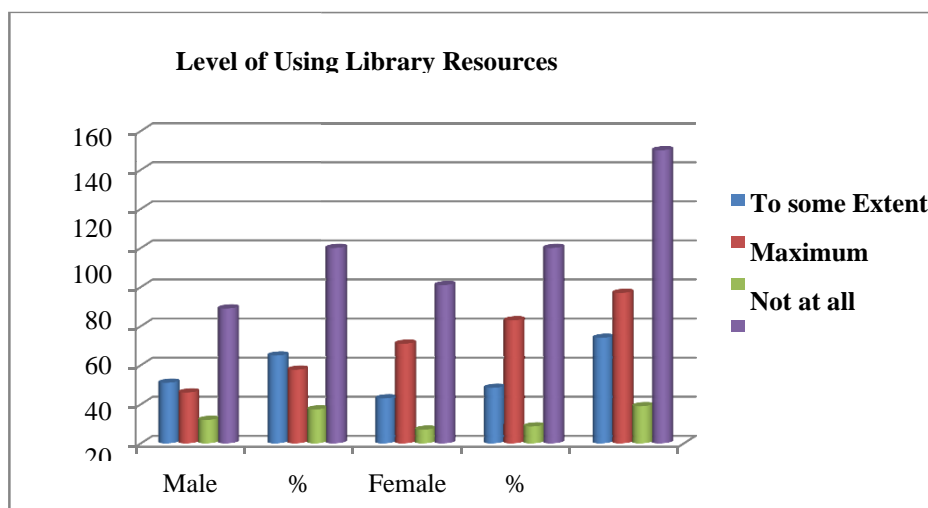


Table 3 Problem faced by users

S. No	Problems	EEE	CSE	ECE	Mec	IT	Civil	Total	%
1	Required Sources not available	3	7	3	4	5	4	26	17.33
2	Recent Sources not available	4	5	6	4	3	3	25	16.67
3	Lack of number of copies	3	4	4	5	4	5	25	16.67
4	Current edition not available	6	11	9	4	3	6	39	26.00
5	Insufficient library staff for guidance	2	3	2	2	1	1	11	7.33
6	No leisure time	3	2	3	2	2	2	14	9.23
7	Library is away from the class	1	-	1	-	1	1	4	2.67
8	Server problem	1	2	1	1	-	1	6	4.00
	Total	23	34	29	22	19	23	150	100

Source: Primary data

EEE-Electrical and Electronic Engineering, ECE- Electronics and Communication Engineering, CSE- Computer Science and Engineering, Civil- Civil Engineering, IT-Information Technology, Mech.-Mechanical Engineering,

Table 3 explains the problems faced by the users while using library resources. Majority of the respondents (26%) stated that current editions are not available in the college libraries followed by this problem another one is required sources not available. Server problem, No leisure time and library is away from the class room are the Problems to the users in a minimum level.

Findings

The researcher has concluded from this study that

- Female respondents are more in number than the male respondents.
- Most of the male respondents use the library resources in the library to some extent

whereas female respondents use (62.96%) library resources at the maximum level.

- Majority of the respondents (26%) stated that current editions are not available in the college libraries followed by these problems another one is lack of number of copies. Server problem, No leisure time, and library is away from the class room are problems to the users in a minimum level.

Conclusion

From this study the researcher concluded that most of respondents using library resources are the female. The study reveals that the required library sources not available, recent sources not available, lack of number of copies and current edition not available are very most problems met by users while using library resources.

Suggestions

The following suggestions are given by the researcher to promote the usage of library resources:

- * Procure more and sufficient number of required resources in the libraries.
- * Procure more in number of recent and current edition of library resources.
- * Sufficient staff may be appointed in the libraries.
- * Library hour may be given to the students.

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A Study Of Analyse Various Factors That Motivate The Sample Respondents In Selection Of Specific Source Regarding Housing Finance

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Abstract

This paper gives a brief analysis of the motivate the sample respondents in selection of specific source regarding housing finance. This study is an empirical research. Data were collected from there hundred gas consuming respondents were selected by using convenient random sampling technique. The researcher used convenient sampling method to collect data from the sample respondents. Primary data were collected from all the sample respondents. For that purpose an interview schedule was drafted with the help of officials of the banks. The draft interview schedule was circulated to fellow research scholars and staff of the housing finance institutions. Secondary data are collected from journal, magazine, newspaper, and relevant books and web site. Percentage analysis and rotated matrix were used to analyse the data. This paper reveals that out of the seven factors such as 'low cost', 'simple procedure', 'minimum security', 'cordial relationship', 'easy availability', 'tax concession' and 'infrastructure' were extracted out of twenty one attributes. High value of Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy (0.768) indicates the correlation between the pairs at variables explained by other variables and thus factor analysis was considered to be appropriate in this model. Cronbach's Alpha is more than 0.65 in all factors. The researcher interested to find out what are the motivate the sample respondents in selection of specific source regarding housing finance.

Keyword: Housing Finance, Rotated matrix

Introduction

“A comfortable house is a great source of happiness. It ranks immediately after health and a good conscience.”

- Sydney Smith, To Lord Murray, Sept 29, 1983

The three basic requirements of man are food, clothes and shelter. These two statements emphasize the need and necessity of having a good roof over our head. For India, being world's one of the most populated country it is quite a difficult and uphill task to ensure that everyone has a proper housing facility. When we take a walk down the road, we find many people homeless. Another alarming fact is that those who have homes, they are poorly constructed owing to the financial difficulty they face. Such buildings not only put the lives of the people residing in them at risk but also the people living around them are equally at risk. According to the population census of 2001, out of the total population of 1027 million about 742 million live in rural areas and 285 million live in the urban areas. Urban Population

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is accounted as 27.8 per cent to the total population whereas it was 25.7 per cent under 1991 census. So there is rise of 2.1 per cent in the Urbanization of Indian population. There are 27 cities with more than one million populations. This rapid urbanization has led to a large number of homeless households, rapid growth of slums and unauthorized colonies, rampant speculation and deficient availability of water sanitation and basic facilities. This has also brought along with it disproportionately higher demand for housing be it for upper market, middle market and for low income category of population.

Review Of Literature

Guruswamy (2012) his study “Comparative Analysis of Selected Housing Finance Companies in India” reveals that the result of the new policy regarding housing culminated in public and private sector banks entering into housing finance segment through the establishment of their subsidiaries. Some banks took-up the housing financing as a means of deploying their additional investible funds. As such today there are a number of institutions which are offering housing finance to individuals and corporates.

Kavitha in her study entitled “Comparative Analyses of Selected Indian Housing Finance Companies”, stated that housing finance is a low margin, high volume business and even the most established HFCs have seen reduction in the interest margin. Apart from the higher cost of funds for HFCs, there is the problem of maturity mismatches (asset-liability mismatches) because, HFCs main source of fund is Deposit for 2 to 5 year, while typically the loans are extended for much higher tenors. In order to be profitable, HFCs are required to maintain low-cost & long term sources of funds which will enable them to avoid mismatch problems and also provide higher profitability in operations.

According to Archana Fulwari (2017), shelter is one of the basic human needs and is universally construed as a human right that is vital to the attainment of the right to live with dignity. Given the rapid pace of urbanization and rising personal incomes, urban housing finance has become increasingly attractive for lenders. However, the rural population has been neglected or at best, served out of compulsions of regulatory requirements. Rural households depend more on government sponsored housing projects and subsidized credit rather than on the formal housing finance system.

Statement Of The Problem

Home is an essential basic need of an individual and it has been a mark of human civilization. Man who lived in the caves in the midst of beasts gradually improved upon by constructing thatched make-shift houses, kacha houses, mud, brick and mortar houses, concrete structures and even labyrinthine sky scrapers today.

Problem of housing is very acute these days with teeming population adding further to the demographic confrontation everywhere. Large scale migration of people in search of livelihood also adds to the problem. In industrially concentrated cities like Mumbai, Calcutta and the like, lot of people are stranded and they resort to sleep on the pavements and squat in the open for want of a roof above their heads.

In a bid to find a solution to the problem of housing in India, many housing schemes have been introduced from time to time by the government and the private housing sectors. It was in the year 1970, an exclusive Housing Finance Corporation was established namely Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) followed by India's a formal institutional system for housing was established with the formation of National Housing Board (NHB). In 1988, first private sector housing finance company Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) was established. These public and private sector housing

finance institutions have been doing yeoman services in the housing sector throughout the country and millions of homeless population are availing such financial assistances in the form of loans.

In Theni district, many public sector and private sector housing finance institutions have been in service for advancing housing loans for constructing houses. However, the housing requirements have not been satisfied fully in the district. At the same time the institutionalized housing finance sector also experience difficulties in disbursements and recovery of housing loans.

Being construction industry considered to be one of the vibrant sectors which facilitates large scale capital formation on the one hand and provides employment opportunity on the other a study relating to organised housing finance institutions is socially relevant and economically important.

Objectives Of The Study

To bring out the socio economic factors of the people opting for housing finance in the study area,

To analyse various factors that motivate the sample respondents in selection of specific source regarding housing finance,

Methodology

The study is based on survey method. Both primary and secondary data have been used for analysis. Primary data were collected from the respondent beneficiaries living across the Theni district, through a well constructed, pre - tested interview schedule. The secondary data were collected from journals, newspaper, books and publications of RBI and NBH, annual reports of commercial banks, district credit plan, Indian Economic Survey and Websites.

Sampling Design

In Theni district there are commercial banks and other financial institutions which lend money for the purpose of purchase of old /new and /or constructions of new houses. They also extend their operations to finance repairs and development of old houses. The present study confines to institutions that are financing for purchase or construction of new houses. Based on the action plan available at the Theni district Collectorate and the Lead bank, the top 10 institutions that extend housing finance were chosen. They are State Bank of India, Canara Bank, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, LIC Housing Finance, HDFC, ICICI Bank, Karur Visya Bank, Co-operative societies and Dewan Housing Finance Ltd, constituting six public sector institutions and four private sector institutions. From each institution beneficiaries were chosen in such a way that representation is given to all branches of the above said institutions functioning in Theni district. Hence, a total of 600 samples were chosen for collecting primary data. Based on the information given by the managers of respective institutions priority was given for the borrowers who were granted housing finance during the three years just preceding the period of survey. Of the interview schedules collected, 40 of them were found to be incomplete and hence rejected. Finally 322 respondents from public sector institutions and 238 from private organizations totaling 560 respondents formed part of the sample size.

Framework Analysis

Factor analysis has been applied to find out the important factors which inspired the customer to get the benefit of Housing Loan and find out the expectations for effective and efficient

functioning of Housing Loan. The analysis was made after testing its appropriateness with the help of Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin (KMO) test and Barlett's Test of sphericity.

Period Of Study

A period of 10 years beginning from 2005-06 for which secondary data were collected for the purpose of analysis. Primary data required for the study were collected during the month of January 2015.

Limitations Of The Study

The study is based on the data collected in Theni district alone. Hence while generalizing the results, caution may have to be exercised, while generation Any limitation that pertains to an opinion survey is bound to be applicable to this study as well.

Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Demographic Consideration of the Respondents

S. No	Age (Years)	Banks Providing Housing Finance		Total
		Public Sector	Private Sector	
1	20 - 30	77 (23.9)	49 (20.6)	126 (22.5)
2	30 - 40	87 (27.0)	84 (35.3)	171 (30.5)
3	40 - 50	84 (26.2)	35 (14.7)	119 (21.3)
4	Above - 50	74 (22.9)	70 (29.4)	144 (25.7)
Total		322 (100)	238 (100)	560 (100)
S. No	Marital status	Banks Providing Housing Finance		Total
		Public sector	Private sector	
1	Married	202 (62.7)	160 (67.2)	362 (64.6)
2	Un married	120 (37.3)	78 (32.8)	198 (35.4)
Total		322 (100)	238 (100)	560 (100)
S. No	Education	Banks Providing Housing Finance		Total
		Public sector	Private sector	
1	Up to High school	84 (26.1)	42 (17.6)	126 (22.5)
2	Higher secondary	35 (10.9)	49 (20.6)	84 (15.0)
3	Graduate	40 (12.4)	56 (23.5)	96 (17.1)
4	Post-Graduate	86 (26.7)	50 (21.0)	136 (24.3)
5	Professional	77 (23.9)	41 (17.2)	118 (21.1)
Total		322 (100)	238 (100)	560 (100)
S. No	Occupation	Banks Providing Housing Finance		Total
		Public Sector	Private Sector	
1	Private employee	60 (18.7)	70 (29.4)	130 (23.2)
2	Government employee	101 (31.3)	35 (14.7)	136 (24.3)
3	Professional/business men	98 (30.4)	84 (35.3)	182 (32.5)
4	Agriculture	63 (19.6)	49 (20.6)	112 (20.0)
Total		322 (100)	238 (100)	560 (100)
S. No	Monthly Income	Banks Providing Housing Finance		Total
		Public Sector	Private Sector	
1	Below Rs.25,000	76 (23.6)	57 (23.9)	133 (23.8)
2	Rs.25,000 - Rs.50,000	56 (17.4)	42 (17.6)	98 (17.5)
3	Rs.50,000 - Rs.75,000	91 (28.3)	70 (29.4)	161 (28.8)
4	Rs.75000 - Rs.1,00,000	49 (15.2)	28 (11.8)	77 (13.7)
5	Above Rs.1,00,000	50 (15.5)	41 (17.2)	91 (16.2)
Total		322 (100)	238 (100)	560 (100)
S.No	Nature of loan	Banks Providing Housing Finance		Total

		Public sector	Private sector	
1	Composite loan	49 (15.2)	70 (29.4)	119 (21.2)
2	Construction of house	91 (28.3)	42 (17.6)	133 (23.7)
3	House extension	35 (10.9)	28 (11.8)	63 (11.2)
4	plot purchase	70 (21.7)	50 (21.0)	120 (21.4)
5	Purchase of old house	77 (23.9)	48 (20.2)	125 (22.5)
Total		322 (100.0)	238 (100.0)	560 (100.0)
		Banks Providing Housing Finance		Total
S. No	Type of house	Public sector	Private sector	
1	Flat	154 (47.8)	98 (41.2)	252 (45.0)
2	Individual house	168 (52.2)	140 (58.8)	308 (55.0)
Total		322 (100)	238 (100)	560 (100)

Source: Primary Data

The important age among the respondents is 30 to 40 years and above 50 years which constitute 30.5 and 25.7 per cent to the total respectively. The respondents with the age of 40-50 years and 20 -30 years constitute 21.3 and 22.5 per cent to the total respectively. In the case of public sector banks the maximum number of respondents who availed housing finance falls in 'age' group of 30 to 40 which constitutes 27 per cent to the total of 322. In the case of private sector banks also it is age 30 to 40 which constitutes 35.3 per cent to the total 238. The analysis reveals that the important age group of the respondents who availed housing loan is less than 40 years in private sector banks and public sector banks. This implies that youngsters prefer private sector banks, whereas elders prefer public sector banks. This may be due to nature of service, technological innovations and cost of services. The most important marital status among the respondents is 'married' since it constitutes 64.6 per cent, is followed by unmarried who constitutes 35.4 per cent. The important marital status among the respondents in public sector and private sector is married which constitutes 62.7 and 67.2 per cent respectively. This implies that married people prefer to construction of own house than unmarried people. Out of 560 respondents most of the members in the study area are post graduates whom alone constitute 24.3 per cent of the total respondents. It is followed by Up to high school which constitute 22.5 per cent of the total. In the case of public sector banks low level of house loan borrowers is higher secondary 10.9 per cent and graduates 12.4 per cent in the case of private sector banks house loan borrowers the levels of education of graduates and post graduates who constitute 23.5 per cent and 21 per cent of the total 238. The analysis infers that the important levels of education of the housing loan are post-graduates and respondents having education up to high school education. Out of 560 respondents, most of the members in the study area. The level of occupation of the professional/business men is which alone constitutes 32.5 per cent of the total housing loan. It is followed by government employees, which constitute 24.3 per cent of the total. The most important levels of occupation of the housing finance public sector banks are government employee and professional/business men which constitute 31.3 per cent and 30.4 per cent of their respective totals. In the case of private sector banks the levels of occupation of the housing loan are also professional/business men and private employee which constitute 35.3 per cent and 29.4 per cent of their respective total. The analysis infers that the important levels of occupation of the housing loan are professional/business and government employee. The out of 560 respondents most of the members in study area monthly income is Rs.50,000 to Rs.75,000 (28.8 per cent). It is followed by below

Rs.25,000 which constitute 23.8 per cent of the total. The most important levels of monthly income of the housing finance, public sector banks are Rs.50,000 – Rs.75,000 and below Rs.25,000 and which constitute 28.3 per cent and 23.6 per cent of their respective totals. In the case of private sector banks the levels of monthly income of the housing loan are also Rs.50,000- Rs.75,000 and below Rs.25,000 which constitute 29.4 per cent and 23.9 per cent of their respective total. The analysis infers that the important levels of monthly income of the housing loan are Rs.50,000-Rs.75,000 and below Rs.25,000. The out of 560 respondents most of the members in the study area at construction of house level of respondents of the which alone constitutes 23.7 per cent of the total housing loan. It is followed by purchase of old house, which constitute 22.5 per cent of the total. The most important levels of nature of the housing finance public sector are construction of house and purchase of old house which constitute 28.3 per cent and 23.9 per cent of their respective totals. In the case of private sector the levels of nature of the housing loan are also composite loan and land purchase private which constitute 29.4 percent and 21.0 per cent of their respective total. The analysis infers that the important levels of nature of the housing loan are construction of house and purchase of old house. The 560 respondents 252 acquired to the flat 45 per cent, whereas 308 acquired individual house 55 per cent. The flat owners 47.8 per cent of the respondents borrowed from public sector banks some where as in the case of individual house owners, who construct 52.2 per cent borrowers from public sector banks. Some as similarly in case of private sector banks 41.2 per cent of the beneficiaries are flat owners and remaining 58.8 per cent of there are individual house owner.

FACTOR ANALYSIS

Mathematically, factor analysis is somewhat similar to multiple regression analysis. Each variable is expressed as a linear combination of underlying factors. The amount of variance a variable shares with all other variables included in the analysis is referred to Communality. The Co-variation among the variables is described in terms of a small number of common factors plus a unique factor for each variable. These factors are not over observed. If the variables are standardized, the factor model may represent as:

$$X_i = A_{ij}F_1 + A_{i2}F_2 + A_{i3}F_3 + \dots + A_{im}F_m + V_iU_i$$

Where,

X_i = i^{th} standardized variable

A_{ij} = Standardized multiple regression coefficient of variable i on common factor j .

F = Common factor

V_i = Standardized regression coefficient of variable i on unique factor i

U_i = The unique factor for variable i .

M = Number of common factors.

The unique factors are uncorrelated with each other and with the common factors. The common factors themselves can be expressed as linear combinations of the observed variables.

$$F_i = W_{i1}X_1 + W_{i2}X_2 + W_{i3}X_3 + \dots + W_{ik}X_k$$

Where

F_i = estimate of i^{th} factor

W_i = weight or factor score coefficient

K = number of variables

It is possible to select weights or factor score coefficient, so that the first factor explains the largest portion of the total variance. Then a second set of weight can be selected, so that the

second factor accounts for most of the residual variance, subject to being uncorrelated with the first factor. This same principle could be applied for selecting additional weights for the additional factors. Thus the factors can be estimated so that their factor scores, unlike the value of the original variables, are not correlated. Furthermore, the first factor accounts for the highest variance in the data, the second factor the second highest, and so on.

Results and Discussion

The researcher has made an attempt to extract specific factors and define variables, which constitute each factor, based on strength and direction of factor loadings in motivation. In this study, a total of twenty one variables have been included to find out the factors motivating to avail housing finance through commercial banks. The factor analysis grouped the 21 variables into seven factors. The resulted rotated factor matrix for the attributes motivating to avail housing finance through commercial banks is discussed as follows.

Table 2 : Rotated factor matrix for the attributes motivating to avail housing finance through Commercial Banks

Variable	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	Factor4	Factor5	Factor6	Factor7
Low rate of interest	0.757	0.125	-0.181	-0.346	0.007	0.127	0.055
No hidden charge	0.74	0.205	0.072	0.007	-0.071	0.074	0.026
Reasonable penalty charge for delayed Payment	0.72	-0.175	0.065	0.024	-0.038	-0.111	-0.073
Subsidy	-0.629	0.462	0.162	-0.296	0.227	-0.101	0.009
Easy repayment procedures	-0.065	0.86	-0.162	-0.058	0.069	0.084	0.017
Simple formalities to avail loan	-0.001	0.73	0.013	-0.039	-0.022	0.076	0.424
Clear answering for queries	0.121	0.692	0.233	0.197	0.248	-0.244	-0.176
House property itself is sufficient	0.037	-0.078	0.865	0.127	0.116	0.013	0.155
No extra movable property	0.19	0.001	-0.685	0.359	-0.152	0.181	-0.02
Third party security is enough	0.247	0.389	0.52	-0.169	-0.121	0.184	-0.476
Minimum margin money	0.481	-0.053	-0.583	0.093	-0.17	-0.463	0.177
The staff listen to my enquiries patiently	0.042	-0.055	-0.031	0.791	-0.007	0.15	0.119
Bank staff consider me as an important customer to them	0.217	-0.025	0.033	-0.715	0.336	0.093	0.051
Friendly attitude of the employees	0.372	0.294	-0.233	0.596	0.258	0.01	-0.318
Informative employees	0.305	0.258	0.384	-0.523	0.422	0.291	-0.133
Bank's encouragement to given loan	0.191	-0.034	-0.123	0.07	-0.816	0.078	0.014
Frequent loan mela	-0.045	0.119	0.063	-0.092	0.804	-0.1	0.017
No tax for principal repayment	0.158	0.204	0.026	0.032	-0.025	0.866	0.087
Tax concession for interest payment	0.088	0.273	0.099	-0.091	0.22	-0.751	0.156
Electronic repayment facilities	0.17	0.225	-0.154	0.283	0.21	-0.003	0.769
Compatible modern infrastructures	0.08	-0.014	-0.284	0.182	0.198	0.055	-0.719

Source: computed Data

Table exhibits the rotated factor loadings for the 21 variables motivating the respondents to avail housing finance. It is clear from the table that all the twenty one variables have been extracted in to seven factors.

Low Cost

The variables defining Factor 1 with their factor loading and communality for the motivating the respondent beneficences to avail housing finance from commercial banks are given below.

TABLE 3: Low Cost

S. No	Variable	Factor loading	Communality (h2)	Cronbach's Alpha
1	Minimum rate of interest	0.757	0.760	0.719
2	No hidden charge	0.740	0.605	
3	Reasonable penalty charge for delayed payment	0.720	0.573	
4	Subsidised loan facilities	-0.629	0.784	

Source: Primary data

Among the variables involved in availing of housing finance, the attributes such as minimum rate of interest, no hidden charges, reasonable penalty charge for delayed payment and subsidised loan facilities constitute the Factor 1 with higher factor holdings. The above said attributes with higher factor loading on Factor 1 are characterised as “Low Cost”. The higher value of communality for the variables indicates that the attributes within the factor 1 have very high association among them. The variables included in the table explain this factor to the extent of 71.9 percent.

Minimum Procedure

The variables defining Factor 2 with their factor loading and communality for the motivation to avail housing finance are given below.

TABLE 4: Minimum Procedure

S. No	Variable	Factor loading	Communality (h2)	Cronbach's Alpha
1	Easy repayment procedures	0.860	0.786	0.685
2	Simple formalities to avail loan	0.730	0.721	
3	Clear answering for queries	0.692	0.739	

Source: Primary data

Among the variables involved in availing of housing finance, the attributes such as easy repayment procedures, simple formalities to avail loan and clear answers to queries constitute the Factor 2 with higher factor loadings. The above said attributes with higher Factor loading on factor 2 are characterised as “Minimum Procedure”. The higher value of communality for the variables indicates that the attributes within the Factor 2 have very high association among them. The variables included in the table explain this Factor to the extent of 0.685percent.

Minimum Security

The variables defining Factor 3 with their factor loading and communality for the motivation to avail housing finance are given below.

TABLE 5 : Minimum Security

S. No	Variable	Factor loading	Communality (h ²)	Cronbach's Alpha
1	House property itself is sufficient	0.865	0.809	0.627
2	No extra movable property	-0.685	0.691	
3	Third party security is enough	0.520	0.786	
4	Minimum margin money	-0.483	0.751	

Source: Primary data

Among the variables involved in availing of housing finance, the attributes such as house property itself is sufficient, no extra movable property, third party security is enough and minimum margin money constitute the Factor 3 with higher factor loadings. The above said attributes with higher factor loading on Factor 3 are characterised as “Minimum Security”. The higher value of communality for these four variables indicates that the higher amount of variance is explained by the extracted factors. The variables included in the table explain this factor to the extent of 0.627 percent.

Relationship with Employees

The variables defining Factor 4 with their factor loading and communality for the motivation to avail housing finance are given below:

TABLE 6: Relationship with Employees

S. No	Variable	Factor loading	Communality (h ²)	Cronbach's Alpha
1	The staff listen to my enquiries Patiently	0.791	0.669	0.703
2	Bank staff consider me as an important customer to them	-0.715	0.684	
3	Friendly attitude of the Employees	0.496	0.694	
4	Informative employees	-0.423	0.767	

Source: Primary data

Among the variables involved in availing of housing finance, the attributes such as the staff listen to my enquiries patiently, bank staffs consider me as an important customer to them, friendly attitude of the employees and informative employees constitute the Factor 4 with higher factor loadings. The above said attributes with higher Factor loading on Factor 4 are characterised as "Relationship with Employees". The higher value of communality for the variables indicates that the attributes within the Factor 4 have very high association among them. The variables included in the table explain this Factor to the extent of 0.703 percent.

Easy Availability

The variables defining Factor 5 with their factor loading and communality for the motivation to avail housing finance are given below.

TABLE 7: Easy Availability

S. No	Variable	Factor loading	Communality (h ²)	Cronbach's Alpha
1	Bank's encouragement to given loan	-0.816	0.730	0.651
2	Frequent loan mela	0.804	0.686	

Source: Primary data

Among the variables involved in availing of housing finance, the attributes such as bank's encouragement to given loan and frequent loan mela constitute the Factor 5 with higher factor loadings. The above said attributes with higher factor loading on Factor 5 are characterised as "Easy Availability". The higher value of communality for these two variables indicates that the higher amount of variance is explained by the extracted factors. The variables included in the table explain this factor to the extent of 0.651 percent.

Tax Concession

The variables defining Factor 6 with their factor loading and communality for the motivation to avail housing finance are given below:

TABLE 8: Tax Concession

S. No	Variable	Factor loading	Communality (h ²)	Cronbach's Alpha
1	No tax for principal repayment	0.866	0.826	0.683
2	Tax concession for interest payment	-0.751	0.738	

Source: Primary data

Among the variables involved in availing of housing finance, the attributes such as no tax for principal repayment and tax concession for interest payment constitute the factor 6 with higher factor loadings. The above said attributes with higher factor loading on factor 6 are characterised as "Tax Concession". The higher value of communality for the variables indicates that the attributes within the Factor 6 have very high association among them. The variables included in the table explain this factor to the extent of 0.683 percent.

Infrastructure

The variables defining Factor 7 with their factor loading and communality for the motivation to avail housing finance are given below:

TABLE 9: Infrastructure

S. No	Variable	Factor loading	Communality (h ²)	Cronbach's Alpha
1	Electronic repayment facilities	0.769	0.819	0.644
2	Compatible modern infrastructures	-0.719	0.680	

Source: Primary data

Among the variables involved in availing of housing finance, the attributes such as electronic repayment facilities and compatible modern infrastructures constitute the Factor 7 with higher factor loadings. The above said attributes with higher factor loading on Factor 7 are characterised as "Infrastructure". The higher value of communality for the variables indicates that the attributes within the Factor 5 have very high association among them. The variables included in the table explain this factor to the extent of 0.644 percent.

Factors Motivated to Avail the Services of Consumer Forum

Factor analysis of twenty one attributes motivating to avail the housing finance from commercial banks were extracted in to seven factors and the results are presented in Table 10

Table 10 :Important Motivating Factor to Avail Housing Finance through Commercial Banks

S. No	Factor	Eigen value	Percentage of variance	Cum.percentage of variance
1	Low cost	3.611	17.195	17.20
2	Simple procedure	2.940	14.002	31.20
3	Minimum security	2.348	11.183	42.38
4	Cordial relationship	1.937	9.222	51.60
5	Easy availability	1.724	8.209	59.81
6	Tax concession	1.460	6.952	66.76
7	Infrastructure	1.276	6.078	72.84

Kaiser Meyer olkin measure of sampling adequacy : 0.768

Bartlett's test of sphericity chi – square : 6072 .219

Degree of freedom : 210

Significance :0.000

It is observed from Table that the seven factors such as ‘low cost’, ‘simple procedure’, ‘minimum security’, ‘cordial relationship’, ‘easy availability’, ‘tax concession’ and ‘infrastructure’ were extracted out of twenty one attributes. These factors account for about 72.84 per cent of variance in the data.

Eigen value for the first factor ‘low cost’ is 3.611, which indicates that the factor contains very high information than the other factors. The first factor ‘low cost’ provides the maximum insights to avail the housing finance from commercial banks in the study area. It is a very important factor, because the respondent beneficiaries preferred commercial banks for minimum rate of interest, no hidden charges, reasonable penalty charge for delayed payment, subsidized loan facilities.

The second important factor called ‘simple procedure’ account for 14.002 per cent variance. The Eigen value of this factor is 2.940. It explains that the factor contains next very high information than the other factor respondent beneficiaries choose the commercial banks because of easy repayment procedures, simple formalities to avail loan, clear answering for queries.

The third and fourth factors are ‘minimum security’ and ‘cordial relationship’ account for 11.183 per cent and 9.222 per cent variance with Eigen value of 2.348 and 1.937 respectively. It shows that the respondent beneficiaries availed the services of commercial banks, because the banks land loan with attributes of minimum security and maintained cordial relationship with its customers.

The fourth and fifth factors ‘easy availability’ and ‘tax concession’ account for 8.209 per cent and 6.952 per cent variance with Eigen value of 1.724 and 1.460 respectively. It shows that the respondent beneficiaries availed the housing finance loan from commercial banks because of the attributes easy availabilities and tax concession.

The seventh factor 'infrastructure' accounts for 6.078 per cent variance with the Eigen value of 1.276 which includes three important variables such as to avail electronic repayment facilities and compatible modern infrastructures.

The above factors play an active role in motivating the respondent beneficiaries to approach the commercial banks to avail housing finance and therefore more importance should be given to these variables by the authorities concerned in future.

High value of Kaiser – Mayer – Olkin (KMO) test of sampling adequacy(0.768) indicates the correlation between the pairs of variables explained by other variables and thus factor analysis is considered to be appropriate in this model.

Conclusion

Gujarat Human Development Report- 2002 has stated that Gujarat has performed well in the field of housing sector and ranks second in housing. Today, housing finance is easily available and cheaper than ever before. The housing sector has undergone a radical change, become more competitive and is progressing towards global standards during the last few years. In the past, anyone who wanted to take a housing loan had to pay high interest rates i.e. 12.5-16 per cent, which came down to 10.75-11 Percent has grown at a compound average rate at per cent in the last five years. The schedule commercial banks in Gujarat are developing very fast in their housing loan portfolio even if the rate of interest further goes up. Majority of banks and HFCs are expecting high growth in the coming years in Gujarat. The development in this sector is mainly due to attractive interest rates tax incentives by government, up gradation in the income of middle class, nuclear families, decline in real estate prices, urbanisation, growth in population, economic environment etc.

A concerted effort from the Governments side and the private sector is necessary to overcome the inertia in catering to the housing needs of the country's poor. Policies that encourage HFCs, banks and developers to extend their services to the rural and lower income categories are the need of the hour. A comparison of the Indian housing sector's contribution to the GDP as against other countries reveals that India lacks global competitiveness. It is in the nation's interest to cash in on the housing boom to ensure a home for all. Once housing's potential as an engine of economic growth is tapped, its powerful linkages with other industries will ensure ripple effects enough to trigger other engines of economic growth too. The customer satisfaction is strongly contributing to customer loyalty that in turn strongly contributes to the performance. The results showed that the housing finance institutions should adopt well-planned marketing activities to improve the financial performance as well as the customer satisfaction. The study also evidenced that the loyal customers will increase the financial performance of the housing finance institution. As further research the present study can be extended by adding the objective measures for evaluating the performance from the financial statements of the company. The study also motivates for future research by examining the satisfaction level of customers during different period of time to see the difference in their satisfaction level and its impact on business profitability.

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महिला राजनैतिक सशक्तिकरण में जन-माध्यमों का योगदान

डॉ० दयानन्द उपाध्याय*

स्वतन्त्रता पूर्व महिला राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण का आशय महिलाओं की स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन में सहभागिता से है। आजादी पूर्व की राजनीति ब्रिटिश अधीन भारत को मुक्ति दिलाने से सम्बन्धित थी, जिससे जन-सामान्य नागरिक को समान अधिकार प्राप्त हो एवं शोषण से मुक्ति मिल सके।

स्वतन्त्रता पूर्व जन-माध्यमों का पूर्ण विकास नहीं हुआ था। पारम्परिक जन-माध्यमों में नुक्कड़, नौटंकी, गीतों, काव्यों आदि के माध्यम से ही लोगों को जागरूक किया जा रहा था तथा गैर पारम्परिक माध्यमों में मुद्रित माध्यम (प्रिन्ट मीडिया) विकसित हो चुका था। 1870 से 1981 तक का समय ऐसा था, जब चेतना और जागरूकता की लहर फैलनी तो शुरू हो गई थी, लेकिन सामूहिक भागीदारी वाले राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन का स्वरूप पूरी तरह नहीं उभर सका था। फलस्वरूप उस समय सबसे पहला राजनीतिक कार्यक्रम यही था कि जनता का राजनीतिकरण किया जाए, राजनीतिक चेतना का प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाए। अपने अधिकारों के प्रति लोगों को शिक्षित किया जाए और राष्ट्रीय विचारधारा का प्रसार किया जाय। इसलिए प्रेस ही उस समय एक ऐसा हथियार था, जिसके जरिए जनता को राजनीतिक रूप से शिक्षित-प्रशिक्षित किया जा सकता था और एक राष्ट्रीय विचारधारा का बीज रोपा जा सकता था। यहाँ तक कि भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस भी अपने ज्यादातर कामकाज के लिए प्रेस पर निर्भर थी। राजनीतिक कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए उस समय तक कांग्रेस का संगठनात्मक आधार नहीं तैयार हो पाया था। इसके प्रस्तावों और कार्यवाहियों को भी जनता के बीच अखबार ही पहुंचाते थे।

वाराणसी मण्डल के जागरण का नेतृत्व भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र ने किया, उन्होंने 'भारत दुर्दशा' तथा 'अंधेर नगरी चौपट राजा' नाटकों का स्वयं मंचन करके महिलाओं को जागरूक किया। इसके अतिरिक्त उन्होंने साहित्यों एवं समाचार पत्र के माध्यम से चहुँ ओर राष्ट्रीय चेतना का स्वर मुखरित करते हुए इस नारे को बुलन्द किया।

"जपहुँ निरन्तर एक जबान

हिन्दी, हिन्दू, हिन्दुस्तान।।

भारतेन्दु ने कई पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादक के रूप में कार्य किया। महिलाओं की अनन्त शक्ति को जगाने की आवश्यकता को महसूस कर भारतेन्दु जी ने 'बालबोधिनी' पत्रिका निकाली। जनवरी, 1874 से प्रकाशित इस पत्रिका ने नारी-जागरण का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया। इसके प्रथम अंक के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर जो निवेदन छपा, वह नारी-जागरण के लिए महत्वपूर्ण था- "मेरी प्यारी बहनें! मैं एक तुम्हारी नई बहन बालबोधिनी आज तुम लोगों से मिलने आयी हूँ और यही इच्छा है कि तुम लोगों से सब महीनों में एक बार मिलूँ, देखो मैं तुम सब लोगों की अवस्था में कितनी छोटी हूँ, क्योंकि तुम सब बड़ी हो चुकी हो और मैं अभी जन्मी हूँ और इस नाते से तुम सबकी छोटी बहन हूँ, पर मैं तुम लोगों से हिल-मिलकर सहेलियों और संगिनी की भाँति रहना चाहती हूँ। इससे मैं तुम लोगों से हाथ जोड़कर और आँचल खोलकर यही माँगती हूँ कि मैं जो कभी भली-बुरी, कड़ी-नरम, कहनी-अनकही कहूँ, उसे मुझे अपनी समझाकर क्षमा करना, क्योंकि मैं जो कुछ कहूँगी सो तुम्हारे हित की कहूँगी।

काशी से अन्य पत्रों का प्रकाशन भी उस समय हुआ, जैसे- 'काशी-पत्रिका', 'भारत-जीवन', 'आया-मित्र', 'सरस्वती विलास', 'तिमिरनाशक', 'पीयूष प्रवाह' प्रमुख थे। कालाकांकर से 1885 में 'हिन्दोस्थान' शुरू हुआ, जो उदार विचारों का समर्थक था और इसका सम्पादन समय-समय पर बालमुकुन्द गुप्त, मदनमोहन मालवीय और प्रतापनारायण मिश्र ने किया। राष्ट्रीय विचारधारा का प्रचार और समाज-सुधार इस पत्र की नीति थी। डॉ० रामविलास शर्मा के शब्दों में, "हरिश्चन्द्र चन्द्रिका, हिन्दी प्रदीप, सार सुधाविधि, हिन्दोस्थान आदि इस समय के श्रेष्ठ पत्र हैं, जो आज भी हमारे लिए अनेक बातों को आदर्श हैं।" (स्रोत- अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दशक के पूर्व की हिन्दी पत्रकारिता, पृष्ठ-73)। प्रयाग से श्रीहरि देवी ने 'भारत-भगिनी' नाम की एक पत्रिका महिलाओं के लिए निकाली, महिलाओं की मासिक पत्रिका 'वनिता हितैषी' 1894 कानपुर से निकली।

बीसवीं सदी में स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति और समाज सुधार के उद्देश्य से कई पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन हुआ। भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता के लिए सशस्त्र क्रान्ति का मार्ग अपनाने वाले वीर सावरकर द्वारा 'मैजिनी का आत्मकथा' तथा 'भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता समर का इतिहास', भारतीय आजादी के नायकों की प्रेरणा स्रोत रही है। तिलक समाज-सुधार की अपेक्षा राजनीतिक स्वतन्त्रता पर ज्यादा बल देने के पक्ष में थे। अतः अपनी भावना को 'केसरी' और 'मराठा' पत्रों द्वारा अभिव्यक्त किया। आरम्भ से यह पत्र मराठी भाषा में प्रकाशित होते थे, किन्तु आवश्यकता को देखते हुए केसरी का हिन्दी संस्करण पं० माधव राव सप्रे द्वारा 13 अप्रैल, 1907 से नागपुर से प्रकाशित किया गया। 'सरकार की दमन नीति' तथा 'कालापानी' आदि सम्पादकीय टिप्पणियों का जनमानस पर अत्यधिक प्रभाव पड़ा। शान्ति नारायण भटनागर द्वारा 1907 में इलाहाबाद

* (असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर) पत्रकारिता एवं जनसंचार मो० हसन पी.जी. कालेज, जौनपुर।

से 'स्वराज्य' का प्रकाशन हुआ। पत्र की भाषा और विचार काफी उग्र थे, जिसके कारण न्यायालय द्वारा उसे दण्डित होना पड़ा। 1907 में बसन्त पंचमी के दिन पं० मदन मोहन मालवीय द्वारा प्रकाशित 'अभ्युदय' ने भी अपनी निर्भीकता, राष्ट्र प्रेम तथा समाज सुधार में अग्रणी भूमिका निभाई थी। सरदार भगत सिंह की फाँसी के बाद इस पत्र ने 'फाँसी अंक' निकालकर तहलका मचा दिया था। इस प्रकार सुषुप्त जनमानस को जगाने में हिन्दी में पत्र सदैव आगे रहें। तिलक और मालवीय जैसे आदर्श राजनेता और पत्रकारों ने स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के लिए जनता को जागरूक किया। मोतीलाल नेहरू 'लीडर' से जुड़े हुए थे तथा उन्होंने 1923 में दिल्ली से प्रकाशित 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' नामक पत्र को खरीदकर राष्ट्रीयता में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया।

गांधीजी ने राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन चलाने के लिए पत्रकारिता का सहारा लिया, 'इण्डियन ओपिनियन' नामक पत्र गुजराती, तमिल और हिन्दी में निकाला। 'यंग इण्डिया' अंग्रेजी तथा 'नवजीवन' हिन्दी और गुजराती में प्रकाशित किया, जिसमें प्रति सप्ताह गाँधीजी के विचार प्रकाशित होते थे।

असहयोग आन्दोलन एवं सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन जैसे आन्दोलनों ने नए पत्रों को जन्म दिया तथा पुराने पत्रों का स्वरूप एवं उनकी दिशा बदल दी। इस दौरान कई नये पत्र निकले, जिनमें दैनिक प्रताप, भारत मित्र तथा आज प्रमुख हैं। सन् 1931 और 1942 के आन्दोलनों में सरकारी आदेश न मानने के कारण 'आज' को बन्द होना पड़ा, 'आज' के कार्यकर्ताओं ने 'रणभेरी' नाम के साइक्लोस्टाइल समाचार प्रकाशित किया। इस दिशा में साहित्यिक पत्रों का योगदान भी सराहनीय रहा। उपन्यासकार सम्राट प्रेमचन्द ने 1930 में 'हंस' का प्रकाशन प्रारम्भ किया जिसके पहले ही अंक में उन्होंने स्वतन्त्रता की महत्ता बताते हुए टिप्पणी की, "स्वाधीनता केवल मन की वृत्ति है, इस वृत्ति को जगाना ही स्वाधीनता हो जाना है।" एक जनवरी, 1943 ई० को बाबूराव विष्णु पराडकर के सम्पादन में 'संसार' का प्रकाशन हुआ। 22 जुलाई, 1939 से प्रकाशित 'आजादी' वार्षिक पत्र द्वारा अपने हृदयोद्गार को निम्न प्रकार प्रकट किया—

"आएगा न जाने कब जमाना अपना।

बहरों को सुनाए जा तराना अपना।।

इसी क्रम में जौनपुर से महिलाओं के जागरण के लिए रामेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह और लालजी मेहरोत्रा द्वारा 'दिवंकर' (अंग्रेजी) एवं 'सत्याग्रही' (हिन्दी में) अखबार निकाले गये। कुछ समय बाद यह अखबार बन्द हो गया तथा साप्ताहिक पत्र 'समय' का प्रकाशित शुरु हुआ। उर्दू पत्रों में 'जादू', 'रास्ती', 'हिन्द जदीद' वर्फ तथा मुंशी संकटा प्रसाद के सम्पादन में 'उपदेशक' पत्र का प्रकाशन हुआ। इसी प्रसंग में राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी के प्रथम कोटि के यशस्वी कवि जौनपुर जनपद के अन्तर्गत तत्कालीन कोइरीपुर— ग्राम निवासी पं० रामनरेश त्रिपाठी ने अपनी राष्ट्रीय कविताओं से ऐसा वातावरण बनाया, जो चिरकाल तक स्मरणीय रहेगा।

"भरा नहीं जो भावों से, बहती जिसमें रसधार नहीं,

हृदय नहीं वह पत्थर है, जिसमें स्वदेश का प्यार नहीं।।

इसी क्रम में प्रयाग प्रवासी पं० गिरजा दत्त शुक्ल गिरीष की साहित्यिक साधनाएँ, पुरुषोत्तम मधुप, द्वारिका प्रसाद मौर्य, श्रीकृष्ण दास, नर्वदेश्वर उपाध्याय की रचनाएँ उल्लेखनीय रही हैं।

इस समय कई महिलाओं ने भी पत्रिकाएँ निकाली, जैसे रतलाम से हेमंत कुमारी की पत्रिका 'सुगृहिणी' निकल रही थी। मेरठ की प्रसिद्ध स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी उर्मिला देवी ने दैनिक 'जन्मभूमि' का सम्पादन किया। 1922 में लखनऊ से 'माधुरी' प्रकाशन हुआ। रामेश्वरी नेहरू ने 'स्त्री-दर्पण' का सम्पादन किया। इलाहाबाद से 'दीदी' का प्रकाशन हुआ। प्रयाग से श्री रामरख सहगल ने 'चाँद' ने निकाला। यह एक सामाजिक पत्रिका थी और महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए मुख्य रूप से कार्यरत थी। महादेवी वर्मा इसकी सम्पादिका रहीं। महिलाओं से सम्बन्धित लगभग हर विषय इसमें स्थान पाता था। महिलाओं के मताधिकार के संबंध में 'चाँद', 'स्त्रियाँ और मताधिकार' शीर्षक के सम्पादकीय में इस प्रकार मत व्यक्त किया— "भारतीय स्त्रियों की वास्तविक मांग यही है कि भावी शासन-विधान में ये शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें, कि स्त्रियाँ और पुरुषों को नागरिकता के समान अधिकार हैं और किसी नागरिक के अधिकारों में लिंग-भेद के कारण किसी तरह का हस्तक्षेप न किया जायेगा। यदि समान अधिकार के सिद्धान्त में, जिसकी आजकल के राजनीतिज्ञ प्रायः दुहाई दिया करते हैं, किसी तरह की सच्चाई है, तो भारतीय स्त्रियों की उपरोक्त मांग अवश्य स्वीकार की जानी चाहिए, उससे कोई भी थोड़ी सी बुद्धि रखने वाला व्यक्ति अन्यायपूर्ण या असंगत नहीं बतला सकता।"

राष्ट्रीय चेतना के 'अभ्युदय' होते ही 'भारत-मित्र', 'कर्मयोगी' बन गये। सभी ने अपनी 'मर्यादा' और 'अधिकार' की सुरक्षा हेतु 'प्रताप' दिखलाया। 'नृसिंह' बनकर 'संसार' में 'रणभेरी' बजाते, 'शंखनाद' 'स्वतंत्र' हो गया। यहाँ अब 'स्वराज्य' है, जिसे 'सुराज्य' में बदलना होगा। अतः सुनिश्चित ही जनमाध्यमों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा।

अखबारों का असर सिर्फ पढ़े-लिखे लोगों के बीच ही नहीं था और न ही वे शहरों और बड़े कस्बों तक सीमित थे, बल्कि इनकी पहुंच दूर-दराज के गाँव तक थी। यद्यपि गाँव में कोई इक्का-दुक्का शिक्षित व्यक्ति ही होता था, पर अखबार पढ़कर वह उसकी चर्चा दसियों लोगों से करता था। इस तरह, उस समय के अखबार लोगों को सिर्फ राजनीतिक रूप से शिक्षित ही नहीं कर रहे थे, बल्कि वह उन्हें सामूहिक भागीदारी भी सिखा रहे थे। अखबारों में छपी सामग्री को लेकर होने वाली चर्चाएँ महिलाओं को सवालों और मुद्दों से जोड़ती थीं और उन्हें राजनीतिक भागीदारी का एहसास कराती थी। इससे हटकर पारम्परिक माध्यमों में नुक्कड़, नौटंकी, सभाएँ आदि प्रत्यक्ष रूप से महिलाओं में

राजनीतिक चेतना जागृत कर रहा था। यद्यपि भारत में वर्ष 1921 के बाद से रेडियो प्रचलन में आ गया था, किन्तु इसका उपयोग सरकार एवं उच्चवर्ग के लोग ही करते थे।

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात मीडिया का चिंतन व्यापक होता गया और उसकी चेतना मनाव कल्याण में व्यक्त होने लगी। अस्सी-नब्बे के दशक जनमाध्यमों में रेडियो एवं टीवी का तीव्रता से विकास के साथ-साथ राजनीति से जुड़ी खबरों का प्रसारण भी होने लगा। चुनाव के दौरान रेडियो एवं टेलीविजन दोनों माध्यमों द्वारा चुनाव सम्बन्धी शिक्षण कार्यक्रम, दलों के राजनीतिक प्रसारण, चुनाव प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी अद्यतन समाचार तथा चुनाव परिणामों का लगातार चौबीस घंटे में प्रसारण आरम्भ हुआ। नब्बे के दशक भारत में केबल टीवी का आगमन हुआ, खाड़ी युद्ध के समय सी.एन.एन. की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण थी, तत्पश्चात् जी. न्यूज, स्टार न्यूज, जैन टीवी., एन.डी.टीवी आदि में अपना समाचार चैनल आरम्भ किया। वर्ष 2001 से 'आज तक', 26 जनवरी 2002 से ई.टीवी. उत्तर प्रदेश एवं उसके बाद सहारा न्यूज, चैनल-7, आईबीएन-7, इण्डिया टीवी., टीवी. दूडे, तेज, जनमत, चैनल-1, आदि का प्रसारण आरम्भ हुआ। वर्तमान में प्रत्येक वर्ष लगभग 2-4 चैनल लॉन्च हो रहे हैं। इन चैनलों में 'सर्वश्रेष्ठ चैनल' का स्थान प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा बढ़ गई है। जिसके परिप्रेक्ष्य में खबरों पर पैनी दृष्टि रखकर एक्सक्लूजिव खबर प्रसारित करते रहते हैं। इन चैनलों पर सर्वाधिक राजनीति से जुड़ी खबरों का प्रसारण होता रहता है, चाहे वह आज तक की 'सीधी बात' या स्टार न्यूज की 'गुस्ताकी माफ़', या 'आपकी अदालत' या 'जनता की अदालत' अथवा दूरदर्शन का 'संसद समाचार का संसदीय कार्यवाही का सीधा प्रसारण, अथवा चुनाव के समय विशेष कार्यक्रम जिसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव महिलाओं की राजनीति चेतना पर पड़ता है।

समाचार पत्रों/ पत्रिकाओं ने भी महिलाओं को विशेष तरजीह देते हुए साप्ताहिक महिला विशेषांक पृष्ठ प्रकाशित करते हैं, दृष्टान्त: संगिनी- दैनिक जागरण सखी-अमर उजाला, गृहशोभा, गृहलक्ष्मी, डेमोक्रेसी आदि जिसमें महिलाओं से सम्बन्धित खबरे, लेख आदि भी होते हैं।

इस शोध के दौरान किये गये सर्वेक्षण से यह पाया गया कि जनमानस में विशेष रूप से महिलाएं इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया (रेडियो, टीवी. आदि) के कार्यक्रमों में अत्यधिक प्रभावित होती है। इन जनमाध्यमों में विशेष रूप से टेलीविजन श्रव्य-दृश्य माध्यम होने के कारण उनके मस्तिष्क पटल पर अमिट छाप छोड़ते हैं। अधिकांश महिलाओं ने यह स्वीकार किया कि टेलीविजन के कारण ही उन्हें विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के सम्बन्ध में एवं देश के विकास में उनकी योगदान की जानकारी प्राप्त हुई। चुनावों में मतदान की महत्ता तथा विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के मूलभूत कार्यक्रमों के विषय में जानकारी प्राप्त हुई। आँकड़ों एवं तथ्यों का विश्लेषण करने एवं मीडिया के योगदान को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए हम कह सकते हैं कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद महिलाओं की राजनीतिक सक्रियता में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हुई है। इसमें मीडिया की अहम् भूमिका जो लगातार महिलाओं की समस्याओं को सरकार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर सोचने एवं निर्णय लेने को विवश कर देती है। मीडिया महिलाओं की राजनीतिक अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक करने में निर्णायक साबित हो रही है।

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“उत्तर प्रदेश की राजनीति में अपराध का परिप्रेक्ष्य”

डॉ० दीपेन्द्र विक्रम सिंह*

लोकतान्त्रिक सरकार व्यक्ति और समाज के हितों, अधिकारों तथा स्वतन्त्रता की गारण्टी है। स्वयं लोकतंत्र की सफलता के लिए सुसंगठित राजनीतिक दलों का होना आवश्यक है। मानव की प्रगति तानाशाही व्यवस्था में असम्भव है। बीसवीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्द्ध में यह सिद्ध हो गया कि जहाँ राजनीतिक दलों का दमन किया गया। लोकतन्त्र का गला घोंटा गया और सत्ता एक व्यक्ति, एक विचाराधारा या एक दल के द्वारा संचालित हुई, वहाँ प्रगति रुक गई, अर्थव्यवस्था चरमरा गयी तथा यहां तक कि कुछ देशों का विघटन भी हो गया। आज सभी लोकतान्त्रिक देशों में राजनीतिक दल सरकार में प्रमुख भूमिका निभा रहे हैं।¹

राजनीतिक दल प्रतिनिधिक जनतंत्र का अटूट अंग होते हैं। बिना राजनीतिक दलों के न तो सिद्धान्तों का संगठित अभिव्यक्ति हो सकती है, न नीतियों का व्यवस्थित विकास, न संसदीय निर्वाचन के सांविधानिक साधन का अथवा अन्य व्यवस्थित विकास, न संसदीय निर्वाचन के सांविधानिक साधन का अथवा अन्य किसी मान्यता प्राप्त ऐसी संस्था का नियमित प्रयोग जिसके द्वारा दल सत्ता प्राप्त करते हैं और उसे बनाये रखते हैं।² लोकतन्त्र के पहियों के रूप में राजनीतिक दल अपरिहार्य है। राजनीतिक दल बहुत बड़ी सीमा तक हमारे जीवन के महत्वपूर्ण अंग बन चुके हैं। ‘राजनीतिक’ शब्द का उच्चारण करते समय उसमें राजनीतिक दलों की ध्वनि झंकृत होती है। लोकतन्त्र, चाहे उसका कोई भी स्वरूप क्यों न हो, राजनीतिक दलों की अनुपस्थिति में अकल्पनीय है, इसलिए उन्हें लोकतन्त्र का प्राण (Life blood of democracy) कहा गया है। यदि राजनीतिक दलों को शासन का चतुर्थ अंग (Fourth organ of the Government) कहा जाय, तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। प्र० मुनरों के शब्दों में, “लोकतन्त्रात्मक शासन दलीय शासन का ही दूसरा नाम है। विश्व के इतिहास में कभी भी ऐसी स्वतन्त्र सरकार नहीं रही है, जिसमें राजनीतिक दल का अस्तित्व न हो। आज की प्रतिनिधि मूलक सरकार का सार यही है कि सरकार और संसद दोनों पर दल का प्रतिबन्ध रहता है। विधान मण्डल और कार्यपालिका सरकार और संसद केवल संवैधानिक आवरण हैं। यथार्थ शक्ति का उपयोग राजनीतिक दल ही करते हैं।”³

दल प्रणाली के बिना लोकतन्त्रात्मक शासन—प्रणाली कार्य ही नहीं कर सकती। शासन का चाहे संसदीय रूप हो या अध्यक्षीय दल—प्रणाली के अभाव में उसका क्रियान्वयन असम्भव है। किसी भी शासन में हजारों लोग राज्य की समस्याओं पर सोचते हैं, किन्तु जब तक उनके विचारों और दृष्टिकोणों को दलीय आवरण द्वारा व्यवस्थित और क्रमबद्ध नहीं किया जाता, तब तक शासन निष्क्रिय ही बना रहेगा। वस्तुतः राजनीतिक दलों राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया को जोड़ने, सरल करने तथा स्थिर बनाने का कार्य करते हैं।

मैकाइवर के अनुसार, “जिस राज्य में दल—प्रणाली नहीं होती, उसमें क्रान्ति ही सरकार को बदलने का एकमात्र तरीका होता है।”⁴

दल—प्रणाली से क्रान्ति की आवश्यकता नहीं होती और संवैधानिक तरीके से शासन में परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है। राजनीतिक दल असंख्य मतदाताओं की व्यवस्थित भीड़ के स्थान पर व्यवस्था की सृष्टि करते हैं, जनता का नेतृत्व प्रदान करने के लिए नेता प्रदान करते हैं और राजनीतिक व्यवस्था को संचालन—शक्ति प्रदान करते हैं। राजनीतिक दल लोकमत के निर्माण तथा अभिव्यक्ति के सर्वोत्तम साधन हैं। वे अमूर्त मतदाताओं को मूर्त रूप देते हैं। वे निर्वाचनों में अपने प्रत्याशी खड़े करते हैं और अपने कार्यक्रमों तथा नीतियों का प्रचार कर मतदाताओं को प्रभावित करते हैं। निर्वाचन में विजयी दल सरकार का निर्माण करते हैं और पराजित दल विपक्ष के रूप में आलोचना करते हैं। अतः दल प्रणाली से प्रतिनिधि शासन को चलायमान किया जाता है।

वस्तुतः राजनीति में अवसरवादिता सदैव विद्यमान है और अब यह निरन्तर उग्र रूप धारण करती जा रही है। रजनी कोठारी के अनुसार, “व्यक्ति का महत्व अभी भी राजनीति में बहुत है। भारत में एक ही संगठन के विभिन्न अंग अलग—अलग काम करते हैं। एक ही दल के राष्ट्रीय और राज्य शाखायें प्रतिकूल दिशाओं में चलती हैं और ऐसे गुटों

व तत्वों से हाथ मिलाती हैं जो विचाराधारा और नीति में उनसे भिन्न हैं।”⁵

भारत के राजनीतिक दलों की नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों में स्पष्ट भेद का अभाव है और इसी कारण वे जनता के सम्मुख स्पष्ट विकल्प प्रस्तुत करने में असमर्थ रहे हैं। इस प्रकार के विचार भेद के अभाव का एक कारण यह है कि आज भारत के राजनीतिक रंगमंच पर जितने भी पात्र दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं, उन सबको राजनीतिक प्रशिक्षण राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में ही

* (राजनीति शास्त्र) वीर बहादुर सिंह पूर्वांचल विश्वविद्यालय, जौनपुर।

प्राप्त हुआ है, लेकिन इसका द्वितीय और प्रमुख कारण यह है कि स्वयं राजनीतिक दलों की नीतियाँ और कार्यक्रम अत्यधिक अस्पष्ट और अनिश्चित हैं।

कांग्रेस के अतिरिक्त अन्य लगभग एक दर्जन छोटे-बड़े राजनीतिक दल भी समाजवाद को ही अपना लक्ष्य घोषित किये हुए हैं। अनेक राजनीतिक दलों के पास अपना कोई निश्चित कार्यक्रम न होने के कारण उनके द्वारा विध्वंसकारी कार्यों का आश्रय लिया जाता है और विघटनकारी तत्वों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। सभी राजनीतिक दलों में अपराधी तत्व घुस आये हैं। अपराधियों ने राजनीतिक नेतृत्व को अपने पंजे में फंसा लिया है। राजनीतिक के अपराधीकरण की प्रक्रिया

वस्तुतः अपराध के राजनीतिकरण से शुरू होती है।⁶

1996 के लोकसभा चुनावों पर टिप्पणी करते हुए इण्डिया टुडे ने लिखा है, "किसी भी अपराध का नाम लीजिए और आपको एक न एक सांसद मिल सकता है, जिसके ऊपर उसका आरोप लगा होगा। इस मामले में उ0प्र0 सबसे आगे है। चुनाव के रिकॉर्ड 435 अपराधिक पृष्ठभूमि वाले प्रत्याशी खड़े हुए थे, उनमें से 27 जीतकर संसद में भी पहुँच गये। इस संख्या में 14 सांसदों के साथ भाजपा सबसे ऊपर है, यद्यपि उनमें से अधिकतर छोटे-छोटे मामलों के आरोपी हैं। सपा के पास अपराधिक रिकॉर्ड वाले सात सांसद हैं, जिनमें से चार हिस्ट्रीशीटर हैं। कांग्रेस एक और बसपा के तीन

सांसदों के नाम अपराधिक मामलों में जुड़े हैं।"⁷

राजनीति में बाहुबलियों की तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या को देखते हुए इस संभावना से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि आने वाले समय में अगर सभी दलों के बाहुबली एक हो जायें तो सदन में उनका बहुमत हो जायेगा। वर्ष 2007 के विधान सभा चुनाव में आठ सौ से भी अधिक ऐसे उम्मीदवार उतरे थे, जिनके खिलाफ अपराधिक मामले पुलिस रिकॉर्ड में दर्ज थे। इसमें से 155 लोग चुनाव जीतकर विधान सभामें पहुँच गये। चुनाव में जीत हासिल करने वाले बाहुबली विधायकों में बसपा के 68, सपा के 47, भाजपा के 18, कांग्रेस के 9, रालोद के चार शामिल थे।

ऐसा नहीं है कि वर्ष 2007 के चुनावों में ही पहली बार इतनी बड़ी संख्या में विधान सभा के भीतर बाहुबली अपराधिक छवि वाले विधायक पहुँचे थे। वस्तुतः 80 के दशक में राजनीतिक दबदबे के लिए बाहुबलियों को इस्तेमाल करने का सिलसिला राजनीतिक दलों ने शुरू किया, जो अब परवान चढ़ गया है। बीती सात विधानसभाओं में इन दागियों की बढ़ी हुई संख्या इसका खुलासा करती है। 1985 की विधान सभा में ऐसे नेताओं की संख्या 35 थी, जो 1989 में बढ़कर 50 हुईं। फिर वर्ष 1991 में यह संख्या बढ़कर 133 हो गयी। 1993 में 148 और 1996 में 151 तथा 2002 में यह संख्या 207 तक पहुँच गयी। अपराधिक मामलों में लिप्त नेताओं के इतनी बड़ी संख्या में चुनाव जीतकर सदन में पहुँचना यह साबित करता है कि वह प्रदेश की राजनीति में अब अपरिहार्य हो गये हैं और प्रदेश में सरकार चाहे किसी भी राजनीतिक दल की हो उनका जोर चलता ही रहता है। राजनीतिक दलों को जिताऊ उम्मीदवार चाहिए, दागी, दबंग, माफिया की जीत की सम्भावनाएं दूसरे प्रत्याशियों से कहीं ज्यादा होती है। वजह उनका अपनी बिरादरी का वोट उसके बाद पार्टी का वोट बैंक। यही समीकरण 'पार्टी विद डिफरेंस' और राजनीति की शुद्धीकरण की हिमायती होने का दावा करने वाली पार्टियाँ भी अपनी जीत सुनिश्चित करने को ऐसे लोगों को टिकट देने से नहीं रोक पाती। अतः निःसन्देह राजनीति में बढ़ते अपराधीकरण पर माफिया, बाहुबली को कोसने के बजाय क्या हमें अपने गिरेबां में झांकने की जरूरत नहीं? अगर हम उन्हें वोट देकर जितायें ही नहीं तो खुद व खुद राजनीति के गलियारों से माफिया, बाहुबली बाहर हो जायेंगे।

अतः निष्कर्षतः कहा जा सकता है कि जिनकी जगह जेल में होनी चाहिए, वे सदन के 'माननीय सदस्य' बनते जा रहे हैं। जिस 'खाकी' को देखकर उनकी रूह कॉंपनी चाहिए, उसी 'खाकी' के लिए उनके हुक्म की तामीली मजबूरी बनती जा रही है। राजनीति में अपराधियों की बढ़ती दखल अंदाजी सभी के लिए चिन्ता का सबब बन गयी है। बड़े-बड़े सेमिनार हो रहे हैं, बैठकें हो रही हैं। चुनाव के मौके पर तो अपने को बुद्धिजीवी कहलाने वाले वर्ग के लिए यह मुद्दा सहालग जैसा हो गया है, लेकिन इस सवाल का जवाब तलाशने की कोशिश नहीं हो रही है कि बाहुबली सदन में पहुँच कैसे रहे हैं? सदन में पहुँचना मकान में जबरन कब्जा करना जैसा तो है नहीं कि 'गन प्वाइंट' के बल पर ताला तोड़ा और अन्दर दाखिल। सदन पहुँच रहे हैं, तो चुनाव जीतकर ही पहुँच रहे हैं। डरा-धमका कर या बूथ कैम्पेसिंग के बल पर जीतना अब मुमकिन नहीं रहा और खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े राज्य में। अर्थात् अपराधी अगर चुनाव जीत रहे हैं तो इसका मतलब यह कि उन्हें जिताया जा रहा है। अपराधियों को चुनाव जिताने की क्या मजबूरी हो सकती है और इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, यह प्रश्न यथावत आज भी विद्यमान है।

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डा० अरविन्द (पी०एच०डी०) "न" पास्त्र)

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19 वीं शदी के भारत में राजनीतिक, सामाजिक आर्थिक एवं धार्मिक क्षेत्र में जिस चेतना का अभ्युदय हो रहा था वह एक नवीन चेतना थी, उदारवाद की जगह क्रांति थी। इस समय सर्वत्र हमें प्राचीन प्राच्य की आत्मा के मुक्तिकरण का दृष्य देखने को मिलता है। समाज में जहाँ दासता अपनी जड़ जमाये हुयी थी वही दूसरी ओर विदेशी दासता से मुक्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए एक नवीन प्रेरणा व नवचेतना जागृत होती हुई दिखायी पड़ रही थी। जब धर्म का स्वरूप विकृत हो जाये तब समाज का स्वरूप विकृत होना स्वाभाविक है। इस काल में धर्म भीरु मानव धर्म च्युत होने के भय से, उनका औचित्य समझे बिना ही उसका पालन करना अपना परम कर्तव्य मानने लगा।

19 वीं शदी के भारतीय समाज में अपिक्षा, जाति प्रथा, अस्पृश्यता, ठगी प्रथा, मद्यपान आदि सामाजिक कुरीतियाँ विद्यमान थी। नारियाँ पशुओं की भाँति मूक रहकर समाज के अत्याचार को सहन करती थीं। बाल-विवाह बहु-विवाह, अनमोल विवाह, सती प्रथा, दहेज प्रथा आदि कुप्रथायें नारी के अस्तित्व को मिटाने के लिए ब्याल की भाँति फन फैलाये खड़ी थी, इस समय का सामाजिक ताना-बाना अव्यवस्था और तनाव का प्रतिरूप हो चुका था।

19 वीं शदी के जाति-विभाजन ने राष्ट्र की एकता को समूल नष्ट कर दिया। जाति-विभाजन ने जहाँ एक ओर भारतीय एकता के लिए दीमक का काम किया, वही अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य की सुदृढता हेतु वरदान सिद्ध हुयी। भारतीय समाज जातियों एवं सम्प्रदायों की परम्परा स्थली रही है। 19 वीं शदी नैव चेतना जाति प्रथा को खोखली करनी पुरु कर चुकी थी। जाति व्यवस्था के परिणामस्वरूप समाज में अस्पृश्यता जैसी अमानवीय कुप्रथा ने जन्म ले लिया। अस्पृश्यता से तिरस्कृत लोग धर्म परिवर्तन की तरफ बढ़ जाते थे।

सती प्रथा तत्कालीन समाज में नारी की अवस्था का सबसे घृणास्पद रूप थी। बाल विवाह की रूढि को धर्म के आवरण में 19 वीं शदी के पूर्व से ही प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा था। बहुविवाह प्रथा ने भी नारियों की दशा को प्रभावित किया। भारत में विधवा विवाह निशेध की प्रथा के कारण ही विधवाओं की संख्या काफी थी। पर्दा प्रथा भी नारियों की पवित्र अवस्था का ही दर्शन है। वेध्यावृत्ति नरक-यातना के समान थी। वेध्यावृत्ति को धर्म का आवरण पहनकर इसे मंदिरों में भी संरक्षण दिया जा रहा था। नारी की इस निम्न अवस्था के पीछे मूल शिक्षा है, शिक्षा के अभाव के कारण आत्मनिर्भरता तथा स्वावलम्बन की भावना का अभाव था। समाज में दस प्रथा का प्रचलन चरम पर था।

भारतीय समाज में मद्यपान का प्रचलन अंग्रेजी सभ्यता के अन्धानुकरण की प्रवृत्ति का ही परिणाम था। दहेज प्रथा के कारण भारत में कन्यावध की प्रथा ने जन्म ले लिया। कन्या वध जात्याभिमान का परिणाम थी। ठगी प्रथा 19 वीं शताब्दी में दैवी-प्रकोप या महामारी की भाँति मानी जाती थी। विदेश यात्रा निशेध था, अंग्रेज शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में मुगलों की नीति के पक्षपाती थे।

सोने की चिड़िया कहा जाने वाला देश ब्रिटेन की साम्राज्यवादी नीति के कारण पंगु हो गया। ब्रिटीश सत्ता पूर्व ग्राम-समुदाय श्रम विभाजन पर आधारित तथा भारत के गांव पूतकृत स्वावलम्बी इकाइयाँ थी जो समय के आघात को ईभ सहकर कायम रही। हस्तशिल्प के पतन के परिणाम स्वरूप ग्रामीण समुदायों की आत्म निर्भरता समाप्त हो गयी। नवीन भू-व्यवस्था के परिणाम स्वरूप कृषक वही उपजाने के लिए बाध्य हो गये जिसे उपजाने का आदेश भू-पति, साहूकार तथा उप निवेशी पासक देते थे। कृषि के वाणिज्यीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप खाद्यान्न में गिरावट आ गयी। वस्त्रोद्योग भी साम्राज्यवादी नीति का शिकार था। रेल आदि विकास के नाम पर खनिज सम्पदा का पोषण भी हो रहा था।

क्षुधा-तृप्ति के लिए सदैव चिन्तित आम भारतीय में राजनैतिक चेतना का घून्य हो जाना कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है।

19 वीं शताब्दी में भारत में एक ऐसे बौद्धिक वर्ग का उदय हुआ। जिसने प्रत्येक नागरिक में राजनीतिक, धार्मिक एवं सामाजिक चेतना जगाने के लिए तथा सुदा भारतवासियों को पुनः जागृत करने का प्रयत्न किया है। यह प्रयत्न पुनर्जागरण आन्दोलन, राजामोहनराय, रानाडे, नौरोजी जैसे उदारवादी अंग्रेजी शासन को ईषरीय वरदान मानते थे।

प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृति का आधार धर्म था। पुरोहितवाद ने अंधविश्वासों और कर्मकाण्डों को बढ़ाया कर्मकाण्ड कट्टरता और साम्प्रदायिकता से ओत प्रोत था कर्मकाण्ड ने मूर्ति पूजा को स्थापित किया। हिन्दू धर्म को बहुदेववाद भी खोखला बना रहा था। बहुदेववाद की अवधारणा में ही सम्प्रदायवाद का बीज निहित है। भारत में साम्प्रदायिक चेतना का उदय उपनिषेधवाद के दबाव तथा उसके खिलाफ संघर्ष करने की जरूरत से उत्पन्न परिवर्तनों के कारण हुआ।

सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

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कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्र में जल संरक्षण द्वारा सामाजिक न्याय की स्थापना

डॉ० अमिय कुमार*

कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र में सिंचाई व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण विवरण विस्तृत रूप से मिलते हैं।¹ कौटिल्य ने अर्थशास्त्र में कहता है कि अच्छा प्रशासन वह है, जिसमें उसके किसान कृषि कार्य हेतु केवल वर्षा के जल पर निर्भर न रहें।² अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार कृषि भूमि की सिंचाई कार्य हेतु राजा को चाहिये कि नदियों पर बड़े-बड़े बाँधों का निर्माण कराये तथा वर्षा ऋतु के जल को भी बड़े-बड़े जलाशयों में संचयन कराये। यदि इस प्रकार कार्य प्रजाजन करना चाहती है तो राजा को चाहिये कि उन लोगों को जलाशय निर्माण के लिये भूमि की व्यवस्था कराये और नहर के लिये रास्ता व आवश्यकतानुसार अन्य उपयोगी साजो-सामान देकर उनका उपकार करें।³ कौटिल्य के अनुसार राजा को चाहिये कि धनार्जन के लिये बड़े-बड़े स्थानीय नगरों का निर्माण करवा के वास्तुशास्त्र के विद्वान जिस प्रदेश को श्रेष्ठ बतायें वहीं पर नगर बसाना चाहिये अथवा किसी नदी के संगम पर, बड़े-बड़े तालाबों के किनारे, या कमल युक्त जलाशय के किनारे नगर बसाना चाहिये। नगर का निर्माण सम्बन्धित भूमि के अनुसार चाहे जिस भी प्रकार का हो लेकिन उचित होने के साथ-साथ उसके चारों तरफ छोटी-छोटी नहरों द्वारा पानी की व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिये।⁴ इससे विदित होता है कि नगर ऐसे प्रदेश में बसाये जाते थे, जहाँ नदी, जलाशय, तालाब व नहर इत्यादि हों, जिससे इन साधनों के माध्यम से किसान फसलों की सिंचाई कर सके। किसान जब इन साधनों के माध्यम से अत्यधिक फसल उत्पादन करेगा तो राजकीय आय में वृद्धि होगी।

कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र तथा अषोक के अभिलेख दोनों से विदित होता है कि राज्य स्तर पर नये जनपदों अथवा जनसन्निवेशों का निर्माण कार्य किया गया था। अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार राजा को यह चाहिये कि अपने देश में दूसरे देश के लोगों को लाकर अथवा अपने ही देश की जनसंख्या की आबादी बढ़ाकर पुराने या नये जनपदों या जनसन्निवेशों का निर्माण करना चाहिये।⁵ अषोक के पिलालेख संख्या तेरह में कलिंग विजय युद्ध में डेढ़ लाख लोगों को बन्दी बनाकर अन्यत्र ले जाने का उल्लेख किया गया है। इसी अभिलेख में अषोक यह भी कहता है कि जब भी अविजित देश पर विजय की जाती है तब उस देश की पराजित लोगों को बन्दी बनाकर अन्यत्र ले जाया जाता है।⁶ इन विवरणों से विदित होता है कि इन सभी बाहरी लोगों के लिये एक नये नगर की स्थापना कर बसा दिया जाता था और इन सभी लोगों से कृषि कार्य कराया जाता था। कृषि कार्य कराने की पूर्ण अर्थशास्त्र से ही होती है जिसमें कहा गया है कि नये नगर की स्थापना ऐसे प्रदेश में हो जहाँ जलसंसाधन-नदी, तालाब, जलाशय व नहर इत्यादि अवश्य हों।⁷ कृषि कार्य के जलसंसाधन का होना अति आवश्यक है। उपरोक्त जलसंसाधन होने के कारण नये नगर के किसानों के खेतों की सिंचाई के लिये वर्षा के जल पर निर्भर नहीं होना पड़ेगा अतः इन जलसंसाधनों का उपयोग फसलों के सिंचाई के साथ-साथ अन्य विभिन्न प्रकार की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते रहे होंगे।

कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र में भी उल्लेख किया है कि प्रत्येक जनपद में 'द्रु व किसानों की संख्या अधिक होनी चाहिये।⁸ इस प्रकार होता है नये नगर में बसाये गये लोगों में किसानों की संख्या अधिक होती थी, इन सभी किसानों द्वारा तालाब, नहर जैसे कृत्रिम साधनों द्वारा फसलों की सिंचाई कर अत्यधिक फसल उत्पादन करते थे, जिसके फलस्वरूप राज्य विभिन्न प्रकार से कृषि से सम्बन्धित कार्यों पर राजस्व एकत्र करती थी। इससे राज्य की आय में वृद्धि होती थी।

कौटिल्य ने अर्थशास्त्र में घर, खेत बाग-बगीचा के साथ ही साथ सीमा बंध, तालाब तथा बाँध जैसे जलप्रबंधन प्राणाली को वास्तु के अन्तर्गत 'गमिल किया है।⁹

अर्थशास्त्र में कृत्रिम साधनों के साथ ही साथ प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के माध्यम से भी खेतों की सिंचाई का उल्लेख मिलता है। अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार किसान को वर्षा के जल के अनुपात में ही खेतों में बीज का वपन करना चाहिये।¹⁰ साठी या धान, गेहूँ, जौ-ज्वार, कोदों, तिल, कांगली और लोभिया इत्यादि को वर्षा के प्रारम्भ होने से पहले किसान अपने खेतों में बुआई कर देना चाहिये। मूँग, उड़द और छीमी आदि को वर्षा के मध्य में खेतों में बोना चाहिये। मसूर, कुल्थी, जौ मटर, गेहूँ, अलसी और सरसों इत्यादि अन्न को वर्षा के अन्त में बोना चाहिये।¹¹

अर्थशास्त्र में ग्रह नक्षत्रों के आधार पर वर्षा होने का उल्लेख किया गया है। अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार बारिश के अनुपात से यदि एक हिस्सा अर्थात् कुल वर्षा का एक भाग श्रावण-कार्तिक में और दो भाग भाद्रपद-अश्विन में पानी बरसे तो उस वर्षा फसल के लिये लाभदायक समझना चाहिये। अच्छे वर्षा का अनुमान इन बातों पर निर्भर करता है कि जब बृहस्पति में राषि से वर्षा राषि पर संक्रमण करें, जब गर्भाधान अर्थात् मार्गशीर्ष आदि छह महीनों में कुहासा, वर्षा, बादल आदि

* एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर (राजनीति विज्ञान) डी०डी०यू० राजकीय पी०जी० कॉलेज सैदाबाद, प्रयागराज (उ०प्र०)

देखे जायें, जब 'जुक्र ग्रह की उदयास्त गति आ'गाढ की पंचमी आदि नौ तिथियों में संचारित हो और सूर्य के चारों तरफ मंगल दिखाई दे, तो यह लक्षण अच्छी व'र्षा होने के है।¹²

अर्थशास्त्र के ही अनुसार सूर्य के चारों ओर मंगल दृ'टगोचर हो तो अच्छी बारिष तथा अच्छी फसल होने का अनुमान करना चाहिये। यदि बृहस्पति वृ'राषि(पुक्र) का हो तो अच्छी फसल का अनुमान करना चाहिये।¹³ यदि 'जुक्र की उदयास्त गति कारण हो तो अच्छी वृ'ट का अनुमान करना चाहिये।¹² ऋतु के अनुसार तथा पानी की सुविधा आदि देखकर समझ कर ही किसान अपने खेतों में बीज का वपन करते थ।¹⁴

अर्थशास्त्र में व'र्षा के जल पर महत्व डालते हुये यह कहा गया है कि अधिक वृ'ट होने की अपेक्षा वृ'ट का सर्वथा नहीं होना अधिक खतरनाक हैं, क्योंकि जीवन की रक्षा जल पर ही निर्भर है।¹⁵

अर्थशास्त्र में वर्णित है कि सप्ताह में यदि तीन बार व'र्षा होती है तो फसलों के लिये व'र्षा जल उत्तम है और सम्पूर्ण व'र्षा ऋतु में यदि अस्सी बार बूंदों की भी व'र्षा भी उत्तम होती है, यदि साठ बार धूप खिले व बार-बार व'र्षा भी होती रहे तो यह व'र्षा अति उत्तम मानी जाती है। यदि बीच-बीच में वायु के बहनें और धूप के निकलने का अन्तर छोड़कर यदि बारिष हो और किसान को तीन-तीन दिन खेतों की जुताई करने का अवसर देकर यदि बारिष होती है तो खेतों में फसल उत्पादन अत्यधिक मात्रा में होती है।¹⁶ किसान खेतों में बीज वपन करते समय मुट्ठी में बीज भर कर प्रजापति, सूर्यपुत्र और मेघ की वन्दना करते थे और उत्तम फसल उत्पादन की कामना करते थे।¹⁷ यहाँ मेघ वन्दना इसलिये की गयी है कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में बारिष हो जिससे फसलों की सिंचाई के लिये श्रम साध्य और व्यय साध्य न करना पड़े।

अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार व'र्षा के जल को मापने के लिये बनाये गये एक हाथ मुँह वाले कुण्ड में यदि सोलह द्रोण तक पानी भर जाता था तो यह समझा जाता कि रेतीली भूमि पर फसल बाने योग्य है। इसी प्रकार यदि व'र्षा युक्त प्रदेशों में चौबीस द्रोण पानी, दक्षिणी प्रदेशों में साढ़े तेरह द्रोण पानी, मालव प्रदेश में तेइस द्रोण पानी आ जाता था तो खेती करने योग्य भूमि हो जाती थी। पश्चिमी प्रदेशों के लिये अधिक से अधिक और हिमालयी प्रदेशों तथा नहरी प्रान्तों के लिये समय-समय का पानी खेती करने के लिये भी उचित था।¹⁸

जल की उपलब्धता एवं साधन के परिप्रेक्ष्य में अर्थशास्त्र में सिंचाई के लिये चार प्रकार के साधनों का उल्लेख सीताध्यक्ष के कार्यों के प्रसंग में मिलता है।¹⁹ जो निम्नवत है-

- (1) हस्तप्रावर्तितम्- हस्तप्रावर्तितम् उसे कहा जाता था जिसमें किसान हाथों के द्वारा खेतों की सिंचाई करता था।
- (2) स्कन्धप्रावर्तितम्- जिसमें किसान कन्धे पर पानी ले जाकर खेतों की सिंचाई करता था।
- (3) स्त्रोतयन्त्रप्रावर्तितम्- जिसमें नहर या नालियाँ बनाकर जब खेतों की सिंचाई की जाती है।
- (4) नदीसरस्तटाक कपोद्घाटम्- व्यय और श्रम साध्य से नदी, झील तालाब तथा कुआँ इत्यादि से जल निकालकर खेतों की सिंचाई की जाती थी।

यदि किसी खेत में बीज का वपन कर दिया गया तो जलाषय, क्यारी तथा नाली का निर्माण करते समय विषे'न ध्यान दिया जाता था। यदि किसी प्रकार से बीज बोये गये खेत को नुकसान पहुँचाता था तो हानि के अनुसार उसका मूल्य चुकाना पड़ता था। यदि कोई व्यक्ति खेत, बाग-बगीचा और सीमा बन्ध इत्यादि को एक दूसरे के बदले में नुकसान पहुँचाता था तो उसे नुकसान का दुगुना दण्ड दिया जाता था।¹

बाद में बने हुये नीचे के तालाब से सिंचाई की जाने वाले खेत को ऊपर के बने हुये तालाब से सिंचाई नहीं की जाती थी। नीचे के तालाब में आता हुआ ऊपर के तालाब का पानी तब तक नहीं रोका जाता था जब तक नीचे का तालाब तीन व'र्षा तक बेकार न पड़ा हो। इस नियम कानून का उल्लंघन यदि कोई भी व्यक्ति करता था तो उसे प्रथम साहस का दण्ड दिया जाता था और उस व्यक्ति के तालाब का सारा पानी निकलवा लिया जाता था।²¹

यदि कोई व्यक्ति अपने फसलों कि सिंचाई के लिये पानी लेना चाहता है तो उसे क्रमानुसार जल प्राप्त करने के लिये अपनी बारी का इन्तजार करना पड़ता था। यदि अपने खेतों में पानी ले जाने के इस नियम का उल्लंघन करता था, तो उसे जुर्माने के रूप में छः पण का दण्ड मिलता था और यदि कोई व्यक्ति अपने खेत में अपनी बारी पर पानी लेता था लेकिन प्रमाद के कारण किसी दूसरे का यदि पानी रोक देता था तो उसे भी जुर्माने के रूप में छह पण का दण्ड दिया जाता था²² यदि किसी किसान के पास स्वयं का तालाब नहीं है या किसी कारण वष तालाब का निर्माण नहीं करा सकता है तो वह किसान अपने खेतों की सिंचाई के लिये पानी प्राप्त करने के हेतु मूल्य देकर, कुछ बंधी हुयी रकम देकर या अपनी फसल के उपज का कुछ हिस्सा देकर अथवा जिस व्यक्ति के पास तालाब है, उस व्यक्ति की अनुमति लेकर, दूसरे के तालाबों से पानी लेकर अपने खेतों की सिंचाई कर सकता था। लेकिन उनके लिये 'र्त थी कि वे आवश्यक रूप से तालाब, रहट इत्यादि की बराबर मरम्मत कराना पड़ता था। यदि व मरम्मत नहीं करते थे तो जो नुकसान होता था, उसका दुगुना जुर्माना लगाया जाता था।²³ यदि किसी व्यक्ति तालाब व सीमाबन्ध जैसी जल प्रबंधन साधन पाँच व'र्षा तक बेकार पड़ी रहे अर्थात् किसी प्रकार से कोई उपयोग नहीं किया जाता था तो उस स्थिति में उस व्यक्ति का उसके स्वामी का हक छीन लिया जाता था अर्थात् स्वामी का हक नहीं रहता था, किन्तु यदि किसी कारणवश किसी प्रकार की विपत्तियाँ आ जाये जिससे उसको उपयोग में न लाया जा सका हो तो इसके लिये कोई बात नहीं थी।²⁴

यदि कोई व्यक्ति खेती की सिंचाई के लिये पानी उचित रास्ते को रोकता या बांधता था और अनुचित तरीके के रास्तों से पानी अपने खेतों में ले जाता था तो उस व्यक्ति को प्रथम साहस का दण्ड दिया जाता था।²⁵

यदि कोई व्यक्ति जानबूझ कर पानी के बाँध को तोड़ देता था, तो उसे वहीं जल में डुबा कर मार दिया जाता था। यदि पानी की बाँध में जल उपलब्ध नहीं फिर भी कोई व्यक्ति उसको तोड़ता था तो उस व्यक्ति को भी उत्तम साहस का दण्ड दिया जाता था। यदि कोई व्यक्ति पहले ही जल बाँध टूटा-फूटा हो तब उसे और तोड़ा-फोड़ा जाता था तो उस व्यक्ति को भी जुर्माने के रूप में मध्यम साहस का दण्ड दिया जाता था।²⁶

अर्थशास्त्र में सिंचाई कर के लिये उदक भाग 'बुद्ध का प्रयोग किया गया है। अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार यदि कोई किसान हस्तप्रावर्तिमम् के द्वारा खेतों की सिंचाई करता था तो उस व्यक्ति को 1/5 भाग सिंचाई कर के रूप में देना पड़ता था। यदि किसान स्कन्धप्रावर्तिमम् के द्वारा खेतों की सिंचाई करता था तो उस पर 1/4 भाग सिंचाई कर के रूप में देना पड़ता था। स्त्रोतयन्त्र प्रावर्तिमम् के माध्यम से जो खेतों की सिंचाई होती थी उसे 1/3 भाग उदक कर के रूप में राजस्व कर देना होता था। नदीसरस्तटक कपोद्धतम् के माध्यम से खेतों की सिंचाई होती थी उसके लिये 1/4 भाग सिंचाई कर के रूप में जमा करना पड़ता था।²⁷ इस प्रकार विदित होता है कि किसानों से राजा सिंचाई कर लेकर अपने राजस्व की वृद्धि करता था। और यह भी राजस्व आय का एक स्रोत था।

यदि कोई व्यक्ति नये तालाब तथा सीमाबन्ध का निर्माण करवाता था, तो उस व्यक्ति को पाँच वर्ग तक सरकारी टैक्स नहीं देना पड़ता था। यदि कोई व्यक्ति पुराने तालाब और सीमाबन्ध का जीर्णोद्धार करवाता था, उस व्यक्ति को चार वर्ग तक का सरकारी टैक्स नहीं देना पड़ता था। यदि कोई व्यक्ति इन सब का विस्तार करवाता था तो उस व्यक्ति को तीन वर्ग तक सरकारी कर नहीं भरना पड़ता था। इसी प्रकार भूमि को गिरवी रखने और बेचने वाले व्यक्ति को दो वर्ग तक सरकारी कर नहीं देना पड़ता था।²⁸ इस प्रकार की सरकारी छूट देने से प्रजा के लोगों को सिंचाई से सम्बन्धित कार्यों में उत्साह आया होगा और प्रोत्साहित भी हुये होंगे। अतः इससे विदित होता है कि तत्कालीन समय में सिंचाई के कृत्रिम साधनों का प्रयोग व्यापक रूप से किया जाता था।

जिन व्यक्तियों या किसानों के तालाब में नदी के माध्यम से पानी भरता था और किसान कुयें से पानी परिश्रम द्वारा निकालकर अपने फसलों, बाग-बगीचों तथा फुलवाड़ियों की सिंचाई करते थे, तो उन व्यक्तियों से उनकी उपज पर ही राज्य द्वारा उतना ही राजस्व लगाती थी कि जितने से उन व्यक्तियों या किसानों पर किसी प्रकार से क"ट ना पहुँचे।²⁹ अर्थशास्त्र में विवीताध्यक्ष के कार्यों के प्रसंग में कहा गया है कि इन अधिकारियों को जिस जगह पानी का अभाव हो वहाँ पक्के कुयें,

तालाब, बाँध इत्यादि का निर्माण करना चाहिये।³⁰ कौटिल्य ने अर्थशास्त्र में उल्लेख किया है कि नदियों कछारों एवं किनारों की जमीन या भूमि पर कदू, ककड़ी तथा तरबूज इत्यादि की खेती की जाती थी और नदियों के जल का एक बार जहाँ घूमाव होता था वहाँ की भूमि पर गन्ने की खेती की जाती थी। इस प्रकार विदित होता है कि इन फसलों के सिंचाई के लिये नदी के जल का उपयोग किया जाता था। कुयें के आस-पास की जमीन पर सब्जियों की खेती की जाती थी। झीलों तथा तालाबों के गीली या नमी युक्त जमीन पर जई आदि की कृ"ि कार्य किया जाता था। धनिया, जीरा, खस इत्यादि बोन के लिये ऐसे खेत बहुत ही उपयुक्त तथा उपजाऊ थे, जिनके बीच में तालाब बने होते थे। सूखी तथा नमी युक्त जमीन में जिन-जिन अनाजों की अत्याधिक फसल उत्पादन हो सके उसके लिये किसान सोच समझ कर बीजों का वपन करते थे।³¹

इस प्रकार स्प"ट होता है कि तत्कालीन समय में नदियों, तालाबों, कुओं इत्यादि के आस-पास की भूमि पर भी दैनिक उपयोग में लायी जाने वाली सब्जियों के साथ-साथ अन्य प्रकार की फसलों की भी उत्पादन किया जाता और फसलों की सिंचाई के लिये उपरोक्त जल संसाधनों के जल का प्रयोग किया जाता था।

कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र में उल्लेख किया है कि राजा को चाहिये कि वह अन्न, बीज, बैल और धन इत्यादि देकर किसानों के कृ"ि कार्य में सहयोग या सहायता करनी चाहिये और किसानों को भी चाहिये कि वे जब फसल उत्पादन कर लें उसके पश्चात् सुविधानुसार धीरे-धीरे उधार ली गयी वस्तुओं को राजा को वापस कर देना चाहिये।³² इससे विदित होता है कि जब राजा किसान को कृ"ि कार्य के लिये अन्न, बीज, बैल और धन इत्यादि देकर सहायता करता था, तो कहीं ना कहीं किसान को खेतों की फसलों की अच्छी पैदावार के लिये जलसंसाधन नदी, तालाब, नहर इत्यादि के पानी का उपयोग खेतों की सिंचाई के लिये भी सुविधा और सहयोग देता रहा होगा, क्योंकि जब तक फसलों की सिंचाई भली-भाँति अच्छी तरह से नहीं होती है तो अत्यधिक अन्न उत्पादन की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। अतः राजा किसानों को उनके कृ"ि कार्य हेतु फसलों की सिंचाई के लिये भी सहयोग करते रहे होंगे तथा उसके एवज में सिंचाई कर भी लेते रहे होंगे।

फसलों की सिंचाई वर्ग के जल के द्वारा भी की जाती थी जिसे देवमातृका के रूप में जाना जाता है। कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार दो माह की एक ऋतु होती है। श्रावण-भादों में वर्ग ऋतु होती है और वर्ग, 'रद व हेमन्त दक्षिणायन कहे जाते हैं।³³ अर्थशास्त्र में कहा गया है कि वर्ग ऋतु के लिये व्यक्ति को चाहिये कि वह स्थायी रूप से रहने के लिये घास-फूस की सहायता से एक छत बनवा लेना चाहिये। ऐसा यदि व्यक्ति नहीं करता है तो उसे पूर्व साहस का दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिये। कूड़ा-करकट जैसी गन्दगी वर्ग के कारण बहने के लिये वर्ग ऋतु में प्रत्येक नाली खुली रहनी चाहिये नहीं तो व्यक्ति को बारह पण का दिया जाता था।³⁴ इस प्रकार विदित होता है कि तत्कालीन समय में पर्याप्त वर्ग होती थी जिसके फलस्वरूप किसानों के खेती की सिंचाई वर्ग जल के माध्यम से हो जाती थी। अर्थशास्त्र से पता चलता है कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति स्वयं या दूसरे लोगों के माध्यम से सेतुकूप तथा धार्मिक उद्देश्य

की प्राप्ति के लिये बनाये गये धर्मसेतु (पुण्य प्राप्ति की भावना से निर्मित) पहिले से ही निर्मित हों तो उसे गिरवी रखे, या बिकवाये तो उस व्यक्ति को मध्यम साहस का जुर्माना लगाया जाता था, किन्तु यदि इस प्रकार के कार्यों में जो लोग सहायक या साक्षी बनते थे उन्हें भी उत्तम साहस का दण्ड दिया जाता था।³⁵ सेतुकूप तथा धर्मसेतु यदि टूट-फूट गये हों या जीर्णोद्धार अवस्था में हों तो उसका मालिक न होने पर ग्रामवासी तथा अन्य धार्मिक पुण्यात्मा वाले लोग उसकी मरम्मत करा सकते थे।³⁶

कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र में कहता है कि अन्न आदि के उत्पादन का प्रमुख कारण सिंचाई के लिये निर्मित सेतुबन्ध हैं क्यों कि जो अन्न हमें केवल व"र्षा के जल द्वारा ही प्राप्त किये जा सकते हैं, लेकिन उन अन्नों का उत्पादन हम बाँधों व जलाशयों के द्वारा अर्थात् अदेव मातृका के साधनों द्वारा सर्वदा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।³⁷ इसीलिये अर्थशास्त्र दुर्गनिवेश: में दषकुलीवाटं कूपस्थानम् का उल्लेख किया गया है अर्थात् दषकुलीवाट 'ाब्द का अर्थ है बीस हलों से जोती जाने वाली योग्य भूमि, इसके बीच में एक कुयें का निर्माण कराया जाना चाहिये, जिससे कृ"ा योग्य भूमि की फसलों की सिंचाई की जा सके।³⁸

अर्थशास्त्र में उल्लिखित है कि गाँव के सीमाओं का निर्धारण नदी, तालाब इत्यादि के माध्यम से किया जाता था।³⁹ नदियों और तालाबों से खेतों की सिंचाई की जाती थी। पुण्य कार्य मानते हुये यदि कभी किसी व्यक्ति ने धर्मसेतु या तडाग को बनवाया हो और बाद में कोई अन्य व्यक्ति ऐसे तडाग का बन्धक रख दे या उसका विक्रय कर दे तो ऐसे व्यक्ति पर मध्यम कोटि का जुर्माना मध्यम साहस का दण्ड लगाया जाता था।⁴⁰

विभिन्न प्रकार के जल संसाधनों से अन्न उत्पादन का बढ़ना निश्चित था। इनसे कृ"ाक के अतिरिक्त आय के साथ ही साथ राज्य को भी लाभ होता था। कोषाभिसहरणम⁴¹ नामक अध्याय में उन सभी अनेक प्रकार के उपायों का उल्लेख विस्तार रूप से किया गया है जिनसे राजा के खाली पड़े कोष की पूर्ति कर सकता था। राज्य के अन्तर्गत बड़े या छोटे ऐसे जनपद भी रहे होंगे जो देव मातृक अर्थात् केवल व"र्षा के जल के माध्यम से ही फसल उत्पादन किया करते रहे होंगे और जहाँ के अन्य कृ"ाक ऐसे भी थे जो अदेवमातृक रहे होंगे जो प्राकृतिक तथा कृ"ाक अपने प्रयास और पूँजी से कुआँ, तडाग, बन्धा आदि द्वारा खेती करते रहे होंगे।

अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार ये अदेव मातृक जनपद प्रभूत मात्रा में अन्नोत्पादन करते थे।⁴²

अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार यदि राजको"ा में किसी भी प्रकार की कमी होने पर 'ासक इन अन्न सम्पन्न जनपदों से शङ्भाग के अतिरिक्त 1/3 या 1/4 धान्य की याचना कर सकता था।⁴³ तडाग, नहर, बन्धे, जलाशय इत्यादि जल संसाधनों से राज्य को अन्य प्रकार के लाभ भी प्राप्त होते थे। इन जलाशयों से जो मछली, प्लब नाम का पक्षी एवं कमल दण्ड आदि व्यापार योग्य वस्तुओं की प्राप्ति के साथ-ही साथ फसलों की सिंचाई भी की जाती थी।⁴⁴

कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र के नावध्यक्ष: का कार्य प्रसंग में उल्लेख है कि नौका-परिवहन के अधिकारी (नौकाध्यक्ष) को चाहिये कि वह समुद्र-तट के सीमावर्ती नदी, झील, तालाब और गाँव के छोटे-छोटे जलीय मार्गों की भलीभाँति निरीक्षण करते रहना चाहिये।⁴⁵ आगे यह भी उल्लेख है कि समुद्र, झील तथा नदियों के किनारों पर बसे हुये गाँव के लोगों को चाहिये कि राजा को कर दें।⁴⁶ इन विवरणों से पता चलता है कि नौकाध्यक्ष नदी, झील, तालाब आदि के जलों का भी निरीक्षण करता था। ये सभी साधन या जलप्रबंधन सिंचाई के भी कार्य में आते थे अतः इन सभी जल संसाधनों के आस-पास जो भी गाँव आते रहे होंगे इन सभी के जल का उपयोग किसान अपनी खेतों की सिंचाई करते रहे होंगे। सरकारी निरीक्षण के कारण इन सभी से राज्य कर वसूलती थी।

अर्थशास्त्र में उल्लेख किया गया है कि सेतुबन्ध, तालाब इत्यादि की गाँव के सामन्त व वृद्ध जनों के सामने उचित कीमत लगाकर बेचा जाता था अर्थात् सेतुबन्ध व तालाब इत्यादि का क्रय-विक्रय भी किया जाता था।⁴⁷

कौटिल्य ने अर्थशास्त्र में कहा है कि केवल व"र्षा के जल के माध्यम से भरने वाले सेतुबन्ध की अपेक्षा जो स्वाभाविक रूप से जल युक्त सेतुबन्ध हैं, वही उत्तम सेतुबन्ध हैं। उनमें से भी वह सेतुबन्ध श्रे"ठ होता है, जो कृ"ा कार्य के लिये योग्य भूमि के निकट हो।⁴⁸

कौटिल्य कहता है कि अनेक पदार्थों की पैदावार वन प्रदेशों में भी होती है। इसलिये जो राजा वन प्रदेशों में नदियों के जल से सिंचाई की जाने योग्य, तथा अच्छी तरह फल-फूल इत्यादि की पैदावार करता है व अपने सीमा प्रान्त के जंगलों को ठीक करता है वह विषे"ा लाभ प्राप्त करता है। क्यों कि नदियों के जल से सिंचाई की जाने वाले स्थान सुखपूर्वक आजीविका के साधन होते ही हैं और विपत्ति की स्थिति में आश्रय प्रदान करने वाले होते हैं।⁴⁹ इससे विदित होता है कि तत्कालीन समय में वन प्रदेशों में उपजायी जाने वाली फसलों की सिंचाई नदियों के जल के माध्यम से सबसे उपयुक्त थी।

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जनपदमध्ये समुदयस्थानं स्थानीयं निवेशयेत्।
वास्तुकप्रषस्ते देषे नदीसंगमे हृदस्य वा विषो"स्याकडे।
सरसस्तटाकस्य वा वृतं दीर्घं चतुरश्रं वा वास्तुकवषेण
प्रदक्षिणोदकं पण्यपुटभेदनमंसवारिपथाभ्यामुपेतम्।।
- 5- कौटिलीय, अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-19, अध्याय-1
भूतपूर्वमभूतपूर्वं व जनपदं परदेशापवाहनेन स्वदेशाभिस्यन्द वमनेन वा निवेशयेत्।
- 6- डी0सी0 सरकार, संख्या 18 सेलेक्ट इन्सक्रिप्संस, जिल्द-1
- 7- कौटिलीय, अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-19, अध्याय-3
- 8- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-17, अध्याय-1
'द्रुक"कप्रायं कुलषतावरं पञ्चषतकुलपरं ग्रामं क्रोषद्विक्रोषसीमानमन्योन्यारक्षं निवेशयेत्।
- 9- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-64, अध्याय-8
गृहं क्षेत्रमारामः सेतुबन्धस्तटाकमाधारो व वास्तुः
- 10- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम् वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-40, अध्याय-24
ततः प्रभोतोदकमल्योदकं वा सस्यं वापयेत्।
- 11- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-40, अध्याय-24
'गालित्रीहिकोद्रवतिल प्रियङ्गुदारकवरकाः पूर्ववापाः। मुद्गमा"षैम्ब्या
मध्यवापाः। कुसुम्भमसूर कुलत्थयवगोधूमकलायातसीस"पाः पञ्चाद्वापाः।।
- 12- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-40, अध्याय-24
व"त्रिभागः पूर्वपश्चिममासयोः, द्वौ त्रिभागौ मध्यमयोः सु"मा-रूपम्।
तपस्योपलब्धिर्बृहस्पतः स्थानगमनगर्भाधनेभ्यः 'क्रोदयास्तमयचारेभ्यः सूर्यस्य प्रकृतिवै कृताच्च।
- 13- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-40, अध्याय-24
सूर्याद्वीज सिद्धः। वृहस्पतेः सस्यानां स्तम्बकारिता। 'क्राद्वृ"टरिति।
- 14- वही-
कर्मादकप्रमाणेन कैदारं हैमनं ग्रै"मकं वा सस्यं स्थापयेत्।
- 15- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-128, अध्याय-2
निराजीवत्त्वादवृ"टरतिवृ"टत इति।
- 16- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-40, अध्याय-24
त्रयः साप्ताहिका मेघा अषीतिः कणषीकराः।
शा"टरातपमेघानामे"वा वृ"टः समाहिता।।
वातमातपयोगं च विभजन् यत्र व"ति
त्रीन् क"कांश्च जनयंस्तत्र सस्यागमो ध्रुवः।।
- 17- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-40, अध्याय-24
'प्रजापतये काष्पपाय देवाय नमः सदा।
सीता में ऋध्यतां देवी बीजे"जु च धने"जु च'।।
- 18- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-40, अध्याय-24 शोडषद्रोणंजांगलानां
व"प्रमाण मध्यमर्धमानूपानाम्।
देशवापानाम्।अर्धत्रयोदशषिकानां, त्रयोविषतिरवन्तीनाम् अमितमरान्तानाम्, हैमन्यानां च
कुल्यावापानां च कालतः।
- 19-कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-40, अध्याय-24
स्वसेतुभ्यो हस्तप्रावर्तितममुदकभागं पंचम दद्युः।
स्कन्द प्रावर्तितं चतुर्थम्। स्त्रोतोयन्त्रप्रावर्तितं च तृतीयम्। चतुर्थं नदीसरस्तटाककूपोद्घाटम्।
- 20- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम् वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-65 अध्याय-9
आधारपरिवाहकेदारोपभोगैः परक्षेत्रकृ"टबीजहिंसायां यथोपघातं मूल्यं दद्युः। केदाराराम

- सेतुबन्धानां परस्परहिंसायां हिंसाद्विगुणो दण्डः ।।
- 21- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-65, अध्याय-9
पञ्चान्निविटमधरतटाकं नोपरितटाकस्य केदारमुद केनाप्लावयेत् ।
उपरि निविटं नाधरकटाकस्य पूरासाव वारयेद् अनयत्र त्रिवर्गोपरतकर्मणः । तस्यातिक्रमे पूर्वः
साहसदण्डस्तटाकवामनं च ।
- 22- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-65, अध्याय-9
सेतुभ्यो मुञ्चतस्तोयमवारे शटपणो दमः ।
वारे वा तोयमन्येतां प्रमादेनोपरुन्धतः ।।
- 23- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-65, अध्याय-9
प्रक्रया विक्रयाधिभागभोगनिसुटोपभोक्तारश्चैतां प्रतिकुर्युः ।
अप्रतीकारे हीन द्विगुणो दण्डः ।
- 24- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-65, अध्याय-9
पञ्चवर्गोपरतकर्मणः सेतुबन्धस्य स्वाम्यं लुप्येतान्यत्राभ्यः ।
- 25- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-66 अध्याय-10
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- 26- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-86, अध्याय-11
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अनुदकमुत्तमः साहस दण्डः भग्नोत्सृटकं मध्यमः ।।
- 27- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-40, अध्याय-24
स्वसेतुभ्यो हस्तप्रावर्तितममुदकभागं पंचमं दद्युः ।
स्कन्दप्रावर्तितम् चतुर्थम् ।
स्त्रोतोयन्त्रप्रावर्तितं च तृतीयम् ।
चतुर्थं नदीसरस्तटाककूपोदघाटम् ।
- 28- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-65 अध्याय-9
तटाकसेतुबन्धानं नवप्रवर्तने पाञ्चवर्गिकः परिहारः ।
भग्नोत्सृटानां चातुर्वर्गिकः समुपारुढानां त्रैवर्गिकः ।।
स्थलस्य द्वैवर्गिकः । स्वात्मधाने विक्रये च ।
- 29- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-65, अध्याय-9
खातप्रावृत्तिमनदीनिबन्धायतनतटाकके दारामायण्डवापानां
सस्यवर्णभागोत्तरिकम्, अन्येभ्यो वा यथोपकारं दद्युः ।
- 30- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-51, 52 अध्याय-34
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- 31- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-40, अध्याय-24
फेनघातो वल्लीफलानाम्, परीवाहान्ताः पिप्पलीमृद्धीकेशूणाम्,
कूपपर्यन्ताः 'गाकमूलानाम्, हरिणिपर्यन्ता हरितकानाम्,
पाल्यो लवानां गन्धभै'ज्योषीरहीबेरपिण्डालुकादीनाम् ।
यथास्वं भूमिं च स्थूल्याञ्चानूप्याञ्चौ'धीः स्थापयेत् ।
- 32- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-17-अध्याय- ।
धान्यवषु हिरण्यैष्वैनानुगृह्णीयात् । तान्यनु सुखेन दद्युः ।
- 33- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-36, अध्याय-20
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षिषिरद्युत्तरायणम् । वर्गादि दक्षिणायनम् ।
- 34 - कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-64, अध्याय-8
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वर्गा बाधभयात् । तस्यातिक्रमे पूर्वः साहसदण्डः ।
प्रणालीमोक्षो वर्गिति, अन्यथा द्वादशपणो दण्डः ।
- 35- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-66, अध्याय-10
सेतुकूप, पुण्य स्थान चैत्यदेवायतनानि च परभूमौ निवेशयतः
पूर्वानुवृत्तं धर्मसेतुमाधानं विक्रयं वा नयतो नाययतो वा मध्यमः
साहस दण्डः श्रोतृणामुत्तमः अन्यत्र भग्नोत्सृटत् ।
- 36- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-66, अध्याय-10

- स्वाम्यभावे ग्रामाः पुण्यषीला वा प्रतिकुर्युः ।
37- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-118, अध्याय-14
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नित्यानुक्तो हि वर्गगुण लाभः सेतुवापेऽपि ।
38- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-20, अध्याय-4
39- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-17, अध्याय-1
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40- अर्थशास्त्र, 3-10-02
41- अर्थशास्त्र, 5-2
42- जयमल राय, (2010) प्राचीन भारत में कृषि, पृ.-160
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45- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम् वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-44, अध्याय-28
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स्थानीयादि"ववेक्षेत ।
46- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण -44, अध्याय-28
तद्वेलाकूलग्रामाः क्लृप्तं दद्युः ।
47- कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रम्, वाचस्पति गैरोला, प्रकरण-65, अध्याय-9
सामन्तग्रामवृद्धेऽपि क्षेत्रमारामं सेतुबन्धं तटाकमधारं वा
मर्यादासु या सेतुभोगम् ।
'अनेनार्घेण कः क्रेता' इति त्रिराघुर्णितमव्याहृतं क्रेता क्रेतुं लभेत् ।
48- अर्थशास्त्र, 7-12-4,5
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सहोदकयोरपिप्रभूतवापस्थानः श्रेयान् ।
49- अर्थशास्त्र, 7-12-6,7
द्रव्यवनयोरपि यो महत् सारवद्द्रव्याटवीकं विद्यान्ते
नदीमातृकं द्रव्यवनं छेदयति, सोऽतिसन्धत्ते ।
नदीमातृकं हि स्वाजीवमपाश्रयञ्चापदि भवति ।

Overview Of Spaces Of Symmetric Tensor Products With The Help Of Tensor Topologies

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Abstract

In the general context of locally convex spaces, it is possible to get an n -tensor topology (on spaces of n -tensor products) from an n -tensor topology on spaces of symmetric n -tensors products. undeniably, given an n -tensor topology on the spaces of symmetric n -tensor products we construct an n -tensor topology on the spaces of all n -tensor products whose restriction to the symmetric ones gives the original topology. In addition, we prove that when one starts with an n -tensor topology, restricts it to symmetric tensors and then extends it, the original topology is obtained when it is symmetric, and we also obtain some results on complementation with applications to spaces of polynomials. Part of these results generalize to the context of locally convex spaces some Floret's results in [17] and [18].

Keywords: Tensor product, symmetric tensor topology, locally convex space.

Introduction

From the observation by Ryan in [22] that the space of continuous homogeneous polynomials on a locally convex space is the dual of the space of symmetric tensor products endowed with the projective topology, the study of spaces of symmetric tensors has become of great interest and several results related with them have recently appeared in papers and books, e.g. [2-4,6,8,11,14,17,18].

Natural topologies on spaces of symmetric tensor products give rise to natural spaces of polynomials [14]. The standard topologies on spaces of tensor products induce natural topologies on spaces of symmetric tensor products and the main goal of this paper is to prove that the natural topologies on spaces of symmetric tensor products come from natural topologies on spaces of tensor products. Moreover we obtain some applications of this. This has been done by K. Floret [17,18] in the context of normed spaces and we use his ideas to generalize his results to the context of locally convex spaces.

Notations and Definitions

Let us fix some notations: E, E_1, \dots, E_n will be locally convex spaces over the same field $K = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} , $\bigotimes_{j=1}^n E_j$ will denote the tensor product $E_1 \otimes \dots \otimes E_n$ and \bigotimes^n the canonical mapping $\prod_{j=1}^n E_j \rightarrow \bigotimes_{j=1}^n E_j$. When $E_1 = \dots = E_n = E$ we use the notation $\bigotimes^n E$ and for $x \in E$, $\bigotimes^n x := x \otimes \dots \otimes x$.

$\bigotimes_s^n E$ will represent the space of symmetric n -tensor products on E . Its elements are finite sums $\sum_{t=1}^m \delta_t \bigotimes^n x_t$, $x_t \in E$ and $\delta_t = \pm 1$, $t = 1, \dots, m$. If $K = \mathbb{C}$, the δ_t can be assumed equal to 1. Given $x_1, \dots, x_n \in E$, we denote by $x_1 \vee \dots \vee x_n$ the symmetrization of the tensor product $x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_n$; that is,

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$$x_1 \vee \dots \vee x_n = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\eta \in S_n} x_{\eta(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes x_{\eta(n)}.$$

(S_n denotes the group of permutations of $\{1, \dots, n\}$). As proved in [17,22],

$$x_1 \vee \dots \vee x_n = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \sum_{\varepsilon_j = \pm 1} \varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_n \otimes^n (\varepsilon_1 x_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_n x_n).$$

Given a locally convex space E we denote by i^n_E the inclusion $\otimes^n_s E \rightarrow \otimes^n E$ and by σ^n_E the linearization of the n -linear mapping

$$\otimes^n_s : (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in E^n \rightarrow x_1 \vee \dots \vee x_n \in \otimes^n_s E.$$

Given n locally convex spaces E_1, \dots, E_n we denote by J_{E_1, \dots, E_n} the composition of the mapping $I_1 \otimes \dots \otimes I_n$, where I_k denotes the natural inclusion of E_k into $\prod_{j=1}^n E_j$, with $\sqrt[n]{n!} \sigma^n : \prod_{j=1}^n E_j \rightarrow \otimes^n_s (\prod_{j=1}^n E_j)$. It is defined from $\otimes^n_{j=1} E_j$ into $\otimes^n_s (\prod_{j=1}^n E_j)$. We note that, for every $x_j \in E_j$, $j = 1, \dots, n$.

$$J_{E_1, \dots, E_n} (x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_n) = \sqrt[n]{n!} (x_1, 0, \dots, 0) \vee \dots \vee (0, \dots, 0, x_n).$$

Finally Q_{E_1, \dots, E_n} will denote the mapping

$$\otimes^n_s (\prod_{j=1}^n E_j) \xrightarrow{i^n_{\prod_{j=1}^n E_j}} \otimes^n (\prod_{j=1}^n E_j) \xrightarrow{\sqrt[n]{n!} P_1 \otimes \dots \otimes P_n} \otimes^n_{j=1} E_j$$

being P_k , $k = 1, \dots, n$, the projections $\prod_{j=1}^n E_j \rightarrow E_k$. For $z = \otimes^n (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \otimes^n_s (\prod_{j=1}^n E_j)$. $Q_{E_1, \dots, E_n} (z) = \sqrt[n]{n!} x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_n$

Note that $Q_{E_1, \dots, E_n} \circ J_{E_1, \dots, E_n}$ is the identity on $\otimes^n_{j=1} E_j$.

These notations have been considered in [17,18], the introduction of J_{E_1, \dots, E_n} is motivated by [7, Lemma 8].

In [3] the following definition is given, it is a generalization of the concept of tensor norm, see [10,15,16,23].

1 Definition. Let n be a natural number. A tensor topology of order n (or n -tensor topology) is a map which assigns to each n locally convex spaces E_1, \dots, E_n a topology τ on $\otimes^n_{j=1} E_j$ such that

(1) The canonical mapping $\otimes^n : \prod_{j=1}^n E_j \rightarrow (\otimes^n_{j=1} E_j, \tau)$ is separately continuous.

(2) If D_j , $j = 1, \dots, n$, are equicontinuous subsets of E_j^0 ,

then $\{\phi_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \phi_n : \phi_j \in D_j\} \subset \otimes^n_{j=1} E_j$ is τ -equicontinuous.

(3) The mapping property: If E_j and F_j , $j = 1, \dots, n$, are locally convex spaces and $T_j \in L(E_j, F_j)$, then $\otimes^n_{j=1} T_j : \otimes^n_{j=1} E_j \rightarrow \otimes^n_{j=1} F_j$ is continuous with respect to the corresponding τ topologies. Later on we will need to introduce a subscript to enhance the dependence on n .

Examples. The injective topology ε of uniform convergence on the sets of the form $\{\phi_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \phi_n : \phi_j \in D_j\}$, with $D_j \subset E_j^0$ equicontinuous, $j = 1, \dots, n$, and the inductive topology i , which is the finest locally convex topology on $\otimes^n_{j=1} E_j$ that makes the canonical mapping $\otimes^n : \prod_{j=1}^n E_j \rightarrow \otimes^n_{j=1} E_j$ separately continuous, are tensor topologies of order n . The projective topology π , which is the finest locally convex topology on $\otimes^n_{j=1} E_j$ that makes the canonical mapping \otimes^n continuous, is also an n -tensor topology. See [16] or [21] for $n = 2$. In [3] other examples of n -tensor topologies are given.

Conditions (1) and (2) are equivalent to say that $\varepsilon \leq \tau \leq i$.

We can adapt for locally convex spaces the above definition to the symmetric case, generalizing Floret's definition for normed spaces

2. Definition. Let n be a natural number. An s -tensor topology of order n is a map which assigns to each locally convex space E a topology τ_s on $\otimes^n_s E$ such that

(1) The canonical mapping $\otimes^n_s : E^n \rightarrow (\otimes^n_s E, \tau_s)$ is separately continuous.

(2) If D is an equicontinuous subset of E^1 , then

$$\otimes^n_s D := \{ \otimes^n \phi : \phi \in D \} \subset (\otimes^n_s E) *$$

is τ_s -equicontinuous.

(3) The symmetric mapping property: If E and F are locally convex spaces and $T \in L(E, F)$, then,

$$\otimes^n T : \otimes^n_s E \rightarrow \otimes^n_s F$$

is continuous with respect to the corresponding τ_s topologies.

Examples. The topology ε_s of uniform convergence on the sets of the form $\otimes^n_s D$, D an equicontinuous subset of E^1 and i_s , here defined as the finest locally convex topology on $\otimes^n_s E$ that makes the canonical mapping $\otimes^n_s : E^n \rightarrow \otimes^n_s E$ separately continuous, are s -tensor topologies of order n . The same happens for the topology π_s (see [14,18]), defined as the finest locally convex topology on $\otimes^n_s E$ that makes \otimes^n_s continuous. The restriction of any n -tensor topology to symmetric tensors gives an s -tensor topology of order n .

Conditions (1) and (2) are equivalent to say that $\varepsilon_s \leq \tau_s \leq i_s$.

3 Definition. An n -tensor topology τ is said to be symmetric if for every locally convex spaces E_1, \dots, E_n and every $\eta \in S_n$ the mapping $X_m \text{ l=1 x1,l } \otimes \dots \otimes x_n \text{,l } \in \otimes_{n \text{ j=1}} E_j \xrightarrow{7} X_m \text{ l=1 x}\eta(1)\text{,l } \otimes \dots \otimes x_\eta(n)\text{,l } \in \otimes_{n \text{ j=1}} E_{\eta(j)}$

is continuous with respect to the corresponding τ topologies. The n -tensor topologies ε , π and i are symmetric

Applications

To give an application of Theorems we recall the definition of tensor topology given in [3] and introduce the concept of s -tensor topology.

10 Definition. A tensor topology is a sequence $\tau = (\tau_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, where each τ_n is an n -tensor topology, which is associative. That is, for all m and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, with $m < n$, and for every n locally convex spaces $E_j, j = 1, \dots, n$, the equality

$$((\otimes_{j=1}^m E_j, \tau_m) \otimes (\otimes_{j=m+1}^n E_j, \tau_{n-m}), \tau_2) = (\otimes_{j=1}^n E_j, \tau_n).$$

holds topologically. A tensor topology $\tau = (\tau_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is called symmetric if all τ_n are symmetric according Definition 3 above. The natural topologies ε , π and i are symmetric tensor topologies [3].

11 Definition. An s -tensor topology is a sequence $\tau_s = (\tau_{gs,n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ where each $\tau_{s,n}$ is an s -tensor topology of order n such that $\tau := (\tau_{gs,n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a tensor topology. The topologies ε_s , π_s and i_s are s -tensor topologies. **12 Corollary.** For every locally convex space E and every s -tensor topology $\tau_s = (\tau_{gs,n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, $(\otimes^n_s E, \tau_{s,n})$ is a complemented subspace of $(\otimes_{n+1}_s E, \tau_{s,n+1})$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. **Proof.** We will use several times the above Theorem 5. Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $e \in E$ and $\phi \in E_0$ such that $\phi(e) = 1$. The extension by linearity of the mapping J considered in [6, Th. 3] defined by

$$J(\otimes^n x) = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} (-1)^{k-1} \varphi(x)^{k-1} e \vee \dots \vee e \vee x \vee \dots \vee x$$

is continuous between $(\otimes^n_s E, \tau_{s,n})$ and $(\otimes^{n+1}_s E, \tau_{s,n+1})$. Indeed, it is a sum of linear combinations of mappings of the following type (note that $\tau_e = (\tau_{gs,n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is associative and each $\tau_{gs,n}$ is symmetric): For $k = 1$:

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Information Search Strategies Of Research Scholars Of School Of Physical Sciences For Library Vs Internet In BBAU, Lucknow: A Comparative Study

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Abstract

This study was conducted to compare the information search strategies of research scholars of School of Physical Sciences, BBAU, Lucknow and their use in library Vs internet. It was based on the assumption that research scholars used the Internet more than the library. There are various related articles are reviewed to conduct the study. Comparative research methods were adopted for this study and random sampling technique was use for the data collection. The tool used for the data collection was questionnaire. In this study it was found that the research scholars of school of Physical Sciences, BBAU, Lucknow uses internet more than library even though some of the research scholars use library as well as internet both.

Keywords: Searching techniques, Library, Internet, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University

Introduction

Information is fateful and an inevitable component of regular life as well as academic environment. It makes daily life system easier. In any academic institution, student and faculty both need information daily in their various academic efforts.

In past few decades, library was the only one option for source of information and developed the new ideas. Most of people were totally rely on library for fulfillment of their information need. Some people consider libraries to be unnecessary due to the availability of information on the internet. On the other hand, others believe that libraries can still play an important role in the field of education and research. A library is much more than means of distribution of information. **Library developed a wide range services to meet the educational objectives of their parent institutions.**

Generally human beings connect with each other via Internet and do their necessary works like gossiping, shopping and many such other social and academic tasks. Now, academic and social life is dependent partially and/or fully on the Internet. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) play significant role in controlling, storing and disseminating proper in-formation to the digital consumer.

The emergence of computer and telecommunication technologies in recent decades has had great impact on traditional information preservation, acquisition, organization, provision, access, and retrieval. Many of these technologies have been integrated into library operations such as acquisition, cataloging, circulation, interlibrary loan, and reference services. Today's library activities are no longer confined within their physical territories. Many libraries are

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electronically networked and rely heavily on computer and telecommunication technologies as a means of providing library and information services. Information can be stored in various electronic forms and transmitted at high speed over electronic networks to wherever there are computer facilities to receive it.

Keeping with the vision and mission of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (BBAU), Lucknow, Gautam Buddha Central Library was established in January 1998 to promote knowledge and application through its effective dissemination of knowledge and information.

Review of Literature

Review of Literature is used as a base for developing a research topic because it tells about what has already been done in your research area. It also summarizes the theory and base behind your research.

Liew et al. (2000) study of graduate student end-users' current use and perception of e-journals compared with their print counterparts indicated a growing interest in e-journals. There was a strong acceptance of and high expectation and enthusiasm for future e-journals, although with some reservations.

Robinson (2005) states that in 2004, seventy million American adults logged onto the Internet in a typical day. Over 95 percent of U.S. public libraries provided Internet access. Students, many faculty, and laypeople turn to online information sources before print or the library. As a result, library use, especially for walk-in reference questions and preparation for school and college reports has declined.

A research conducted by **Niels (2006)** found that students do not bypass the physical libraries and it is also evident that the use of physical libraries and digital resources complement each other. The place of Google in the students' information is prominent and positively correlated to use of traditional library resources.

In a multi-disciplinary study conducted by **George et al, (2006)** which explored the information seeking behavior of graduate students found that students rely heavily on the Internet as well as the Research Foundation libraries' online resources for information, though still using the physical library for hard copy materials such as books, journals and papers.

Kumah (2015) find in his study that students do not bypass the library in satisfying their information needs. They use both the library and the Internet, although the Internet is used more than the library and it is also the most preferred source of information. Students also make use of sources such as the media, lecture notes and interaction with their lecturers and experts in their research areas.

Statement of Problem

The problem chosen for the study entitled "Information search strategies of research scholars for library v/s internet in BBAU, Lucknow: A Comparative study". The Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University has a number of research scholars in its various departments. In university, there is a central library named as Gautam Buddha central library and the departmental libraries are available to fulfill the need of the research scholars. The collections of these departmental libraries are subject specific.

The University provided full Internet connectivity from recent past years to enhance the opportunities available to the academic community. The Internet was not meant to do away with research in the library. Although the Internet has a lot of advantages, it cannot be compared with that of the traditional sources.

The researcher has observed that research scholars spent a lot of time in searching the Internet than in libraries. The cyber section of the library looked like it was taking over from the libraries on campus. The main purpose of the study was to compare use information search strategies by the research scholars of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow for searching information in library and internet.

Objectives of the study

The study seeks to accomplish the following objectives:

- To investigate the extent of utilization of library books as a source of information by research scholars
- To ascertain the Internet search strategies used by research scholars while searching the Internet for research
- To find out what type of need influences the selection of one information source over the other.

Scope of the study

This study highlights the effective use of library and to determine challenges and problems faced while using the internet and the library by the research scholars of School of Physical Science Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University. The time duration of the study is 2018-19.

Significance of the Study

This study brought to bear the searching services found in the library and the services available on the Internet. It was hoped that results of the study is to help in improving the service delivery and searching techniques to research scholars in the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University. In addition, the study adds to existing literature on scholars' information behavior patterns and information needs.

Research Limitations

This research only examined comparison of information search strategies on internet and library in one university library, which may not be persuasive enough to portray the general phenomenon in all libraries and organizations. Staff in other university libraries would need to be interviewed to obtain more data if more time had been available for this study.

Methodology

This study was conducted to compare the information search strategies among research scholars in library and internet. It was based on the assumption that research scholars use the Internet more than the library. This study was adopting the comparative research method to compare library and Internet search strategies. Spata (2003), states that comparative research may examine differences and similarities between the variables of the study. It examined differences between people who may belong to the same dominant culture. The researcher collected data from research scholars.

Since the study is done on a particular campus and facilities available on that campus it will be unfair to generalize the findings to other campuses with different facilities. The time duration of the study will be from 2018-19. So the study is limited to that duration only.

The target population of this study was the research scholars of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow. Simple Random Sampling was used for the study

Data Collection Tool

The data collection tool of the study was questionnaire. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The secondary sources include textbooks, journals, magazines and the Internet. The primary source was the questionnaire.

Data analysis is done on MS-Excel.

Data Analysis & Interpretation

In this section, the data obtained were organized and analyzed. Responses from the collected data were analyzed and interpreted using the MS- Excel into frequencies with the corresponding percentages and tables to illustrate the results of the study. The researcher adopted direct entry of data into the system. MS-Excel offered an easy graphic user interface that made coding data very simple.

Results

This section describes the results. The results are presented in tables and charts according to the various following sections

- Background of the research scholars
- Use of library by research scholars
- Use of internet by research scholars

Background of the research scholars

In order to ascertain the background information of the research scholars, the respondents were required to state their gender, age as well as their course of study.

Gender of Respondents

The result shows that most (39) of the respondents representing 56.41% (22) were males. The females were only 43.58% (17). This means that the majority of the research scholars sampled were males. This is a true reflection of the situation in School of Physical & Decision Sciences in BBAU, Lucknow as the male research scholars are more than the female research scholars.

Age of Respondents

The raw data for the study revealed that the age of the respondents ranged between 21 to 45 years. It was observed that 44% (17) were between the ages group of 26-30 years. About 33% (13) were between the age group of 21-25 years. Those within the age group of 31-35, were (6) representing 15% of the respondents. Those between 36 -40 were very few, (3) representing 8% of the 39 respondents. The 0% respondent at ages between 40 -45 years.

Respondent in School of Physical Sciences & Decision Making

In the study, it was observed that, 38% (15) of the respondent indicate the Department of Mathematics, 31% (12) respondent represent the Department of Physics & 23% (9) represent the Department of Chemistry. Only 8% (3) respondent represents the department of Statistics.

Source of Information

The result in Table shows the sources from which respondents obtained their information for academic work.

Source of information	Frequency	Percentage
Only Library	0	0%
Only Internet	15	38%
Library and Internet Both	24	62%

The results in Table show that 28% (15) of the respondents' used the Internet only while no respondent used libraries only. 72% (39) of the respondents indicated that they used both libraries and the Internet. The most effective means of obtaining useful information was by using the Internet. Generally the Internet was the only main source by which research scholars of School of Physical Science and Decision Making obtained information.

Factors that influence the selection of Information Sources

The result shows in the table that the factors that influence the selection of information sources of research scholars

Factors	Frequency	Percentage
Most Convenient	9	18%
Most Current	8	16%
Most Authoritative	12	24%
Most Familiar	11	22%
Most Reliably Available	3	6%
Time	6	12%

The result shows from above table that factors that influence selection of information of research scholars of School of Physical Science, BBAU, Lucknow are most authoritative 24% (12), timeliness 12% (6), most current 16% (8), most reliably available 6% (3), most convenient 18% (9) and least one most familiar 22% (11).

Library use by Research Scholars

The results in Table show the frequency of use of the library by graduate students.

Frequency of library use	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	3	20%
Weekly	7	46%
Fortnightly	1	7%
Monthly	4	27%

The results in Table shows that most of the research scholars 50% (12) use library weekly, 33% (8) of respondent use library monthly, and 13% (3) used library daily while only 4% (1) use library fortnightly.

Preference of Information Resources by Research Scholar in Library

Information resources	Preference	Percentage
Book	29	74%
Journal	34	87%
Newspaper	26	66%
Photographs	3	7%
Audio recordings	7	17%
Any other	18	46%

From the above table, it can be observed that journal is top most preference 87% (34) of research scholars of BBAU, Lucknow, the second preference of research scholars in library is books 74% (29) while 66% (26) research scholars prefer newspaper in library. A few 7% (3) prefer photographs and 17% (7) prefer audio recordings. 46% (18) prefer any other sources in library.

Awareness of Search Strategies in Library

Awareness of search strategies	Frequency	Percentage
Not all aware	8	21%
Partially aware	27	69%
Fully aware	4	10%

The result in the above table shows that 21% (8) of research scholars were not aware about the search strategies in library while 69% (27) are partially aware of the information

searching strategies in library. Only 10% (4) research scholar were fully aware about the searching strategies in library.

Searching Techniques used by Research Scholars in Library

Searching techniques	Frequency	Percentage
Subject search	27	69%
Keyword search	16	41%
Author search	20	51%
Any other	15	38%

The above table and figure shows that 69% (27) research scholars were aware with the subject searching technique in library, 41% (16) were aware with the keyword searching, 51% (20) were aware with the author searching while 38% (15) of research scholars was aware with any other searching techniques in library.

Use of Internet by Research Scholars of BBAU, Lucknow

Time	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 30 minute	4	10%
30 minute to 1 hour	3	8%
1-2 hours	9	23%
2-5 hours	18	46%
More than 5 hours	5	13%

The result form the above table shows that most of the research scholars 46% (18) use internet 2-5 hours and 13% (5) research scholars use internet more than 5 hours while 8% (3) research scholars use internet 30 minutes to 1hour, 23% (9) research scholars use internet 1-2 hours and only 10% (4) of research scholars use internet up to 30 minutes.

Awareness about the Internet Facility

Awareness of search strategies	Frequency	Percentage
Not all aware	4	10%
Partially aware	29	74%
Fully aware	6	16%

It is shown form the above table that most of the research scholars 74% (29) are partially aware with the internet facilities, 16% (6) of research scholars are fully aware with the internet facility while only 10% (4) are unaware about the facilities available on internet.

Methods of learning Internet

Method of learning	Frequency	Percentage
Orientation by library staff	13	33%
Friends	9	23%
Self Learning	18	46%
From Literature	16	41%
Online Instruction	23	58%

From the above table it can be observed that most of the research scholars 58% (23) using online instruction method for learning internet, 46% (18) of research scholars use self learning method, 41% (16) learn internet from literatures while 33% (13) learn internet from orientation programme by library. Only 23% (9) of research scholars learn internet from friends.

Searching techniques used by research scholars on internet

Searching techniques on internet	Frequency	Percentage
Boolean Terms	16	41%
Truncation and Wildcards	21	53%
Keyword search	22	56%
Quotations	7	17%
Any other	17	43%

It can be observed from the table that top most searching technique of research scholars 56% (22) is keyword search. 41% (16) of research scholars use Boolean term for their information searching on internet, 17% (7) of research scholars use quotations for information searching on internet, 53% (21) of research scholars use truncation & wildcard to search information on internet while 43% (17) of research scholars use any other techniques to search information on internet.

Are internet sources of information somewhat less convenient as compared to available print sources in library?

Convenience of internet over print sources	Frequency	Percentage
Internet	27	69%
Print source	12	31%

From the above table and figure, it can be observed that internet is top most preference of research scholars of BBAU, Lucknow. In the above table only 31% (12) say yes in finding difficulties while using internet, while 69% (27) of research scholars are saying no.

Findings

- From the study, it was found that the research scholars of School of Physical Science use internet more than library.
- The main reasons for the preference include readily availability of information, faster access to information and the most familiarity of information available on the Internet.
- Another finding of the study was that the type of information resource preference of research scholars of School of Physical Science in library is Journal (87%) and books (74%).
- It was found in the study that top most method of learning internet of research scholars were online instructions method (58%).
- From analysis of data, it was found that research scholars found internet convenient in comparison to print resources in library.

Conclusion

Research scholars of School of Physical Science, BBAU, Lucknow responses regarding the information needs and the purpose for which they need information. Research requirements are prior for the research scholars. They also try to increase the current stage of information. The result of the study concludes that researchers have not much time to search information that's why research scholars use internet more than library. Somewhere library has lack of information resources.

The finding of the study indicates that research scholars of School of Physical Sciences, BBAU, Lucknow, do not bypass the library in satisfying their information needs. They use both the library and the Internet, although the Internet is used more than the library and it is

also the most preferred source of information. Research scholars make use of various sources such as the books, journal and newspaper in library in their research areas.

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Status Of Library And Information Science Education In It College Affiliated To University Of Lucknow, Lucknow: A Study

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Abstract

The paper deals with the present status of the Library and Information Science Education in the Isabella Thoburn Degree College which is affiliated to University of Lucknow. This study is based on the current status of the LIS course in terms of its Infrastructure, student Intake, curriculum structure, course content, Number of faculties, teaching method adopted in the course.

The findings reveals that college having the lack of infrastructure and physical facilities, lack of faculties to deal with the course, there is the gap between the theory and practical approach.

Keywords- LIS education, IT College

Introduction

The foundation stone for a formal course of library education in India was laid by William Alonson Borden and Asa Don Dickinson, understudies of the extraordinary custodian Melwil Dewey. Borden started an instructional class in 1911 at the Central Library, in Baroda and Asa Don Dickenson started the world's second school of library science education at Punjab University in 1915. This is the first library science education school in India as well as in Asia. The Punjab University also started the three-month apprentice training programme for the working librarians. Before the independence there were only five universities which were offering the diploma course in library science. These are Andhra, Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras universities. Dr. S.R.Ranganthan has been credited for starting the certificate course at Madras Library Association in 1929. After Few years this certificate course converted into postgraduate (PG) diploma in library science in 1937 by the University of Madras. In 1947 diploma converted into Bachelor degree by the effort of Aligarh Muslim University. Delhi University become the first university who started the "Master in Library and Science" (MLIS) in 1951. In 1972 it becomes "Master of library and Information science". After few years Delhi University introduced M.Phil course in 1977. Delhi University took the great initiative in the field of Library and information science education. In 1949 Delhi University become the first university in India who started first Ph.D programme and the D.B Krishna Rao is the first P.hd holder under the guidance of Dr. S.R. Ranganthan in 1957. But it is not out of context to say that library science education is still in nascent stages, for the development of any branch and to remain in tune with contemporary, research and innovation is sine qua non. Libraries are the storehouse of universe of knowledge.

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Library professionals are playing a vital role in our society, so it is very essential that library professionals should be well educated, trained and should have the various types of competencies skills. Today many LIS schools were established it may be private or government but they are having lack of faculty, Infrastructure and appointed faculty with lack of knowledge. According to UGC norms they didn't have minimum qualification. These LIS schools are making future librarian for our society and this is the pathetic view of our society. The accreditation agency set up for minimum standards for the library and information science education such as staff, collection of library, basic facilities. But these ever growing schools did not fulfill these criteria. University Grant Commission, India had appointed UGC review committee in 1961 under the chairmanship of Dr. S.R.Ranganathan and this committee submitted their report in 1965. This committee recommended certain standards and norms for LIS education. According to this committee one reader and two lecturers are required for BLIS course.

Scope Of The Paper

This paper focuses on the present status of Library and Information Science (LIS) education in the Isabella Thoburn degree college which is affiliated to the University of Lucknow, Lucknow. This paper analyses the LIS courses in terms of Its Infrastructure, student Intake, curriculum Structure, course content, No. of Faculties, teaching method adopted in the course. The paper only covers BLISc course of the session 2018-2019.

Literature Review

UGC (1961), India named a board "UGC survey advisory group on library on Indian colleges" under the chairmanship of Dr. S.R.Ranganathan and this board of trustees distributed their report in 1965. So far colleges embraced the plan of papers which are suggested by UGC audit council however on the other side they didn't follow the other recommendation regarding the staff requirement, physical facilities required and maintenance of department libraries didn't followed by them faithfully.

Singh, (2003) in his article states that The LIS profession has low acknowledgment and has not been respected at standard with other understood callings. Most understudies don't decide on librarianship as a first calling of concentrate National bodies, for example, ILA, IATLIS and IASLIC should give genuine reasoning to locate the auspicious answers for the issues winning today. There need to be a national accreditation body to apply exhaustive parameters already permitting accreditation to a library schools. This will set up quality control in LIS schools.

Karisiddappa, (2004) in his article states that the instruction and preparing programs in Library and Information Science must make an arrangement to set up the experts to expect the genius dynamic job in adapting to new innovation and the data blast. In short the planned course substance should gather in creating information, aptitudes and apparatuses relating to the four fundamental distinguished regions creation, accumulation, correspondence and combination. It is trusted that this methodology will would serve as a guideline to the future curriculum designing activities in the developing countries.

Abdullahi & Kaur, (2007) in their article states that there is have to do a study of LIS schools of the nations in this area on the pattern of Southeast Asian nations to get some answers concerning sees on territorial accreditation.

Jain, Kaur, and Babbar, (2007) in his article states that library and data science understudies in India have to be competing with other professionals to outlive with the data commerce, they have to be prepared with educational programmes, which can make them work as

competent data professional. There could be a solid require for proceeding proficient intruction and preparing. The ground truth of the display LIS instruction system in India illustrate that the quality improvement is fundamaental and unavoidable, for survival as well as for standing up to the noteworthy changes and troubles of nowadays and tommorrow. Library schools in India need to look forward and take full favorable position of the open doors lying in front of us. The utilization of data innovation for preparing LIS understudies and experts has turned out to be significant for addressing the difficulties of twenty first century.

Kaur, (2015) in his article states that It is presently time that another Model Curriculum for LIS be intended to fill the hole between requirements of the clients and the aptitudes of library experts so as to satisfy client needs viably and effectively. The changing data situation is putting a lot of weight on bookkeepers since they should give careful consideration to the necessities of current clients and guarantee quality administrations to stay significant. This will be conceivable with the new age of LIS instructors and experts, taking LIS control higher than ever. LIS workforce in India ought to engage itself and there ought to be cooperation at territorial and universal dimensions

Objectives

1. To determine avaliability of infrastructure in the department or colleges.
2. To know the course structure of BLISc courses of the institution
3. To find out the problems faced by department in running the course smoothly and also suggest the improvement measures based on the inferences drawn from the study.

Methodology

Survey method has been followed to collect data owing to its inherent advantage with poll as the principle instrument of information gathering. Survey was directed to all the staff of the college. The investigator made personal visit to the college to distribute the questionnaire and to observe the prevailing conditions under which the above mentioned libraries carried out its role and responsibilities. This study also includes Interview method for data collection by the staff.

Analysis And Discussion

Isabella Thoburn Degree College is the first Christian college for women in South Asia. Its founder, Ms. Isabella Thoburn, was the first American women Methodist missionary to sail to India in 1864, after the women's foreign Missionary society (WFMS), of the Methodist Episcopal Church was found in Boston to champion the cause of women in India. The college is now affiliated to Luknow University. The buildings it has developed on the chand Bagh campus since the 1920's include student hostel, lecture room , Laboratories, a Library, a college Chapel and a Large hall. The college teaches five undergraduates courses, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts (B.A), Bachelor of commerce (B.Com), Bachelor of Science (B.Sc), Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) and Bachelor of Library and Information Science(B.LISc).It also offers nine postgraduate courses leading to the degree of Master of Arts (M.A.) and Master of Science (M.Sc)

Level of LIS Course and Number of Students

The paper covers IT Degree College for study.

S.No.	Course	Year of establishment	Duration	No. of students
1	BLISc		1 Year	20
2	MLISc	û	û	û
3	M.PHIL	û	û	û
4	Ph.D	û	û	û

Above table shows that Isabella Thoburn Degree College only offered the Bachelor of Library and Information (BLISc) of one year duration. There is two semester in each year. 20 students are enrolled in the course in the year 2018-2019. As mention in the table Master of Library and Information Science (MLISc), Master of Philosophy (M.Phil), and Doctoral of Philosophy (Ph.D) is not available in the college.

Course content

An analysis of the course content of the BLISc revealed that there are six Core papers and three practical papers included in the syllabus.

S.No.	Theory paper	Practical Paper
1	Foundation of Library and Information Science	Knowledge Organization: Practice
2	Knowledge Organization and Information Retrieval	Knowledge Organization: Practice –II
3	Reference and Information Sources	Information Technology (Practice)
4	Information Tecnology	
5	Management of Library and Information Centres/Institutions	
6	Information Systems and Services	

Above table shows the core paper and practical paper in the syllabus. Classification as per Dewey Decimal Classification and Colon Classification and Cataloguing by Classification using AACR-2 ,MARC 21 Format, Classified Cataloguing code (CCC) are the main practical components. Computer and ICT also there in the Syallabus.It include Operating System (DOS, Window), MS-office, and Database creation using at least one DBMS Package- WINISIS, KOHA and Internet is included the course.

Internship training in libraries is considered to be an important aspect of LIS education. This helps students to learn from real work situation. But this component is not included in BLIS Course of the college.

Teaching method

S.no.	Teaching method	IT College
1	Lecture	ü
2	Discussion	ü
3	Tutorials	ü
4	Other	×

The Table shows the Method of teaching adopted in the departments of the College. All the teaching methods like Lecuture, Discussion and Turtorials are adopted in the department.

S.no.	Equipment/Accessories	IT College
1	Overhead Projector	✘
2	Slide Projectors	✘
3	LCD Projectors	✘
4	White Boards	✘
5	Black Boards	1
Total		1

Infrastructural Facilities

Above Table shows the availability of the teaching aids in the department. As mentioned in there is only Black board in the department.

Findings

- Findings reveals that the College is only offering the BLISc Course only and other programmes are not offered by the college.
- Finding reveals that there is lack of infrastructural facilities in the department
- Internship provision is not included in the course structure.

Conclusion

The ground reality of the present LIS education system in India indicates that the quality improvement is essential and unavoidable, not only for its survival but also for facing the majority changes and challenges of today and tomorrow. Library schools in India need to look forward and take full advantage of the opportunities lying ahead of us. The use of Information Technology for training LIS students and professionals has become crucial for meeting the challenge of twenty first century. It has been predicted that a country that leads information revolution will prove to be more powerful than any other country. The significance of the role of library schools to train manpower for coming decades can contribute to the progress of the nation.

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“Factors that impact performance of expatriates working in selected MNC’s in Pune”

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Abstract

With the growth of MNC’s in India the number of employees on international assignments has grown many folds in the last few years. The desire to be globally competitive has given rise to many expatriates working in different parts of India. The main purpose of engaging them in these assignments is to help the MNC to set up, stabilize the parent company operations in the host country. These expatriates are also being deputed to train their India counterpart.

Pune has become an industrial hub with the entry of numerous MNC’s. There are lots of expatriates who are present in Pune on specific assignments from their home country. There is an equal possibility of lot of expatriates who have to return to their home country due to inability to perform their tasks in the host country.

It’s of utmost importance to understand the reasons that affect the performance of the expatriates in Pune and suggest suitable remedial measures to prevent pre-mature return of expatriates to their home country. The purpose of this study is to determine the important workplace elements affecting the expatriate performance, examine the three sources as predictors of expatriates adjustment and performance, understand the issues which are of significance to Expats performance after shifting to India and examine the attitudes and perceptions of the expatriates about their working experience with MNC’s in Pune. The study will allow suggesting ways of managing the workplace diversity and other elements for enhancing the performance of expatriates and also reduce the challenges of early repatriation.

Keywords: Cross Cultural adjustment, Expatriates job performance, Contextual Performance, Task performance

Introduction

A literature spanning 20 years has been built on the assumption that growing numbers of home country nationals (HCNs) were embracing International assignments. It is psychologically impossible for most people to cope with the dislocation and upheaval that regular international relocations would cause.

In international assignments Expatriates often experience job uncertainty and stress due to differences in languages, cultural values and expectations about appropriate behavior.

During the past two decades HR professionals in Multinational Corporations (MNC’s) have been plagued by a persistent recurring problem; significant rates of the premature return of Expatriates. The inability of Expatriate managers to adjust to the host culture’s social and business environment is costly in terms of management performance, productivity in the

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overseas operations, client relations and operations efficiency. There is financial as well as loss of self-esteem and self confidence in Expatriates managerial ability and also the loss of prestige among one's peers.

Effective performance of expatriates is recognized as a major determinant in the success or failure of organizations. The literature on expatriate management emphasizes that the Inter-cultural adjustment and intercultural communication competence of the expatriates, as well as cross-cultural training for the expatriates and the family/spouse, are important indicators for expatriates' effectiveness in the host country. In addition, it has been shown that expatriates who develop network ties with host nationals can adjust to a foreign environment more easily than those who do not.

Black and Stephens (1989) identified three relevant facets of expatriate adjustment: work, general, and interaction. Work adjustment refers to the expatriate's psychological comfort with respect to the job tasks of the foreign assignment. General adjustment is with respect to the general living conditions and culture of the foreign country. Interaction adjustment is with respect to interacting with the host-country nationals.

Given that expatriate assignments create a great deal of uncertainty for the employee-new work role, new corporate facility, new city, and new country-theories of stress management seem particularly relevant to understanding expatriate adjustment (Black, Mendenhall, & Oddou)

Pune itself has more than 650 expatriates presently working in different MNC's. They belong to countries like Germany, France, Korea Japan and China. It is extremely important to assess whether these expatriates are able to perform effectively in the host country.

This research will review several theories in contemporary literature and offer guidelines to human resource professionals in their pursuit of managing a global workforce more effectively and suggested avenues for future research. Success on a global assignment is greatly influenced by an Expatriate's cross-cultural adjustment to the host country (Black and Mendenhall, 1990; Caligiuri, 1997; Kealey and Protheroe, 1996. Cross-Cultural Issues is the critical behavior of Individuals in organizations located in culture and nations around the world.

Performance is defined as the accomplishment of a given task measured against preset known standards of accuracy, completeness, cost, and speed. In a contract, performance is deemed to be the fulfillment of an obligation, in a manner that releases the performer from all liabilities under the contract.

Expatriate's performance criteria and goals are best established by combining the values and norms of each local environment with the home-office's performance standards. An individual country profile should be developed and should take into account the foreign subsidiary's environment. This profile should be used to review any factors that may have an effect on the expatriate employee's performance. Such factors include language, culture, politics, labor relations, economy, government, control, and communication.

Review of Literature

Expatriates and Performance Meaning

Expatriates: An expatriate (often shortened to expat) is a person temporarily or permanently residing in a country other than their native country. In common usage, the term often refers to professionals, skilled workers, or artists taking positions outside their home country, either independently or sent abroad by their employers, who can be companies, universities, governments, or non-governmental organizations. However, the term

'expatriate' is also used for retirees and others who have chosen to live outside their native country. Historically, it has also referred to exiles. As we focused on Vale, we adopted the definition used by this company, according to which an expatriate is an employee who is transferred to another country for a period of more than 3 months.

Multinational companies have a great advantage of working in and with different cultures to make their products and services accessible to a far wider community. The impetus for reaching beyond their own borders makes commercial sense.

The reality of today's global marketplace requires companies to relocate staff to foreign locations in order to establish and nurture a business presence abroad. Many executives and managers sent to man foreign operations are usually chosen for their skills and accomplishments within their native country. The assumption is that 'if they can do it at home, they can do it abroad'.

Suurati and Mäkelä discovered the key drivers for expatriates to pursue international careers were: breadth of responsibilities[disambiguation needed], nature of the international environment (risk and challenge), high levels of autonomy of international posts and cultural differences (rethinking old ways).

However, expatriate professionals and independent expatriate hires are often more expensive than local employees. Expatriate salaries are usually augmented with allowances to compensate for a higher cost of living or hardships associated with a foreign posting. Other expenses may need to be paid, such as health care, housing, or fees at an international school. There is also the cost of moving a family and their belongings. Another problem can be government restrictions in the foreign country.

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Organizations today face considerable pressures to respond to the ever-increasing pace of globalization, compete effectively in international environments, and contain the cost of expatriation. To achieve these organizational objectives, international assignees must adapt not just to new workplace expectations but to a foreign culture and language, which can create added stress. Home country flexible work arrangements, if applied abroad, may come under increased pressure in a high-productivity, cost-conscious, and time-pressured expatriate environment.

Increased global competition has given rise to the need for human resource systems which foster and utilize individuals' global competence (Adler & Bartholomew, 1992). Globally competent managers who understand a diversity of foreign markets and cultures, are able to interact with people from other countries, and can effectively live and work outside of their own countries, are a premium human resource for MNCs.

Assessment of Expatriates performance in host country is of critical importance to the success of the organization. Despite the clear need for effective selection and training

policies and programs for Expatriates, HR's have consistently employed rigid and simplistic methods in selecting and training Expatriates. Most of the MNC's send the foreign executives and their family abroad soon thereafter, without any acculturation training whatsoever.

Maximizing the chances of an employee's success in a foreign location is a critical business priority. If a manager or executive is sent abroad and fails to either settle into the new organization culture or work effectively with his/her new colleagues, the whole venture will be a waste of valuable time, effort and money.

Expatriate relocation assignments fail for a variety of reasons. Lack of related performance to the Organizational Culture account for or impact upon many, such as the inability to adapt, spouse dissatisfaction and poor job performance.

Cross cultural training can and does reduce the chances of foreign executive relocations going wrong. Employees have now realized the importance of intercultural understanding and its potential impact upon relocations. Cultural training aids the employee and family to better approach and deal with the relocation, ensuring that the negative consequences of 'culture shock' are greatly reduced.

Assessment of Performance

Performance assessment is the "application of knowledge, skills, and work habits through the performance of tasks that are meaningful and engaging to employees." Performance tasks "are both an integral part of the learning and an opportunity to assess the quality of employee performance." also known as alternative or authentic assessment.

Significance and Need of the Study

Pune has become an industrial hub with the entry of numerous MNC's. There are lots of expatriates who are present in Pune on specific assignments from their home country. There is an equal possibility of lot of expatriates who have to return to their home country due to inability to perform their tasks in the host country. It's of utmost importance to understand the reasons that affect the performance of the expatriates in Pune and suggest suitable remedial measures to prevent pre-mature return of expatriates to their home country.

In this context it becomes extremely important to study the performance of Expatriate. It is to signify the importance of factors affecting the performance of expatriate in the workplace. Also to identify various elements critically, to suggest the training method for pre and post expatriate relocation to India for expatriate success in the host country. Pune being a fast developing metro with numerous MNC's, Auto, Engineering and IT industries, there is a large inflow of expatriates working in MNC's and hence Pune will be the most ideal location to undertake such research studies. Also the study will help us to understand the various factors affecting expatriate performance related to cultural adjustment and workplace issues.

Scope of the Study

The following performance parameters of the expatriates shall be studied:

Contextual performance - is more likely to be voluntary in nature. Examples of contextual performance include volunteering for additional work, following organizational rules and procedures even when personally inconvenient, assisting and cooperating with coworkers, and various other discretionary behaviors.

- To study three sources of support (organization, supervisor, and spouse) as predictors of expatriate adjustment and performance.
- The study will be restricted to the professional commitments which expats might be having towards their respective organization.

- The study does not undertake the technical competence factor of performance in their respective organization.

Characteristics of performance including motivational state, language skills, relationship skills, and family, effective managerial skills, administrative competencies, strong relationships with the host country and headquarters' operations will be studied.

The Purpose of the Research

Research Question

As stated above, this research aims to answer the following questions:

- What are the internal/external organizational factors affecting expatriates' performance when working with MNC's in Pune?
- How the Organization Culture and cross cultural adjustment does influence the performance of the expatriates?

Research Aim, objectives and Hypotheses

This research aims at assessment of performance of Expatriates working in MNC's in Pune. Six objectives of this research have been originally devised.

They are detailed as below. Table 1.1 shows the relationship between the research aim, the research objectives and the propositions.

Table 1.1: Research aim, objectives and related research hypotheses.

Research Aim	Hypotheses	Accepted / Rejected
“Assessment of Performance of Expatriates working in selected MNC's in Pune: A Critical Study.”	There is significant relationship between cross cultural adjustment and its impact on expatriate performance.	Rejected
	The more the cross cultural adjustment, the more the impact on contextual performance.	Rejected
	Work adjustment can be positively related to contextual performance	Rejected
	A family's cross cultural adjustment influences the expatriate's ability to perform his or her global assignment.	Rejected

Research Methodology

Universe

In Pune, the population of expats is close to 1500 and a total number of MNC's are around 227 as per available data. Selected companies have expatriates working for their Pune location.

Sampling Area & Population in Pune City

- Researcher has selected Pune city for research study.
- Researcher selected expatriates working in MNC's.
- Expatriates are working at different levels in the organization and handling different roles.

Sample Size and Sampling Method

Sample size taken for study is as follows:

Expatriates working in MNC's in Pune city = 600 numbers

The Sample selected by using Random Sampling method

Sr. No.	Respondents	Nos. of respondents planed in Research Proposal	Approached for Primary Survey	Response received by March 2019	Total Number of Expatriates represented
1.	Expatriates	40	170	107	107

Expatriates from companies like Atlas Copco, AOL, Tata Yazaki, Mercedes Benz, Volkswagen India, Audi India, Faurecia and other MNC organizations have responded to the survey.

Sources of Data Collection

Primary Research: Field Survey - Questionnaires and Interviews

There was one set of questionnaires for the expatriates and in-depth interactions were conducted with a few HR Managers of these MNC's.

Questionnaire for the expatriates

Unstructured interaction with HR Managers

Based on the Literature Review and conducting in-depth interviews with HR Manager's a questionnaire with 51 statements relevant to understanding the factors which affect Expatriate performance were formed. The interviews conducted were unstructured in nature to arrive at these 51 statements.

Secondary Data

Secondary data collected through:

The data was collected from available journals and books on Expatriates performance, Performance Management Systems, Cross Cultural Adjustment, Managing Global Work Force and work adjustment. Also various data from previous research on Cross Cultural issues and Performance of Expatriates was referred.

Research journals and E-Journals.

Published Thesis

Questionnaire Method

The Researcher selected the pilot survey sample as 19 numbers of expatriates working in MNC's in Pune. Researcher has collected pilot study data which was checked and verified by reliability test, the validity of the questionnaire, independence of data and normality of data.

Identified Elements for Assessment of Expatriate Performance

The Instrument-Questionnaire has 51 statements:

Statements 1 to 11 – Work Life Balance

Statements 12 to 22 – Cross Cultural Issues

Individual Work Performance

Statements 23 to 28 – Task Performance

Statements 29 to 42 – Contextual Performance

Statements 43 – 46 – Adaptive Performance

Statements 47- 51 – Counterproductive Work Behaviour

12 statements – About myself

Processing and Analysis of Data

Researcher has used statistical software and M.S. Office for processing and analyzing the data collected from primary and secondary sources.

Analysis is carried out under the consideration that the data flow required assumptions, such as independence of observations, normality etc. required for use in statistical tests. Central tendency and Standard Deviation statistics are used for the purpose to know statistical average and dispersion of the data. Reliability test is conducted to observe reliability of data. The reliability coefficient of the data is observed nearly and more than 0.7. So as per statistical standard data is reliable.

Researcher has used One Sample T – test for testing of hypotheses. The One Sample t- Test determines whether the sample mean is statistically different from a known or hypothesized population mean. The One Sample t Test is a parametric test. For all tests of hypotheses, value of α is considered 0.05 i.e. $\alpha = 0.05$. The decision criterion is 'accept the statistical hypothesis if the P value is greater than α , otherwise reject it'.

Findings and Discussion

Impact of Work Life Balance on Expatriate Performance

Work Life balance is experienced by the Expatriates while working in India. Hence since there is work life balance for expatriates it has a positive impact on their performance.

Expatriates are able to differentiate between work and family life.

They are easily able to respond and handle a family need/emergency during their work hours. Work demands and the time the expatriates spend for office work does not negatively impact their family life and hence they are able to attend to their social responsibilities e.g., visiting relatives and friends and personal relationships.

The expatriates are able to spend suitable quality time for their family and hence they do not have a feeling of being emotionally drained.

However Work demands faced by expatriates do not have a significant impact on performance.

Impact of Cross Cultural Adjustment on Expatriate Performance

Work culture in the host country is similar to that in the parent country and hence the expatriate has less difficulty coping with the work culture in India.

Language barriers do not pose a challenge in the day to day working since the language used in work place is English.

Since the expatriate has the necessary amenities and infrastructure available to make them and their family comfortable, it has a positive impact on performance.

They are comfortable to reach out to people around them if they need help and this will definitely impact their performance positively.

Expatriates are neutral in their response on receiving adequate Cultural training to ensure smooth adaptation to the host country culture. They do not have good enough knowledge of the host country before starting the assignment.

Expatriates do not have an unprejudiced attitude towards different cultural norms and values however Expatriates interaction with members from different cultures and background has no significant impact on their performance.

The climatic conditions do not have any significant impact on the adjustment and general well- being of the expatriate and hence does not have any significant impact on their performance.

Impact of Individual Work Performance on Expatriate Performance

Task Performance

Expatriates are able to plan their work so that it is done on time. Hence they are able to manage their time well.

They keep in mind the results that they have to achieve in their work and hence have a focused approach towards work.

Their ability to perform work well with minimal time and effort indicates that they get the necessary support at their work place for completing their work which helps them perform better.

However the expatriate's inability to separate main issues from side issues at work does not have any significant impact on performance.

They are unable to complete their task qualitatively however this factor does not have a significant impact on their performance.

Contextual Performance

Expatriates mix well with their peers and listen and seek suggestions from their subordinate's. This definitely impacts performance positively since they take the necessary suggestions to do their job well.

They take initiative when something has to be organized and this shows that they have an inclusive approach at workplace.

Expatriates are creative at work and hence this impacts their performance positively.

They volunteer to carry out task activities that are not formally part of their own job and this shows that they are willing to take responsibilities voluntarily.

They adhere to organizational rules and procedures however giving preference to organizational objectives and endorse support to the objectives does not have a significant impact on performance

Expatriates are confident of being successful in whatever work they undertake this signifies that they are knowledge workers and the organization provides the necessary support to them to undertake various assignments.

Expatriates approach people on their own and like to work in teams rather than individually and they are comfortable working with their team members though they belong to diverse cultures and backgrounds.

Expatriates do not come across as kind and they do not trust people easily and get along with people however this does not have a significant impact on their performance.

Expats do not like to take on challenging work tasks, when available however this does not have any significant impact on their performance.

Help and cooperation with others does not have a significant impact on their performance

A few elements of Contextual performance do not have a significant impact on expatriate performance.

Adaptive Performance

Expatriates update their skills and job knowledge from time to time. This has a positive impact on performance.

They come up with creative solutions to new problems and easily adjust to change in their work place. This element impacts performance positively.

Counter Productive Work Behavior

Expatriates do not complain about unimportant matters and negative aspects of work.

However they speak with people from outside the organization about the negative aspects of their work. This indicates that they hesitate to transparently share their feelings and feedback at the workplace.

Speaking about the negative aspects of a work situation, instead of the positive aspects however has insignificant impact on expatriate performance.

Conclusions

Most of the employees coming from parent country organizations have a specific job to do and most of them have technical or engineering base and have very specific work to do. Hence most of the employees found ease at workplace.

The further analysis of the opinion of the expatriates throw light on various aspects of interpersonal relations, such as culture, group dynamics and group behavior are found to be good, however they feel that there are quite a few issues and differences that they experience in the existing environment in India related to hierarchy, communication, shop floor working and non-cooperation from the colleagues in host company. This shows that there is a wide scope for development and training in these areas where cooperation in work systems in on the lower side.

It is evident that majority of the expatriates do not prefer to have interaction and informal discussion with their subordinates and superiors outside the workplace. Perhaps it may be the part of the further in-depth training that may be imparted to make the expatriates more and more inclined towards such informal interactions by which their stress level, communication and interpersonal relation may improve. Whatever informal discussions take place between them outside the workplace, majority of them went through discussions at clubs and at dinner places.

Since most of the companies are MNC's the climate, hygiene and cleanliness found in workplace was adequate and majority of the expatriates were satisfied.

The Researcher concludes that, there is a positive and satisfactory effect of many elements identified through this research on expatriate performance.

The overall conclusion is that the effect of elements of work life balance, cross cultural issues, individual performance (Task Performance, Contextual performance, Counter Productive Performance) has a positive impact on expatriate performance. However research shows that there are total 10 elements out of the identified 51 elements which do not have a significant impact on expatriate performance.

The researcher also concludes that the 41 elements identified have a significant impact on expatriate performance.

Suggestions

- Organizations should have a well laid program on Cross Cultural Adjustment covering elements of Interpersonal Skill building
- Since expatriates do not trust people easily, interventions on interpersonal skills and informal gatherings beyond work should be organized to build trust among peers and subordinates.
- The HR department should do psychological screening of Expatriates (Psychometric tests) to assess readiness for an international assignment, including an individual's openness to having an international experience. This will help the organizations to understand the behavioral gaps required for expatriate success in the host country.

- The private entrepreneurs as well as the government may come forward for extending facilities, which not only will take care of the habits of the expatriates but help boost the tourism aspect in this country.
- As far as the family members of the expatriates are concerned, it was found that the homesickness prevails predominantly. To reduce this cross-cultural negative effect, it is necessary to change the mindset of the members of the family and for doing this the company can be responsible for developing various measures to provide sufficient entertainment to the members of the family, so as to reduce their loneliness and thus reducing homesickness. There is further research required to critically understand the various initiatives to be undertaken for expatriates' family engagement.
- The management can take in-house training workshops with the help of internal trainers or can take the assistance of the outside agencies for improving mind body relations.
- It is evident that socialization of the expatriates with the Indian counterpart is not adequate causing communication gap and affecting the productivity and performance of the organization in general. There is a need to introduce such systems in the day to day working that will enhance the willingness of the expatriates to get along with the Indian executives socially and thus by improving the communication , interpersonal relations etc. such training methods will ease out the social mix block. They could be either internally developed or could be hired from outside.
- Organizations should also encourage social gatherings and events beyond office hours for expatriates, their team members and families. Expatriates should also be given memberships to Expat clubs and other social gathering platforms which are available in Pune.
- The findings of the various elements of cross-cultural issues, individual performance survey would also be communicated to the parent country organization in their respective countries and there is a wide scope for HR department of the parent company abroad to work out the training and instructional methods to be imparted to these executives who are expected to be migrated to the other countries including to Pune. If such measures are taken by the parent company substantial amount of cross-cultural issues, work place related expatriate concerns could be resolved and thus reducing their stress and improving their performance
- The various modern techniques of management, such as communication, inter- personal relations, group dynamics, group behavior etc. which are the basics of behavioral science should be critically analyzed further in each individual industry and management should develop adequate training workshops at both end of the parent and the collaborated organization. There is a wide scope for development and training in these areas.
- There is a possibility of developing the training matrix based on all the elements discussed above and comprehensive training workshop could be developed at both ends i.e. at the parent company as well as the collaborative company in Pune. Such comprehensive training workshops should cover major issues of cross-culture, contextual performance, task performance, counter productive work behaviour, adaptive performance and work life balance as has been discussed at appropriate places in this research and should be implemented well before they arrive in India and should be continued in India till they find themselves comfortable and out of the existing grievances the local authorities, management of company, the government of

Maharashtra and government of India should jointly promote such workshops and assistance on a continuous basis.

- The MNC's should also provide continuous learning platforms to expatriates to upskill themselves. Training on technical and behavioural aspects will benefit the expatriate since they look forward for upskilling themselves.
- In country Coaching - Coaching has gathered much importance in the recent times and identified expatriates can also be assigned professional coaching to navigate their journey in the host country and new assignment successfully.
- Assign top-notch home and host sponsors for the expatriates so to prevent expatriates from feeling adrift, provide sponsors to oversee the expatriates experience on both ends — one at the home base and another at the destination. These individuals are the point people and mentors for ensuring the fit from the company perspective, the fit from the assignee's perspective, and for co-managing the process throughout. In short, they are the people that the expatriate can turn to whenever problems emerge. This will help them
- Develop ways to share knowledge from the assignee's experience. Organizations must be proactive in helping employees catalog and disseminate what they have learned. There are a number of ways to go about this. Expatriates should blog about their experiences — both during and after the assignment. These posts should be shared via internal social media and commented on by others throughout the company.
- Organizations should also make use of metadata on employee profiles to highlight the skills acquired during the assignment; this not only enhances returning expats' credibility but also enables anyone else in the organization to find them when searching for their specific expertise. Companies can also host special sessions or brown bag lunches on managing global work and intercultural communication, including returning expats alongside outside guest speakers and panel discussions.
- Knowledge Management Process - Systematic and ongoing capture (and dissemination) of relevant documentation and lessons learned from an expatriate assignment is invaluable to the assignee, future expatriates, and the organization as a whole. Knowledge management enables the organization to avoid repetitive occurrences of known issues and over time, best practices and effective case studies are developed. This will also help as a guide for other expatriates coming to India and will have a positive impact on their performance.
- Quality of work / tasks performed by the expatriates will definitely have a positive impact on the expatriate performance. The organization is required to support and provide a competent team to the expatriate to ensure quality output and better performance.
- Top Management Attention is extremely important to ensure that the expatriates get the required support and focus for successful performance.
- Multinational firms seek managerial characteristics when selecting international managers, e.g.
 - Cross-cultural interpersonal skills
 - Sensitivity to foreign norms and values and
 - Ease of adaptation to unfamiliar environments
- The satisfied expatriates when they return to their parent country always promote many other executives to visit India and work with Indian companies. If this practice prevails in the near future more and more foreign collaborations and transfer of technology and

transfer of personnel shall take place thus ensuring the high technology production not only in Indian industry but in other areas giving substantial export oriented production, thus improving the productivity, production and earning of foreign exchange which is the major contribution to the GDP of the country.

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Skilling And Employment Generation Of Youth Through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, (PMKVY) (With reference to Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh, India.)

Dr. P. Srinivasa Rao*

Abstract: *India, more than any other country in the world, must ensure that there will be enough jobs for young people, the population of India is more than 130 crore and 62 per cent of it is below the age of 59 year's. More than 65 percent of the country's population is of the youth below the age of 65 years. This makes India the youngest country in the world. It is estimated that by the year 2020, the population of India would have a median age of 28 years only against 38 years for United States, 42 years for China, 46 years in Europe and 48 years for Japan. In fact, this favourable situation of demographic dividend in itself has opened the floodgate of vast opportunities for India, but to tap its full potential, it is crucial that the country's economy has the capacity to handle this increase in labour force.*

India's potential to earn a 'demographic dividend' from its burgeoning youthful population is often cited, but generally without the rider that should accompany it. Which is that India will not realize its demographic dividend unless its youth are able to earn incomes, which they will spend, and from which they will save, and thus boost the country's economic growth. Indeed, there can be large-scale social unrest amongst youth if they do not have adequate opportunities to earn and consume, and to lead the lives they have begun to aspire for. However, India's Skill Development Training capacity is limited it is estimated that 50lakh young people enter the workforce every year and there is a large shortage of skilled man power in the country. In the wake of changing economic environment, it is necessary to focus on inculcating and advancing the skill sets of the young population of the country. India lags behind in imparting skill training as compared to other countries. Only 10 per cent of the total workforce in the country receives some kind of skill training (2 % with formal skill training and 8 % with informal training). Further 80 per cent of the entrants into the workforce do not have the opportunity for skill training. Whereas in Korea 96 per cent, 80 per cent in Japan, 75 percent in Germany and 68 per cent in UK.

Key words: Skill development, Employment Generation, PMKVY

1.1 Introduction: Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development of any country. They have become even more important given the increasing pace of globalization and technological changes taking place in the world. As India moves progressively towards becoming a "Knowledge Economy", it becomes increasingly important that vocational education and training (VET) create and nurture a skill development system. India is famed for population size, complexity and diversity, it may be socioeconomic, geographical, political, cultural, or developmental, all of which effect on every face of life, including education, training, employment and workforce considerations. In the world, India is one of the youngest countries. After China's Workforce of India's is the second largest in the world. Population growth is not an obstacle to economic

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growth and development. India is still facing several problems like population growth, unplanned rural urban migration causing urban poverty, high school dropout rates illiteracy, unemployment, poverty, medical infrastructure etc. Unemployment in India is a burning issue; keeping this in view the Government of India introduced many programmes under skill development programmes. National skill development programme is the delivery of skills, knowledge and vocational training to youth at the affordable costs to various sections of disadvantaged and low income groups of society by opening a several training centres at several places. India has, for a long time, recognised the importance of youth in social and economic imperative has made an enormous contribution's in economic development by introducing innovative ways to empower the poor and employment.

1.2 Indian Context

India stands at a historical juncture, with the potential to reap rich economic benefits in the next few decades. India is expected to become one of the most populous nations by 2025, with a population of around 1.4 billion. The country's population pyramid is expected to "bulge" across the working age group (15-59) over the next decade, increasing the working age population to just under 900 million by 2022. The demographic boom period in India is in contrast with the ageing phenomenon globally, that will create a skilled manpower shortage of about 56.7 million by 2022. With the rising trend of outsourced work globally, India has the opportunity to become a global reservoir of skilled manpower, accounting for 28% of the graduate talent pool among 28 of the world's lowest-cost economies.

1.3. Andhra Pradesh Context

Andhra Pradesh has a population of 4.94 Crore which accounts for 4.08% of the country's population, making it India's 10th most populous state. The state is divided into 13 districts, 670 mandals and 17,363 villages. Andhra Pradesh is strategically located with a 974 km coastline, large natural endowments namely agriculture, minerals, water, natural gas, human capital resources and excellent infrastructure – roads, rail, ports, airports, utilities etc. The state has 30 existing urban centers, 3 mega cities and 12 smart cities planned. The per capita income of Andhra Pradesh was at INR 81,397 in 2013-14, and is estimated to reach INR 107,733 by 2015-16. Visakhapatnam, Krishna, and West Godavari have the highest per capita income in the state. Out of the 13 districts in Andhra Pradesh, 5 districts – Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna and Visakhapatnam alone account for 47% of the state's population as these districts have the greatest opportunity and potential for employment and industrial development. The six districts namely Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Gunatur, Prakasam and Nellore have been identified as High Growth Category I which would focus on fast track growth using policy initiatives, capital and infrastructure available in a multi-pronged approach.

1.4 Age wise population breakup

Andhra Pradesh enjoys the best demographic dividend in the country with a working age population (15-59 years) of 3.4 crores which is 67% of its population as opposed to 63% in Maharashtra, 62% in Haryana and 52% in Bihar. The state also contributes 5% to India's working age population.

1.5 About PMKVY

PMKVY is the flagship outcome-based skill development scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this scheme is to encourage and promote skill development for the youth throughout the country, by aligning itself with the Common Norms guidelines. The Union Cabinet had approved PMKVY on 20th March

2015, which was subsequently launched on 15th July 2015, on the occasion of World Youth Skills Day by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. Owing to the successful first year of implementation, the Union Cabinet has approved the next phase of PMKVY on 13th July 2016 with an outlay of Rs. 12,000 crores to impart skilling to one crore people over a period of four years (2016-20).

The PMKVY (2016-2020) scheme is being implemented by the Centre along with the States. It has two components:

- Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM)
- Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM)

Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM)

Under this component, a target of 20.50 lakh candidates is allocated to states where the State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) assist in formation of institutional capacities at state/local level, working as the network manager in entire schema. As PMKVY is a fully National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned scheme, all the states are given flexibility to choose only NSQF aligned job roles for training under component, along with four additional categories in Modular Employable Skills (MES) courses after alignment with NSQF, as well as local traditional art and craft specific job roles. NSDC is playing facilitation role in this component, majorly through its State Engagement Team. As on 31st March 2018, projects of 35 states/UTs have been cleared by MSDE's Project Approval Committee (PAC).

Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM)

The CSCM component of PMKVY is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), with following targets FY 2016-20:

Sr. No.	Module	Overall Scheme Target (2016-2020)	Targets for each year
1.	Short Term Training	35,55,000	8,88,750
2.	Recognition of Prior Learning	40,00,000	10,00,000
3.	Special Projects	3,95,000	98,750
Total		79,50,000	19,87,500

Source: NSDC Annual Report 2017-2018. p. 14.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN FINANCIAL YEAR 2017-18

Proposals approved till	471	
Proposals approved in fy 2017-18	91	
Trained this year	39.81 lakhs	(Fee-based + PMKVY)
Trained under fee-based programs	21.19 lakhs	
Trained under PMKVY	18.62 lakhs	(STT+ RPL + SP)
Number of training centres	11,035	
Sector skill councils	38	
States covered	29	

Union territories covered	5	
Districts covered	624	
Pradhan mantri Kaushal Kendra	450	
Qualification packs	2,226	
Unique national occupational standards	5,877	
Total National Occupational Standards	12,250	

Source: NSDC Report 2017-2018.

1.6 Review of Literature

Aggarwal S. (2016) in his paper “Central Pillar of Employability: Skill Development”. This research paper is an effort to understand the present skill capacity and the challenges faced by skill development system in India along with their solutions. The present study also found that both the government and its partnership agencies have introduced various initiatives for the effective implementation of the skill development programmes in India. Even though still it faces a number of issues/challenges that need immediate attention of the policy makers.

Srija. A. (2018) in her paper “Skill Development and Employment for Rural Youth” highlighted about the Current position of Different Skill development programmes for Rural youth and also highlighted the impact of those programmes in terms of employment generation. The programmes includes Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Deen Dayal Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, (DDU-GKY), Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP).

Narendra Singh Tomar (2019) in his paper “Empowerment of Rural Youth” the pace of development of our village has accelerated and it has positively impact the empowerment of youth in rural areas. The need of the hour is not only to provide rural youth education and skill training at par with international level and maintain current pace of providing them suitable employment and self-employment, but also take the pledge to enhance the momentum constantly.

1.7 Need for the study: India is still facing several problems like population growth, unplanned rural urban migration causing urban poverty, high school dropout rates illiteracy, unemployment, poverty, medical infrastructure etc. Unemployment is the major problem in our country, majority of youth were located in rural and semi urban areas, absorbed in agricultural, self-employment activities with a meagre remuneration; often times they are sole bread earners of their families, the reason getting meagre remuneration was lack of industry required skills, even though the government introduced many self-employment programmes, most of schemes have failed to fetch adequate outcome, hence there is need of the hour to study how the skill development model successful to create skills among the rural youth through the PMKVY, the study was carried to know the impact of this programmes in terms of creating sustainable employment opportunities to the youth in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh.

1.8 Objectives of the study: the broader objective of this research paper is to evaluate the effects of the PMKVY in Guntur District. The specific objectives are as follows.

- To study the socio-economic profile of the sample respondents in the study district;
- To study the impact of PMVKY on Employment Generation
- To offer the pragmatic suggestions based on the findings of the study.

1.9 Methodology of the study: The present study is descriptive in nature. The researcher has used both primary and secondary sources of data, but more emphasis is given primary data as it is related directly to the beneficiary, adequate information has been collected through the structured questionnaire from the beneficiaries of the PMKVY. The size of the sample 105 was taken from PMKVY Beneficiaries (who got training and placement in PMKVY). The sampling technique was employed for the study is convenience sampling in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. The secondary data has been collected from the different Government websites and various published journals.

Data analysis

Table 1. Demographic Factors of respondents

		Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Gender	Male	77	73.3	73.3
	Female	28	26.7	100.0
	Total	105	100	100
Age	18-21	29	27.6	27.6
	22-25	59	56.2	83.8
	26 and above	17	16.2	100.0
	Total	105	100	100
Education	SSC	19	18	18
	Inter. Pass/fail	39	37.2	55.2
	Degree. Pass/fail	31	29.6	84.8
	Post-Graduation	11	10.5	95.3
	Technical	04	3.8	99.1
	Others	01	0.9	100.0
Total	105	100	100	
Community of respondent	SC	14	13.3	13.3
	BC	47	44.8	58.1
	OC	34	32.4	90.5
	ST	10	9.5	100.0
	Total	105	100	100
Marital status	Married	42	40.0	40.0
	Unmarried	57	54.3	94.3
	Divorced	4	3.8	98.1
	Widower	2	1.9	100.0
	Total	105	100	100
Income levels	Below 20,000	14	13.3	13.3
	20001-35000	37	35.2	48.5
	35001-50,000	49	46.7	95.2
	50001 and above	5	4.8	100.0
	Total	105	100	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table demonstrates the demographic factors of sample respondents. It is evident from the data that male respondents are higher than female respondents in PMKVY Training

programme in Guntur dist. Majority of respondents in PMKVY training programme fall in the age group of 22-25, followed by 18-21 age group, whereas a meagre percentage 16.2 respondents are in the age group of 16 and above. And respondents with intermediate pass/fail education respondents are higher as compared to other educational groups, followed by degree pass/fail. BC community respondents are higher as compared with other community, followed by OC community. Regarding marital status unmarried respondents are dominating and respondents with annual income with 35001 – 50,000 respondents are in first place with 46.7 percent followed by respondents with the income levels of 20001-35000.

Table 2. Are you unemployed? (Before joining in Skill Development Training)

S.No	Unemployed	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	93	88.6
2	No	12	11.4
	Total	105	100

Source: Primary data

Table 2. represents about the employment status of the sample respondents, as it is evident from the data out of total sample respondents as many as 88.6 percent of sample respondents are unemployed whereas a meagre 11.4 percent of sample respondents opined that they are not unemployed. It can be concluded from the above data majority of sample respondents who are unemployed.

Table 3. Indicates training received under PMKVY

S.No	Training under PMVKY	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	105	100
2	No	0	0
	Total	105	100

Source: Primary data

The above table exhibits the response of the respondents about training received under PMKVY, it is evident from the data that out of total sample respondents 105 accounting for 100 percent of respondents stated that they have received skill training under PMKVY, it can be concluded that 100 percent of sample respondents received skill training

Table 4. Awareness about the (PMKVY) skill Development training programmes?

S.No	Awareness about skill development training programme	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	SHG/DRDA Officials	51	48.8
2	Pamphlets	11	10.4
3	Friends	09	8.6
4	Online line information (Govt. Programmes)	17	16.2
5	Paper notification	9	8.6
6	Electronic media	7	6.5
7	Others	1	0.9
	Total	105	100

Source: Primary data

Table 4 indicates the response of the sample respondents regarding awareness of the PMKVY Programme, it is interesting to observe from the data, out of 105 respondents 51 accounting for 48.8 percent of respondents stated that they have awareness through SHG/DRDA officials, followed by 17 accounting for 16.2 percent of respondents stated that the source of awareness is online information, further followed by 11 accounting for 10.4 percent of respondents stated that they got awareness through pamphlets and 8.6 percent of respondents stated that they have awareness through friends, whereas a meagre percent 8.6 and 6.5 percent of respondents stated that they have awareness through paper notification and electronic media respectively. It can be concluded from the above analysis that majority of sample respondents stated that they have awareness through SHG members and DRDA officials as compared to other options.

Table 5. Type of training (Domain) received under PMKVY

S.NO	Type of Domain	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	IT/ITES	36	34.4
2	Sales/Retail	19	18.0
3	Tally/GST	14	13.3
4	Construction courses	7	6.7
5	Healthcare (Nursing)	4	3.8
6	Refrigeration & Air-conditioning	9	8.5
7	Automobiles	5	4.7
8	Hospitality & Tourism	11	10.6
	Total	105	100

Source: Primary data

The above table presents about the type of course (domain) received under PMKVY Training programme, as it is evident from the data, out of total sample respondents 36 accounting for 34.4 percent of sample respondents stated that they received IT/ ITES domain under PMKVY training programme, followed by 19 accounting for 18 percent of respondents stated that they trained in Sales/Retail, further followed by 14 accounting for 13.3 percent of respondents that they trained in Tally/GST, and 106 percent of respondents were trained in Hospitality & Tourism, 9 accounting for 8.5 percent of respondents were trained in Refrigeration & Air conditioning, whereas 7 accounting for 6.7 percent of respondents were trained in construction courses, a meagre percent of respondents 4.7 and 3.8 percent of respondents trained in Automobile and Healthcare respectively. It can be concluded from the analysis that majority of respondents were trained in IT/ITES courses as compared to other courses in PMKVY training programme in Guntur district.

Table 6. Are you satisfied with Duration (3Months) of the training programme?

S.No	Satisfaction of respondents with duration of training	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	43	40.9
2	No	55	52.4
3	Can't say anything	07	6.7
	Total	105	100

Source: Primary data

The above table reveals about the satisfaction level of the respondents about the duration of the training programme, as it is revealed by the sample respondents 52.4 percent of respondents stated negatively that duration of the training programme is not sufficient, whereas 40.9 percent of sample respondents stated that the duration of training programme is sufficient, whereas 6.7 percent of sample respondents expressed that can't say anything. It can be concluded from the analysis that dissatisfaction of training programme in duration respondents are greater than duration sufficient respondents.

Table 7. Major changes (Benefits) after joining in skill development training programme (PMKVY)

S.No	Changes (Benefits)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Attitude	12	11.4
2	Behavioural	11	10.4
3	Technical & conceptual skills	28	26.7
4	Grooming skills	7	6.7
5	Managerial skills	9	8.5
6	Self confidence	10	9.6
7	Interview skills	7	6.7
8	All the above	21	20
	Total	105	100

Source: Primary data

The above table depicts about opinion of the respondents regarding the Major changes after joining in skill development training programme (PMKVY), as it is evident from the data out of 105 sample respondents 28 accounting for 26.7 percent of sample respondents stated that they got a proficiency in technical & conceptual skills, followed by 12 accounting for 11.4 percent and 10.4 percent of respondents stated that their attitude and Behaviour has been changed respectively, further followed by 9.6 percent of respondents stated that they were seen change in their self-confidence and 8.5 percent of respondents stated that their managerial skills has been improved whereas 21 accounting for 20 percent of respondents stated that all the above after joining in skill development training programme (PMKVY)

Table 8. Are you satisfied with the overall PMVKY training programme?

S.No	Satisfaction level	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Satisfied	81	77.1
2	Dissatisfied	15	14.3
3	Neutral	9	8.6
	Total	105	100

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that overall satisfaction of respondents on PMKVY training programme, as it is evident from the above data out of total sample respondents as many as 81 accounting for 77.1 percent of respondents stated that they satisfied with the PMKVY training programme, whereas 15 accounting for 14.3 percent of respondents stated that they are dissatisfied, a meagre 8.6 percent of respondents stated neutral. It can be concluded from the analysis that respondents with satisfaction level are greater than respondents with dissatisfaction.

Table 9. Did you get placement after completion of PMKVY Training

S.No	Placement get	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	86	81.9
2	No	19	18.1
	Total	105	100

Source: Primary data

The above table shows the response of the respondents regarding placement received after completion of PMKVY training programme, as it is evident from the data out of 105 sample respondents as many as 81.9 percent of respondents stated that they received placement, whereas 18.1 percent of sample respondents stated that they didn't received any placement even after completion of PMKVY training programme.

Table 10. Type of placement secured after completion of PMKVY Training Programme

S.No	Type of placement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	IT/ITES	30	34.9
2	Sales/Retail	18	20.9
3	Hospitality	7	8.1
4	Automobile & R&AC	10	11.6
5	Banking & Finance	13	15.2
6	Healthcare	3	3.5
7	Others	5	5.8
	Total	86	100

Source: Primary data

Table 10 reveals about the response of the respondents regarding type of placements, it is interesting to observe that out of 86 sample respondents 34.9 percent of respondents secured placement in IT/ITES, followed by 20.9 percent of respondents stated that they got placement in sales/retail, and 15.2, 11.6 percent of respondents got placement in Banking & finance and Automobile respectively, and 8.1 percent of respondents got placement in Hospitality, whereas a meagre 3.5 percent of respondent secured placement in Healthcare, it can be concluded from the analysis majority of respondents got placement in IT and sales.

Table 11. Response of the Respondents regarding the pattern of salaries

S.No	Type of placement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	0-4000	8	9.4
	4001-6000	36	41.9
3	6001-8000	26	30.2
4	8001-10000	10	11.6
5	10001 and above	6	6.9
	Total	86	100

Source: Primary data

Table 11. Demonstrates about the response of the respondents regarding pattern of salaries at their work place. As it is evident from the data out of 86 placed respondents 36 accounting for 41.9 percent of respondents are having the salary range of 40001-6000, followed by 26 accounting for 30.2 percent of respondents are in the salary range of 6001-8000, further

followed by 10 accounting for 11.6 percent of respondents are in the salary range of 8001-10000, whereas a meagre 6.9 percent of respondents are getting the salary 10001 and above. It can be concluded from the analysis majority of sample respondents are in the salary range of 4001-6000 when compared to other range of salaries.

1.10 Findings of the study

- 1) It is found that male respondents are higher than female respondents, majority of respondents in PMKVY training programme fall in the age group of 22-25, and respondents with intermediate pass/fail education respondents are higher as compared to other educational groups, BC community respondents are higher as compared with other community, regarding marital status unmarried respondents are dominating and respondents with annual income with 35001 – 50,000 respondents are in first place with 46.7 percent followed by respondents with the income levels of 20001-35000.
- 2) It is found that out of total sample respondents as many as 88.6 percent of sample respondents are unemployed whereas a meagre 11.4 percent of sample respondents opined that they are not unemployed.
- 3) It is found that 100 percent of respondents stated that they have received skill training under PMKVY in Guntur dist.
- 4) It is found from the analysis that regarding awareness of the PMKVY Programme, out of 105 respondents 51 accounting for 48.8 percent of respondents stated that they have awareness through SHG/DRDA officials, followed by 17 accounting for 16.2 percent of respondents stated that the source of awareness is online information, further followed by 11 accounting for 10.4 percent of respondents stated that they got awareness through pamphlets and 8.6 percent of respondents stated that they have awareness through friends, whereas a meagre percent 8.6 and 6.5 percent of respondents stated that they have awareness through paper notification and electronic media respectively.
- 5) The survey indicates regarding the type of course (domain) received under PMKVY Training programme, 34.4 percent of sample respondents stated that they received IT/ITES domain under PMKVY training programme, followed by 18 percent of respondents stated that they trained in Sales/Retail, further followed by 13.3 percent of respondents that they trained in Tally/GST, and 10.6 percent of respondents were trained in Hospitality & Tourism, 8.5 percent of respondents were trained in Refrigeration & Air conditioning, whereas 6.7 percent of respondents were trained in construction courses, a meagre percent of respondents 4.7 and 3.8 percent of respondents trained in Automobile and Healthcare respectively.
- 6) It is found that regarding the satisfaction level of the respondents about the duration of the training programme, 52.4 percent of respondents stated negatively that duration of the training programme is not sufficient, whereas 40.9 percent of sample respondents stated that the duration of training programme is sufficient, whereas 6.7 percent of sample respondents expressed that can't say anything. It can be concluded from the analysis that dissatisfaction of training programme in duration respondents are greater than duration sufficient respondents.
- 7) It is also found that regarding the Major changes after joining in skill development training programme (PMKVY), about 26.7 percent of sample respondents stated that they got a proficiency in technical & conceptual skills, followed by 12 accounting for 11.4 percent and 10.4 percent of respondents stated that their attitude and Behaviour has been changed respectively, further followed by 9.6 percent of respondents stated that

they were seen change in their self-confidence and 8.5 percent of respondents stated that their managerial skills has been improved whereas 21 accounting for 20 percent of respondents stated that all the above after joining in skill development training programme (PMKVY).

- 8) It is found that 77.1 percent of respondents stated that they satisfied with the PMKVY training programme, whereas 14.3 percent of respondents stated that they are dissatisfied, a meagre 8.6 percent of respondents stated neutral to the statement that overall satisfaction of PMKVY training programme.
- 9) It is found that regarding placement received after completion of PMKVY training programme, about 81.9 percent of respondents stated that they received placement, whereas 18.1 percent of sample respondents stated that they didn't received any placement even after completion of PMKVY training programme.
- 10) It is also found that regarding pattern of salaries at their work place about 41.9 percent of respondents are having the salary range of 40001-6000, followed by 30.2 percent of respondents are in the salary range of 6001-8000, further followed by 11.6 percent of respondents are in the salary range of 8001-10000, whereas a meagre 6.9 percent of respondents are getting the salary 10001 and above. It can be concluded from the analysis majority of sample respondents are in the salary range of 4001-6000 when compared to other range of salaries.

1.11 Suggestions

- 1) As per the percentage of SC & ST beneficiaries was very low, hence proper steps should be initiated to improve their percentage in the PMKVY (Skill Development) Training programme. The officials of PMKVY and APSDC (AP Skill Development Corporation) should organize awareness camps with the help of SC & ST corporations, and also fix the target to the respective corporations.
- 2) Female percentage is also very low in skill development training programme hence it is suggested that DRDA and PMKVY officials and with the help of Women and child welfare department jointly organize awareness camps for increasing number of female candidates
- 3) The very important problem in PMKVY training programme to be solved regarding training duration which is 3 months, the fact is that as revealed by the Majority participants that the duration is not sufficient to cover the curriculum and practicals. Hence it is suggested to increase the training duration from 3 to 6 months so that the trainees shall have comprehensive training.
- 4) It is found majority of respondents about 41.6 percent of respondents are getting the salary (range) 4000-6000 it is not sufficient to meet the minimum expenditure. Hence it is suggested to the organizers negotiate the corporate companies should be provided living wage so that the beneficiaries retain with the company.

1.12. Conclusion : The overall programmes of PMKVY functioning of good, whereas some of the beneficiaries are expecting more in terms of training duration and placement and salary, hence the officials of PMKVY programme has to take care in those areas so that the beneficiaries will have a comprehensive satisfaction, as it leads to inclusive development in society.

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Narrative Prevention Counseling for Enhancing Sexual Quality of Life of Married Women by Facilitating Progressive Gender Beliefs

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Abstract

This study focuses on the sexual quality life of married women in India. The study had employed Narrative Prevention counseling as an intervention tool in enhancing the sexual quality of life among married women. The research found that the levels of gender beliefs, sexual satisfaction, couple communication and sexual quality of life were poor and thereby introduced the intervention, and hence has found that through the benefits of narrative prevention counseling, married women can enjoy an enhanced sexual quality of life.

Key words: Married woman, sexual quality of life, narrative prevention counseling

Introduction

Sexual health of married women is a broad area that encompasses many interrelated issues. Major concerns are human rights related to sexual health, sexual pleasure, sexual satisfaction, diseases, violence, sexual dysfunction, and mental health related to sexual health. Pervasive gendered inequities and norms regarding the subordination of married women give their husbands disproportionately more power than women, particularly in relation to marital sex. The lack of sexual agency may pose an important barrier to sexual and mental health. There is the need to address the determinants of the quality of sexual life, sexual expression, universal access to reproductive health services and gendered disparities in sexual empowerment. Sexual issues, particularly those of a non-dysfunctional nature have not been addressed enough. Yet in order to be helpful to clients, social workers need accurate up-to date information, and the skills to use it. (Rebecca and Anbuselvi.,2019)

Sexual quality of life of married women

Sexual quality of life is defined as encompassing multiple dimensions that an individual may associate with a healthy and pleasurable sexual life. These include sexual responses, cognitions, and attitudes, as well as dimensions related to intimate relationships and a sense of one's physical body as capable and entitled to experiencing sexual sensations.(McClelland ,2012) Sexual activity incorporates interpersonal relationships, each partner bringing unique attitudes, needs and responses into the coupling. A breakdown in any of these areas may lead to sexual dysfunction. (Avasthi et al., 2017).

Gender Beliefs

If gender is a system for constituting difference and organizing inequality on the basis of that difference, then the widely held cultural beliefs that define the distinguishing characteristics of men and women and how they are expected to behave clearly are a central component of that system. These are the core, defining cultural beliefs about gender that we

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refer to as “gender beliefs.”The core aspects of gender beliefs consist of both a hierarchical dimension that associates men with greater status and instrumental competence and a horizontal dimension of fundamental difference that associates each sex with what the other is not. (Ridgeway and Correll 2004).

Narrative Prevention counseling as social work intervention

The Narrative Prevention counseling approach is intended to provide a culture-specific program of intervention that addresses medical, social-cultural, and psychological components of women's sexual health problems and HIV/STI risk. The unique feature of the NPC is the use of personal narrative (story) to facilitate the assessment-intervention process and to ensure that educational and intervention session(s) address emotional, cognitive, and behavioral components that are both individually and culturally relevant to the experiences of participants. The assumption is that the primary barriers to risk reduction and prevention are found in the personal culture-based beliefs that guide women's and men's behavior. The NPC involves a process of construction, deconstruction, and reconstruction of Individual women's narratives about their symptoms of RTIs/STIs, tensions and marital difficulties through guided interactions with trained counselors. (Nastasi, B. K., Maitra, S., & RISHTA team.,2013)

Review of literature

Socialization of girls and boys has a strong bearing on attitudes and expected roles of men and women after marriage. This can be understood by the way girls and boys are socialized and trained differently for married life. For instance, while women are told to be submissive and obedient to their husband, husbands believe that it is their right to demand and receive sex and domestic tasks from their wife (khan et al,1999).

Beliefs about sexuality offer an intriguing opportunity for exploring the socially constructed meanings surrounding gender inequality, because beliefs about sexuality define what are apparently biological processes, and therefore they have the potential for offering a "natural" justification for gendered social arrangement (Kane and Schippers 1996).

Ideologies defining men's sexual drive as greater than women's have been used as the foundation for sociobiological theories of gender inequality, as justification for a broader ideology of feminine passivity, and as explanations for sexual violence. Therefore, it is important to determine what people believe about gender differences in sexual drives. A widespread belief in a naturally stronger sex drive in men creates a foundation for naturalizing and even excusing sexual violence and for construing men as naturally more active and aggressive than women-beliefs that clearly work to justify and maintain gender inequality (Kane and Schippers 1996).

The acceptance of infidelity within marriage is likely influenced by societal norms about the discussion of sex and gendered differences in desire for sex and the ability to control sexual desire (Marlow 2010). In a study of 44 couples in Tamil Nadu, India women succumbed to sex because of threats from their husbands to seek partners outside of the marriage (Sundari Ravindran and Balasubramanian 2004).

Objectives Of The Study

1. To study the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents
2. To assess the level of gender beliefs among the respondents
3. To examine the difference/association/relationship between the socio-demographic variables and the gender beliefs of the respondents.

4. To frame a social work intervention module lined with narrative prevention counseling model to enhance the sexual quality of life of the participants.

Research Methodology

The study was conducted in a Family Counselling centre in Salem, Tamil nadu. The research design used in this study is Quasi-experimental research design. The sampling technique used was non-probability sampling and the method adopted was Judgemental sampling. The Gender beliefs scale developed by Latka et al.,2009 and The Sexual quality of life scale SQOL-F developed by Symonds et al., 2005 was used. The intervention was based on the Narrative prevention counselling model.

Results And Discussions

Table 1: Demographic Details of the respondents

Socio-Demographic Characteristics	No. of Respondents (n=60)	Percentage
Age		
21-30 years	17	28.3
31-40 years	35	58.3
41-50 years	8	13.3
Duration of Marital Relationship		
Below 5 years	15	25
6-10 years	15	25
11-15 years	17	28.3
16-20 years	8	13.3
Above 20 years	5	8.3
Educational Qualification		
High School	8	13.3
Higher Secondary	3	5
Diploma	4	6.7
Graduate	16	26.7
Post- Graduate	24	40
Doctorate	5	8.3

Monthly Income		
Below 20000	10	16.7
20001-40000	26	43.3
40001-60000	24	40
Socio-Economic Status		
Low	17	28.3
Middle	35	58.3
High	8	13.3
Domicile		
Rural	10	16.7
Urban	26	43.3
Semi-Urban	24	40
Status Children		
Yes	48	80
No	12	20
Age of Children		
below 5	8	13.3
6 to 10	14	23.3
11 to 15	18	30
above 15	8	13.3
No Children	12	20
Social Support		
Natal Family	40	66.7
Relatives	15	25
Friends	5	8.3

Type of Marriage		
Love Marriage	21	35
Arranged Marriage	39	65

Table No: 2: Distribution of the respondents according to their perception towards Overall level of Gender Belief

S. No.	Overall Level of Gender Belief	Before Intervention n No. of Respondents (n = 60)	Percentage	After Intervention n No. of Respondents (n = 60)	Percentage
	Traditional Belief	43	71.7	19	31.7
	Progressive Belief	17	28.3	41	68.3

The majority of 71.7 percent of the respondents had a set of traditional beliefs about gender roles like “men have many lovers because it is in their nature to do so”; “ Men often force women in subtle ways to have sex with them, even if they do not want to”. This finding confirms that ‘This can be understood by the way girls and boys are socialized and trained differently for married life. For instance, while women are told to be submissive and obedient to their husband, husbands believe that it is their right to demand and receive sex and domestic tasks from their wife.’(Khan et al,1999). The remaining 28.3percent had progressive set of beliefs about gender roles. After the intervention of Narrative Prevention counseling 68.3 percent of the respondents have changed their beliefs on gender roles from traditional to progressive beliefs.

Table number: 3 : Goodman and Kruskal’s Gamma Test Association between the Gender Belief of the respondents and perception towards Overall level of Sexual Quality of Life

Overall level of Gender Belief	Overall level of Sexual Quality of Life		Total	Value	Statistical Inference
	Low	High			
Overall level of Gender Belief	Low	6	13	.315	P<0.01
	High	13	28		
Total		19	41	60	

It is inferred from the table 4.2.6 that there is a significant association between the overall Levels of gender belief of the respondents with regard to overall level of sexual quality of life of the respondents (Approx. $T^b = 3.921, 0.000 < 0.01$). It is concluded from the table that

who are having high level of traditional gender belief of the respondents have had high level of favourable perception towards the sexual quality of life.

Main Findings

- 58.3% of the respondents were in the age group between 31 to 40 years. While 28.3% of the respondents were between 21 to 30 years of age, and 13.3% between 41-50 years of age.
- Duration of the marital relationship is below 5 years for 25% of the respondents. While 8.3% of the respondents have been married for more than 20 years. The majority of 28.3% of the respondents have been married for a period between 11 to 15 years.
- The majority of 40 % of the respondents hold a postgraduate degree while 8.3% respondents hold a doctorate degree. 26.7% of the respondents hold a graduate degree.
- 40% of the respondents have a family monthly income between 40,001 to 60,000 Rupees, while the majority of 43.3% respondents have a family monthly income between 20,001 to 40,000 Rupees.
- 16.7% of the respondents are from rural areas while 40% are from sub-urban areas ,while a majority of 43.3 % of the respondents are from urban areas.
- 80% of the respondents have children while 20% of the respondents do not have children.
- 30% of the respondents have children between 11 to 15 years of age while 36.6% of the respondents have children that are 10 years or below.
- 66.7% of the respondents enjoy social support from their natal family.25% of the respondents have support from their relatives while 8.3% of the respondents have only their friends as source of support.
- 35% of the respondents have had love marriage while the majority of 65% had an arranged marriage
- In the present study that a majority of 71.7 percent of the respondents had a set of traditional beliefs about gender roles. While the remaining 28.3percent had progressive set of beliefs about gender roles. After the intervention of Narrative Prevention counseling 68.3 percent of the respondents have changed their beliefs on traditional roles from traditional to progressive beliefs.

Conclusion

The counselling process helped identify and address how the patriarchal society had influenced the socio-cultural gender beliefs of the Indian women. These traditional gender beliefs have shackled women to remain in the dark regarding their own sex, sexuality and sexual health. Narrative Prevention counseling was effective in facilitating a change in the gender beliefs of the respondents from traditional to progressive and thereby enhancing the sexual quality of life of women.

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Impact Of GST On Wholesalers With Reference To FMCG Goods

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Abstract

Until 30th June'2017, people of India were perpetually surrounded by a gamut of indirect taxes (seven main heads in all) namely, service tax, value added tax, securities transaction tax (STT), entertainment tax, excise duty, customs duty & stamp duty. Through a significant initiative taken by the Government of India, a common indirect tax by the name of Goods & Services Tax (GST) has been implemented across India, with effect from 1st July'2017. Objective being, to bring about uniformity in taxation by merging all these taxes, which in turn will assist in reducing the hassles of compliances associated & help in improving tax governance in India.

Key words: Indirect tax, tax reform, GST, input tax credit (ITC)

Introduction

GST is a destination based tax and levied at a single point at the time of consumption of goods or services by the ultimate consumer. GST is based on the principle of value added tax. GST law emphasizes on voluntary compliance and on accounts based reporting and monitoring system. It is a comprehensive levy and envisages tax collection on both goods and services at the same rate. Internationally, GST was first introduced in France and now more than 160 countries have introduced GST. Most of the countries, depending on their own socio-economic formation, have introduced national level GST or Dual GST.

The Present system indirect taxation has multiplicity of taxes levied by central and state. This has led to complex and conflicting principles in indirect tax structure adding to multiple compliance and administrative costs. There is no uniformity in tax rates and structure across states. There is a cascading of taxes due to 'tax on tax'. There are too many restrictions on seamless credit available, i.e., credit of excise duty and the service tax paid at the stage of manufacture is not available to the traders while paying the state level taxes or VAT, and vice-versa. Further, no credit of state taxes paid in one state can be availed in other state.

Goods and Service tax which subsumes a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax is meant to mitigate the cascading effect of taxes, provide seamless credit and make away for a common market. However realization of all forgoing objectives appears to be Herculean task and requires the co-operation of all states.

Why GST is necessary in India?

- *GDP growth will grow up.*
- International competitiveness will be increased.
- Increased FDI
- Common market
- Lower transaction costs-reduced corruption

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Definition of GST

The term GST is defined in Article 366 (126A) to mean any tax on supply on goods or services or both except taxes on supply of the alcoholic liquor for human consumption. Thus all supply of goods or services or both would attract CGST (to be levied by centre) and SGST (to be levied by state) unless kept out of purview of GST. There is no requirement of actual sale of goods under GST. The alternative methods of **Supply of goods** in the form of:

- Sale
- Manufacture
- Branch transfer
- Service
- Admission
- Barter

Review Of Literature

Kumar (2014) studied in the article Goods and Services Tax in India: A Way Forward background, silent features and concluded with the positive impact of GST on present complex tax structure and development of common national market.

Indirect Taxes Committee of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) (2015) submitted a PPT naming Goods and Service Tax (GST) which stated in brief details of the GST and its positive impact on economy and various stakeholders.

The Institute of Companies Secretaries of India (ICSI) (2015) published a Referencer on Goods and Service Tax to provide the information on the concept of GST in details.

Parkhi did an exploratory research in an article Goods and Service Tax in India: the changing face of economy and stated that implementation of GST is a changing face of India and the government is well equipped for that which is a symptom of fast paced economy.

According to **IJISSH Pinki et al.** (2014) studied, "Goods and Service Tax-Panacea For Indirect Tax System in India" and concluded that the new NDA government in India is positive towards implementation of GST and it is beneficial for central government, state government and as well as for consumers in long run if its implementation is backed by strong IT infrastructure.

Sehrawat and Dhandra (2015) studied, "GST in India: A Key Tax Reform" and concluded that due to dissilent environment of India economy, it is demand of time to implement GST.

A Supply chain will look as follows (Before GST): INTER STATE SALES

Supply Chain Outlet	Cost in Rupees	Profit Margin	CST	CST	Price in Rupees
Manufacturer	200.00	50	2	5.00	255.00
Wholesaler	255.00	20	2	5.50	280.50
Distributor	280.50	25	2	6.11	311.61
Retailer	311.61	35	2	6.93	353.54

Interpretation

The supply chain in inter state sales shows the cascading effect of Central Sales Tax which leads to a higher price of goods at the hands of the end consumer.

INTRA STATE SALES

Supply Chain Outlet	Cost in Rupees	Profit Margin in Rupees	VAT	VAT in Rupees	price
Manufacturer	200	50	5	12.50	262.50
Wholesaler	262.50	20	5	14.125	296.63
Distributor	296.63	25	5	16.08	337.71
Retailer	337.71	35	5	18.63	391.35

Interpretation

On the other hand, in an intra-state sales, we see how the final price is lower because of the incidence of VAT, and the facility to set off tax paid during procurement against that levied at the sale point.

Tax Calculation and cost Comparison before and after GST

INTRA STATE SALES

PARTICULARS	VALUE AND TAX AMOUNT UNDER CURRENT LAWS	VALUE AND TAX AMOUNT UNDER
Value to		
Production cost	100000	100000
Add Profit	10000	10000
Add excise duty	13200	
Total cost of	123200	110000
Add VAT @12.5%	15400	
Add SGST @6%		6600
Add CGST @6%		6600
Invoice	138600	123200
Value to Distributor		
Cost of goods	138600	123200
Add	13860	12320
Total Value	152460	135520
Add VAT @12.5%	19058	
Add SGST @6%		8131
Add CGST @6%		8131
Invoice	171518	151782

Interpretation

Here in this table GST rate has been assumed at 12% which is equally shared by Central and State.

There are three crucial changes to be noted from the above table –

Subsuming of Excise duty:

Excise is charged on capital goods which are used by the manufacturer during production. Under GST, excise on capital goods would be subsumed, as there will be just a single rate of tax for each type of goods. Removal of excise should bring relief to end consumer.

Reduction in costs:

Due to the subsuming of VAT, Service tax, Excise, there will be a reduction in cost for manufacturers/wholesalers/retailers. As seen in the above table, there is a reduction in cost from Rs 171518 to Rs 151782 under GST. GST would help in further reduction of total cost to the manufacturer as procurement cost would reduce due to better logistics.

Reduction in input tax credit:

There will be a reduction in input tax credit for the Distributor under the GST law. The amount of input tax credit reduced is merely an effect of the reduction in cost under GST. A new concept of IGST has been introduced under the GST law. Earlier CST was charged over and above VAT and the excise duty for movement of goods between two states, whereas IGST will be a single tax levied on the goods moving across state borders.

INTER STATE SALES

PARTICULARS	UNDER CURRENT TAX LAWS	UNDER GST
Value to Distributor		
Cost of goods	100000	100000
Add VAT @12.5%	12500	
Add IGST @12%		12000
Add CST @2%	2250	
Total Value to Distributor	114500	112000

Interpretation

IGST rate has been assumed at 12% for the purpose of this example. Manufacturers/ Distributors/Retailers would see reduced cost of the goods sold within the state or intra-state under GST.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the GST is expected to impact the Distributors greatly. Even though this impact may not be what the market expects with the first few hits, just like how demonetization was rolled out, eventually the ecosystem will see the benefits and advantages of GST. Anyone can survive this wave if there are ready to be in compliance with the taxation, as ultimately, such adherence will allow all players in the market to reap benefits and achieve higher revenue and overall growth.

The most important thing is that the companies have to change their distribution model to comply and take most out of the new system. The customers would be enjoying a higher stake as they would be getting maximum benefits. One thing is for sure that channel managers and sales executives are going to hear less channel conflict issues due to price differences caused by variation of local Taxes.

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विष्व के परिप्रेक्ष्य में मुरादाबाद मण्डल का स्थानीय महाजनसमूह (नगरीय अधिवासों की समस्याओं के सन्दर्भ में एक समसामयिक विप्लेशण)

अमित कुमार*

डा० योगेन्द्र सिंह**

शोध सारांश

एक या एक से अधिक राजनीतिक-प्रशासनिक इकाई के अधीन विस्तृत क्षेत्र में निवासरत जनसंख्या के विषाल समूह को जनसंख्या समूह कहा जाता है। इस शब्द का उपयोग विशेषतः नगरीय केन्द्रों में बड़े विषाल जनसमूह के सन्दर्भ में लिया जाता है। विष्वभर में अनेक मानव जनसमूह अस्तित्व में आए हैं। ये क्षेत्र सामान्यतया नगरीय विकास के केन्द्र होते हैं जिनके चारों ओर जनसंख्या का जमाबड़ा हो जाता है। आज भारत जैसे देश में आर्थिक विकास ने नगरीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के मूलभूत अन्तर व विभेद को कम किया है। खासकर उत्तर भारत (उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब, बिहार, बंगाल आदि) के समतल मैदानी भाग में जहाँ 90 प्रतिशत तक भूभाग पर कृषि की जाती है। जनसंख्या के अनेक समूह केन्द्र विकसित हुए हैं। सारणी सं०-1 एवं 2 अध्ययन के लिए चयनित मुरादाबाद मण्डल उत्तर प्रदेश का एक विषाल जनसमूह बनकर उभरा है जहाँ पर जनगणना वर्ष 2011 (31 मार्च 2011 को) में 13,835 वर्ग किमी० के छोटे क्षेत्र में 1,31,91,759 व्यक्ति रहते हैं (मुरादाबाद मण्डल के संभल जनपद में बदायूँ जनपद की गुन्नौर तहसील को सम्मिलित किए जाने के बाद)। यह 2011 में उत्तर प्रदेश की कुल जनसंख्या का 6.5 प्रतिशत और भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का 1.09 प्रतिशत के समतुल्य है। दूसरी ओर क्षेत्रफल के दृष्टिकोण से मण्डल का क्षेत्रफल उत्तर प्रदेश 5.74 का और भारत वर्ष के क्षेत्रफल का 0.42 प्रतिशत के समान है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र का औसत घनत्व 934 व्यक्ति प्रतिवर्ग किमी० है जो कि भारत के औसत घनत्व 382 से 2.44 गुना और उत्तर प्रदेश के औसत घनत्व से 1.13 गुना अधिक है। इस प्रकार अध्ययन क्षेत्र में भारत और उत्तर प्रदेश की तुलना में जनसंख्या का दबाव अधिक है।

विष्व के विभिन्न भागों में विकसित आधुनिक नगर और नगर समूह आज के जनसमूह के रूप में हमारे सम्मुख उभरे हैं, जैसे- मैक्सिको सिटी, टोक्यो, न्यूयार्क, लंदन, पेरिस, बुहतर मुम्बई, कोलकाता, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली आदि। ये विषाल जनसमूह वाले नगर कोई एककेला नगर या जनपद न होकर अनेक गाँवों, कस्बों, नगरों, महानगरों, जनपदों का एक सतत् समूह हो जाता है जो कि हजारों वर्ग किमी० क्षेत्र में विस्तृत होकर आस-पास के ग्रामीण परिवेश को अपने में आत्मसात् करके एक नई अभिव्यक्ति/प्रतिमा नगर संकेन्द्रण को निर्मित करता है।

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दावली

संकेन्द्रण, जनगणना, ग्रामीण परिवेश, पश्चिमांचल, भूमण्डलीकरण, स्मार्टसिटी, प्रदूषण, घरेलू अवशिष्ट।

परिचय

प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन के लिए चयनित क्षेत्र मुरादाबाद मण्डल पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में 28^० उत्तरी अक्षांश से 30^० उत्तरी अक्षांश तथा 78^० पूर्वी देशान्तर से 79^० 20' पूर्वी देशान्तर के मध्य स्थित है। इसके पूर्व में बरेली मण्डल, उत्तर में उत्तराखण्ड के उधमसिंह नगर और गढ़वाल जिले, पश्चिम तथा दक्षिण में गंगा नदी स्थित है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र का भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 13,835 वर्ग किमी० है। जनगणनावर्ष 2011 के अनुसार अध्ययन क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या 1,31,91,759 है जो भारत की कुल जनसंख्या से एक प्रतिशत से अधिक है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में कुल 26 नगरीय अधिवास तथा 5,705 ग्रामीण अधिवास हैं।

सारणी सं०-1 : मुरादाबाद मण्डल, तुलनात्मक परिचय

क्रम	विवरण	मुरादाबाद मण्डल	उत्तर प्रदेश	भारत	विष्व (स्थलभाग)
1	क्षेत्रफल	13,835 (0.4)	2,40,928 (7.33)	32,87,240	15 करोड़
2	जनसंख्या	1,31,91,759 (1.09)	19,98,12,341 (16.51)	121,01,93,422	750 करोड़
	ग्रामीण	9594422	155317278	833463448	-
	नगरीय	3597337	44495063	377106125	-
3	घनत्व	934 (2.44 गुना)	828 (2.16 गुना)	382	50

स्रोत:

(1) भारत की जनगणना 2011

(2) सभी पाँचों जनपदों 1. बिजनौर, 2. अमरोहा, 3. संभल, 4. मुरादाबाद और 5. रामपुर के भारत की जनगणना 2011, प्राथमिक आँकड़े- भाग 12 अ एवं ब की हस्तपुस्तिकाएं।

(3) बदायूँ जनपद की सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका (गुन्नौर तहसील) के सन्दर्भ में भारत की जनगणना 2011, प्राथमिक आँकड़े- भाग 12 अ एवं ब की हस्तपुस्तिकाएं।

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सारणी सं० 2: मुरादाबाद मण्डल: नगरीय केन्द्रों का विवरण 2011

जनपद / तहसील का नाम	नगर का नाम	क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग किमी. में)	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या	पुरुष जनसंख्या	महिला जनसंख्या
बिजनौर जनपद						
नजीबाबाद	तातरपुर लालू	0.78	1526	7847	4135	3712
	साहनपुर	2	3530	21639	11303	10336
	नजीबाबाद	5.062	14984	88535	46372	42163
	जलालाबाद	1.22	3334	20360	10600	9760
	कीरतपुर	6.45	10388	61946	31999	29947
बिजनौर	रसीदपुर गढ़ी	2	1647	7870	4138	3732
	मुकर्रमपुर खेमा	0.55	2587	14089	7304	6785
	मण्डाबर	3	3486	21078	11119	9959
	बिजनौर	3.6	17715	93297	49055	44242
	झालू	4	3413	20978	10893	10085
	हल्दौर	6	3510	19567	10245	9322
नगीना	कोतवाली	1.42	1724	11221	5758	5463
	नगीना	10.3	13726	95246	49890	45356
	बढ़ापुर	1.5	3897	23456	11911	11545
धामपुर	सदरुद्दीन नगर	0.84	616	3506	1742	1764
	धामपुर हुसैनपुर	4	1166	6752	3567	3185
	अल्हैपुर	0.27	1910	9064	4781	4283
	अफजलगढ़	6.75	4462	29101	15215	13886
	षेरकोट	6	9668	62226	32369	29857
	धामपुर	3.87	9659	50997	26608	24389
	नहतौर	8.025	7428	47834	24947	22887
	स्योहारा	2.72	8840	53296	28065	25231
	सहसपुर	1.8	3805	24463	12822	11641
चाँदपुर	बास्ता	1	1334	8697	4567	4130
	नूरपुर	1.55	6175	38806	20044	18762
	चाँदपुर	23.4	13670	83441	43354	40087
कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या		109.7	154200	925312	482803	442509
कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या		4451.3	478997	2757401	1428412	1318989
बिजनौर जनपद की कुल जनसंख्या		4561	533197	3682713	1921215	1761498
मुरादाबाद जनपद						
ठाकुरद्वारा	ठाकुरद्वारा	9.98	6826	44255	23046	21209
कांठ	गढ़ी	0.51	1504	9933	5111	4822
	कांठ	0.8	4467	26381	13757	12624
	उमरीकला	0.6	2970	17803	9125	8678
मुरादाबाद	गोट	2.84	1016	6599	3282	3317
	बरवारा मजरा	3	1533	9455	4953	4502
	पाकबाड़ा	4	5808	36728	19157	17571
	भोजपुर-धर्मपुर	4.49	4722	31305	16261	15044
	मुरादाबाद	75	161329	887871	464580	423291
बिलारी	रुस्तमनगर सहसपुर	2	2992	18677	9756	8921
	कुन्दरकी	3.51	4733	29951	15863	14088

	बिलारी	3.45	6882	37567	19747	17820
कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या		110.18	204782	11,56,526	6,04,638	5,51,888
कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या		2113.80	315842	19,45,716	10,20,183	9,25,533
कुल योग मुरादाबाद जनपद		2223.98	520624	31,02,242	16,24,821	14,77,421
रामपुर जनपद						
स्वार	मसवासी	1.3	3041	17737	9250	8487
	स्वार	4	5011	32158	16733	15425
टाण्डा	टाण्डा	9.07	7985	48059	25160	22899
बिलासपुर	बिलासपुर	20	7647	43908	22785	21123
	केमरी	14	4645	28698	14972	13726
रामपुर	सैजनी ननकार	3.44	1529	8572	4474	4098
	अजीतपुर	3.73	2561	15373	8051	7322
	रामपुर	20.2	58981	325313	169681	155632
षाहबाद	षाहबाद	15	6475	38276	19941	18335
मिलक	मिलक	11.02	5346	30553	15964	14589
कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या		101.8	103121	588647	307011	281636
कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या		2265.2	290515	1747172	916878	830294
कुल योग रामपुर जनपद		2367	393736	2335819	1223889	1111930
जे० पी० नगर						
धनौरा	धनौरा	4.69	5566	30007	15826	14181
	बछरायूं	9.48	5092	31101	16214	14887
	गजरौला	14.2	10574	55048	28896	26152
अमरोह	बीलना	2.77	1088	7024	3576	3448
	नौगावां सादात	5.623	5416	32954	16989	15965
	अमरोहा	8.95	33903	198471	103097	95374
	जेया	3.56	3244	18377	9585	8792
हसनपुर	हसनपुर	5.72	10177	61243	32133	29110
	उझारी	4.5	3924	24488	12594	11894
कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या		59.49	78984	458713	238910	219803
कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या		2131.92	235417	1388532	728115	660417
कुल योग जे० पी० नगर जनपद		2191.41	314401	1847245	967025	880220
संभल जनपद						
संभल	सिरसी	3.4	4203	26519	13768	12751
	संभल	15.65	34784	220813	115767	105046
चन्दौसी	बहजोई	8	6161	37037	19168	17869
	नरौली	2.3	2751	18346	9567	8779
	चन्दौसी	8.8	20726	114383	60256	54127
गुन्नौर	गवां	3.5	1540	9568	5029	4539
	बबराला	4	3082	18108	9430	8678
	गुन्नौर	9	3570	23665	12361	11304
कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या		54.65	76817	468139	245346	223093
कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या		2436.27	289765	1755601	930423	825178

कुल योग जे० पी० नगर जनपद	2491	366582	2224040	1175769	1048271
मुरादाबाद मण्डल कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या	435.82	617904	3597337	1878708	1718629
मुरादाबाद मण्डल कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या	13398.49	1610536	9594422	5024011	4570411
कुल योग मुरादाबाद मण्डल	13835.31	2228440	1319175 9	6902719	6289040

स्रोत: (1) भारत की जनगणना 2011

(2) सभी पाँचों जनपदों 1. बिजनौर, 2. अमरोहा, 3. संभल, 4. मुरादाबाद और 5. रामपुर के भारत की जनगणना 2011, प्राथमिक आँकड़े- भाग 12 अ एवं ब की हस्तपुस्तिकाएं।

(3) बदायूँ जनपद की सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका (गुन्नौर तहसील) के सन्दर्भ में भारत की जनगणना 2011, प्राथमिक आँकड़े- भाग 12 अ एवं ब की हस्तपुस्तिकाएं।

विश्व परिदृश्य में मुरादाबाद मण्डल की जनसंख्या

सारणी सं. में अध्ययन क्षेत्र मुरादाबाद मण्डल की जनसंख्या का विश्व के देशों के सन्दर्भ में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि विश्व के कुल 75 देश ऐसे हैं जिनकी कुल जनसंख्या (1 अप्रैल 2019) के अनुसार अध्ययन क्षेत्र से अधिक है। 2001-2011 के दशक में अध्ययन क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर को आधार मानकर गणना की जाए तो मुरादाबाद मण्डल की जनसंख्या 31 मार्च 2019 को 1,55,13,519 व्यक्ति आती है जो कि तत्समय इसे एक पायदान ऊपर उठाकर 75वें स्थान पर ले आती है। इन देशों में स्वयं भारत भी द्वितीय स्थान पर स्थित है। महाद्वीप के आधार पर विघ्नेशण करें तो एशिया महाद्वीप के 27, अफ्रीका के 26 देश उत्तरी अमेरिका के 4 (1. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, 2. मैक्सिको, 3. कनाडा और 4. ग्वाटेमाला) दक्षिणी अमेरिका के 7 (1. ब्राजील, 2. कोलम्बिया, 3. अर्जेंटीना, 4. पेरू, 5. वेनेजुएला, 6. चिली और 7. इक्वेडोर) के यूरोप के 12, और ओसीनिया के मात्र 1 (आस्ट्रेलिया) देश की जनसंख्या अध्ययन क्षेत्र से अधिक है। विश्व के पेशे देश अध्ययन क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या से भी कम जनसंख्या रखते हैं।

सारणी सं. 3: मुरादाबाद मण्डल की जनसंख्या (2011) विश्व के देशों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में (1 अप्रैल 2019)

क्रम	देश का नाम	जनसंख्या	वार्षिक परिवर्तन दर	सकल वार्षिक परिवर्तन	घनत्व प्रति वर्ग किमी०	क्षेत्रफल
1	चीन	1,420,062,022	0.35 %	5,016,094	151	9,388,211
2	भारत	1,368,737,513	1.08 %	14,685,659	460	2,973,190
3	सं० रा० अमेरिका	329,093,110	0.71 %	2,326,362	36	9,147,420
4	इण्डोनेशिया	269,536,482	1.03 %	2,741,502	149	1,811,570
5	ब्राजील	212,392,717	0.72 %	1,524,763	25	8,358,140
6	पाकिस्तान	204,596,442	1.88 %	3,782,624	265	770,880
7	नार्वे	200,962,417	2.60 %	5,087,180	221	910,770
8	बांग्लादेश	168,065,920	1.02 %	1,697,771	1,291	130,170
9	रूस	143,895,551	-0.05 %	-69,158	9	16,376,870
10	मैक्सिको	132,328,035	1.20 %	1,568,961	68	1,943,950
11	जापान	126,854,745	-0.26 %	-330,587	348	364,555
12	इथोपिया	110,135,635	2.42 %	2,600,753	110	1,000,000
13	फिलीपीन्स	108,106,310	1.50 %	1,594,236	363	298,170
14	मिस्र	101,168,745	1.80 %	1,793,004	102	995,450
15	वियतनाम	97,429,061	0.97 %	937,915	314	310,070
16	कांगो	86,727,573	3.24 %	2,722,584	38	2,267,050
17	टर्की	82,961,805	1.28 %	1,044,934	108	769,630
18	ईरान	82,820,766	0.99 %	809,031	51	1,628,550
19	जर्मनी	82,438,639	0.18 %	145,182	237	348,560
20	थाइलैण्ड	69,306,160	0.18 %	122,987	136	510,890
21	यूनाइटेड किंगडम	66,959,016	0.58 %	385,512	277	241,930
22	फ्रान्स	65,480,710	0.38 %	247,439	120	547,557
23	तंजानिया	60,913,557	3.08 %	1,822,165	69	885,800
24	इटली	59,216,525	-0.13 %	-74,444	201	294,140

25	दक्षिणी अफ्रीका	58,065,097	1.16 %	666,676	48	1,213,090
26	म्यांमार	54,336,138	0.89 %	480,403	83	653,290
27	केन्या	52,214,791	2.48 %	1,263,912	92	569,140
28	दक्षिण कोरिया	51,339,238	0.34 %	174,803	528	97,230
29	कम्बोडिया	49,849,818	0.78 %	385,135	45	1,109,500
30	स्पेन	46,441,049	0.09 %	43,597	93	498,800
31	उगाण्डा	45,711,874	3.26 %	1,441,311	229	199,810
32	अर्जेंटीना	45,101,781	0.92 %	412,917	16	2,736,690
33	यूक्रेन	43,795,220	-0.49 %	-213,994	76	579,320
34	अल्जीरिया	42,679,018	1.60 %	670,964	18	2,381,740
35	सूडान	42,514,094	2.42 %	1,002,568	24	1,765,048
36	ईराक	40,412,299	2.73 %	1,072,546	93	434,320
37	पोलैण्ड	38,028,278	-0.20 %	-76,554	124	306,230
38	कनाडा	37,279,811	0.88 %	326,046	4	9,093,510
39	अफगानिस्तान	37,209,007	2.30 %	835,831	57	652,860
40	मोरक्को	36,635,156	1.23 %	443,351	82	446,300
41	सऊदी अरब	34,140,662	1.75 %	586,319	16	2,149,690
42	पेरू	32,933,835	1.17 %	382,020	26	1,280,000
43	उजबेकिस्तान	32,807,368	1.37 %	442,372	77	425,400
44	वेनेजुएला	32,779,868	1.23 %	398,647	37	882,050
45	मलेषिया	32,454,455	1.29 %	411,997	99	328,550
46	अंगोला	31,787,566	3.29 %	1,013,361	25	1,246,700
47	मोजम्बिक	31,408,823	2.88 %	880,150	40	786,380
48	घाना	30,096,970	2.15 %	633,327	132	227,540
49	नेपाल	29,942,018	1.07 %	317,983	209	143,350
50	यमन	29,579,986	2.30 %	664,702	56	527,970
51	मैडागास्कर	26,969,642	2.69 %	706,832	46	581,795
52	द० कोरिया	25,727,408	0.46 %	116,736	214	120,410
53	आइवरी कोस्ट	25,531,083	2.51 %	625,240	80	318,000
54	कैमरून	25,312,993	2.57 %	634,759	54	472,710
55	आस्ट्रेलिया	25,088,636	1.28 %	316,389	3	7,682,300
56	ताइवान	23,758,247	0.27 %	64,158	671	35,410
57	नाइजर	23,176,691	3.88 %	865,316	18	1,266,700
58	श्री लंका	21,018,859	0.33 %	68,818	335	62,710
59	बर्किना फासो	20,321,560	2.89 %	569,909	74	273,600
60	मलावी	19,718,743	2.89 %	554,015	209	94,280
61	माली	19,689,140	3.04 %	581,434	16	1,220,190
62	रोमानिया	19,483,360	-0.50 %	-97,274	85	230,170
63	कजाकिस्तान	18,592,970	1.03 %	189,110	7	2,699,700
64	सीरिया	18,499,181	1.17 %	214,774	101	183,630
65	चीली	18,336,653	0.77 %	139,444	25	743,532
66	जाम्बिया	18,137,369	3.00 %	528,191	24	743,390
67	ग्वाटेमाला	17,577,842	1.93 %	332,496	164	107,160
68	जिम्बावे	17,297,495	2.27 %	384,234	45	386,850

69	नीदरलैण्ड	17,132,908	0.28 %	48,449	508	33,720
70	इक्वेडोर	17,100,444	1.41 %	237,019	69	248,360
71	सेनेगल	16,743,859	2.76 %	449,589	87	192,530
72	कोलम्बिया	16,482,646	1.46 %	236,917	93	176,520
73	चाड़	15,814,345	3.00 %	461,161	13	1,259,200
74	सोमालिया	15,636,171	2.99 %	454,246	25	627,340
75	गयाना	13,398,180	2.65 %	345,572	55	245,720
76	मुरादाबाद मण्डल 2011	13191759			954	13835
	मुरादाबाद मण्डल 2019	15513519			1121	13835

Source: Worldometers (www.Worldometers.info) Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant). 1 April, 2019
 स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना 2011

सारणी सं 4: उत्तर प्रदेश के नगरीय जनसंख्या संकेन्द्रण केन्द्र

क्रम	नगरीय केन्द्र का नाम	जनसंख्या 2011
1	कानपुर	2,920,496
2	लखनऊ	2,902,920
3	गाजियाबाद	2,375,820
4	आगरा	1,760,285
5	वाराणसी	1,432,280
6	मेरठ	1,420,902
7	प्रयागराज	1,212,395
8	बरेली	898,167
9	मुरादाबाद	887871
10	गोरखपुर	671,048

स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना 2011

अध्ययन क्षेत्र का विषय स्तर पर तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करने से पता चलता है कि मैडागास्कर, (2,69,69,642) द० कोरिया (2,57,27,408), आइवरी कोस्ट (2,55,31,083), कैमरून (2,53,12,993), आस्ट्रेलिया (2,50,88,636) आदि देशों की कुल जनसंख्या का आधा से भी अधिक है। वर्तमान समय में अध्ययन क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या सोमालिया की वर्तमान जनसंख्या 1,56,36,171 से कुछ ही कम है। 2019 के अनुमान के अनुसार मुरादाबाद मण्डल की कुल जनसंख्या कनाडा (3,72,79,811) अफगानिस्तान (3,72,09,007) और सऊदी अरब (3,66,35,156) प्रत्येक देश की कुल जनसंख्या के आधे के बराबर है।

एक अन्य दृष्टिकोण से मुरादाबाद मण्डल की जनसंख्या की तुलना विषय के कम जनसंख्या वाले देशों की जाए तो हम पाते हैं कि कुछ देशों जैसे- लीबिया (65,69,864), किरगिजस्तान (62,18,616), सिंगापुर (58,68,104), डेनमार्क (57,75,224) नार्वे (54,00,916) कुल जनसंख्या का दो गुना है। फिलीस्तीन (51,86,790) की जनसंख्या की ढाई गुना। कुवैत (42,48,974), पनामा (42,26,197), क्रोशिया (41,40,148) की कुल जनसंख्या का तीन गुना मंगोलिया (31,66,244), अल्बानिया (29,38,428), जमैका (29,06,339) की कुल जनसंख्या का चार गुना और कतर (27,43,901) की जनसंख्या का पाँच गुना अधिक है। मॉरिशस (12,71,368) की 11 गुना, भूटान (8,26,229) 16 गुना और मालदीव (4,51,738) 30 गुना अधिक है। इस प्रकार अध्ययन क्षेत्र में मानव जनसंख्या का विषाल समूह पाया जाता है। यहाँ जनसंख्या वृद्धि की दर भी भयावह होती जा रही है।

एक अन्य दृष्टिकोण से विषय जनसंख्या के वितरण का विश्लेषण

पृथ्वी पर जनसंख्या का वितरण अत्यधिक विशाल है। पृथ्वी की लगभग आधी जनसंख्या 5 प्रतिशत भूभाग पर रहती है जबकि दूसरी ओर पृथ्वी के 57 प्रतिशत भाग पर केवल 5 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या निवास करती है। पृथ्वी पर मानव विकास के प्रतिरूपों को प्रभावित करने वाले अनेक प्राकृतिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, जनांकिकीय एवं ऐतिहासिक कारणों न उसके क्षेत्रीय वितरण को अत्यधिक विशाल बना दिया है। वर्तमान समय में पृथ्वी पर जनसंख्या के चार बृहद जनसमूह पाए जाते हैं-

1. **पूर्वी एशिया-** यह जनसमूह विषय की लगभग 24 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या रखता है। इस जनसमूह की कुल जनसंख्या 150 करोड़ के लगभग है। प्रमुख देश- चीन (135 करोड़) और जापान (12 करोड़) हैं।

2. दक्षिणी एशिया- यह जनसमूह विष्व की लगभग 36 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या रखता है। इस क्षेत्र में 250 करोड़ से अधिक जनसंख्या निवास करती है। इस विषाल जनसमूह के तीन उपभाग हैं- (अ) दक्षिणी पूर्वी एशिया- इस उपसमूह में विष्व की 9 प्रतिशत। प्रमुख देश- इण्डोनेशिया, मलेशिया, थाइलैण्ड, म्यांमार आदि देश सम्मिलित हैं। इनकी कुल जनसंख्या 40 करोड़ है। (ब) मध्य-दक्षिणी एशिया- इस जनसमूह के प्रमुख देश- भारत, पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, बांग्लादेश और श्रीलंका हैं। इनकी कुल जनसंख्या 180 करोड़ है जो कि विष्व की कुल जनसंख्या का 24 प्रतिशत है। (स) पश्चिमी एशिया- प्रमुख देश- ईरान, ईराक, सऊदी अरब, टर्की, सीरिया, यमन आदि हैं। इनकी कुल जनसंख्या 20 करोड़ है जो कि विष्व की कुल जनसंख्या का 2.6 प्रतिशत है।

3. यूरोप- इस जनसमूह का विस्तार रूस, जर्मनी, फ्रान्स, यूनाईटेड किंगडम, स्पेन, इटली, यूक्रेन, पोलैण्ड, रूमानिया, ग्रीस तथा अन्य यूरोपीय देशों में हैं। 2018 में इन देशों की कुल जनसंख्या लगभग 90 करोड़ व्यक्ति है। यह विष्व की कुल जनसंख्या का लगभग 12 प्रतिशत है।

4. पूर्वी आंग्लो अमेरिका- इसमें संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और कनाडा के पूर्वी भाग में स्थित क्षेत्र आते हैं। यह नगरीय जनसंख्या की प्रधानता वाला जनसमूह है। इसकी कुल जनसंख्या 12 करोड़ है जो कि विष्व की कुल जनसंख्या का 2 प्रतिशत से भी कम है। पेश जनसंख्या अफ्रीका, दक्षिणी अमेरिका और आस्ट्रेलिया महाद्वीपों तथा द्वीपसमूहों में पायी जाती है।

इस प्रकार विष्व की वर्तमान जनसंख्या का लगभग 68 प्रतिशत (500 करोड़) भाग इन चार प्रमुख व तीन छोटे समूहों में पाया जाता है पेश (260 करोड़) 32 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या पृथ्वी के बाकी क्षेत्रों में प्रकीर्ण रूप से वितरित है।

सारणी सं 5- विष्व जनसंख्या का वितरण 2018 अनुमान

क्रम	क्षेत्र	जनसंख्या	क्रम	क्षेत्र	जनसंख्या
1	पूर्वी एशिया	150 करोड़	3	यूरोप	90 करोड़
2	दक्षिणी एशिया	240 करोड़	4	आंग्ल अमेरिका	20 करोड़
	1- दक्षिणी-पूर्वी एशिया	40 करोड़	5	अन्य क्षेत्र	260 करोड़
	2- मध्य दक्षिणी एशिया	180 करोड़	6	कुल विष्व	760 करोड़
	3- पश्चिमी एशिया	20 करोड़			

Source: Worldometers (www.Worldometers.info) Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant). 1 April, 2019

मुरादाबाद मण्डल के नगरीय क्षेत्र की समस्याएं

मुरादाबाद मण्डल स्थानीय रूप से एक विषाल जनसमूह बनकर न केवल उभरा है वरन् इसकी जनसंख्या की वृद्धि की दर भी भयावह रूप से अधिक है। प्रस्तुत पोष-पत्र में अध्ययन क्षेत्र की केवल नगरीय बस्तियों और उनके निवासियों की समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालने का प्रयास किया गया है जो कि निम्न प्रकार हैं-

1. **अनियोजित नगरीय बस्तियां-** नगरीय क्षेत्रों या नगरों में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक जनसंख्या सीमित भू-भाग पर निवास करती है। अतः नगरवासियों की सुविधाओं के दृष्टिगत इनका सुव्यवस्थित व नियोजित ढंग से बसाया जाना आवश्यक है अन्यथा नगर निवासियों के साथ-साथ नगर प्रशासन को भी कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। दुर्भाग्य से अध्ययन क्षेत्र के सभी नगर विशेषकर इनके प्राचीन भाग न्यादा अनियोजित ढंग से बसे हैं जहाँ पर तंग गलियां, एक-दूसरे से सटे भवन, पार्क व खुले स्थानों का अभाव, वृक्षों व हरित मेखलाओं का अभाव, भूमि का अत्यधिक मूल्य आदि की समस्याएं पायी जाती हैं। इन भागों में आधुनिक सुविधाएँ- पेयजल, सीवर निस्तारण, विद्युत, टेलीफोन व संचार की लाइने बिछाना, सीधी व चौड़ी सड़कें बनाना, कूड़ा-कचरा एकत्रित करना नगर निकायों के लिए अति दुरुह कार्य बन जाता है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र के सभी नगरों के पुराने क्षेत्रों में यह समस्या अधिक विकराल रूप में पायी जाती है। इसके साथ ही नगरीय अधिकार क्षेत्र के बाहर कोई प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण न होने के कारण व्यक्तियों द्वारा निजी रूप से घर, दुकान, उद्योग, कारखाने, गैराज व अन्य प्रतिष्ठान स्वतन्त्र रूप से अनियोजित ढंग से विकसित कर लिए जाते हैं जो कि नगरीय सीमा विस्तार के समय निकटवर्ती नगर की प्रशासनिक सीमा में सम्मिलित कर लिए जाते हैं। ये भी नगर निवासियों व नगर प्रशासन के लिए अनेक चुनौतियां खड़ी करते हैं। अध्ययन क्षेत्र का सबसे बड़ा नगरीय केन्द्र मुरादाबाद महानगर स्मार्ट सिटी घोषित होने के चार वर्ष बाद भी आज उपरोक्त प्रकार की अनेक समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। 1993 में महानगर घोषित किए जाते समय तत्कालीन नगरीय सीमा क्षेत्र द्वारा मानक पूरे न किए जाने के कारण निकटवर्ती दर्जनों गांवों को उनकी जनसंख्या व क्षेत्र सहित मुरादाबाद महानगर में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया जहाँ पर तंग व अव्यवस्थित ग्रामीण क्षेत्र ने समस्या को और अधिक विकराल कर दिया।

2. सघन नगरीय बस्तियां

अध्ययन क्षेत्र का घतप्रतिघत भूभाग समतल होने के कारण कई हजार वर्षों से यहाँ मानव समुदाय निवास करता आ रहा है। हजारों बर्षों से निवासरत होने के कारण आज मण्डल में जनसंख्या में वृद्धि होने के साथ-साथ नगरीय बस्तियों के आकार और वितरण में भी षनैः षनैः परिवर्तन आया। बढ़ती जनसंख्या के सापेक्ष स्थानाभाव और अन्य अनेक कारकों के संयुक्त प्रभाव के चलते नगरीय बस्तियों के प्राचीन भाग अधिक सघन, तंग और अनियमित हो गए हैं। क्षमता से अधिक जनसंख्या दबाव होने के कारण नगरीय बस्तियों के बीच में बसे प्रमुख व प्रभावशाली परिवार बाहरी छोर की ओर नयी विकसित कालोनियों (नगर निकाय या आवास विकास परिशद, निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा विकसित उपनगरीय कालोनियों) में बसने लगे। नगरीय बस्तियों की जनसंख्या दबाव दबाव या दमनकारी अतिक्रमण को हम सार्वजनिक मार्गों, सार्वजनिक स्थानों, स्कूल, कालेज की भूमि, तालाब आदि पर प्रत्यक्षतः देख सकते हैं। इन क्षेत्रों को नगरीय बस्तियों के कूड़ाघर, ट्रिचिंग ग्राउण्ड, तरल व ठोस अवशिष्ट संग्रहण केन्द्र के रूप में पहचान सकते हैं। इसके साथ ही अपने निवास में स्थान की कमी और आवासीय विस्तार के कारण घर का कूड़ा-कचरा भी यत्र तत्र खुले स्थानों पर ही फेंक दिया जाता है। वर्षाकाल में या लगभग सभी मौसम में घरेलू अवशिष्ट पानी व वर्षाजल के निकास की सुव्यवस्था न होने के कारण नगरों की सड़कें, गलियां आदि जलमग्न हो जाती हैं। आस-पास का पूरा क्षेत्र समतल होने के कारण जल निकासी धीरे-धीरे होती है। मानसून काल में स्थानीय क्षेत्र में होने वाली वर्षा और हिमालय क्षेत्र की वर्षा का जल अध्ययन क्षेत्र में पहुँचकर अनेक नगरीय बस्तियों-क्षेत्रों को जलप्लावित कर देता है जो कि जुलाई-अगस्त-सितम्बर में प्रायः देखने को मिलता है।

3. मकानों की निर्माण सामग्री

वर्तमान समय में विष्वव्यापी आर्थिक विकास का कुछ लाभ अध्ययन क्षेत्र की नगरीय बस्तियों में भी पहुँच चुका है। नगरीय क्षेत्र व उनकी जनसंख्या का अधिकांश भाग व्यापक रूप से व्यापार-वाणिज्य, निजी दुकानदारी, सूक्ष्म व गृह उद्योग, दस्तकारी आधारित आर्थिक गतिविधियों में ही संलग्न होता है। तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या सहित अनेक परस्परश्रित कारकों के सम्मिलित प्रभावों के कारण नगरीय क्षेत्रों और देश के अन्य भागों के सापेक्ष अध्ययन क्षेत्र के परिवेश में सुधार-विकास नहीं आ पाया है। ईट, सीमेन्ट, रेत, बजरी आदि का उपयोग करके भवन तैयार किए जा रहे हैं किन्तु व इतने सक्षम व क्षमतावान नहीं होते हैं कि किसी परिवार को आधुनिक मानक के अनुसार रहने योग्य स्वस्थ वातावरण उपलब्ध करा सकें। निम्न आय, बड़े परिवार, नियोजन का अभाव आदि अनेक कारकों के चलते अध्ययन क्षेत्र के 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक घर मलिन बस्ती के स्तर के होते हैं।

4. आवासीय भवन लेआउट की समस्या

इसका अभिप्राय निवास के स्थान या भवन की सुव्यवस्था से है। साधारणतया किसी नगरीय परिवार को अपने रहने के लिए एक अच्छे हवादार, खुले आंगन वाले घर जिसमें घयनकक्ष, बैठक, रसोईघर, पानी की व्यवस्था, पेड़-पौधों युक्त स्थान घर के आन्तरिक भाग में होना चाहिए। नगरीय मानक के अनुसार किचन गार्डन, फल-फूलदार पौधे उगाने का स्थान, पार्क-उद्यान, घर के निकटवर्ती बाहरी भाग में और इसके निकट वाहनों के लिए पैड स्थान आदि होने चाहिए जिसके कि वह वर्ष के विभिन्न ऋतुओं में अपनी आर्थिक व सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों को अंजाम दे सके आदि। किन्तु जनसंख्या दबाव, मंहगाई, कम आर्थिक बचत आदि अनेक कारकों के सम्मिलित प्रभाव से इन सभी से वंचित होता जा रहा है। नगर निकायों की लाख कोषिषों के बाद भी नगरीय बस्तियों के लोग अपने घरों के सड़क वाले हिस्सों को दुकान व अन्य व्यावसायिक गतिविधियों के अनुरूप रूपान्तरित करते जा रहे हैं। इससे व्यक्ति की आर्थिक क्षमता में तो सुदृढ़ता आयी है किन्तु बस्ती का परिवेश पुनः अनियोजित नगरीय अधिवास में रूपान्तरित होने के जोखिम उत्पन्न कर रहा है। नगर निवासियों की यह मजबूरी या प्रवृत्ति आज महामारी के समान हमारे सम्मुख प्रकट हुए हैं। नगरीय बस्तियों के इस प्रकार अनियमित रूप से बढ़ने, अतिक्रमण आदि से हजारों समस्याएं गुणोत्तर रूप से सामने आ रही हैं, जिनसे सामान्य नागरिक जनजीवन कष्टकारी हो रहा है। पनै-पनै: मुरादाबाद मण्डल के सभी नगर व उनके परम्परागत बाजार व आवासीय कालोनियां मलिन बस्ती के रूप में परिवर्तित हो गयी हैं।

5. नगरीय बस्ती प्लान का दोष

भारतवर्ष की भाँति अध्ययन क्षेत्र में भी नगरीय जनसंख्या और उसकी सीमा में विस्तार 1947 में भारत की स्वाधीनता और उसमें तेजी से विकास की प्रवृत्ति 1980-81 तथा 1991 में उदारीकरण, निजीकरण और भूमण्डलीकरण की घुर्कुआत के बाद आयी। ईंधन चालित मोटर वाहनों, ट्रैक्टर व अन्य मशीनरी के आगमन और भारी माल वाहनों के विस्तार से परम्परागत सड़कें कम पड़ने लगीं तो देशभर में न केवल सड़कों का जाल विस्तार किया गया वरन् राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, एक्सप्रेस हाईवे, रेलमार्ग अपग्रेडेशन व दोहरीकरण की प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ हुई। इसका त्वरित प्रभाव ग्रामीण व नगरीय बस्तियों पर भी पड़ा। भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण भूमि मालिकों को मिले मुआवजे ने कृशकों के हाथ में एकाएक विषाल धनराशि ला दी जिसका उपयोग उन्होंने भूमिपति खरीदने के साथ ही आवासीय व व्यावसायिक परिसर बनाने, आवासीय कालोनियां बसाने, मार्केट बनाने आदि हेतु उपलब्ध करा दी। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, छोटे कस्बों, नगरों, महानगरों के आस-पास भविष्य में उनके विस्तार और माँग में वृद्धि की आशा में लोगों ने समूह व गुप बनाकर बहुउपयोगी प्लॉट, भवन आदि निर्मित करने प्रारम्भ कर दिए। इससे कस्बों, नगरों के साथ ही ग्रामीण बसावट का ताना-बाना भी विपरीत रूप से प्रभावित हुआ है। कहने का अभिप्राय सह है कि उस भागदौड़ व अनियोजित-अनियन्त्रित विकासगाथा से न तो नगरीय केन्द्र आधुनिक नागरिक सुविधाएं व स्वस्थ वातावरण अपने नागरिकों-नगरवासियों को उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रहे हैं और न ही ग्रामीण क्षेत्र अपने नागरिकों को ग्रामीण वातावरण। बढ़ता जनसंख्या दबाव इन सबके पीछे सबसे बड़ा नकारात्मक कारक है।

6. नगरीय निवास स्थान की आन्तरिक बनावट का दोष

मुरादाबाद मण्डल के नगरीय क्षेत्र के लोगों के निवास स्थान- घयनकक्ष, कार्यालय, व्यावसायिक प्रतिश्टान, कार्यस्थल, स्कूल, कालेज, अस्पताल, नर्सिंग होम, बस स्टेपन, रेलवे स्टेपन, कारखाने व अन्य औद्योगिक-व्यावसायिक प्रतिश्टानों के भवन आधुनिक मानक के अनुकूल नहीं हैं। सधन बस्तियों होने के कारण अधिकांश घर व भवन मात्र एक ओर को ही खुले स्थान की ओर खुलते हैं। बाकी तीन ओर से पास-पड़ोस के घर व उनकी दीवारें-छते होने के कारण हवादार नहीं होते हैं। ग्रीष्म-शीत-वर्षा आदि अलग-अलग ऋतुओं में इन घरों में समुचित मात्रा में सूर्य की रोशनी, ताजी हवा, आदि प्रविष्ट नहीं हो पाती है। विद्युत चालित आधुनिक उपकरणों व संसाधनों की सहायता से हवा व रोशनी की व्यवस्था की जाती है जो कि कक्ष की वासी हवा को ही बार-बार रोटेट करती रहती है। इससे मानव स्वास्थ्य पर हानिकारक प्रभाव पड़ता है। कमरे की नमी, सीलन, अनेक रोगाणुओं व बीमारियों को जन्म देती है। घर में रखे खाने-पीने के सामान, वस्त्र, अनाज, आदि को सक्रमित करती है। इसके साथ ही घयनकक्ष, रसोई, खुली बैठक आदि के पास से बह रहीं और जमा अवशिष्ट जल की खुली नालियां, तालाब, बहु मंजिले सरकारी भवनों की सीढियां, गैलरी, पोखर आदि हानिकारक कीट-पतंगों, मच्छर, रोगाणुओं, बैक्टीरिया, वाइरस, फंगस आदि को पलने व मानव को संवमित करने की आदर्ष दषा उपलब्ध कराती हैं। महिलाओं, छोटे बच्चों, वृद्धों और बीमार लोगों की जान पर हमेषा बनी रहती है।

7. पेयजलापूर्ति व अवशिष्ट मल-जल निकासी की समस्या

जल ही जीवन है। दैनिक जैविक क्रियाओं को सम्पन्न करने के लिए प्रत्येक वयस्क व्यक्ति को प्रतिदिन 135 लीटर स्वच्छ जल की आवष्यकता होती है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में नदियों का जल पीने योग्य नहीं है। अतः यहाँ पर केवल हस्तचालित या वर्तमान में विद्युत/डीजल चालित मोटरों से भूमग में बोर करके जल उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। सिल्ट प्रधान मृदा क्षेत्र होने के कारण मुरादाबाद मण्डल में जल अपेक्षाकृत अधिक गहराई में पाया जाता है। कृश क्षेत्र में इस जल का अधिकाधिक उपयोग किए जाने के कारण अब यह भूमिगत जलमण्डार काफी नीचे चला गया है। लगातार विदोहन से अब स्वच्छ जल प्राप्त करने के लिए ओर गहरे बोरवेल कराने पड़ रहे हैं। नगरीय क्षेत्र में सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा शिरोस्य टंकी, पाईपलाइन द्वारा उनके नागरिकों की पेयजलापूर्ति कराना अति दुशकर कार्य होता जा रहा है। प्रति वर्ष कुछ नए परिवार या मकान अस्तित्व में आ जाते हैं। साथ ही प्रत्येक परिवार के पास नल स्थापना हेतु पर्याप्त स्थान भी उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। इसके कारण प्रत्येक परिवार को पृथक नल स्थापित करके देना संभव नहीं है। इसके अलावा स्कूल, कालेज, चौराहों, बाजारों, मन्दिरों, मस्जिदों, मेला-स्थलों, हाट-बाजार आदि सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर भी नल स्थापित करने पड़ते हैं। इन सबका सम्मिलित परिणाम यह होता है कि नलों की भरमार हो जाती है। इनका अतिरिक्त व अवशिष्ट जल सड़कों, नालियों, आंगनों, सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर अनियमित रूप से बहता रहता है। इससे सड़कें व गलियां खराब हो जाती हैं गंदगी रहती है।

नगरीय क्षेत्र की सबसे बड़ी समस्याओं में मल-जल की निकासी व समुचित उपचार भी है। नगरीय केन्द्रों की विषाल जनसंख्या के मल जल के निस्तारण के लिए अभी तक प्राचीन पद्धति- सैप्टिक टैंक, जिसमें भवन के मुख्य द्वार के पास गहरा गड्ढा बनाकर उसमें मानवीय मल एकत्रित किया जाता है। टैंक के भर जाने पर उसे वैक्यूम क्लीनर टैंक में भरकर नगरीय क्षेत्र के बाहर किसी खाली स्थान पर फेंक दिया जाता है। क्लीनर गंगा अभियान के तहत अब अध्ययन क्षेत्र के सभी नगरों में सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट संयंत्र लगाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए प्रत्येक नगर में सीवेज की सैंकड़ों किमी० लम्बी लाईन बिछायी जा रही है। नगरों की अनियोजित बसावट और अत्यधिक जनसंख्या व वाहन दबाव के कारण सीवेज की पाईप लाईन बिछाने की दर अत्यधिक धीमी है।

8. नगरीय बस्ती के आन्तरिक भाग की सड़कें व गलियों की दुर्दशा

अध्ययन क्षेत्र के नगर लगभग 100 वर्ष से भी अधिक पुराने हैं। अधिकांश नगरों के पुराने भाग तब विकसित हुए थे जबकि उनकी जनसंख्या न केवल बहुत कम थी वरन् उस समय टेलीफोन, पेयजल, विद्युत, मोटर चालित वाहन, कार, ट्रक, बस व अन्य वाहन इत्यादि अस्तित्व में नहीं थे। उस समय पैदल, बाईसाइकिल, पैर से चलाया जाने वाला तिपहिया रिक्शा इत्यादि ही नगरीय केन्द्रों में उपलब्ध थे। कालान्तर में जब समाज में इन परिवहन वाहनों का प्रचार-प्रसार हुआ तब ये प्राचीन गलियां व सड़कें तंग होने लगीं। इन टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी तंग गलियों में ही टेलीफोन व विद्युत के खम्भे स्थापित कर प्रत्येक घर, दुकान, कार्यालय, कारखाने तक ये सुविधाएं स्थापित की गयीं। स्ट्रीट लाईट की व्यवस्था की गयी। पहले से ही तंग गलियों और सड़कों के दोनों ओर घरेलू व अन्य अवशिष्ट जल निकासी की नालियां (खुली व बन्द) बनायी गयीं। सड़क के नीचे टेलीफोन, दूर संचार, इन्टरनेट और पानी आपूर्ति की लाईन बिछायी गयीं। किसी भी लाईन के टूटने, लीक होने पर उसकी मरम्मत के लिए खुदाई का कार्य किया जाता है। कई तंग मोहल्लों में विद्युत लाईन के लटकते तार और टेढ़े-मेढ़े खम्भे डरावना दृश्य उपस्थित करते हैं।

जैव ईंधन चालित मोटरवाहन, सवारी व माल वाहक वाहनों की बढ़ती संख्या इन तंग सड़कों में जाम की समस्या अब आम बात हो गयी है। नगरों के पुराने मोहल्लों, कार्यालयों तक तो कार्यावधि के दौरान पैदल चलना भी मुश्किल हो जाता है। नगर के मुख्य व्यापारिक केन्द्रों (सी.बी.डी.) के बाहर आधुनिक नियोजित आवासीय कालोनियों व व्यापारिक, औद्योगिक प्रक्षेत्रों के विकसित क्षेत्रों में भी निजी वाहनों- कार और सवारी व माल दुलाई के वाहनों, कन्टेनर्स आदि की बढ़ती संख्या भी नगरीय क्षेत्रों में स्थानाभाव की परिस्थिति उत्पन्न कर रही है। आवासीय क्षेत्रों में घरों के प्रवेश द्वार के रैम्प चौड़ी सड़कों को भी संकरी बना रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही बार-बार घर के अन्दर चार पहिया वाहन (कार) खड़ी करने की दिक्कत से बचने के लिए अधिकतर निवासी अपनी कार व अन्य दोपहिया वाहन घर के बाहर सड़क पर ही खड़ा कर देते हैं जो कई बार विवाद व चोरी हो जाने की घटनाओं को बढ़ाते हैं। इसके साथ ही सक्षम लोग विद्युत कटौती से बचने के लिए अपने घर की सीमा से बाहर डीजल चालित विद्युत जनरेटर भी सड़क या नाली के ऊपर ही स्थापित कर देते हैं जो कि धुआँ, ध्वनि प्रदूषण व अतिक्रमण के लिए उत्तरदायी होता है।

9. बाहरी मार्ग व हाईवे

यदि कोई ग्रामीण बस्ती किसी हाईवे से अपेक्षाकृत निकट है या फिर दोनों मिल गए हैं तो वहाँ पर स्थिति और भी भयानक हो जाती है। जैसा कि मुरादाबाद मण्डल से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निकट देखने को मिलती है। ऐसे ग्रामीण अधिवास बहुत तेजी से बाजार केन्द्र की ओर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। यहाँ पर सड़कों के किनारे अनेक प्रकार की स्थायी-अस्थायी दुकानें, खोखे, ठेले, साग-सब्जी, फल, फूल, मांस, फल विक्रेता, ढाबे, भोजनालय, अल्पाहार सहित अनेक प्रकार की व्यावसायिक दुकानें, स्कूल, कालेज, पालिटैक्निक, आईटीआई, इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, विष्वविद्यालय, मेडिकल कालेज, चिकित्सालय, आवासीय कालोनियां आदि आदि का दिनोंदिन विस्तार होता जा रहा है।

10. विद्युतापूर्ति की समस्या

मुरादाबाद मण्डल सघन बसा क्षेत्र है जिसमें 5705 गाँव तथा 26 नगरीय अधिवास हैं। यहाँ विद्युत का वितरण पश्चिमांचल विद्युत वितरण निगम (मेरठ) द्वारा किया जाता है। सरकारों के अथक व भगीरथ प्रयासों से प्रत्येक घर तक विद्युत कनेक्शन व लाईन पहुँचा दी गयी है किन्तु तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या, आर्थिक गतिविधियों और गर्मी, वर्षाकाल की कठिनाईयों के कारण प्रत्येक बस्ती, नगर या घर को 24 घण्टे विद्युत आपूर्ति किए जाने का लक्ष्य अभी कोसों दूर है। इसके अलावा विद्युत का दुरुपयोग, चोरी, लाइनलाप आदि सहित अनेक कारणों के समुच्चयकारी प्रभाव के कारण मुरादाबाद मण्डल के नगरों-गाँवों को तीन वारों में विभाजित किया गया है- 24 घण्टे विद्युतापूर्ति- मुरादाबाद और रामपुर नगर, 20 घण्टे अन्य जनपद मुख्यालय, तहसील मुख्यालय- 16 ग्रामीण क्षेत्र 12-10 घण्टे। एक अनुमान के अनुसार पूरे मुरादाबाद मण्डल में लगभग 50 लाख विद्युत के खम्भे, हजारों किमी० लम्बी हाईटेंशन लाईन, घरेलू विद्युत लाईन, लाखों ट्रांसफार्मर्स युक्त एक विषाल विद्युत वितरण प्रणाली स्थापित है। प्राकृतिक आपदा- तूफान, अतिवृष्टि, बाढ़ आदि के समय विद्युतापूर्ति में व्यवधान आ जाता है जिससे पूरा नागरिक जीवन (उद्योग, व्यापार, प्रशासन, शिक्षा व्यवस्था, अम जनजीवन इत्यादि) अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाता है। नगरीय क्षेत्र के सार्वजनिक स्थानों, सड़कों, गलियों, स्कूल, कालेज, कार्यालय भवनों, अस्पतालों, धार्मिक केन्द्रों आदि में विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा सौर्यिक ऊर्जा द्वारा संचालित होने वाले प्रकाश उपकरण स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

11. भोजन पकाने हेतु ईंधन की समस्या

मानव की मूलभूत आवश्यकता भोजन को मकाने के लिए किसी न किसी प्रकार का ईंधन प्रयुक्त किया ही जाता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में तो एलपीजी गैस, व विद्युत चूल्हों, सौर चूल्हों के साथ-साथ ईंधन के रूप में लकड़ी, गोबर के उपले, कोयला आदि का विकल्प होता है किन्तु नगरीय क्षेत्र में अब केवल एल. पी. जी. गैस, विद्युत चूल्हों आदि का ही विकल्प सही रहता है। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि एल. पी. जी. गैस हमारे देश में समुचित मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं है। देश की अरुणत का अधिकांश भाग विदेशों से आयात करना पड़ता है। इस कारण एल. पी. जी. गैस, उपभोक्ताओं को महंगी दर पर उपलब्ध हो पाती है।

12. उद्यान वनों व हरित मेखला का अभाव

पूरे अध्ययन क्षेत्र में वनों का अभाव है। मुरादाबाद मण्डल में लगभग 6 प्रतिषत भाग पर वनों, वृक्षावरण पाया जाता है। यह क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक मानक के अनुसार बहुत ही न्यून व हानिकारक है। नगरीय क्षेत्रों में जहाँ पर कम स्थान पर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मानव संकेन्द्रण पाया जाता है यह स्थिति और भी भयावह है। नगरीय केन्द्रों के व्यापारिक व औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में छायादार वृक्षों का पूर्णतया अभाव पाया जाता है। चौराहों आदि में यदि कोई वृक्ष पाया भी जाता है तो उसके उसके आस-पास धार्मिक स्थल या चबूतरा बनाकर उसकी वृद्धि को बाधित कर दिया जाता है। नगरों में विकसित पार्क, उद्यान आदि में अतिक्रमण, देखभाल का अभाव शरारती तत्वों द्वारा तोड़-फोड़, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक-धार्मिक आयोजनों, आस-पास के निवासियों द्वारा कूड़ा डालने आदि के कारण वृक्ष विहीन ही

रहते हैं। वृक्षावरण की कमी के कारण नगरीय क्षेत्रों में विशेषकर ग्रीष्म काल में दिन में भ्रमण करना दुश्कर व जोखिमपूर्ण होता है। वनावरण की कमी के कारण यह क्षेत्र सौर्यिक ऊर्जा को वनस्पति ऊर्जा या पोशक भण्डार में परिवर्तित नहीं कर पाता है। इससे पारिस्थितिकीय चक्र पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है। मुरादाबाद महानगर जिसे स्मार्ट सिटी की सूची में सम्मिलित किया गया है और मुरादाबाद मण्डल का सबसे बड़ा नगरीय केन्द्र है में नया मुरादाबाद क्षेत्र में हर्बल पार्क, सिलिवे लाईन्स में कम्पनी बाग नाम से पिकनिक स्पॉट के दृष्टिगत एक बहुदृष्टीय पार्क स्थापित किया गया है। किन्तु दोनों ही पार्क आवासीय क्षेत्र से दूर हैं। विशेषकर नया मुरादाबाद के सेक्टर संख्या नौ में स्थित हर्बल पार्क के निकटवर्ती नया मुरादाबाद के 16 सेक्टरों में से मात्र एक सेक्टर में ही बसावट सतोशजनक है। पेश सभी सेक्टर अभी मानवीय बसावट से वंचित हैं। अतः इनका पूरा लाभ स्थानीय नगर निवासी नहीं ले पा रहे हैं। यही हाल मण्डल के अन्य नगरों में स्थित पार्कों, व उद्यानों का भी है।

13. जल संसाधनों का दोहन व प्रदूषण

अध्ययन क्षेत्र की विषाल जनसंख्या का सर्वाधिक प्रभाव क्षेत्र के स्वच्छ जल भण्डारों पर पड़ा है। यह विषाल जनसंख्या जहाँ जल को अधिकाधिक प्रदूषित कर रही है वहीं दूसरी ओर भूगर्भ में संचित स्वच्छ जल भण्डार को अधिकाधिक दोहन कर उन्हें समाप्त कर रही है। नगरीय क्षेत्र में भवनों, कारखानों, सड़कों, वपारिक क्षेत्रों के अधीन भूमि पर सतत पक्के भवन निर्माण के कारण खुलू स्थान न के बराबर बचे हैं। अधिकांश नालियाँ भी पक्की बनी हैं। इसके कारण नगरीय क्षेत्र में वर्षाकाल में भी जल का भूगर्भ के अन्दर प्रवेश नहीं हो पाता है। नगरीय क्षेत्रों में स्थित नदियाँ, तालाब, पोखर आदि अतिक्रमण के अधीन पक्के भवनों के नीचे आती जा रही है। कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि अध्ययन क्षेत्र में बर्शा जल का भूगर्भ में प्रवेश पुनःपूर्ति की दर मानव द्वारा विविध उपयोग हेतु उसके निश्कर्षण की दर से न केवल काफी कम है वरन् सवर्त्र पक्के निर्माण करके हमने जल के पुनःसंभरण क्षेत्र भी सीमित कर दिया है।

नगरों के अनियोजित आधुनिक विकास का सबसे बुरा परिणाम विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रदूषणों के रूप में देखने का मिलता है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र भी इससे अछूता नहीं रहा है। मुरादाबाद मण्डल के नगरीय क्षेत्र में होने वाले प्रदूषणों को हम निम्न प्रकार रख सकते हैं—

1. जल प्रदूषण

यह वर्तमान समय की सबसे बड़ी और बहुआयामी समस्या बनकर मानव के साथ-साथ खड़ी है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में विषाल मानव जनसंख्या यहाँ के वाही, सतही व भूगर्भिक तीनों जल भण्डारों में दिनोंदिन मानव जनसंख्या व उसकी आर्थिक-जैविक गतिविधियों से उत्पन्न हजारों टन प्रदूषक प्रति दिन मिलते जा रहे हैं। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में जल प्रदूषण के स्रोतों-कारणों को निम्न प्रकार उपविभाजित किया जा सकता है—

क. घरेलू अवशिष्ट तरल पदार्थ

अध्ययन क्षेत्र की विषाल जनसंख्या (36 लाख नगरीय जनसंख्या) प्रतिदिन जल की विषाल मात्रा का उपयोग करता है। एक अनुमान के अनुसार एक वयस्क व्यक्ति अपनी जैविक- सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए प्रतिदिन 135 लीटर पानी का उपयोग करता है। इस प्रकार मुरादाबाद मण्डल के नगरीय केन्द्रों के 36 लाख व्यक्ति 4860,00,000 लीटर पानी का उपयोग करते हैं। इस पानी का उपयोग करने पर इसमें अनेक तत्व- मल, जल, साबुन, कोलगेट, सर्फ, पैम्पू, घरेलू, कचरा, कीचड़, मिट्टी, तेल, रसायन आदि पुनः मिलकर वाही जल, नदी, नहर, तालाब, पोखर, नालियाँ आदि से होता हुआ यत्र-तत्र बिखर जाता है। इसका कुछ भाग भूमि की गहराई में भी प्रविष्ट हो जाता है। इस प्रकार गांव, कस्बों, नगरों आदि में मानव निवास स्थलों के भीतर, बाहर, चारों ओर घरेलू तल-जल, अपशिष्ट आदि का जमाबड़ा देखने को मिलता है।

ख. अस्थायी व स्थायी बाजार केन्द्रों, मेला आदि स्थलों में जल प्रदूषण

मानव के स्थायी आवासीय क्षेत्रों- ग्राम व नगर के अतिरिक्त अनेक स्थानों पर समय-समय पर बाजार, मेला, प्रदर्शनी, रैली, धार्मिक आयोजन आदि की गतिविधियाँ सम्पन्न होती रहती हैं। साप्ताहिक बाजार स्थल। इनमें कुछ समय जैसे- एक दिन (साप्ताहिक बाजार स्थल), एक सप्ताह या एक पखवाड़े तक (गणेश चतुर्थी व गंगा स्नान का मेला) लोगों का अस्थायी जमाबड़ा लग सकता है। इससे वहाँ पर आने वाले लोग पानी का बहुविध उपयोग करके जल प्रदूषण को जन्म देते हैं। इसके दूरगामी प्रभाव वहाँ पर आयोजनों की समाप्ति के बाद लम्बे समय तक देखने को मिलते हैं।

ग. औद्योगिक तरल अवशिष्ट

सर्व विदित ही है कि सभी प्रकार के उद्योग बड़ी मात्रा में स्वच्छ जल का उपयोग करते हैं। अपनी उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में ये उद्योग बड़ी मात्रा में तरल अवशिष्ट निःसृत करके उपलब्ध जल भण्डारों को दूषित करते हैं। अध्ययन क्षेत्र के सभी नगर और उनमें स्थापित औद्योगिक केन्द्र बड़े जल प्रदूषण केन्द्र बनकर उभरे हैं।

2. वायु प्रदूषण

वायु में नमी, ठोस तत्व और विभिन्न गैसों की प्राकृतिक समानुपातिक संरचना में मानव की क्रियाओं- कूड़ा-कचरा जलाना, जीवाष्प ईंधन का उपयोग करना, लकड़ी-कोयला आदि जलाना, घरेलू, कृषि व औद्योगिक अवशिष्ट व सहउत्पादों, वस्तुओं का सड़ना-गलना वायु प्रदूषण के प्रमुख कारण हैं। अध्ययन क्षेत्र की विषाल जनसंख्या व उसकी आवश्यकताओं, कार्यकलापों, आदि के कारण अनेक प्रकार के धुआँ, गैसीय तत्व, वाष्प, धूलकण, एरोसोल, दुर्गन्ध आदि वातावरण में बहुत ही बड़ी मात्रा में वायु में मिलकर उसे प्रदूषित कर रहे हैं। भोजन पकाना- कोयला व लकड़ी का उपयोग करके (घरों में, होटलों, भोजनालयों, ढाबों, बाजार, विवाह-षादी, उत्सवों में, मेलों, बाजारों आदि में), उद्योगों- गुड़ व खाण्डसारी, वर्तन व अन्य सामग्री की ढलाई आदि में भट्टियाँ जलाना, चीनी मिलें, ईट निर्माण, अन्य उद्योग व कारखाने आदि विविध रूपों में ईंधन का उपयोग करके वायु में अनेक जहरीली गैसों- ठोस कण जल वाष्प आदि निःसृत करते हैं।

खनिज तेलचालित परिवहन के साधन वर्तमान में वायु प्रदूषण के सबसे बड़े कारण व स्रोत के रूप में सामने आए हैं। यद्यपि इनकी निर्माता कम्पनियाँ इन वाहनों की गुणवत्ता व प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण पर काफी अंकुष लगा रही हैं तथापि इनकी तेजी से बढ़ती संख्या, रख-रखाव व मरम्मत की कमी-लापरवाही, पुराने वाहन की बड़ी संख्या, ओवरलोडिंग, टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी, तंग, व खराब सड़कें, जाम, आदि अनेक कारण मिलकर परिवहन क्षेत्र को वायु प्रदूषण उत्पन्न करने वाला सबसे बड़ा व काण बना देता है। यात्री व मालवाही रेल गाड़ियाँ, भारी मालवाहक वाहन- ट्रक, क्रेन, बुलडोजर, जेसीबी, यात्री वाहन- बस, कार, वैन, टैम्पो, दोपहिया वाहन- स्कूटर, मोटर साईकिल, आदि अध्ययन क्षेत्र में लाखों की संख्या में चलाई जा रही हैं। ईंधन दहन और परिचालन के समय इनके ईंजन से अनेक प्रकार की विशैली गैसों, धुआँ, जलवाष्प, सीएफसी गैसों तथा इंजन व अन्य कलपुर्जा, टायरों आदि के घिसने से ठोस कण और धात्विक तत्व आदि वायु, जल व मृदा में मिलते हैं।

शोध सारांश

उपरोक्त विवरण के आलोक में कहा जा सकता है कि मुरादाबाद मण्डल एक अति सघन जनसंख्या वाला क्षेत्र है। यहाँ की नगरीय जनसंख्या व नगरीय क्षेत्र अपेक्षाकृत सघन बसे हैं। आस पास का ग्रामीण परिवेश और समतल धरातल ने सभी नगरों में समरूपता का सृजन किया है। यहाँ निवास करने वाली जनसंख्या अपने निकटवर्ती ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से व्यवसाय, जीवन-शैली, आचार-विचार, सभ्यता संस्कृति से आज भी जुड़ी हुई है। इन नगरों के निवासियों में नगर निवासियों के गुण-धर्म, संस्कृति, जागरूकता इत्यादि का अभाव पाया जाता है। अपनी अज्ञानता, अकर्मण्यता, लालच, कम आय, दूरदृष्टि का अभाव इत्यादि के कारण नगरों के अनियोजित विकास और तत्जनित समस्याओं को ढो रहे हैं।

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Use Of Mobile Applications For Academic Purpose Among The Research Scholars Of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University , Lucknow :A Study

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Dr. M.P. Singh**

Abstract

Due to the explosive acceptance of mobile devices, achievement reputation is the specific application software aimed at mobile devices known as apps. This paper reports from research scholars at BabaSaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, on the results of the survey on apps used for academic purposes. A total of 217 questionnaires have been distributed to BBAU Lucknow researchers & 168 questionnaires returned by BBAU research scholars Lucknow. Most respondents are aware of academic mobile apps and few respondents are unaware of any academic mobile apps. The majority of respondents use free academic mobile apps such as Amazon Kindle, Unacademy, Khan Academy, BYJU 'S and some respondents use paid academic apps on their mobile devices such as Duolingo, Quizlet, Wolfram Alfa.

Keywords: mobile apps, academic application, mobile library.

Introduction

In modern times, many people around the world use mobile devices. Mobile applications or mobile apps are computer programs or software apps designed to run on a mobile device such as a phone / tablet or watch. Originally intended for applications such as email, calendar, and contact databases, millions of applications are now available in public demand for quick-caused apps such as mobile games, factory automation, GPS and location-based services, order tracking, and ticket purchases, and many applications have been developed for educational purposes through the Google Play Store. Google Play provides a variety of apps for learning different languages and subjects. For academic purposes, many applications are available for download through easy internet access. Due to the portability and accessibility of mobile devices, learning materials can be easily accessed.

Some applications for learning are available on the internet free of charge and some are paid. These paid applications are Amazon Kindle, Coursera, Duolingo, Khan Academy, etc. They take user fees to use applications. Obviously, paid applications result in a higher average revenue per download, a higher perceived value, and users are generally more loyal to applications they pay for.

Free applications available free of charge on the internet. Users use more to download and some of them are used for academic purposes in general. In free applications such as

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BYJU'S, myCBSEguide, Shala Mitra, Unacademy, Vision ias etc., these are examples of free applications that are free of charge and do not charge users to access the applications.

Review Of Literature

Gangaiamaran & Pasupathi (2017) A mobile app classification study based on primary, secondary and tertiary learners was conducted. As these apps were used to develop the learners' language skills, they suggested that the focus should be on acquiring language skills such as listening, speaking, reading and writing skills through mobile technology. They found that more than other language skills, listening skills are better acquired through apps. **Ali (2017)** Researched the mobile device used in the learning process of students. The survey was posted for distribution among their students to several teachers from each faculty. It was also posted on the Yammer page of Lahti UAS where all students could see the link in an email notification if they were signed up. **Alqahtani & Mohammad(2015)** Reviewed the impact of mobile apps on student performance and mobile learning satisfaction. This study aimed at developing the Say Quran application and conducting experiments to verify its user influence. The respondents consisted of 170 Computer Science and Information Systems College students who were also asked to use the Say Quran application in cooperation with the Religion Origins College. Bartlett's sphericity test and Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measurements were used to test the sample's preconditions for factor analysis. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin's value was 0.873, exceeding the recommended value of 0.6. **Kilpatrick & Dostal (2014)** examined teachers were observed using these tools both prior to and whiteboard. Whiteboard program for transcribing student sentences using digital handwritten text and teacher was observed using Skype a web-based interface that allows people to make audio and video calls and use pet fish for classroom use as well as engaging their students in research and decision-making. They investigated fish types, aquariums and additional fish care information. In this way, using Skype allowed her students to consider both what they were writing and why they were writing.

Objectives Of Study

- To know the usage of mobile applications for academic purpose by research scholars of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow.
- To identify the purpose of usage of mobile application and type of mobile applications by Research scholars.
- To find out the user satisfaction while using mobile applications by Research scholars.
- To suggest measure for popularization of usage of mobile applications by Research scholars.

Scope And Limitation

This study is confined/ limited to “**Use of Mobile Applications for Academic Purpose Among the Research Scholars of Babasaheb Bimrao Ambedkar University Lucknow: A Study**”

This study data has been collected only three schools of bbau research scholars. School of Ambedkar Studies for Social Science, School of Life Sciences and School for Information Science Technology. the faculty members and students are excluded from this study.

Methodology

The study is based on the method of a survey (questionnaire). A detailed and well-structured questionnaire was designed to gather data from research scholars on the use of mobile apps. when research scholars are introduced to mobile apps, using professional development, which apps research chooses to use. It distributed a total of 217 questionnaires and received

168 questionnaires. The study focuses on academic applications and questionnaires were used to collect data.

Data Analysis & Interpretation

School & Department Wise Responses

S.No	Name of School	Departments	No of Researchers	No of Responses	(%)
1.	School of Ambedkar Studies for Social Science	Department of History	33	25	75.76%
		Department of Political Science	34	30	88.24%
		Department of Sociology	49	29	59.18%
2.	School of Life Sciences	Department of Zoology	24	19	79.17%
		Department of Bio Technology	15	10	66.67%
3.	School for Information Science Technology	Department of Information and Technology	18	15	83.33%
		Department of Computer Science	14	11	78.57%
		Department of Library & Information Science	30	29	96.67%

Table.No.1

The above table shows that highest number of percentages for received questionnaire of department of library & information science 96.67% and lowest number of percentages for received questionnaire of department of Sociology 59.18%.

Purpose of using Mobile Applications

Frequency	No of Respondents	Percentage(%)
Study	50	29.76%
Entertainment	90	53.57%
Business	19	11.30%
Any others	9	5.35%

Table.1

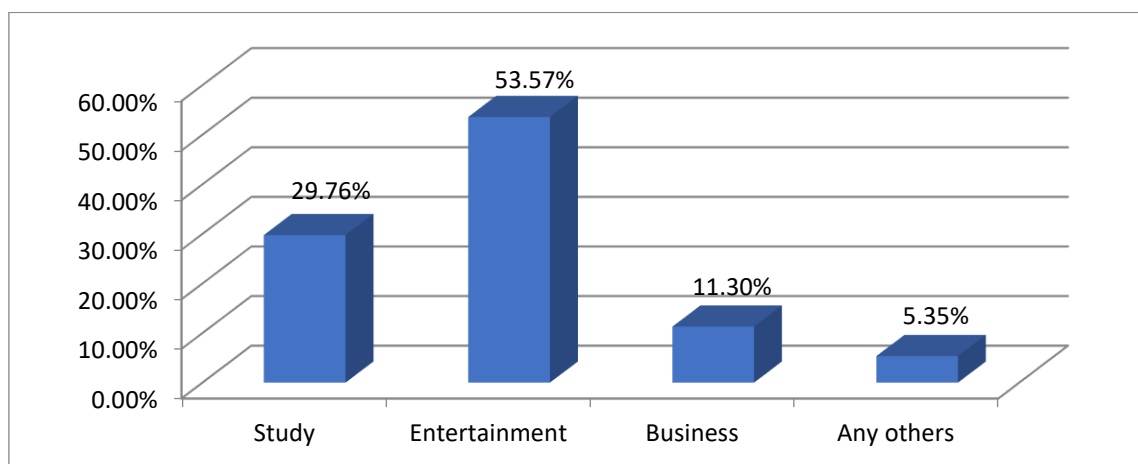


Figure.1 Purpose of using Mobile Applications

The above table shows that 29.76% respondents use mobile apps for study purposes.53.57% respondents use mobile apps for entertainment purposes.11.30% respondents use mobile apps for business purposes and 5.35% respondents use mobile apps for other purposes.

Awareness of Academic Applications

	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	138	82.14%
No	30	17.85%

Table.2

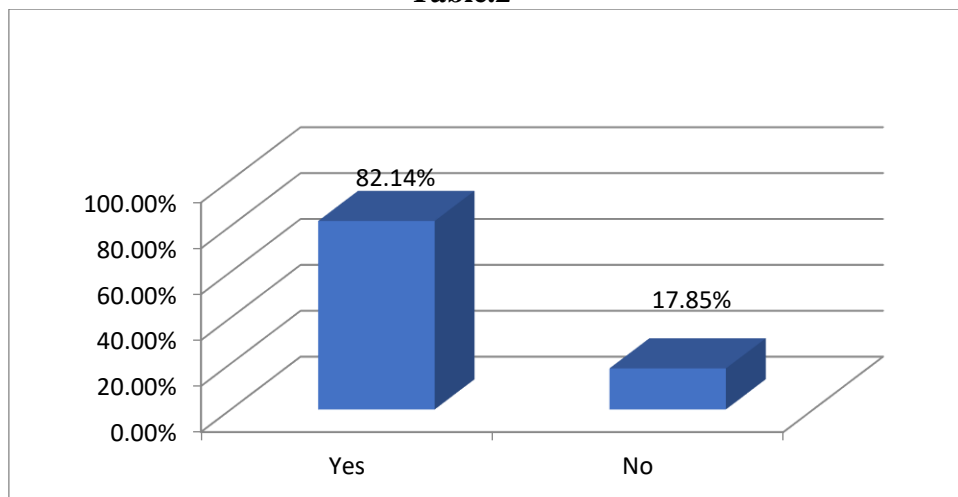


Figure.2 Awareness of Academic Applications

The above table represents that 82.14% respondents aware of academic applications and 17.85% respondents not aware of academic applications.

Frequency of using Academic Applications

No of Applications	No of Respondents	Percentage(%)
Amazon Kindle	65	38.69%
Khan Academy	23	13.69%
Unacademy	72	42.85%
Any Others	8	4.76%

Table.3

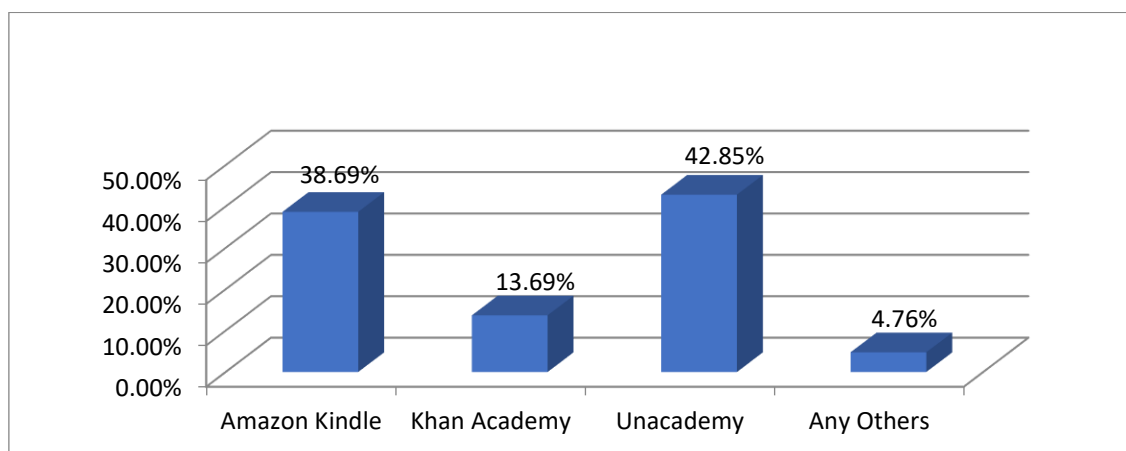


Figure.3 Frequency of using Academic Applications

The above table represents that 38.69% respondents use Amazon Kindle application for their study 13.69% respondents use Khan Academy. 42.85% respondents used Unacademy and 4.76% respondents use other applications for their study.

Frequency of using Academic Applications in Mobile

	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	99	58.92%
NO	69	41.07%

Table.4

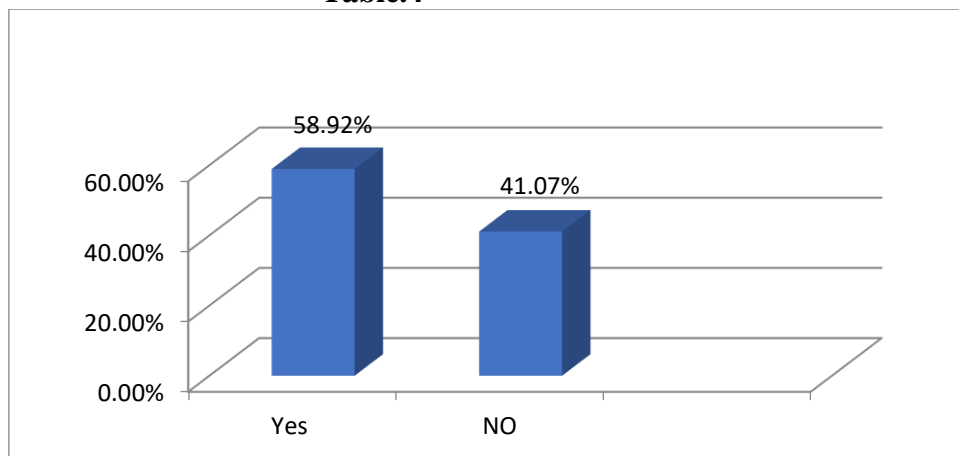


Figure.4 Frequency of using Academic Applications in Mobile

The above table represents that 58.92% respondents use academic application in their mobile phone and 41.07% respondents not use mobile applications in their mobile.

Frequency of using Free Academic Applications are there Mobile

	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
BYJU'S	17	10.11%
Unacademy	89	52.97%
MyCBSEguide	54	32.14%
Any others	8	4.76%

Table.5

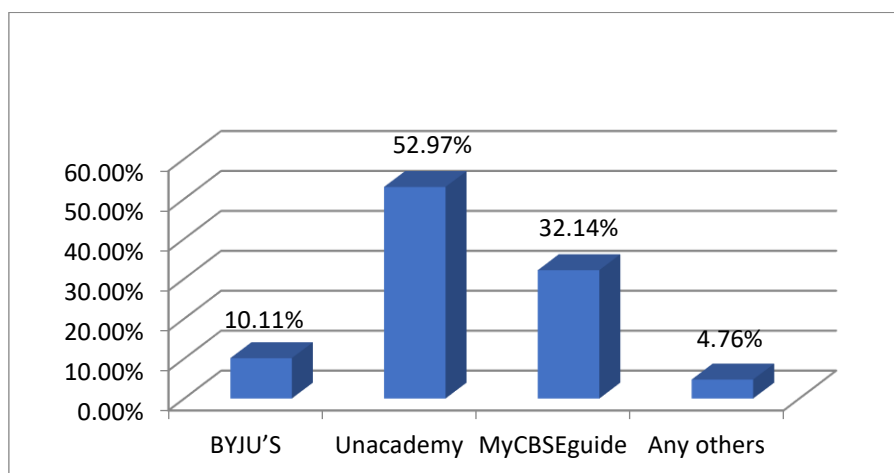


Figure.5 Frequency of using Free Academic Applications are there Mobile

The above table shows that 10.11% respondents use BYJU'S academic application in their mobile. 52.97% respondents use Unacademy application in their mobile. 32.14% respondents use MyCBSEguide application in their mobile. 4.76% respondents use other applications in their mobile.

Frequency of using Paid Academic Applications are there Mobile

	No of Respondents	Percentage(%)
Wolfram Alfa	9	17.30%
Duolingo	18	34.61%
Quizlet	13	25%
Any others	12	23.07%

Table.6

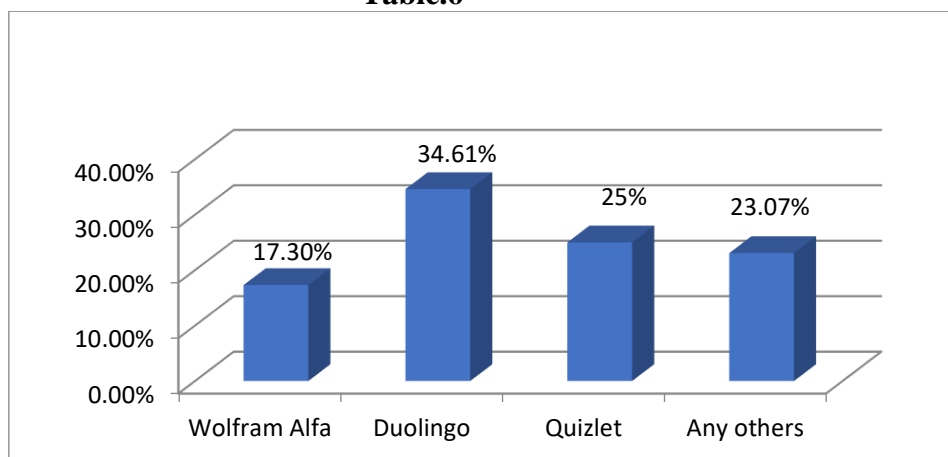


Figure.6 Frequency of using Paid Academic Applications are there Mobile

The above table shows that 17.30% respondents use Wolfram Alfa application. 34.61% respondents use Duolingo application. 25% respondents use Quizlet application and 23.07% respondents use other application in their mobile.

Frequency of satisfied with Academic Applications

	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	105	62.5%
No	63	37.5%

Table.7

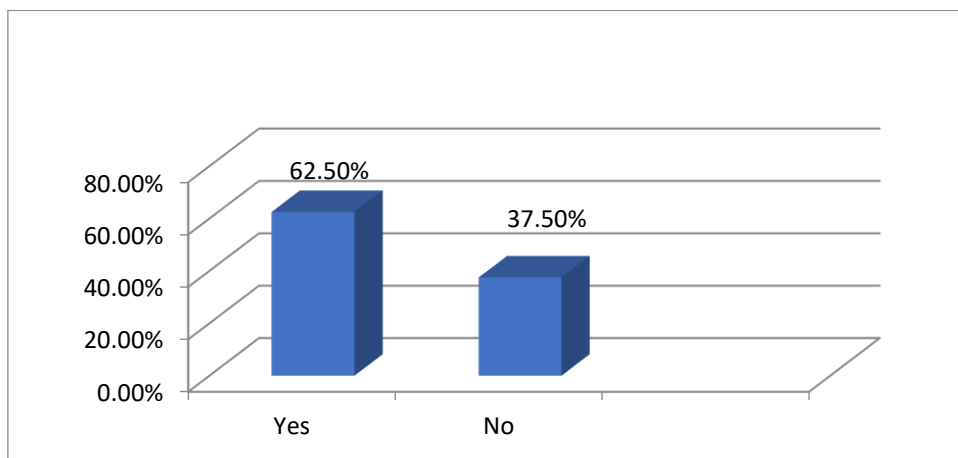


Figure.7 Frequency of satisfied with Academic Applications

The above table shows that 62.5% respondents satisfied with academic applications and 37.5% respondents not satisfied with academic applications.

Frequency of not satisfied with Academic Applications

	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Downloading	36	21.42%
Not compatible	29	17.26%
More expensive	94	55.95%
Any others	9	5.35%

Table.8

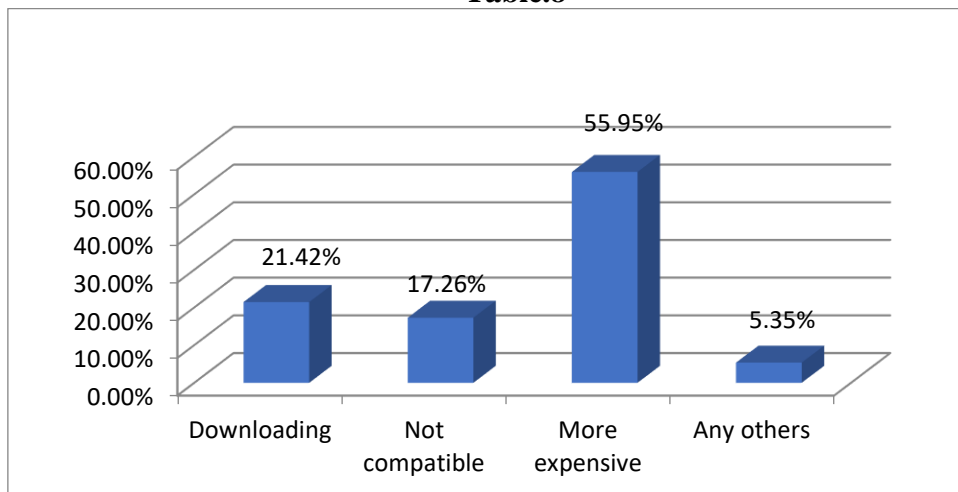


Figure.7 Frequency of not satisfied with Academic Applications

The above table shows that 21.42% respondents not satisfied with downloading. 17.26% respondents not compatible 55.95% respondents not satisfied with more expensive and 5.35% respondents other not satisfied with while using academic applications.

Findings

- The results also discovered that researchers has use mobile applications 53.57% of entertainment and 29.76% of study.
- The study revealed that 82.14% researchers aware of academic applications and 17.85% researchers not aware of academic applications.

- The results also discovered that researchers use free applications 10.11% of BYJU'S, 52.97% Unacademy, 32.14% MyCBSEguide and 4.76% researchers used other applications in their mobile.
- The results of the analysis revealed that researchers use paid applications 17.30% of Wolfram Alfa. 34.61% Duolingo application. 25% Quizlet and 23.07% researchers used other application in their mobile.
- The results depicted that 21.42% researchers not satisfied with downloading. 17.26% researchers not compatible 55.95% researchers not satisfied with more expensive and 5.35% researchers other not satisfied with while using academic applications.

Conclusion

The purpose of the study is to know how researchers at Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow are using mobile applications for academic purposes. This study finds that most research scholars are aware of academic applications but some researchers are unaware of any academic applications and most researchers use free mobile academic applications such as Amazon Kindle, Unacademy, Khan Academy, BYJU 'S, and some researchers use paid academic applications such as Duolingo, Quizlet, Wolfram Alfa.

This study also reveals that researchers use mobile apps for study purposes, entertainment purposes, business purposes, and very few researchers for other purposes using mobile apps. Most research scholars use academic applications to update their knowledge.

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Problems And Prospects Of Handloom Weavers In Kothapalli Village – A Study

PRABHAKAR RACHA*

Abstract

Handloom Industry play key role in the economic development of the country. In this paper covers that problems and prospects of handloom weavers in kothapalli village. Which are financial problems, marketing problems, production problems, social problems & health problems. To offer suggestions for the development of handloom industry.

Keywords: Handloom Weavers, Handloom Industry, Problems and Prospects

Introduction

Handloom Industry is an ancient cottage industry with a decentralized setup. It is one of the largest economic activities after agriculture, providing direct employment to more than 43 lakhs, indirectly 1 crore people. There are totally 30 lakhs handlooms in the whole world, 85 percent of handlooms representedly to 23.77 lakhs looms located in India. Out of this, 19.96 looms are in the Rural Areas, while 3.80 lakhs looms are in the urban areas. This sector contributes nearby 15% of the total cloth produced in the country and also contributes to the export earning Rs.3,000 Crores, 95% of the world Handloom fabric comes from India.

Review of Literature

IANS (2011) has noted that Indian consumers need to think 'swadeshi' rather than 'videshi'. The greatest tragedy weavers' face is being ignored not just by people but by designers as well. The fashion industry is a very powerful platform to convey the message across the masses that fashion is more than chic dressing there has to be an essence to it.

Prachi (2010) has observed that Indian handloom is growing in its popularity not only among the people in India, but also among the people admiring Indian handloom and Indian handicrafts from around the globe. In spite of having distinct styles and ways of weaving, there is a lot of exchange of styles that happened among the diverse Indian handloom styles.

Shijina Shiji (2009) has marked that the weaving process is central to the quality of the handloom rugs and carpets is an age-old profession practiced by village artisans, who under threat of closure as they are encountering stiff competition globally from powerloom Units.

Objectives of the Study

The study will focus on the following objectives:

1. To study the overview of Handloom Industry.
2. To examine the Problems and Prospects of Handloom Weavers.
3. To offer suggestions for the development of the Handloom Industry

Scope of the Study

The study broadly examines the Problems, Prospects of Handloom Weaver in Kothapalli Village from 2013-2018. i.e., 5 years period.

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Methodology

Sources of Data: The required data has been collected using both the primary and secondary data.

Primary Data: The main source of the primary data are the weavers themselves and executive members of the societies by serving a structured questionnaire a part from this, personal interviews, group discussions and observations methods were used in collecting the first hand information

Secondary Data: Secondary data for the study has been collected using published reports by the government, departments, offices Centre's consequently with the industry, published research papers in the reputed journals, books, thesis and dissertation and visiting websites relating to the presented research.

Tools of Data Analysis

The collected data has been classified, tabulated and summarized in a significant manner. For the data analysis simple statistical tools have been used such as percentages and averages.

Sample Design: The selected 100 Respondents from Kothapalli Village.

Limitations of the Study

However, the present Article is not free from the following limitations:

1. The study is essentially a micro level study.
2. The information through the questionnaires may not have covered correct figures Problems and Prospects of Kothapalli Village.
3. The opinions and expressions of weavers are based on the personal experience with the societies.

Data Analysis And Interpretation

In this paper, an attempt has been made to present the problems and prospects of handloom weavers in kothapalli village. The data are collected from 100 sample respondents by supplying the questionnaires, focusing on the financial problems, marketing problems, production problems, social problems and health problems.

1. Financial Problems

Handloom industry is one such delicate organization, which has been totally capital-straved at all the time. By and large, sound financial assistance from government alone could improve the competitive urge among handloom co-operatives. The Government of India and State Governments provide assistance to handloom weavers, handloom weavers' co-operative societies for strengthening the share capital, improving the management of societies and modernization of looms. Even then, the societies could not strengthen their financial position because, they are not able to repay in time the loan received and hence the societies have to pay interest to the District Central Co-operative Banks.

Table – 1: Financial Problems

Financial Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	82	82.00
No	18	18.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field survey

The table-1 shows that financial problems of Respondents. In the Kothapalli Village, has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 82(82.00%) Respondents are facing

financial problems, the lowest number 18(18.00%) Respondents are not any facing financial problems.

Types of Financial Problems: financial problems are divided into such as infrastructure & investment, budget allocation, credit needs and taxes & subsidies.

A. Infrastructure and Investment

Investment in handloom sector has thus far been limited to input supply costs. There is no investment on sectoral growth, while there have been some piecemeal projects such as work shed-cum-housing and project package schemes they merely perpetuate the existing conditions. There has been no thinking on basic requirements of the producer. Facilities such as land, water and electricity need to be provided in many places that are a harbor for handloom manufacturing. Common facilities have not been developed such as godowns, credit facilities (banks in the vicinity), roads, proper sanitation, etc, have not been provided anywhere. In recent years, the investment profile in handloom sector has also been changing. Traditional investors - known as master weavers who have been investing for several decades in handloom production have been moving away, or have become reluctant to invest in new designs. There is a need for new programmes that enable the inflow of fresh investments and emergence of new entrepreneurs into the handloom sector.

B. Budget Allocations

Allocations for handloom in national and state budgets are being reduced. This has to be reversed. Budget has to be increased with new schemes, which address the problems of the sector, in view of the linkage and the need to protect rural employment.

C. Credit Needs

The credit facilities currently available to weavers are far from adequate. Even those made available through co-operatives rarely reach the sections for which it is intended. This is because master weavers control a number of co-operatives and tend to corner a substantial proportion of institutional credit. As indicated earlier, the majority of weavers are to be found outside the co-operative fold, weaving usually for master weavers or on their own. The credit needs of this sector have remained unaddressed. The existing situation is one where the local master weaver provides consumption loans and/or advances, which, over time, render the weaver completely indebted to the master weaver.

D. Taxes and Subsidies

Presently, there are no subsidies for handloom sector. They are completely withdrawn. However, they need to be continued. There are no taxes. However, the benefits go to the traders and not the weavers¹.

2. Marketing Problems

The wake of new trends in fashions with man-made fibre and yarn fabrics having made inroads up to the rural areas. It is but natural that handloom fabrics face difficulties in marketing and sales promotion. Marketing is the central problem that calls for the drawing up of a suitable strategy. Otherwise, any amount of aid given to this industry at the production level will turn out to be of no help. The industry has been pursuing the sales oriented philosophy. Inadequate marketing services and facilities have resulted in periodical accumulation of stocks, resulting in underemployment and unemployment among weavers. Independent weavers, outside the co-operative fold, are not always able to dispose of their cloth directly to the consumer. They have to approach the middlemen. In case of weavers working under master weavers on wage basis, they return the finished cloth to the master weavers. The co-operative societies are wholly dependent on the TSCO for marketing of

their products. In our state, TSCO is not performing well and not in a position to lift the finished products and make the payment timely. The efforts are directed to sell the quantity through the purchase of handloom cloth by the government departments, army personnel, local bodies and rebate schemes and other programmes that are directed to push the product to the market.

Table – 2: Marketing Problems

Marketing Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	94	94.00
No	6	6.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field survey

The table-2 reveals that marketing problems of Respondents. In the Kothapalli Village has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 94(94.00%) Respondents are facing marketing problems, the lowest number 6(6.00%) Respondents are not any facing marketing problems.

Types of Marketing Problems

A. Competition from Mills and Powerlooms:

The powerlooms were able to misuse the concession given to handlooms and function under the cover of handlooms. The other advantages enjoyed by the powerlooms were low wages, wholesale evasion of protective labour legislation, low taxes on yarn, no levies on grey fabrics produced by powerlooms, low overheads, low requirements of working capital and flexibility in production mix. In addition to the fact that powerlooms are able to concentrate on synthetic fibres, would seem to give them an inseparable advantage over handlooms. The sector faces stiff competition from the powerlooms and mill sector, which is threatening its existence. While, most handlooms are made of cotton, the yarn consumption pattern is shifting towards other fibres also. Handloom products are increasingly being copied on powerlooms at a low cost due to rapid technological developments. If the present trend continues, handlooms could loose a sizeable market. The obligations of textile quotas would further aggravate the problem of handloom sector.

B. Market for Products:

Handloom products require more visibility. This means better and wider market network. One-off exhibitions organized with the support of government do not suffice presently, handloom products are available only in few places. An umbrella market organization, autonomous and financed by the government initially should be formed to undertake this task, financed by the sales of the handloom products.

C. Free Export/Import Trade – Opportunity:

Post the WTO Agreement on Textile Clothing, there is going to be more free export and import of textiles. The handloom sector, as a traditional area, can claim some special packages or discriminatory measures, to protect this kind of production. Options and policy measures need to be worked out either by independent institutions or the government.

D. Intermediaries (Individuals/Institutions):

Government has created a few research, training and input institutions to help the handloom sector. These institutions include weaver service centres, institutions of handloom technology, NIFT, etc. But their performance has been below par and then presence has not helped in obviating the problems of handloom weavers.

E. Market Environment: Marketing environment is also effecting handloom industry².

3. Production Problems:

Handloom weavers are also facing production problems are scarcity of yarn, lack of technology development, raw material problems, design improvement, enhancement of value, technology & mechanization patenting designs/varieties and working hours.

Table – 3: Production Problems

Production Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	97	97.00
No	3	3.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field survey

The table-3 reveals about production problems of Respondents. In the Kothapalli Village has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 97(97.00%) Respondents are facing production problems, the lowest number 3(3.00%) Respondents are not any facing production problems.

Types of Production Problems

A. Scarcity of Yarn:

The handloom sector is mostly dependent on the organized mill sector for the supply of its principal raw material, namely, yarn. This sector uses the bulk of yarn in the form of hanks. A gross deficiency in the supply of yarn at reasonable prices is complained. The yarn is produced in composite mills and spinning mills. Though there is a stipulation of producing 50 per cent hank yarn for the handloom industry by the composite mills, the mills have not adhered to such a stipulation. The shortage of raw materials has been a problem for several years to the industry.

B. Lack of Technology Development:

Weaving continues to be a traditional and hereditary occupation. The weavers are following traditional methods of production and design due to lack of exposure, awareness and knowledge over changing technologies, methods and the requirements. The production capacity of these looms is low and the job is tedious. This sector encounters tough competition from superior quality products available at cheaper prices from the organized sectors. For technology development, major efforts are needed for modernization of looms, increasing productivity, quality of products, standardization of various processes and products and production of value added products. Lack of training is also another drawback.

C. Raw Material Problems:

The success of any industry is based on the availability of raw material. The unavailability of raw material is one of the crisis faced by the handloom sector. Cotton yarn, dyes, silk and jute are important raw materials. Cotton handloom weavers have been largely dependent on spinning mills to provide them yarn, but nowadays, these mills find it more profitable to work with the power loom sector and weaving mills. Moreover, since the concentration of handlooms is higher in rural and semi-rural areas handloom weavers have to travel for to get the yarn. Also, the raw material used by this sector is not available at a low cost since cotton production costs are high in India. With the government now encouraging yarn export, there could soon be a further shortage of yarn. So handloom weavers are today facing a raw material crisis.

1. Prices of Raw Material:

Handloom primarily uses natural fibres such as cotton, silk and jute. Prices of these fibres have been increasing during production and processing. Cotton production in India is

expensive because of intensive and high usage of costly agricultural inputs such as pesticides and fertilizers. Secondly, while the fibre production most often happens in the vicinity of the weavers, their processing is done in distant areas, and as such the prices to the weaver are higher. With the Central Government now encouraging primary fibre and yarn exports, handloom weavers would be on the last priority for yarn suppliers.

The solution lies in establishing relatively low-post, decentralized spinning units in the villages where handloom and fibre productions co-exist. The units would enable direct linkage between farmers and weavers, which essentially decreases the cost of yarn and thus the cost of handloom products. Still, the cost of selling up the units may be too much for an individual, and hence governmental support will be required.

2. Supply of Raw Material:

Access to raw material such as yarn, dyes and dye stuffs has become a problem. (Yarn is made out of fibres such as cotton and is used to weave the cloth, horizontally and vertically. It is the primary material to produce the cloth or fabric.) Weaving is a rural and semi-rural production activity and weavers have to go far to get these raw materials. To top it off, yarn prices are steadily increasing. The availability of hank yarn - the basic material from which weaving is done - is a serious issue because it is controlled by modern spinning mills, who see more profit in large-volume cone yarn. Secondly, since hank yarn is tax-free and has subsidies, enormous amounts are diverted to the powerloom and mill sectors. As a result, there is a perennial shortage of yarn for the weavers. Despite a few schemes, the hank yarn access issue has not been resolved, colours are expensive, and presently there is no system or mechanism to increase their availability.

D. Design Improvements:

While there are suggestions that handloom sector should increase its design in respond in changes in the market, the bottlenecks are many. The lack of change is not due to the weaver not being amenable to change, as is bandied. Rather, it is due to unwillingness of the investor to take risks and provide incentive to weavers for effecting the change.

E. Enhancement of Value:

There is a need for enhancing the value of handloom products through utilization of organic cotton and organic yarn, application of natural dyes and by increasing the productivity of the looms through research and innovation.

F. Technology and Mechanization:

In the pre-loom processing (yarn preparation and dyeing), some degree of mechanization is being asked. Appropriate usage needs to be worked out.

G. Patenting Designs/Varieties:

Handloom designs/varieties are not protected. As a result, investors are not interested lest they end up with the risk and those who copy the benefits. Protection options include development of handloom/silk/jute marks and registration under Geographical Indications Act. However more discussion is required on this, if handloom has to come up with designs that suit the market preferences.

4. Social and Personal Problems

Handloom weavers are also facing social and personal problems are co-operative system, wages, employment and livelihood issues, women related problems, welfare schemes and employment problems.

Table – 4: Social and Personal Problems

Social and Personal Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	89	89.00
No	11	11.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field survey

The table-4 reveals about social and personal problems of Respondents. In the Kothapalli Village has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 89(89.00%) Respondents are facing social and personal problems, the lowest number 11(11.00%) Respondents are not any facing social and personal problems.

Types of Social and Personal Problems

A. Co-Operative System:

While cooperatives do help in maximizing the benefits for weavers in the entire chain of production, their present condition is a cause of concern. The handloom cooperative system is riddled with corruption and political interference. Many handloom weavers are not members of these cooperatives. Government departments have to stop using them as primary sources for routing government funds and schemes. Cooperatives have to become independent of district level government officers in terms of management and decision-making.

B. Wages, Employment and Livelihood Issues:

Wages have not increased in the last 15 years. Some sections of handloom weavers are living in hand-to-mouth conditions, with no house or assets for them, for years together. These issues need to be addressed. Given such a situation, government policies and actions are required to address such a situation. While there are many non-government initiatives, which try to obviate the problems, policy action would have a wider reach and impact. It would also ensure a way forward and give strength to the weavers to face the competition, with much more rigour and enthusiasm.

C. Women Related Problems:

Women, presently, share enormous work burden with no commensurate compensation system. Their work is not recognized. Their living and working conditions are a serious concern in many parts of India.

D. Welfare Schemes:

Education and health constitute a major concern for handloom weaver families government has to come forward to help the children, women and old people to overcome their health and education needs.

E. Employment Problems:

The handloom sector remains a major source for self and casual employment. Apart from the direct employment to about 3.5 million people, it provides indirect employment during the pre and post-production process. The primary importance of the sector providing gainful employment in rural India is under threat with growing competition from the powerloom sector, lack of government intervention, unfavorable. The handloom sector place an important role in the Indian economy since it is very large in scale and provides the largest employment opportunity, next to the agriculture sector. India is currently the world's largest producer of handloom products with a total production of more than 5 billion meters in 2005. The major handloom weaving states in India are west Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Assam and Manipur, in India, there are more than 3.8 millions

handlooms in operations, with the livelihood of about 12.5 million people dependent on handloom weaving.

This makes of 23% of the total textiles production in the country. Overall, this sector place a vital role in local economies, especially in rural areas the handloom sector holds on about 12.5 million people are dependent on handloom weaving for their livelihood handloom carpets government policies, etc. because of lack of work, handloom weavers with many skills are today forced to work as construction workers, vendors, etc⁴.

5. Major Health Problems: Handloom weavers are facing major health problems such as eye sight weakness, back pain, knee pain and joint pain.

Table – 5: Major Health Problems

Health Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Eye sight weakness	33	33.00
Back pain	47	47.00
Knee pain	8	8.00
Joint pain	12	12.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field survey

The table-5 reveals about major health problems of Respondents. In the Kothapalli Village has been selected 100 Respondents. The highest number 47(47.00%) Respondents are facing back pain, 33(33.00%) Respondents are facing eye sight weakness, 12(12.00%) Respondents are facing joint pain and only 8(8.00%) Respondents are not any facing knee pain.

Summary of Findings

The following are the summary of findings presented below:

1. 82% of the respondents are facing financial problems.
2. 94% of the respondents are facing marketing problems.
3. 97% of the respondents are facing production problems.
4. 89% of the respondents are facing social and personal problems.
5. 100% of the respondents are facing health problems.

Suggestions

After going through the above summary of findings the following suggestions are offered for the development of handloom Industry.

1. State and Central governments should strictly implement the handloom Reservation Act 1985, which helps not to copy the handloom reserved items by mills and powerlooms.
2. Most of the children of handloom weavers are not continuing for higher education, for encouraging them, the Telangana government has to take some measures in order to improve the educational standards of children as the Tamilnadu government implementing scholarship programme (MGR Handloom Education Fund) in supporting the children of handloom weavers (Approximately Rs 3,000 per month paid each student).
3. Government has to provide Anthyodaya Anna Yoajana (AAY) card, construction of pucca houses, at least three acers of land (like provided to SCs and STs) schemes to handloom weavers.
4. It is suggested the Banks (SIDBI, IDBI, ICICI, NABARD and DCCB) to increase loan amount from Rs. 10,000 to 50,000 per year, with no interest or 0.25 paisa interest like farmers and DWACRA groups.

5. Government has to purchase the whole stock of handloom cloth in order to fixing minimum price, based on the quality of cloth.
6. Government has to ensure to see all the schemes should implement in an efficient way.
7. Government has to provide raw material directly to the weaver with subsidy and also provide training in order to maintain looms.
8. Central and state governments have to increase budget allocation for handloom industry.
9. Government has intuition in order to increase the handloom melas and exhibitions.
10. Government has to provide marketing facilities, increase TSCO shops or stores and take necessary steps in order to sale the handloom product through e-commerce like amazon, snapdeal and flipkart, etc.
11. It is suggested the government to establish spinning mills and handloom clusters in every district.
12. Government should conduct training programmes to develop new designs for handloom weavers.
13. It is also suggested the Government need to conduct free health checkup camps regularly and to provide health cards to handloom weavers.
14. Government need to increase compensation for suicide victims.

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Research Methodology In History

SMT PRODIPTA BOSE*

Introduction

Historical research involves different kinds of research methodologies. Historical research aims to find out something new or logical and systematic re interpretation of the existing facts for explosion of knowledge as well as for the development of society and civilization .Research in history needs collection of new proofs and objective view point of the researcher. Data collection, interpretation of collected or existing data and synthesising of knowledge are the three main steps followed by a researcher in historical research. This paper aims to highlight on the methodologies in historical research particularly the techniques used by the historians to interpret primary sources and other authentic evidences to re construct the past.

Key words: sources, historiography, research

Literature review

1. Marc Bloch: The Historian's Craft, Paperback – 1 Mar 2017

This book investigates the craft of the historian for the re construction of historical research. Bloch also articulated the perspective that the craft of the historian should not be a judgemental one and the historian should endeavour to give explanation of the actual facts.

2. R. G. Collingwood: The Idea of History, Paperback – 4 Aug 1961

The Idea of History by R.G. Collingwood is the most famous work in the field of historical research. This book illustrates the evolution of the idea of history from Herodotus to the twentieth century.

3. Simoan Gunn, Lucy Faire: Research Methods for History, Edinburgh University Press, 2012.

Important sources, techniques and concepts needed for effective historical research is reflected in this book.

4. E. H. Carr: What is History?

Edward Hallett Carr in his book what is history discusses history, facts, subjectivity and objectivity of historians. It reflects his idea about moral judgements in history. In Chapter one, "The Historian and his Facts", he investigates how the historian makes utilization of historical facts.

5. Arthur Marwick: The Nature of History

The nature of history is one of the best book as a guide for methods and purposes of historical study.

6. Geoffrey Elton: The Practice of History, Fontana Books, 1967

It reveals Elton's idea of how history should be written. He does not theorize that absolute objectivity is well as possible. He put stress on some doctrines which should be followed by historians for writing history.

Methodology

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This article is based only on secondary sources chiefly books, journals, e-journal, data collected from website. Historical methodology is the practice by which historians collect evidence and originate ideas about the past. It is the structure through which an explanation of the past is constructed.

Historical Sources

Research in history cannot be done without the collection and logical interpretation of authentic data, mainly known as historical sources. These sources mainly of two types – primary sources and secondary sources. Research is a continuous and never ending process for expansion of knowledge and it can produce reinterpretation of facts through the critical, systematic analysis of these sources. “History is the historian’s reconstruction of the past. The principal materials of reconstruction at the disposal of the historian are records or remains that the past has left behind. They serve him as evidence of the facts that he establishes. The records are of a rich variety – buildings, inscriptions, medals, coins, edicts, chronicles, travelogues, decrees, treaties, official correspondence, private letters and diaries. It is through of such history as records that the historians gains knowledge of history –as – events. History deals with evidence.” 1 shreedharan

Primary sources provide direct or firsthand evidence about an event, object, person or work of art. Primary sources include historical and legal documents, eyewitness accounts, and results of experiments, statistical data, pieces of creative writing, audio and video recording, speeches and art objects. In case of historical research primary sources are : diaries , journals, letters , interviews , speeches, memos , manuscripts and other first person accounts , memoirs and autobiographies , official records such as government publications , census data ,court reports police records , minutes , reports , correspondence of an organization or agency , newspapers and magazine articles , paintings , photographs , etc ..Primary sources may be of literary, archaeological, and epigraphical or numismatical which has direct connection with the event of a particular period. Data or information available in archives and museums must be useful for historical research.

Secondary sources are also most important sources for research. A researcher in history should know all the available secondary sources of a particular research topic. Contemporary records including stenographic and phonographic records , business and legal papers, confidential reports, journals, diaries, personal letters, public reports including newspapers, despatches, memoirs , autobiographies, government documents, literature of a particular period folklores and proverbs are most important primary sources of historical research . Maximum use of primary sources gives originality to a research of history.

Orality and oral tradition also contents historical evidence and in many cases it served the purpose of primary source. Though there are lots of controversies regarding oral history as a primary source or evidence but in case of research on ethnic groups it plays a vital role. So historical evidences may be of various types.

Methodology in Historical research

History cannot be written without authentic and genuine evidence and that is why material left by the past or historical sources must be interpreted with scientific, systematic and analytical method with objectivity. Historical method encompasses the techniques which are followed by the historians in order to use primary sources and other evidences for research and writing history in the form of account of the past. Scrutiny of primary sources is most important part of historical research. Because most of the secondary sources have some traces of subjectivity. Therefore it is the responsibility of a researcher of history to find out

the objectivity of a scrupulous event of the past for theory building. Subjectivity is not the accurate method of writing history and it never reflects the actual scenario. Hence the methods adopted by a historian for research is to establish objectivity of an event. Historical research aims to find out the truth which has not been discovered yet. Interpretation of evidence or sources are one of the most significant part of historical research. Evaluation of the authenticity of primary and secondary sources are very much important in historical methodology.

Planning in research or research design including selection of subject or a specific topic is the first and foremost step of research and the most difficult one. An acceptable and constructive subject, in which researcher has interest and availability of sources must be kept in mind. A researcher in history must find out the research gap in history. Identification of research gap is the primary step of historical method. Another important thing is to set a research question. Formation of hypotheses is the next step of historical methodology. Literature review is another important step of research in the proposed area of study. All the available secondary sources must be carefully examined by the researcher in order to get the clear idea of proposed area of study. Then comes the process of collection of data which must be accurate and authentic mainly primary sources.

Research may be different types like descriptive research, analytical research, qualitative research, quantitative research, applied research, fundamental research, conceptual research, empirical research etc. and many more.

Philosophy of history which is known as epistemology becomes important and necessary. Therefore the study of historiography is or the study of history of historical writings has immense significance. "Far from completely trusting his sources the historian should presume that all data are doubtful unless otherwise proved.....the historian should aim at presenting as true a picture of the past as possible . The technique evolved to arrive at the truth of past events is called historical method . This method is largely analytical, consisting of external and internal criticism ." 2 shreedharan .

All the information's provided by a secondary source must be verified because it may not be authentic and the chances of subjective assessment may be higher. Therefore source criticism is very much necessary in any kind of historical research. The historical technique of research applies to all fields of study because it includes their: origins, growth, theories, personalities, crisis, etc. Both quantitative and qualitative variables can be used in the compilation of historical information. Consideration and interpretation of empirical material is the chief norm of qualitative method. New approaches and interpretations must be kept in mind . Verification of authenticity of both primary and secondary sources, its organization and interpretation are very much necessary for conducting research in history.

Historical method includes internal and external criticism. After collecting data it is necessary to explain and interpretation of the collected data. Philosophy of history scrutinizes the theoretical basics of the practice, application, and social consequences of history and historiography.

"It is no less true that ,faced with the vast chaos of reality, the historian is necessarily led to carve out that particular area to which his tools apply ; hence to make a selection –and ,obviously not the same as that of the biologist ,for example ,but that which is the proper selection of the historian . Hence we have an authentic problem of action. It will pursue us through our study." 3

Another significant part of historical research is to find out the causation in history. Every historical event must have some cause and effect relationship. There are many theories of causation in history which includes divine plan theory, pluralistic theory, rationalist theory, human emotions theory, nationalism theory, scientific theory etc. Each and every historian have personal viewpoint and sometimes guided by the narrations of others. Feelings and emotions for nationalism, caste, religion sometimes made difficult to interpret historical events without values. At the same time a historian must have historical sense without which historical research cannot be done. In case of narration and interpretation of an event a researcher must have intense sense of time and period of the particular area of study.

Historiography

Historiography and historical methodology are interrelated. Historiography or history of historical writing needs explicit method of historical methodology. Philosophy of history employ the paramount theories in the core areas of philosophy like metaphysics, epistemology, and ethics to deal with questions about the nature of the past and how it is known to us. Not only that, philosophy of history scrutinizes the problems that are unique to its subject matter. Philosophy of history can be seen as a total entity. There are some basic differences between the methodologies followed by the social science researchers and the methodologies followed by the historians for their research. The foremost job of the historians is to illustrate an actual picture with the help of the own ideas and historical sense. But by the end of 19th century philosophy of history were rejected due to many viewpoints.

Conclusion

Without critical evidence historical research cannot be complete. All primary and secondary data should be verified properly. External and internal criticism must be needed for authentic data. It will help the historian to present the actual and true picture of an incident of the past. Therefore, extremely analytical method to be followed to achieve the truth of past.

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Implementation of NRHM in India: Steps Forward and Challenges

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Doleswar Bhoi**

Abstract

Rural India is suffering from a long-standing healthcare problem. Studies have shown that there is only one doctor with any degree and a trained healthcare provider is available per every 16 villages. Although more than 70% of its population lives in rural areas, only 20% of the total hospital beds are located in a rural area. The national rural mission aims at providing accessible, affordable, effective and reliable healthcare to all citizens especially to the vulnerable and underserved groups in the country. The government integrated public health as a critical component in its common minimum program. The present paper evaluates the challenges of rural public health under the national rural health mission.

Key Words: NRHM, Implementation, accessible, steps forward

Introduction

India has registered significant progress in improving life expectancy at birth, reducing mortality due to Malaria, as well as reducing infant and maternal mortality over the last few decades. In spite of the progress made, a high proportion of the population, especially in rural areas, continues to suffer and die from preventable diseases, pregnancy, and childbirth-related complications as well as malnutrition. In addition to old unresolved problems, the health system in the country is facing emerging threats and challenges. The rural public health care system in many States and regions is in an unsatisfactory state leading to the pauperization of poor households due to expensive private sector health care. India is in the midst of an epidemiological and demographic transition with the attendant problems of increased chronic disease burden and a decline in mortality and fertility rates leading to aging of the population. An estimated 5 million people in the country are living with HIV/AIDS, a threat which has the potential to undermine the health and developmental gains India has made since its independence. Non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, blindness, mental illness, and tobacco use related illnesses have imposed the chronic diseases burden on the already overstretched health care system in the country. Premature morbidity and mortality from chronic diseases can be a major economic and human resource loss for India. The large disparity across India places the burden of these conditions mostly on the poor, and on women, scheduled castes and tribes especially those who live in the rural areas of the country. The inequity is also reflected in the skewed availability of public resources between the advanced and less developed states.

The paper is based on the secondary sources like articles from the journal, books and government reports as well draft of health policy. In addition this some section has been drawn from the project report which has submitted to Indian Council of Social Science

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Research (ICSSR) New Delhi in the year 2017. The paper is evaluating the policy, what are steps forward have to consider and what the challenges are facing to executing the policy.

NRHM in India

Under the VII Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide for health care; however, the Government of India plays a vital role in supporting State Governments in their efforts towards achieving the targets of National Health Policy, 2002. The obligation of the Government to ensure the highest possible health status of India's population and to ensure that all people have access to quality health care has been recognized by a number of key policy documents. The policy directions of the "Health for All" declaration became the stated policy of the Government of India with the adoption of the National Health Policy Statement of 1983. Driven by this declaration there was some expansion of primary health care in the eighties. Further, the National Health Policy of 2002 and the Report of the Macro-Economic Commission on Health and Development (2005) emphasized the need to increase the total public health expenditure from 2 to 3% of the GDP. They also stressed the need to strengthen the role of the public sector in social protection against the rising costs of health care and the need to provide a comprehensive package of services without reducing the prioritization given to women and children's health. India's health challenges are diverse. Communicable diseases, notably Tuberculosis and Malaria, continue to constitute a major part of the country's disease burden. At the same time, the threat of Non-communicable Disease (NCD) including diabetes, hypertension, cancer and mental illness is clearly perceived. It is also crucially relevant that maternal and infant mortality continue to remain unacceptably high in several parts of the country.

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is implementing various schemes, programs, and national initiatives to provide universal access to quality healthcare. The approach is to increase access to the decentralized public health system by establishing new infrastructure in deficient areas and by upgrading the infrastructure in the existing institutions. As part of the planning process, many different programs have been brought together under the overarching umbrella of the National Health Mission (NHM) with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as its two Sub-Missions. The major programmes being implemented are Routine Immunization (RI), National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), Integrated Diseases Surveillance Programme (IDSP), National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) and National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Strokes (NPCDCS).

Besides, central assistance is also being provided to strengthen the medical, disaster management, redevelopment of hospitals and dispensaries, etc. By the end of the 12th Plan (i.e. 2017) the National Health Mission endeavours to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from 1.78 to 1 per 1000 live births, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 42 to 25 per 1000 live births, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) from 2.4 to 2.1, prevent and reduce incidence of anaemia in women aged 15-49 years, prevent and reduce mortality & morbidity from communicable, non-communicable, injuries and emerging diseases and reduce household out-of-pocket expenditure on total health care. India's public spending on core health as a

proportion of GDP is approximately 1.04% and the 12th Plan goal is to increase it to 1.87% by the end of the Twelfth Plan.

The National Health Mission (NHM) with its two Sub-Missions, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was approved by the Cabinet in May 2013. The NHM envisages universal access to equitable, affordable & quality healthcare services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs. The main programmatic components include Health System Strengthening in rural and urban areas, Reproductive- Maternal- Newborn Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) and control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases. The framework for Implementation of National Health Mission was approved in December 2013. Under NHM, substantial achievements have been made, the details of which are available in the report. The 7th Common Review Mission (CRM) under NHM was conducted from November 2013 in 14 States / UTs namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Gujarat. The CRM observed increased child survival, population stabilization and utilization of health services, though the progress across States was not analogous. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), the deaths of children before age 1 per 1000 live-births, has fallen steadily every year, with an all India average of 42. While this is short of the 12th Plan target of 25, some States have made remarkable progress with Goa having an IMR of 10, Kerala 12, Nagaland 18, Manipur 10 and Tamil Nadu 21. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), which measures the number of women of reproductive age (15 to 49) dying due to maternal causes per 1,00,000 live-births, has come down to 178, though this is far short of the 12th Plan target of 100. Some States have registered a significant reduction in MMR with Kerala at 66, Maharashtra at 87 and Tamil Nadu at 90.

There has been a significant improvement in the creation of new facilities and infrastructure, though adequate staffing of these facilities by qualified health personnel remains a problem. Availability of drugs has improved at all levels and the robust logistic arrangements for procurement and storage of these drugs are being put in place. An important achievement of NHM has been a considerable reduction in out of pocket expenses from 72% to 60%. Recently, new initiatives have been launched under NHM. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) was launched to provide comprehensive healthcare and improve the quality of life of children through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, and development delays including disability. Another initiative, viz. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) was launched to comprehensively address the health needs of the 253 million adolescents, who account for over 21% of the country's population, by bringing in several new dimensions like mental health, nutrition, substance misuse, injuries and violence, and non-communicable diseases. The program has introduced community-based interventions through peer educators and is underpinned by collaborations with other Ministries and State Governments and knowledge partners, coupled with operational research. In addition to these initiatives, the Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation Programme (WIFS) was launched to address adolescent anaemia where under supervised Iron-Folic Acid (IFA) tablets are given to adolescent population between 10-19 years of age in both rural and urban areas throughout the country. NUHM, a submission under the NHM, caters to the healthcare needs of the urban population with the focus on urban poor and is aimed at reducing out of pocket expenses for treatment. NHM is a step towards realizing the objective of Universal Health Coverage in the country.

Maternal Health is an important aspect of the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right but also central to solving broader, economic, social and developmental challenges. Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) has resulted in a steep rise in demand for services in public health institutions with the institutional deliveries registering a substantial increase since its inception in 2005. The number of JSY beneficiaries has risen from 7.3 lakhs in 2005-06 to about 105.48 lakhs in 2013-14. Capitalizing on the surge in institutional deliveries brought about by JSY to provide service guarantees at health facilities, Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) on 1st June, 2011 to eliminate out of pocket expenditure for pregnant women and sick newborns on drugs, diet, diagnostics, user charges, referral transport, etc. This has now been expanded to cover the complications during ANC, PNC and also sick infants. In a remarkable turn of events, India reported only one case of the crippling disease of polio in January 2011 and after that, not a single case of polio was reported over the years. The World Health Organization (WHO) has taken India off its polio endemic list and declared the whole South-East Asia Region including India free of polio on 27 March 2014, a major milestone. Hib containing pentavalent vaccine has been introduced in 8 States in 2012-13 and countrywide expansion is planned in 11 States from October 2014 and remaining 16 States/ UTs from April 2015. Elimination of Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus is validated in 18 States (2005-2013) and there is a plan to validate 9 States by 2014 and the entire country by 2015.

The National Health Mission (NHM) encompasses its two Sub-Missions, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the newly launched National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The main programmatic components include Health System Strengthening in rural and urban areas- Reproductive-Maternal- Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A), and Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases. The NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM): NRHM seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups. Under the NRHM, the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States, as well as the North Eastern States, Jammu, and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh, have been given special focus. The thrust of the mission is on establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with intersectional convergence at all levels, to ensure simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality.

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM): NUHM seeks to improve the health status of the urban population particularly urban poor and other vulnerable sections by facilitating their access to quality primary health care. NUHM would cover all state capitals, district headquarters and other cities/towns with a population of 50,000 and above (as per census 2011) in a phased manner. Cities and towns with population below 50,000 will be covered under NRHM.

Major steps forward or initiatives under NRHM

1. **ASHA:** More than 8.94 lakh community health volunteers called Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been engaged under the mission to work as a link between the community and the public health system. ASHA is the first port of call for any health related demands of deprived sections of the population, especially women and

children, who find it difficult to access health services in rural areas. ASHA Programme is expanding across States and has particularly been successful in bringing people back to Public Health System and increase in the utilization of their outpatient services, diagnostic facilities, institutional deliveries, and in-patient care.

2. *Rogi Kalyan Samiti* (Patient Welfare Committee) / Hospital Management Society is a simple yet effective management structure. This committee is a registered society whose members act as trustees to manage the affairs of the hospital and is responsible for the upkeep of the facilities and ensure the provision of better facilities to the patients in the hospital. Financial assistance is provided to these Committees through the united fund to undertake activities for patient welfare. 31,109 Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) has been set up involving the community members in almost all District Hospitals (DHs), Sub-District Hospitals (SDHs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) till date.
3. The *United Grants to Sub-Centres* (SCs) has given new confidence to our ANMs in the field. The SCs are far better equipped now with Blood Pressure measuring equipment, Hemoglobin (Hb) measuring equipment, stethoscope, weighing machine, etc. This has facilitated the provision of quality antenatal care and other health care services.
4. *The Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee* (VHSNC) is an important tool of community empowerment and participation at the grassroots level. The VHSNC reflects the aspirations of the local community, especially the poor households and children. Untied grants of Rs. 10,000 are provided annually to each VHSNC under NRHM, which are utilized through the involvement of Panchayati Raj representatives and other community members in many states. Till date, 5.12 lakh VHSNCs have been set up across the country. In many states, the capacity building of the VHSNC members with regards to their roles and responsibilities for maintaining the health status of the village is being done.
5. Health care service delivery requires intensive human resource inputs. There has been an enormous shortage of human resources in the public health care sector in the country. NRHM has attempted to fill the gaps in human resources by providing nearly 1.69 lakh additional health human resources to states including 7,659 GDMOs, 2,973 Specialists, 71,946 ANMs, 38,339 Staff Nurses, etc. on contractual basis. Apart from providing support for health human resource, NRHM has also focused on multi-skilling of doctors at strategically located facilities identified by the states e.g. MBBS doctors are trained in Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC), Life-Saving Anaesthesia Skills (LSAS) and Laparoscopic Surgery. Similarly, due importance is given to the capacity building of nursing staff and auxiliary workers such as ANMs. NRHM also supports the co-location of AYUSH services in health facilities such as PHCs, CHCs, and DHs. A total of 12,357 AYUSH doctors have been deployed in the states with NRHM funding support.
6. *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) aims to reduce maternal mortality among pregnant women by encouraging them to deliver in government health facilities. Under the scheme, cash assistance is provided to eligible pregnant women for giving birth in a government health facility. Since the inception of NRHM, 7.04 crore women have benefited under this scheme.
7. *Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakarm* (JSSK): Launched on 1st June 2011, JSSK entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including cesarean section. This marks a shift to an entitlement based

approach. The free entitlements include free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free diet during the stay in the health institutions, free provision of blood, free transport from home to health institution, between health institutions in case of referrals and drop back home and exemption from all kinds of user charges. Similar entitlements are available for all sick infants (up to 1 year of age) accessing public health institutions. All the 35 States and Union Territories are implementing this scheme. In 2012-13, Rs. 2107 crore was provided to states under JSSK and in 2013-14 more than Rs. 2000 crore has been approved for implementing the free entitlements under JSSK.

8. *National Mobile Medical Units (NMMU)*: Support has been provided in 418 out of 640 districts for 2127 MMUs under NRHM in the country. To increase visibility, awareness, and accountability, all Mobile Medical Units have been repositioned as "National Mobile Medical Unit Service" with universal color and design.
9. *National Ambulance Services*: NRHM has supported free ambulance services to provide patients transport in every nook and corner of the country connected with a toll-free number. Over 16,000 basic and emergency patient transport vehicles have been provided under NRHM. Besides these, over 4,769 vehicles have been impaneled to transport patients, particularly pregnant women and sick infants from home to public health facilities and back. 28 states have set up a call center for an effective patient transport system.
10. *Mainstreaming of AYUSH*: Mainstreaming of AYUSH has been taken up by allocating AYUSH facilities in 8425 PHCs, 2374 CHCs, 324 DHs, 3715 health facilities above SC but below block level and 512 health facilities other than CHC at or above block level but below the district level.
11. *Mother and Child Tracking System*: It is a name based tracking system, launched by the Government of India as an innovative application of information technology directed towards improving the health care service delivery system and strengthening the monitoring mechanism. MCTS is designed to capture information on and track all pregnant women and children (0-5 Years) so that they receive 'full' maternal and child health services and thereby contributes to the reduction in maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality which is one of the goals of National Rural Health Mission. MCTS relies heavily on information technology tools and techniques and promotes its usage by grassroots level health service providers and even by the beneficiaries at large. MCTS is a centralized web-based application, which facilitates in real time entry of the information related to pregnant women and children and subsequent health care services provided to them. This tool also facilitates the generation of the work plan for the field level health care service providers, to ensure the timely and full range of services to them. MCTS employs mobile-based SMS technology to alert health service providers and beneficiaries about the service delivery and for providing the due services on time. The system also facilitates with the status note and actionable messages to policy makers, health managers and health administrators at different tiers of the health care delivery system for necessary action on time. A total of 2,06,77,184 pregnant women were registered in MCTS during 2013-14 as on 31st March 2014, which indicates registration of 69.43 % as against the estimated number of pregnant women in 2013-14. A total of 1,64,10,571 children have been registered in MCTS during 2013-14 as on 31st March 2014, which indicates registration of 60.61% as against the estimated number of infants in 2013-14.

Achievements of the National Rural Health Mission

The national rural health mission is a project of ministry of health and family welfare, the government of India for the upliftment of health facilities that are now being offered to the rural masses across India. Let us see some of its achievements.

- Since the campaign launched in 1995. Lowest ever polio cases reported in 2010.
- Under the Janani Suraksha Yojna(JSY) more than one crore pregnant women across India are covered in the year 2009-2010 as against 7.39 lakh pregnant women covered during 2005-2006.
- Around 8.6 lakh ASHA workers are now working for rural healthcare in every village in India and provide drug kit for treatment.
- Around 2300 specialist doctors, 8300 M.B.B.S. doctors, 9600 Ayush doctors, 26700 staff Nurses, and 53550 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives were added to the rural health system.
- Greater activity and improvements in key reproductive health indicators like maternal mortality rate (MMR), Infant mortality rate (IMR), total fertility rate (TFR) and institutional delivery rate.
- To bring together vertical health and family welfare programs at the national, block, and district levels.
- 9 NOs Janani expresses introduced for facilitating emergency referral transport.

Challenges

There are challenges to the implementation of NRHM policies in India, which are details explain below;

a) Regional variation

A comparison of data between States and within regions and social groups suggests marked variations in the NRHM process indicators, utilization of funds, improvement in health care delivery, health indices and in community participation. Regions with good health indices have shown marked improvements, while those with prior poor indices have recorded a much lesser change. This is true, despite a greater NRHM focus on and inputs to poor-performing States.

b) The convergence of different programs

Many programs of the government, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the NRHM focus on the rural poor. In principle, these programs are meant to be complementary and synergistic. However, many issues need to be resolved. For example, the NRHM's Village Health and Nutrition Days compete with the ICDS's well-established Anganwadi program. This results in a lack of synergy between the workers employed by the two programs.

c) Parallel health systems

The NRHM is intended to strengthen and support the existing State health systems and services. However, its status as a project makes its complete integration problematic. The idea that the States will take over its financing after 2012 does not generate enthusiasm for a long-term commitment from staff at the State and district levels.

d) Old ethos and new inputs

The NRHM brought fresh ideas and new monies to a neglected and disillusioned health care system. However, the inertia of the old system and the low morale and discipline of its staff continue to be major challenges. The NRHM has been able to add new infrastructure and

personnel; however, its impact on reinventing and reinvigorating systems seems to be limited, and much more effort is required.

e) New platforms competing with old programs

There are some States have introduced new programs, which seem to rival and undermine old and established platforms. For example, they have introduced mobile medical units. These compete with older village sub-centers resulting in the undermining of previously established systems.

Conclusion

The NRHM employed five main approaches while addressing these issues viz., communitization, flexible financing, improved management through capacity building, monitoring progress against standards, and innovations in human resource management, which became the mainstay. What helped immensely in communitizing the health care was the ongoing process of decentralization with concomitant convergence. Development of village health plan through Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and its integration into the district plan, which in turn has been made the main instrument for planning, inter-sectoral convergence, implementation, and monitoring, was instituted as the fulcrum of decentralization. The convergence of all programs is being ensured at the village and facility level. Effective integration of health concerns with other health determinants like sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water through district health plan is being made. *Panchayat Raj* Institutions (PRIs), self-help groups, and health, nutrition, and sanitation committees have been activated to seek local accountability in the delivery of programs.

It is a fact that the national rural health mission has produced new hope into the healthcare delivery system in India. There are some challenges which make it difficult in its implementation. For these purposes, political, administrative and financial engagement is required to make a worth impact on health consequences and strength the achievements of national rural health mission.

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मुरादाबाद जनपद में ग्रामीण-नगरीय अधिवासों और उनकी जनसंख्या वितरण का समसामयिक विश्लेषण

डा० श्याम सिंह*

प्रवेश कुमार**

शोध सारांश

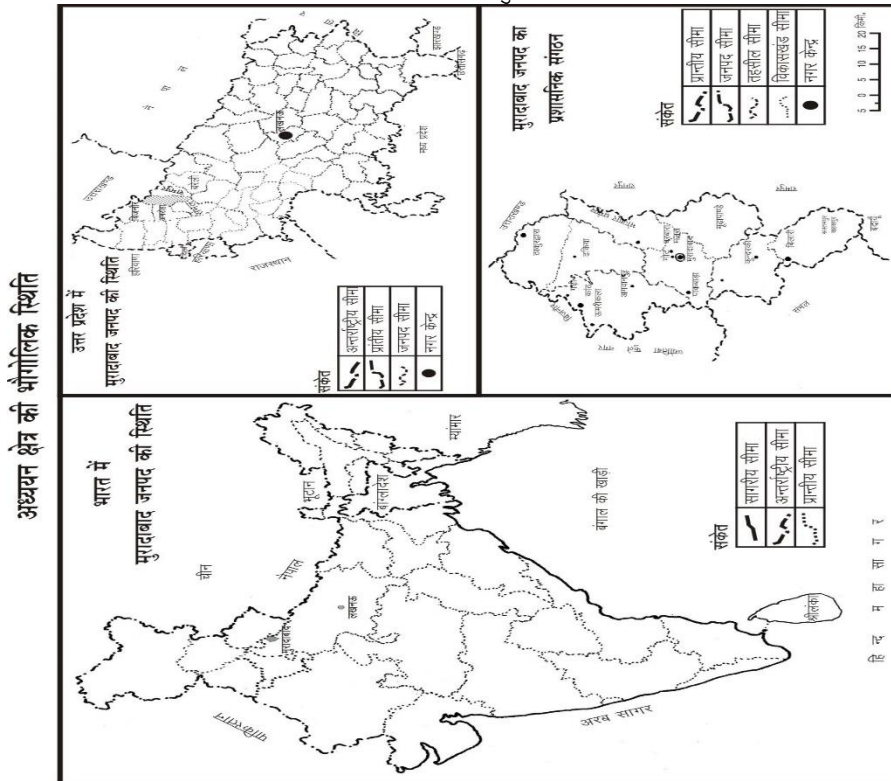
आज किसी भी क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध उसकी जनसंख्या को सबसे बड़ा व महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन माना जाता है। वास्तव में किसी क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध जनसंख्या ही वह आधारभूत संसाधन है जो किसी क्षेत्र में स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध प्राकृतिक संसाधनों- भूमि, जल, जलवायु, भूगर्भ में संचित खनिज तत्वों के साथ ही अन्य क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध संसाधनों को कच्चे व तैयार माल के रूप में आयातोंपरान्त अपने लिए उपयोगी बनाकर उनसे ऐसी वस्तुएँ व मशीनें बनाता है जो स्थानीय जनसंख्या के साथ-साथ विष्वभर की जनसंख्या को अनेक प्रकार की उपभोक्ता और पूँजीगत वस्तुएँ मशीनें, उपकरण इत्यादि उपलब्ध कराता है। इसलिए सभी प्रकार के अध्ययनों में मानव जनसंख्या (मानव संसाधन) को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया जाता है। विष्वभर में सभी प्रकार के मानव संसाधन (जनसंख्या) के निवास स्थलों को दो प्रमुख वर्गों- 1. ग्रामीण और 2. नगरीय अधिवासों में विभक्त किया जाता है। प्रस्तुत पोथ पत्र में इसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में मुरादाबाद जनपद की जनसंख्या का समसामयिक विश्लेषण किया गया है।

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दावली

अधिवास, स्मार्ट सिटी, अनियोजित, सघन व तंग हरित क्षेत्र, कृषि भूमि, अतिक्रमण, सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट

परिचय

अध्ययन के लिए चयनित क्षेत्र मुरादाबाद उत्तर प्रदेश का एक प्रमुख जनपद है। वर्तमान अध्ययन के लिए चयनित क्षेत्र पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रमुख जनपद है। इस जनपद को विभाजित करके अब तक दो नए जनपदों 1. ज्योतिबा फुले नगर (अमरोहा 2008) और भीमनगर (संभल, 23 सितम्बर 2012) का गठन किया जा चुका है। दो बार विभाजन के पश्चात अवशेष बचे मुरादाबाद जनपद का विस्तार 28°उत्तर से 29°उत्तर अक्षांश और पूर्वी 78° 25' से पूर्वी 79° 15' देशान्तर तक है। जनपद का क्षेत्रफल 2,224 वर्ग किमी० और 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार जनसंख्या 31,26,507 है।



मानचित्र संख्या- 1

* एसो. प्रोफेसर भूगोल विभाग हिन्दू कालेज, मुरादाबाद

** शोधार्थी भूगोल विभाग हिन्दू कालेज, मुरादाबाद

जनपद का उत्तर से दक्षिण विस्तार 85 किमी० और पूर्व से पश्चिम विस्तार 45 किमी० है। जनपद की उत्तरी सीमा उत्तराखण्ड राज्य का उधमसिंह नगर जनपद, पूर्वी सीमा पर रामपुर और बदायूँ जनपद, दक्षिणी सीमा पर जन गठित संभल (भीमनगर) जनपद तथा पश्चिमी सीमा पर बिजनौर और जे० पी० नगर (अमरोहा) जनपद स्थित है। भौगोलिक दृष्टि से अध्ययन क्षेत्र गंगा और रामगंगा के दोआब पर स्थित समतल नदीकृत मैदान का अंग है। जनपद की सागर तल से अधिकतम ऊँचाई 248 मीटर है। जनपद में 4 तहसील-ठाकुरद्वारा, कांठ, मुरादाबाद और, 8 विकास खण्ड, 64 न्याय पंचायत, 556 ग्राम पंचायत तथा कुल 939 आवासित गाँव हैं। जनपद में 8 टाउन एरिया, 3 नगर पालिका और 5 नगर पंचायतें और 1 महानगर है।

यह जनपद ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि वाला क्षेत्र है। संभल जनपद के गठन के पश्चात् (सारणी सं. 1 के अनुसार) वर्ष 2011 में मुरादाबाद जनपद की कुल जनसंख्या 31,26,507 व्यक्ति है। 2001 में यह जनसंख्या 24,67,960 व्यक्ति थी। 2001 से 2011 के दशक में जनपद की कुल जनसंख्या में 6,58,547 व्यक्तियों की सकल वृद्धि हुई। इस अवधि में जनपद की दक्षीय जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर 21.06 प्रतिशत रही।

सारणी सं० 1 के अनुसार 2011 में मुरादाबाद जनपद की कुल जनसंख्या में से लगभग 63 प्रतिशत (19,69,982 व्यक्ति) जनपद के 939 ग्रामीण अधिवासों में निवास करती है तथा लगभग 37 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या (11,56,525 व्यक्ति) छोटे-बड़े कुल 12 नगरीय अधिवासों में निवास करती है।

सारणी सं० 1: मुरादाबाद जनपद में तहसील वार जनसंख्या में परिवर्तन 2001-2011

क्रम	तहसील का नाम	2001			2011			नगरीय जनसंख्या प्रतिशत में	
		कुल	ग्रामीण	नगरीय	कुल	ग्रामीण	नगरीय	2001	2011
1	ठाकुरद्वारा	424272	388901	35371	504560	460305	44255	8.3	8.8
	सकल वृद्धि	-	-	-	80288	71404	8884	-	-
	प्रतिशत वृद्धि	-	-	-	18.92	18.36	25.12	-	-
2	कांठ	208695	208695	0	301522	247405	54117	0.0	17.9
	सकल वृद्धि	-	-	-	92827	38710	0	-	-
	प्रतिशत वृद्धि	-	-	-	44.48	18.55	0.00	-	-
3	मुरादाबाद	1285558	580698	704860	1646613	674655	971958	54.8	59.0
	सकल वृद्धि	-	-	-	361055	93957	167098	-	-
	प्रतिशत वृद्धि	-	-	-	28.09	16.18	37.89	-	-
4	बिलारी	549435	480286	69149	673812	587617	86195	12.6	12.8
	सकल वृद्धि	-	-	-	124277	107331	17046	-	-
	प्रतिशत वृद्धि	-	-	-	22.64	22.35	24.65	-	-
	मुरादाबाद जनपद	2467960	1658580	809380	3126507	1969982	1156525	32.80	36.99
	सकल वृद्धि	-	-	-	658547	311402	347145	-	-
	प्रतिशत वृद्धि	-	-	-	21.06	15.80	30.01	-	-

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. मुरादाबाद जनपद सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका- 2016-17

3. मुरादाबाद जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब (2011)

(अ) मुरादाबाद जनपद की नगरीय जनसंख्या का वितरण

सारणी सं० 2 में वर्ष 2011 में मुरादाबाद जनपद की नगरीय जनसंख्या का विवरण दिया गया है। सारणी के अनुसार वर्ष 2011 में मुरादाबाद जनपद में कुल 12 नगरीय अधिवास हैं। जनपद की कुल जनसंख्या 31,02,242 (जनपद के सीमांकन में मामूली सा परिवर्तन होने के कारण) में से 11,56,526 व्यक्ति (लगभग 37 प्रतिशत) इन्हीं 12 नगरीय अधिवासों में निवास करती है। मुरादाबाद महानगर (स्मार्ट सिटी) जनपद का सबसे बड़ा नगरीय अधिवास है। 2011 में मुरादाबाद महानगर की कुल जनसंख्या 8,87,871 व्यक्ति है। इनमें 4,64,580 पुरुष तथा 4,23,291 महिलाएँ हैं। मुरादाबाद महानगर का कुल क्षेत्रफल 75 वर्ग किमी० है।

सारणी सं० 2: मुरादाबाद जनपद में विकास तहसीलवार नगरीय जनसंख्या का वितरण- 2011

तहसील का नाम	क्रम	नगर का नाम	क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग किमी. में)	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या	पुरुष जनसंख्या	महिला जनसंख्या	लिंगानुपात
ठाकुरद्वारा	1	ठाकुरद्वारा	9 ^९ 98	6826	44255	23046	21209	920
कांठ	2	गढ़ी	0 ^९ 51	1504	9933	5111	4822	918
	3	कांठ	0 ^९ 8	4467	26381	13757	12624	951
	4	उमरीकला	0 ^९ 6	2970	17803	9125	8678	943
मुरादाबाद	5	गोट	2 ^९ 84	1016	6599	3282	3317	925
	6	बरवारा मजरा	3	1533	9455	4953	4502	911
	7	पाकबाड़ा	4	5808	36728	19157	17571	1011
	8	भोजपुर-धर्मपुर	4 ^९ 49	4722	31305	16261	15044	909
	9	मुरादाबाद	75	161329	887871	464580	423291	917

बिलारी	10	रुस्तमनगर सहसपुर	2	2992	18677	9756	8921	888
	11	कुन्दरकी	3 ^५ 51	4733	29951	15863	14088	902
	12	बिलारी	3 ^५ 45	6882	37567	19747	17820	914
कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या			110 ^५ 18	204782	11 ^६ 56 ^६ 526	6 ^९ 04 ^६ 638	5 ^६ 51 ^६ 888	913
कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या			2113 ^७ 80	315842	19 ^९ 45 ^९ 716	10 ^९ 20 ^९ 183	9 ^९ 25 ^९ 533	907
कुल योग मुरादाबाद जनपद			2223 ^७ 98	520624	31 ^९ 02 ^९ 242	16 ^९ 24 ^९ 821	14 ^९ 77 ^९ 421	910

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. मुरादाबाद जनपद सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका- 2016-172. 3. मुरादाबाद जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब (2011)

सारणी सं 0 2 के अनुसार जनसंख्या आकार के आधार पर मुरादाबाद जनपद का सबसे छोटा नगर गोट (सेन्सस टाउन) है। 2011 में इसकी कुल जनसंख्या 6,599 व्यक्ति है। इनमें 3282 पुरुष तथा 3,317 महिलाएँ हैं। गोट नगर का क्षेत्रफल 2.84 वर्ग किमी0 है। जनसंख्या आकार के अनुसार अन्य नगर हैं- बरवारा मजरा (9,455 व्यक्ति), गढ़ी (9,933 व्यक्ति), उमरी कलां (17,803 व्यक्ति), रुस्तमपुर-सहसपुर (18,766 व्यक्ति), कांठ (26,381 व्यक्ति), कुन्दरकी (29,951 व्यक्ति), भोजपुर-धर्मपुर (31,305 व्यक्ति), पाकबाड़ा (36,728 व्यक्ति), बिलारी (37,567 व्यक्ति) और ठाकुरद्वारा (44,255 व्यक्ति) आदि।

क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से 75 वर्ग किमी0 के साथ मुरादाबाद महानगर सबसे बड़ा नगरीय अधिवास है। यह जनपद का जिला और मण्डलीय प्रशासनिक मुख्यालय के साथ-साथ शिक्षा, व्यापार-वाणिज्य, विदेश व्यापार, उद्योग केन्द्र है। यह नगर रेल और सड़क मार्गों से देश के सभी भागों से जुड़ा हुआ है। क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से अधिक से कम क्षेत्रफल वाले अन्य नगर हैं - ठाकुरद्वारा (9.98 वर्ग किमी0), भोजपुर-धर्मपुर (4.49 वर्ग किमी0), पाकबाड़ा (4 वर्ग किमी0), कुन्दरकी (3.51 वर्ग किमी0), बिलारी (3.45 वर्ग किमी0), बरवारा मजरा (3 वर्ग किमी0), गोट (2.84 वर्ग किमी0), रुस्तमनगर-सहसपुर (2 वर्ग किमी0), कांठ (0.8 वर्ग किमी0), उमरी कलां (0.6 वर्ग किमी0) और गढ़ी (0.51 वर्ग किमी0) हैं।

(ब) नगरीय जनसंख्या घनत्व और लिंगानुपात

आगामी सारणी सं 0 3 में जनगणना वर्ष 2011 में मुरादाबाद जनपद के नगरीय केन्द्रों तथा मुरादाबाद जनपद के औसत जनसंख्या घनत्व तथा लिंगानुपात को दर्शाया गया है। सारणी के अनुसार मुरादाबाद जनपद का औसत जनसंख्या घनत्व 1395 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी0 है। जनपद का औसत ग्रामीण घनत्व 920 तथा नगरीय घनत्व 10497 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी0 है। उल्लेख्य है कि ग्रामीण घनत्व की तुलना में नगरीय घनत्व 11 गुना से भी अधिक है। इसी प्रकार जनपद का औसत लिंगानुपात 910 महिला प्रति हजार पुरुष है। नगरीय लिंगानुपात 913 तथा ग्रामीण लिंगानुपात 907 महिला प्रति हजार पुरुष है।

सारणी सं 0 3: मुरादाबाद जनपद में नगरीय जनसंख्या का घनत्व और लिंगानुपात का वितरण- 2011

तहसील का नाम	क्रम	नगर का नाम	क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग किमी. में)	कुल जनसंख्या	घनत्व	पुरुष जनसंख्या	महिला जनसंख्या	लिंगानुपात	
ठाकुरद्वारा	1	ठाकुरद्वारा	9 ^७ 98	44255	4434	23046	21209	920	
	कांठ	2	गढ़ी	0 ^५ 51	9933	19476	5111	4822	918
		3	कांठ	0 ^७ 8	26381	32978	13757	12624	951
	4	उमरीकलां	0 ^६ 6	17803	29672	9125	8678	943	
मुरादाबाद	5	गोट	2 ^७ 84	6599	2324	3282	3317	925	
	6	बरवारा मजरा	3	9455	3152	4953	4502	911	
	7	पाकबाड़ा	4	36728	9182	19157	17571	1011	
	8	भोजपुर-धर्मपुर	4 ^५ 49	31305	6792	16261	15044	909	
	9	मुरादाबाद	75	887871	11838	464580	423291	917	
बिलारी	10	रुस्तमनगर सहसपुर	2	18677	9339	9756	8921	888	
	11	कुन्दरकी	3 ^५ 51	29951	8533	15863	14088	902	
	12	बिलारी	3 ^५ 45	37567	10889	19747	17820	914	
कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या			110 ^५ 18	11 ^६ 56 ^६ 526	10497	6 ^९ 04 ^६ 638	5 ^६ 51 ^६ 888	913	
कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या			2113 ^७ 80	19 ^९ 45 ^९ 716	920	10 ^९ 20 ^९ 183	9 ^९ 25 ^९ 533	907	
कुल योग मुरादाबाद जनपद			2223 ^७ 98	31 ^९ 02 ^९ 242	1395	16 ^९ 24 ^९ 821	14 ^९ 77 ^९ 421	910	

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. मुरादाबाद जनपद सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका- 2016-172. 3. मुरादाबाद जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब (2011)

मुरादाबाद जनपद के नगरीय घनत्व का विघ्नेशण करने पर हम पाते हैं कि नगरों का घनत्व 2,342 (गोट) से लेकर 32,978 (कांठ) व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी0 तक है। जनपद के सबसे बड़े नगरीय केन्द्र मुरादाबाद महानगर का जनसंख्या घनत्व 11,838 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी0 है। इसकी तुलना में कांठ नगर का घनत्व लगभग 2.78 गुना अधिक है तो गोट का घनत्व पाँच गुना कम है। जनपद के अन्य नगरों का घनत्व 3,152 से लेकर 29,672 व्यक्ति तक है।

नगरीय लिंगानुपात का विघ्नेशण करने पर हम पाते हैं कि जनपद के नगरीय केन्द्रों का औसत लिंगानुपात 913 महिला प्रति हजार पुरुष है। नगरीय केन्द्रों के आधार पर इसमें काफी विषमता पायी जाती है। यह लिंगानुपात न्यूनतम 888 (रुस्तमनगर-सहसपुर) से लेकर 1011 (पाकबाड़ा) तक है। अन्य केन्द्रों का लिंगानुपात है- 902 (कुन्दरकी), 909 (भोजपुर-धर्मपुर), 911 (बरवारा मजरा), 914 (बिलारी), 917 (मुरादाबाद), 918 (गढ़ी), 920 (ठाकुरद्वारा), 925 (गोट), 943 (उमरी कलां), 951 (कांठ)।

(स) मुरादाबाद जनपद की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या वितरण का विश्लेषण

अध्ययन क्षेत्र की अधिकतर जनसंख्या ग्रामीण अधिवासों में निवास करती है। साथ ही अध्ययन क्षेत्र में बड़े नगरीय केन्द्रों का अभाव होने के कारण यहाँ पर गिनती के ही नगरीय केन्द्र स्थित हैं। यहाँ की अधिसंख्य जनसंख्या अपनी आजीविका के लिए कृषि, अन्य प्राथमिक व्यवसाय व उन पर आश्रित व्यवसायों पर ही निर्भर हैं। नगरीय केन्द्रों में मात्र मुरादाबाद महानगर ही आधुनिक नगरीय विशेषताओं वाले केन्द्र हैं। पेश नगरीय केन्द्र भी ग्रामीण विशेषताओं से युक्त लघु आकार के नगरीय केन्द्र हैं जहाँ पर आधुनिक नगरीय लक्षणों व विशेषताओं का अभाव है। ऐसे परिवेश में ग्रागर केन्द्रों के विकास के अनुकूल वातावरण प्रतीत होता है। क्षेत्र के पुराने व सुगम स्थलों पर स्थित और अधिक जनसंख्या वाले ग्रामीण केन्द्र की नगरीकरण की संक्रमणीय दशा के अधीन रहते हुए ग्रागर केन्द्रों में या तो परिवर्तित हो गए हैं या परिवर्तित होने की प्रक्रिया में हैं। जनपद व राज्य की अत्यधिक जनसंख्या के कारण जनपद प्रशासन व राज्य सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार के लिए नए नगरों की स्थापना और वहाँ पर नगरीय अधःसंरचना व सुविधाओं का विकास करना संभव नहीं है।

सारणी सं 0 4 के अनुसार जनगणना वर्ष 2011 में मुरादाबाद जनपद में कुल 1137 गाँव हैं। इनमें से 939 गाँवों में जनपद की वर्तमान ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 19,45,716 व्यक्ति निवास करती है। जनपद के 198 गाँवों में कोई जनसंख्या निवास नहीं करती है अतः इन्हें गैर आबाद गाँवों के वर्ग में रखा गया है। मुरादाबाद जनपद में चार तहसील और आठ विकास खण्ड हैं। सारणी के अनुसार मुरादाबाद जनपद का सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या वाला विकास खण्ड डींगरपुर-कुन्दरकी है। 2011 में इस विकास खण्ड की कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 3,41,272 व्यक्ति है। इनमें से 1,78,595 पुरुष तथा 1,62,677 महिलाएँ हैं। विकास खण्ड का लिंगानुपात 910 है।

सारणी सं 0 4: मुरादाबाद जनपद में विकास खण्डवारार ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का वितरण 001-2011

क्रम	विकास खण्ड का नाम	गाँवों की कुल संख्या	आवासित गाँवों की संख्या	गैर आबाद गाँव	कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या			लिंगानुपात
					व्यक्ति	पु०	महिला	
1	ठाकुरद्वारा	152	118	34	207९526	108९922	98९604	905
2	डिलारी	185	131	54	269९282	141९009	128९273	907
3	छजलैट	172	147	25	230९902	120९654	110९248	914
4	भगतपुर टाण्डा	120	100	20	233९422	121९889	111९533	915
5	मुरादाबाद	79	62	17	188९157	98९482	89९675	911
6	मूढापाण्डे	117	105	12	253९076	133९130	119९946	900
7	डींगरपुर-कुन्दरकी	170	144	26	341९272	178९595	162९677	911
8	बिलारी	142	132	10	222९079	117९502	104९577	890
	कुल योग जनपद	1137	939	198	1९945९716	1९020९183	925९533	907

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. मुरादाबाद जनपद सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका- 2016-17

3. मुरादाबाद जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब (2011)

जनसंख्या आकार के अनुसार दूसरा स्थान डिलारी विकास खण्ड का है। 2011 में इस विकास खण्ड की समस्त जनसंख्या 2,69,282 व्यक्ति गाँवों में निवासरत है। विवेच्य अवधि में इस विकास खण्ड में कोई नगरीय अधिवास नहीं है (2017 में विकास खण्ड के सबसे बड़े गाँव ढकिया पीरु को नगर पालिका का दर्जा दे दिया गया है)। विकास खण्ड की कुल जनसंख्या में 1,41,009 पुरुष तथा 1,28,273 महिलाएँ हैं। विकास खण्ड का लिंगानुपात 910 है।

मुरादाबाद जनपद का तीसरा बड़ा विकास खण्ड मूढापाण्डे है। इस विकास खण्ड की भी पतप्रतिषत जनसंख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में निवास करती है। 2011 में मूढापाण्डे विकास खण्ड की कुल जनसंख्या 253076 व्यक्ति है। इनमें से 133130 पुरुष तथा 119946 महिलाएँ हैं। विकासखण्ड का लिंगानुपात 901 है।

ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के आधार पर चौथा स्थान भगतपुर टाण्डा विकास खण्ड का है। 2011 में इसकी कुल जनसंख्या 2,33,422 व्यक्ति है। इनमें 1,21,889 पुरुष तथा 1,11,533 महिलाएँ हैं। विकास खण्ड का लिंगानुपात 915 है।

पाँचवें स्थान पर जनपद का छजलैट विकास खण्ड है। विवेच्य अवधि में इसकी कुल जनसंख्या 2,30,902 व्यक्ति है। इनमें से 1,20,654 पुरुष तथा 1,10,248 महिलाएँ हैं। छजलैट विकास खण्ड का ग्रामीण लिंगानुपात 914 है।

जनसंख्या आकार के अनुसार छठा स्थान 2,22,079 व्यक्ति ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के साथ बिलारी विकास खण्ड का है। बिलारी विकास खण्ड में पुरुषों की संख्या 1,17,502 तथा महिलाओं की संख्या 1,04,577 है। बिलारी का लिंगानुपात 890 है।

घटती जनसंख्या के अनुसार सातवां स्थान ठाकुरद्वारा विकास खण्ड का है। यहाँ पर 2,07,526 व्यक्ति ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निवास करते हैं इनमें 1,08,922 पुरुष तथा 9,8604 महिलाएँ हैं। विकास खण्ड का लिंगानुपात 905 है।

जनपद में सबसे कम ग्रामीण जनसंख्या मुरादाबाद विकास खण्ड की 1,88,157 व्यक्ति है। इनमें से 98,482 पुरुष तथा 89,675 महिलाएँ हैं। विकास खण्ड का लिंगानुपात 911 है। मुरादाबाद विकास खण्ड में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की तुलना में नगरीय जनसंख्या अधिक है। मुरादाबाद महानगर इसी विकास खण्ड में स्थित है जिसकी कुल जनसंख्या 8,87,871 व्यक्ति है।

मुरादाबाद की जनसंख्या की समस्याएँ

कृषि प्रधान पृष्ठभूमि वाले मुरादाबाद जनपद की ग्रामीण व नगरीय जनसंख्या अनेक समस्याओं से जूझ रही है। इनका संक्षिप्त विवरण निम्न प्रकार प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है-

(क) नगरीय क्षेत्र की समस्याएँ

(1) अनियोजित क्षेत्रों की अधिकता- अध्ययन क्षेत्र के नगरों की प्रमुख समस्या पुराने व अनियोजित ढंग से विकसित आवसीय, व्यापारिक, औद्योगिक व अन्य क्षेत्रों की है। मुरादाबाद महानगर (स्मार्ट सिटी) सहित जनपद के सभी नगरों का विकास ग्रामीण अधिवास से ही नगरीय अधिवास के रूप में हुआ है। 30-35

वर्ष पूर्व जबकि अधिकांश आधुनिक वाहन अनुपस्थित थे तत्समय की जरूरत के अनुसार सड़कों, गलियों, नालियों चौराहों आदि का विकास नगरवासियों ने अपनी आर्थिक क्षमता के अनुसार किया। आज जबकि कार, मोटर साईकिल, तिपहिया, हल्के व भारी मालवाहक वाहन अस्तित्व में आ गए हैं नगरों के प्राचीन क्षेत्र अत्यधिक तंग व असुविधाजनक बन गए हैं। बाजार के आकर्षण के कारण नगरों के पुराने मोहल्ले षट प्रतिषट भवनों (सड़कों व गलियों के सम्मुख व नीचे दुकान और पीछे व ऊपर आवास) के पर्याय बन गए हैं। इन क्षेत्रों तक कार व अन्य चार पहिया वाहन सामान्यतः नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में जो भी गलियां व सड़कें पायी जाती हैं उनमें टेलीफोन व बिजली के खम्भे, ट्रांसफार्मर, पेयजल व दूर संचार की भूमिगत पाईप लाईनें, सीवर की खुली व बन्द नालियां, घरेलू अवशिष्ट जल की निकासी की नालियां आदि भी बनायी जाती हैं जो कि यहाँ के वातावरण को मलिन बस्ती सदृश बना देता है। मुरादाबाद महानगर में ऐसे सैंकड़ों मोहल्ले व बाजार क्षेत्र हैं। वर्षाकाल में ये क्षेत्र जलप्लावन के क्षेत्र में परिवर्तित हो जाते हैं। स्कूल-कालेज की छुट्टी, तीज-त्यौहार, मेला-उत्सव, रैली, प्रदर्शन या किसी प्राकृतिक आपदा के समय इन क्षेत्रों का जनजीवन ठहर सा जाता है। एक किमी० की दूरी तय करने में भी घण्टों का समय लगता है।

(2) सघन व तंग बस्तियां- अध्ययन क्षेत्र की अधिकांश नगरीय बस्तियां आज से लगभग 40-50 वर्ष पूर्व ही नगरीय केन्द्र के रूप में परिवर्तित हुई हैं। इसके साथ ही नगरीय क्षेत्र की भूमि का मुल्य भी अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होता है। अतः नगरीय अधिकरण, नगर निवासी और निजी कालोनियां विकसित करने वाले संगठन पर्याप्त मात्रा में भूमि क्रय नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसके साथ ही नगर निवासियों की कम आय होने के कारण व अपनी तात्कालिक जरूरत के लिए दूरदृष्टि के अभाव में सरती दर पर न्यूनतम भूभाग को क्रय करके उसमें अपने व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठान, उद्योग, स्कूल-कालेज और आवास आदि बना लेते हैं। कालान्तर में आमदनी बढ़ने पर वे अपने प्रतिष्ठानों को धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाते हैं। साथ ही अपने प्रतिष्ठानों को आसपास की सड़क व अन्य पूर्व में बने भवनों से ऊँचे चबूतरे पर बनाकर प्रवेश द्वार पर सड़क की ओर काफी ढालू रैम्प बना देते हैं। इससे नालियां व सड़कें तंग हो जाती हैं। एक-दूसरे से सटाकर मकान-दुकान मबाने से सभी गलियां व सड़कें तंग हो जाती हैं। इस पर भी व्यापारिक क्षेत्रों में दुकानदार अपनी दुकान का काफी सामान दुकान के आगे गली स सड़क पर रख देते हैं तथा अपना वाहन (कार व मोटरसाईकिल आदि) दुकान के बाहर अपने सम्मुख सड़क पर ही खड़ी कर देते हैं। इनसे बचे हुए स्थान पर ग्राहक व आगन्तुक अपना वाहन खड़ा कर देते हैं। इस अस्थायी अतिक्रमण से दिन के समय चौड़ी से चौड़ी सड़कें भी तंग हो जाती हैं। रात्रि के समय यही सड़कें पर्याप्त चौड़ी दिखती हैं।

दूसरी ओर आवासीय क्षेत्रों में भी भवन स्वामी द्वारा षटप्रतिषट एरिया भवन के अधीन इस्तेमाल कर लिए जाने के कारण कार आदि चौपहिया वाहन खड़ा करने का स्थान भी नहीं रहता है। इसके साथ ही भवन के अन्दर बने तंग स्थान पर वाहन को अन्दर बाहर निकालने में भी उसके रगड़ खाने के डर से वाहन स्वामी अपने चौपहिया वाहन को प्रायः घर के निकट सड़क पर ही पार्क करते हैं। इसी प्रकार औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में भी पर्याप्त पार्किंग स्थान का अभाव होता है। उनके कर्मचारी व मालवाहन वाहन (कार, बस, मिनी बस, ट्रक, टैंकर व अन्य वाहन) भी प्रायः सड़क पर ही पार्क किए जाते हैं। इससे नगरीय अधिवासों की सभी बस्तियां, उप-नगर आदि सामान्यतयः तंग व सघन स्वरूप ले लेती हैं।

(3) अत्यधिक जनसंख्या- भारत एक तेजी से बढ़ती हुई विषाल जनसंख्या वाला देश है। आंकड़ों के अनुसार 2001 से 2011 के दशक में भारत की जनसंख्या में प्रतिवर्ष एक आस्ट्रेलिया के बराबर (2.20 करोड़) तथा एक दशक में इण्डोनेशिया के बराबर (20 करोड़) जनसंख्या बढ़ी है। मुरादाबाद जनपद भी एक सघन बसा हुआ जनपद है। 2011 में इसके 2224 वर्ग किमी० क्षेत्र में 31,26,507 व्यक्ति निवास करते हैं। जनपद का औसत जनसंख्या घनत्व 1395 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० है जो देश के औसत घनत्व 384 से लगभग 3 गुना अधिक है। जनपद का ग्रामीण जनसंख्या घनत्व 920 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० है। नगरीय जनसंख्या का औसत घनत्व और अधिक 10497 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० है। कुछ नगरों का जनसंख्या घनत्व तो 30000 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० से भी अधिक है। इसका अभिप्राय यह है कि अध्ययन क्षेत्र अत्यधिक जनसंख्या भार से गुजर रहा है जिनके लिए शिक्षा, रोजगार, आवास, आवागमन, सुरक्षा, पान्ति, सुव्यवस्था बनाना, भोजन, सहित अन्य अनेक प्राकृतिक, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक और उच्च आवश्यकताओं की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करना पासन-प्रपासन के लिए दुरुह कार्य होता जा रहा है।

(4) वाहनों की बढ़ती संख्या व आवागमन की समस्या- आवागमन मनुष्य की नितानत प्राकृतिक आवश्यकता होती है। विष्वव्यापीकरण, उदारीकरण और निजीकरण के चलते भारत में सर्वाधिक विकास वाहन उद्योग- दोपहिया, तिपहिया, पार पहिया सवारी वाहन और भारी व मालवाहक वाहन उद्योग- बस, ट्रक, ट्रैलर, कन्टेनर, क्रेन, जे०सी०बी०, बुलडोजर इत्यादि के निर्माण व व्यापार ने किया है। पूरे भारत भर में इन वाहनों की संख्या दिनोंदिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है। भारत में विवाह आदि के अवसर पर नव दम्पति को कार जैसा सवारी वाहन भेंट करना पानो-पौकत और प्रतिष्ठदायक माना जाता है। बैंकिंग व वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा कम ब्याजदर पर वाहन की ऑन रोड कीमत का 80 से 90 प्रतिषट तक ऋण उपलब्ध कराये जाने के कारण मध्यम वर्ग भी आसानी से मोटरसाईकिल व कार आदि खरीद लेता है। इसके साथ ही मध्यम व उच्च वर्ग की आय में वृद्धि के कारण तथा बाजार में उपलब्ध नये-नये वाहनों व माडलों के कारण वे अपने वाहनों को 2-4 वर्ष चलाकर उन्हें बेच देते हैं। इससे अपेक्षाकृत कम आय वर्ग भी अपनी जरूरत के अनुसार एक वाहन (मोटर साईकिल, कार, तिपहिया वाहन व अन्य हल्के माल व सवारी वाहन) की व्यवस्था आसानी से कर लेते हैं। इसके अलावा सरकारी व सार्वजनिक परिवहन अनुपलब्धता व कठिनाईयों के कारण भी प्रत्येक परिवार व कार्मिकार द्वारा सुगम व सुनिश्चित आवागमन के लिए वाहन की व्यवस्था करना विवषता हो जाती है। इससे नए, पुराने वाहनों की संख्या में आपातीत वृद्धि हो रही है।

एक अनुमान के अनुसार मुरादाबाद जनपद में 5 लाख मोटर साईकिल व स्कूटर, एक लाख कार, 50000 सवारी व माल वाहक छोटे बड़े (तिपहिया व चार पहिया ट्रक, बस, मिनी बस, छोटा हाथी, टैम्पो, वैन इत्यादि) हैं। ये सभी वाहन मानव के साथ-साथ उनके घरों, प्रतिष्ठानों, स्कूल-कालेज, ऑफिस, कारखानों के साथ-साथ सड़कों-गलियों में चलते हैं। ये सभी मिलकर ग्रामीण व नगरीय क्षेत्रों की भीड़-भाड़ में और वृद्धि करने के साथ-साथ प्रदूषण और दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि करके अध्ययन क्षेत्र के मानव संसाधनों को असहनीय कष्ट व हानि पहुँचा रहे हैं।

(5) प्रदूषण- भारत जैसे विकासपील देशों में जहाँ तकनीकी व आधुनिक शिक्षा का स्तर नीचा है और एक बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन कर रही है मानव की अज्ञानता और इग्नोरेंस से प्रदूषण की विकट समस्याएं उभरी हैं। अध्ययन क्षेत्र मुरादाबाद जनपद के ग्रामीण और नगरीय अधिवास भी इनसे अछूते नहीं हैं। नगरीय क्षेत्रों में ठोस, तरल, गैसीय, दुर्गन्धीय, धातु, प्लास्टिक, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक आदि अनेक प्रकार के प्रदूषण उत्पन्न करने वाले सभी कारक उपस्थित हैं। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कचरा जलाए जाने के चलते मुरादाबाद महानगर उत्तर भारत में चर्चित स्थान बन गया है जिसकी राख से रामगंगा नदी तक बुरी तरह से प्रभावित है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र के सभी नगरों में निवास कर रही जनसंख्या प्रति दिन करोड़ों लीटर मल-जल त्याग करती है जो कि घरों के

भीतर बने भूमिगत गड्ढों में जमा हो रहा है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र के एक मात्र मुरादाबाद महानगर में 5 लाख लीटर की क्षमता वाला सीवर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट गुलाबबाड़ी में स्थापित है जो कि अभी तक पहर के सभी भागों से जुड़ नहीं पाया है। नगर की नालियों में घरेलू तरल व ठोस मलजल, पशुओं का गोबर, घर का ककूड़ा-कचरा, मृत जीवों के अवशेष बहते रहते हैं। समतल मैदानी भाग होने के कारण जलनिकासी की नालियों में ढाल का अभाव होने के कारण बहाव की दर काफी कम होती है। इस कारण इनमें कीचड़ व गाद की मात्रा बार-बार जमा हो जाती है। सही से सफाई न होने के कारण खासकर बर्शाकाल में इनमें जमा गंदगी सड़कों और निचले फर्ष वाले घरों में व खाली प्लाटों में भर जाती है। व्यापारिक क्षेत्रों व मार्केट के मुख्य भागों में दुकान दारों व भवन स्वामियों द्वारा नाली पर स्लैब ढालकर उन्हें बन्द कर दिया जाता है तथा भवन का विस्तार करते समय नालियों को भवन के अन्दर ले लिया जाता है। ऐसी दशा में उनकी सफाई नहीं हो पाती है। मुरादाबाद महानगर में ही नगरवासियों व आगन्तुकों द्वारा प्रतिदिन 4 लाख टन से अधिक ठोस कचरा उत्पन्न किया जाता है जिसे ट्रैकिंग ग्राउण्ड तक पहुँचाना नगर निगम और उसके सफाईकर्मी दल को भारी पड़ता है। नगर की सीमा में चलने वाले, नगर से होकर चहुँ दिशाओं की ओर गुजरने वाले लाखों नरें-पुराने, सवारी व माल वाहक वाहनों, रेलगाड़ियों, ट्रकों, बसों आदि द्वारा हानिकारक विषैली गैसों वातावरण में छोड़ी जाती हैं। नगर की तरल गंदगी मुरादाबाद जनपद की नदियों, तालाबों आदि में पहुँचकर उन्हें प्रदूषित कर रही है।

(6) पार्क, खुले स्थान व हरित क्षेत्रों का अभाव- नगरीय क्षेत्रों में मानव की प्राकृतिक आवश्यकता के अनुकूल हरे-भरे पार्क, खुले स्थान व हरित मेखलाओं का सामान्यतया अभाव पाया जाता है। इन नगरों की विभिन्न कालोनियों में जो भी पार्क व खुले स्थान आदि अवस्थित हैं, उनकी उचित देखभाल और रख-रखाव के अभाव में वे सामान्यतया उपयोगी व घूमने लायक नहीं हैं। इसके इतर ये पार्क व खुले स्थान विभिन्न प्रकार के आयोजनों के स्थान बनकर रह गए हैं। मुरादाबाद महानगर सहित सभी नगरों के पुराने भागों में तो स्थिति और भी विकट है। यहाँ पर पार्क व खुले स्थानों का पूर्णतया अभाव है। नगर निगम और आवास विकास परिषद द्वारा विकसित आवासीय कालोनियों में सड़क के किनारे जो हरित मेखला तैयार की जाती है, देख रेख व सख्त कानून के अभाव में वहाँ के निवासी उनमें अतिक्रमण करके, वृक्षों को काटकर उस पर अपने परिसर का प्रसार कर लेते हैं। अधिकतर पार्क व खुले सार्वजनिक स्थान वाहनों के पार्किंग और घरेलू कूड़ा डलाव घर के रूप में प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं।

(7) बुद्ध पेय जलापूर्ति की समस्या- स्वच्छ जल मानव सहित सभी जीव-जन्तुओं और पौधों के लिए आवश्यक होता है। नगरीय केन्द्रों में अपेक्षाकृत कम भूभाग पर अधिक जनसंख्या निवास करती है, अतः इनकी स्वच्छ जल की माँग भी अधिक होती है। इनमें निजी हैण्ड पम्प (हस्तचालित व मोटर चालित) लगाकर जलापूर्ति करना प्रत्येक परिवार द्वारा संभव नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए नगरीय क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की आपूर्ति नगरीय निकाय द्वारा पाईपलाईन बिछाकर की जाती है। नगरों के विस्तार और जनसंख्या वृद्धि तथा अधिकाधिक क्षेत्र भवनों, गलियों, सड़कों के रूप में कंक्रीट से कवर कर दिए जाने के कारण नगरीय क्षेत्रों में भूगर्भ में जल का पुनर्संचरण की दर भी कम हुई है। कृषि, औद्योगिक और नगरीय प्रदूषक तत्व भूगर्भ में काफी गहराई तक प्रविष्ट कर गए हैं। अतः भूगर्भ की उपरी सतह का जल पीने योग्य भी नहीं है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में नगर सीमा में निवासरत सभी लोगों, प्रतिष्ठानों, कार्यालयों, उद्योगों आदि को स्वच्छ जल की समुचित मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराना दुश्कर होता जा रहा है।

(8) घरेलू तरल व ठोस अवशिष्टों के निस्तारण की समस्या- तकनीकी व जागरूकता के अभाव में अध्ययन क्षेत्र के नगरों से निससृत सभी प्रकार का कूड़ा-कचरा नगर की सीमा के बाहर खुले स्थानों पर डम्प कर दिया जाता है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र के नगरों के बाहर की सभी सड़कों के किनारे नगर निकायों द्वारा फेंके गए कूड़े के ढेर पाए जाते हैं। यहाँ पर भोजन ढूँढते आकार कुत्तों, चील-कौवा, गाय तथा अन्य पशु मंडराते रहते हैं। वर्षाकाल में यह कूड़ा सड़कभर में गंदगी के रूप में फैल जाता है। यही नहीं गर्मी के दिनों में तेज हवाओं के साथ इन कूड़ा क्षेत्रों में पड़े कागज, प्लास्टिक, धूल और अन्य हानिकारक तत्व वातावरण में उड़कर दूर तक पहुँच जाते हैं। मुरादाबाद महानगर के मुख्य डम्पिंग क्षेत्र गुलाबबाड़ी और रामगंगा के पार फैले कूड़ों के अरबों टन कचरे से आस-पास के गाँवों में रहने वाले निवासियों का बुरा हाल है। उनमें अनेक तरह की त्वचा सम्बन्धी बीमारियों की समस्या का प्रकोप बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। यही हाल क्षेत्र के अन्य नगरीय केन्द्रों के कूड़ा डलाव घरों के निकट रहने वाले निवासियों, पशु-पक्षियों और खेती की भूमि का है।

(9) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से नगरों की ओर प्रवास- यह आधुनिक असमान विकास की यह चरम परिणति के रूप में उभरकर हमारे सम्मुख उपस्थित होने वाली सर्वव्यापी समस्या है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में नगरीय क्षेत्र की विकास दर अधिक है। तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण हमारे देश की सरकारें जनसंख्या की जरूरतें पूरी करने व जनसंख्या नियन्त्रण में पूरी तरह से नाकाम साबित हुई हैं। आजीविका, शिक्षा, व्यापार, सुरक्षा, नागरिक सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता आदि सहित अनेकानेक कारणों के समुच्चयकारी प्रभाव के चलते ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या नगरीय केन्द्रों की ओर आकर्षित होकर दैनिक, साप्ताहिक, मासिक आदि रूप से नगर की ओर आती है तथा अपने घरों को लौट जाती है। इनमें से बहुत से लोग धीरे-धीरे नगरीय क्षेत्रों में ही बस जाते हैं। इससे नगरीय क्षेत्र पर जनसंख्या व उसकी विविध आवश्यकताओं का भार बढ़ जाता है। इसका सबसे प्रथम प्रभाव भूमि की कीमत पर पड़ता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के अविकसित होने व जीवन स्तर में सुधार होने के परिणामस्वरूप नगरीय क्षेत्रों में भीड़-भाड़ बढ़ती है जिससे अनेक प्रकार की समस्याओं का जन्म होता है। बाहरी क्षेत्र के आगन्तुकों-दैनिक कर्मचारियों, खरीददारों, छात्र-छात्राओं, मरीजों, दूध, साग-सब्जी, अनाज व अन्य सामान विक्रेताओं आदि के नगरों में आने से दिन के समय व कार्यावधि के समय सभी नगरीय केन्द्रों की जनसंख्या उनकी वास्तविक जनसंख्या से कई गुना बढ़ जाती है। रात्रिकाल में इनके वापस अपने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की ओर लौट जाने से नगरीय क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या काफी कम हो जाती है। किसी मेला, उत्सव, त्यौहार, धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक समागम, रैली, धरना-प्रदर्शन आदि विशेष अवसरों पर आस-पास के ग्रामीणों के नगरों की ओर आने से तो नगरीय जीवन ठहर सा जाता है।

(10) नागरिक सेवाओं व सुविधाओं की अल्पता- उपरोक्त के साथ ही विभिन्न अन्य कारणों से नगर निकाय व नगरीय प्राधिकरण अपने नागरिकों की सामान्य सुविधाओं- की आपूर्ति व सन्तुष्टि करने में विफल हो रहे हैं। 24 घण्टे स्वच्छ पेयजलापूर्ति, विद्युतापूर्ति, सुगम व सस्ता यातायात, सुरक्षा, शान्ति, सड़कों व गलियों की साफ-सफाई, मच्छरों, कीटों, महामारियों से सुरक्षा, समुचित वृक्षावरण, प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण करके स्वच्छ वायु इत्यादि उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रहे हैं। मुरादाबाद महानगर के कुछ भागों को छोड़कर किसी भी नगर के किसी भी क्षेत्र में 20 घण्टे से अधिक विद्युतापूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र के छोटे नगर तो 10 से 12 घण्टा ही विद्युत आपूर्ति प्राप्त करते हैं। पेयजल की आपूर्ति तो मुरादाबाद महानगर में भी सुबह-पाम को 4-4 घण्टा ही हो पाती है।

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की समस्याएं-

उपरोक्त की तरह अध्ययन क्षेत्र मुरादाबाद जनपद का ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और उनकी जनसंख्या भी अनेक समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है जिनका विवरण निम्न प्रकार है-

(1) जनसंख्या का बढ़ता दबाव- षट प्रतिषत कृषि के अधीन कर लिए भू-भाग भी तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या के दबाव से ग्रसित हो रहा है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या लगभग 15 प्रतिषत प्रति दशक की दर से बढ़ रही है। इस कारण बढ़ती जनसंख्या की भोजन, आवास, रोजगार आदि सहित मौलिक आवश्यकताओं

की पूर्ति स्थानीय रूप से करने में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र असफल होता जा रहा है। कृषि की ऊँची लागतें, कृषि उपजों का कम समर्थन मूल्य, भुगतान में देरी, ऋणग्रस्तता में वृद्धि, वातावरणीय प्रकोप इत्यादि अनेक कारण पहले ही ग्रामीणों की कमर तोड़े हुए हैं। इसमें तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या उनके कष्टों को और बढ़ा रही है। भू-जोत का उपविभाजन और विखण्डन उनकी कृषि को और हानिकर बना रही है। समय व परिवेश के अनुसार बच्चों का लालन-पालन, शिक्षा, चिकित्सा, संस्कार, विवाह इत्यादि में बढ़ता दिखावा, होड़ इत्यादि सीमित आय वाले ग्रामीण कृषकों, खेतिहर मजदूरों, कुटीर व लघु उद्योग चलाने वाले ग्रामीणों के जीवन को दुश्कर बना रहे हैं। लागतों में वृद्धि और फसल का कम मूल्य ने निश्चित ही कृषकों की आय को कम किया है। इसके साथ ही कृषि में अधिकाधिक मशीनों के उपयोग ने खेतिहर मजदूरों के सम्मुख रोजगार व आजीविका का संकट खड़ा कर दिया है।

(2) कृषि भूमि पर गाँवों का विस्तार- जनसंख्या की वृद्धि और संयुक्त परिवारों के विभाजन का सर्वाधिक प्रभाव आवास स्थलों- घरों के विस्तार, वृद्धि व विखराव के रूप में प्रकट हुआ है। इससे अब गाँव की निकटवर्ती उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि पर निवास के घर-मकान बनाए जाने लगे हैं। गाँव से कुछ दूर पक्की सड़कों के किनारे घर व व्यावसायिक प्रतिशठान, स्कूल-कालेज, अस्पताल, सार्वजनिक भवन, कारखाने, भण्डारागार आदि विकसित हो रहे हैं। इनका विस्तार उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि पर ही हो रहा है। यदि इसी प्रकार से गैर कृषि कार्यों के अधीन उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि का उपयोग किया जाता रहा तो 40-50 वर्ष बाद क्षेत्र की विषाल जनसंख्या के लिए अनाज व अन्य खद्यान्न उत्पन्न करना संभव नहीं होगा।

(3) रोजगार की समस्या- जनसंख्या की वृद्धि और मशीनों के अधिकाधिक उपयोग के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कृषि आधारित रोजगार अवसरों की कमी होती जा रही है। ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की कम आय के कारण इन क्षेत्रों में अन्य रोजगार अवसरों- निजी स्कूल, ट्यूशन, दुकानदारी, परिवहन क्षेत्र में विशेषतः की संभावना भी काफी कम है। परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के नौजवान सरकारी व निजी क्षेत्र में रोजगार अवसरों की तलाश में मुरादाबाद जनपद और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित अन्य राज्यों, नगरों की ओर पलायन को विवश हैं।

(4) ईंधन की समस्या- प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को आग में पकाए गए भोजन की आवश्यकता होती है और यह आग उपलब्ध कराने वाले साधन ईंधन कहलाते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की बढ़ती जनसंख्या, वनों का अभाव, बिजली व एल.पी.जी. गैस की ऊँची कीमत व पर्याप्त आपूर्ति का अभाव तथ अन्य अनेक कारणों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के अधिकांश परिवार स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध पशुओं के गोबर से तैयार उपलों को जलाकर भोजन पकाने को विवश हैं। पशुओं के गोबर का ईंधन के रूप में उपयोग किए जाने के अनेक हानियाँ व दुष्परिणाम होते हैं। जैसे- 1. खेतों को कम्पोस्ट खाद नहीं मिलती है। 2. भोजन पकाने में समय अधिक लगता है। 3. धुआँ अधिक निकलता है जिससे भोजन पकाने वालों को खास सम्बन्धी अनेक बीमारियाँ ग्रसित कर लेती हैं। 4. परिवार की महिलाओं का अधिकाधिक समय पशुओं का गोबर एकत्रित करने, उपलों को सुखाने, सुरक्षित रखने और पुनः रसोईघर तक लाने में ही व्यतीत होता है। 5. खासकर छोटी लड़कियाँ पढाई-लिखायी व अन्य कला-कौशल सीखने से वंचित रह जाती हैं। जनसंख्या अधिक होने तथा दूर-दूर तक आवास होने के कारण इन सभी परिवारों तक सिलेण्डर व पाईपलाइन के माध्यम से एलपीजी गैस उपलब्ध कराना संभव नहीं है। ईंधन व ऊर्जा के गैर परम्परागत व नव्यकरणीय स्रोतों- सौर ऊर्जा, विद्युत ऊर्जा इत्यादि की तकनीक व साधन अपेक्षकृत महंगे हैं जिन्हें जुटाना ग्रामीणों की क्षमता से बाहर है।

(5) अस्वास्थ्यकर निवास स्थल- कम आर्थिक बचत, बढ़ते परिवार, महंगाई सहित सैंकड़ों वर्षों से पैत्रक घरों में रहने के कारण पुरने बने घर व हवेलियाँ आज के परिवेश के अनुसार अस्वास्थ्यवर्द्धक व त्याग करने योग्य हो गयी हैं। कुछ गाँवों में पुराने मकानों की देख-रेख व मरम्मत का कार्य बड़ा खर्चीला पड़ता है। ईंट, गारा, खपरैल आदि से 40-50 वर्ष पूर्व बने मकान तो पूरी तरह से अस्वास्थ्यकर हो गए हैं। इसके साथ ही अधिसंख्य ग्रामीण जनसंख्या बी० पी० एल० और निम्न आय वर्ग वाली है। विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं के तहत पक्का घर बनाने हेतु इन्हें सरकारी मदद दी जाती है। जैसे- इन्दिरा आवास, अटल आवास, अन्त्योदय आवास, समाजवादी आवास आदि। बढ़ती महंगाई के अनुरूप यह सहायता राशि पक्का मकान निर्माण हेतु पूरी नहीं पड़ती है। पुनः एक बार यहद मकान किसी तरह से बन भी जाए तो उसमें प्लास्टर करना, रंगाई-पुतार्ई, खिड़की दरवाजे लगवाना, पक्की फर्श बनवाना, रसोई बनाना, पौचालय बनाना, पानी की सप्लाई करना परिवार के वष से बाहर होती है। गाँव के सभी परिवार मिलकर सामूहिक रूप से घरेलू अवशिष्ट जल निकासी की व्यवस्था करने में भी असफल होते हैं। घरों के आस-पास नलों का पानी, पशुओं का गोबर व मूत्र बहता रहता है। जल ठहराव गाँव के अन्दर बनी पक्की सड़कें, नालियाँ खड़जे आदि भी टूट जाते हैं। वर्षाकाल में तो इन बस्तियों में चलना भी दुश्कर हो जाता है। इस गंदे जल में तरह-तरह के जहरीले कीट-पतंगे, मच्छर, साँप, मेढक आदि पनप जाते हैं जिनके काटने से मनुष्यों और पशुओं को तरह-तरह की बीमारियाँ हो जाती हैं। ग्रीष्मकाल में धूल, कृषि का कूड़ा, भूसा आदि उड़ता रहता है। पर्याप्त खुले स्थान और पेड़-पौधों के अभाव, तालाबों और नदियों के सूखने के कारण लगभग सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का परिवेश स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक बनता जा रहा है।

(6) तंग गलियाँ व सड़कें तथा अतिक्रमण- सैंकड़ों वर्षों से आबाद बड़े ग्रामीण अधिवास भी आधुनिक नगरों की भाँति तंग व अनियोजित क्षेत्र के रूप में विकसित होते जा रहे हैं। ग्रामीणों द्वारा अपने भवनों की ओर का अधिकाधिक भाग पक्के भवन निर्माण के अधीन ले लिए जाने के कारण आवागमन की सड़कें व गलियाँ तंग होती जा रही हैं। इसके साथ ही स्थानाभाव के कारण अधिकांश ग्रामवासी अपने पालतू पशुओं को सड़क के किनारे ही बाँध देते हैं। कृषि उपकरण व मशीनें, वाहन आदि को सड़क किनारे ही खड़ा कर देते हैं। इससे पहले से तंग सड़कें व गलियाँ और भी तंग हो जाती हैं। ग्रामीण अधिवासों के कुछ क्षेत्रों में तो आने-सामने आने वाले वाहनों- कार, ट्रैक्टर, बैल गाड़ी इत्यादि को परस्पर बचने में भी दिक्कत होती है। घरों का बहता गंदा पानी इस समस्या को और भी विकराल बना देता है।

(7) घरों व अधिवासों का अनियोजित विकास- भारतवासियों की जीवन पैली व सोच इस प्रकार की है कि वे विभिन्न कारणों और जागरूकता के अभाव के कारण वर्तमान की ही अधिक चिंता व प्लानिंग करते हैं। इसके साथ ही अच्छी सरकारी नौकरी, राजनीति में कामयाब होने वाले व्यक्ति व अन्य साधन सम्पन्न व्यक्ति दिनोंदिन नगरों की ओर पलायन करके वहाँ पिपट होते जा रहे हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सामान्यतया निम्न आय वर्ग के व्यक्ति ही अधिक निवास कर रहे हैं। कम आय, कम बचत, अज्ञानता, जागरूकता की कमी, पासन प्रशासन में फैला भ्रष्टाचार इत्यादि कारणों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का नियोजित विकास एक दिवास्वप्न ही बनकर रह गया है।

(8) नागरिक सुविधाओं का अभाव- ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में किसी नियामक निकाय के अभाव और पंचायती राज की असफलता के कारण प्रत्येक परिवार को अपनी अधिकांश जैविक व नागरिक आवश्यकताओं की आपूर्ति करना व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी होती है। पुनः कमजोर आर्थिक स्थिति, परिवारों का बढ़ता आकार, तेजी से बढ़ती महंगाई, फसलों का न्यून समर्थन मूल्य, कृषि उपजों के मूल्यों के भुगतान में देरी, प्रशासन की विफलता आदि कारणों के सम्यक् प्रभाव के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सभी परिवारों तक पक्की सड़क, स्वच्छ पेयजल, 24 घण्टे विद्युत्तापूर्ति, सस्ता व नियमित सार्वजनिक परिवहन, चोर-लुटेर-डाकूओं से सुरक्षा, हिंसक व

आवारा पशुओं से सुरक्षा, शिक्षा, चिकित्सा व स्वास्थ्य सुविधा, स्वच्छ वायु व स्वास्थ्यवर्द्धक हरा-भरा वातावरण पौष्टिक व समयानुकूल फल, साग-सब्जी, दूध व दुग्ध उत्पादों की व्यवस्था करना ग्रामीण परिवारों द्वारा संभव नहीं हो रहा है।

(9) **प्रदूषण-** कृषि में प्रयुक्त होने वाले विशाकारी रासायनिक पदार्थों, कीटनाषकों, खरपतवार नाषकों के अधिकाधि उपयोग और उपभोक्तावादी जीवन शैली, जनसंख्या में वृद्धि, खुले व सार्वजनिक स्थानों के अभाव आदि अनेक कारणों से नगरीय क्षेत्रों की भाँति ग्रामीण क्षेत्र भी तरह-तरह के प्रदूषणों के आगोष में फँसते जा रहे हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की वायु, सतही जल, भूगर्भिक जल, मृदा आदि विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रदूषकों द्वारा प्रदूषित होते जा रहे हैं। आवासीय क्षेत्र के कूड़ा-कचरा, गंदा घरेलू जल के प्रभाव से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के घरों का वातावरण- जल, वायु, मृदा इत्यादि भी प्रदूषित हो गए हैं। खुले स्थान का अभाव, आपसी मन-मुटाव, जातिगत, सम्प्रदायगत और राजनीतिक तनाव व प्रतिद्वन्द्विता ग्रामीण लोगों को घरों के अन्दर ही अस्वास्थ्यकर परिवेश में सिमटने को विवश करता जा रहा है। लगातार फसलोत्पादन, गोबर की खाद की कमी, हरी कम्पोस्ट खाद का उपयोग न करना, अधिकाधिक रासायनिक खादों व उपज बढ़ाने वाले रसायनों के छिड़काव, कीटनाषक और खरपतवार नाषक जहरीले रसायनों के छिड़काव, अधिकाधिक सिंचाई करके अधिकाधि उपज प्राप्त करने के अवैधानिक प्रयासों के कारण अध्ययन क्षेत्र की उपजाऊ मृदा का अवक्रमण हो रहा है। अधिक लाभ कमाने की लालसा में यूकेलिप्टस व अन्य पौधों के रोपण से उपजाऊ भूमि भी बंजर व ऊसर होती जा रही है।

(10) **सड़कों व सार्वजनिक खुले स्थानों पर अतिक्रमण-** बढ़ते जनसंख्या दबाव और मशीनों, वाहनों की संख्या में वृद्धि, स्कूल-कालेज, दुकानों, वर्कशॉपों, ढाबों, भोजनालयों, वाहन स्टैण्ड, तथा अन्य अनेकों प्रकार की गतिविधियों के विस्तार से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की सड़कों व सार्वजनिक स्थान संकुचित व अतिक्रमणित होते जा रहे हैं। अध्ययन क्षेत्र के गाँव भी इस समस्या से अछूते नहीं हैं।

समाधान के उपाय

उपरोक्त विवरण से स्पष्ट है कि अध्ययन क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण और नगरीय अधिवास, उनके निवासी, आगन्तुक आदि विभिन्न समस्याओं से पीड़ित हैं। महंगाई, तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या, बढ़ती बेरोजगारी, राजनीतिक व प्रशासनिक अवसरवादी परिवेश, अपिक्षा, अज्ञानता, कृषि पर निर्भरता, दूरदृष्टि का अभाव आदि अनेक कारक उन समस्याओं को और गंभीर बना रहे हैं।

यदि समय रहते इन समस्याओं का प्रभावशाली समाधान नहीं निकाला गया तो ये समस्याएँ दिनोदिन और गंभीर होती जाएंगी। षोडशार्थी के अनुसार उपरोक्त वर्णित समस्याओं के समाधान और बेहतर वातावरण निर्माण के लिए निम्न उपाय व रणनीति अपनाया और उन पर प्रभावी अमल करना सार्थक व लाभप्रद होगा।

- (1) प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था में सुधार व प्रावधानों का कड़ाई से क्रियान्वयन।
- (2) नियोजित विकास की रणनीति अपनाया जाना।
- (3) सभी प्रकार के अतिक्रमणों पर प्रभावी नियन्त्रण।
- (4) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नागरिक व सामान्य सुविधाओं का विकास करना।
- (5) मण्डी स्थलों का ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में विकास करना।
- (6) महंगाई पर नियन्त्रण।
- (7) जनजागरण अभियानों का चलाया जाना।
- (8) सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट व अन्य ठोस-तरल अवशिष्ट निस्तारण के संयन्त्रों की स्थापना करना।
- (9) सार्वजनिक व सस्ते परिवहन सेवाओं की सुलभता व क्षमता में विस्तार करना।
- (10) रोजगार अवसरों में वृद्धि करना।
- (11) कृषि उपजों का सम्मानजनक मूल्य दिलाना व तुरन्त भुगतान सुनिश्चित करना।
- (12) पर्यावरण मित्र कृषि पद्धतियों का प्रचार-प्रसार करना।
- (13) परिवार नियोजन व जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर प्रभावी नियन्त्रण करना।
- (14) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में आवश्यक अधःसंरचना व नागरिक सुविधाओं का विकास करना।
- (15) लॉ एवं आर्डर को सख्त बनाना व अपराधियों पर सख्त कानूनी कार्यवाही करना।

निष्कर्ष

उपरोक्त विप्लेशण के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि मुरादाबाद जनपद के नगरीय व ग्रामीण क्षेत्र जनसंख्या व पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी अनेक गंभीर समस्याओं से जूझ रहे हैं। यदि समय रहते इन पर नियन्त्रण की कोई ठोस नीति नहीं अपनायी गयी तो ये समस्याएँ और विकराल रूप धारण कर लेंगी।

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विशेष सामग्री

भारत की जनगणना 2001, 2011

मुरादाबादजिला की आधिकारिक वेवसाइटें और सांख्यिकीय पत्रिकाएँ।

स्थानीय व राष्ट्रीय समाचार पत्र एवं मासिक पत्रिकाएँ आदि।

मुरादाबाद जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब

भारत की जनगणना 2011।

Newly Admitted Students Feeling Experienced During Their First Attempt To Use Gautam Buddha Library, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow: A Study Of Their Anxiety

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Pratibha**

Keywords

Library Anxiety, Gautam Buddha Library, Newly Admitted Students, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University.

Abstract

This study sought to determine if there were any indicators of the presence of library anxiety regarding first attempt to use the Gautam Buddha Central Library among a sample of 463 newly admitted first year students. The findings revealed that there is presence of library anxiety among the students due to both personal and institutional factors. In the end part of the paper the findings and conclusion are described. The recommendations are also drawn so that this can help to reduce the library anxiety promptly.

Introduction

The students of a university always consult library to fulfil their respective academic requirements. It is generally found that though the university students are matured enough as far as searching of information is concerned however, at the same time, it is also found that many students do not have proper knowledge of retrieval of information, searching of information, use of the library, functionality of the library, services of the library including the responsibilities of the library personnel. Overall it can be said that these kinds of students have lack of self-confidence and develop negativity in their minds as far as the overall consultations of library is concerned. Resulting of all these the act of library anxiety appears.

Gautam Buddha Library, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University

The university, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (a Central University) was established in the year 1996 with an Act of Parliament, Government of India. The Central Library of the University was established in the year 1998. The library is renamed as Gautam Buddha Library (GBL) in the year 2013. The university runs various levels of courses in the disciplines as History, Political sciences, Sociology, Public Administration, Zoology Biotechnology, Information and Technology, Computer Sciences, Library & Information Science, Environmental Sciences, Education, Human Development and Family studies, Human Rights, Law, Legal studies, Hindi, Rural Management, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Statistics, Mass Communication, Economics, Horticulture, Pharmaceutical sciences, Microbiology, Engineering and technology,

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The GBL has its own building at a central place of its campus. It is a three-storey building including a basement. Though, the library is functioning in the same building in a limited space, however in the future the GBL may be equipped in all the space. The GBL is offering various kinds of services like Reprography or Xeroxing service, Document Delivery Service (DDS), New arrivals, Hindi Prakosth, Circulation, Reading Room Facility, Accessing of e-resources through Wi-Fi & LAN etc.

Library Anxiety

According to McPherson 'Library anxiety has been the subject of considerable empirical work since the ground-breaking qualitative doctoral dissertation on the issue undertaken by Constance Mellon in 1986. She developed the theory of library anxiety after an analysis of the personal writings of 6000 undergraduate students which indicated that college students described their initial response to the library in terms of 'fear' or a 'feeling of being lost' which stemmed from their perceptions regarding the size of the library, a lack of knowledge about where things were located, how to begin their research and what to do.. Mellon's main impetus for undertaking the study was based on observations made during her four years of developing, coordinating and teaching an information literacy programme at a small university (Mellon, 1986: 278–279)'. Among her findings was that freshmen tended to start university with very little knowledge of the library and that 75–85% of the students described their initial library research experience in an academic library as one characterized by fear and anxiety (Mellon, 1986: 278).

Major factors affecting library anxiety are: Barriers with Staff; Affective Barriers; Comfort with the Library; Knowledge of the Library; and Mechanical Barriers. The library anxiety is mostly found in newly admitted students. Those who are unaware about facilities, services provided by the library or who are unfamiliar with the staff or library environment. They have less experience with the university library.

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The library anxiety is mostly found in newly admitted students. Those who are unaware about facilities, services provided by the library or who are unfamiliar with the staff or library environment. They have less experience with the university library.

Objectives

- To determine the level of library anxiety among the newly admitted students of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow.
- Among the various library anxiety parameters which one of them has the highest impact on the students in Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University

Scope

The paper covers newly admitted first students of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, who took admission in the year July 2018 in all courses i.e. UG, PG, M.Phil., Ph.D.

Methodology

The researcher designed a structured questionnaire. The questionnaires were distributed among students either in teaching departments or in the library. A total no of 30% students was kept in the target as minimum percentage of the total population (users) for data collection. Though the actual percentage of population for data collection was came 32.4%.

In the structured questionnaire the questions were included on the areas like confusion, uncertain, anxious, helpless, uncomfortable, fearful, and the factors contributed to negative feelings. The data were analysed by calculating mean and percentage. The anxiety level was determined on the basis of Library Anxiety Scale given by Bostick in 1992.

CATEGORIES OF LIBRARY ANXIETY.

S. No	Level	Scores (Mean Value)
1	No anxiety	1.00-2.21
2	Low Anxiety	2.22-2.65
3	Mild Anxiety	2.56-3.54
4	Moderate Anxiety	3.55-3.98
5	Severe Anxiety	3.99-500

Hypothesis

H1 -The Level of library anxiety is higher in UG & PG students as compare to M.Phil. & Ph.D. students.

Null Hypothesis Ho: There is no significant difference between the level of library anxiety in UG & PG students as compare to M.Phil. & Ph.D. students.

Alternative Hypothesis H1: There is a significant difference between the level of library anxiety in UG & PG students as compare to M.Phil. & Ph.D. students.

Data Analysis And Interpretation

Table -1: Total Population of first year newly admitted students in different courses.

S.no	Courses	No. of Students
1	U.G.	406
2	P.G.	797
3	M.Phil.	39
4	Ph.D.	176
TOTAL		1418

The table 1 shows the total population of newly admitted students in U.G, is 406, P.G. 797, M. Phil. 39 and Ph.D. 176. So, the total population is 1418 student

Table -2: Courses wise Distribution of Questionnaires

S.no	Courses	Distributed Questionnaires	Received Questionnaires	Response Rate
1	U.G.	150	123	82%
2	P.G.	320	263	82.1%
3	M.Phil.	30	15	50%
4	Ph.D.	100	62	62%
Total		600	463	77.1%

The above table 2 shows that the total no of 600 questionnaire were distributed and out of these 463 received back. It was observed that the highest response is 263 (82.1%), received from P.G. students and minimum is 15 (50%), received from M. Phil. students.

Table 3(a): Feeling experienced by UG and PG students during their first attempt to use the Central Library

Scale: - 1-High, 2- Moderate, 3- Low

S.no	Feeling	UG					PG				
		Opinion		Scale			Opinion		Scale		
		Y	N	1	2	3	Y	N	1	2	3
1	Confused	96 (78.0%) (0.78)	27 (21.9%)	22 (17.8%)	52 (42.2%)	22 (17.8%)	162 (61.5%) (0.61)	101 (38.4%)	41 (15.5%)	73 (27.7%)	48 (18.2%)
2	Uncertain	86 (69.9%) (0.69)	37 (30.08%)	33 (26.8%)	43 (34.9%)	10 (8.1%)	155 (58.9%) (0.58)	108 (41.0%)	54 (20.5%)	75 (28.5%)	26 (9.88%)
3	Anxious	76 (61.7%) (0.61)	47 (38.7%)	16 (13.0%)	39 (31.7%)	21 (17.0%)	139 (52.8%) (0.52)	124 (47.1%)	45 (17.11%)	57 (21.6%)	37 (14.0%)
4	Helpless	78 (63.4%) (0.634)	45 (36.5%)	45 (36.5%)	19 (15.44%)	14 (11.38%)	133 (50.5%) (0.50)	130 (49.4%)	56 (21.2%)	44 (16.7%)	33 (12.5%)
5	Uncomfortable	65 (52.8%) (0.52)	58 (47.1%)	29 (23.5%)	17 (13.8%)	19 (15.44%)	118 (44.8%) (0.44)	145 (55.1%)	36 (13.6%)	46 (17.4%)	36 (13.6%)
6	Fearful	61 (49.5%) (0.49)	62 (50.4%)	20 (16.2%)	24 (19.5%)	17 (13.8%)	86 (32.6%) (0.32)	177 (67.3%)	31 (11.7%)	25 (9.50%)	30 (11.4%)
Total mean		3.72					2.97				

Table 3 (b): Feeling experienced by M. Phil and Ph.D. PG students during their first attempt to use the Central Library

Scale: - 1-High, 2- Moderate, 3- Low

S.no	FEELING	M.Phil					Ph.D.				
		Opinion		Scale			Opinion		Scale		
		Y	N	1	2	3	Y	N	1	2	3
1	Confused	8 (53.3%) (0.53)	7 (46.6%)	2 (13.3%)	4 (26.6%)	2 (13.3%)	29 (46.7%) (0.46)	33 (53.2%)	10 (16.1%)	13 (20.9%)	6 (9.6%)
2	Uncertain	7 (46%) (0.46)	8 (53.3%)	3 (20%)	2 (13.3%)	2 (13.3%)	19 (30.6%) (0.30)	43 (69.3%)	7 (11.2%)	7 (11.2%)	5 (8.0%)
3	Anxious	8 (53.3%) (0.53)	6 (40%)	2 (13.3%)	4 (26.6%)	2 (13.3%)	24 (38.7%) (0.38)	38 (61.2%)	7 (11.2%)	5 (8.0%)	12 (19.3%)
4	Helpless	6 (40%) (0.4)	8 (53.3%)	3 (20%)	2 (13.3%)	1 (6.66%)	23 (37.0%) (0.37)	39 (62.9%)	10 (16.1%)	12 (19.3%)	1 (1.6%)
5	Uncomfortable	6 (40%) (0.4)	9 (60%)	2 (13.3%)	2 (13.3%)	2 (13.3%)	26 (41.9%) (0.41)	36 (58.0%)	9 (14.5%)	10 (16.1%)	7 (11.2%)
6	Fearful	3 (20%) (0.2)	9 (60%)	0 (%)	0 (%)	3 (20%)	15 (24.1%) (0.24)	47 (75.0%)	8 (12.9%)	3 (4.8%)	4 (6.4%)
Total mean		M=2.52					M=2.16				

The above tables 3(a) and 3(b) shows the feeling experienced by students during their first attempt to use the central library as in (**Confused**)UG the percentage of total confused students are (78%) in which (17.8%) are highly confused, (42.2%) moderate confused and (17.8%) are low confused. While in PG 61.5% students feel confusion i.e. (15.5%) highly confused, (27.7%) moderate confused, and (18.2%) low confused students. In M.Phil. this total percentage is (53.3%) i.e. highly confused (13.3%), (26.6%) are moderate confused, and (13.3%) are low confused. In Ph.D. (46.6%) total students who feel confused in their

first attempt and in which (16.1%) are highly confused, (20.9%) moderate confused, (9.6%) feel low confusion in their first attempt to use central library.

Uncertainty- Total (69.9%) UG students feels uncertain in their first attempt to use the central library in which (26.8%) are highly uncertain, (34.9%) moderate uncertain, and (8.1%) students are low uncertain. While in PG (58.9%) students feel uncertain i.e. (15.5%) highly undertrained, (27.7%) moderate, and (18.2%) low uncertain students. In M.Phil. this total percentage is (46%) i.e. highly uncertain (20%), (13.3%) are moderate level of uncertainty, and (13.3%) students feel low uncertainty. In Ph.D. (30.6%) total students who feel uncertain in their first attempt and in which (11.2%) are highly uncertain, (11.2%) moderate level of uncertainty, (8.0%) feel low uncertainty in their first attempt to use central library.

Anxious- Total (61.7%) UG students feels Anxious in their first attempt to use the central library in which (13.0%) are highly anxious, (31.7%) moderate anxious, and (17.0%) students are low anxious. While in PG (52.8%) students feels anxious i.e. (17.11%) highly anxious, (21.6%) moderate, and (14.0%) low anxious students. In M.Phil. this total percentage is (53.3%) i.e. highly anxious (13.3%), (26.6%) are moderate anxious, and (13.3%) students feels low anxiousness. In Ph.D. (38.7%) total students who feel anxious in their first attempt and in which (11.2%) are highly anxious, (8.0%) moderate level of anxiousness, (19.3%) feel low level of anxious in their first attempt to use central library.

Helpless- Total (63.4%) UG students feels helpless in their first attempt to use the central library in which (36.5%) students feels high level of helplessness, (15.44%) moderate level of helplessness, and (11.38%) students feels low helplessness. While in PG total (50.5%) students feels helpless i.e. (21.2%) highly helpless, (16.7%) moderate, and (12.5%) low helplessness. In M.Phil. this total percentage is (40%) i.e. highly helpless (20%), (13.3%) are moderate level of helplessness, and (6.66%) students feels low helplessness. In Ph.D. (37.0%) total students who feel helpless in their first attempt and in which (16.1%) students feels highly level no helplessness, (19.3%) moderate, (1.6%) feel low level of helplessness in their first attempt to use central library.

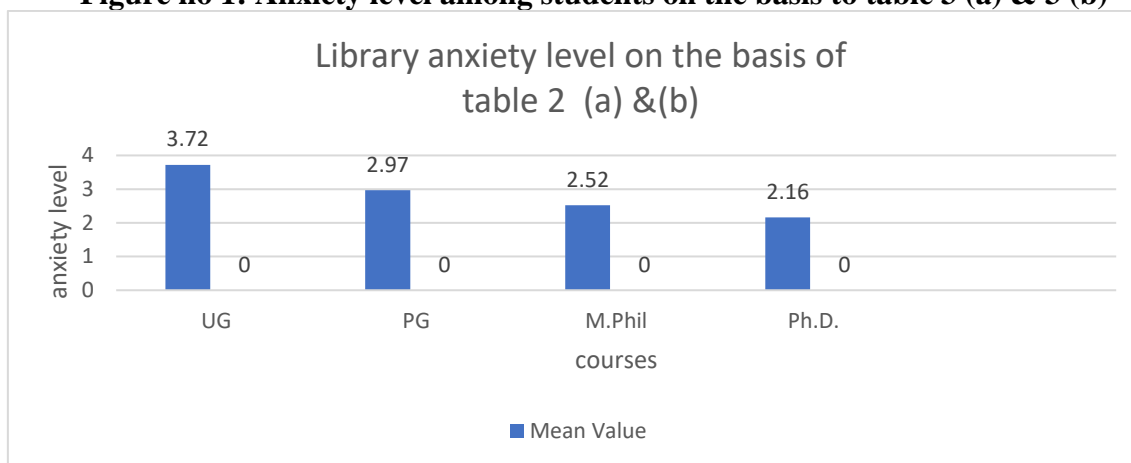
Uncomfortable- Total (52.8%) UG students feels uncomfortable in their first attempt to use the central library in which (23.5%) are highly uncomfortable, (13.8%) moderate, and (15.44%) students are low uncomfortable. While in PG (44.8%) students feel uncomfortable i.e. (13.6%) highly uncomfortable, (17.4%) moderate, and (13.6%) low level of uncomforted. In M.Phil. this total percentage is (40%) i.e. highly uncomfortable (13.3%), (13.3%) are moderate, and (13.3%) students feels low level uncomforted. In Ph.D. (41.9%) total students who feels uncomfortable in their first attempt and in which (14.5%) are highly uncomfortable, (16.1%) moderate, (8.0%) feels low comfortability in their first attempt to use central library.

Fearful- Total (49.5%) UG students feels fear in their first attempt to use the central library in which (16.2%) students feel high level of fear, (19.5%) moderate or medium level of fear, and (13.8%) students feels low level of fear in the library. While in PG (32.6%) students feels fear in their first attempt i.e. (11.7%) highly fearful, (9.50%) moderate, and (11.4%) students experienced low level of fear. In M.Phil. this total percentage was (20%) and all students express it as low level of fear. In Ph.D. (24.1%) total students who feel fearful in their first attempt and in which (12.9%) students described it as highly fearful, (4.8%) moderate level of fear, (6.4%) low level of fear in their first attempt to use the central library.

Table no 4: Anxiety level among students on the basis of table 3 (a) and 3 (b)

S.no	Courses	Mean Value	Anxiety level
1	UG	3.72	Moderate anxiety
2	PG	2.97	Mild anxiety
3	M.Phil	2.52	Low anxiety
4	Ph.D.	2.16	Low anxiety

Figure no 1: Anxiety level among students on the basis to table 3 (a) & 3 (b)



The above table 4 and figure 1 shows that the UG students have moderate level (3.72) of Knowledge related library anxiety followed by PG (2.97) mild anxiety, M. Phil (2.52) low anxiety, and PhD (2.16) no anxiety.

Table – 5: Factors contributing to Negative Feeling among students

Scale: - 1-Strongly agreed, 2- Agreed, 3-Neutral, 4-disagreed, 5- Strongly disagreed.

S . N	Feeling	UG					PG					M. Phil					Ph. D				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	Fact that it was the first visit of the studied students	55 (44.7%)	45 (36.5%)	10 (8.1%)	8 (6.5%)	5 (4.06%)	56 (21.0%)	76 (28.8%)	61 (23.1%)	30 (11.4%)	40 (15.2%)	3 (2.0%)	3 (2.0%)	2 (1.3%)	4 (2.6%)	3 (2.0%)	11 (17.4%)	11 (17.4%)	7 (11.2%)	15 (24.1%)	17 (27.4%)
2	Not knowing how books were organized in the library	62 (50.4%)	47 (38.2%)	07 (5.6%)	5 (4.0%)	2 (1.62%)	60 (22.8%)	89 (33.7%)	48 (18.2%)	40 (15.2%)	4 (1.5%)	2 (1.3%)	6 (4.0%)	1 (0.6%)	4 (2.6%)	2 (1.3%)	8 (12.9%)	19 (30.6%)	8 (12.9%)	14 (22.5%)	13 (20.6%)

3	Don't know how to go to different floors to get what studied students wanted	49 (39.8%)	33 (28.6%)	26 (21.1%)	10 (8.1%)	5 (4.06%)	46 (17.4%)	69 (26.2%)	180 (68.4%)	30 (11.4%)	38 (14.4%)	3 (2%)	5 (3.3%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)	3 (2%)	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.61%)	6 (9.6%)	26 (41.9%)	28 (45.16%)
4	The size of the library	39 (31.7%)	49 (39.8%)	10 (8.13%)	15 (12.1%)	10 (8.13%)	56 (21.5%)	40 (15.2%)	76 (28.8%)	31 (11.7%)	60 (23.3%)	3 (2%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)	6 (4%)	2 (3.2%)	2 (3.22%)	26 (41.9%)	28 (45.16%)	4 (6.45%)
5	Seeing lots of books on self.	29 (23.5%)	59 (47.9%)	5 (4.06%)	15 (12.1%)	10 (8.1%)	108 (41.0%)	69 (26.6%)	16 (6.0%)	20 (7.6%)	50 (19.0%)	1 (6.6%)	2 (13.3%)	2 (13.3%)	5 (33.3%)	5 (33.3%)	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.61%)	2 (3.2%)	26 (41.9%)	32 (51.6%)

Table no 5 is meant to assess and find out the factors contributing to the negative feeling among newly admitted students. It revealed from the table that the factor **‘fact that it was first visit of the studied students** was found as- strongly agreed (44.7%) , agreed (36.5%), neutral (8.1%), disagreed (6.50%), strongly disagreed (4.06%) in UG. Likewise, strongly agreed (21%), agreed (28.8%), neutral (23.1%), disagreed (11.4%) strongly disagreed (15.2%) in PG; strongly agreed (20%), agreed (20%), neutral(13.3%), disagreed (26.6%), strongly disagreed (20%) in M.Phil., and strongly agreed(17.4%), agreed (17.4%), neutral (11.2%), disagreed (24.1%), strongly disagreed (27.41%) in Ph.D.

Another factor **‘Not knowing how books were organised in the library’** of the studied students found as - strongly agreed (50.4%) , agreed (38.2%), neutral (5.6%), disagreed (4.06%), strongly disagreed (1.62%) in UG. Likewise, strongly agreed (22.8%), agreed (33.7%), neutral (18.2%), disagreed (15.2%) strongly disagreed (1.5%) in PG; strongly agreed (13.3%), agreed (40%), neutral(6.66%), disagreed (26.6%), strongly disagreed (13.3%) in M.Phil., and strongly agreed(12.9%), agreed (30.6%), neutral (12.9%), disagreed (22.58%), strongly disagreed (20.6%) in Ph.D.

The Factor **‘Don’t know how to go to different floors to get what studied students wanted’** was found as- strongly agreed (39.8%), agreed (28.6%), neutral (21.1%), disagreed (8.1%), strongly disagreed (40.6%) in UG. Likewise, strongly agreed (17.4%), agreed (26.2%), neutral (68.4%), disagreed (11.4%) strongly disagreed (14.4%) in PG; strongly agreed (20%), agreed (33.3%), neutral(13.3%), disagreed (13.3%), strongly disagreed (20%) in M.Phil., and strongly agreed(1.61%), agreed (1.61%), neutral (9.6%), disagreed (41.9%), strongly disagreed (45.16%) in Ph.D.

The Factor **‘the size of the library’** was found as- strongly agreed (31.7%), agreed (39.8%), neutral (8.13%), disagreed (12.1%), strongly disagreed (8.13%) in UG. Likewise, strongly agreed (21%), agreed (15.2%), neutral (28.8%), disagreed (11.7%) strongly disagreed (23%)

in PG; strongly agreed (20%), agreed (13.3%), neutral(13.3%), disagreed (13.3%), strongly disagreed (40%) in M.Phil., and strongly agreed(3.22%), agreed (3.22%), neutral (41.9%), disagreed (45.16%), strongly disagreed (6.45%) in Ph.D.

The Factor '**seeing lots of books on the self**' was found as- strongly agreed (23.5%), agreed (47.9%), neutral (40.6%), disagreed (12.1%), strongly disagreed (8.1%) in UG. Likewise, strongly agreed (41%), agreed (26.6%), neutral (6%), disagreed (7.6%) strongly disagreed (19%) in PG; strongly agreed (6.66%), agreed (13.3%), neutral(13.3%), disagreed (33.3%), strongly disagreed (33.3%) in M.Phil., and strongly agreed(1.61%), agreed (1.61%), neutral (3.22%), disagreed (41.9%), strongly disagreed (51.6%) in Ph.D.

Findings

- The anxiety level regarding first attempt to use the library is found as: among U.G. students it is found as 3.72 (Moderate anxiety), PG students it is found as, 2.97 (mild anxiety) and among M. Phil & Ph.D. students it found as 2.52 and 2.16 respectively (low anxiety).
- The major contributor in negative feeling is first library visit and lack of knowledge about book organization in the library.

Testing Of Hypothesis

H1- The level of library anxiety is higher in UG & PG students as compare to M. Phil & Ph.D. students.

Null Hypothesis Ho: There is no significant difference between the level of library anxiety in UG & PG students as compare to M.Phil. & Ph.D. students.

Alternative Hypothesis H₁: There is a significant difference between the level of library anxiety in UG & PG students as compare to M.Phil. & Ph.D.

Table 4 indicates the hypothesis result with applying mean value of library anxiety. The mean calculated value in UG is 'm=3.72' and in PG it is 'm=2.97' which is higher than M. Phil (m=2.52) and Ph.D. (m=2.16). (UG>PG>M.Phil> Ph.D.) (3.72>2.97>2.52>2.16). The result of hypothesis testing found no significant difference regarding level of library anxiety in UG & PG students as compare to M. Phil & Ph.D. students. Therefore, the null hypothesis has been proved and accepted.

Suggestion

- The library needs orientation and information literacy programmes. This is background that the findings revealed that the lack of information literacy skills was a major contributor of library anxiety.

Conclusion

In a nutshell it is suggested that this study sought to determine if there were any indicators of the library anxiety among first year students of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar university, Lucknow. The findings indicated the presence of library anxiety among the students due to both personal and institutional factors.

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QS World University Ranking and performance of higher education institutes in India

Dr. Kinjal V. Ahir*

Abstract

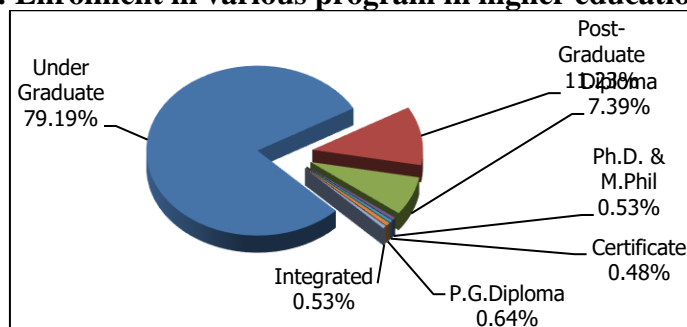
The growth of higher education institutes in terms of number of institutes and enrolments is unprecedented. However, higher education in India faces great challenges in terms of issues related to equity, efficiency and quality. It gets reflected in terms of failure of any Indian higher education institutes in ranking among top 100 in any of the highly cited global university rankings like THE, QS and ARWU. Though compared to THE and ARWU, QS rankings has more number of Indian higher education institutes (nine) in top 500 globally ranked higher education institutes. Hence, current research paper is an attempt to assess the performance of Indian higher education institutes in QS rankings. Methodology of QS global rankings lays a lot of emphasis (50 percent weightage) to academic reputation (40 percent) and employer reputation (10 percent). Seven IITs, IISc and University of Delhi could succeed in getting a rank in top 500 higher education institutes of the world. Of these IISc, IITD and IITB consistently ranked top three of the Indian higher education institutes ranked in QS. IISc scored a full 100 for citation which is noteworthy. IITD and IITB scored comparatively better in terms of employer reputation. However, a lot of efforts are further required to sustain and improve the performance of Indian higher education institutes in QS rankings.

Introduction

Higher education in India has grown in an unprecedented manner in 2000s. It is the largest higher education system in the world in terms of number of institutions (Joshi and Ahir, 2016). As on September 2017, the number of universities was 903, the number of colleges were 39,050, and stand-alone institutions 10,011 (MHRD, 2018a). 36.6 million students enrolled in higher education in India, second largest in terms of enrolments in the world. However, the Gross Enrolment Ratio was a meager 25.8.

Maximum students were enrolled at the undergraduate level in 2017-18 (MHRD, 2018a) as shown in figure 1.

Figure 1: Enrolment in various program in higher education in India in 2017-18

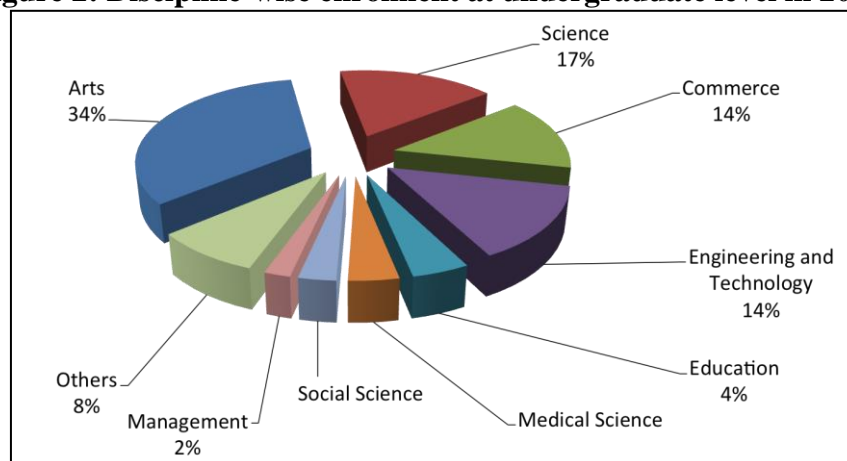


Source: MHRD, 2018a

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At undergraduate level, maximum number of students enrolled in Arts discipline, followed by Science, Commerce, Engineering and Technology (MHRD, 2018a).

Figure 2: Discipline-wise enrolment at undergraduate level in 2017-18



Source: MHRD, 2018a

Internationalization of higher education in India

In 2017-18, 46,144 foreign students enrolled in higher education in India, that comprised of a meager 0.13% of the total enrolment. Students belonged to 166 countries, out of which about 45 % belonged to neighboring countries. They belonged to countries such as Nepal (25 %), Afghanistan (9.5 %), Bhutan (4.3 %), Bangladesh (3.4 %) and Sri-Lanka (2.7 %). Besides foreign students also enrolled from countries like Sudan (4.8 %), Nigeria (4 %), Iran (3.4 %), Yemen (3.2 %) and U.S. (3.1 %). Thus these 10 countries comprised of 63.4% of the foreign students in India (MHRD, 2018a). As against this, the number of students from India that went to pursue higher education abroad was 586,183 in 86 countries (MEA, 2017; 2018). Out of these students more than half went to US and Canada and more than 65 % students went to US, Canada and Australia.

Quality aspects related to higher education in India

In terms of quality in higher education in India, National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and National Board of Accreditation are responsible for quality assessment and accreditation along with various specific councils. NAAC encompassing the largest number of higher education institutes was able to accredit 11964 institutions (540 universities and 11424 colleges) till March 2018. Of these institutions, those with a valid accreditation were even lesser. National Institutional Ranking Framework is an attempt of MHRD to rank higher education institutes in India on the basis of various criteria related to quality (Joshi and Ahir, 2017). 6 Institutes have been declared the 'Institutions of Eminence' to be bestowed with huge funding and flexible regulations (MHRD, 2018b). However, it is often criticized that the higher education in India is more regulated and less governed with a plethora of institutions with overlapping and conflicting roles (Joshi and Ahir, 2015).

Importance of Global university rankings

Global university rankings assists students in making informed decisions regarding the most suited higher education that they wish to pursue given their situations and priorities, by globally comparing institutions and their performances across teaching, research and other criteria. It assists teachers to make informed decisions regarding their career choices, and identifying factors affecting the performance of their teaching and research inputs (like

curriculum, pedagogy, evaluation, funding, etc.) and output (like performance of students in the job market, research publications, patents, etc.). It helps employers in identifying most suited organizations for their requirement and funding agencies to identify where to invest precious resources for optimum output (like noble laureates as faculties and alumni, board of governors from fortune 500 companies, research output, etc. treated as proxies performing signaling effects for the job market). Filtering the data makes the comparison easier and user friendly) (Joshi, Ahir and Desai, 2018).

Largely researches related to global university rankings cite Times Higher Education (THE) World University Ranking, Academic Ranking of World Universities and QS World University Rankings. While none of the Indian higher education institutes could score any rank in top 100 institutes of the world in any of the three global rankings, the performance of higher education institutes of India in the top 500 global institutes has been most appreciable in the QS rankings (ARWU, 2018, QS, 2018, THE, 2018).

Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) world university rankings

Quacquarelli Symonds rankings, better known as QS rankings were initiated by a career and education advice company. QS and THE world university rankings initially were presenting the world university ranking together. After THE started their own world university rankings with a new methodology, QS decided to continue with their existing methodology. However, they used normalization process across faculties to avoid undue advantage to natural sciences. It uses Elsevier Scopus database to assess the rankings. QS world university rankings ranks higher education institutes using 6 metrics to rank 1000 universities. QS displays ranks till 500 for individual institutes and institutes categorized beyond 500 are grouped. Besides QS also presents 48 Subject rankings across 5 broad subject areas, business masters rankings (finance, marketing, business analytics and management), MBA rankings, employability rankings, ranking by region & location, best student cities ranking, Top 50 under 50 (top 50 institutions in existence since less than 50 years), and System Strength ranking. The website of QS is also very user friendly since it allows filtering of country, subject, metric, etc. since 2016.

Methodology of QS rankings

QS ranking uses 6 metrics with different weightages to rank higher education institutes:

1. Academic Reputation with a weightage of 40 percent (for academic reputation 80,000 respondents are consulted across the globe)
2. Employer Reputation with a weightage of 10 percent (for employer reputation 40,000 employers are consulted across the globe)
3. Faculty student ratio with a weightage of 20 percent
4. Citations per faculty with a weightage of 20 percent (for citations per faculty 66 million citations from 13 million papers are enumerated)
5. International faculty ratio 5 percent
6. International student ratio 5 percent

Hence, it can be observed that academic reputation carries maximum weightage, and collectively when it is assembled with employer reputation, the reputation surveys carry a weightage of about 50 percent. Citations are considered per faculty, and hence an institute having only a few faculties, with high citations will not necessarily score well. Further, a higher proportion of international faculty and students may not be permitted in all countries by regulations.

Performance of Indian higher education institutes in QS rankings

Since 2016, it can be observed from table 1 that almost 9 Indian higher education institutes were ranked in top 500 in QS rankings. However, the top rank for the last four years for any top ranking Indian institutes for respective years was 147, 152, 172 and 162.

Table 1: Performance of Indian higher education institutes in QS rankings for last four years

Sr.No.	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	IISc (147)	IISc (152)	IITD (172)	IITB (162)
2	IITD	IITD	IITB	IISc
3	IITB	IITB	IISc	IITD
4	IITM	IITM	IITM	IITM
5	IITK	IITK	IITK	IITK
6	IITKGP	IITKGP	IITKGP	IITKGP
7	IITR	IITR	IITR	IITR
8	IITG	IITG	Univ of Delhi	IITG
9	Univ of Delhi			Univ of Delhi

Source: QS, 2018

It can be observed that most of the IITs, IISc and University of Delhi were the only higher education institutes of India that repeatedly scored in QS rankings. In particular, IISc, IIT Bombay and IIT Delhi have remained the top three ranking institutes of India. Accordingly, a detailed performance evaluation for these institutes is discussed further.

Performance of IISc, IITD, and IITB in QS rankings

Indian Institute of Science was the top ranking Indian institute in 2016 with the highest rank of 147 that any Indian institute has ever scored in QS.

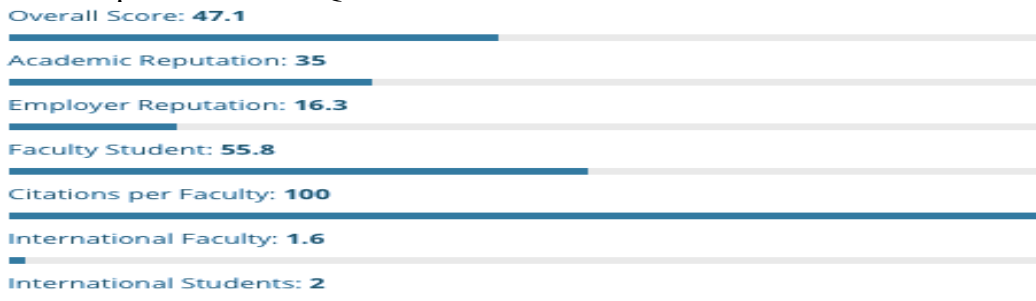
Table 2: Ranks of IISc, IITD and IITB since 2016

Institute	2016	2017	2018	2019
IISc	147	152	190	170
IITD	179	185	172	172
IITB	202	219	179	162

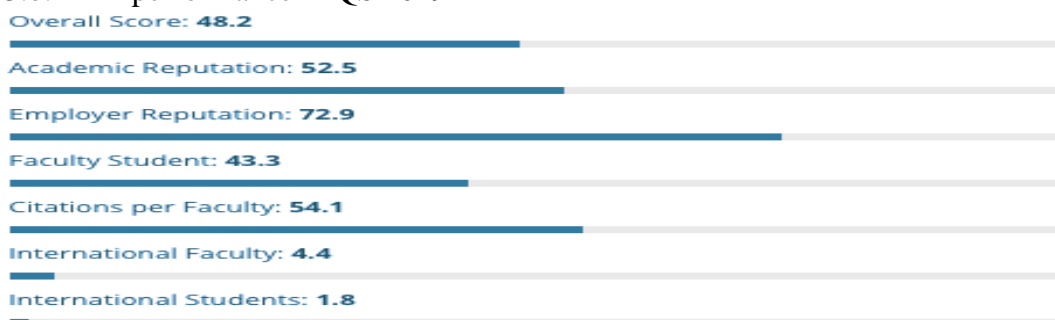
Source: QS, 2018

Figure 3: Performance of IISc, IITD and IITB in QS 2019

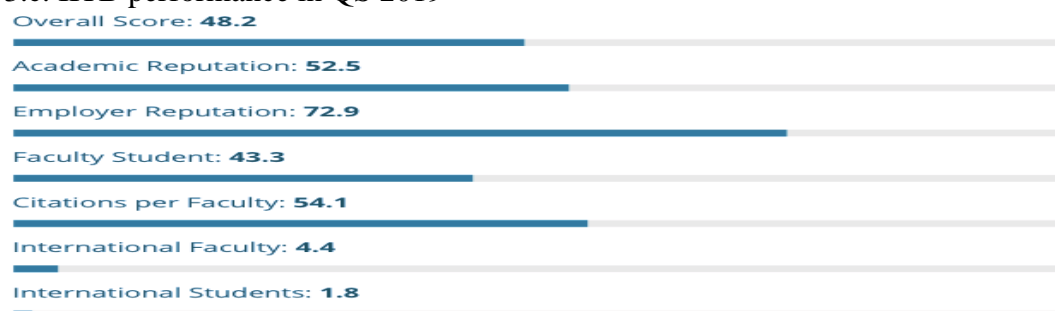
3.a. IISc performance in QS 2019



3.b. IITD performance in QS 2019



3.c. IITB performance in QS 2019



Source: QS, 2018

Table 2 depicts the ranks of IISc, IITD and IITB for the years 2016 to 2019, to assess the consistency in performance or otherwise of these institutes. IISc rank largely deteriorated but remained competitive enough to continue scoring in top three ranks among Indian higher education institutes. IIT Delhi almost performed consistently over the four-year period. IIT Bombay registered a praiseworthy performance over a period of last four years with a consistent improvement in the performance with a leap of almost ten ranks every year.

As can be observed in figure 3 (3.a, 3.b, 3.c) in 2019 while IISc scored an overall score of 47.1, IITD and IITB were neck to neck with an overall score of 48.2. Yet, IISc scored a full 100 on citations per faculty which is phenomenal performance in context of research. Whereas IITD and IITB scored better than even IISc in terms of the two most weighted criteria, academic reputation and employer reputation. Though, the poor performance of these institutes in terms of attracting international faculties and students may not be a surprise due to various factors like the policies of the government regarding percentage restrictions for international faculties and students, high national demand, and an attractive and conducive environment for attracting international resources. Nevertheless, it does affect the score upto 10 percentage and hence should be addressed appropriately.

Critic of Global University rankings

Rankings have been criticized for their methodologies, criteria, and weightages. THE is particularly criticized for assigning a high weight to reputation survey, especially since it is a subjective criteria. QS has also been criticized for high weightage accorded to survey based criteria, which involves a lot of subjectivity and hence does not remain very objective in terms of evaluation and ranking. Further grouping institutes in certain grades rather than ranking them is considered to be a better alternative, since ranking makes the process a zero-sum game, by improving a country's rank only by replacing it with others, thereby reducing previously ranked institutes lower in the ladder (Joshi, Ahir and Desai, 2018).

Conclusion

World university rankings have become highly influential in terms of affecting the higher education policies world-wide. In India Institutes of Excellence are required to rank in either of the three global rankings. It has not only influenced government policies, but also the focus of institutions in terms of setting their priorities on the basis of the weightages and criteria of such rankings. Nations should however be on guard that in the process of blindly chasing the criteria of improving global university rankings, the national goals expected to be achieved by higher education institutes are not sacrificed (Altbach, 2007). Like for India, given a low GER and equitable access to all deserving candidates is a very important objective to be fulfilled, even if it does not find a place in global university rankings, thereby demanding resources for such objectives. Students choosing to study abroad are also choosing countries and institutes considering the criteria and weightages. Employers looking for talent globally are also attempting to make informed decisions using global university rankings. In such a scenario, it is an added responsibility on the part of global university rankings to rank higher education institutes with fairness, without being influenced or to influence any particular stakeholder, and to serve a larger purpose of making informed choices by applying efficient ranking techniques and methods. Ranking institutes can instead choose to only give points to a particular institute in an efficient and fair manner and can allow any stakeholder to set their own weightages for various criteria. It may help various stakeholders to make more informed decisions.

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A Comparative Study Of Study Habits Among Government, Navodaya Vidyalaya And Kendriya Vidyalaya Schools Students Of 10th Class In District Shimla Of Himachal Pradesh

Dr. Sher Singh*

Abstract

In this study the investigator explores how the study habits of 10th class students of Government School, Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya students differ on the ten areas of the study habit in district Shimla of Himachal Pradesh. It was concluded that the Government School and Navodaya Vidyalaya school students differed significantly on the following areas of the study habits: Comprehension, Concentration, Task orientation, Interaction, Drilling, Language and total study habits. On the other hand the statistically significant differences were not observed among the Government School students and Navodaya Vidyalaya school students on Sets, Support and Recording areas of the study habits. While comparing the study habits of Government School and Kendriya Vidyalaya school students the significant differences were found on the Comprehension, Concentration, Interaction, Drilling, Support and Recording area of study habits. The students of Government School and Kendriya Vidyalaya school did not differ significantly on Task orientation, Sets, Language and total study habit areas of study habits. Further, It was also found that study habits in the Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya school students differed significantly from each other with regard to their Study Habits on Comprehension, Concentration, Recording and total study habits area of study habit while the difference in mean scores of Task orientation, Sets Interaction, Drilling, Support and Language was found not statistically significant.

Introduction

A STUDY means to buy out the time and dedicate self to the application and the task of study which is to become engrossed in a process of learning, practice, enlightenment - education of one's self. A habit is simply a behavior pattern that is repeated until it becomes automatic.

STUDY HABITS can be defined as buying out a dedicated scheduled and un-interrupted time to apply one's self to the task of learning. Without it, one does not grow and becomes self-limiting in life. Study habits are effective or ineffective depending upon whether or not they serve your child. Rather than labeling what your child does (or doesn't do) as good or bad (thereby giving the child something to rebel against) focus on whether the habit works for them or not. Study habits that serve the child create better grades, a better relationship with the teacher, a sense of competence and confidence.

Therefore, Study habits play a very important and significant role in passing the examination. The failure rate at various examinations has many other reasons but one of the major cause of this is the poor or in effective study habits. A student requires energy in the sense that the students have to put in definite efforts.

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The most important habit to be recommended is that the student should fix proper time and place for studies. All time and places are not suitable for study. The student must find out, through experience, the most suitable time and place for him to study. He should try to develop the habit of studying under all conditions.

Review Of The Related Literature

Review synthesizes and gains a new perspective, identifies relationships between ideas and theory to application.

Cuff (1937) investigated the study habits of elementary and secondary students. The result of their investigation of study-habits of young people appears to show that slower students are not able to understand the work, use facts and group meanings as readily as faster students.

Simmons (2002) notes that "good writing spawns from a close understanding of text and great writing result from an interactive analysis and fluency with our reading." He adds that inadequate writing is a direct result of inadequate reading and studying. Postgraduate students are scholars in training and have the responsibility of becoming prolific and critical writers in their disciplines and careers. The spirit of responsibility and integrity are vital to the study habits of postgraduate students.

Simmons (2003) again studied the study habits of African countries, and found the widespread reading in all scholarly fields, and less is being achieved in writing and publication. Further he has concluded that 1. Efficient study habits can strengthen writings. 2. Professors attempted to equip graduates with high level of analytical skills, the capacity for critical reasoning, self-reflection and conceptual grasp and ability to learn autonomously and exercise flexibility of mind.

Ramirez (2003) reported that the students in order to improve their study habits make the use of the print material from the Internet and read it later on.

Liu, (2005) again study the study habits of the students and concluded that Study habits are actually improving because of the advent and wide use of the Internet, hypertext, and multimedia resources.

Karim and Hassan (2006) In their study concluded that exponential growth of digital information can changes the way ,the students perceive their study are reading and the printed materials can easily facilitate their study.

Neeru and Vinay (2010) conducted a study on Study habits of secondary level Arts and Science students. This study was conducted on a sample of 144 secondary school students of class XI. The study reveals that Secondary level students of Arts and Science streams differ significantly in their total study habits. Since the Mean of science students was higher than that of Arts students it may be said that overall study habits of Science students were better than that of Arts students. ii) Secondary level male students 73 of Arts and Science streams differ significantly in their total study habits. Since the mean of Male Science students was higher than that of male Arts students it may be said that overall study habits of male Science students were better than that of male Arts students and iii) Secondary level female students of Arts and Science streams differ significantly in their total study habits. Since the mean of female Science students was higher than that of female Arts students it may be said that overall study habits of female Science students were better than of female Arts students.

Parua and Archana (2011) conducted a study on Study habits of secondary school students in relation to their Scholastic Achievement. This study intended to explore the study habit

of secondary school students in relation to their scholastic achievement in the Yamuna Nagar district of Haryana.. The sample of the study selected through simple random sampling technique. The sample comprised of 100 secondary school students. The results of the study revealed that there is a significant positive correlation between study habit and scholastic achievement of secondary school students as whole and dimension wise. Further, there is a significant difference between high and low scholastic achievement students on study habits in general.

Rajakumar & Soundararajan (2012) conducted a study on higher secondary students' study habits in Tirunelveli district. The aim of this study was to find out the study habit of higher secondary students in Tirunelveli District. 1060 Higher secondary students were taken as sample. The tool used to find out the study habit was Study Habit Inventory, by Patel (1975). The mean value of Study habit scores 142.12 (63.16%) indicates that the higher secondary students 69 are having good study habit. There is no significant difference between male and female, rural and urban higher secondary students with respect to their Study habit. There is significant difference between day scholar and hostel staying, government and aided higher secondary school students with respect to their study habit.

Lajwanti and Sharma (2013) studied the Effect of Internet Use on Study Habits and Adjustment of Higher Secondary Students. In the study an attempt has been made to know effect of internet use on study habits and adjustment of higher secondary students. For the analysis and interpretation of the data, descriptive and inferential modes of treatments were adopted. CR-test was applied for testing the significance of Hypotheses. The results revealed that the mean of study habits and adjustment scores of internet users and non-users differ significantly.

Amarveer and Jai (2014) conducted a study on the Influence of socio-economic status of parents and home environment on the study habits and academic achievement of students. The study deals with the relationship among the academic achievement of students and the socioeconomic status of parents in selected primary schools of Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. The environment of family plays a significant role in the educational and social development of children. The important family conditions that have significant role in the determination of educational achievement and social behaviour of students are the income level of parents, the educational level of parents and the health status and also the living standard of family. The present study reveal that the socio-economic status of parents does not make significant effect on the educational achievement of students but the parental educational level health status of children has a significant role in determining the educational achievement and social adjustment of the children.

Ravneet & Smriti (2014) conducted a study on Impact of Academic Anxiety, Study Habits and Attitudes on High and Low Achievers. In order to improve study habits, increase confidence, and reduce the academic anxiety levels of school going adolescents under ever-changing modern trends of society, a study on the variables of academic anxiety, and study habits and attitudes was conducted to know the impact of these on their achievement. The study habits of high achievers were satisfactory whereas poor study habits were found in low achievers. Further, low achievers scored higher in the corresponding areas which indicated that help is required. The males and females had average academic anxiety. No gender difference was found in academic anxiety; both reflected poor study habits males were better in correct study habits; females reported higher in areas of help required. There was found

average academic anxiety, and poor study habits in all the three locales. The slum area students reflected to be more in need of help in the areas related to study habits and attitudes. On the basis of the review of the related literature it can be concluded that study habit play an important role in improving reading, writing and enhance their learning. The study habit of the students is also having an impact on the achievement and aptitude of the students. It is necessary to have good academic achievements, good study habits are required. Therefore it is necessary that these habits may develop since childhood properly,

Objectives Of The Study

1. To find out the differences in the study habits of 10th class students studying in Government School and Navodaya Vidyalaya school in respect of the following areas of study habits: comprehension, concentration, task orientation, Sets, Interaction, Drilling, Support, Recording, language and total study habits.
2. To find out the differences in the study habits of 10th class students studying in Government School and Kendriya Vidyalaya school in respect of the following areas of study habits: comprehension, concentration, task orientation, Sets, Interaction, Drilling, Support, Recording, language and total study habits.
3. To find out the differences in the study habits of 10th class students studying in Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya school in respect of the following areas of study habits: comprehension, concentration, task orientation, Sets, Interaction, Drilling, Support, Recording, language and total study habits.

Hypothesis Of The Study

1. There will be no significant difference in the study habits of 10th class students studying in Government and Navodaya Vidyalaya school in respect of comprehension, concentration, task orientation, Sets, Interaction, Drilling, Support, Recording, language and total study habits areas.
2. There will be no significant difference in the study habits of 10th class students studying in Government and Kendriya Vidyalaya School in respect of comprehension, concentration, task orientation, Sets, Interaction, Drilling, Support, Recording, language and total study habits areas.
3. There will be no significant difference in the study habits of 10th class students studying in Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya School in respect of comprehension, concentration, task orientation, Sets, Interaction, Drilling, Support, Recording, language and total study habits areas.

Methodology

In order to achieve the objectives of the study the descriptive Survey method of the research was used.

Sample

In the present study total 150 students of Government, Jawahar Navodaya vidyalaya and Kendriya vidyalaya schools were selected on the basis of random techniques of sampling from each school 50 students were drawn randomly. The school wise detail of the sample structure is given below in table-1

Table-1: SCHOOL WISE SAMPLE STRUCTURE

S.No	Name of the School	Sample
1	Government Sr. Sec. School, Sanjauli	50
2	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Theog	50
3	Kendriya Vidyalaya JakhooHills, Shimla	50
	Total	150

Tools Used

In the present study a Study habit Inventory developed and standardized by Mukhopadhyay and Sansanwal 1971 was used.

Statistical Technique Used

In the present study the 't' test technique was used to analyze the data pertaining to ten areas of Study habits of Government, Jawahar Navodaya vidyalaya and Kendriya vidyalaya schools students.

Results And Discussion

In accordance with the objectives of the study the data on study habits were collected in respect of Government, Jawahar Navodaya vidyalaya and Kendriya vidyalaya schools students with the help of study habit inventory.

For testing the various research hypotheses of the present study the collected data were analyzed by applying t test and obtained results were interpreted.

Government School and Navodaya Vidyalaya

In order to find out the significance of mean differences in each area of study habits of Government and Navodaya Vidyalaya school students, t values were computed. Table-2 presents the obtained results:

TABLE-2: Means, Standard Deviations, and 't' values for each Areas of Study habits in respect of Government school and Navodaya Vidyalaya students:

Sr.No	Areas	Groups	N	M	SD	t-value
1	Comprehension	Government School	50	26.44	7.08	1.24 NS
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	27.94	4.76	
2	Concentration	Government School	50	27.12	6.12	5.24**
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	21.10	5.33	
3	Task orientation	Government School	50	22.70	5.10	2.76**
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	21.14	4.11	
4	Sets	Government School	50	12.20	4.93	1.01 NS
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	13.06	3.40	
5	Interaction	Government School	50	7.88	2.52	3.32**
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	6.22	2.46	
6	Drilling	Government School	50	7.74	2.55	3.91**
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	5.56	2.99	
7	Supports	Government School	50	47.40	11.79	.61 NS
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	48.70	9.06	
8	Recording	Government School	50	4.86	2.08	.38 NS
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	4.70	2.12	
9	language	Government School	50	4.36	2.12	2.79**
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	3.24	1.86	
10	Total	Government School	50	160.70	21.99	2.67**
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	150.66	14.92	

** Significant at 0.01 level

Table value for df (100-2) = 98

NS Not significant

value of 't' at 0.05 level=1.98

It is evident from Table-2 that 't' values comparing the mean scores of, Concentration, Task orientation, Interaction, Drilling, Language and total study habits came out to be highly significant ($p < 0.01, df 98$). It means that Government School and Navodaya Vidyalaya school students differed significantly from each other with regard to their Study habits.

Further, Table-2 shows that the difference in mean scores of Comprehension Sets, Support and Recording was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05, df 98$). This means that Sets, Support and Recording have no impact on the study habits of the students.

Hence, the research hypothesis no-1 that "There will be no significant difference in Interaction, Drilling, Support, Recording, language and total study habits" was partially accepted.

Figure 2.1 exhibits the mean differences in Study Habits of Government school and Navodaya Vidyalaya students.

FIGURE- 2.1: Differences in Study Habits of Government school and Navodaya Vidyalaya students

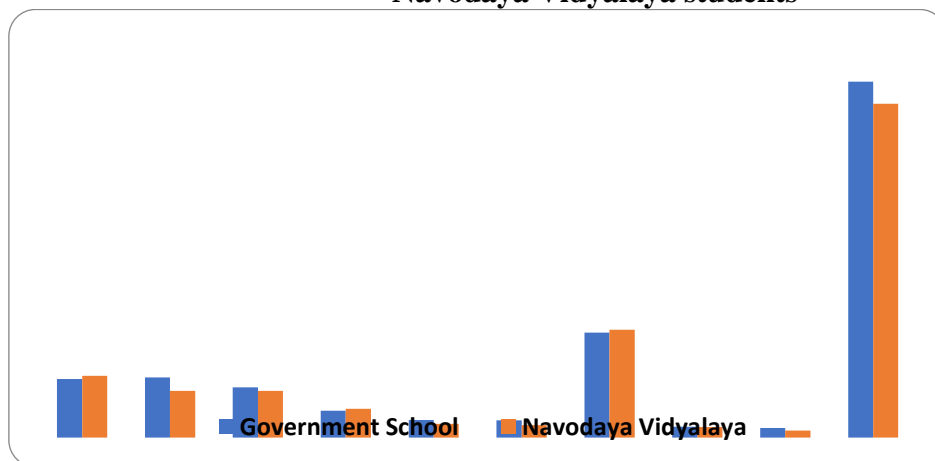


TABLE-3: Means, Standard Deviations, and 't' values for each Areas of Study habits in respect of Government school and Kendriya Vidyalaya students

Sr No	Areas	Groups	N	M	SD	t-value
1	Comprehension	Government School	50	26.44	7.03	2.89**
		Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	29.98	5.02	
2	Concentration	Government School	50	27.12	6.12	2.21*
		Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	24.46	5.87	
3	Task orientation	Government School	50	22.70	5.10	1.78 NS
		Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	20.98	4.52	
4	Sets	Government School	50	12.20	4.93	.34 NS
		Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	12.50	3.72	
5	Interaction	Government School	50	7.88	2.52	2.49*
		Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	6.60	2.61	
6	Drilling	Government School	50	7.74	2.55	2.73**
		Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	6.22	2.98	
7	Supports	Government School	50	47.40	11.79	2.09*
		Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	51.76	8.75	

8	Recording	Government School	50	4.86	2.08	2.61*
		Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	5.92	1.97	
9	language	Government School	50	4.36	2.12	1.58 NS
		Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	3.74	1.78	
10	Total	Government School	50	160.70	21.99	.36 NS
		Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	162.16	17.71	

** Significant at 0.01 level

* Significant at 0.05 level

NS Not significant

Table value for df (100-2) = 98

value of 't' at 0.01 level=2.63

value of 't' at 0.05 level=1.98

It may be gleaned from Table-3 that the type of school has significant impact on their study habits in the Government School and Kendriya Vidyalaya school students. The 't' values comprising mean scores on Comprehension, Concentration, Interaction, Drilling, Support and Recording area of study habits came out to be highly significant ($p < 0.01, df 98$). It means that Government and Kendriya Vidyalaya students differed significantly from each other with regard to their Study Habits.

Further, Table-3 shows that the difference in mean scores of Task orientation, Sets, Language and total study habits was not found statistically significant ($p > 0.05, df 98$). This means the students of above said schools did not differ statistically significant on Task orientation, Sets, Language and total study habits of the students,

Hence, the research hypothesis no-2 that "There will be no significant difference in the study habits of 10th class students studying in Government and Kendriya Vidyalaya school students in respect of comprehension, concentration, task orientation, Sets, Interaction, Drilling, Support, Recording, language and total study habits" was partially accepted.

Figure 3.1 depicts the mean differences in Study Habits of Government School and Kendriya Vidyalaya students.

FIGURE-3.1: Differences in Study Habits of Government and Kendriya Vidyalaya School students

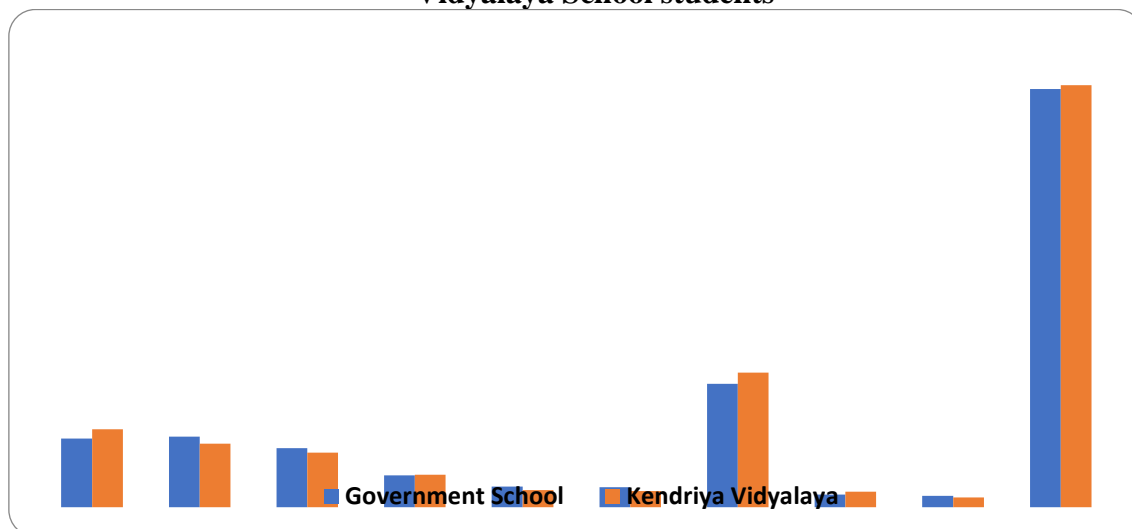


TABLE-4: Means, Standard Deviations, and 't' values for each Areas of Study habits in respect of Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya school students

Sr No	Areas	Groups	N	M	SD	t-value
1	Comprehension	Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	29.98	5.02	2.08*
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	27.94	4.76	
2	Concentration	Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	24.46	5.87	2.99**
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	21.10	5.33	
3	Task orientation	Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	20.98	4.52	.97 NS
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	20.14	4.11	
4	Sets	Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	12.50	3.72	.78 NS
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	13.06	3.40	
5	Interaction	Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	6.60	2.61	.74 NS
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	6.22	2.46	
6	Drilling	Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	6.22	2.98	1.10
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	5.56	2.99	NS
7	Supports	Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	51.76	8.75	1.71
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	48.70	9.06	NS
8	Recording	Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	5.92	1.97	2.97**
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	4.70	2.12	
9	language	Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	3.74	1.78	1.36NS
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	3.24	1.86	
10	Total	Kendriya Vidyalaya	50	162.16	17.71	3.51**
		Navodaya Vidyalaya	50	150.66	14.92	

** Significant at 0.01 level

* Significant at 0.05 level

NS Not significant

Table value for df (100-2)=98

value of 't' at 0.01 level=2.63

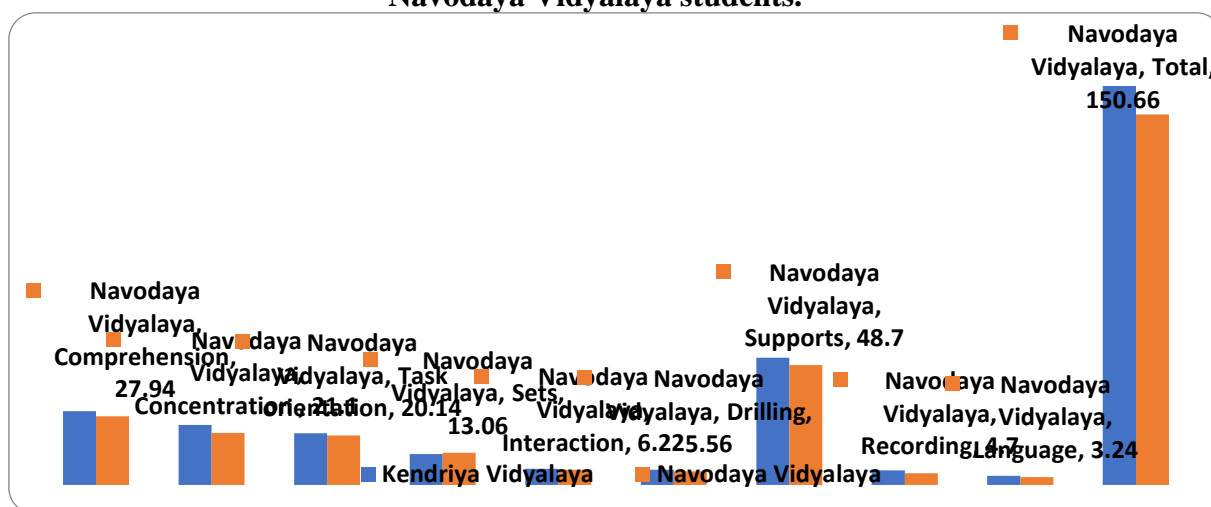
value of 't' at 0.05 level=1.98

Table-4 reveals that the type of school has significant impact on their study habits in the Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya school students. The 't' values comprising mean scores of Comprehension, Concentration, Recording and total study habits area of study habits came out to be highly significant at 0.05 level ($p < 0.05, df 98$) and at 0.01 level ($p < 0.01, df 98$). It means that Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya school students differed significantly from each other with regard to their Study Habits. From the above table it is clear that the mean score is in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya school students in comparison to their counterparts Navodaya Vidyalaya school students. This indicates that Kendriya Vidyalaya school students have more comprehension, concentration, recording and total study habits in comparison to Navodaya Vidyalaya school students.

The Table-4 Further shows that the difference in mean scores of Task orientation, Sets Interaction, Drilling, Support and Language was not found statistically significant ($p > 0.05, df 98$). This means that Task orientation; Sets Interaction, Drilling, Support and Language have no impact on the study habits of the students. The actual difference did not occur in the study habits of the students studying in both types of schools. The minor difference in the mean score may be due to chance factor. It means students of Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya are alike on these areas of study habits.

Hence, the research hypothesis no-3 that “There will be no significant difference in the study habits of 10th class students studying in Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya School in respect of comprehension, concentration, task orientation, Sets, Interaction, Drilling, Support, Recording, language and total study habits areas “was partially accepted. **Figure 4.1 shows the mean differences in Study Habits of Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya students.**

FIGURE- 4.1: Differences in the Study Habits of Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya students.



Educational Implications

The present study is immense educational importance to the students, course writers, teachers and counselors. It will help the students to change their faculty study habits. They should devote equal time to all the subjects. The students should be encouraged to use library books and magazines to develop good study habits. Counseling programme should be organized for the students to develop good study habits in them.

On the basis of the research findings, the following suggestions for educational implications may be laid down.

1. There is need to raise the motivation level of students by providing the better educational facilities in the institutions.
2. Teacher should be assigned some students to help them to frame the time table for study. They should be instructed to adhere to its rules and regulations and problems of implication should be solved.
3. Parents should check that their children do not study in place of distraction and disturbance such as negativity on television. In order to recondition the already developed faculty habits, parents should create proper environment at home.
4. Reading of newspapers and magazines should be encouraged among the students. The Libraries should be well equipped with the books of student's interest.
5. Teacher should take the extra care that students do not take tuitions.
6. Teacher should correlate the subject matter to the daily life situations of the students.
7. Socio-Economic status should be raised by planning long range scheme of the society welfare.
8. Students should be encouraged to participate in different activities such as competitions, debates and various co –curricular activities.

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Effect Of Mindfulness Meditation On Subjective Well Being

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Deepa mathur**

Abstract

Mindfulness meditation can involve breathing practice, mental imagery, awareness of body and mind, and muscle and body relaxation. The main objective of our study is to see the effect of mindfulness meditation on subjective well being. The sample consisted of 100 participants balanced ratio of males and females of urban population is taken. Tests used were **Achenbach system of empirically based assessment – adult-self-report (ASEBA-ASR)** of Achenback & Rescoria, 2003). On the basis of present study it can be concluded that *there is a significant effect of intervention on the level of* subjective well being.

Keywords: Mindfulness, Meditation, Subjective well being

Introduction

“The self-regulation of attention so that it is maintained on immediate experience (Bishop et al.’s (2004)) adopting a particular orientation towards one’s experiences in the present moment . . . characterized by curiosity, openness, and acceptance” (Feldman, Hayes, Kumar, Greeson, & Laurenceau, 2007).

According to Kate Hanley, Mindfulness meditation is simply the act of paying attention to whatever you are experiencing, as you experience it. Mindful meditation is a great way to increase focus, decrease stress, and stimulate your creativity. Mindfulness is the practice of purposely focusing your attention on the present moment—and accepting it without judgment. Mindfulness is now being examined scientifically and has been found to be a key element in stress reduction and overall happiness.

Bishop et al. (2004) have provided an elaborate model to explain pathways, which may yield beneficial effects of mindfulness. According this two-component model, mindfulness yields elevated attentional resources, affect tolerance, emotional awareness, and reduced avoidance.

Mindfulness is gaining a growing popularity as a practice in daily life, apart from buddhist insight meditation and mindfulness is defined as moment-by-moment awareness of thoughts, feelings, bodily sensations, and surrounding environment, characterized mainly by "acceptance" - attention to thoughts and feelings without judging whether they are right or wrong. Mindfulness focuses the human brain on what is being sensed at each moment, instead of on its normal.

Subjective well-being has its roots or underlying framework in hedonism, which can be defined as the pursuit of pleasure. This self-centered strategy for obtaining happiness is often associated with approach-avoidance tactics. The individual’s subjective well-being depends on the attainment of pleasure and the avoidance of displeasure (Dambrun & Ricard, 2011).

Subjective well-being (SWB) is defined as ‘a person’s cognitive and affective evaluations of his or her life’ (Diener, Lucas & Oshi, 2002). A person who has a high level of satisfaction

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with their life, and who experiences a greater positive affect and little or less negative affect, would be deemed to have a high level of Subjective well-being .

The three components of SWB are:

1. life satisfaction
2. positive affect
3. negative affect

Subjective well-being (SWB) refers to how people *experience* and *evaluate* their lives and specific domains and activities in their lives. The value of this information lies in its potential contribution to monitoring the economic, social, and health conditions of populations and in potentially informing policy decisions across these domains (Krueger et al., 2009; Layard, 2006).

The first goal was to replicate findings provided by Brown and Ryan (2003), according to which a positive relationship between mindfulness and emotional well-being, and a negative relationship between mindfulness and emotional discomfort is given on a trait level. In addition, we compared two groups, namely a group of meditation practitioners and a group of individuals without meditation experience. A focus was placed on mindfulness and subjective well-being. We predicted higher levels of mindfulness and well-being for meditation practitioners. structured mindfulness training seems to be effective in reducing ruminative thought patterns and in improving attention and self-regulation (Deyo, Wilson, Ong, & Koopman, 2009; Jha, Krompinger, & Baime, 2007; Ramel, Goldin, Carmona, & McQuaid, 2004).

benefits of mindfulness

Several studies have shown that mindfulness reduces rumination. In one study, for example, Chambers et al. (2008) asked 20 novice meditators to participate in a 10-day intensive mindfulness meditation retreat. After the retreat, the meditation group had significantly higher self-reported mindfulness and a decreased negative affect compared with a control group. They also experienced fewer depressive symptoms and less rumination. In addition, the meditators had significantly better working memory capacity and were better able to sustain attention during a performance task compared with the control group.

Many studies show that practicing mindfulness reduces stress. In 2010, Hoffman et al. conducted a meta-analysis of 39 studies that explored the use of mindfulness-based stress reduction and mindfulness-based cognitive therapy. The researchers concluded that mindfulness-based therapy may be useful in altering affective and cognitive processes that underlie multiple clinical issues.

One study found that people who practice mindfulness meditation appear to develop the skill of self-observation, which neurologically disengages the automatic pathways that were created by prior learning and enables present-moment input to be integrated in a new way (Siegel, 2007a).

Empirical evidence suggests that mindfulness protects against the emotionally stressful effects of relationship conflict (Barnes et al., 2007), is positively associated with the ability to express oneself in various social situations (Dekeyser et al., 2008) and predicts relationship satisfaction (Barnes et al., 2007; Wachs & Cordova, 2007).

Objective

- To Study the Effect of Mindfulness meditation on Subjective well being .

Hypotheses

- There would be significant difference in subjective well being of Experimental group.

Variables

Independent Variable

- Mindfulness meditation

Dependent Variables

- Subjective well being

Methodology

Sample

A sample of 100 participants will be taken. Age group is between 25-40 years and balanced ratio of males and females of urban population will be taken. They will be asked to provide consent for participating in this research. All the participant is given intervention.

Tool used

- **Achenbach system of empirically based assessment – adult-self-report (ASEBA-ASR):-** ASEBA-ASR (Achenback & Rescoria, 2003) include clinical scale for syndromes which include anxious or depressed, withdrawn, somatic complaints, thought problems, attention problems, aggressive behavior, rule breaking behavior, intrusive, internalizing, externalizing and total problems, it also includes scales which were identified as being consistent with DSM IV: depressive problem, anxiety problems, somatic problems, avoidant personality problems, Attention deficit/hyperactive problems, and antisocial personality problems. The ASR is a self report inventory, which includes 126 items and takes from 5-20 minutes to complete.

Procedure

All the volunteers were present in the office space every morning for 7 days in a group setting. They provided with the institution for the mindfulness meditation each morning along with the demonstration of each stage of the mindfulness. Participants were encouraged to ask any question or comment.

Two days prior baseline to the study participants is completed a concern form and all the clinical scales completed. On first day before participating and at the last day of Meditation of protocol. The order of all the scale for all time point is counter balance. In the addition to the formalized management. After completing the meditation each day participants had to complete and informal daily form which consist of three items surveying level of energy.

Analysis Of Data And Results

The analysis of data and its interpretation is presented below. The results are shown in the following tables:-

Statistical Comparison between Pre tests score and Post test score of subjective wellbeing in adults

Variable	Intervention	N	Mean	t-value	Significance level
Anxious Depressed (A/D)	Pre	100	9.97	5.20	.01
	Post	100	9.08		
Withdrawn	Pre	100	4.82	3.60	.01
	Post	100	4.48		
Somatic Complaints (SC)	Pre	100	4.44	3.02	.05
	Post	100	4.11		
Thought Problems (TP)	Pre	100	5.72	4.42	.01
	Post	100	5.16		
Attention Problems (AP)	Pre	100	9.89	6.45	.01
	Post	100	8.89		
Aggressive Behaviour (AB)	Pre	100	10.62	6.34	.01
	Post	100	9.26		
Rule Breaking(RB)	Pre	100	7.1	6.12	.01
	Post	100	5.84		
Intrusive	Pre	100	2.99	3.31	.05
	Post	100	2.82		

Discussion

The aim of our study was to see the effect of mindfulness meditation on subjective well being and hypothesis was there would be significant effect of mindfulness meditation on subjective well being of experimental group .

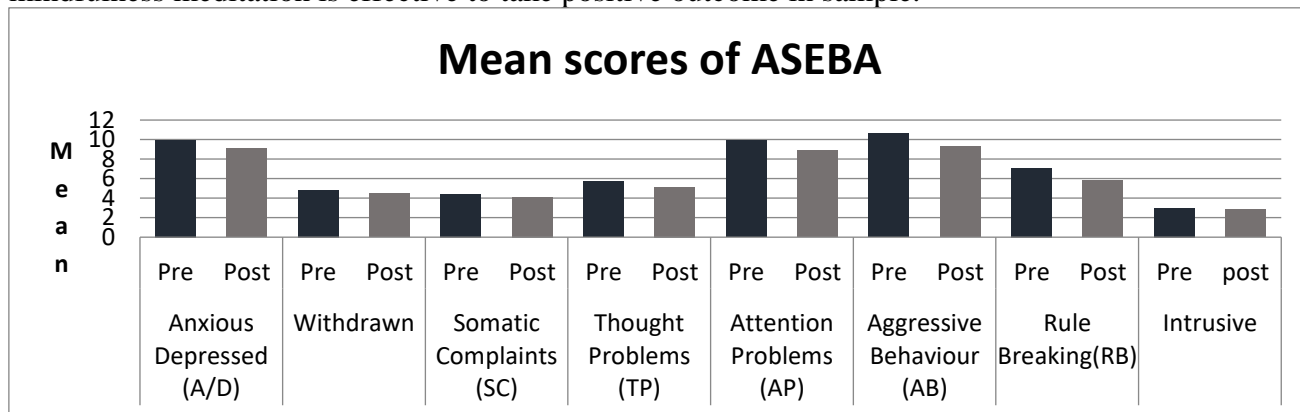
Table shows the mean value & t-test on effect of mindfulness meditation on subjective well being.

Column 1 indicates the level of anxious or depressive symptoms which has mean score for pre sample (9.97) and post sample (9.08) reveals that there is normal level of depressive symptoms in sample but still there is a higher anxiety and depressive symptoms in pre group than post group. As we have given mindfulness meditation to them, symptoms is reduced.

As we see the t value which is 5.20 shows that is a significant difference in the pre and post data that says that there is a significant effect of mindfulness meditation as the results are significant at .01 level. It shows that mindfulness meditation is effective to reduce depressive symptoms in sample. Mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR) is a complementary group program that may reduce symptoms of stress, anxiety, fatigue, and depression.(kabet,1990, baer, 2003, fjorbeck et al. 2011). Psychological benefits of meditation include decreased rates of depression and anxiety (Jain et al., 2007).

Column 2 indicates the level of Withdrawn which has mean score for pre sample (4.82) and post sample (4.48) reveals that there is a lesser Withdrawn symptoms in post group. They have less tendencies to withdraw themselves from any activity than pre group.

As we see the t value which is 3.60 shows that is a significant difference in the pre and post data that says that there is a significant effect of mindfulness meditation. We can say that mindfulness meditation is effective to take positive outcome in sample.



Column 3 indicates the level of Somatic Complaints which has mean score for pre sample (4.44) and post sample (4.11) reveals that there is normal level of somatic complaints but still there is a higher Somatic Complaints in pre group than post group. Mindfulness meditation improves daily pain in adults with chronic pain (M. C. Davis, Zautra, Wolf, Tennen, & Young, 2015).

As we see the t value which is 3.02 shows that is a significant difference in the pre and post data that says that there is a significant effect of mindfulness meditation as the results are significant at .05 level.

Column 4 indicates the level of Thought Problems which has mean score for pre sample (5.72) and post sample (5.16) reveals that there is a higher thought Problems in pre group than post group.

As we see the t value which is 4.42 shows that is a significant difference in the pre and post data that says that there is a significant effect of mindfulness meditation.

According to Fjorback et al.(2013) mindfulness therapy has been demonstrated to improve physical health (), improve mental functioning, improve awareness and acceptance of painful symptoms and emotions, improve self-care, and increase behavioral change (van Ravesteijn, Lucassen, Bor, van Weel, & Speckens, 2013; van Ravesteijn et al., 2014).

Column 5 indicates the level of Attention Problems which has mean score for pre sample (9.89) and post sample (8.89) reveals that there is a lesser Attention Problems in post group than pre group due to after effect of mindfulness meditation..

As we see the t value which is 6.45 shows that is a significant difference in the pre and post data that says that there is a significant effect of mindfulness meditation. Positive effects of improved attention and self-regulation, there have been a number of studies conducted that show positive effects of mindfulness training on mood. Cognitive benefits of mindfulness meditation include improvements in working memory and attention (Chiesa, Calati, & Serretti, 2011; Lutz et al., 2008).

Column 6 indicates the level of Aggressive Behavior which has mean score for pre sample (10.26) and Post sample (9.26) reveals that there is a higher Aggressive Behavior in pre group than post group.

As we see the t value which is 6.34 shows that is a significant difference in the pre and post data that says that there is a significant effect of mindfulness meditation. According to Brefczynski-Lewis (2007) Long-term, consistent mindfulness practice increases one's ability

to control emotional responses to stimuli. Mindfulness is associated with aggressive behavior. Heppner and colleagues (2008) found that greater levels of mindfulness were negatively associated with verbal, but not physical, aggression perpetration. Column 7 indicates the level of Rule Breaking which has mean score for pre sample (7.1) and post sample (5.84) reveals that there is a high Rule Breaking in group before the intervention. As we see the t value which is 6.12 shows that is a significant difference in the pre and post data that says that there is a significant effect of mindfulness meditation.

Column 8 indicates the level of Intrusive which has mean score for pre sample (2.99) and post sample (2.82) reveals that there is a normal level of intrusive symptoms but as we seen higher Intrusive in pre group but as we have given mindfulness meditation to them it is decreased.

As we see the t value which is 3.31 shows that is a significant difference in the pre and post data that says that there is a significant effect of mindfulness meditation. Meditation is theoretically and pragmatically compatible with contemporary cognitive-behavioral approaches and may be a useful supplement for treating clinical and nonclinical intrusive thoughts. (Butler, 2009). From the above results we can say that mindfulness meditation is effective to improve psychological well being of the person.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that mindfulness meditation specifically designed to meet the objectives of the present research was found to be effective. The results of the study suggest that mindfulness meditation is effective to see the positive outcome to improve subjective well being.

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Acculturation and Social Identity of Refugees and Students in New Society: A Psychological Analysis

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Suresh K. Sharma***

Abstract

This article explores the process of acculturation and identity among refugees and students who shift temporarily to cities from their native places. We start from the idea that refugees through the process of forced migration lose aspects of their identities that were embedded in their former communities. Also, they face difficulty in maintaining their identity while adapting to another culture. Upon arrival in a new society, they seek to reconstruct their identity, and this happens in the context of acculturation process. Acculturation is a process in which members of one cultural group adopt the beliefs and behaviors of another group. Social identity is as a sense of belonging to certain social groups along with the values and feelings that accompany this belonging. The paper focuses on the social psychological perspectives of acculturation theory and social identity and also advances the theoretical propositions regarding the relationship between acculturation and identity. Studies reveal that acculturation negatively influences social identity which may be lost during the experience of forced migration. Such negative impact leads to difficulties in acculturation and identity reconstruction, as well as problems in strategies of acculturation and identity adaptation. The paper also emphasizes on unexplored aspects of the relationship of acculturation to personal and social identity. Implications have been proposed for interventions to promote cultural identity change and personal identity coherence.

Keywords: Acculturation; Identity; Integration; Psychological adaptation; Social Identity

Introduction

In recent years, people move from one place to another place for permanent settlement in many parts of the world (van de Vijver & Phalet, 2004) for many different reasons like some people migrate towards economically developed countries in search of a better quality of life, some people move to different country for higher education, some are given opportunities by their employers, while some migrate because of their families and partners. Migration is often a difficult process for any individual and for their families. The decision to leave one's country of origin and move to another often brings disconnection from familiar social institutions and cultural practices. It also leads to separation from family members and isolation from sources of support in one's new homeland (Suárez-Orozco, Todorova, & Louie, 2002).

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Acculturation

In most cases, the immigration experience is accompanied by acculturation. Acculturation is the process of cultural and psychological change that follows intercultural contact. Broadly defined, acculturation refers to the changes that occur as a result of people coming into contact with cultures different from their own (Berry, 1980, 1997). In the process of acculturation, cultural and psychological changes take place when people representing two cultures meet. Cultural changes include alterations in a group's customs, and in their economic and political life. Psychological changes include alterations in individuals' attitudes towards the acculturation process (Berry, Phinney, Sam, & Vedder, 2006). Social Science Research (1954) refers acculturation as cultural change that is initiated by the conjunction of two or more autonomous cultural systems. Initially acculturation was described as a uni-dimensional process in which individual accepting aspects of one's receiving culture implied that the person must let go of aspects of their heritage culture (Gordon, 1964). In later years, Berry (1997) re-conceptualized acculturation as a bi-dimensional process consisting of attitudes toward two dimensions: maintaining one's heritage culture and adopting one's receiving culture. Acculturative change may be the consequence of direct cultural transmission. It may be derived from non-cultural causes, such as ecological or demographic modification induced by an impinging culture.

Theoretical Framework of Acculturation

In order to examine the acculturation strategies, Berry and his colleagues (Berry, 1980, 1997; Berry, Kim, Minde & Mok, 1987; Berry, Kim, Power, Young & Bujaki, 1989; Berry & Sam, 1997) developed model of acculturation strategies based on two variables. These two variables are adoption of the host culture and holding of the home culture. The model suggests that immigrants use acculturation strategies, quite useful in dealing with cultural intergroup relationship use a plan or a method in responding to new cultural contexts. They believe that individuals and groups living together are confronted with two issues that are important for the acculturation process: (a) immigrant's preference to maintain their heritage culture (how much they value and wish to maintain their cultural identity) and (b) immigrant's desire to maintain the relationships with the members of the host group, to participate in the daily life of the larger society (how much they value and seek out contact with the members of the larger society) (Berry, 1980; Berry, Poortinga, Segall & Dasen, 1992). Attitudes and behaviors of immigrant groups vary between these two issues. These issues have been conceptualized in terms of four acculturation strategies: marginalization, separation, assimilation, and integration (Berry, 1980).

Table.1: Berry's model of acculturation

Contact/ YES	Participation=	Integration	Assimilation
Contact/ NO	Participation=	Separation/Segregation	Marginalization

Berry, 1980

The integration implies when both maintaining the original culture and adapting to the new one are considered important. In this strategy of acculturation, people adopt the dominant culture while also maintaining one's own culture. Assimilation implies when there is little or no importance for maintaining own culture and great importance in developing relationships with the new culture. Separation is the opposite, when little or no importance is placed on acceptance of the new culture and high importance is placed on maintaining

the original culture. Finally, marginalization is used by those who place no importance on either maintaining their original culture or adopting the new one (Berry, 1997).

Berry's framework (2003) links all the four strategies (integration, assimilation, separation and marginalization) at both individual and group level. Acculturating individuals and groups bring cultural and psychological qualities with them to the new society, and the new society also has a variety of such qualities behaviors, languages, beliefs, values, social institutions, and technologies. At the individual level, there is need to consider psychological changes that individuals in all groups undergo and their eventual adaptation to their new situations. These changes take place from simple to problematic behaviors such as learning a new language, maintaining one's native language, balancing differing cultural values, and brokering between native and host differences in acceptable social behaviors that generally lead to acculturative stress (Berry, Kim, Minde, & Mok, 1987). Acculturative stress can manifest in many ways, including but not limited to anxiety, depression, substance abuse, and other forms of mental and physical maladaptation. These changes need adaptation.

Stressing the importance of acculturation strategies many researchers found integration as the most adequate and psychologically healthy strategy for minority groups (Phinney, 1990; Tajfel & Turner, 1979). Bochner (1982) argued that the integration strategy enables the individual to reach a synthesis between home culture and host culture. At the group level it tends to promote inter-group harmony. At the individual level, it generates both personal growth and cultural preservation. Other studies associate integration strategy with best adjustment results while associating marginalization strategy with poorest adjustment (Berry, 1992).

Some societies are more flexible to welcome and accept the immigrant's culture while some force them to assimilate. For example, Canada has multicultural societies, do not generally force individuals to change their way of life and they usually have social support systems to assist individuals in the acculturation process. In such multicultural society individuals may search for integration strategy and in an assimilated society, acculturation may be easiest by adopting an assimilation strategy (Horenczyk, 1996).

Social Identity

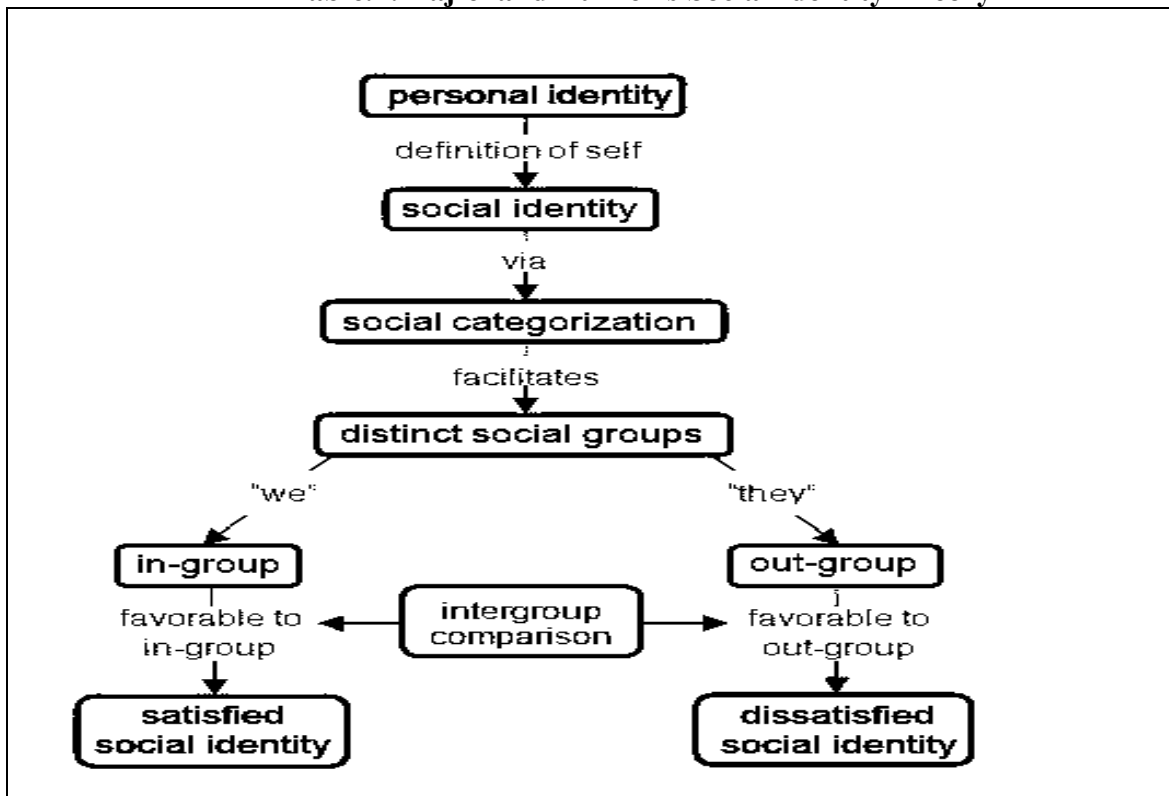
"Identity" is a keyword of existing society and main focus of social psychological theorizing and research. Earlier, identity was not an issue, when societies were more stable. Identity was to a great extent assigned rather than selected or adopted. Our social identity is who we are as person, as an individual but also as part of a group. Many different factors such as family, culture, age, friends etc. during our lives add to developing our social identity. Therefore, the article attempts to explore the process of acculturation and identity among tribals, refugees, and students who shift temporarily from their native place to cities. In formulating the relationship of acculturation and identity we employ theories of identity advanced by Tajfel and Turner (1986) and Erikson (1950).

Theoretical Framework of Social Identity

The issue of the continuing reality of society, identity is one that is central to our discussion. In 1979 Tajfel and Turner proposed the theory of social identity, which explains that social identity is a person's sense of identification which is based on their group membership (s). Individuals identify themselves with group memberships, such as social class, family, football team etc., which results as an important source of pride and self-esteem (Tajfel & Turner, 1986). Group memberships give us a sense of social identity and a sense of belonging to the social world.

Three mental processes are involved in evaluating others as “us” or “them” (i.e., “in-group” and “out-group”). These processes take place in a particular order such as social categorization, social identification, and social comparison (Tajfel & Turner, 1979). Social Categorization is the process of deciding to which group an individual belongs to. At its most basic and non-involved level "any group will do" and no necessity is seen for conflict between groups. Social Identification entails the process by which an individuals identify one’s group with an in-group more overtly. The norms and attitudes of other members within that group being seen as compatible with your own or worthy of emulation by yourself, or as compatible with those of "another person or persons" or seen as being by open to emulation by "another person or persons". Social Comparison is your own self-concept or the social concept of "another person or persons" becomes closely meshed in with perceptions of group membership. Self-esteem, or the estimate of "another person or persons" is enhanced or distracted from by perceptions of how in-groups and out-groups are held to behave or are held to be able to perform or to rate in society (Tajfel & Turner, 1979).

Table.1: Tajfel and Turner’s Social Identity Theory



Tajfel and Turner, 1979

In addition to Social Identity Theory, social comparison with the out-group (them) is a vital element in the process which results into the creation of positivity in group (us) uniqueness. Two factors of social identity have been derived such as permeability and impermeability. These factors are based on distinction between individual and toward one’s own group. Permeability is the belief of members of a group that they can still progress in society despite their group membership (i.e., group boundaries are permeable) and try to separate themselves as an individual. Impermeability is that where there is no possibility to stand as

an individual and individual identify with the group and act collectively with the member of the group to improve his/her situation (Tajfel & Turner, 1986).

An individual's self concept is influenced by societal structures such as groups, organizations, and cultures. The more positive, and more personally important aspects of the self are likely to be bases on which a person locates her- or himself in terms of collective categories (Simon & Hestedt, 1999).

Erik Erikson's theory of social identity with stages show that development occurs throughout life. He believed that the successful outcome of each stage of development provides a certain virtue for the life of an individual. Identity theory draws a line between an individual and society. Theory states that individuals must have a stable sense of 'core identity'. Any failure to do so means that the individual may be subject to an 'identity crisis' (Erikson, 1956). He proposed eight stages in life-long development of identity, which is marked by distinct conflict. Eight stages such as Basic Trust vs. Mistrust, Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt, Initiative vs. Guilt, Industry vs. Inferiority, Identity vs. Role Confusion, Intimacy vs. Isolation, Generativity vs. Stagnation, Ego Integrity vs. Despair. The most important conflict takes place during adolescence, the fifth psychosocial age. Here the individual re-evaluates everything that was established in childhood by enduring "psychosocial moratorium" (Erikson, 1956). In this stage, a person takes a break from "real life" to actively search for their identity. This is the period of uncertainty where an individual can experience with different social roles. If person does not make a commitment to an identity, the person has a high risk for developing confusion about their identity and role in society (Erikson, 1956; Erikson, 1988).

Relationship between Acculturation and Social Identity

With respect to the social identity to the acculturation framework, identity is also often an important issue for immigrant people in which individuals and groups can relate to, accommodate to, and each other following contact as they carry out their daily lives in culturally diverse societies (Bhatia & Ram, 2001; Phinney, 2003). It is necessary to understand the relationship between acculturation and social identity because social identity always gets affected when a person undergoes the process of acculturation. Therefore, how the immigrants react and what are the psychological factors that influence the social identity is something that needs attention. Awareness of these aspects of acculturation would surely aid the family and friends to interact in a more effective and positive manner with the immigrants. In the same context, many immigrants and researchers agree on the fact that acculturation leads to intense behavioral and emotional consequences or identity challenges. These consequences and identity challenges are determined by many factors such as (a) physical changes/factors (place, type of housing, population density, urbanization, and pollution), (b) biological changes/factors (new diseases, new diet), (c) political changes (loss of autonomy), (d) economic changes/factors (new forms of employment), (e) cultural changes/factors (new norms, values and practices), and (f) changes in social relationships (inter-group and inter-personal relations, patterns of dominance).

Studies of Refugees

During the last few years, a major emphasis has been placed on refugees in dealing with the problems of social identity. Identity development is a two-way process between the refugees and their social and cultural context (Adams & Marshall, 1996; Baumeister & Muraven, 1996 & Côté, 1996). Bhatia and Ram (2001) argued that the acculturation process does not take the same place for all refugee groups but has major influences upon their identity change

and development. Intrapersonal and contextual changes manifest in the quality and stability of the commitments that one maintains, which leads to changes in one's identity (Schwartz Cote & Arnett., in press).

Some research studies focus on the effect of acculturation in wide range of identity problems. Peisker and Walker (2003) explored the processes of acculturation and identity among refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, who resettled in the acculturation cities that is Perth and Sydney during the 1990s. Qualitative data was collected through semi-structured interviews and participant observation. The interview sample consisted of Bosnian refugees and professionals who worked in the government-funded refugee resettlement programme, assisting refugees in the early stages of resettlement. It was found that the process of acculturation and reconstruction of shattered identities remains difficult for many Bosnian refugees. It was also found that acculturation strategies such as integration, marginalization and separation cover most people, and a relative separation from the mainstream society seemed to be the most widespread strategy. Assimilation strategy has not played an important role in this research. In the process of refugees' resettlement the intersections of reconstruction and re-negotiation of social identity processes are even more readily observable, as refugees resettling in the West normally come from different cultures, and their identity is stripped from them, through the process of acculturation, with 'culture learning' as its behavioral component (Ward, Bochner, & Furnham 2001), refugees ideally re-acquire the social roles lost in forced migration, which are the 'building blocks' of identity.

Riaz (2015) conducted a narrative analysis on the acculturation strategies used by adolescent immigrants to negotiate their identity. The inclusion criteria included a sample of individuals who migrated to UK during their early adolescence and had been living there permanently for more than 5 years. The study used a qualitative design, six semi-structured interviews were conducted. Narrative analysis was used to analyze the data. Findings revealed that individual felt strong sense of identification with one's religion. Majority of participants reported religion to be one of the strongest factors to deal with the process of successful acculturation. Participants also experienced being discriminated against due to cultural differences and the identity they carried. Barriers to social identity development emerged as an important factor from narrative analysis. Negotiation of identity has been seen throughout the identity formation stage of the acculturating individual. Participants were continuously tried to repositioning themselves by changing from one identity to another. Similarities enhance integration strategies whereas differences facilitate barriers in development of social identity in refugees. Majority of students felt satisfied when they carried some parts of heritage culture and some aspect of host culture and they felt that they successfully balance both identities.

Ertorer (2011) conducted a study on 50 Karen refugees from Burma (Myanmar), who resettled in London, Ontario. Identity Crisis Modality (Côté, 1986) and psychological Health inventories were used to measure identity crisis (current, past, and future crisis) and psychological well-being of refugees. Karen Acculturation Measure was developed to measure four dimensions of acculturation (assimilation, separation, integration, and marginalization) among Karen refugees. Acculturation attitudes of Karen refugees were identified with exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and cluster analysis. Ordinal logistic regression analyses were performed to assess prediction of acculturation on the basis of demographic variables, identity and psychological health predictors. Karen refugees

experienced severe identity crisis when they arrived Canada. The score for identity crisis decreased at the time of the study, but it increased when the respondents were asked questions about the future. EFA produced three factors for acculturation attitudes of Karen refugees: Social relations, leisure activities, and customs and values. Cluster analysis grouped individuals into three clusters: Segregated group, integrated group, and assimilated group (none of the participants exhibited marginalized attitudes). The integrated Karen refugees (30%) indicated involvement in both cultures with preservation of ethnic customs and values while experimenting with new leisure activities and social relations. The assimilated Karens (36%) showed a strong orientation toward host Canadian culture. They had relatively high scores on social relations, leisure activities, and customs and values. The segregated Karens (34%) endorsed high involvement in ethnic culture, thus a separation attitude, with low (negative) scores on each item. Single Karens were more likely to acculturate (integrate or assimilate) than married Karens. Karens who indicated lower levels of identity crisis manifested higher levels of acculturation. Karens who were psychologically healthier were more likely to adopt integrative strategies.

Another study was conducted by Shihadeh (2016) highlighting the cultural and social integration process in order to address the issue of direct and indirect challenges faced by Syrian refugees in the United States. The findings indicated that Syrian refugees adopted various "acculturation strategies". Only three out of ten were socially and culturally integrated. However, acculturation strategies adopted by participants were dynamic and changeable overtime. Syrian refugees needed to overcome significant personal, social, linguistic, and psychological barriers and challenges in order to integrate socially and culturally in the society of United States. Discrimination and negative stereotypes were the main challenges for Syrian refugees to socially and culturally integrate with United States.

Studies of Students

Studies attempt to examine the identity issue of international students by analyzing their acculturation problems. The evidence suggests that students encounter different cultural backgrounds (e.g. citizenship, social class, religion, and ethnicity) and various unexpected problems (Ward, 1996). Gui, Safdar and Berry (2016) carried out a study in Canada to explore the mutual intercultural relations of international students who were from China and Canadian born, and raised students. All students completed an online survey. The international students were selected from several universities across Canada (except Quebec), Canadian students were selected from an undergraduate course at a mid-size university and received a credit for their participation. Security scales, acculturation scales and adaptation scales were used to assess intercultural relations of international students. The results revealed that international students perceived a low level of discrimination and they endorsed integration as a way to live in Canada. Canadian students felt security in their cultural identity and endorsed multiculturalism. International students who adopted integration cluster, perceived less discrimination, and they also had a higher score on Tolerance.

Another study was carried by Fan and Ashdown (2014) to assess the changes in Chinese international students' cultural values and identity after experiencing acculturation while studying in the United States. This was done by comparing survey results among Chinese international students studying in the U.S., native Chinese students studying in mainland China and European American students studying in the United States. The sample (n=197) students were recruited for this study. Students were surveyed to measure traditional Asian

values, European American values, and Asian identity. The findings revealed that Chinese students and Chinese international students regard Asian cultural values more highly than European American students. On the other side, European American students regard traditional European American values more highly than the two groups of Chinese students. An interesting finding of this study was that female Chinese international students made stronger claims to European American values and had stronger ethnic identities than male Chinese international students. Study also revealed that Male Chinese international students acculturate less successfully than the female Chinese international students.

Nekby, Rodin and Ozcan (2007) explored the identity formation of a cohort of students with immigrant backgrounds in Sweden and the consequences of identity for subsequent educational attainment. Findings revealed that integrated men were associated with significantly higher levels of education than assimilated men. No systematic differences in level of education by acculturation identity were found for women. Result also indicated that a complete lack of identity and marginalization was associated with lower educational attainment for second-generation immigrants, regardless of gender.

Conclusion

The present review focused on acculturation and social identity studies using Berry's model of acculturation and theories of social identity (Erikson, 1956 & Tajfel & Turner, 1979). Despite the models and theories, empirical studies related to acculturation and social identity reviewed here, the findings seem to be relatively consistent with the findings that 'integration' as an acculturation strategy is strongly preferred over 'separation', 'marginalisation' and 'assimilation' (Berry, 1997). Moreover, it was concluded that the more difference between home and host culture leads to more difficulty for the individual to assimilate with the host culture and there are inconsistencies between the acculturation strategies that are preferred and used by immigrants (Ward & Lin, 2005).

International migration affects many aspects of the self and it requires significant redefinition and reconstruction of social identities. Refugees, and international students may continuously reorganize the delicate structure of their various social identities in new cultural contexts. Some identities relate to membership in the host culture, and others reflect attachment to values of their heritage culture. Within new social context, refugees and international students may form perceptions towards the members of the host country can also influence their ability to identify with the new culture. Perceptions are likely to affect the process of redefining their identity and whether and to what extent they choose acculturation and membership in the host culture.

The degree of acculturation seems to reflect the degree of social identity in the host culture. However, there appears also to be some countervailing forces like that of acculturation that precipitate a more complex pattern for refugees and international students. There was some evidence of more successful acculturation levels among women. Future research should help further unpack this interchange of culture migration and gender on the development of social identity, also social programs must assure provision of cultural and educational assistance that will enable immigrants to be successfully integrated into an unfamiliar culture. Education programs will integrate immigrants into the host society and will give greater opportunities for personal development. This will inculcate a positive social identity which, in turn, will encourage positive acculturation attitudes.

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Effect Of Static Stretching, Proprioceptive Neuro Muscular Facilitation And Selected Yogasanas On Flexibility And Reaction Time On Obese Working Women

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to assess the Static Stretching. Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) and selected yogasanas on flexibility and reaction time on obese men. The aim was to assess the subject's flexibility and reaction time by static stretching, Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) and selected yogasanas. Thirty obese women were selected from Alagappa University, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu and their average age was 30 years. The experimental groups were subjected to a training programme for 12 weeks. The selected variables were static stretching, Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) and selected Yogasanas. Prior and after the training period, the data was collected. The ANCOVA was applied and the results showed that there was a significant difference between flexibility and reaction time.

Keywords: Stretching. Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation

Introduction

Stretching

The body loves to stretch. It's the first thing it does when it wakes up in the morning, and it hates being in one position for too long. Flexibility and suppleness are qualities best exhibited in youth, and sadly the greatest fitness battle that each has to face at the same time. Time inevitably takes its toll on flexibility, and yet simple, regular stretching exercises can roll back the years and help to achieve renewed heights of flexibility, suppleness and mobility. Always start stretching slowly and gently. The muscles need to be sufficiently warm in order to tense and stretch safely and without injury.

Proprioceptive Neuromuscular

Facilitation (PNF) Stretching

PNF stretching is currently the fastest and most effective way known to increase static-passive flexibility. PNF is an acronym for proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation. It is not really a type of stretching but is a technique of combining passive stretching and isometric stretching in order to achieve maximum static flexibility. The term PNF stretching is itself a misnomer. PNF was initially developed as a method of rehabilitating stroke victims. PNF refers to post-isometric relaxation stretching techniques in which a muscle group is passively stretched, then contracts isometrically against resistance while in the stretched position, and then is passively stretched again through the resulting increased range of motion. PNF stretching usually employs the use of a partner to provide resistance against the isometric contraction and then later to passively take the joint through its increased range of motion. It may be performed, however, without a partner, although it is usually more effective with a partner's assistance. Most PNF stretching techniques employ

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isometric agonist contraction/relaxation where the stretched muscles are contracted isometrically and then relaxed. Some PNF techniques also employ isometric antagonist contraction where the antagonists of the stretched muscles are contracted. In all cases, it is important to note that the stretched muscle should be rested for at least 20 seconds before performing another PNF technique.

Yogasanas

The mind and body are not separate entities although there is a tendency to think and act as though they are body and mind. The gross form of the mind is the body and the subtle form of the body is the mind. The practice of asana integrates and harmonizes the body and mind. Both the body and the mind tensions or knots. Every mental knot has a corresponding physical, muscular knot and vice versa.

The aim of asana is to release these knots. Asanas release -mental tensions by dealing with them on the physical level through the body and the mind. For example, emotional tensions and suppression can tighten up and block the smooth functioning of the lungs, diaphragm and breathing process, contributing to a very debilitating illness in the form of asthma.

Obesity

Many people will know that fat people simply eat too much and exercise too little. This is extremely simplistic. Obesity and overweight seem to be caused by a complex interchange of factors, including lifestyle, quality (i.e. nutrition content) and spacing (i.e. length of time between) of meals, exercise, genetics, hormones, metabolism, dieting history, and perhaps even chemical pollutants. Which (if any) of those factors is most important, and how they vary between individuals, is still under considerable debate. There is no proof that overweight people who lose weight will become as healthy as normal weight people, if indeed they are successful in keeping weight off (95% of people who lose weight will regain it within two years and not failing in willpower). Most importantly, there is a reason to believe that dieting is extremely harmful to many important systems in the human body.

Methodology

The subjects for this study were randomly selected from the Cheyyar town, Tamilnadu. In total, thirty obesity men were selected and their average age was 30 years. To assess the flexibility and reaction time, Static Stretching Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) and Selected Yogasanas were selected as variables. The experimental group were subjected to a training programme for 12 weeks. Static stretching exercises were assigned to Group I (n= 10). Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) stretching technique was administered to Group II (n -10) and selected yogasanas training was given to Group III(n=10). Prior to and after the experimental treatment, all the subjects were tested on flexibility and reaction time. The subject's weight was recorded before and after experimental treatment. Difference between Flexibility and Reaction time and the selected variables such as Static Stretching, Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) and Selected Yogasanas were statistically analyzed by ANCOVA. The level of confidence interval was fixed at 0.05 levels for significant difference.

TABLE I: MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION AND STANDARD ERROR FOR STATIC STRETCHING PNF STRETCHING AND YOGASANAS GROUPS ON FLEXIBILITY

Experimental Groups	Subjects No.	Tests	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Static Stretching Groups	10	Pre	13.7300	0.54782	0.17324
		Post	13.8700	0.62548	0.19779
PNF Groups	10	Pre	13.6000	0.96954	0.30659
		Post	13.7500	0.91318	0.28877
Yogasanas Groups	10	Pre	13.5600	0.63105	0.19956
		Post	13.7300	0.77896	0.24633

Table I shows the pre-test and post-test means, standard deviation and standard error for static stretching group, proprioceptive Neuromuscular facilitation (PNF) group and Yogasanas group on flexibility. The pre-test means for the three experimental groups were 13.7300, 13,6000 and 13,5600 respectively. The posttest means for the three experimental groups were 13,8700, 13.7500 and 13.7300 respectively.

Table II: RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR PRE AND POST TEST SCORES ON FLEXIBILITY

Source of Variance	Df	SSx	SSy	MSx	MSy	'F' ratio
Between Means	2	0.456	0.115	0.079	0.057	0.145
With in Groups	27	14.447	16.485	0546	0.611	0.094
Total	29	14.903	16.600			

Table II indicates that the 'F' ratio of the analysis of variance of pre-test and post-test on flexibility of three groups. The calculated 'F' value for pretest means was 0.145, which was lower than the required table value at 0.05 level. This indicates that the random selection of the subjects was homogeneous with respect to their performance on flexibility. The calculated 'F' value for the posttest was 0.094, which was lower than the required table value at the 0.05 level. This show s that there was no significant difference between the three groups after the training progamme of 12 weeks.

TABLE III: MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION AND STANDARD ERROR FOR STATIC STRETCHING PNF STRETCHING AND YOGASANA ON HAND REACTION TIME

Experimental Groups	Subjects No.	Tests	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Static Stretching Groups	10	Pre	57.3000	5.4375	1.7195
		Post	57.6000	5.5216	1.7461
PNF Groups	10	Pre	59.4000	3.5963	1.1373
		Post	59.3000	4.3474	1.3748
Yogasanas Groups	10	Pre	58.2000	4.1042	1.2979
		Post	58.6000	3.8137	1.2060

Table III shows the pre-test and posttest means for static stretching group, Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) group and Yogasanas group on hand reaction time. The

pre-test means for the three groups were 57.3000, 59.4000 and 58.2000 respectively. The post test means for the three groups were 57.6000, 59.3000 and 58 6000 respectively.

TABLE IV: RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR PRE AND POST TEST SCORES ON HAND REACTION TIME

Source of Variance	Df	SSx	SSy	MSx	MSy	'F' ratio
Between Means	2	22.200	15.800	11.100	7.900	0.561
With in Groups	27	534.100	575.400	19.781	21.311	0.371
Total	29	556.300	591.200			

Table IV shows the 'F' ratio for pre test and post-test on Hand Reaction time of three groups. The calculated 'F' value for pre-test means was 0.561, which is lower than the required table value at 0.05 level. This indicates that the random selection of the subjects were homogeneous with respect to their performance on flexibility. The calculated 'F' value for post test was 0.371, which is lower than the required table value at 0.05 level. This shows that there was no significant difference between the three groups after the training programme of 12 weeks.

Discussion on Findings

The findings of the study revealed that there was no significant difference on the flexibility and hand reaction time between all three groups. In the case of flexibility and hand reaction time, all the groups had shown improvement. But it was not significant while comparing with the table values at 0.05 and 0.01 levels. The results of the study showed that there was no significant difference between all the three groups of Static Stretching, Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) and Yogasanas group treatment test scores. Hence the null hypothesis was accepted.

The study was framed to analyze and compare the effects of Static Stretching exercises, Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) Technique and yogasanas on obese male subjects. The obese male subjects underwent treatment such as Static Stretching exercises, Proprioceptive. Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) Technique and Yogasanas continuously for a period of 12 weeks.

The findings of the study revealed that there was no significant difference on flexibility and hand reaction time for all the three groups. These three groups had shown improvement on flexibility and hand reaction time. Hence the research hypothesis regarding flexibility and hand reaction time among Static Stretching , Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) Technique and Yogasanas group is accepted and the results of the study is in consonance with the findings of the following studies such as Connolly (2006), Lucas (1984), De Deyne(1999), Poirier (2001), Linford et. al., (2006), Bhavanani (2003) and Gardner (1985) et.al.

From the finding of the study, it was concluded that Static Stretching, Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) Technique and Yogasanas training programmes could induce changes in the Flexibility and Reaction time.

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Stock Price Reaction to Environmental, Social & Corporate Governance Events in India

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Abstract

Social responsible investing (SRI), also called as sustainable investing, is a new approach to investment that considers integrating environmental, social, and governance factors (ESG factors) in the portfolio construction by investors. A large number of the studies on SRI (Sustainable Responsible Investing) have done on developed Western markets, but in case of India, we have not found study particularly related to sustainable investment approach and stock price reaction. The study is evaluating the stock price reaction of selected Indian Nifty Companies' Environmental, Social & governance related news and its impact. The study evaluates short term reaction of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) news on firm stock prices and efficiency of the market by using market model. This study has used the event study methodology.

The study concludes that ESG events have effected the share performance return significantly for one-week duration but not affected much on two-week duration. The study proved that the Indian stock market in terms of ESG is semi-efficient. The study will benefit for institutional investors and retail investors to invest responsibly into sustainable firms. Another side it will also help firms to emphasize ESG issue for better performance. Regulators also can refer it for giving importance to ESG disclosure and reporting.

JEL: E22, Q01, Q56

Key words: Responsible Finance, Stock Market, ESG, Stock Price Reaction, EMH.

Introduction

Sustainable development means development that satiate the present need but without the comprising of the ability of future generation to fulfill their needs (Report of the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987). Schaltegger et al. (2003) define corporate sustainability management as a business approach that considers that environmental, social and governance factor in addition to the economic factor, and result into company development as well as the development of the whole ecosystem.

The sustainable development challenges such as climate change, poverty, and bad governance cannot be solved by government alone. Corporates can also play an important and pivotal role to tackle sustainable issues because Corporates are also staked holder in aggregating the threat to the sustainable eco system.

The corporate sustainable development challenges such as climate change, poverty, and bad corporate governance cannot be addressed without the corporate world. Companies finance providers, investors, and shareholder can compel investee companies to consider environmental, social and corporate governance factors. Responsible finance by investors

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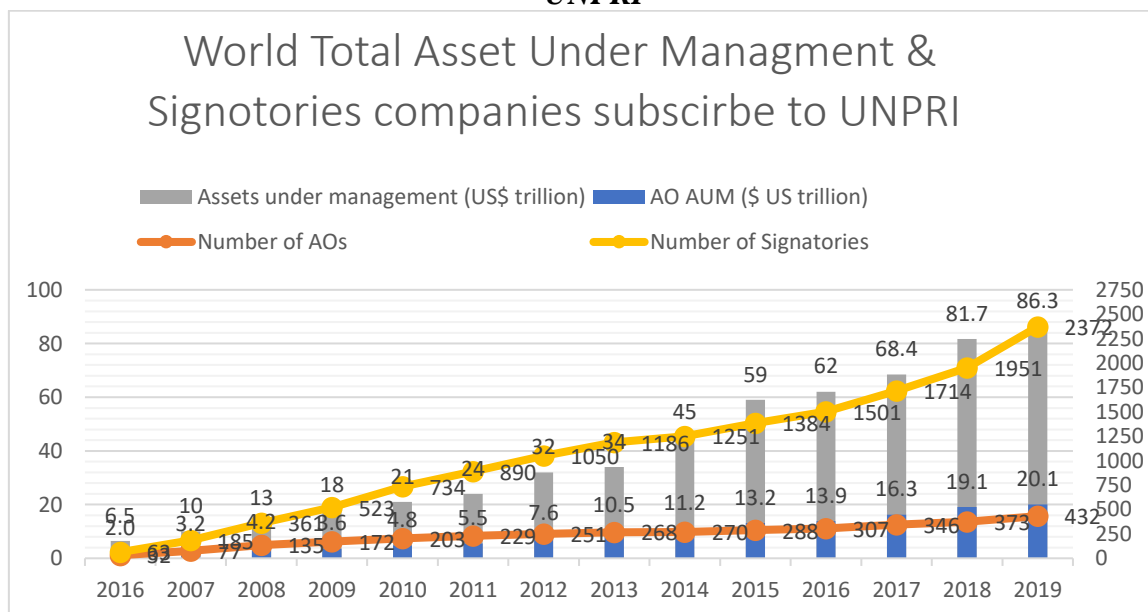
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who consider not only fundamentals parameters of companies performance but also off balance sheet variable like environmental, social and governance for taking investment decisions. Responsible financial systems can contribute to the goal of sustainable economic development through promoting business innovation and strengthening economic and social behavior of the business. Any business needs access to capital, credit, or equity to expand and grow their business, which indirectly effects the shareholder wealth creation.

Environment, social, and governance (ESG) is becoming a famous finance strategy across the developed market. The asset management companies' adherent to UNPRI (United Nations Principal of Responsible investing) is increased significantly. In India there are four fund houses and who become signatories to UNPRI principals.

ESG has become an accepted investment strategy around the world, as highlighted by the introduction of the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) in 2006. Since the establishment of the PRI, assets under management by companies subscribing to the Principles for Responsible Investment have grown to US\$68.4 trillion as on April 2017 to the US \$ 86.3 trillion as on April 2019 (Fig:1). Signatories, which consists of asset managers, asset management companies and consultants to UNPRI is also significantly increased to 2372 as on 2019 (Fig:1).

Figure 1: World Total Asset Under Management & Signatories companies subscribe to UNPRI



Source: 1 UNPRI

Literature Review

For the last decade, SRI (socially responsible investment) like ESG and impact investment already gain momentum in Europe, America and Canada. Most of the research is based on comparison between the performance of SRI companies and Non- SRI companies. Researchers are seems divided on the issue that among SRI and Non-SRI strategy, which investment strategy gives better return and low risk. (D'Antonio et al. 1997; Guerard Jr 1997; Statman 2000; Bello 2005; Vermeir et al. 2005; Revelli & Viviani 2015). In India, SRI evolving for the last couple of year. State bank of India mutual funds launched its first ESG mutual fund in India in the year 2018. Four fund houses have signed the UNPRI principals

and going to launch ESG funds. But the research related to ESG is very scanty in developing countries like India. The empirical research on the relative performance of a responsible investment with conventional investment has largely been based on data from US and European markets, Schröder, M. (2004).

The constraint on SRI or ESG research is the non-availability of quantitative data in developing markets. Fowler & Hope (2007) studied and said that due to a short period of existence for sustainability indices in emerging markets, there had been only limited research analyzing SRI performance in emerging markets. The current study seeks to fill this gap and provide a more comprehensive understanding of the socially responsible investment current situations in term of ESG events. The impact of ESG events has been studied by using event study methodology.

Research Methodology

As per the efficient market hypothesis, stock price reflects all the public information and any new information impact the share prices(Fama EF,1991). To learn about how stock price reacts to new information, researchers use event study statistical methodology. Event study provides statistical evidence of new events impact and pattern. The event study methodology widely used in corporate action and its impact on equities returns. (Brown, Warner, 1985) The event study (Donder,1996) of BSE listed companies has been performed. The event study of NSE Nifty 50 Companies has been selected because Nifty represent 63% of total Market Capitalization. Availability of ESG related news is analyses as per table criteria & found 13 companies which were in the news related to E/S/G. For accurate and interpretable results, those companies have done corporate action like a bonus, buyback, dividend, etc. near to the event date are eliminated from the event list, so that event having exclusive ESG events impact. Period of study is one year from 1st January to 21st December 2017 ESG Events.

Public domain appearance of news, like Positive as well as negative News, has been taken from the news paper and from the Google. The date has been verified for first time availability of information in the public domain from multiple sources. Adjusted Closing prices are collected from Bloomberg terminal. The next step in event study is to define the estimate window for calculation of normal average return and event window. The study evaluates two event window 20 days before events (four week or one month trading days) and five days after, and 20 days before and ten days after. The difference between normal return and actual return during the event window used for calculating abnormal returns (AR) and cumulative average abnormal return (CAAR).

The log return is calculated for Bloomberg adjusted closing price for every selected stock , For expected market return, Nifty 50 index return daily return is also calculated

$$R_t = \ln(p_1 / p_0)$$

Where p_1 & p_0 are the current price and yesterday's price respectively.

For determining the average expected return of Nifty indices geometric mean return is calculated instead of arithmetic mean return because geometric mean return considers the compounding effect and geometric mean return are more accepted among investors as compared to the arithmetic mean return.

$$r_{geometric} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n (1 + r_i) \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1$$

There are many models for event study but following popular market adjusted return model has been used in our study,

$$AR_{jt} = R_{jt} - r_{mt}$$

Where,

AR_{jt} is the abnormal return on the security of firm j in period t,

R_{jt} is the actual return on the security of firm j in period t and

r_{mt} is the geometric mean return on nifty 50 market portfolio of time t

$$CAAR_t = AR_{jt} + CAAR_{t-1}$$

where $CAAR_t$ is the cumulative average abnormal return for period t.

The hypothesis of the study are

H1: ESG events have impact on the firm one-week stock performance

H2: ESG events have an impact on the firm Two-week stock performance

Data Analysis

The events related to ESG were collected and classified into the environment, social, and governance related events. As per the nature of event expected impact is indicated. If news is positive then share price should move positively or increase and vice versa. The selection of events and its reason is also mentioned.

Table: 1 Summary of Events Selection

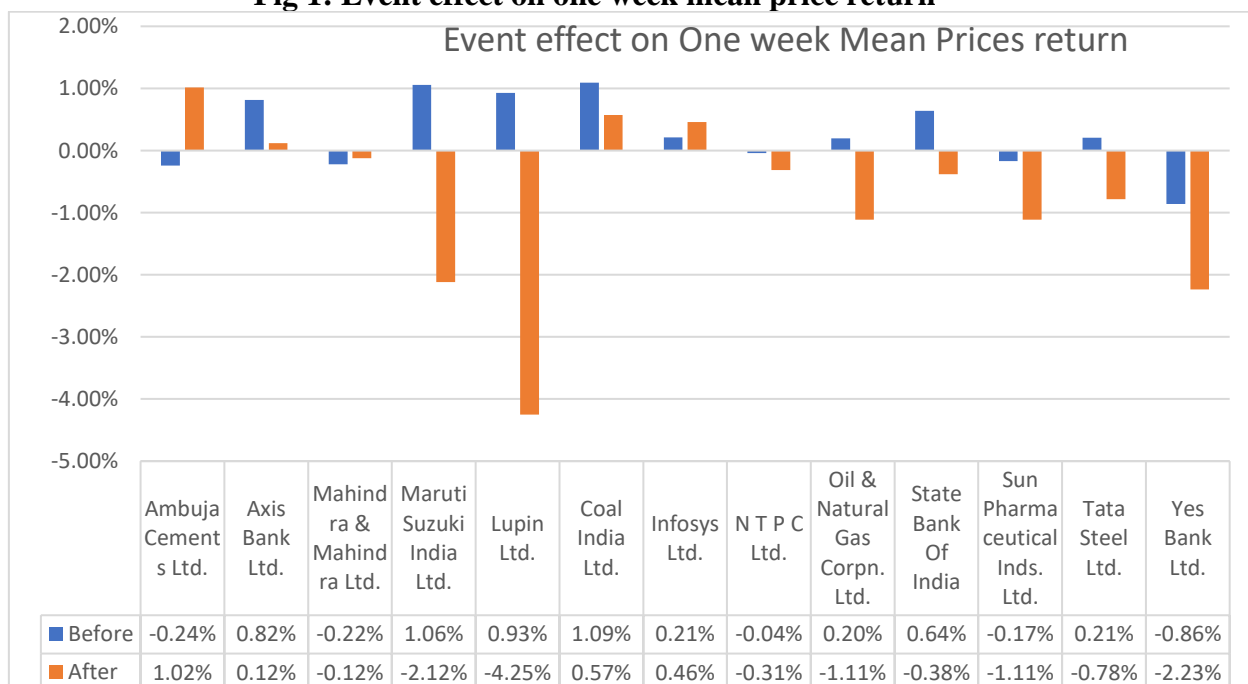
Sr No	Event Date	Company Name	Expected Impact (+/-)	Event Reason	Business Responsible Reporting (Mandatory/Voluntarily)	Event Type	Source reference
1	3-Feb-17	Axis Bank	+	ED files Prosecution Complaint against Sr Managers in the post demonetization scam.	Yes	social	1
2	18-Aug-17	Infosys	-	Resignation email received from Vishal Sikka, MD and CEO by the board of directors on corporate governance issues	Yes	Governance	2
3	3-Oct-17	Ambuja Cement	+	Awarded CII (Confederation of Indian Industries) National award for excellence in water management.	Yes	environmental	3
4	6-Oct-17	M&M	+	Mahindra and Mahindra announcement to invest 400cr INR in an electric vehicle.	Yes	environmental	4
5	24-Oct-17	Yes Bank	-	RBI Imposes Penalties On Yes Bank for data breach	Yes	social	5
6	1-Nov-17	NTPC	-	Boiler burst in NTPC plant cause 32 labor deaths.	Yes	social	6
7	10-Nov-17	ONGC	-	ONGC pipeline hazardous gas leak leads to panic	Yes	environmental	7

8	6-Nov-17	Lupin Ltd	-	The USFDA (US food and drug administration) has issued a warning letter and raised the concern related to the quality of manufacturing.	Yes	social	8
9	20-Nov-17	Maruti Suzuki	+	Maruti parent Suzuki has inked a pact with Toyota Motor and, if things go as planned, India would see the first electric vehicle (EV) from the Maruti stable in less than two years!	Yes	environmental	9
10	23-Nov-17	SBI	-	Chairman Rajnish Kumar signal the layoff of employees due to technology change	Yes	social	10
11	27-Nov-17	TATA Steel	-	Eight thousand job cuts resulting from the merger between TATA steel & Thy sun krup, Germany.	Yes	social	11
12	1-Dec-17	Sun Pharma	-	Edelweiss reported concern on price fixation in US charges on Sun Pharma.	Yes	social	12
13	1-Nov-17	Coal India	-	Odisha government issued show- cause notice to Coal India for environmental damage.	Yes	environmental	13

Return of prices has been calculated as per $(P1-P0)/P0$

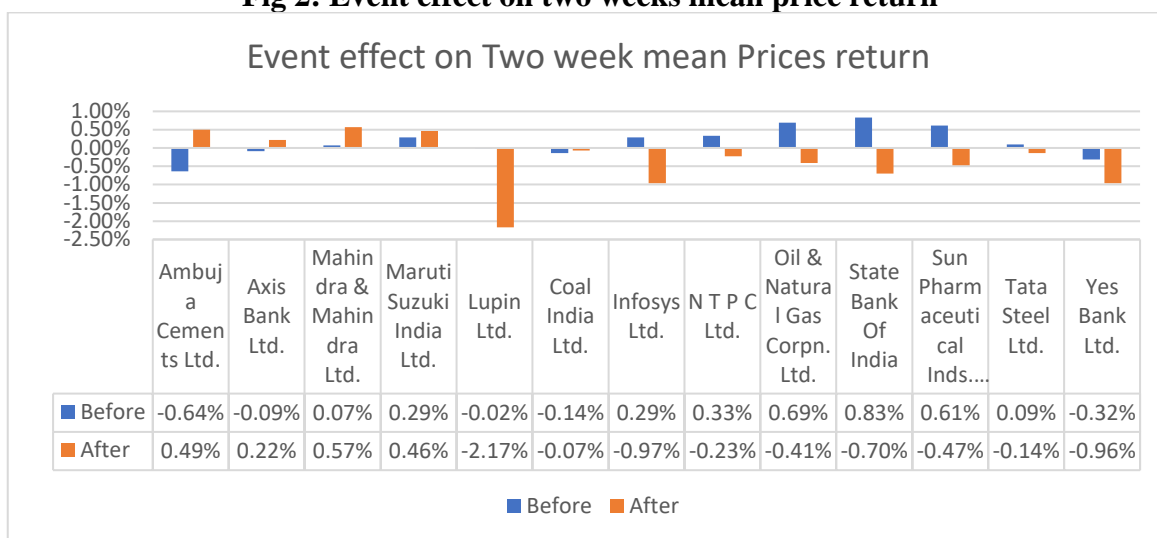
First, mean comparison of return is calculated and two sample paired student t-test has been applied.

Fig 1: Event effect on one week mean price return



As per the table above first three events for Ambuja cement, Axis Bank & M&M are positive news events, and rest are negative events. All companies one week mean is showing the difference. In the case of M&M, the impact of news on price is very low while for negative news, NTPC the abnormal mean difference is more.

Fig 2: Event effect on two weeks mean price return



As per the above table for companies two weeks mean is showing the difference. In the case of Coal India Ltd. impact is very low. For NTPC, the abnormal mean difference is more.

Table:02 Result Paired t-Test

As per the above two samples paired t-test the Pearson correlation is calculated as negative, which is indicating the opposite linear relation between two variables. Two tail test for one week is calculated significant so we can reject the null hypothesis. Two tail test for two weeks is calculated insignificant so we can reject the alternative

hypothesis. So as per the statistical test, the reaction of stock prices are an immediate reaction for five days, but for ten days price return doesn't show significant result.

Figure 3 Event effect on Abnormal return (AR) for five days.

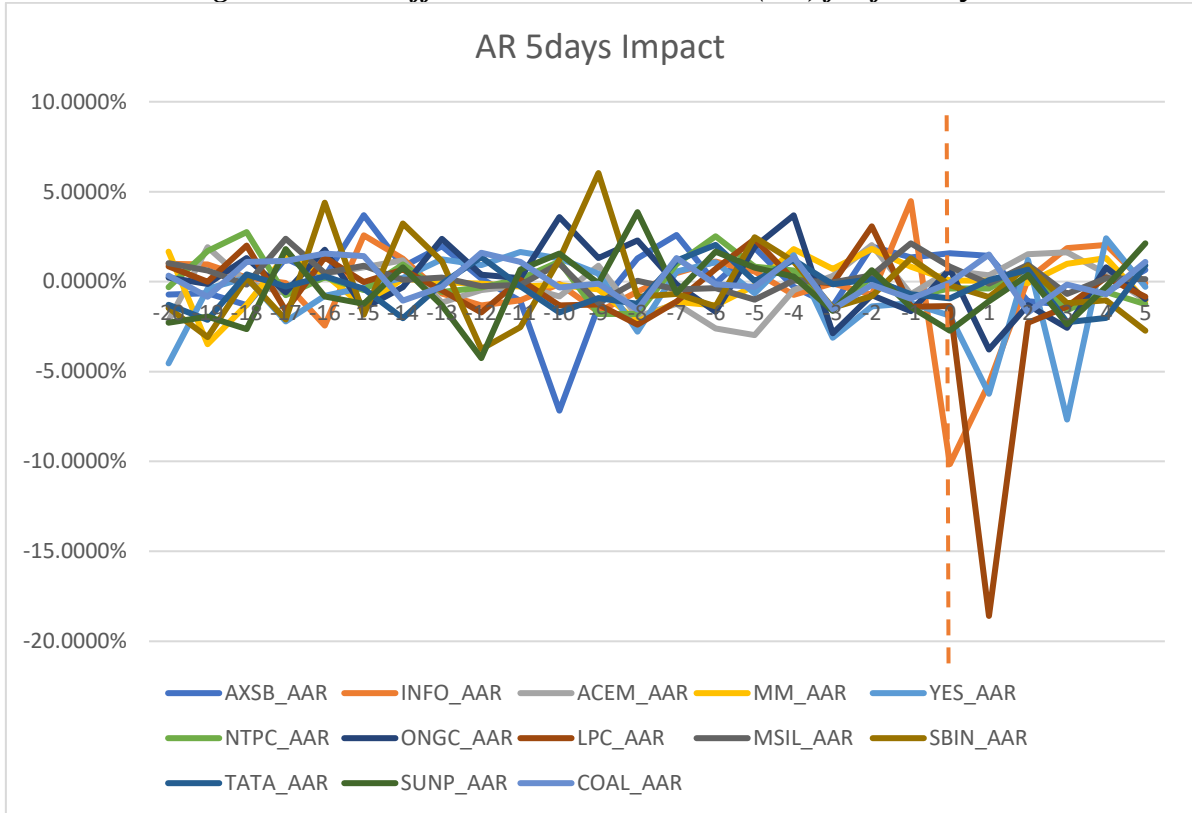


Figure 4: 2Event effect on Abnormal return (AR) for 10 days

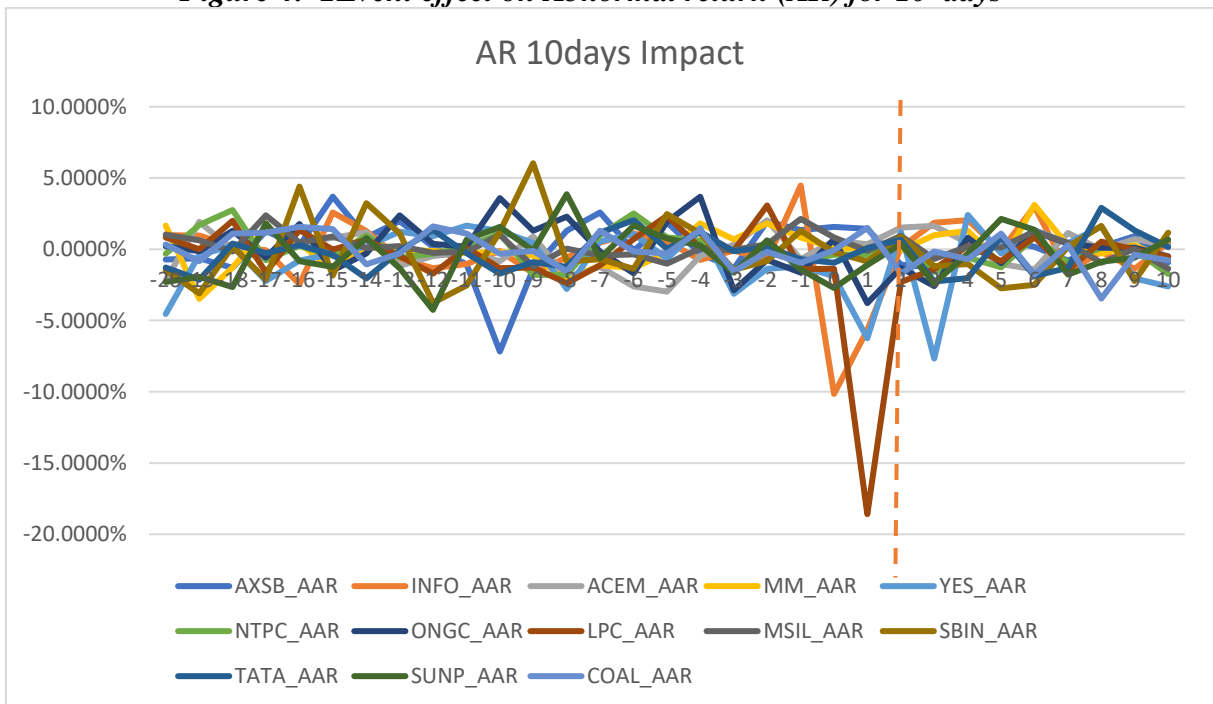


Figure 5 Event effect on Cumulative Abnormal return (CAR) for 5 days

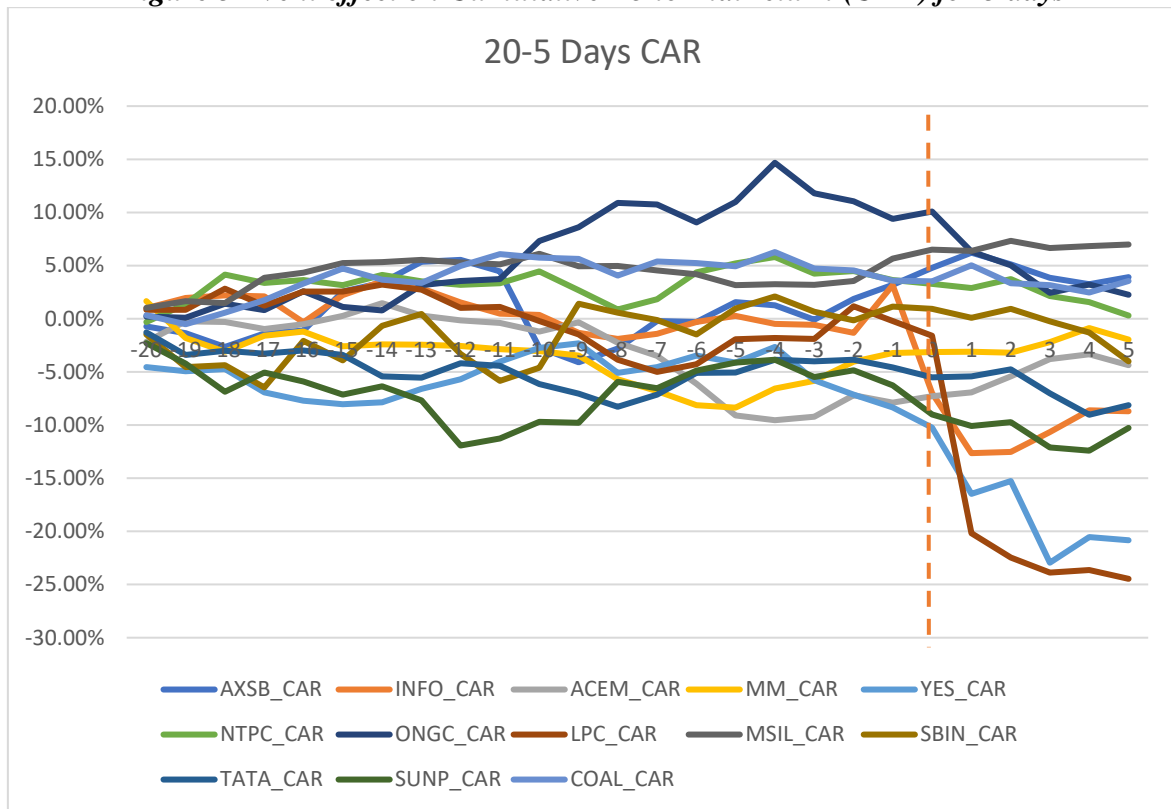


Figure 6: Event effect on Cumulative Abnormal return (CAR) for 10 days

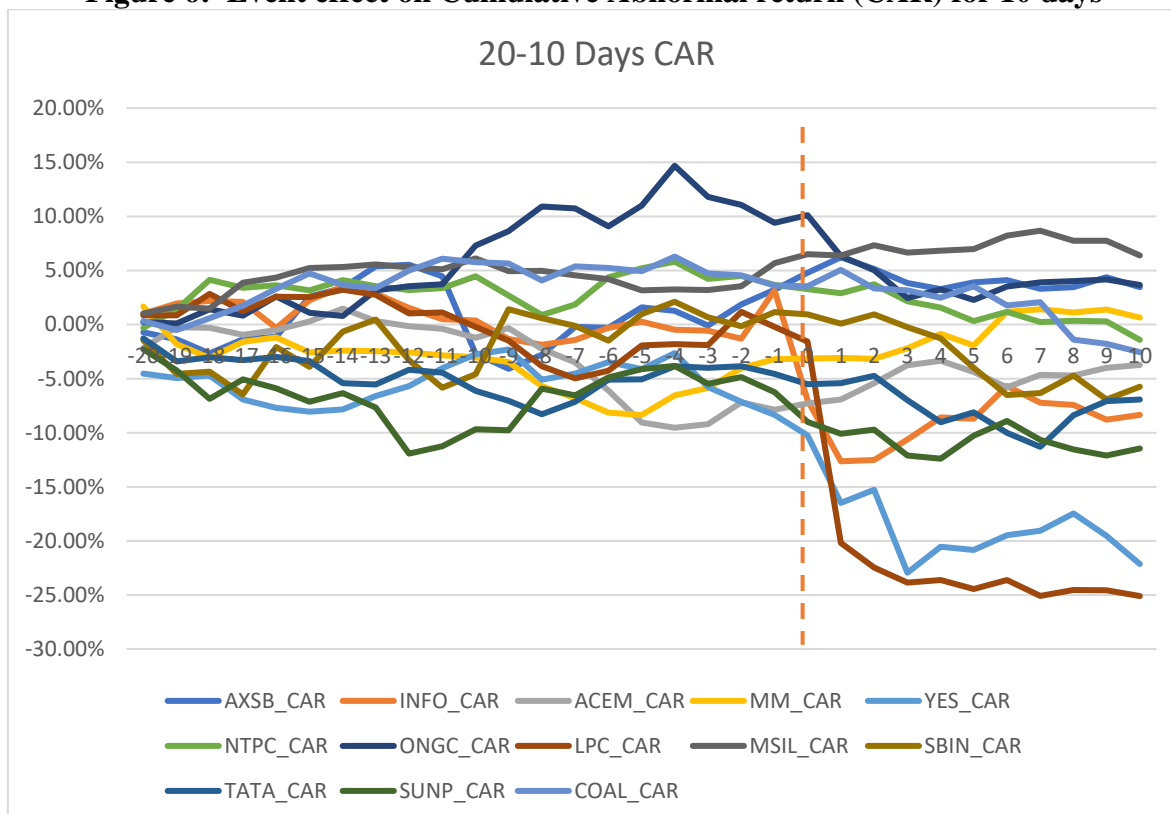


Table 1 Descriptive statistics of Events

Group Statistics		10days Impact				5days Impact			
Events		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
AXSB_CAAR	pre	20	0.589%	2.839%	0.635%	20	0.589%	2.839%	0.635%
	post	10	4.236%	0.927%	0.293%	5	4.644%	1.148%	0.514%
INFO_CAAR	pre	20	0.699%	1.658%	0.371%	20	0.699%	1.658%	0.371%
	post	10	-8.925%	2.337%	0.739%	5	-10.279%	2.467%	1.103%
ACEM_CAAR	pre	20	-2.951%	3.721%	0.832%	20	-2.951%	3.721%	0.832%
	post	10	-5.032%	1.315%	0.416%	5	-5.352%	1.784%	0.798%
MM	pre	20	-3.706%	2.498%	0.558%	20	-3.706%	2.498%	0.558%
	post	10	-0.937%	2.020%	0.639%	5	-2.500%	0.995%	0.445%
YES_CAAR	pre	20	-5.364%	1.888%	0.422%	20	-5.364%	1.888%	0.422%
	post	10	-18.187%	3.567%	1.128%	5	-17.096%	4.918%	2.200%
NTPC_CAAR	pre	20	3.359%	1.476%	0.330%	20	3.359%	1.476%	0.330%
	post	10	1.592%	1.348%	0.426%	5	2.718%	0.872%	0.390%
ONGC_CAAR	pre	20	6.099%	4.776%	1.068%	20	6.099%	4.776%	1.068%
	post	10	4.494%	2.295%	0.726%	5	5.419%	3.020%	1.351%
LPC_CAAR	pre	20	-0.031%	2.475%	0.553%	20	-0.031%	2.475%	0.553%
	post	10	-21.403%	7.103%	2.246%	5	-18.346%	9.480%	4.240%
MSIL_CAAR	pre	20	4.122%	1.465%	0.328%	20	4.122%	1.465%	0.328%
	post	10	7.302%	0.771%	0.244%	5	6.736%	0.371%	0.166%
SBIN_CAAR	pre	20	-1.584%	2.632%	0.588%	20	-1.584%	2.632%	0.588%
	post	10	-2.811%	3.228%	1.021%	5	0.085%	0.930%	0.416%
TATA_CAAR	pre	20	-4.602%	1.667%	0.373%	20	-4.602%	1.667%	0.373%
	post	10	-7.661%	2.118%	0.670%	5	-6.340%	1.717%	0.768%
SUNP_CAAR	pre	20	-6.501%	2.511%	0.561%	20	-6.501%	2.511%	0.561%
	post	10	-10.685%	1.302%	0.412%	5	-10.666%	1.510%	0.675%
COAL_CAAR	pre	20	3.917%	1.966%	0.440%	20	3.917%	1.966%	0.440%
	post	10	2.167%	2.188%	0.692%	5	3.501%	0.947%	0.424%

Table 2 Results of t-test and Levene's test

		Levenes test for equality of variance		Independent sample t test _CAAR 10 days Impact					Levenes test for equality of variance		Independent sample t tes_CAAR 5 days impact				
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	F	Si g.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Me an Dif fer enc e	Std. Error Difference
		AXSB_CAAR	Equal variance assumed	12.883	.001	-3.928	28	.001	-3.647%	0.928%	5.329	.030	-3.090	23	.005
	Equal variance not assumed			-5.215	25.513	.000	-3.647%	0.699%			-4.966	17.142	.000	-4.055%	0.817%
INFO_CAAR	Equal variance assumed	.971	.333	13.060	28	.000	9.624%	0.737%	1.788	.194	12.034	23	.000	10.978%	0.912%
	Equal variance not assumed			11.642	13.690	.000	9.624%	0.827%			9.432	4.941	.000	10.978%	1.164%
ACEM_CAAR	Equal variance assumed	13.131	.001	1.703	28	.100	2.081%	1.222%	4.540	.044	1.386	23	.179	2.401%	1.732%
	Equal variance not assumed			2.237	26.220	.034	2.081%	0.930%			2.082	13.953	.056	2.401%	1.153%
MM_CAAR	Equal variance assumed	.123	.728	-3.037	28	.005	-2.769%	0.912%	2.971	.098	-1.046	23	.307	-1.206%	1.154%
	Equal variance not assumed			-3.264	21.943	.004	-2.769%	0.849%			-1.690	17.433	.109	-1.206%	0.714%
YES_CAAR	Equal variance assumed	3.494	.072	12.979	28	.000	12.824%	0.988%	9.244	.006	8.774	23	.000	11.732%	1.337%
	Equal variance not assumed			10.648	11.591	.000	12.824%	1.204%			5.238	4.299	.005	11.732%	2.240%

NTPC_CAAR	Equal variance assumed	.034	.855	3.178	28	.004	1.767%	0.556%	.671	.421	.922	23	.366	0.641%	0.695%
	Equal variance not assumed			3.279	19.676	.004	1.767%	0.539%			1.254	10.632	.237	0.641%	0.511%
ONGC_CAAR	Equal variance assumed	18.737	.000	1.000	28	.326	1.604%	1.605%	6.327	.019	.301	23	.766	0.680%	2.260%
	Equal variance assumed			1.243	27.996	.224	1.604%	1.291%			.395	9.763	.701	0.680%	1.722%
LPC_CAAR	Equal variance assumed	2.823	.104	12.226	28	.000	21.372%	1.748%	11.905	.002	8.053	23	.000	18.316%	2.274%
	Equal variance not assumed			9.239	10.109	.000	21.372%	2.313%			4.284	4.137	.012	18.316%	4.276%
MSIL_CAAR	Equal variance assumed	3.939	.057	-6.397	28	.000	-3.180%	0.497%	5.837	.024	-3.901	23	.001	-2.614%	0.670%
	Equal variance not assumed			-7.788	27.844	.000	-3.180%	0.408%			-7.121	22.858	.000	-2.614%	0.367%
SBIN_CAAR	Equal variance assumed	1.951	.173	1.117	28	.274	1.227%	1.099%	6.944	.015	-1.378	23	.182	-1.669%	1.212%
	Equal variance not assumed			1.042	15.183	.314	1.227%	1.178%			-2.316	19.550	.032	-1.669%	0.721%
TATA_CAAR	Equal variance assumed	1.068	.310	4.329	28	.000	3.059%	0.707%	.010	.920	2.074	23	.049	1.738%	0.838%
	Equal variance not assumed			3.991	14.770	.001	3.059%	0.766%			2.036	6.038	.088	1.738%	0.854%
SUNP_CAAR	Equal variance	2.278	.142	4.920	28	.000	4.184%	0.850%	.691	.414	3.519	23	.002	4.165%	1.184%

	assu med														
	Equal variance not assu med			6.010	27.898	.000	4.184%	0.696%			4.743	10.392	.001	4.165%	0.878%
COAL_CAAR	Equal variance assu med	.029	.865	2.216	28	<u>.035</u>	1.751%	0.790%	2.643	.118	.454	23	<u>.654</u>	0.416%	0.915%
	Equal variance not assu med			2.135	16.462	.048	1.751%	0.820%			.681	13.865	.507	0.416%	0.611%

Conclusion

So as per the above analysis, it is stated that five days impact on prices is significant, but ten days impact of news on price return is not significant. It indicates that news related to ESG has kneejerk short term reaction on prices, but long term it is not significantly impacting. This study also shows that the Indian stock market is efficient to ESG related event.

For two week impact is very minuscule which conclude that investors are not integrating the ESG into their investment analysis for the long term, so they must do it if India wants to achieve its commitment in Paris Climate Agreement. Government, the regulator must meet stringent the regulation of European companies for mandatory risk adjustment towards ESG as it is important. So Institutional investors and companies must work towards ESG related issue to enhance investor wealth and to improve sustainable development.

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Role Of Tourism Industry In Uttarakhand: An Introspection

Amit Kumar*

Abstract

Tourism in its purest sense is an industry which attempts to make a low impact on the environment and local culture, while helping to generate income, employment, and the conservation of local ecosystems. In Uttarakhand tourism is considered to be an important vehicle for economic and social development. The tourism industry has the potential to generate foreign exchange earnings, create employment, promote development in various parts of the region, reduce income and employment disparities among regions, strengthen linkages among many sectors of the national as well as state economy and help to alleviate poverty. However, this standard view of the tourism industry does not give a complete picture of the potential contribution that tourism can provide for parts of country in general and other countries in particular. A more complete viewpoint can be provided by the concept of sustainable tourism development, because it can help policy-makers make more effective policies and plans designed to realize the full social and economic potential of the tourism industry.

This study investigates relationship between tourism and economic growth in Uttarakhand by considering the relative importance of financial development over the period of 2008-2018. Tourism plays an important role in employment generation and economic growth of the country. It is accepted as the potent engine for inclusive social economic progress at universal level through its forward and backward linkages and ability to create employment in the economy. The present paper discusses the present status of tourism in the state of Uttarakhand and the opinion of the local population towards tourism in the state.

Keyword: Tourism Industry, employment, development, Economic Growth, Ecosystem.

1. Introduction

Tourism plays an important role in employment generation and economic growth of the country. It is accepted as the potent engine for inclusive social economic progress at universal level through its forward and backward linkages and ability to create employment in the economy. Tourism sector has a very high employment potential with approximately 90 jobs creation per Rs. 10lakhs of investment. There is high scope for profuse employment generation and related activities in the form of accommodation projects, food oriented projects, amusement parks and water sports etc. Tourism sector is one of the largest employment generators in India and inclusive growth of the less-advantaged sections of the society and poverty eradication. The main objective of the tourism policy in India is to position tourism as a major engine of economic growth and harness it's direct and multiplier effect on employment and poverty eradication in a sustainable manner by active participation of all segments of the society Tourism plays an important role in employment generation and economic growth of the country. It is accepted as the potent engine for inclusive social economic progress at universal level through its forward and backward linkages and ability

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to create employment in the economy. The present paper discusses the present status of tourism in the state of Uttarakhand and the opinion of the local population towards tourism in the state.

Tourism has emerged as a dominant economic factor in India and in international horizon. With its economic and all other advantages, tourism can certainly play a determining role in the development of poorer economies which suffer from an adverse balance of payment situation, a high degree of social backwardness, besides the other environmental problems. Tourism is unique. It involves industry without smoke, education without classroom integration without legislation and diplomacy without formality.

World tourism is considered as a significant factor in the economy of many nations. Today tourism related infrastructure in various parts of the country has improved the quality of life of the local people and helped to promote local arts and crafts. Tourism has contributed to increase awareness about conservation of the environment and the cultural heritage. Tourism is the fastest growing industry in modern world. People have always travelled to distant parts of the world to see monuments, arts and culture, taste new cuisine etc.

2. Uttarakhand: An Overview

Uttarakhand which was formerly called Uttaranchal, is a state located in the northern region of India. It is also termed as the Land of Gods because many holy Hindu shrines, temples and cities can be found all over the state which happens to be some of the Hinduism's most holy and auspicious places of pilgrimage and worship. It was made by carving from some Himalayan and neighboring districts of Uttar Pradesh on 9 November 2000 and then it became the 27th state of India. It borders the Tibet on the north, Nepal on the east and the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh to the south, Haryana to the west and Himachal Pradesh to the North West.

Fig 1 Location Map of Uttarakhand



In Hindu scriptures and old literature the region is traditionally known as Uttarakhand which is derived from Sanskrit *uttara* meaning north, and *khand* meaning country or part of a country. The name of the state was officially changed from Uttaranchal to Uttarakhand in

January 2007. Dehradun is the capital of Uttarakhand. It is the largest city in the region and also a rail-head. The High Court of Uttarakhand is situated in Nainital. The state government has taken various initiatives for the sustainable development in the region such as to capitalize on handloom and handicrafts, the mushrooming of tourist trade as well as tax incentives for tempting high-tech industry to the state. The government has sanctioned a huge fund for bigdam projects for fast growth. Chipko movement, the most important environmental movement started in Uttarakhand.

According to Census of India, 2011, Uttarakhand has a total population of 101.17 Lakh with a decadal growth rate of 19.17 percent for the year 2001-11. Out of total population, 51 percent are males while 49 percent are females. The population density of the state is 189 persons per sq.km while the literacy rate is 79.6 percent which is more than the national average of 74 percent.

3. Tourism In Uttarakhand

Tourism is an important and key industry of Uttarakhand State. Tourism is considered to be an important vehicle for economic and social development of the state. Uttarakhand has a lot of potential for tourism development and various tourist activities. Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange and also can potentially contribute to the national balance of payments and act as a major source of income and employment. Throughout the world, the most compelling reason for pursuing tourism as a development strategy is its alleged positive contribution to the local or national economy (Sharpley, 2004). Leisure, adventure, and religious tourism play a major role in Uttarakhand's economy. The Corbett National Park and Tiger Reserve and the nearby hill-stations of Bhimtal, Nainital, Almora, Mussoorie, Kausani, and Ranikhet are the most regularly visited destinations of India. There are also various mountain peaks that interest the mountaineers. Other national wonders include the Valley of Flowers along with Nanda Devi National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Uttarakhand is also a great religious tourism destination. Yamunotri and Gangotri are the sources of both the Yamuna and Ganges respectively. They fall in the upper reaches of the state and together with Kedarnath (Shiva shrine) and Badrinath (Vishnu shrine) form the Char Dham. To the immediate northeast in Tibet, Mount Kailash, the traditional abode of Shiva and mythical centre of the world can be found. Haridwar is a leading religious destination too. It hosts the Kumbha Mela every twelve years, which fetches millions of pilgrims from all parts of the India and the world. Rishikesh is known as the paramount yoga centre of India. The state has many temples and shrines of local deities or manifestations of Durga and Shiva in accordance with the Hindu scriptures and legends. These temples differ slightly from other parts of India in terms of design and they have a typical type of architecture. Jageshwar (a complex of 124 temples built in deodar woodland) temples are historically the most famous for their marvelous architectural designs. Hemkund is a chief pilgrimage center for the Sikhs. Tibetan Buddhism has also recently reconstructed Mindroling Monastery and its Buddha Stupa, which is the world's highest lying southwest of Dehradun.

Uttarakhand is also well known destination for hiking, mountaineering and rock climbing in our country. White water rafting and other adventures sports found this state as a best suited place for them. Rural tourism, agritourism and Eco tourism have also established new foundation in several villages.

4. Objective Of The Study

The objectives of the present study are as under:

- To study and analyse the status of Tourism in Uttarakhand,
- To examine the existing Indian Economy which are affected by Tourism Industry and

5. Methodology

To assess the Status of tourism, a field based systematic survey was carried out on the basis of questionnaire in some selected tourism destinations. Questionnaires were prepared aiming at different targets groups. Respondents were asked to rate each of the question using a five–point Likert scale. Information has been collected on the basis of questionnaire and interview method from tourist, local people, tourist officials and workers engaged in tourism industry. On simple percentage methods the results has been calculated. Besides, secondary data was also used to get the desired results. The total sample size of the present study was 1000 local residents at different location points, and a total of 500 tourists at different location points. The location points refer to the different destinations/places located within the study area. Simple random sampling technique was used to sample the population.

6. The Study Area

Uttarakhand—the —Land of God” or DevBhoomi, is one of the most beautiful and enchanting states of northern India. Blessed with breathtaking natural beauty, rivers and many mountains, this state has been the heaven for people seeking solace in spirituality and a paradise for adventure lovers. Nestled in the lap of the Himalayas, Uttarakhand can rely upon tourism which can bring upon environmental, societal, economic sustanibility if managed and operated sustainably. This will add to the GDP as well as to GEP which is the talk of the town.

Uttarakhand is located between 30°03'N to 30 °05'N and 79°19'E 79°31'E having a total geographic area of 51,125 km², of which 93% is mountainous and 64% is covered by forest. The population is about 6.0 million with a population density of 94.4 per sq. km. The northern part of the state is composed of the Greater Himalayan ranges, covered by the high Himalayan peaks and glaciers, while the lower foothills are somewhat densely forested. Uttarakhand has everything to offer to every kind of tourist, whether one interested in pilgrimage, spirituality, adventure sports, camping etc. The tourist places that are known among the visitors are Dehradun, Nainital, Almora, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Haridwar, Auli, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Yamnotri, Gangotri, PanchBadri, PanchKedar. Apart from these places Uttarakhand also houses many great lakes, one of the most famous and talked about is the RoopKund, which has even attracted the National geographic channel. Local pasture lands, popularly known as Bugyals are also one of the major attractions. One of the famous Bugyals of Uttarakhand is the BedniBugyal.

Uttarakhand shares its borderswith Tibet in the north, Nepal in the east, and the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in the west and south respectively. The region is traditionally referred to as Uttarakhand in Hindu scriptures and old literature, a term which is derived from the Sanskrit for Northern Country or Section. The capital of Uttarakhand is Dehradun which is also a rail-head and the largest city in the region. Uttarakhand has one of the best 7star deluxe resorts, The AnandaIn the Himalayas, which again find a full episode in National geographic channel. It attracts tourist from round the world.

The economy of the State has been largely dominated by the services sector including Tourism which contribute sover 51% to the total GSDP from 2004-05 to 2013-142. Tourism is already a major driver in the economic growth and livelihood promotion in Uttarakhand.

Its contribution to State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) is about 4.4 % and its share in employment is 2 % according to estimates worked out by UNWTO.³

Table 1 : Tourist Arrivals in Uttarakhand

Year	Domestic Tourist Arrivals (Millions)	Foreign Tourist Arrivals (Millions)	Total (Millions)
2010	30.97	0.136	31.106
2011	26.67	0.143	26.813
2012	28.29	0.125	28.415
2013	19.94	0.097	20.037
2014	21.99	0.102	22.092

Source: Ministry of Tourism, YES BANK Analysis

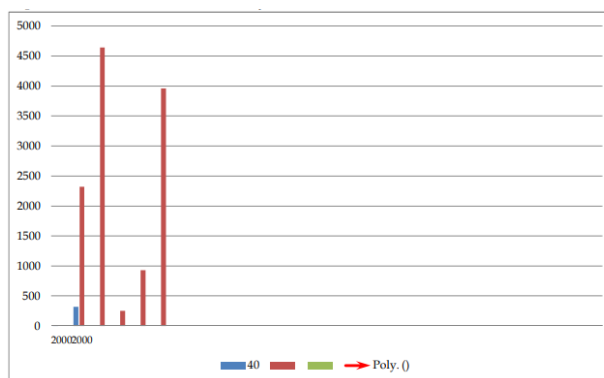
The story doesn't end here. The real Uttarakhand lies in the rural setting. In the above mentioned tourism forms one important part which is missing is the Role of Community in tourism. Most of the tourism activities are controlled, managed, and organized by entrepreneurs who are not local. If tourism has to contribute to the GDP or GEP of the state, Community based tourism should be promoted. It can prove to be the instrument which will provide sustainability on all the three aspects viz, Environmental, Societal and Economic, which will pave the way for Uttarakhand to emerge as a strong economy.

The places (Location points) selected for the purpose of the present study were Ranikhet, Kausani, Chakuri, Binsar, Naukuchiatal, Bhimtal, Saattal, Parts of Pithoragarh, Patalbhuvneshwar, Kosi-Katarmal, Parts of Corbett, ChotiHaldwani, Ramnagar, Chakuthiya, Bageshwar, Lansdowne, Pauri and nearby areas, the Chardhams and enroute villages, Uttarkashi, Chakrata, Mussoorie and nearby areas, Tehri and nearby areas.

7. Projected Tourist Growth In Uttarakhand

The Tourist Arrivals in Uttarakhand have been projected keeping in view the impacts of the disaster of 2013, the positive impacts of sustainable tourism development due to implementation of the Tourism Policy 2016.

Fig. 2 : Tourist Projections in Uttarakhand



The Domestic Tourist Arrivals are expected to increase by around 2.5 times in the next ten years. Foreign Tourist Arrivals are expected to increase by around 2.0 times in the same period. The Total tourist arrivals in Uttarakhand are expected to reach around 67 million by 2026.

Fig. 3: Location map of the Study Area



8. Some Of The Important Tourist Destinations Of Uttarakhand

- **Mussoorie and Environs:** The colonial —Queen of the Hills is still one of the best hill stations in the state. During colonial time it was the favoured holiday location for the rulers. Around 12 - 14 km from Mussoorie on NH 123 towards Barkot is located Kempty Falls which is a 40-foot perennial waterfall on the downside of the road cascading into a number of pools at the valley floor.
- **Dhanaulti and Environs:** Located 24 km from Mussoorie, Dhanaulti is an attractive and sleepy mountain village. Its main claim to fame is the attractive forested surroundings dominated by Himalayan Deodar Cedars.
- **Haridwar:** Haridwar Town is located around 200 km north east of Delhi and 54km south of Dehradun and is probably the most important gateway to Uttarakhand by rail and road. Haridwar is the gateway to the four pilgrimages of Uttarakhand.
- **Rishikesh / Muni Ki Reti:** Rishikesh is located 25 km north of Haridwar at the confluence of the Ganges and Chandrabhaga Rivers and at the foot hills of the Middle Himalayan Region. It is famous for adventure sports like water rafting, bungee jumping and nature and rejuvenation centres.
- **Rajaji National Park:** The National Park is an 830 square km pristine and beautiful natural forest environment located south of Dehradun.
- **Nainital and the Lake District:** Nainital is the —centre and focal point of the Kumaon Lake District, combining around 15 lakes of various sizes in an area of approximately 600 sqkm surrounding Nainital mainly east and south of the city.
- **Corbett National Park East:** is one of India's most unique nature and wild life reserves with an area of 1288 square km.
- **Mukteshwar:** Mukteswar is a quaint village getaway at 2290 m altitude views east towards the Ramgarh Valley and its many fruit orchards.
- **Ramgarh:** At almost 1800 m altitude in the Gagar Mountain Range a picturesque quiet place dominated by some of the highest altitude apple orchards in the state.
- **Lansdowne:** is a famous Cantonment Town and the original home of the Gharwal Rifles, a legendary military force.

- **Gangotri:** the Town and Temples, Bhojbasu —Tourist Centre, Gaumukh and the source of the Ganges, the Gangotri Glacier and Tapovan.
- **Dayara Bugyal:** and the Barsu – Raithal village cluster. An upcoming ski and soft adventure and village tourism destination.
- **Tehri Lake:** the 50 – 60 km long reservoir created by stemming up the waters of Bhagirathi River, the surrounding rural village clusters in the hills and the dam at the south-eastern end of the lake. New Tehri Town is a modern hill township located over Tehri Lake on a mountain ridge at 1600 m altitude.
- **Binsar Wild Life Sanctuary:** This is a unique high altitude protected forest environment with an outstanding view to greater Himalayas.
- **Almora:** This is a historic town with many tourism resources, a thriving service centre and District Capital with many permanently residing foreigners.
- **Ranikhet:** This is a famous hill station amid lush highlands and dense forests. Founded as a major Cantonment in the late 1860's.
- **Kedarnath Town:** Its imposing Temple which is one of the twelve most sacred places dedicated to Shiva is attractively set in a small Valley surrounded by the Mandakini and Saraswati Rivers.
- **Badrinath Town:** Its 8th century Temple are remotely situated on the brink of the Alaknanda River and is the end point of NH 58 from south. The last rural settlement before the Tibetan border is 3 km north of the town.
- **The Valley of Flowers National Park:** This is a unique and pristine natural environment 10 km in length and 2 km wide located from 3658 to 3962 m altitude with an extraordinary flora and fauna.
- **Nanda Devi National Park:** This is a unique and spectacular mountain range with some of India's highest peaks and is a UNESCO World Heritage site.

The Major Themes in which destinations across Uttarakhand can be divided are the following:

- Adventure & Water sports
- Pilgrimage & Festivals
- Nature & Wildlife
- Sightseeing
- Health and Rejuvenation
- Rural Tourism

Table 2. Major Forms of Tourism and destination in the study area

Forms of Tourism	Major Destinations
Adventure & Watersports	Rishikesh, Auli, Trekking at Hemkund Sahib, Jharipani, Maldevta, Tons Valley, Dhanaulti, Tehri
Pilgrimage & Festivals	Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath, Badrinath, Rishikesh, Haridwar, Jageshwar, Baijnath, Piran Kaliyar, Hemkund Sahib, Nanda Devi
Nature & Wildlife	Jim Corbett National Park, Rajaji National Park, Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kedarnath Musk Deer Sanctuary, Nanda Devi National Park, Askot Musk Deer Sanctuary, Neel Dhara, Pakshi Vihar, Benog Wildlife Sanctuary, Govind Wildlife Sanctuary
Sightseeing	Mussourie, Nainital, Valley of Flowers, Almora, Kausani, Auli
Health & Rejuvenation	Rishikesh, Haridwar, Champawat, Pithoragarh and Ramgarh, Jageshwar, Almora, Nainital
Rural Tourism	Mana, Chokhta, Chakrata, Deora, Pallyu, Shaukiyathal, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Almora and Tehri

9. Review Of Literature

The literatures on the various aspects of tourism are quite enough. But literature on the various aspects of travel, tourism, recreational and hospitality are found only in the western country. Many scholars have written books dealing with their views with different issues of tourism.

A book written by Cooper C. (1999) entitled "*Tourism Principles and Practices*" was elaborating theoretical framework of tourism. He underlined concept and indicators of tourism demands. He also emphasized on economic, environmental and socio-cultural impact on tourism development. He highlights issues pertinent to the future of tourism development.

Romila Chawla (2003) wrote an important book entitled "*Tourism in the 21st Century*". She emphasized on important features of the tourism industry, its contribution to the national integration and creation of harmonious social and cultural environment and also suggests the promotion of arts, crafts and culture and brings about prosperity and sustainable development. Twenty first century is the age of information technology and tourism. She gives aspects and challenges of tourism in the Twenty first century.

J. K. Sharma (2000) wrote his famous book "*Tourism Planning and Development: A New Perspectives*". He attempts the basic foundations of tourism planning and development caters to tourism designers, planners and developers of varied experiences and knowledge for planning of tourism industry in near future. He describes the concept of tourism planning, approaches, techniques and principles applied at various levels. He emphasizes on integrated approach and incremental increase in quality of tourism services and effective management of tourism. He gives transportation, services, information and promotion, physical environment and tourism organizations as the basic components for tourism planning and development in a particular region. He not only attempts to present an alternative tourism planning and development process which is sustainable, but also recommends for conceptualizing sustainable development.

Dr. O. P. Kandari and Ashish Chandra (2004) wrote a book entitled "*Tourism Development Principles and Practices*". He noted that planning and assessment are important parts of sustainable development of tourism. He focused on issues of tourism development, particularly from economic, ethnic and environmental perspectives and also explained the Goals and strategies for effective tourism practices, I identified and key issues of carrying capacity and community participation. He also stated that role of tourism in rural development is fundamentally an economic one and can help to sustain and improve the quality of life in rural areas.

10. Local Population's Perception About The Status Of Tourism In The State

10.1 DEMOGRAPHY

In this current study one very strange thing was observed. The female respondents were very eager to showcase their interest. The gender distribution of the respondents was 55:45, where 45 was the female respondents. It was observed that majority of the respondents in study area i.e., 45% fall in the category of 20-40 years, followed by 40-60 years (35%), below 20 years (20 %) .

10.2 PARAMETERS USED IN STUDY

The different parameters on which the questions were asked to the respondents are depicted in the table 1 along with the Mean values. Higher mean values indicate stronger level of agreement while lower mean values show stronger disagreement.

Table 3. Mean values of different parameters

S. No.	Parameters	Mean Values Local Population	Mean Values Tourists
1.	Impact Of Tourism On The Society	8.6214	4.2154
2.	Uniqueness Of The Destination	8.4652	4.6520
3.	Economic Impact Of Tourism	8.4120	4.7120
4.	Present Status Of Tourism	2.0124	1.9847
5.	Satisfaction Level On Various Parameters	2.3254	1.7852
6.	Issue of Solid Waste Management	8.5897	4.8630
7.	Tourism Infrastructure Development	2.6398	1.5430
8.	Tourism Policy And Planning of Uttarkhand	2.8795	1.8751
9.	Tourism Product Marketing	1.8963	0.5324
10.	Tourism Education And Training	2.9875	1.8452
11.	Tourism Finance	1.7854	1.3215
12.	Gender	2.5698	1.8795
13.	Availability Of Renewable Energy Resources	1.9654	1.1023
14.	Employment Opportunities	6.8795	1.0148
15.	Government's Attitude Towards Tourism Development	2.9531	1.8796
16.	CBT As A Viable Option For Sustainable Development	8.9235	4.9862

From the above table it can be concluded that both the local population and tourist see CBT as a better option for tourism development. Most of the parameters fall between the mean values less than 5 in case of local population and less than 2 in case of tourist

11. Conclusions

Uttarakhand has been receiving a large number of pilgrims annually from time immemorial. The scenario has changed now. The locals have now understood the power of tourism as an option for economic, environmental and social development. Uttarakhand's tourism growth can be attributed to enumerable number of factors. The potential in terms of natural beauty, historical and archaeological sites, games and sports activities, culinary and religious sites and other factors are the major factors. But, lack of infrastructural facilities, most importantly the condition of roads, way side eating joints, lack of proper public transport particularly in the Kumaon region are the major hindrances. It may also be noted here that the two portions of Uttarakhand i.e., Garhwal and Kumaon have different tourism potentials. Garhwal caters to pilgrimage, adventure where as Kumaon caters to leisure, rest and relaxation.

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Issues And Challenges Faced By Women Entrepreneurs Of Rural Areas: In India

SUKRITI BAGH*

Abstract

The present era of privatization and globalization is throwing up enormous opportunities for entrepreneurial ventures. More and more women are becoming aware of these opportunities, trying to join the bandwagon of entrepreneurs. Various research findings suggest that women entrepreneurs are facing a plethora of constraints at various stages of their growth and development. This will pave the way for gender – sensitive industrial policy formulation and implementation. Nowadays, women are becoming socially and financially empowered through generating their own business. There are various substantial contributions of women rural entrepreneurs in the growth of developing rural areas but the development of women entrepreneurship in rural areas is very low because the rural women face more challenges and problems. Constraints related to psycho-social factors, legal and policy framework, support services like financing, training, technology, information, and production and marketing of product and services have been discussed. But where a society is dominated by man like India, where greater part of population lives in rural areas, it is very complicated for a woman to think about to establish their own start-ups. Rural Entrepreneurship among women has been a recent concern in rural India. This research paper mainly concerned with the women entrepreneurship situation in rural area of India. This is based on secondary data from books, journals, articles, web sites and government reports. This study highlighted the current status of women entrepreneurs and their valuable contribution in sustainable economic growth of rural areas of India. This paper makes various suggestions to remove these impediments or constraints. The paper also suggests the need for systematic research on various aspects of women entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Rural Development, Women Entrepreneurship, Government, Social factors.

Introduction

Indian women made themselves free from the control of the male dominated society, where women were treated only as a “Laxmi” and keep them in the four walls of the house doing the household everyday jobs like cooking, washing clothes, giving birth to children and fostering them. Women put their footsteps in the corporate world not only as job seekers but also as job givers. Women have finally plunged into the rural business and have become an Entrepreneur. Indian women by becoming entrepreneurs have moved a step ahead from just having a corporate career which gave her financial self-determination and growth to express her abilities.

Entrepreneurship is not a male prerogative. It's been evidenced that women entrepreneurship has gain momentum in the last three decades with the increase in the number of women enterprises and their substantive involvement to the economic growth in the country. The foreign Direct Investment Policy, technological advancements and manufactured exports in

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the Asia Pacific region have brought a broad range of economic and social opportunities for women entrepreneurs. Women enter into entrepreneurship due to economic factors which pushed them to be on their own and support them to do something independently. Women prefer to work from their own work residence, difficulty in getting suitable jobs and desire for social appreciation which motivate them towards self-employment. There are many women professionals in engineering, medicine, law etc. They are also set up hospitals, training centres, etc.

Women Entrepreneurs in India:

Women owned businesses are extremely increasing within the economies of just about all countries. The hidden entrepreneurial potentials of women have step by step been dynamic with the growing sensitivity to the role and economic standing within the society.

Skill, knowledge and adaptability in business are the most reasons for women to emerge into business ventures. 'Women Entrepreneur' could be a one who accepts difficult role to fulfil her personal desires and become economically independent. A strong need do one thing positive is an inherent quality of entrepreneurial women, who is capable of contributory values in each family and social life. With the appearance of media, women square measure awake to their own traits, rights and also the work situations.

The glass ceilings are shattered and women are found indulged in each line of business from pappad to power cables. The challenges and opportunities provided to the women of digital era are growing speedily that the task seekers square measure turning into job creators. They are growing as designers, interior decorators, exporters, publishers, garment makers and still exploring new avenues of economic participation. In India, though women represent the majority of the whole population, the entrepreneurial world continues to be a male dominated one.

Women in advanced nations are recognized and are a lot of outstanding within the business world. However the Indian women entrepreneurs face some major constraints like:

a) Lack of confidence:

In general, women lack confidence in their strength and competency. The family members and also the society are reluctant to face beside their entrepreneurial growth. To a particular extent, this example is dynamic among Indian women and however to face an incredible modification to extend the speed of growth in entrepreneurship.

b) Socio-cultural barriers:

Women's family and private obligations are typically a good barrier for succeeding in business career. There are only few women who able to manage each home and business with efficiency, devoting enough time to perform all their responsibilities in priority.

c) Market-oriented risks:

Stiff competition within the market and lack of quality of women build the dependence of women entrepreneurs on middleman indispensable. Several business women realize it troublesome to capture the market and build their merchandise fashionable. They are not totally responsive to the dynamic market conditions and therefore will effectively utilize the services of media and internet.

d) Psychological feature factors:

Self motivation is sometime complete through a state of mind for a successful business, attitude to require up risk and behaviour towards the business society by shouldering the social responsibilities. Different factors are family support, Government policies, money

help from public and personal establishments and also the surroundings appropriate for women to ascertain business units.

e) Information in Business Administration:

Women should be educated and trained perpetually to amass the talents and data altogether the useful areas of business management. This will facilitate women to stand out in decision making process and develop a decent business network.

f) Awareness regarding the financial assistance:

Various establishments within the money sector extend their most support in the variety of incentives, loans, schemes etc. Even then each woman entrepreneur might not remember of all the help provided by the establishments. Therefore the sincere efforts taken towards women entrepreneurs might not reach the entrepreneurs in rural and backward areas.

g) Exposed to the training programs:

Training programs and workshops for each sort of entrepreneur is out there through the social and welfare associations, supported period, talent and also the purpose of the educational program. Such programs are very helpful to new, rural and young entrepreneurs who want to line up a small and medium scale unit on their own.

h) Identifying the accessible resources:

Women are hesitant to search out the access to cater their desires within the money and selling areas. In spite of the mushrooming growth of associations, establishments, and also the schemes from the government aspect, women don't seem to be enterprising and dynamic to optimize the resources within the variety of reserves, assets humanity or business volunteers.

Highly educated, technically sound and professionally qualified women should be encouraged for managing their own business, rather than dependent on wage employment outlets. The unexplored talents of young women can be identified, trained and used for various types of industries to increase the productivity in the industrial sector. A desirable environment is necessary for every woman to inculcate entrepreneurial values and involve greatly in business dealings. The additional business opportunities that are recently approaching for women entrepreneurs are:

- Eco-friendly technology
- Bio-technology
- IT enabled enterprises
- Event Management
- Tourism industry
- Telecommunication
- Plastic materials
- Mineral water
- Sericulture
- Floriculture
- Herbal & health care
- Food, fruits & vegetable processing

Empowering women entrepreneurs is essential for achieving the goals of sustainable development and the bottlenecks hindering their growth must be eradicated to entitle full participation in the business. Apart from training programs, Newsletters, mentoring, trade fairs and exhibitions also can be a source for entrepreneurial development. As a result, the desired outcomes of the business are quickly achieved and more of remunerative business

opportunities are found. Henceforth, promoting entrepreneurship among women is certainly a short-cut to rapid economic growth and development.

According to the Indus Entrepreneurs (TIE) report:

- 78% women from poorer families in India are keen to become entrepreneurs
- A mere 15 per cent of women hold senior management positions in privately held businesses in India; the global average is 25 per cent
- Some of the key areas where women want to start a business include garment shops, catering and beauty salons

Generally, the Steps that the women entrepreneurs in India has:

Earlier there was **3 Ks**

1. **Kitchen**
2. **Kids**
3. **Knitting**

Then came **3 Ps**

1. **Powder**
2. **Pappad**
3. **Pickles**

At present there are **4 Es**

1. **Electricity**
2. **Electronics**
3. **Energy**
4. **Engineering**

Review of Literature

P. JayaKumar and J. Kannan (2014) highlighted the challenges and opportunities before women for self-employment. Main challenges faced by the women are dual role of women overlapping of responsibilities of business and family, illiteracy among rural women, less risk bearing capacity, lack of information and assistance, need of training and development etc. with the increasing interest of government in women entrepreneurship created it as an opportunity for women.

Singh (1992) identifies the reasons & influencing factors behind entry of women in entrepreneurship. He explained the characteristics of their businesses in Indian context and also obstacles & challenges. He mentioned the obstacles in the growth of women entrepreneurship are mainly lack of interaction with successful entrepreneurs, social un-acceptance as women entrepreneurs, family responsibility, gender discrimination, missing network, low priority given by bankers to provide loan to women entrepreneurs. He suggested remedial measures like promoting micro enterprises, unlocking institutional frame work, projecting & pulling to grow & support the winners etc.

Senthilkumar, Vansantha and Varadharajan, (2012) conducted a study on women entrepreneurship development and found that the Indian women enjoy a disadvantageous status, in the society as there is low literacy rate, low work participation rate and low urban population share of women as compared to their male counterparts. Another disadvantageous position in the society is our age old socio cultural traditions, taboos arresting and women within four walls of their houses also make their conditions for the disadvantageous. These factors combine to serve as non-conductive condition for the emergence and development of women entrepreneurship in the country. The development

of women entrepreneurship is expectedly low in the country. This indicates that very few percentages of women are involved in total self-employed persons in the country.

Anjali Singh (2014) researched through SWOT analysis the performance and role of women entrepreneurs.

1) Strength: Women entrepreneur are confident, innovative and creative. Women capable of achieving self economic independence individually or in collaboration, generate employment opportunities for others through initiating, establishing and running the enterprise by keeping pace with her personal, family and social life.

2) Weakness: Absence of proper support, cooperation and back-up for women by their own family members and the outside world people force them to drop the idea of excelling in the enterprise field.

3) Opportunities: Business opportunities that are approaching for women entrepreneurs are eco-friendly technology, Bio-technology, IT enabled enterprises, event management, tourist industry, Telecommunication, Plastic materials, Mineral water, Herbal & health care, Food, fruits and vegetables processing.

4) Threats: Fear of expansion and Lack of access to technology. Lack of self-confidence, will power, strong mental outlook and optimistic attitude amongst women creates a fear from committing mistakes while doing their piece of work.

Priyanaka Sharma (2013) highlighted the development ways for women entrepreneurship. These are providing better educational facilities, adequate training programs, vocational training, and establishing special target groups for women entrepreneurs etc. This study also highlighted the problems faced by women entrepreneurs. These are male dominating society, inadequate financial assistance, women family obligations etc.

Sharma, A., Dua, Hatwal, V. (2012) examined the impact on women empowerment through micro entrepreneurship development and SHGs. The micro entrepreneurships are strengthening the women empowerment and remove the gender inequalities. Self Help Group's micro credit mechanism makes the members to involve in other community development activities. Micro credit is promoting the small scale business enterprises and its major aim is to alleviate poverty by income generating activities among women and poor. Therefore, they could achieve self-sufficiency.

Malyadri, G. (2014) highlighted the role of women entrepreneurs in economic growth and found that women entrepreneurs contribute in growth of a country by two ways. Firstly they contribute in economic growth like capital formation, improvement in per capita income, generation of employment. Secondly they also play a major role in social contribution like balanced regional growth, improvement in living standard, innovation.

Motik, S. (2000) also tried to connecting women entrepreneur and economic growth and found that women entrepreneurs helps in economic development by job creating, increase saving that results energize in working capital, increase business volume.

Behara, S.R. and Niranjan, K. (2012) studied that for a woman entrepreneur major challenges in India are choice between family and career, low level of Education, scarcity of financial assistance, socio-cultural hurdles.

Pharm and Sritharan (2013) focused on women entrepreneur's problems in rural areas. These troubles are found out through the weighted ranking method. It inferred that the most of the respondents have given first rank to lack of strong leadership; the respondents have given second rank for financial deficit. The third rank was lack of systematic planning and working and followed by health problem, non-awareness of government scheme, non- repayment of

loan by the members, leaders misusing the group's money, lack of Education were other problems for women entrepreneurs in rural areas.

Kumbhar, V. (2013) reveals the most serious issues for women entrepreneurs in rural India. These are lack of specific agenda of life, imbalance between family life and career, poor financial freedom, no direct possession of property, no knowledge about capacities, low accessibility to bear risk, absence of self-confidence etc.

Objective of the study

The need of more women entrepreneurs has to be studied for two reasons, the first one is that women entrepreneurship is an important untouched source of rural economic growth and the second reason is that the women entrepreneurs create new jobs for themselves and others; they can provide different solutions to management, organization and business problems. The present study aims at fulfilling the following objectives.

1. To study the profile of women entrepreneurs.
2. To aware about the schemes for empowering women entrepreneurs.
3. To explore the difficulties of women entrepreneurs in rural India.
4. To suggest measures for uplifting the status of women entrepreneurs.

Schemes that are Empowering Women Entrepreneurs in India

In India, to provide helping hand for women to stepping into the entrepreneurial world it comes to capital, there are various schemes and loans programmes entirely structured for businesswomen. Here is a list of 9 schemes meant for women entrepreneurs in India:

1) Stree Shakti Package: The Stree Shakti Package is a exclusive scheme run by the State Bank of India (SBI), which aims to funding entrepreneurship among women by providing them definite concessions like no security requirement for loans up to Rs 5 lakhs in case of small sector units or lowering of interest rate by 0.5 per cent in case the loan exceeds Rs 2 lakhs. In order to qualify for the scheme, an enterprise should have more than 50 per cent of its share capital owned by women.

2) Mahila Udyam Nidhi Scheme: Punjab National Bank started the scheme to meet gender gap in financing. It really helps women entrepreneurs in setting up of their new setups in tiny/small scale units. Under this scheme, the maximum amount granted is Rs 10 lakhs and the interest depends upon the market rates. These easy-going loans can be repaid over a period of 10 years.

3) Udyogini Scheme: Sanctioned by the Government of Karnataka in the year 1997-98, the scheme assists women in gaining self employment, especially in the trade and service sector. Offered by Punjab and Sind Bank, the scheme empowers women by providing them loans. Under this scheme, the maximum unit cost is Rs. 1,00,000/-. Age limit for the beneficiary is 18-45 years and family income limit to avail this benefit is Rs. 40,000/- per annum for all women including those belonging to SC/ST. The scheme has really made a difference in preventing women entrepreneurs from private borrowing at higher rates of interest.

4) Dena Shakti Scheme: Offered by Dena Bank, the scheme provides financing to Women Entrepreneurs working in the fields of agriculture, manufacturing, micro-credit, retail stores, or small enterprises. The maximum ceiling limits that can be considered for financing to women beneficiaries under this scheme will be as per the directives of RBI stipulated for various sectors under priority sector such as loans up to Rs 20 lakhs under retail trade, Rs 20 lakhs under education and housing and Rs 50000/- under micro credit as well as Bank's specific schemes circulated to branches /offices from time to time.

5) Mudra Yojana Scheme for Women: Launched by the Government of India, the scheme aims to improve the status of women by providing them loans and encouraging them to start new ventures and thereby empowering them by providing a financial security of individual income. Under this scheme, if the loan is approved, the women entrepreneur will be provided with a Mudra card which will function the same way as a credit card however the funds available are limited to 10 per cent of the loan amount granted to you. The loan, which doesn't require any collateral security, can be availed as per 3 schemes:

- a) Shishu– Under this, the amount is limited to Rs.50,000/- and can be availed by those businesses that are in their initial stages.
- b) Kishor – The loan amount under this scheme ranges between Rs.50,000 and Rs.5 lakhs and can be availed by those who have a well-established start-ups.
- c) Tarun – The loan amount under this scheme is Rs.10 lakhs and can be availed by those businesses that are well established but require more funds for expansion purposes.

6) Bharatiya Mahila Bank Business Loan: For the uninitiated, the Bharatiya Mahila Bank is the first of its kind in the Indian Banking Industry, which was formed with a vision of providing economic empowerment to women. The bank functions as a support system for women entrepreneurs looking to start new businesses in the fields of the retail sector, loan against property, MICRO loans, and SME loans. The maximum loan amount granted by the bank is Rs.20 crores for businesses working in the manufacturing industry. The bank also provides women entrepreneurs with a concession to the extent of 0.25% on the interest rate and interest rates usually range from 10.15% and higher.

7) Orient Mahila Vikas Yojana Scheme: Provided by Oriental Bank of Commerce, the scheme entails to meet the credit needs of Women Entrepreneurs. In order to be eligible for the scheme, a woman has to hold a 51 per cent share capital individually or jointly in a proprietary concern. The scheme which provides a concession on the interest rate of up to 2 percent doesn't requires collateral security for loans of 10 lakhs up to 25 lakhs. The period of repayment for the loans provided under the scheme is 7 years.

8) Annapurna Scheme: Offered by State Bank of Mysore, the scheme provides loans to women entrepreneurs who are working towards setting up small businesses in the food catering industry. The maximum amount of money that is granted under the scheme is to be Rs.50, 000 /-. The amount granted can be utilized to fulfil the working capital requirements of the business like buying utensils and other tools and equipment.

9) Cent Kalyani Scheme: It is offered by Central Bank of India, the scheme aims to encourage Women Entrepreneurs to start new project or expand/ modernize their existing unit. The scheme is targeted at new as well as existing women entrepreneurs for her micro/small enterprise (as defined under MSME Act2006) .i.e. engaged in manufacturing and service activity for e.g. handloom weaving handicraft, food processing, and garment making, professionals & self employed women – doctors, chartered accountants, and engineers or trained in art or craft, health / beauty clinics/ dieticians/ fashion designing/ beauty parlours, small business-small lunch/ canteen, mobile restaurant, circulating library/ tailoring/ day crèches for children, tailoring, typing/ std/ Xerox booth etc., transport operators- three wheeler /four wheeler, sectors such as retail trade, education and training institute and self help groups are not eligible for the scheme. The maximum amount that can be granted under the scheme is Rs. 100 lakhs. The best part of the scheme is that it doesn't require any collateral security or guarantor and charges no processing fees.

Challenges for Rural Women Entrepreneurs

The main challenges that women face in business are educational and work background, balancing their time share between work and family, problems of raising start-up capital, difficulty in borrowing fund, thought-cut completions endangered existence of small companies, problems of availing raw- materials access to export market without intermediaries, as well as an overall psychological barrier on the part of banks, suppliers, and clients alike, are a few of these challenges. In addition to this a few of the challenges faced by rural entrepreneurs are as follows-

1. Lack of Education: - Still in 21st century, in India rural women are lagging far behind in the field of education. The largest part of the rural women is illiterate. Women in rural areas are less educated than their male counterpart partly due to poverty, early marriage, low socio-economic status, partly due to son's higher education. Lack of education is one of the major hurdles for rural women who want to start an enterprise. Due to lack of proper education, women entrepreneurs remain in dark about the development of new technology, new innovation and other governmental support which will encourage them to prosper.

2. Male Dominated Society: - In our constitution there are equal rights for men and women but in real sense equality does not exist in rural areas. Women are being neglected in all spheres of life. Women are not treated equivalent to men. As far as rural areas are concerned, people have a set outlook that women are only for household work. Their entry to business requests the approval of the head of the family. Entrepreneurship has traditionally been seen as a male conserve and male conquered. All these put a smash in the growth of women entrepreneurs. Thus male entrepreneurs become obstacle in the success of women entrepreneurs. **3. Social Barriers:** - The traditions and customs are common in Indian societies towards women. Sometimes stand as a hurdle before them to develop and make money. Religions and castes dominate with one another and hamper women entrepreneurs too. In rural areas, they face more social barriers as they are always seen with doubtful eyes.

4. Problem of funds: - Women entrepreneurs" faces lot of problems in raising and meeting the financial needs of the business. Bankers, creditors and financial institutes are not coming forward to provide financial support to women borrowers on the ground of their less credit worthiness and more chances of business failure. They also face financial problem due to stumbling block of funds in raw materials, work-in progress finished goods and non-receipt of payment from customers on time.

5. Tough competitions: - In the era of technology, women entrepreneurs face a lot of problems and challenges. Generally women entrepreneurs do not utilize high technology in the process of production. In a market where the competition is too tough, they have to fight hard to stay alive in the market against the organized sector and their male counterpart who have immense experience and capacity to adopt advanced technology in managing enterprises.

6. High cost of production: - A number of factors including inefficient management contribute to the high cost of production which stands as an uncertain block before women entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs face high cost of production due to technology obsolescence and non-adoption or slow adoption to changing technology.

7. Lack of motivation: - Motivation plays a vital role for running an enterprise. Women entrepreneurs because of their intrinsic nature, sometimes feel less confident which essentially a motivating factor is for themselves in administration of an enterprise successfully.

8. Legal formalities: - Various legal formalities is required for running an enterprise which becomes an commotion task on the part of a women entrepreneur because of the incidence of corrupt practices in government offices and procedural delays for various licenses, electricity, and water and shed allotments. In such situations women entrepreneurs find it hard to focus on the smooth working of the enterprise.

9. Limited managerial ability: - Management has become a goal oriented job which only efficient managers perform effectively. Due to lack of proper education women entrepreneurs are not efficient in performing managerial functions like planning, organizing, controlling, coordinating, staffing, directing, motivating, leadership etc. of an organization. Therefore, less and limited managerial become a problem for rural entrepreneurs to run the enterprise successfully and efficiently.

10. Require entrepreneurial aptitude: - Due to lack of entrepreneurial ability rural women entrepreneur is not success as much as urban entrepreneur. It is a major concern for rural women entrepreneurs. Sometimes even after attending various training programmes on rural entrepreneurship, women entrepreneurs fail to surge over the risks and troubles that may come up in an organizational working.

Empowering and Transforming Women as Entrepreneurs is Key to India's Economic Growth

India continues to be a land of opportunities offering tremendous possibility for those who want to be an entrepreneur. However, despite initiatives taken by the government of India, new business registrations in India have not kept pace with the size of India's economy and population that has crossed 130 crores. We are still behind and much lower rank in the world's most pioneering and flourishing entrepreneurial ventures.

A recent study by the World Bank says that India can raise its GDP in double-digits if more women participate in economic development mainly in rural areas. Even though, there are thousands of women entrepreneurs in India, who have been a role model for others and inspired them to develop entrepreneurial skills. Country wants such women entrepreneur who can drive the economy ahead.

India has the youngest population in the world where over 50 per cent of its population (total population over 130 crores) with an estimated 470 million people of working age, according to the NSSO.

Amongst many argumentative issues, women in India have not got the place they deserve. They have been ignored a lot. They contribute to over 45 % of the country's population. And over two-third of them are not directly concerned in the productive workforce. So when the women workforce is not wisely put to service of the nation, we are killing half of the productive workforce, of whom many can become entrepreneurs. Women are not courage from going into business.

Women as entrepreneurs in India face lot of challenges in establish and growing their businesses. Due to low financial literacy and a gap in financing for women entrepreneurs they operate up to micro level, women in India have complexity in getting loans to develop their businesses. Even if they handle to secure loans, many struggle to manage it. In India, business culture is dominated by males and there is small space for women entrepreneurs for effective networking that supports business advice, mentoring, learning and creating resources.

Women entrepreneur play a vital role in economic development. Energetic entrepreneurship will be a key to India's economic growth. Promoting entrepreneurship is decisive at this

juncture when India is positioning itself as a world leader in trade and commerce. Till now, entrepreneurship in India is still conquered by small business and enterprises that account for over 75 % of employment in the manufacturing sector and control over 90 per cent of the establishments across the country.

Suggestions for Empowering Women in Rural Areas of India

Even though there are various schemes were launched by Indian government but due to improper implementation these policies and schemes never achieve the target .There are few suggestions for mounting up women entrepreneurship in rural areas of India:

- **Good quality infrastructure:** After independence, some villages still facing the problem of water, electricity, road and rail transport facilities. So, there is a immense require of developing infrastructure facilities in villages.
- **Sound financial services:** Women in rural areas facing problems due to lack of funds. Because of their small knowledge women entrepreneurs face great difficulty for expanding funds through micro finance institutions as well as from financial institutions. A study of IFC in 2014, a member of World Bank revealed that financial institutions meet only 27 % of the financing demand of women-owned micro, small and medium enterprises in India. So, there is a need of making sound financial infrastructure for these industries.
- **Management and technical assistance:** Women entrepreneurs are not professionals. They don't have management expertise skills and they mainly use labour intensive and obsolete technique. So, to make them technically sound with managerial skills various developments programme to be conducted for women entrepreneurs.
- **Increasing awareness among women in rural areas:** Now days, women are giving competition to males dominated society in urban areas but in villages" situation is entirely different. They are still unaware about their rights. They are restricted to kitchen boundaries. So there is a great requirement to make aware women in rural areas and promoting government schemes in rural areas for developing women entrepreneurs.
- **Vocational training programs:** Government and other NGO"s should take initiatives to arrange vocational training programs in villages for women community that enables them to understand the business process.
- **Remove socio-cultural barriers:** Women are facing socio-cultural barriers in the society. They are treated in a different way inside and outside the walls of house. Until the perception of male dominated society does not change, women cannot become unbeaten.
- **Clear policy by government:** Well-defined policy and a women welfare cell with in the ministry of labour and employment both at centre and state level under the supervision of a senior officer to resolve the problems of entrepreneurs. More concessional business loans for women entrepreneurs should be given for their business. Government must introduce Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Constitution must pass the Act for immediate implementation

Future of Indian Women Entrepreneurs

Journey of women entrepreneurs is not easy many hurdles still there which lurks women into taking the big leap. It is found that for the growth and development of women entrepreneurs needs their active participation which accelerated entrepreneurial development of women. Hence, a pleasant environment is needed for women to participate actively in the entrepreneurial activities. There are lot of agencies which come forward and take initiative

in promoting the women entrepreneurship like Government, non-government, promotional and regulatory agencies.

Indian government has finally realized that it cannot achieve the desired economic growth by ignoring half of its population i.e. women. The government by devising its various policies gives support to women entrepreneurs in India. By providing various incentives, schemes and including 'integration of women in the development' through its five year plan, government of India has shown the encouraging steps that it has taken in empowering women. Apart from government many non-governmental institutions, financial institutions, women development cells, SIDBI, ILO self help groups and such other institutions are also working towards empowering women. The „10th Five Year Plan“ designed to empowering women through translating the recently adopted National Policy for empowerment of women into action and ensuring survival, protection and development of women and children through rights base approach. Women entrepreneurs of India provide a platform to assist the women to develop new, creative and innovative techniques of production, finance and marketing. There are different bodies such as NGOs, voluntary organizations, self-help groups, institutions and individual enterprises from rural and urban areas which together help the women entrepreneurs in their activities.

Conclusion

Independence brought promise of equality of opportunity in all sphere to the Indian women and laws guaranteeing for their equal rights of participation in political process and equal opportunities and rights in education and employment were enacted. But unfortunately, the Government sponsored development activities have benefited only a small section of women. The large majority of them are still unaffected by change and development activities have benefited only a small section of women i.e. the urban middle class women. The large majority of them are still unaffected by change and development. The reasons are well sighted in the discussion part of this article. It is hoped that the suggestions forwarded in the article will help the entrepreneurs in particular and policy-planners in general to look into this problem and develop better schemes, developmental programmes and opportunities to the women folk to enter into more entrepreneurial ventures.

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Innovation Practices in Teacher Education

Alka Dhiryan*

The Training in India was first started in Vedic period. In that period the senior students among the Brahmins were given the chance to teach junior students and thus were trained in teaching. The modern teacher training in India was first started by European missionaries. In the beginning the trainees some basic concepts regarding education and teaching. The revitalization and strengthening of the teacher education system is a powerful means for the upliftment of educational standards in the education programme. One of them is the need of innovations in teacher education programme. Innovativeness means the ability to think beyond the boundaries and create something which different form that which already exists. Without innovations, no progress is possible. Teacher have to be innovative and their grooming has to start from their training institutions. Innovations in teacher education include IT literacy. Interactive teleconferencing etc. NPI (1986) stated "the existed system of teacher education needs to be overhauled or revamped" Unfortunately, the secondary teacher education institutions in India are stated to be largely not innovative.

Introduction

Early Education in India commenced under the supervision of a *guru/parch*. Initially, education was open to all and seen as one of the methods to achieve *Moesha* in those days, or enlightenment. As time progressed, due to superiority complexes, the education was imparted on the basis of caste and the related duties that one had to perform as a member of a specific caste. The *Brahmans* learned about scriptures and religion while the *Kshatriya* were educated in the various aspects of warfare. The *Vishay* caste learned commerce and other specific vocational courses while education was largely denied to the *Shards*, the lowest caste. The earliest venues of education in India were often secluded from the main population. Students were expected to follow strict monastic guidelines prescribed by the *guru* and stay away from cities in *Ashrms*. However, as population increased under the Gupta empire centers of urban learning became increasingly common and Cities such as Varanasi and the Buddhist centre at Nalanda became increasingly visible.

Concept of Innovative Practices

There are wide variation among countries with regard to what they believe constitutes an innovation. Reform or development in the teaching learning process. For example; The use of colored chalk and basic audio-visual materials may be regarded as being an educational innovation in some developing regions. Whereas in other more affluent countries sophisticated technologies and methods, practices etc. In our penetrated into every area of our society and every aspect of our social and cultural lives. Today's children have grown up with remote controls and they spend more time in computers, internet, plying video games etc. than riding books: even toys are now filled with buttons and blinking lights. In such a condition. It is very most important to focus on "how can we educate this New Generation.

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Experiments in Teacher Education

Into the 21st century Education for Humanity is the main aspect for our society. This is so much to get quick material comfort and money, educated youths are taking the path of unsocial acts like cheating, stealing and killing. Teacher education is thus facing many challenges due to contemporary socio-economic and political compulsions. If we want to continue our journey towards an enlightened and humane society, many more possibilities are to be explored to teach teachers who can be faced with challenges, modernization, globalization and consequent increasing aspirations. Rich experimental experiences are available in this country that should be carefully considered to be developed in parallel or alternate models of teacher education that can take care of the needs of the 21 century in which Indian manpower has taken a leading role for a peaceful, prosperous and progressive society, Cement dealt en for hers lays rural care rated tent to these * the can - ices reaps will also like in other words tiles CIII in a total perspective and so Conclusion We need a new generation of teachers, or managers or facilitators who can create intellectually strong, creatively inclined and versatile workforce. As someone has rightly said you cannot build great teachers but you can always manufacture great facilitators. In the forthcoming knowledge of the authoritarian teaching to be joyful and active, participative, democratic learning opportunities. Also, there is a need to re-examine the teacher.

Slowly developing into a cadre based in rural areas having special knowledge of rural adolescents, In the field of in - service teacher education as well as the situation is not too rosy Driven by the need for continuous training and retraining, it has become almost customary to organize orientation or refresher courses for teachers and teachers educators with a view to coaxing and cajoling the kingpin for better performance. An In-service training or orientation program has only lasting impact only if parallel and simultaneous inputs are provided in the school system like provision of desired infrastructure, curriculum reform, efficient systemic management, ICT use and teacher 's status due recognition, Opportunities for professional growth and a help and innovative institutional ethos are other requirements for bringing out the best in a person as a teacher. In other words the teacher has to be seen in a total perspective and deal accordingly.

New Experiments

Earlier Experimentations In independent India, experimentation in teacher education started as early as in 1961 with the emergence of NCERT at the national level as an apex research and development organization in the areas of school education and teacher education. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, the then Ministry of Education, Government of India in collaboration with the Ohio State University, USA, established four Regional Colleges of Education in four regions of the country. These colleges were envisaged as pace- setting Teacher Education Institutions.

Conclusion

We require a new generation of teachers nay managers of facilitators who can create intellectually strong, creatively inclined and versatile workforce. As some one has rightly said 'You cannot manufacture great teachers but you can always manufacture great facilitators. In the forthcoming knowledge age a paradigm shift is required from the authoritarian teaching to joyful and active, participative, democratic learning opportunities. Also there is a need to re-examine the teacher education curriculum to humanize it to eliminate the inhuman activities and incidents. This is more so because to get quick material comfort and money, educated youths are taking the path of unsocial acts like cheating,

stealing and killing. Teacher education thus is facing many challenges due to contemporary socio-economic and political compulsions. If we want to continue our march towards and to enlightened and humane society, many more possibilities have to be explored to prepare teachers who can befittingly face challenges posed by the forces of modernization, globalization and consequent rising aspiration. Rich experimental experiences and available in this country that should be looked into carefully to evolve parallel or alternative models of teacher education that can take care of the needs of the 21st century in which Indian manpower has to take a leading role for creating a peaceful, prosperous and progressive society.

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राष्ट्रीय एकता के सन्दर्भ में शिक्षा एवं शिक्षक की भूमिका

डॉ हरीष कुमार*

भारत एक विषाल देश है। इस विषालता के कारण इस देश में हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, जैन इसाई पारसी तथा सिक्ख आदि विभिन्न धर्मों एवं सम्प्रदायों के लोग हैं। भारत में विभिन्न धर्मों, सम्प्रदायों जातियों तथा प्रजातियों एवं भाषाओं के कारण आध्यर्जनक कारण आध्यर्जनक विलक्षणता तथा विभिन्नता पाई जाती है कोई भी राष्ट्र पिछरता के उच्च स्तर तक तभी पहुँच सकता है जबकि उसमें रहने वाले उसके सभी निवासी राष्ट्रीय भावना से ओतप्रोत हो। एक सफल शिक्षक अपने छात्रों के विचारों और भावनाओं को अपने सुविचारित अध्यापन और प्रेरणात्मक कार्यों द्वारा सहज ही राष्ट्रीय एकता की ओर उन्मुख कर सकता है। आत्मतत्व के स्तर पर राष्ट्रीयता का विकास ही राष्ट्रीय एकता का जनक है। एक दृढ़ प्रतिज्ञा शिक्षा का इस अभीष्ट को तभी प्राप्त कर सकेगा। जबकि उसे अपने प्रयत्नों पर अडिग विष्वास हो, तभी उसके छात्रों में वह परिलक्षित होता है।

किसी भी राष्ट्र का अस्तित्व तभी रह सकता है जब उसमें रहने वाले सभी निवासी अपना सब कुछ उसमें रहने वाले सभी निवासी अपना सब कुछ उसके कल्याण के लिए न्यौछावर करने को तैयार रहें। कोई राष्ट्र तब तक नहीं पनप सकता जब तक कि इसके नागरिक इसकी और घनिष्ठ प्रेम श्रद्धा न रखें और कोई राष्ट्र प्रफुल्ल नहीं रह सकता जब तक उसके निवासी उसकी सेवा में प्रसन्नता से अपना तन, मन, धन अर्पित करने को तैयार न हो। इसलिए इसमें कोई आध्यर् नहीं है कि सभी युगों में लगभग संसार के सब देशों में सदैव राष्ट्रीयता का एक बहुत पावन, बहुत वांछित गुण नागरिकों में विकसित करने पर बल दिया गया है। राष्ट्रीय एकता का अर्थ है किसी राष्ट्र के सभी व्यक्तियों में 'हम' की भावना का होना। जब किसी राष्ट्र के सभी व्यक्ति क्षेत्र, जाति, संस्कृति और धर्म आदि की भिन्नता होते हुए भी राष्ट्र के नाम पर हम की भावना से जुड़े होते हैं, एक होते हैं और राष्ट्र हित के आगे अपने वैयक्तिक एवं सामूहिक हितों का त्याग करते हैं, तब उसे कहते हैं कि उस राष्ट्र का मुख्य तत्व होता है बिना इसके राष्ट्र की कल्पना ही नहीं की जा सकती, इसके अभाव में कोई राष्ट्र बहुत दिनों तक जीवित नहीं रह सकता।

भारत अनेक राज्यों में बटा हुआ है, यहाँ पर विभिन्न भाषाएँ बोली जाती है, यहाँ पर विभिन्न जातियों तथा उपवर्ग है, सात मुख्य धर्म है। प्रत्येक धर्म में अनेक सम्प्रदाय है, अनेक राजनीतिक दल है, जिनके विभिन्न दृष्टिकोण है। अर्थिक विभिन्नताएँ है, अमीरी तथा गरीबी में अंतर है, क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाएँ है, इन सबको एक सूत्र में पिरोना आवश्यकता है, इनका तालमेल आवश्यक है। एक साथ विचार करने की तथा कार्य करने की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। राष्ट्रीय समाकलन के माध्यम से ही देश की प्रगति, एकता तथा अखण्डता कायम रह सकती है। भारत को सतत् संगठित तथा प्रजातांत्रिक देश बने रहने के लिए समस्त नागरिकों में राष्ट्रीय समाकलन का विकास बहुत जरूरी है। इस संदर्भ में भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के षड् आज भी उतने ही सार्थक है। जितने कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के समय थे, उन्होने कहा, हमें संकुचित, संकीर्ण, प्रांतीय, सांप्रदायिक तथा जातिवादी भावों को नहीं अपनाना चाहिए क्योंकि हमारे सामने बहुत बड़ा लक्ष्य है। हम भारतीय गणतंत्र के नागरिकों को समाकलन निर्माण का कार्य करना है। हमें इस महान देश को षक्तिशाली राष्ट्र बनाना है। साधारण षडों में षक्तिशाली नहीं, परंतु विचार, कार्य संस्कृति तथा मानवता की षंतिपूर्वक दृष्टि से इसे षक्तिशाली बनाना है।

राष्ट्रीय एकता की आवश्यकता एवं महत्त्व

“राष्ट्रीयता देश प्रेम की अपेक्षा देश-भक्ति के अधिक व्यापक क्षेत्र की ओर संकेत करती है। राष्ट्रीयता के अंतर्गत स्थान के अतिरिक्त जाति, भाषा, इतिहास, संस्कृति एवं परंपराओं के संबंध भी आ जाते हैं”।

राष्ट्रीय एकता राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा अखण्डता और विकास के लिए आवश्यक है। इसकी आवश्यकता एवं महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं—

- 1 देश की अखण्डता को कायम रखने के लिए।
- 2 षक्तिशाली राष्ट्र के राष्ट्र के निर्माण के लिए।
- 3 देश में षंति कायम कायम रखने के लिए।
- 4 नागरिकों के राष्ट्र निर्माण में सहयोग के लिए।
- 5 बाहरी खतरों से देश की सुरक्षा के लिए।
- 6 जातिवाद आदि दीवारों को तोड़ने के लिए।
- 7 लोकतंत्र के संरक्षण के लिए।
- 8 राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक विकास के लिए।
- 9 नागरिकों में सेवा-भाव का विकास करने के लिए।
- 10 देश में समरसता कायम रखने के लिए।
- 11 सामाजिक प्रगति के लिए।

राष्ट्रीय एकता और शिक्षा

राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना को विकसित करने का सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण साधन शिक्षा है। शिक्षा के द्वारा हम देश के भावी नागरिकों में आवश्यक प्रेरणाएँ और गुण उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। प्रसिद्ध दार्शनिक डा० राधाकृष्णन ने राष्ट्रीय एकता के विकास में शिक्षा के महत्त्व को इन षडों में प्रकट किया है

“राष्ट्रीय एकता को छैनी, हथौड़े ईट व पत्थर से नहीं लाया जा सकता। इसका जन्म तो व्यक्तियों के हृदयों और मस्तिष्कों में षनै-षनै होता है। जिसका केवल मात्र एक साधन है और वह है शिक्षा यह संभव है कि यह प्रक्रिया धीमी हो पर वह स्वयं में स्थायी एवं दृढ़ प्रक्रिया है।

राष्ट्रीय एकता की शिक्षा वास्तव में ऐसी शिक्षा का संकेत देती है जो राष्ट्रीय एकता को प्रदान करे एवं समाज सेवा की भावना को मन में बैठाये। राष्ट्रीय एकता एवं शिक्षा के संबंध में भावात्मक एकता समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में कहा है कि शिक्षा को एकता एवं राष्ट्रीयता की भावना का विकास करना है। समिति के

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षट्ठों में "राष्ट्रीय एवं भावात्मक एकता को सुदृढ़ बनाने में शिक्षा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा कर सकती है। यह अनुभव किया गया है कि शिक्षा का उद्देश्य ज्ञान देना ही नहीं वरन् छात्र के व्यक्तित्व के सभी पक्षों का विकास करना है। इसको चाहिए की छात्रों के दृष्टिकोण को विस्तृत करे, एकता और राष्ट्रीयता तथा त्याग और सहिष्णुता की भावना का विकास करे जिससे की संकीर्ण दलगत स्वार्थों का विकास देश हित में समाहित किया जा सके। शिक्षा हमारे विचार एवं व्यवहार में परिवर्तन करने का मुख्य साधन हैं। डॉ. सम्पूर्णानन्द राष्ट्रीय एवं भावात्मक समिति के प्रतिवेदन में यह भी स्वीकार किया गया कि भावनात्मक एवं राष्ट्रीय एकता को सुदृढ़ बनाने में शिक्षा एक बड़ी भूमिका अदा कर सकती है इसके लिए भावात्मक एवं राष्ट्रीय एकता सीमित ने निम्नलिखित सुझाव दिये थे-

- पाठ्य पुस्तकों में आवश्यक संशोधन किया जाए और उनकी सामग्री को इस प्रकार संगठित किया जाए कि वह राष्ट्रीय एवं भावात्मक एकता के विकास में सहायक हो।
- एक विद्यालय के छात्रों का एक निश्चित परिवेश हो जिसमें वे अपने आप को उस विद्यालय का सदस्य समझे जाति धर्म एवं वर्ग विषेश का नहीं।
- विद्यालयों का कार्यक्रम सामूहिक सभा और प्रार्थनाओं से पुरु किया जाये और इस समय राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व की चर्चा की जाए।
- विद्यार्थियों में राष्ट्रध्वज और राष्ट्रगान के प्रति स्थायी भाव बनाया जाए और उन्हें उनका सम्मान करने की ओर अग्रसर किया जाए।
- विद्यालयों में राष्ट्रीय पर्वों को श्रद्धा और उत्साह से मनाया जाए। छात्रों को देश भ्रमणों का आयोजन किया जाए।

राष्ट्रीय एकता और शिक्षा नीति

शिक्षा को राज्य सूची से हटाकर समवर्ती सूची में तो कर दिया गया है लेकिन इससे समसयाएँ हल नहीं हो पायी हैं। अतः शिक्षा को संघ की सूची के अंतर्गत लाया जाना चाहिए जिससे शिक्षा का पूरा उतरदायित्व केंद्र सरकार का हो सके। संपूर्ण देश में प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्च शिक्षा का एक ही ढाँचा और संगठन होना चाहिए। सभी स्तरों पर पाठ्यक्रम में समरूपता होनी चाहिए। दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली समाप्त की जानी चाहिए। अतः पूरे राष्ट्र के लिए एक समान शिक्षा की नीति बनायी जानी चाहिए।

राष्ट्रीय एकता में शिक्षक की भूमिका

विचार और मन ही शरीरिक कार्यों का उद्गम है। एक सफल शिक्षक अपने छात्रों के विचारों और भावनाओं को अपने सुविचारित अध्यापन और प्रेरणात्मक कार्यों द्वारा ही में राष्ट्रीय एकता की ओर उन्मुख कर सकता है। उसे इस तथ्य को हृदयमय करके चलना होगा कि राष्ट्रीयता एक भावना है जिसका निवास स्थान है हृदय और सतत् प्रयास से जब यह भावना पूर्णतया विकसित हो जाती है तो वह मनुष्य के शरीरिक कार्यों को उसी प्रकार प्रेरित करने लगती है। जिस प्रकार से सारे शरीर में व्यक्त आत्मा जागृत होने पर मनुष्य का जीवन पथ आलोकमय कर देती है। आत्मतत्त्व के स्तर पर राष्ट्रीयता का विकास भागीरथ प्रयत्न की अपेक्षा रखता है। नागरिकों में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना का सफल विकास ही राष्ट्रीय एकता का जनक है। एक दृढप्रतिज्ञ शिक्षक इस अभीष्ट को तभी प्राप्त कर सकेगा जबकि उसे अपने प्रयत्नों आवश्यकता को वह अपने दैनिक कार्यकलाप में सतत् अनुभव करता है। राष्ट्रीय एकता के विकास में अध्यापक निम्नलिखित प्रकार से अपनी भूमिका निभा सकते हैं-

- **राष्ट्रीय समाकलन के प्रति विष्वास और उत्साह** अध्यापकों में राष्ट्रीय भावना और सहयोग के प्रति विष्वास और उत्साह होना चाहिए। ताकि वे छात्रों तथा अभिभावकों के मन यह भावना उत्पन्न कर सकें।
- **राष्ट्रीय भावना** के संदर्भ में पाठ्यक्रम का अर्थ तथा अभिप्राय समझना विभिन्न विषय पढ़ाते समय अध्यापकों को स्पष्ट करना चाहिए कि जाति, धर्म रंग और दूरी लोगों के आपसी संबंधों में बाधक न बने। अतः हमें एक दूसरे के भावों का आदर करना चाहिए।
- **अध्यापक एक सजीव आदर्श** के रूप में अध्यापकों को अपने विचारों तथा व्यवहार से छात्रों के सम्मुख राष्ट्रीय समाकलन तथा के सजीव आदर्श प्रस्तुत करने चाहिए।
- पक्षपात रहित व्यवहार छात्रों के हृदयों को पक्षपात से दूषित नहीं करना चाहिए। अध्यापकों को तथ्यों की व्याख्या पक्षपात रहित रूप से करनी चाहिए।
- **सामाजिक ज्ञान**, विषय पढ़ाते समय अध्यापकों का कर्तव्य अध्यापकों को चाहिए कि वे छात्रों प्रचार से सचेत करें जिससे उनमें पक्षपात जैसी भावना जन्म न ले सके। उन्हे तर्क द्वारा निर्णय करने का भी प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिए।
- बच्चों के मानसिक स्तर को उठाना देश की भावना दिमाग में उपतजी है। देश एक मानसिक दोष है, जिसे मनोविज्ञान में एक रोग कहा गया है। जिसे मनोविज्ञान में एक रोग कहा गया है, इसलिए सामाजिक और राष्ट्रीय जीवन के लिए आवश्यक कि अध्यापक छात्रों की ओर अधिक ध्यान दें और स्कूल के पाठ्यक्रम द्वारा उनके मानसिक विकास को स्वस्थ बनाएँ।
- दूसरों राज्यों का भ्रमण दूसरे राज्यों के भ्रमण और अध्ययन के लिए अध्यापकों को आवकाष, आर्थिक और अन्य सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराई जाएँ और अध्यापकों के आदान प्रदान की भी व्यवस्था की जाए।
- **पाठ्यक्रम** सभी स्तरों पर राष्ट्रीय पक्षों पर विशेष बल दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे छात्रों को देश, भौगोलिक, ऐतिहासिक एवं सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि का र्थापत ज्ञान हो सामाजिक ज्ञान में विषय तथा देश की महान विभूतियों एवं महान ग्रन्थों का वर्णन होना चाहिए।
- **पाठयान्तर क्रियाएँ** - राष्ट्रीय दिवसों एवं पर्वों को सामूहिक मनाना, शिक्षा-यात्रा, राष्ट्र कैडिट कौर जैसी सैनिक शिक्षा, स्काउटिंग, विभिन्न भागों के विद्यार्थियों के संभावित कैंप आदि पाठयन्तर क्रियाओं का आयोजन किया जाना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय गान एवं राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का आदर-

विद्यार्थियों में राष्ट्रीय गीत ठीक से गाने तथा समझने तथा इसके गायन के समय उचित सम्मान की आदत डालनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार राष्ट्रीय का सम्मान करना सीखना चाहिए तथा उसके विकास का इतिहास बताना चाहिए। पिविरो का आयोजन करना समय समय पर विद्यार्थियों में कक्षा अध्यापक तथा अन्य अध्यापक मिलकर वर्ष में दो-तीन बार इस प्रकार के पिविरो का आयोजन करे कि विभिन्न वर्गों के छात्र इन पिविरो में भाग ले। ऐसा करने से उनमें आपसी मेल-मिलाप की भावनाओं का विकास होगा। वे एक साथ रहने की कला में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करेंगे।

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Socio-Economic Profile of Visually Impaired Women in Punjab: A Sociological Study

NANCY WALIA*

Abstract

An inclusive society is that where normal people and the differently abled, especially the visually impaired live together a happy life. It provides necessary opportunities for everyone to pursue high goals. However, it is a well-known ground reality that visual impairment necessarily causes many problems in every society regardless of country, ethnicity, capacity, and gender, family or age; it calls for synergetic social action. Knowing the socio-economic profile of the respondents alone can give a detailed information about the subject under study. Visually Impaired Women as they are apparently focused and to some extent neglected. At the same time, it is to be acknowledged with appreciation that a consistent change in the situations and status of this group has been initiated with the new legislations and empowerment schemes. Also, the desired result regarding the development of the subjects under study is yet too realized fully, and so, a sincerely collected socio-economic profile will help to know and understand the root causes, and to discuss and find possible solutions to their problems. However, before finding solutions, it is greatly relevant to realize the causes that are giving rise to as well as sustaining the problems. The present paper is an effort to enlist the socio-economic profile of the 100 Visually Impaired Women.

Key Words: Visually Impaired, Legislations, Socio-economic profile.

Introduction

Vision plays a vital role in the life of every being and so it can rightly be considered as the most important sense organ. In other words, our eyes are the most crucial and delicate of all sense organs. According to Census of India (2011) there are 2,68,10,557 differently abled persons in India; among them 50,32,463 are the visually impaired ones out of which 2,638,516 are males and 2,393,947 are females who literally struggle for their survival and sustenance due to several reasons and treasons, like not allowing them to exercise fully their rights to property, family, marriage, education, employment and emancipation. Though the Constitutions of India ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity to all its citizens and thus tries to promote the process of establishing an egalitarian and inclusive society. At this juncture, the society is called very urgently to accept with awareness, the problems experienced by the visually impaired women. To do this, we need to educate ourselves regarding the various rights, provisions, incentives and the possibilities promised by the Constitutions of India for the units of this study. There are also a number of both governmental and non-governmental organizations working for the same cause.

Medical History of the Respondents

Most of the health issues is either due to hereditary issues, accidents, wrong medication, and genetic disorders or due to negligence for oneself. Visual impairment is caused due to damage in internal or external part of the eye. It is also linked to bad karma. In other words, as the Hindu mythology asserts, it is the result of bad sins of previous birth. But, with the

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advancement in medical science, this myth is getting faded gradually and people are becoming more aware of the genuine causes of visual impairment. Accordingly, it can occur at any stage of life: some are visually impaired by birth whereas some face this problem in adulthood or in old age. It can also be specifically caused by some diseases like glaucoma, cataract, diabetic retinopathy, high blood pressure or congenital conditions and also due to accidents. In the present paper, an attempt has been made to know about the causes and onset of visual impairment among the visually impaired women.

Review Of Literature

Hagemoser's study in 1996 showed that despite some real difficulties and limitations caused by visual impairment, one's ability to perform a given job also play a huge role in limiting employment opportunities among the visually impaired population. Furthermore, the study also showed that visually impaired persons with unemployment tend to have lower self-esteem and higher cynicism than those with employment. Sacks in 1996 showed in his study the gradual process of giving special considerations to people with low vision. Thus, he affirmed that having low vision has been likened to being neither fish nor fowl, neither sighted nor visually impaired. This finding called for specialized assessments and trainings in the efficient and effective use of vision.

Dandona and Others (2001) conducted a study with the aim of determining the current prevalence and causes of blindness in the Indian State of Andhra Pradesh. Accordingly, preventable corneal disease, glaucoma, complications of cataract surgery and amblyopia caused about 19% of the vision loss. It also found that visual impairment is encountered more likely with the increasing of age and decreasing socio-economic status, especially among female subjects and in rural areas. It affirmed factually, that 7,14,400 among the 76 million population of Andhra Pradesh are estimated to have cataract-related vision loss while 2,28,000 have refractive error-related blindness.

Bengisu, Izbirak and Mackieh (2008) conducted a study and showed that visually impaired men seemed to be significantly more often employed than women even after vocational rehabilitation. The study of Lee and Park (2008) indicated that significantly many visually impaired people residing in metropolitan areas were employed. Thus, it showed that the type of community in which the visually impaired persons live significantly correlates with employment status.

Objectives Of The Research

The study conducted to attain detailed information about the Visually Impaired women covering the important areas of their life. The present paper highlights the socio-economic profile of the visually impaired women in the state of Punjab.

Methodology

The units are selected through convenient random sampling. The data required for this research is primary data and Secondary data were collected from government reports, research reports and website. Furthermore, only those women who are aged 20 and above were chosen and studied. The necessary information from the units were collected through participant and non-participant observation, direct interview, interview schedule, snowball technique, case study and group discussion.

Socio-Economic Profile of the Respondents

The socio-economic profile of the respondents in this research is arrived by considering carefully these important variables: age, history of visual impairment along with its type, degree of vision, causes of visual impairment, area of residence, religious background, caste

background, educational qualification, marital status, type of family, occupational status and monthly income. These variables have strong influence on the attitude of the respondents. The detailed description of all the variables are given below.

➤ **Age**

Age is one of the most important variables, because it greatly helps to know about which group is being studied and what type of details need to be collected for the purpose of the study. As presented in the table, the respondents of this research are above the age of 20 and they are interviewed. Further, they have been divided into five groups according to their age: from the age of 21 to 30, 31 to 40, 41 to 50 and 50 above.

Table No. 1: showing the distribution of Respondents according to their age.

<i>AGE (in years)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
21-30	33 (33%)
31-40	35 (35%)
41-50	20 (20%)
Above 50	12 (12%)
Total	100 (100%)

Source: Field Work

Analysis of the age-wise distribution of the respondents highlights the number of respondents. It is clear that out of the sample of 100 respondents, a highest proportion, i.e. 35 per cent, belong to the age group of 31 to 40 years, followed by age group of 21 to 30 years (33 per cent), 41 to 50 years (20 per cent) and 50 above (12 per cent) respectively. Maximum number of respondents are involved in education and they have come forward actively after the 1995 act. Moreover, with the increase in age, the needs of the people also change. For instance, the most important priority of a female who is in the age group of 21 to 30 years is to complete her education, whereas getting married and settled in life is the most important need of a woman in 30 years of age. Thus, with the increase in age, the priorities of these visually impaired women also change as they start focusing on the next phase of their life. Additionally, a majority of the respondents are those who are actively involved in the regular activities like education, sports and other jobs. They also willingly cooperated with the researcher by delivering the necessary information with confidence for the purpose of the research.

➤ **Religious Background**

Religion plays such an important role in the life of a person, a society or a culture that it is considered as an important social institution. In Indian society, religion plays a very significant role. It not only decides the beliefs and values of an individual but also shapes the identity of a person. It performs an important role in defining the individual's social, cultural and psychological settings and growth. A person's belief, behaviour and action pattern are influenced by the religion which a person adheres to Sikhism and Hinduism are the two major religious groups of Punjab. In the present study, the following information regarding the religion of respondents has been obtained.

Table No. 2: Showing the distribution of Respondents according to their Religion.

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Hindu	61 (61%)
Sikh	35 (35%)
Muslim	04 (04%)
Christian	N.A.
Total	100 (100%)

Source: Field Work

The data presented in the above table clearly indicates that a majority of the respondents that is 61 percent belongs to Hindu religion, while 35 percent belongs to Sikhism and the remaining 4 percent from Islam. It is observed from their responses that the Hindu respondents consider their disability as the result of bad deeds of their previous life, whereas the Sikh respondents accept their disability as the will of the God, none of the respondent belongs to Christian faith found during the study. Thus, the result shows that although Sikhs are a majority in Punjab, maximum number of the respondents of the present study belong to Hindu religion.

➤ **Caste Background**

Caste is considered as one of the essential elements of Indian society. Having more undesired or unintended consequences than desired or intended ones, it has been highlighted as the Indian social institution. It has been used so much as an instrument to stratify the Indian society that it's negative more than the positive nature has been emphasized greatly. The Indian history reveals how caste was used for division of labour and how with the change of time it has been rigidized for unnecessary goals. The following table represents the percentage of the respondents belonging to the particular caste category.

Table No. 3 showing the distribution of Respondents according to their Caste.

<i>Caste Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
General Caste	79 (79%)
Backward Caste	13 (13%)
Schedule Caste	08 (08%)
Total	100 (100%)

Source: Field Work

The above data indicates that most of the females belong to general category i.e. 79 percent while followed by backward caste 13 percent and remaining 8 percent from scheduled caste. It has been seen that maximum women are found from general category as these are more aware of their rights, benefits and schemes provided by the government. Moreover, they are financially sound having been helped by a literate family in education with the assistive devices. The backward and scheduled caste females are less because of lack of exposure and awareness among these groups.

➤ **Educational Qualification**

Education is one of the essential elements that helps an individual to uplift his/her status according to personal desire. As an educated person, a visually impaired woman will surely have a lot many opportunities to excel in different societal activities. She, herself can contribute to the improvement of her status by an active participation. This had become clear by knowing how the interviewed respondents had pushed themselves to stand on their own because of a better education. At this juncture, it is worth knowing and remembering how various provisions have been made for the education of visually impaired persons under the PWD 1995 and RPWD 2016 act and because of which now more and more persons with visual impairment including women are opting for education. For the proper inclusion of visually impaired persons in the society, education is must. In the present paper the respondents are divided into six categories on the basis of their education i.e. up to matriculation, senior secondary, graduation, post-graduation, graduation with professional course and post- graduation with professional course. The following table shows the distribution of the respondents according to their education.

Table No. 4 showing the distribution of Respondents according to their Education.

Educational Qualification	Frequency
Up to matriculation	06 (06%)
Senior secondary	30 (30%)
Graduation	15 (15%)
Post-graduation	05 (05%)
Graduation with professional course	36 (36%)
Post-graduation with professional course	08 (08%)
Total	100 (100%)

Source: Field Work

The data presented in the above table show that the highest proportion of the sample i.e., 36 percent respondents are graduate with professional courses (among them 2 per cent respondents have degree of Ph.D. and 3 percent respondents had qualified UGC's National Eligibility Test) followed by 30 percent respondents who procured education till senior secondary, 15 percent are graduate, 8 percent respondents are post graduate with degree in professional course, 6 percent of the respondents have studied till matriculation, and remaining 5 percent are post-graduate only. Thus, it can be concluded from the above findings that a maximum number of the respondents have attained education up to graduation with professional courses. It has been seen that some of the respondents has not pursued study further due to not so good financial problems of their families. After interviewing the respondents it's been noticed that only few respondent's getting concession in their studies and many of them were unaware about the educational facilities provided for them by government.

➤ **Occupational Status**

There are different levels and types of occupations, which an individual choose either according to their capability or because of their circumstances. Presently getting a job is not an easy task for anyone and especially with a good salary it's more difficult. The following table shows the number of females who are working in different sectors.

Table No. 5:- Distribution of the respondents showing their Occupation.

<i>Occupational Status</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Assistant professor	03	5.76
School principal	02	3.84
School teacher	16	30.76
Clerk	03	5.76
Receptionist cum telephone operator	05	9.61
Stenographer	04	7.69
Radio Jockey	01	1.92
Deed Writer	01	1.92
Peon	12	23.07
Book binder	02	3.84
Aganwadi Helpers	03	5.76
Total	52	100

Source: Field Work

Analysis of the occupational level of the respondents highlight that 52 percent were employed. Which includes 30.76 percent were school teachers, 23.7 percent were peon, 9.61 percent appointed on the post of receptionists cum telephone operators, 7.69 percent were stenographers, 5.76 percent assistant professors, 5.76 percent were clerk, 5.76 percent aganwadi helpers further 3.84 percent school principals, 3.84 percent book binders ,1.92 percent radio jockey and lastly 1.92 percent deed writer. Further probing to the unemployed respondents revealed that lack of educational opportunities, negative attitude of the employers and society and lack of awareness and absence of family support were some of the reasons for their unemployment.

➤ **Income**

Every individual spends according to its income, so as in the case of visually impaired persons. The following table is divided into six income slabs and respondents were divided according to their respective income group.

Table No. 6:- showing the distribution of Respondents according to their Income. (Monthly)

<i>Family Income (in rupees)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Up to 10000	14	26.92
10001-20000	03	5.76
20001-30000	04	7.69
30001-40000	09	17.30
40001-50000	10	19.23
50001 and above	12	23.07
Total	52	100

Source: Field Work

The above table highlights the monthly income of respondents as 26.92 percent respondents earns up to 10000, followed by 23.07 percent respondents earn monthly income above 50000, 19.23 per cent of respondents earns monthly salary up to 50000, whereas 17.30 percent respondents earns up to 40000 per month, 7.69 percent respondents have salary up to 30000 and 5.76 percent respondents have salary up to 30000. Most of the females who are earning less than 10000 are on a probationary period. 12.5 per cent respondents, who were appointed as peon has shown some resentment towards their job as they were graduate and expecting some good job, but due to not so good financial circumstances they have to except the job.

➤ **Marital Status**

The visually impaired women - unlike their counterparts - face a double discrimination (and even a triple discrimination of gender bias, disability and poverty for those who are poor) due to androcentrism, which is strongly criticized by feminists, especially the eco-feminists, and disability. Women's traditional roles as nurturers, mothers, wives, homemakers, and lovers are usually not seen as appropriate for women with disabilities, particularly the visually impaired. So, many visually challenged women neither see marriage as a preferred status, nor regard the most traditional female roles as desirable. They rarely have the same options and access to the restricted traditional female roles. They face more alienation and segregation than the visually impaired men because of gender discrimination. Thus, marriage for some women remains a compromise and sacrifice. The following table showcase the marital status of the respondents.

Table No. 7:- Distribution of the respondents showing their marital status.

Marital Status	Frequency
Unmarried	40 (40%)
Married	55 (55%)
Separated	05 (05%)
Total	100 (100%)

Source: Field Work

The above table show the distribution of the respondents according to their marital status i.e. 55 percent of the respondents were married, followed by 40 percent who were unmarried and 5 percent were married but their husband left them and not given divorce. Further probing to the unmarried respondents revealed that, their disability is one of the major reason. Many of the unmarried females were unemployed and were not able of find a suitable match. In some cases, lack of family support and negative attitude of the society towards the visually impaired females were the major factors.

➤ **Onset and Causes of Visual Impairment**

In the present study, an attempt has been done to find out the onset and cause of visual impairment among the respondents. Their responses were divide into two categories that is congenital and adventitious. The following table presents the data regarding the onset and causes of respondents' visual impairment.

Table No. 8:- Distribution of respondents showing the onset and causes of visual impairment.

<i>Onset of visual impairment</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Congenital	63 (63%)
Adventitious	37 (37%)
Total	100 (100%)

Source: Field Work

The reasons for visual impairment differs as 63 per cent of respondents are congenitally visually impaired, out of them 25 per cent respondent's cause of visual impairment is unknown, followed by 21 percent respondents suffered from Ocular diseases and anomalies, For 07 percent respondents hereditary factor responsible for their visual impairment, further 6 percent respondents got visually impaired due to wrong medication, where as 4 percent of the respondents were pre mature delivered, which led to visual impairment. About 37 percent of the respondents, who lost their vision at some point of time come under the category of adventitiously visually impaired, out of them 20 percent of the respondents got visually impaired due to General and systemic disease, whereas 17 percent respondents got injured or loss their vision in an accident. So, it is clearly visible that a small negligence towards one's life can lead to multiple problems.

➤ **Type of Visual Impairment**

Visually impaired persons do not constitute a homogeneous group. Some have total visual impairment and some have low vision or are partially sighted. In the present paper, an attempt has been made to analyze the information regarding the type of visual impairment in respondents. The following data has been collected.

Table No. 9:- Distribution of respondents showing the type of visual impairment.

Type of Visual Impairment	Frequency
Total visual impairment	56 (56%)
Low vision or partially sighted	44 (44%)
Total	100 (100%)

Source: Field Work

The data presented in the above table illustrate that a majority of the respondents, i.e. 56 per cent, were totally visually impaired, followed by 44 per cent respondents, who were partially sighted. It is observed that total loss of vision is not a major challenge for visually impaired women's, until or unless equal educational opportunities, employment opportunities and most importantly family support provided to them.

➤ **Other than visual impairment disabilities in respondents**

Visual impairment in itself is a challenge and on top of that suffering from more than one disability create more difficulties. Few respondents with visual impairment even suffer with some other disabilities. For this reason, an attempt has been made in the present study to

know disabilities other than visual impairment in the respondents. In this context, following data has been collected.

Table No: 10- Distribution of respondents showing other disabilities in addition to visual impairment.

<i>Other Disabilities in addition to Visual Impairment</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Yes	11 (11%)
No	89 (89%)
Total	100 (100%)

Source: Field Work

The above table depicts that a majority of the respondents, i.e. 89 percent, has no other disability in addition to their visual impairment. But, 11 per cent respondents were suffering with other disabilities in addition to their visual impairment, such as locomotors and hearing impairment. It is observed that out of 11 percent respondents, most of the respondents were also suffering with some kind of diseases like diabetes, high blood pressure, epilepsy, Myasthenia etc. Thus, the result shows that very few respondents in the sample were suffering with other disability in addition to their visual impairment.

Conclusion

In this chapter an attempt has been made to analyze the socio-economic profile of the visually impaired women in the state of Punjab. It presents 100 respondents' socio-economic background. The highest proportion of the sample (35 percent) belongs to the age group of 31-40 years. Maximum number of respondents that is 63 percent were congenitally blind (by birth). Majority of the respondents i.e. 79 percent belong to general category and 61 percent belonging to Hindu religion. All the respondents were literate, some of them even pursuing MPhil or PhD. Majority of the respondents that is 36 percent were graduates with professional course. 52 percent of the respondents were employed where as 48 percent respondents are still struggling to get job. 60 percent of the respondents are married out of which 56 percent women are completely blind and 11 percent women has other disabilities in addition to visual impairment.

After having interviewed them, it became clear that most of the respondents were unaware about their rights, provisions, privileges, incentives and facilities provided for them by the government. Moreover, the basic priority for those respondents who are unemployed whether married or unmarried, everyone wants to be economically independent, some wants to get job for their own self- reliance. So, the first and foremost duty of the society and government is to spread awareness among the masses and especially to those families where any member of the family is visually impaired, that they should be aware of all the available programmes, provisions and schemes. Moreover for the welfare of the visually impaired women's government has already started conducting workshops, orientation programmes so that they become consistently aware and become active members of the society.

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Impact Of Armed Conflict On Women And Girls In DRC **(CONGO)**

Harpreet Singh*

There are different versions about Armed Conflicts and each version has different basis. Armed Conflicts are also of numerous types depending upon situation to situation and context to context. Armed Conflict is a political conflict in which armed combat involves the armed forces of at least one state (or one or more armed factions seeking to gain control of all or part of the state), and in which at least 1,000 people have been killed by the fighting during the course of the conflict. The definition of an Armed Conflict becomes more difficult when the trend in current inter-state armed conflicts increasingly obscure the distinction between political and criminal violence. It has been seen that armed conflicts are a heterogeneous happening and these differ in scale, duration and intensity, in geographical scope, whether they are inter-state and intra-state or in the nature of foreign intervention and in the level of military technology used for warfare. Many scholars have done lot of brainstorming on the complex problem of armed conflicts. The majority of armed conflicts happen in low income under developed or developing countries, exceptions being few industrial countries having been worst affected by the armed conflicts.‡

In a growing number of armed conflicts, armed bands, militia or factions engage in criminal activity (e.g. theft, looting, extortion) in order to fund their political / military campaigns, but frequently also for the personal enrichment of the leadership and the general livelihood of the fighting forces. Thus, in some circumstances, while the disintegrating order reflects the social chaos borne of state failure, the resulting violence or armed combat are not necessarily guided by a political program or a set of politically motivated or defined military objectives. Disruptive forces continue to disturb the peace and tranquility in various countries of the world making life and existence of the people hell. While it is true that in situations of conflict the entire community, whether they are directly or indirectly involved in the conflict are greatly affected, the impact on women is especially complex. Ordinarily worst affected by such chaos are children, mostly girls apart from the women. Armed conflicts compel the people to migrate to safer areas or safer countries and females (women and girls) to a large extent and rendered refugees or internally displaced persons. In situations of active conflict or protracted low intensity conflict, women's vulnerabilities and risks to different forms of violence are multiplied and their daily lives are a constant struggle and test of precarious balances. Women experience greater violations being caught between different violators and in view of the fact that in such situations, patriarchal values are strongly reinforced. On the one hand, the state targets women and uses violence against them as mean of suppression and on the other the community is bored to the problems faced by women. Such armed conflicts affect women in various manners such as they become victims, or survivors from the disaster of conflict, leaders to fight the aggressors or as peace makers in the war torn country. Such conflicts create gender discrimination because women are

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‡ Byrne, B. 1996. "Gender, Conflict and Development, Vol. 1, Overview, BRIDGE" Report 34, and Brighton: BRIDGE / Institute of Development Studies.

rendered as most unfortunate, poor victims and they are neglected in any decision making process. In spite of suffering so much women have the potential to play significant role in the peace-making process if they are properly supported and sincerely involved.[§]

In many contemporary armed conflicts the fighting is intermittent and involves a very wide range of levels of intensity. An armed conflict is deemed to have ended if:

- There has been a formal ceasefire or peace agreement and, following which, there are no longer combat deaths (or at least fewer than 25 per year); or
- In the absence of a formal ceasefire, a conflict is deemed to have ended after two years of dormancy (in which fewer than 25 combat deaths per year have occurred).
- It may be mentioned here that such an armed conflict took place in Democratic Republic of Congo, commonly known as First World War of Africa involving seven other countries resulting into the death of 3.5 million people since August, 1998. The past six years have consisted of a tumultuous back and forth between a plethora of peace agreements and activities, to ongoing conflict between armed groups in the east. In this armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo, there has been immense bloodshed, breakdown of every institution like family, society, community, loss of agriculture, rapes and sexual violence on a massive scale with no action and free hand to the perpetrators of crime.^{**}

Cases of survival prostitution have been increasing with woman being traded for food and shelter. More than 35000 rapes of girls and women have been reported from the effected area. Large scale unwanted babies have been born from rapes. Many women have been found HIV / AIDS infected with large scale physical and psychological injuries. Women have been forced to work in the fields, collect fire wood, and fetch water for the criminals. Many women however, have played active, supporting role in the conflicts assisting the armed groups. They have also taken to arms along with men folk but many women and girls have been abducted by the armed forces for purely sexual purposes. There are several thousand such women accompanying male combatants, often referred to by U.N. and aid workers as 'dependents'. This category of 'dependent' is not useful as a qualification, as it perpetuates the notion that women are not valuable citizens with a contribution to the recovery phase and does not assist in understanding the multiple dimensions of women's involvement in fighting forces. Rather, designated category appears to be a convenient way authorities to evade responsibility.^{††}

However, the role of women as the peace-keepers has not been much appreciated. There are several examples in this regard which testify to this contention. For example, no women were party to the Lusaka cease fire talks of 1999. In the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD) in 2002, the women on the sidelines of the ICD, there is now a provision in the Transitional Constitution for women to play a role in decision-making, in Article 51. Yet, in the transition period women only make up 2% of senators, 11% of members of government, 16% of Parliamentarians and there are no women in the presidential office. Evidently, the

[§] BADEN, S. 1997, "Post-conflict Mozambique: Women special situation, population" BRIDGE Report no. 44. Brighton: BRIDGE the Institute of Development Studies.

^{**} Les Roberts, "Mortality in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo Results from Eleven Mortality Surveys", (International Rescue Committee Health Unit, 2001), p. 3.

^{††} Kent and McIntyre, "From Protection to Empowerment", p. 5.

complexities of gender roles, priorities and responsibilities have not been adequately recognized.^{‡‡}

It will not be out of place to state here about the extremely brutal and heart shaking incidents which had happened to the women and children during the conflict in Democratic Republic of Congo. In a number of conflicts, acts of sexual violence have routinely involved mutilation, sexual slavery and gang-rape. Extremely young children, even babies, and elderly women have been raped. The physical injuries and mental scars inflicted by such ferocious sexual violence are extremely serious. Brutal rape can result in traumatic gynecologic fistula, where a woman's vagina and her bladder or rectum, or both, are term apart. Women with fistula are unable to control the constant flow of urine and faeces that leak from the tear, and as a result are often divorced by their husbands, shunned by their communities, and unable to work or care for their families. Medical personnel have observed high numbers of traumatic fistula cases in Burundi, Chad, DRC, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Sudan. It has also been reported in Ethiopia, Liberia, Somalia and Northern Uganda. Female genital mutilation, a common practice in many African countries, renders female victims of rape more vulnerable to excessive bleeding and sexually transmitted infections.^{§§}

Social violence has been a routine thing in Africa. The rebel forces of National Liberation in Burundi were reportedly bound by strict religious rules prohibiting rape and even consensual sexual relations. Government forces supported by Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe fought against rebel troops encouraged by Uganda and Rwanda. The United Nations eventually understand the incredible effects of the treatment of women was having on the conflict in Congo, and in 2008 its security council voted unanimously in favour of a resolution classifying rape as a weapon of war. Rape had become a tactic in warfare and a treat to national security when used to "humiliate, dominate, instill fear in, dispose and forcibly relocate civilian member of a community or ethnic group. Apart from sexual violence, there are other crimes like mass killings, kidnappings, robberies and looting. Government of DRC took strict measures in 2014 including the prosecution of high army officers and the payment of reparations to survival of conflict related sexual violence. UNFPA recorded 11769 cases of sexual and gender based violence in the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Orientale, Katanga, and Maniema. The main perpetrator, Mai-Mai Simba / Morgan, was identified as responsible for 117 rapes. Violence against women during conflict has reached epidemic proportions. Civilians have become the primary targets of groups who use terror as a tactic of war. Violence against women in its many forms, sexual, economic, structural, social are often interconnected, existing on what Cynthia Cockburn calls a continuum of violence that exists in peacetimes and extends to war times.^{***}

Although statistics are difficult to confirm given the sensitive nature of sexual violence and continued insecurity in much of eastern DRC, a prominent study published in *The American Journal of Public Health* reported 12% of women in eastern DRC had been raped at least once in their life time. Extrapolating this data throughout the country, the authors concluded that approximately 1.8 million Congolese women had been raped, or 1,152 women every

^{‡‡} Amani el Jack, "Gender and Armed Conflict: Overview Report", Brighton: Institute of Development Studies, August 2003), p. 30.

^{§§} UNFPA (23 November 2006) "Traumatic Fistula" Fact sheet for the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender – Based Violence.

^{***} Mark Evans, *Ethical Theory in the Study of International Politics* (New York: Nova Science Publishers, 2004), 95.

day, forty-eight women every hour, and four women every five minutes.^{†††} Women are symbolic representatives of their community making them more vulnerable to be targeted for destroying a particular community. Many women pride themselves on their reproductive and productive labour, both of which grant them status in their families and community. When women are raped, their reproductive labour can be harmed in several ways that compromise community belonging. For example, a woman can become impregnated as a result of rape making her bear a child for an outside community. Nevertheless, sexual violence can challenge a woman's ability to carry on a normal life afterwards. Physically damaging a woman's reproductive ability has become a common factor of sexual attacks in the DRC. During the Mobutu era, the welfare state disintegrated, with spending on social service overtaken by military spending. Since 1994 there has been a general lack of state authority, including the running of government funded public services in eastern DRC. In the government's absence, non-state actors, specifically religious civil society organizations in co-operation with NGOs, have provided these much needed services.^{‡‡‡}

Economic and Structural Violence

Most of the people in Democratic Republic of Congo live the life of below poverty line or ill-almost poverty. The wage earners of bread winners in the families are many times women who head the families in Cong. The economy of the nation is also in shambles and there is economic violence affecting women in many ways. Poor people indulge in looting, robberies, snatching, abduction or kidnapping women and children causing loss of lives. There is brutal physical violence. War increases the conditions for morbidity and death it also weakens the capacity for dealing with the adverse health and social conditions of survivors. When conflict emerges, men tend to take up arms or flee their homes for safety while women who are encumbered with dependents tend to remain at home longer. Women assume multiple roles as head of household, provider and community leaders in order to meet the needs of their family and society. Women tend to suffer more severely from damaged health and other infrastructure than men do and they suffer in distinctly gendered ways. The great distance between cities, towns and villages makes fixing these structures or travelling a daunting task, especially given the inadequate roads and transport systems in the DRC. Not being able to travel quickly and efficiently due to poor roads makes receiving access to emergency medical care and other social services a challenge. In eastern DRC today, religious institutions are the primary health care providers. Although these organizations provide a number of services efficiently often in cooperation with humanitarian organizations and NGOs, there is considerable variance in their ability to deliver social services.^{§§§}

There is subjugation of women leading to abuse and exploitation by men. According to Samatha Nutt of War child Canada, women and girls live in fear in Congo, society is patriarchal, men treat women harshly and sexual hierarchy. They are a frustrated lot.

Physical and Psychological Effects of Rape

Women and girls are tortured before, during and after the rape takes place. Considering that such results from rape are as numerous as the women who survive them,

^{†††} Amber Peterman, Tia Polermo, "Estimates and Determinants of Sexual Violence Against Women", *American Journal of Public Health*, 101, no. 6 (2011), pp. 1060-1067.

^{‡‡‡} Laura Seay, "Effective Responses: Protestants, Catholics and the Provision of Health Care in the Post-War Kivu's", *Review of African Political Economy*, 40, 135(2013), 84.

^{§§§} Bethany Lacina and Nils Petter Gleditsch, "Monitoring Trends in Global Combat: A New Data set of Battle Deaths", *European Journal of Population* 21(2005), p. 159.

the most prevalent will be discussed one of the most common injuries and fistulas. The Economist published an article titled, "Atrocities Beyond Words", that discussed the existence of rape in Congo and its devastating consequences. This article reports that in the eastern region of the DRC, "upto 80% of reported fistula cases in women are thought to result from rape attacks". Women suffer from the feelings of anger, shame, anxiety, sadness, horror, death in their daily lives. According to the report submitted by United Nations Organization, Stabilization in DRC on children, 8546 children including 600 girls were recruited in armed groups from 2009 to 2015, who were below 15 years. 14% girls were recruited as cooks, porters and domestic servants. All were sexually abused. There is a system of forcible recruitment of girls by the army groups. Illicit trading of natural resources by different groups becomes the cause for armed conflict among the people. There is negligible education for girls who mostly work in the agriculture sector. Women and girls may turn to illegal activities, including prostitution, brewing of alcohol and trafficking of drugs, which provide lucrative opportunities, but carry a high risk of violence. These activities are often controlled by organized criminal elements that are closely integrated with militias and war loads relying on destabilized environments that support such illegal pursuits. In Somalia, some women resorted to banditry and looting.

Women and girls may also be forced to continue in abusive marriages in order to avoid withdrawal of visas and forced return to countries in conflict. In circumstances referred to as "refuge", "asylum" or "safe haven", the combination of generalized insecurity in uprooted communities and gender blind programming can combine to create threatening experiences for women, adolescents and children who are at the greatest risk. In situations of rape, some women and adolescent girls may be pressured or forced to abort, as occurred in IDP camps in Cambodia, Pregnant women and girls may seek illegal and unsafe abortions. Those who give birth may do so under unsafe and unhygienic conditions, with first-time mothers at heightened risk. Refugees and internally displaced can be subject to cultural biases, especially in contexts where there is a marked difference in the culture the refugees and the host community.**** Thus it can be said that there is very adverse effect of the armed conflict on women and girls in DRC who lead a shameful life with very sad plight.

**** Vanessa A. Farr, "The Importance of a Gender Perspective to Successful DDR Processes", p. 32.

A Correlational Study of Emotional Intelligence, Aggression and Problem Behaviour among Adolescents

Dr. Sangeeta Sharma

Abstract

The aim of the study was to see the relationship of emotional intelligence, aggression and problem behaviour among adolescents. First, hypothesis was there would be no significant correlation between emotional intelligence and aggression; formulated second hypothesis was there would be no significant relationship between emotional intelligence and aggression and third hypothesis was there would be significant relationship between aggression and problem behaviour. Total 80 adolescent students were selected. The statistical analysis was used by Pearson's correlation coefficient. The results were found no any significant correlation among emotional intelligence, aggression and behaviour problem. But a significant positive correlation is found between aggression and problem behaviour.

Introduction

“Anyone can become angry—that is easy. But to be angry with the right person, to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose, and in the right way—that is not easy.”
“Aristoteles”

Mayer and Salovey (1993) assert that, emotional intelligence is the ability to monitor one's own and others feelings and emotions to discriminate among them and to use this information to guide one's thinking and action and promote emotion and intellectual growth. Caruso and Wolfe (2004) define emotional intelligence as the ability to perceive emotions, access and generate emotions so as to assist thought, understand emotions and emotional knowledge and reflectively regulate emotions so as to promote emotional and intellectual growth.

Aggression

Aggression is defined as, “a sequence of behaviour, the goal response of which is the injury to the person toward whom it is directed” (Dollard, Doob, Miller, Mowrer and Seer, 1939). Although the term aggression refers to a wide spectrum of behaviours, in the psychological literature, it is defined as any behaviour intended to harm another individual who is motivated to avoid being harmed (Baron and Richardson, 1994; Coie and Dodge, 1998). According to Baron and Byrne (1997), “aggression is behaviour directed toward the goal of harming another living being.

Anderson and Bushman (2003) suggested that the development of aggression-related knowledge structures can shape an individual's personality and, thus, influence the likelihood that the individual will engage in aggressive behaviour. In their theoretical model, Dodge and colleagues (Coie and Dodge, 1998; Crick and Dodge, 1994) have articulated the role that ongoing social-information processing plays in directing aggressive behaviour.

Problem Behaviour

Emotional problems, this term describes as a child who experiencing anxious, depressed, having somatic complaints and withdrawn from social activities (McCrae, 2009).

Behavioural problems, this term describes as a child who exhibit aggressive behaviour, anger, fighting that affect his/her relationship with the people around him/her (McCrae, 2009). Behaviours are the range of actions and mannerisms made by organisms, systems, or artificial entities in conjunction with their environment, which includes the other systems or organisms around as well as the physical environment. It is the response of the system or organism to various stimuli or inputs, whether internal or external, conscious or subconscious, overt or covert, and voluntary, or involuntary.

Objectives

- To study the relationship between emotional intelligence and aggression.
- To study the relationship between emotional intelligence and behaviour problem.
- To study the relationship between aggression and behaviour problem.

Hypothesis

- There would be no significant correlation between emotional intelligence and aggression.
- There would be no significant correlation between emotional intelligence and problem behaviour.
- There would be significant correlation between aggression and problem behaviour.

Method

Sample

The sample consisted of 80 adolescents (Male Students) with age ranging from 14-18 years. All subjects were selected randomly from different school located at Bhiwani in Haryana.

Tools Used

The following tools were used:

1. Emotional Intelligence Style Profile

This test was developed by Warner (2001). It has 32 statements about behaviour that assess 4 styles of emotional intelligence: Reflective, Conceptual, Empathetic and Organized. The four column sum boxes (Reflective, Conceptual, Empathic, and Organized) correspond to each quadrant in the emotional intelligence style grid. By translating these total column scores, you can now plot these numbers on the grid by making a mark on the relevant diagonal axis, counting out from the center. Each scale goes from 0 at the centre to 16 at the end of the scale on the positive side (incremental points appear at 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14). The scale is also 0 to 16 on the negative side of the diagonal. If your score on the Conceptual is negative, for example, your mark should be made on the diagonal line in the organized quadrant.

2. Aggression Scale

Aggression scale was developed by Pal and Naqvi (1986). The test consists of 30 statements related to the personality of an individual which they answered by marking a Tick (✓) mark corresponding to very much; much; ordinary; 'Less' very less', 'not at all', Thus, each item had five alternative answers graded on five point scale on the positive dimension and a zero point on the negative dimension. The reliability of aggression scale have been calculated by test – retest method on a sample of 200 subjects. The reliability coefficient was .78. The validity coefficient was also found to be .78.

3. Problem behaviour checklist

It was developed by Veeraraghavan and Dogra (1999). The checklist was devised to identify the emotional and conduct problems of children. There are 58 items in the scale. These items were to be tick-marked by the parents as to whether the symptoms occurred „most often“,

occasionally" or „never" where the response occur „most often" it is indicative of high problem behavior, and occasionally" and „never" were indicative of average" and „no problem behaviour" respectively. Items indicative of high problem behavior will be given 3; average" and no problem behaviour" will be assigned a score of 2 and 1 respectively. Total scores obtained ranges between 58 –174, thus indicates that the higher the score, the higher the problem behavior of the child, and the lower the score, the lower the problem behavior of the child. Split-half reliability was found to be .81 and test-retest reliability was found to be .85. The validity of the inventory was also found fairly high.

Procedure

To conduct the study first consent was taken from the respective schools from where adolescent were randomly selected for data collection and rapport were established. They were given a briefing about the purpose of present investigation. Instructions were given prescribed questionnaire. They were assured that their information would be kept confidential and used only for research purpose, so they are requested to be honest in their responding.

Statistical Analysis

The data were analysed by using Pearson's correlation coefficient to find the relationship among emotional; intelligence, aggression and problem behaviour.

Results and Discussion

In the present study has attempted to see the relationship among emotional intelligence, aggression and problem behaviour among adolescents. These results are being elaborated ahead variables wise.

Table 1: Pearson Correlation between emotional intelligence and aggression

Emotional Intelligence	.13<.05
Aggression	

Table 1 show the correlation coefficient between emotional intelligence and aggression is .13 which non significant. It means there is no correlation between emotional intelligence and aggression. The results sport the first hypothesis which stated that there would be no significant correlation between emotional intelligence and aggression. The same finding conducted by Kimiaei et al (2011); Masum and Khan 2014) that shows that there is a significant negative relationship between emotional intelligence and aggressive behaviour.

Table 2: Pearson Correlation between emotional intelligence and problem behaviour

Emotional Intelligence	-.42<.05
Problem behaviour	

Table 2. Show the correlation coefficient between emotional intelligence and problem behaviour is -.42, this result show that there is no correlation between emotional intelligence and problem behaviour. The result sports the second hypothesis which stated that there would be no significant correlation between emotional intelligence and problem behaviour. The findings of Emotional Intelligence are consistent with Mayer, Salovey and Caruso (2000) who found a negative relationship between Emotional Intelligence and problem behaviour.

Table 3: Pearson Correlation between aggression and problem behaviour

Aggression	.53>.01
Problem Behaviour	

Table 3 show the correlation between aggression and problem behaviour i.e. .53. This value of correlation is significant at .01 level, it means high aggression lead to many problem behaviours. Hence, the hypothesis there would be positive correlation between aggression and problem behaviour has accepted. Some studies in which this aggressive behavior has been considered as a predictor of the maladjustment of the adolescents who commit it suggest that they are at high risk for emotional, psychological, and school difficulties at the short and long term (Vanderbilt and Augustyn, 2010)

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Causes and Effects of Displacement on Barathi Mukherjee-A Diasporic Discourse

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Abstract

The changed migrant developments endeavor to give some sign of the philosophies, decisions, reasons and impulses which may have represented the demonstration of displacement. While 'immigrant' characterizes an area, a physical development and a frontward frame of mind, 'exile' shows an unavoidable seclusion and a nostalgic securing before. The word exile inspires various implications covering an assortment of associations with the motherland, for example, distance, constrained exile, deliberate exile, political exile, etc. In the Indian setting the migrant developments are administered by the development of obligated work and of the exchanging networks. In the trans-cultural worldwide setting a migrant is a significant postcolonial subject. In her extraordinary books Mukherjee envisions how the subjectivity has lost the way of life that used to bring together the unforeseen and alarming occasions of history leaving an arranged space for recasting the consoling and stable points of view, producing another half breed sub-culture. In this procedure the disengagements have prompted some conflicted and meeting dreams. However, this assortment of 'homes' does not overcome any issues between 'home' – the way of life of birthplace; and the 'world' – the way of life of reception.

Keywords: Migrant, displacement, exile, relocation, diaspora, home, lost

In a diasporic condition, relocation has brought about most cases politically and culturally preparing class of patriotism in a diasporic space. The word "Diaspora" is actually a 'scattering', conveying inside it the uncertain status of being both a native and a displaced person. One requires the projection of one's culture and the capacity to improve its comprehension, different looks for shelter and security and relates all the more decidedly to the host culture. Further classes develop using such words as migrant, exile and displaced person.

The word exile brings out different implications covering an assortment of associations with the homeland, for example, estrangement, constrained exile, deliberate exile, political exile, etc. In the Indian setting the migration developments are administered by the development of contracted work and of the exchanging networks; the equivalent is additionally represented by the quest for higher expectation for everyday comforts, open doors for work, training and corporate administration assignments among others. In the trans-cultural worldwide setting a vagrant is a significant postcolonial subject. Rushdie comments:

[M]igrant is perhaps, the central or defining figure of the twentieth century [...] A full migrant suffers, traditionally, a triple disruption: he loses his place, he enters in

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an alien language, and he finds himself surrounded by beings whose cultural behaviour and codes are very unlike, and sometimes even offensive to, his own. And this is what makes migrants such important figures: because roots, language and cultural norms have been three of the most important parts of the definition of what it is to be a human being. The migrant, denied all three, is obliged to find new ways of describing himself, new ways of being human.

In her extraordinary fictions Mukherjee imagines how the foreigner subjectivity has lost the way of life that used to bind together the unforeseen and frightening occasions of history leaving an arranged space for recasting the soothing and stable points of view, creating another cross breed sub-culture.

Bharati Mukherjee is a postmodern English diaspora author and true to life writer. She was conceived on 27 July 1940, in a Bengali Brahmin group of Calcutta. She went through her initial eight years as an individual from an enormous more distant family. After Independence, she lived with her folks and two sisters in London for around three years. In 1951 the family came back to Calcutta. Bharati Mukherjee did her B.A (Honors) in English at the University of Calcutta in 1959 and got her M.A. degree in English from the University of Baroda in 1961. Her dad urged her to join the Creative Writing Program in the United States. She went to the University of Iowa where she got a MFA in experimental writing in 1963 and a Ph.D in 1969.

Bharati Mukherjee has investigated numerous aspects of diasporic cognizance and outsider experience of separations, breaks and migration of the migrant women in her fictions. She has managed the irresoluteness of their clairvoyant and spatial character and the injury of separations at different dimensions. The effect of male centric society on the Indian culture changes from the one in the West and along these lines Mukherjee has attempted to develop her very own strand of women's liberation grounded in reality of obligatory removal that they repetitively experience. Indian exile writers don't compose from all select strangeness of their character yet their composition mirrors the point of view of somebody got between two societies.

She is the voice of the foreigners from everywhere throughout the world, expounding on them in convention of settler experience as opposed to exile and wistfulness. To keep away from 'otherness' she firmly restricts hyphenation in her national way of life as Indo-American or Asian-American author. Subsequently it is important to question the idea of her work. It is additionally to analyze the methodologies she embraces so as to arrange the limits. Kellie Holzer comments,

Mukherjee views herself as a pioneer, a foreigner writer; she stubbornly does not distinguish as "hyphenated" American or a diasporic, or postcolonial writer. To be a "post-colonial" is to distinguish India as home, a move closely resembling visa orders and a suggestion altogether unreasonably constraining for Mukherjee.

She demands her partition from Indian authors of English specifically the unmistakable names, for example, Anita Desai or R.K.Narayan. She similarly rejects a fondness with V.S.Naipaul's ostracize fiction. She has in this manner made an out and out new point of view to characterize the settler sensibilities. The well established nature of being acknowledged in the new condition while as yet holding the old thoughts and culture prompts a real existence of duality and a split character, which looks to rise as a survivor in the New World yet averting the standardizing purpose of unproblematic personality. They

have to counter not just the whole self; they have to battle the frontier sensibilities after the interstice among separation and displacement so as to submerge into the 'American Dream':

My rejection of hyphenation has been misrepresented as race treachery by some India born academics on the U.S. campuses who have appointed themselves guardians of the „purity“ of ethnic cultures. Many of them though they reside permanently in the United States and participate in its economy, consistently denounce American ideals and institutions. They direct their rage at me because by becoming a U.S. citizen and exercising my voting rights, I have invested in the present and not the past: because I have committed myself to shape the future of my adopted homeland; and because I celebrate racial and cultural mongrelisation.

Migrancy and disengagement, either consensual or conflictual, is a worldwide and trans-cultural need. Mukherjee's protagonists are generally delicate and are diversely prepared in the new ethnic creative mind. They are hurled in a situation of indecision with respect to their character, bigotry, sexism and other cultural mistreatment. They arrange dislodging and face the multicultural reality during the time spent cultural separation and osmosis. The multiculturalism ethos with which they are gone up against prompts the battle for another life and a close break with the past. They are appeared at a passionate travel point and from their double and bicultural recognition they endeavor to gauge the disjuncture and persecutory suspicion. In America, Mukherjee investigates the migrant reasonableness, perceiving its duality and liquid character and recognizes its substances.

With all such cultural tricky and diasporic inner conflict, Mukherjee has since quite a while ago utilized fiction to investigate issues of personality and culture, frequently through dislodged characters – Indian going toward the West or Westerns making a beeline for Asia. The gigantic contrast between two different ways to life drives an individual to a sentiment of wretchedness, disappointment and insanity where psyche and society reflect each other. In the modalities of translational determination and separation women need to absorb the outsider culture and acknowledge the changed character.

She is an exile in a no man's land. She reproduces herself into another character and structures enthusiastic ties with where she lives. Mukherjee's books and short stories express similar disengagements and the mental issues in their meandering drive and their intentional scan for tangibly better life. They move toward the West and therefore face strain of adjustment and osmosis. Mukherjee's composing to a great extent mirrors her own involvement of such febrile subjectivity in intersection cultural limits. In books, for example, *Jasmine*, *The Tiger's Daughter*, *Wife* and *The Desirable Daughters*, just as in her honour winning short stories, Indian conceived Mukherjee adds to her character's multicultural foundation a fragile propensity of translational upsurge which at times conveys what needs be through savagery and existential messiness. Mukherjee's women characters, for example, Tara Cartwright, Dimple, Jasmine or Tara Chatterjee, all journey for an area and demonstrate a subaltern fear and uneasiness to be obvious. They are not concentric to embrace racial generalization at the expense of personality. They acknowledge a mutative change through removal and substitution of culture.

Jasmine, Bharati Mukherjee's successful novel was published in 1989. The protagonist Jasmine rather than Dimple, is a widow who gets removed and re-established severally in the New World and sets up another personality in another area of culture. It is the narrative of Jyoti who progresses toward becoming Jasmine, at that point Jase lastly Jane. There is change of an individual, her relocation, separation lastly, mission for personality. Truth be

told, it is the period of Mukherjee's change from exile to displacement. Jasmine is an unlawful foreigner in the USA, where she is assaulted by skipper Half Face who has brought her. So to retaliate for, she kills him, changes her name and characters. As an overseer of Mr. Taylor's child she is Jase, with Bud in Iowa, she is Jane. She has attempted new personalities to make due in the new nation.

Bharati Mukherjee's other anecdotal works are *The Holder of the World* (1993), *Leave it to Me* (1997), *Desirable Daughters* (2002), *The Tree Bride* (2004) and *The New Miss India* (2011). *Her Darkness* (1985), and *The Middleman and Different Stories* (1988) are her gathering of short stories. In these works likewise she demonstrates the scan for her foundations and resultant transnational characters during the time spent globalization.

The women characters of Bharati Mukherjee have a place with various cultural points of view and feel minimized in new culture in their new interstitial job. Their stylish picture reveals differed sexual orientation and ethnic nearness in the transitional world. Bharati Mukherjee herself needed to confront this as an exile in Canada. Considered untouchable because of her skin shading and confronting the issue of bigotry and rejection as a writer, made her harsh. Similar conditions are looked by three of her characters-Tara, Jasmine and Dimple in the underlying phases of exile in the New World. Every one of them faces the injury of disengagement and minimization. Remaining at the authentic and rambling limits they attempt endeavours to stand the trial of cultural translation. Apart from the over three women, Tara Chatterjee of *Desirable Daughters* exceeds further from cultural interpretation to a reconstituted root seek in the *Tree Bride's* account.

Every one of the characters of Bharati Mukherjee re-embodies itself into new self as a methodology to clear a way to a future, which gives opportunity of articulation, be it in their erotic nature or be it the voicing of their stifled selves. Jasmine enjoys the opportunity of the New World, repudiating the old custom which isn't troublesome; however the self-recrimination frequents her, before the racking of the bygone self. She typifies the postcolonial relocation and the significant procedure of the redefinition of self, past the known limits of country race and culture.

In Mukherjee's diasporic imagining the sign of self-strengthening is in the hands of the women. Her female protagonists experience the self-acknowledgment of their "Power", either constrained through brutality like assault as in *Jasmine* and *The Tiger's Daughter* or the disguised clashes prompting killing the image of mistreatment as in *Wife*. Contrasted with this appearance of female power, the women of the West regret the status of lack of involvement and frailty. Notwithstanding the opportunity of articulation and freedom of sexual contacts, their position is that of a second native.

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Food Safety And Hygiene Practices Among Street Food Vendors – A Study Of Rohtak City

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Abstract

Street food vending is one of the most flourishing fields in hospitality industry and became prevalence in recent years. Street food is ready to eat food and sold by mobile or static vendors. These temporary outlets provide meals or beverages in public places. Street food is relatively cheaper, convenient, meet needs of dwellers and attract tourist as well. It has economical benefits also as it provide income and employment in low investment. The street food perceived to be the cause food prone diseases due to lack of hygienic practices. Most of the studies have given detailed insight on Food safety and hygienic practices as food safety is an important issue that has a major effect on consumer's health. The earlier studies on Food safety and hygiene practices among street food vendors were examined after conducting review of literature and collected questionnaire. The study found the gap between Street food vendor's knowledge and hygiene practices. Result showed that Street food vendors don't wash their hands, not wear gloves and apron while preparation and serving of food. Also vendors not clean working stations and work in unkempt environment. Few of the vendors don't have adequate facility of water. The study ascertained that prime focus of the street food vendors was on the financial benefit instead of food safety and hygiene practices. In the current research questionnaire was developed on the basis of data collected from review of various research articles (2000-2017) related to food safety and hygiene practice followed by street food vendors.

Keywords: Food safety, hygiene practices, street food vendors.

Introduction

Street food was first introduced by Greece and food prepared by huckster in street or public areas for immediate consumption. Major attributes of street food is taste, easy availability, affordability and nutrition that attracts large number of customers. Street food reflects culture and customs of the country. Due to the financial issue street food vending came into existence as funds required for opening an outlet and street vending seem cheaper source for livelihood. Street plays significant role for the development of the economy and provide employment opportunities to the locals. Moreover, Street food vending fulfills the demand of residents and become prevalent trend among locals as notified changes in eating habit and lifestyle of dwellers. The development in street food vending sector is an important source of income generation but it is equally important to handle food with hygienic practices. Health hazard like food poisoning can be cause of unhygienic practices. So it become necessary to investigate that street food vending are following food safety practices (Dun-dery & Addo, 2016). Earlier studies of developing countries which found malpractices among street food vendors, seldom information regarding food safety issues and authenticity of vendors

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stimulated to study (Apanga, Addah, & Sey, 2014; Edima, Nnam, Enama, Biloa, & Ndjouenkeu, 2014). Street food is identified as cause of health hazard and hike in health issues due to inadequate knowledge or food safety practices among vendors (Pal Thakur, Mehra, Narula, Mahapatra, & Jyoti Kalita, 2013; Reang & Bhattacharjya, 2013). Street food vending is mobile in nature as don't have permanent address. Food safety is considered as corporate social responsibility of vendors (Calopez, Herbalega, Canonicato, Españo, & Francisco, 2017). Poor hygienic practices can be the cause of food borne diseases like food poisoning and communicable diseases hence, it become necessary to follow hygienic and food safety practices to alleviate or get rid of health hazards.

Review Of Literature

Street food vending had been notified as a growing sector and developing economy of a country. There are various studies on the issue of hygienic practices among street food vendors. Keeping the prime focus on the issue various papers reviewed about hygienic and food safety practices among vendors.

Patricia V. Azanza, Corazon F. Gatac (2000) highlighted in study that street food vendors had inadequate resources and avoid food safety practices for financial reasons. The author suggested that there is a need to conduct seminars and fund should be provided to the vendors.

Muinde & Kuria (2005) explored in their study that there is lack of knowledge among vendors. Government should invest in street food industry, formulate legislation and training should be provided to the vendors.

We & Chrome (2010) stated that street food is popular current trade as easily available and affordable for inhabitants. It became vital among developing countries as fulfill the demands of the dwellers. The hike in demand lead to look after the practices of vendors as various factors of poor food handling can cause food borne diseases.

Chukuezi (2010) in study pointed out that majority of the vendors have knowledge still works in unkempt environment as dispose waste beside site. Almost vendors have negative concern for covering food. The study found majority of the vendors use same surface for cooking and more than half of the vendors reuse oil.

Odonkor & Adom (2011) in their study have highlighted that majority of the food vendors follow hygienic and food safety practices while preparation and serving of food. The author suggested that as street vending sector is developing day by day. Hence, it becomes important to create awareness and provide professional training to vendors.

Pal Thakur et al. (2013) in their study ascertained that majority of the vendors adhering food safety practices and stated that it can be due to location in metropolitan cities. Author also suggested that government should take initiative, examine food quality and health checkup of vendors regularly.

Reang & Bhattacharjya (2013) observed hike in Hepatitis A and Gastroenteritis cases which stimulated for study and found that there is lack of knowledge, hygiene and sanitation practices. Majority of using open lid bins and surrounded by stray animals. Almost all vendors are not wearing apron, gloves, head cover and not washing hands after handling raw material. The study suggested that standard should be set for street food vending and issue license to those who meet standards. Also there is a need for providing regular training and basic facilities to vendors.

Monney, Agyei, & Owusu (2013) notified the growth in street food vending sector therefore it become important inspect hygiene practices of vendors for the sake of community. The

study observed practices of vendors in institutional area and ascertain that vendors follow proper hygiene practices. Author propound that free of cost training programs should be conducted for vendors and certificate should be issue to them.

Edima et al. (2014) found that earlier studies of developing countries noticed malpractices among street food vendors that instigated author to study for creating awareness regarding health hazards among street food vendors. The study found hygienic practices among street food vendors were indigent due to lack of water supply, sanitation facilities and awareness among customers. The study recommended that proper mastery is required to alleviate risk and manage street food industry.

Apanga et al. (2014) recognized that street food industry is boosting but there is seldom information regarding food safety issues among dwellers. The study discovered vendors had knowledge regarding hygienic practices but found gap between practices and knowledge. The author exhorted that authorities should monitor the food safety practices of vendors, launch policies and legislation for the same.

Nurudeen, Lawal, & Ajayi (2014) identified that street food vending is flourishing and stimulated to study hygiene and sanitary practices of vendor as per Codex Commission guidelines. The study perceived that vendors concerned for profit maximization and noncompliance of Codex guidelines. The study endorse that vendor should follow Codex guidelines and acquired license to avoid chaos. Training and advice should be provided to vendors.

Monney, Agyei, Ewoenam, Priscilla, & Nyaw (2014) conducted the study to render that weak institutional or poor laws are the reason behind poor hygienic practices among street food vendors. The author divided two areas and examines the compliance of existing institutional and legislative framework for regulating the activities of vendors. The study determined that vendors having medical examination but no use of protective clothing for cooking. The proposal of study is formulate standards and legislation.

Muhonja & Kimathi (2014) descried that many food vendor came into existence can be illegal or not. There is hike in demand and dwellers keep themselves in risk without knowing vendor's authentication as there is no monitoring authority. The study derived that absence of hand washing, covering food, treatment of drinking water. The allusion of study is stakeholder should promote sanitation among street food vendor and provide training.

Cortese, Veiros, Feldman, & Cavalli (2016) conducted to check whether street food vendor of urban center meet the international standards and it will help in the formulation of legislation and standard for same. Author investigated the food safety practices among vendors that help in formulation of legislations. The study reveals that vendors follow malpractices as majority of vendors don't wash hands, not cover hairs and inadequate water supply. The recommendation of author is refinement of environment is required to alleviate or eliminate the food borne diseases.

Lorna Quiliope & Luz Teves (2016) investigate hygiene and sanitary practice among street food vendors of school as food plays a prominent role in nutrition and nourishing pupil. The study disclosed that vendors follow malpractices as absence of apron, hair cover, clean finger nails and inadequate water for washing utensils. The paper suggested that students should be made aware regarding health hazard of street food and make familiar with food safety practices.

Dun-dery & Addo (2016) notified street food vending is an improvement source of earning but also crucial to handle food with hygiene and safety. Unhygienic practices can cause

health hazard like food poisoning so, it become necessary to investigate that vendors are following food safety practices. The study found that vendors have competent level of hygiene practices. Author recommended that for the concern of public health it is required to formulate policies.

Ismail, Chik, Muhammad, & Yusoff (2016) ascertain that study of vendor's knowledge is required to reduce and overwhelm the food borne diseases cause due to street food. The result of study is vendor do not acquired adequate knowledge regarding food handling and safety practices. The study suggested that training is required for creating awareness among vendors and provide knowledge of food handling as well health issues caused due to unhygienic practices.

Calopez et al. (2017) evaluated the food safety practices and awareness among street food vendors. Study determined that vendors follow minimum hygiene practices and inadequate knowledge. The recommendation of the study is government should provide sanitation, basic facilities and training to vendors. Conducting studies that cover vast area is also suggested.

Trafialek, Drosinos, & Kolanowski (2017) examine street food vendors practice as per codex guidelines. The study ascertains that lack of food safety practices among fruit or vegetable vendors than vendors selling meat and fish. Author exhorted that periodic assessment of hygiene and food safety practices is needed to take care as becoming vital in tourism prospective as well.

Result

TABLE 1 The demographic and profile and street food vendors in the Rohtak city of Haryana are shown in Table 1. The majority of were in the age slab of 26-35 years i.e 42.4% whereas 39.4% were 18-25 years, 4% were 45-55 years and 2% vendors were in the slab of 36-45 years. All of the vendors were male and approx half of them acquired no education qualification, 30.3% were educated upto 12th, 3% were graduated and rest 15.2% acquired other qualification. Only 15.2% share of street food vendors were mobile and rest 84.8% were static in nature. Majority of street food vendors sold vegetarian food i.e 93.9%, only 3% share of street food sell non-vegetarian food and rest 3% sell both categories of food. Not a single vendors acquired any license for selling food instead of half vendors were in the business for 2-4 years, 18.2% were in business for less than 1year, 15.2% vendors were operating for more than 7 years. The data revealed approx half of the vendors used to prepare food at home and rest 51.5% prepare food at stall.

Table 1

	Frequency	%
Age Group		
18-25	13	39.4
26-35	14	42.4
36-45	2	6.1
45-55	4	12.1
Gender		
Male	33	100
Female	0	0
Marital status		
Married	20	60.6
Unmarried	13	39.4
Educational qualification		
None	17	51.5
Upto 12 th	10	30.3
Graduation	1	3
Others	5	15.2
Acquisition of knowledge of food preparation		
Self-taught	17	51.5
Taught by parents	4	12.1
Observing others	8	24.2
Formal training	4	12.1
How long you are in this business		
Less than 1 year	6	18.2
2-4 years	17	51.5
5-7 years	5	15.2
Above 7 years	5	15.2
Type of vendor		
Mobile	5	15.2
Static	28	84.8
Any food selling license acquired		
Yes	0	0
No	33	100
Kind of food sold at vending		
Indian fast food	15	45.5
Chinese snacks	18	54.5
Category of food sold at vending		
Veg	31	93.9
Non- Veg	1	3
Both	1	3
Where do you prepare food		
At Home	16	48.5
At Stall	17	51.5

TABLE 2 The data represents the knowledge of personal hygiene, food handling and sanitary practices among Street food vendors of Rohtak city of Haryana. Majority of vendors i.e 93.9% vendors consider it mandatory to wash hand after toilet trip and rest 6.1% had no knowledge. More than half of the street food vendors i.e 69.7% consider it not important to wash hand after touching money, only 3% found it important and 27.3% had no knowledge. Approx half of the street food vendors of Rohtak city considered it necessary to wash hand even handkerchief is used for sneezing but 24.25 street food vendors considered it not necessary and rest 27.3% vendors had no knowledge regarding it. 93.6% street food vendors consider it important to manicure nails timely and 6% SFVs did not find it important. Only 18.2% SFVs serve food after having wound in hand, 69.7% refused to serve and prepare food and rest 12.1% street food vendors had no knowledge.

The survey shows that almost 45.5% found it essential to wear hair restraints, 33.3% had not considered it necessary and 21.2% street food vendors had no knowledge. Majority of vendors i.e 60.6% considered it is significant to wear apron, 33.3% considered it not signifies and rest street food vendors had no knowledge. 40.4% vendors not consider wearing gloves is necessary and 21.2% had no knowledge. More than half of the vendors not consider jewellery a source of contamination i.e 60.6%, only 6% found it as a source of contamination and rest 33.3% had no knowledge. 60.6% had proper storage facilities for perishable items and rest didn't have any storage facilities. Majority of the vendors believed it is mandatory to wash food/stuff vegetables before cooking and clean working station after cooking of dishes but only 3% don't found it necessary. 90.9% street food vendors identified daily washing of cooking equipment is a hygienic practices, 6.9% vendors do not consider it necessary and 3% don't had knowledge regarding it. Only 24.2% of vendors possess knowledge about holding temperature of cooked food and 75.7% possess no knowledge.

Table 2

Topics	Yes	No	No Knowledge
Is it mandatory to wash hand after toilet trip?	93.9	0	6.1
Is it important to wash hands after touching money?	3	69.7	27.3
Is it necessary to wash hand even handkerchief is used for sneezing?	48.5	24.2	27.3
Is it essential to wear hair restraints?	45.5	33.3	21.2
Is it significant to wear apron?	60.6	33.3	6.1
Is it to necessary to wear gloves?	36.4	42.4	21.2
Is wearing jewellery a source of contamination?	6.1	60.6	33.3
Is it necessary to cut or manicure nails timely?	93.9	6.1	
If you have wound in hand will you serve or prepare food?	18.2	69.7	12.1
Do you have proper storage facilities for perishable items?	60.6	39.4	
Is it mandatory to wash food stuff/vegetable before cooking?	97	3	
Is it necessary to clean working station after cooking of dishes?	97	0	3
Daily washing of cooking equipment is a hygienic practice?	90.9	6.1	3
Do you possess knowledge about holding temperature of cooked food?	24.2	33.3	42.4

TABLE 3 The finding depicts the knowledge among street food vendors of Rohtak city in Haryana. The data represents that half of the vendor focus on price and rest focus on quality.

Majority of vendors fetch tap water i.e 81.8%, borehole water used by 12.1% vendors and 6.1% vendors used filtered water. 72.7% vendors believed to wash vegetables before cutting while 9.1% believed to wash it after cutting and rest 18.2% believed on both. The study found that not a single street food vendor used cooking oil for once whereas 75.8% vendors used cooking oil for several times and 24.2% used it twice. Also, found that half of the vendors used disposal plates for serving food, 27.3% used stainless steel and rest 15.2% used plastic plates. Majority of vendors wash their utensil in bucket and rest 6.1% used basin for washing utensils. Clean water is used by 27.3% vendors for cleaning utensil and 72.7% used soapy water. Street food vendors considered that cleaning water should be replaced by several times and replaced it twice i.e 78.8% and 21.2% respectively. 15.2% manage the leftover food by throwing away, 3% give it to neighbours, 3% give to needy, 3% fed to animals, 39.4% refrigerate and reheat it, 15.2% eat leftover at home, 9.1% no leftover and 12.1% preferred for any other option. Dumping of garbage is also plays a significant role to identify the hygiene practices among street food vendors. Half of the vendor's leftover were picked up by municipality, 15.2% pack leftover in plastic bags, 6.1% bring dump at home and 24.2% dump in side walk.

Table 3

%

	%
What do you focus while purchasing raw material?	
Price	27.3
Quality	54.5
Quantity	18.2
From where do you fetch water?	
Tap water	81.8
Bore hole	12.1
Filtered	6.1
When do you wash vegetables	
Before Cutting	72.7
After Cutting	9.1
Both	18.2
How many times cooking oil can be used?	
Once	0
Twice	24.2
Severally	75.8
What type of utensils is being used for serving food?	
Plastic plate	15.2
Stainless steel	27.3
Disposal plate	57.6
Where do you wash your utensils?	
Bucket	93.9
Basin	6.1
How do you clean utensil?	
Soapy water	72.7
Clean water	27.3
How many times cleaning water is being replaced?	

Once	0
Twice	21.2
Several times	78.8
How do you manage leftover food?	
Throw away	15.2
Given to neighbours	3
Given to needy	3
Fed to animals	3
Refrigerated and reheated	39.4
Eaten at home	15.2
No leftover	9.1
Any other	12
Where do you dump your garbage?	
Pack in plastic bags	15.2
Throw in rivers/canal	0
Bring at home	6.1
Dump in side walk	24.2
Pick up by Municipality	54.5
Any other	0

TABLE 4 delineates the practices followed by street food vendors of Rohtak city in Haryana. None of the surveyed vendors washed their hands after touching money and one found wearing hair restraint at the time of job. 69.7% vendors used handkerchief after sneezing while 30.3% had not used handkerchief after sneezing. Majority of the vendors were using gloves while cooking and only 15.2% vendors not used gloves while cooking and serving. The data indicates 54.5% of vendors did not use aprons, 18.2% were wearing jewellery and not manicured their nails. Around 42.4% of vendors used their mouth to blow air for opening the packing polythene bags, 9.1% were having wounds, 51.5% of the vendors did not use clean cloth to wipe and wore untidy clothes. 69.7% of vending sites were surrounded by flies and 60.6% of vendors covered cooked food. Only 21.2% street food vendors had sink at vending site, 90.9% had dustbins, 72.7% vendors were providing napkins and 84.8% had clean dining table.

	Yes	No
Is the vendor washing hands after touching money?	0	100
Does vendor use handkerchief after or before sneezing?	30.3	69.7
Is the vendor wearing hair restraints at the time of job?	3	97
Is the vendor wearing gloves during cooking	15.2	84.8
Had vendor used Apron at time of preparation of food?	45.5	54.5
Is the vendor wearing jewellery during Food handling?	18.2	81.8
Are vendor's nails cut/manicured?	81.8	18.2
Has vendor used their mouth to blow air while packing the food?	42.4	57.6
Has vendor washed vegetables?	93.9	6.1
Has vendor used clean cloth for wiping plates?	48.5	51.5
Have vendor wearing tidy clothes?	48.5	51.5
Are there flies visible at the work place?	69.7	30.3

Is there any wound on vendor's body?	9.1	90.9
Is there any sink available for washing hand?	21.2	78.8
Whether cooked food is properly covered?	60.6	39.4
Whether dustbin available on the vending site?	90.9	9.1
Are napkins available at vending sites?	72.7	27.3
Whether vendor clean dining table regularly?	84.8	15.2

Conclusion

Street food vending is the eating outlet available at road side. Street food is popular current trade as easily available and affordable for inhabitants. It becomes vital among developing countries as fulfill the demands of the dwellers. The hike in demand lead to look after the practices of vendors as various factors of poor food handling can cause food borne diseases (Odonkor & Adom, 2011; We & Chrome, 2010). The study found vendors were not completely adhering the basic food hygiene practices as per their comforts. From the survey, it is found that there is a lack of hygiene knowledge and food and safety practices. Half of the vendors do not acquired any educational qualification. It was discovered that majority of vendors had no knowledge or consider it not important to wash hands after touching money, wear hair restraints, wear aprons and jewellery as a source of contamination. More than 70% of vendors do not posses any knowledge about holding temperature of cooked food but still 39.4% of vendors refrigerated and reheated the leftover. None of the vendors use cooking oil for once and half of them blow air from mouth while packaging food stuff, use untidy clothes for wiping plates. Food handlers should be provided training and supervision by government officials to ensure proper hygiene practices like washing hands, cleanliness and sanitation facilities. Chukuezi (2010) suggested for basis hygiene training to food vendors to alleviate the mal practices followed by them. The earlier studies found street food vendors don't have adequate knowledge and focused on financial profit and it leads to avoid hygienic practices. The study recommends that every street food vendors should undergo basic training sessions or seminars for creating awareness among vendors. There is a need to formulate legislation and monitoring authority to alleviate deviation between knowledge and practices of street food vendors.

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Customer Perceptions of Online Discounts

Dr. S. Phani Shekhar*

S. Suneetha Devi**

Abstract

The growing use of Internet in India provides a developing prospect for online shopping. Customers use the Internet not only to buy the product online, but also to compare prices, product features and after sale service facilities they will receive if they purchase the product from a particular store.

If E-marketers know the factors affecting online Indian behavior, and the relationships between these factors and the type of online buyers, then they can further develop their marketing strategies to convert potential customers into active ones, while retaining existent online customers. This paper is a part of study, and focuses on factors which online Indian buyers keep in mind while shopping online.

This study found that online Shoppers mainly consist of customers in the age group of 20 to 40 years and males and females are shopping equally. Shopping frequency is typically once in a while but the amount being spent per visit is ranging from Rs 500 to Rs 5000. Further, online shoppers are not particular about shopping online for festivals or functions but are shopping online based on the need, availability, discounts offered and urgency of the product.

Introduction

Internet is changing the way consumers shop and buy goods and services, and has rapidly evolved into a global phenomenon. Many companies have started using the Internet with the aim of cutting marketing costs, thereby reducing the price of their products and services in order to stay ahead in highly competitive markets. Companies also use the Internet to convey, communicate and disseminate information, to sell the product, to take feedback and also to conduct satisfaction surveys with customers.

In order to gain competitive edge in the market, marketers need to know the consumer behavior in the field of online shopping. So it is important to analyze and identify the factors which influence consumers to shop online in order to capture the demands of consumers. Other than the factors which influence consumers to shop online, online shopper's demography in terms of Age, gender, income and education is equally important to define their strategies accordingly.

As online shopping is a new medium so the consumer behavior in the field of online shopping is also pretty diverse in nature compared to traditional consumer behavior, so it is equally important for one to identify what factors influence consumers to shop online. In order to reach towards purchase decision, it consists of several factors which influence consumers to shop online. These factors are important for retailers to compete in the market and to make their product more compatible.

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Nowadays, we find that retailers have tried to improve the appearance of their websites, offering various discounts and attractive prices. However, the body of literature on shopping motivation reveals a lack of empirical findings as to how shopping motivation influences the shoppers' experience in terms of their perception of website design and the discounts offered.

The present study is concerned with the relationship between shopping motivation and the experience of shoppers, measured in terms of their perception of various discounts and attractive prices offered with the intention of filling the gap in previous research.

Review Of Literature

"India is among the fastest-growing markets and has been identified as one of the significant potential markets for the company," Muralikrishnan B., country manager at eBays India explains that Indian consumers toward buying high margin products such as clothes and shoes as is the trend among eBay shoppers in the West rather than electronic gadgets and books, which are the most popular choices now but command lower profit margins and are less frequent purchases. He depicted that India's nascent e-commerce market, which till recently was largely limited to people buying train, flight and movie tickets, is in the middle of a surge as a younger, tech-savvy middle class increasingly takes to shopping online in a country seeing rapid growth in Internet usage. Consulting firm Technopak predicts a \$70-billion annual market by 2020, up from \$600million in 2102, which is just 0.05% of global online shopping.

Online Shopping In India

The Indian economy is slated to grow by upward of 6 % annually in the next few years which is among the highest rates of any big emerging economy. And quite a lot of this growth would be on the back of domestic consumption of goods and services. E-commerce is emerging as a great level given that organized retail is still not ubiquitous across the length and breadth of the country with large retail chains making up less than 10% of the market.

E-commerce is helping people in smaller towns in India access quality products and services similar to what people in the larger cities have access to. Its being forecast that close to 60% of online shoppers would come from beyond the top eight large cities. Increasing internet penetration has helped to expand the potential customer pool. Internet penetration is only about 10% (or about 121 million users) as against about 81% in the US and 36% in China. However this number continues to rise at a consistent pace because of falling prices for broadband connections. Indians are also increasingly taking to mobile devices for not only search but shopping as well. The number of smart phone users is rapidly increasing in India and with 5G services about to take off it's expected to get even more people going online.

The market leader, Flipkart delivers 5 million shipments monthly—books, electronics, makeup, and clothing—to 18 million registered users in 150 cities, and its cash-on-delivery model made e-commerce more viable in India. India has one of the youngest online populations, and its smartphone adoption is growing faster than China's. And because e-commerce totals less than 1 percent of retail spending, "There's room for a lot of us to grow," says Sandeep Komaravelly, senior vice president for marketing at Snapdeal.com, a Flipkart competitor backed by EBay (EBAY).

Price promotions

Price promotions are related to price reductions for a fixed number or the increase of the number of products with the same amount of money (Blattberg, Briesch and Fox, 1995;

Raghubir and Corfman, 1999). In brief, customers can get same items at a lower price or get extra items at the same price. Since price promotions create higher values, they can serve as economic motivation for customers to buy products; therefore, many retailers often initiate price promotions to stimulate the need or encourage nonusers to try certain products (Gerstner and Hess, 1992; Raghubir and Corfman, 1999). However, although price promotions actually boost sales, it is a questionable issue of whether the growth of sales simply borrows sales from the future purchases (Gupta, 1988; Blattberg and Neslin, 1990). Price promotions are dominant forms in sales promotions in today's market (Buzzell, Quelch and Salmon, 1990). However, many problems related to price promotions are raised and discussed. Raghubir and Corfman (1999) indicate that price promotions may make customers associated promoted products with low quality so that they fail to achieve the sales growth. Gedenk and Neslin (1999) also argue that price discounts may bring a detrimental impact on future brand preferences. Similarly, Grewal, Krishnan, Baker, and Borin (1998a) imply that frequent price discounting may diminish customers' perception of value.

Besides, some studies demonstrate that price reductions can lower reference prices of customers, which lead to the reduction of profitability (Blattberg et al, 1995; Hardesty and Bearden, 2003). Nevertheless, although price promotions may lower brand evaluations or profitability, they actually make many positive effects; for example, they not only form economic incentive for customers to purchase products but also make them more likely to increase buying quantities of the promoted products than they usually buy (Raghubir and Corfman, 1999; Pliina, 2004).

In addition, Rothschild and Gaidis (1981) report that price promotions can enhance customers' repurchase intentions when they are attracted to try this product and feel satisfied with it. From above statements, it is clear that price promotion activities receive some support and criticism, and Levine (1989) regard them as useful mechanism to expand market share under the situation where they are properly designed and implemented.

Perceived values of customers

According to Peter and Olson (1993), value is something that customers get when they buy the item. With regard to the concept of customers' perceived value, Monroe (1979) describes it as a proportion between perceived benefits and perceived sacrifice. In detail, the perceived sacrifices are all costs that customers need to undertake when buying the product, which include buying price, transportation fee, acquisition costs, repairs or the risk of terrible performance; the perceived benefits, on the other hand, are attributes related to the use of the item, buying price or the perceived quality (Ravald and Gronroos, 1996).

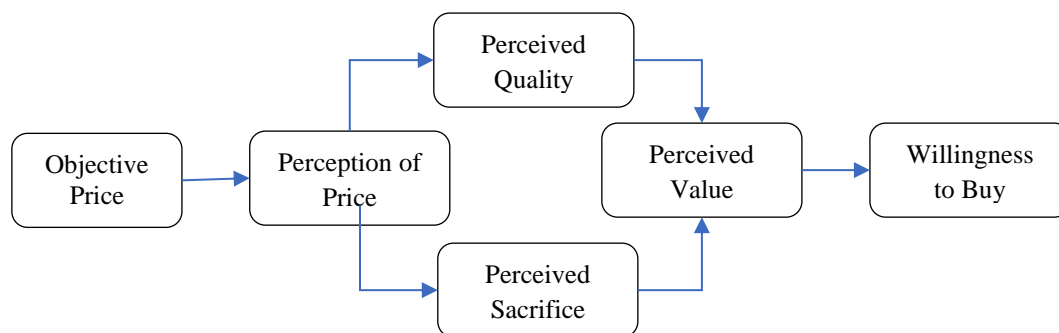
Monroe and Krishnan (1985) borrow Monroe's (1979) concept of perceived value, proposing the conceptual model in relation to the effect of price on perceived value and buying intention, which can be presented as Figure 1. This model shows that 'a true price' is an objective external feature of an item that customers consider a pricing stimulus (Dodds et al, 1991). Besides, Jacoby and Olson (1977) express that in addition to an objective external characteristic, price can also be representations of subjective internal features, and thereby create various meanings in customers' mind. This statement implies that different customers may have different perception of the same price; some may consider the price of the item is reasonable while others may perceive it as a costly price (Dodds et al, 1991). This phenomenon might be resulted from various personal values, wants, and financial ability of

the individual because the influence of these factors on perceived value seems quite explicit (Ravald and Gronroos, 1996).

In addition, since price represents how much customers need to pay for the particular product (sacrifice) and is an indicator for them to judge the quality level, customers may assess the tradeoff between perceived quality and perceived sacrifice, which contribute to perceived value and affect buying intention (Figure 1) (Dodds et al, 1991). However, it should be noted that this tradeoff is a paradoxical situation where the offer is cheaper than competitors' offering price it would be more attractive due to its higher economic saving while it would be less attractive because the lower price may make customers associate the product with a poorer quality (Stiglitz, 1987; Dodds et al, 1991).

Thus, the selling price should be properly set otherwise customers may consider it too expensive or may be skeptical of the product quality and then reduce the customers' willingness to buy (Cooper, 1969). Also, Dodds et al (1991) point out that perceived value would be greater when the gradual increase in price from the lowest acceptable price to the maximum amount that customers are willing to pay; in this way, perceived value can directly affect customers' purchase intention.

Figure 1 Conceptual Model of Price Effects on Value



Sources: Monroe and Krishnan (1985) taken from Dodds et al (1991)

Perceptions of Price Deals

Perceived fairness of vendors' prices will influence consumers' attitudes and purchase intentions. Consumers judge fairness by comparing the sticker price to salient reference points that include the previously encountered price for the product, competitor's prices, estimated cost of product production, and prices paid by other consumers. Customer perception is typically affected by advertising, reviews, public relations, social media, personal experiences and other channels.

Consumer perception applies the concept of sensory perception to marketing and advertising. Just as sensory perception relates to how humans perceive and process sensory stimuli through their five senses, consumer perception pertains to how individuals form opinions about companies and the merchandise they offer through the purchases they make. Merchants apply consumer perception theory to determine how their customers perceive them. They also use consumer perception theory to develop marketing and advertising strategies intended to retain current customers -- and attract new ones.

Research Methodology

This study is exploratory in nature i.e. it tries to identify patterns in the choices of customers. For this study, Internet users are ideal population for this study and web-delivered questionnaires were used for the survey. The questionnaire was prepared with google forms

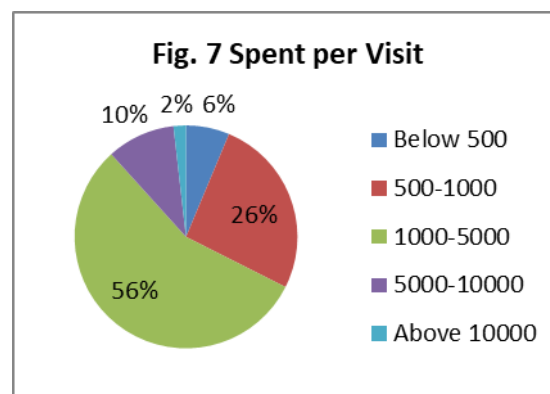
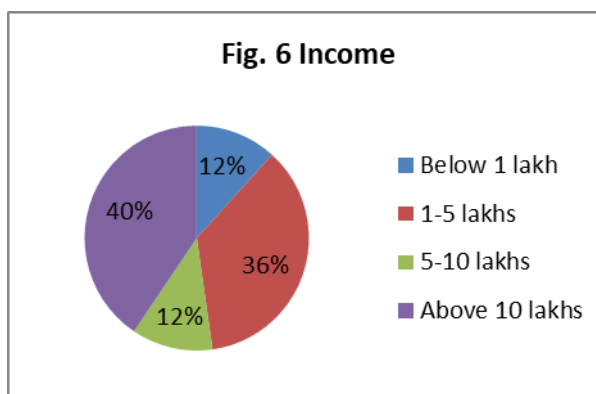
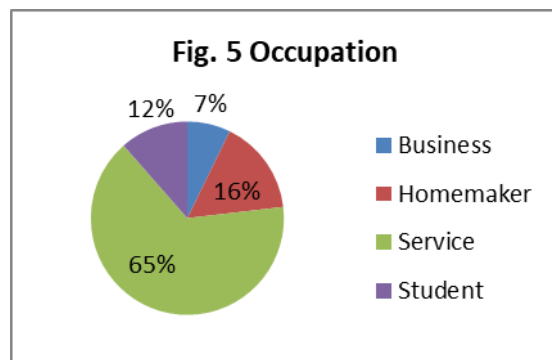
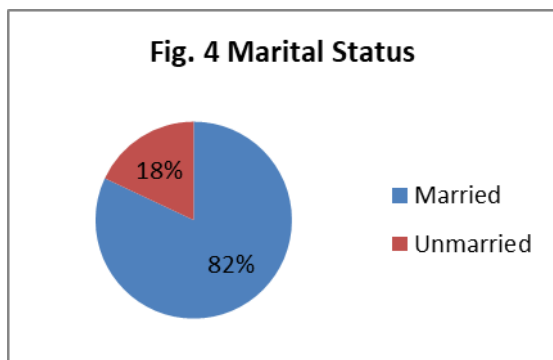
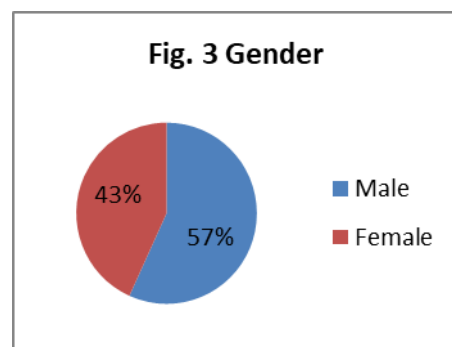
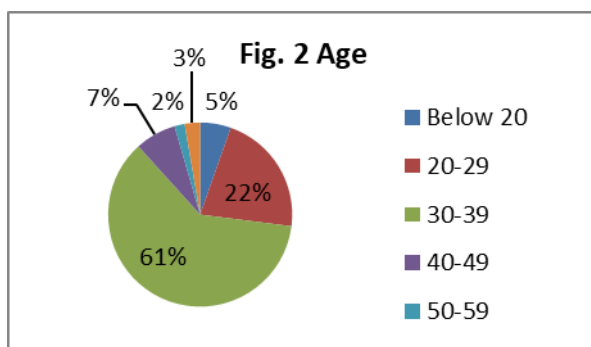
and the link was mailed to 150 random people. Of which only 111 responses were received with a response rate of 74%. Descriptive statistics and Correspondence analysis (SPSS V.23) was used to analyse the data and identify the patterns.

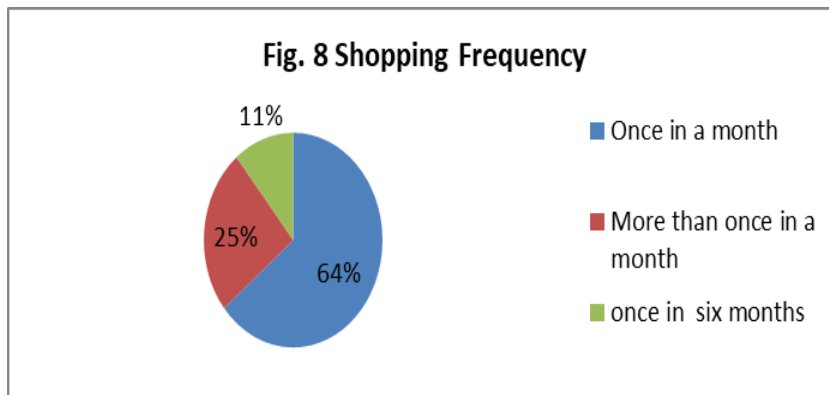
Objective of the Study

1. To study customer's online purchase behaviour
2. To Study customer's perception towards discounts

Analysis

Data was analysed with the help of SPSS 17.0 and the tools used for analysis are Frequency tables, Correspondence Analysis. As a first step, frequency tables were generated to understand the nature of the variables studied.





Shopping Frequency & Amount spent per Shopping Visit

To understand the association between Shopping Visit and Amount spent per shopping visit, correspondence analysis was administered. Correspondence analysis is a descriptive/exploratory technique designed to analyze simple two-way and multi-way tables containing some measure of correspondence between the rows and columns. The results provide information which is similar in nature to those produced by Factor Analysis techniques, and they allow you to explore the structure of categorical variables included in the table.

Figure 9 Correspondence Biplot

Row and Column Points

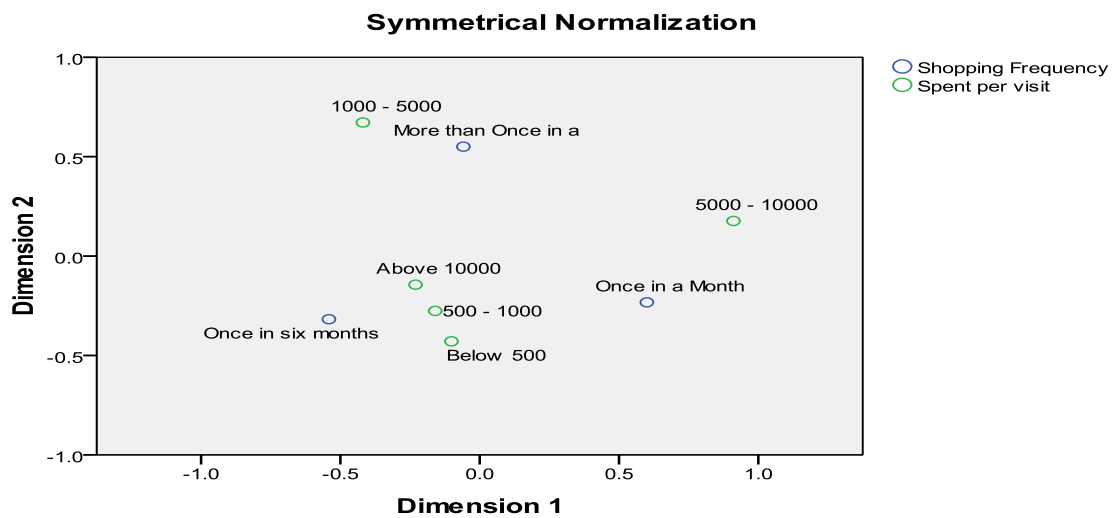
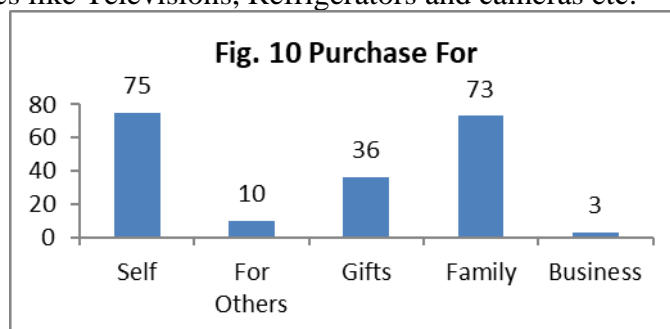


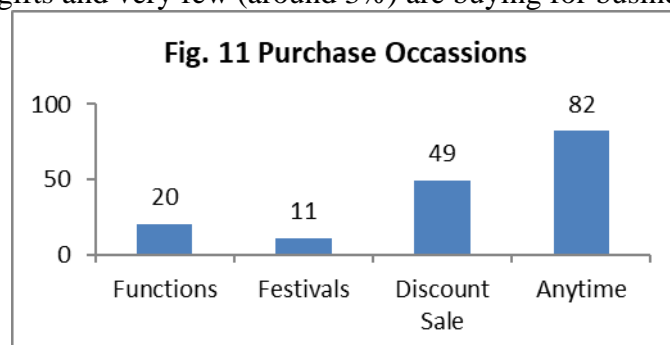
Table 1 Correspondence Table

Shopping Frequency	Spent per visit					Active Margin
	Below 500	500 - 1000	1000 - 5000	5000 - 10000	Above 10000	
Once in a Month	3	11	21	8	0	43
More than Once in a Month	0	6	18	3	0	27
Once in six months	4	12	23	0	2	41
Active Margin	7	29	62	11	2	111

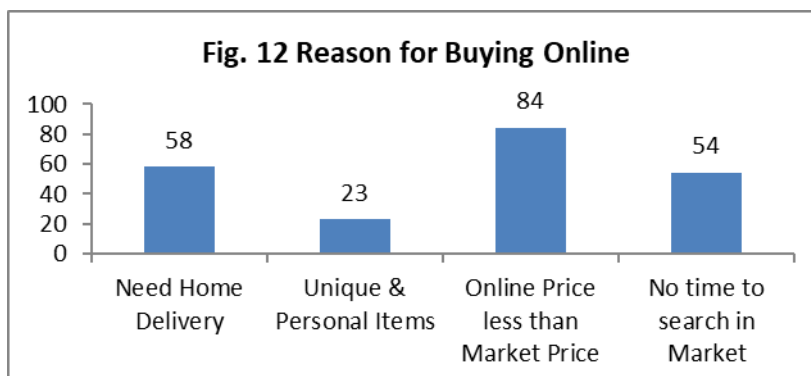
From the above table and figure, we can see that the people who have been shopping online more than once in a month, have been spending between Rs 1000 to Rs 5000 per shopping. Those who shop online once in a month have varied spending ranging from Rs 500 to above Rs 10000. Those who shop once in six months have peculiar spending either ranging from Rs 500 to Rs 1000 or surprisingly, more than Rs 10000. This could be because of the attractive offers given by the online shopping sites during festival seasons where consumers purchase electronics like Televisions, Refrigerators and cameras etc.



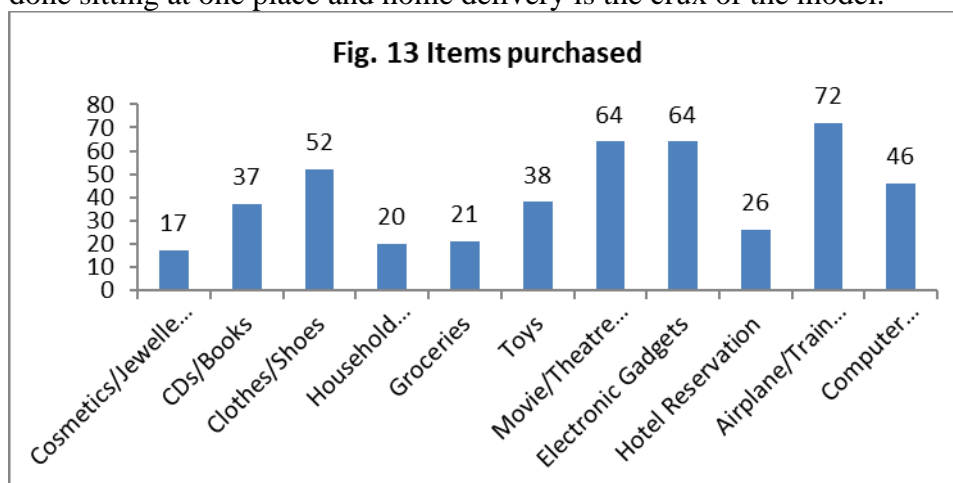
From the above graphs we can see that 67.56% of the people are buying online for self and 65.76% for family. This indicates that majority of the people are using online shopping for purchasing for the individual needs in the family or family needs combined. 32.4% of the people are buying gifts and very few (around 3%) are buying for business.



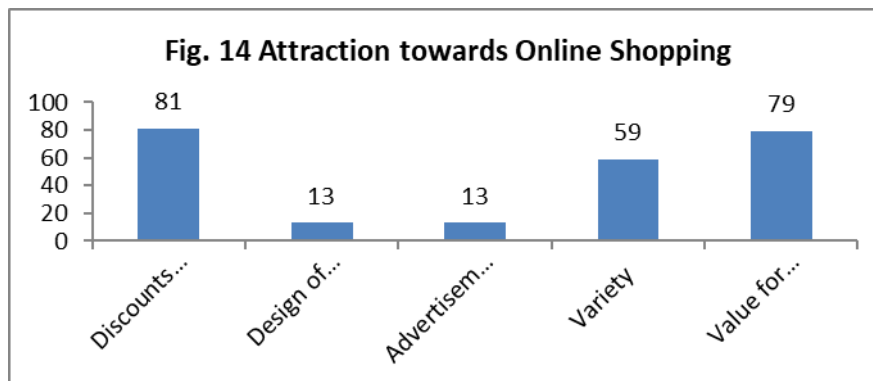
We can see that 73.87% of the people are buying anytime and around 44% buy during discounts/offers. It also indicates that people are buying more during family functions than at festivals. One of the reasons that can be attributed for most number of people buying anytime is that discounts and offers are no more dependent of season or festivals. Online retailers are offering offers and discounts round the year.



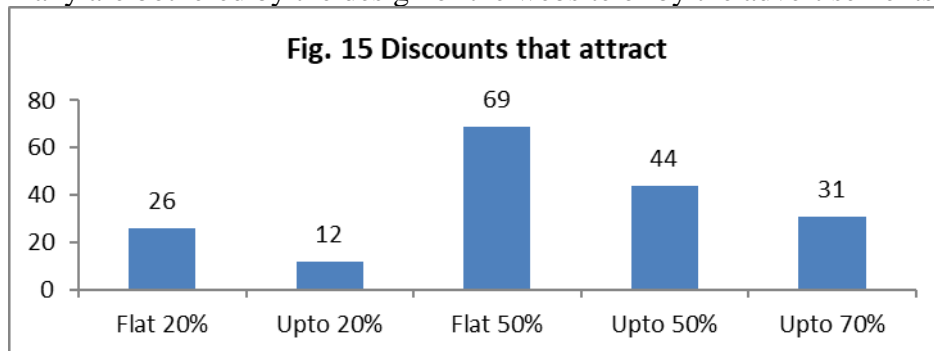
From the above graphs we can see that 75.67% of the people are buying online as the online prices seems to be less than the market price. 52.25% people buy online because they need home delivery, 48.64% buy online as they don't get time to search in the market. Only 20.7% feel that they get unique and personal items online. Online retailers have been offering an average discount of 30% which is more than the average discount of 10% offered by brick and mortar retailers. Travelling and parking has become a major concern for customers for which an incline has been seen towards online shopping as in online shopping search can be done sitting at one place and home delivery is the crux of the model.



From the above table we can see that online booking of travel tickets are most popular among online purchases. After travel bookings, Movie/ Theatre tickets and Electronic gadgets are commonly purchased items followed by Clothes/shoes and computer accessories. Cosmetics/Jewellery, Household furniture, Groceries and Hotel reservation seem to be least purchased items online.

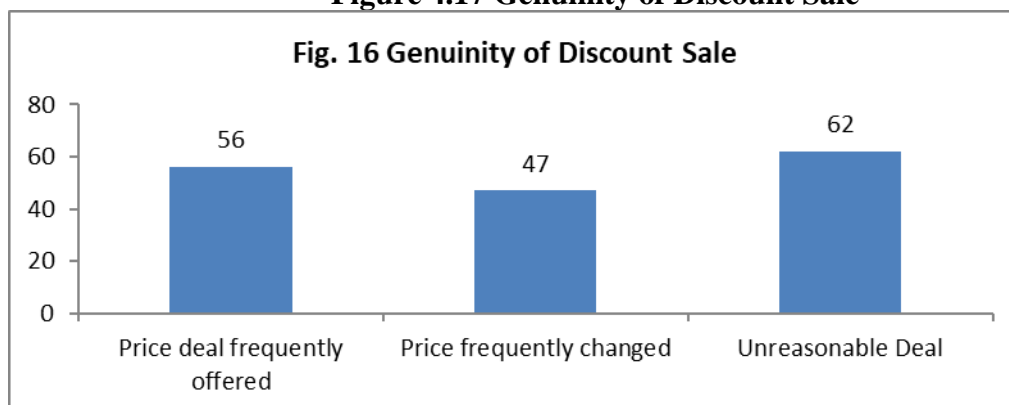


From the above table, we can see that discounts and value for money are the prime reason for which customers are attracted towards online shopping. This is followed by variety of items available online which is attracting the customers. The above table also shows that not many are bothered by the design of the website or by the advertisements.

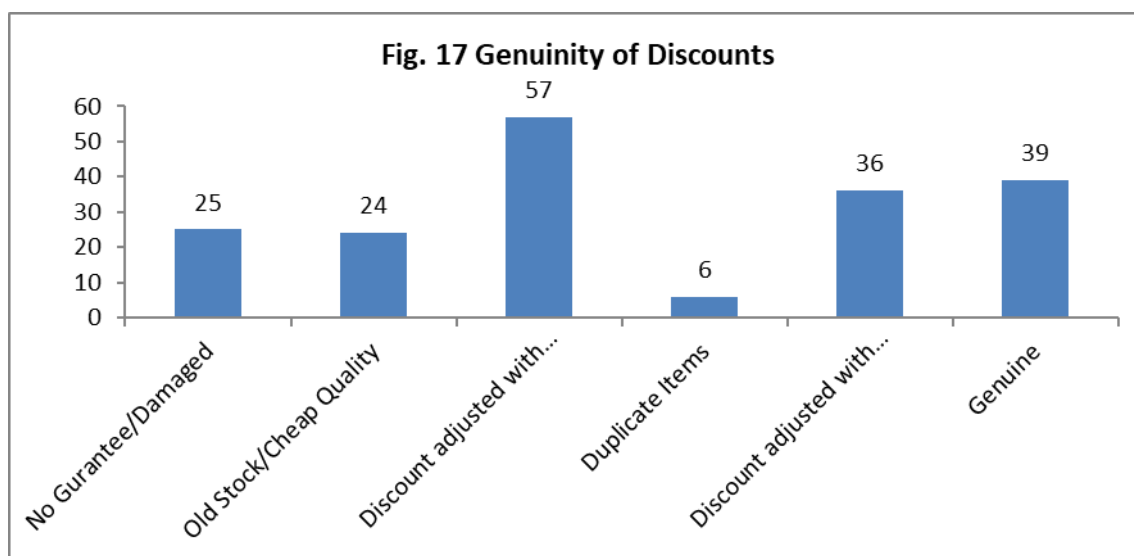


From the above table we can see that 50% has a psychological impact on the customers. More number of customers are preferring for Flat 50% and upto 50% discounts. It seems that upto 70% discounts looks unreliable or unrealistic where very few have shown interest towards it.

Figure 4.17 Genuinity of Discount Sale



To find out about what customers think about genuinity of discount sale, customers feel that a discount sale looks doubtful when the price deals are frequently offered or when price of a product are frequently changed or when the sale looks unreasonable. It was observed that customers mostly depend on reference pricing for evaluation of discount sale. In today's world, customers have access to numerous sources of information and its not so difficult for customers to compare prices at various ecommerce websites.



When asked about the genuinity of discounts some did believe the discounts to be genuine but most of the respondents feel that when discounts are announced, generally the discounts are adjusted by hiking the price of the product or discounts are adjusted with hidden costs like delivery charges, alteration charges etc. Very few doubted about the products being duplicate items.



From the above table we can see that majority of the respondents are rational buyers. They buy discounted items but they buy only essential or useful products. It shows that customers carefully evaluate the products with respect to utility and value. Very few respondents buy products which are not useful and further less number people are buying for fun or collection purpose. None of the respondents have purchased online for resale.

Findings

1. Online Shoppers mainly consists of customers in the age group of 20 to 40 years. Males and females are shopping equally
2. Shopping frequency is once in a while but the amount being spent per visit is ranging from Rs 500 to Rs 5000.
3. Online shoppers are not particular about shopping online for festivals or functions. For festivals and functions, customers still prefer brick and mortar outlets as physical verification, instant delivery, alterations and returns are more convenient than online stores. Online shopping is a result of impulse behavior.

4. Price, Variety and Convenience are driving online sales. Shoppers are shopping when the online prices are less than the market price. For convenience, shoppers are looking for time constraint and home delivery.
5. Currently online purchases are dominated by tickets, apparel, books & toys, electronic gadgets and computer accessories.
6. The '50%' used in discounts is able to attract more shoppers. The term '20%' appears to be less and the term '70%' appears to be unreasonable.
7. Shoppers doubt the genuinity of the discount sale when price deals are frequently offered, when price of the products are changed frequently and when the deal looks unreasonable.
8. Even though shoppers are buying online and especially for discounts but they buy only items which are useful or essential to them.

Conclusions

This exploratory study has found several interesting findings as discussed above. E-tailers can find this study useful in understanding the behavior, especially the choices, of indian customer in ecommerce. First, E-tailers should actively manage price expectations by establishing credible reference points and encouraging favorable comparisons. E-tailers should emphasize quality (and underlying differences in costs of production) to overcome unfavorable price comparisons and enhance perceptions of price fairness.

Branding and loyalty play a very crucial role in reducing price sensitivity in Internet retailing. For E-tailers, technical elements of the website/ecommerce portal can lead to loyalty; such elements might include ease of navigation, site layout and search criteria, that best fit a consumer's preferences.

E-tailers should focus on managing discounts both at individual product level as well as overall merchandise level as customers do not always accurately process price information. Customer's perception of the price discount of a particular product may be effected by incidental price discounts and by overall discounts.

LIMITATIONS

The use of a non-probalistic sample in the research was a major limitation because there was no way to make sure that the sample taken represented the total population of the Internet users. Though this sample provided a better insight about the online shoppers but there could be a possibility that a respondent may have done online shopping but is not a regular Internet user. It was seen that some respondents were biased towards some questions. Another major limitation encountered doing the research assignment was the issue regarding the time.

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उत्तर आधुनिक परिदृश्य में दलित-साहित्य

डॉ० निर्मला सिवाच*

आज देश में कई विचारधाराओं के लागे रहते हैं, जिनमें कई तरह के दलित हैं, कई किस्म को दलित आंदोलन तथा कई वैचारिक मुद्दे। इन विचारधाराओं, मुद्दों में दलित अस्मिता को पारिभाषित करने की समस्या चुनौती से परिपूर्ण है। इन्होंने जनमानस विज्ञान को इतना अधिक प्रभावित किया है कि यह साहित्य की विभिन्न विधाओं में अभिव्यक्त हुआ है।

शहरी, औद्योगिकरण के प्रश्नों की आधुनिकता, उत्तर आधुनिकता के संदर्भ ने एक नया चेहरा दे दिया है, जिसमें हिंदू समाज के साथ दलित कहां तक जुड़े हैं— जैसे अनेक प्रश्न हमारे सामने हैं। पुरानी दलित अस्मिता और नई दलित अस्मिता में बहुत अधिक अन्तर आ गया है। नया दलित—विमर्श समतामूलक, शोषण—मुक्त, आत्म सम्मानपूर्ण छूआछूत रहित समाज बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध दिखाई देता है। इस संघर्ष का ही परिणाम है कि कई राज्यों में दलित मंत्री, मुख्यमंत्री हैं और दलित संगठन शक्ति संचित कर रहे हैं। साथ ही सामाजिक, राजनीतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में दलित साहित्य ने अपना विशेष स्वरूप भी ग्रहण किया है इतना ही नहीं, दलित चेतना एक प्रतिबद्ध, संजीव लेखन तथा एक सशक्त आन्दोलन का साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत कर रही है दलित चेतना और दलित साहित्य स्वर्ण मानसिकता और दलितविरोधी गतिविधियों के प्रतिरोध का साहित्य है, जिसमें दलितों की हर मार्मिक स्थिति का वर्णन किया गया है।

भारत में सदियों से अनेक शोषित—पीड़ित और अस्पृश्य जातियों का ऐसा समूह रहा है, जो समाज—परिवर्तन की जटिल प्रक्रिया में शामिल होकर भी उसकी स्थिति ऐसी नहीं हो पायी कि वह राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा में शामिल हो सके। यह पूर्ण व्यवस्था देश में दिन—प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। यह वर्तमान में ही नहीं बल्कि प्राचीन समय से ही चली आ रही है। एक जाति के बिना दूसरी जाति का काम पूरा नहीं हो सकता। यह सभी को पता है, लेकिन फिर भी इनमें विषमता बनी हुई है। इस पर डॉ० अम्बेडकर ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं— “हिन्दुस्तान देश केवल विषमता का आश्रय स्थान है। हिन्दू समाज उसकी एक मीनार है और एकैक जाति उसके एकैक मंजिल है।..... लेकिन इस मीनार में सीढ़ी नहीं लगी है। एक से दूसरी मंजिल तक जानें के लिए उसमें मार्ग नहीं रखा गया है। जिस मंजिल में जो जन्में, उसी में वह मरे। नीचे की मंजिल में जन्मा व्यक्ति चाहे कितना भी लायक क्यों नहीं हो, उसे ऊपर की मंजिल में प्रवेश नहीं और ऊपर की मंजिल में जन्मा व्यक्ति चाहे वह कितना भी नालायक क्यों नहीं हो, उसे भी मंजिल से ढकेलने का साहस किसी में नहीं। सचेतन और अचेतन पदार्थ सारे ईश्वर के ही रूप हैं। ऐसा कहने वाले स्वधर्मियों को अशौच मानते हैं।” अतः अम्बेडकर जी का कहने का अभिप्राय है कि एक वर्ग से दूसरे वर्ग में जाया जा सकता है, लेकिन एक वर्ग से दूसरे वर्ग में नहीं जाया जा सकता। चाहे वह कितना भी बुद्धिमान व सक्षम क्यों न हो। इस तरह वर्णव्यवस्था, धार्मिक आडम्बर, अंधविश्वास, परलोकवाद, जाति, संप्रदायवाद यहां की सामाजिक संरचना में मौजूद है और भारतीयों ने इसे अपने मानस और व्यवहार का अंश मान लिया है। ‘दलित’ शब्द तो आर्य समाज के प्रवर्तक स्वामी दयानन्द में प्रथम बार उद्धार रूप में लिया, गाँधी जी ने दलितों को ‘हरिजन’ संबोधन दिया है जिसे राजनीति ने आज कलंकित कर दिया है फिर गाँधी जी तो वर्ण व्यवस्था व जाति व्यवस्था के समर्थक थे। इसलिए अम्बेडकर से उनकी टक्कर होती थी। दलित शब्द व्याख्या सापेक्ष है, क्योंकि इसे लेकर बहुत विवाद रहता है विभिन्न विचारकों के द्वारा विभिन्न मत हैं दलित का अर्थ है— शोषित, पीड़ित, कुचला और सताया हुआ। अतः दलित के अन्तर्गत उन सबको सम्मिलित करना चाहिए जो आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हैं, शोषित—पीड़ित हैं। यह दलित की व्यापक अवधारणा है किन्तु जिस परिप्रेक्ष्य में आज दलित आन्दोलन और दलित साहित्य सामने आया है, उस परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह ‘दलित’ की अवधारणा नहीं है। दलित के अन्तर्गत वे जातियां हैं, जिन्हें सामाजिक इतिहास की दीर्घ परम्परा में अस्पृश्य समझा गया है, जिनके लिए अलग बस्ती, अलग पनघट और अलग मरघट का विधान है वह समाज का सीमान्त व्यक्ति है। उन्हें सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, शारीरिक और मानसिक सभी दृष्टियों में शोषण का शिकार बनाया गया है। यहां तक कि उन्हें अछूता माना गया, स्वर्ण उसकी छाया से भी कतराते थे, किन्तु उनके श्रम और उनकी अशिक्षा का नाजायज फायदा उठाते रहा, लेकिन आज समय बदल गया है, राजनीतिक व आर्थिक लाभ लेने के लिए स्वर्ण भी दलित कहलाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन दलितों पर अस्पृश्यता का धब्बा लगा हुआ है और उससे मुक्ति के लिए ‘हरिजन’ या ‘अछूत’ की जगह अपने को दलित कहलाना चाहते हैं, किन्तु स्वर्ण आर्थिक—राजनीतिक लाभ के लिए अपने को दलित श्रेणी में रखना चाहते हैं। अतः दलित शब्द—परम्परागत, अछूत, अस्पृश्य या हरिजन, जैसे शब्दों का परिष्कृत और परिमार्जित रूप और साहित्यिक संस्करण है।

दलित साहित्य के उभार और उसके पीछे व्यापक जनाधार को देखकर अनेक व्यक्ति विपक्ष में खड़े हो रहे हैं। अनेक विद्वानों को दलित शब्द से ही आपत्ति है। वे साहित्य के साथ ‘दलित’ विशेषण जोड़ने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। उनका मानना

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†††† सामाजिक प्रतिबद्धता और साहित्य, डॉ० जगन्नाथ पंडित, पृ० 65

है कि साहित्य कभी दलित नहीं होता। वह तो पतित पावन है आत्मा को भूल, जड़वादी दर्शन के चक्कर में पड़कर कुछ स्वजन साहित्य को दलित विशेषण देकर क्या हित कर रहे हैं। वह हम अभी तक नहीं जान सके। पृथकता का भाव तो उजागर है ही, आंतक भी अपना करिश्मा दिखाने लगा है।^{***}

अतः साहित्य जोड़ता है – बाँटता नहीं है – भाव उत्पन्न करता है, मानवीयता, मनुष्यता का विकास करता है। इनमें पृथकता होना हमारे देश के उत्थान के लिए सही नहीं है। इस प्रकार देखा जाए तो प्रेमचंद और निराला का दलित साहित्य, दलित साहित्य के सिद्धांतकारों की सहमति नहीं पा सकता, क्यों नहीं पा सका? इसके अनेक तर्क हैं और उन तर्कों की तह में जाना यहाँ विषयांतर होगा। हमें केवल इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि 'रामविलास शर्मा जैसे प्रगतिशील आलोचक को दलित-विमर्श के सिद्धांतकार वेदाक्रांत को आचार्य कहते हैं।

साहित्य कभी दलित नहीं होता। वह तो पतितपावन है। आत्मा को भूल, जड़वादी दर्शन के चक्कर में पड़कर कुछ स्वजन साहित्य को दलित विशेषण देकर क्या हित कर रहे हैं। दलित साहित्य और दलित आन्दोलन को जो अलगाववाद की संज्ञा दे रहे हैं, उनका ध्यान वर्ण व्यवस्था पर क्यों नहीं गया? वर्णव्यवस्था में अलग-अलग श्रेणियों का विधान क्या समाज को एकताबद्ध करता है? साहित्य के साथ जुड़ा 'दलित' विशेषण साहित्य को दलित नहीं बनाता, बल्कि यह ऐसे साहित्य का बोधक है, जो दलितों की वेदना, उसके संघर्षमय जीवन, उसकी सामाजिक स्थितियों, उनके मुक्ति-प्रयासों लहलुहान उनके अंगों और मन पर पड़े खरोचों का मार्मिक चित्रण कर उसे अन्याय के प्रतिरोध के लिए प्रेरित करता है। दलित साहित्य दो वर्गों में बाँटा जा सकता है— एक वर्ग वह है जो दलित समुदाय से आया है, जिसने स्वयं सामाजिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक क्रूरताओं की खरोच है। दूसरा वर्ग उन दलितेतर जातियों का है, जिन्होंने स्वयं अस्पृश्यता के दंश को झेला ही नहीं बल्कि करीब से देखा, महसूस किया है, उनकी संवेदना उसकी परिचित रही है। प्रेमचंद अछूत नहीं थे, किन्तु उनकी 'सदगति' और 'ठाकुर का कुँआ' जैसे कहानियाँ जहाँ दलित जातियों की सामाजिक स्थितियों का माप करती हैं वहीं उनकी कलात्मकता को भी सुरक्षित रखती हैं। 'गोदान' में मातादीन सिलिया प्रसंग को लेकर ब्राह्मण के मुँह में हड़डी डालकर उसके जातिगत अहंकार और परम्परागत पवित्रता को खंडित करना प्रेमचंद का एक क्रांतिकारी प्रयास था। इसी प्रकार से पाण्डेय बेचन शर्मा 'उग्र' की 'बुधुआ की बेटा', चतुरसेन शास्त्री की 'गोली', जगदीश चन्द्र की 'धरती धन न अपना', 'नरककुंड में वास' तथा 'जमीन अपनी तो थी', निराला की 'चतुरी चमार', नागर की नाच्यो बहुत गोपाल, जैसी रचनाएँ तथा नागार्जुन की 'हरिजन गाथा' 'हो बम्बोला' आदि कविताओं में दलित जीवन का जो मार्मिक रूप है वह बहुत ही अच्छा है, यदि इन रचनाओं के आगे से रचनाकारों के नाम हटा दिए जाए तो यह निर्णय करना मुश्किल हो जाएगा कि यह रचनाएँ दलितेतर जाति की रचनाएँ हैं या अन्य की हैं। दलितों द्वारा लिखा साहित्य 'दलित साहित्य कहना दलित साहित्य की सीमा और अवधाना को सीमित करना है, क्योंकि साहित्यकार की कोई जाति या समूह नहीं होता। वह समाज में रहकर स्वयं इन सब चीजों को देखता है, अनुभव करता है, उनको भोगता है। वह रचनात्मक दृष्टि से अक्षम भोक्ता की पीड़ा को वाणी देता है, उसे अधिक मर्मस्पर्शी बनाता है।

रामदरश मिश्र दलितों के विषय में लिखते हैं कि "दलित साहित्य के बारे में दो बातें उठायी जा रही हैं पहली यह कि दलित साहित्य दलितों द्वारा दलितों के बारे में किया गया लेखन है। दूसरी, वे भी दलित लेखक हैं जो दलित तो नहीं हैं लेकिन उन्होंने दलितों के जीवन पर लिखा है। सच तो यह है कि दलितों के बारे में रचना करने वाले दलित ही केन्द्र में हैं। होना भी चाहिए, क्योंकि उन्होंने या उनके पूर्वजों ने जो शाप या दंश झेला है, उस अभिशाप या दंश को वे सीधा अनुभव नहीं कर सकते जो दलितेतर है।"^{****} अतः यह कहना चाहते हैं कि दलित से किसी भी प्रकार जुड़ा व्यक्ति दलित ही होता है, चाहे वह साहित्य के माध्यम से क्यों न हो या उनकी तकलीफें, उनके अपमान देखकर हमारी संवेदना और मानवीय चिन्ता से आहत हुआ हो। उनकी स्थिति में अपने को लेकर उनके अनुभव करने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन हम स्वयं उस अभिशाप को नहीं झेल पाते। हम तो उनके प्रति सहानुभूति शील होकर थोड़े समय के लिए अनुभव कर सकते हैं, लेकिन दलित व उनके पूर्वजों द्वारा झेले गये दंश को वे ही जान सकते हैं, और सच्चा प्रामाणिक ब्यान वे ही कर सकते हैं। अतः दलित लेखक अपनी लड़ाई खुद लड़ रहे हैं। साहित्य में लिखी जाने वाली हर चीज, वर्णित हर घटना लेखक की आप बीती ही नहीं होती साहित्यकार जगबीती को भी आपबीती बनाकर यह परानुभूति को भी स्वानुभूति बनाकर कला की रचना करता है। साहित्य में सर्जक की वर्गीय चेतना व्यक्त होती है, किन्तु यह भी विस्मृत नहीं करना चाहिए कि साहित्यकार अपनी वर्गीय सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण भी करता है और दूसरे वर्ग की संवेदनाओं से अभिभूत होकर उनकी पीड़ा को शब्दबद्ध करता है, जैसे देखा जाए तो प्रेमचंद खुद किसान नहीं थे, वे किसानों के बीच रहे, उनके हड़डीतोड़ परिश्रम को देखा तथा किसान-मजदूर जीवन की सघन पीड़ा और समस्याओं का जो मार्मिक अंकण किया है, वह अत्यंत प्रामाणिक व हृदयस्पर्शी है। दलित साहित्यकार केवल दलितों पर साहित्य नहीं लिखता और न ही दलितों की दुरवस्था पर आंसू बहाना या बौद्धिक सहानुभूति दिखाना दलित साहित्य नहीं है। दलित किसी की कृपा पर नहीं, बल्कि अपने अधिकार सजगता, अपने वर्ग चेतना, अपने संघर्ष के आधार पर अपना हक प्राप्त कर समाज की मुख्यधारा में आने की कोशिश करता है और अपने विस्थापित जीवन को समाज में पुनर्स्थापित करने की अहम् कोशिश करता है। दलित साहित्य का मूल स्वर आत्मवेदना, निषेध, विद्रोह, संघर्ष और उत्थान का है।

*** साहित्य प्रतिबद्धता और साहित्य, जगन्नाथ पंडित, पृ 66

**** साहित्य प्रतिबद्धता और साहित्य, जगन्नाथ पंडित, पृ 68

यह परम्परा के उस बड़े अंश को निषेध और नकार की दृष्टि से देखता है जो उसके अधिकार को सीमित ही नहीं करता, उसे तन और मन से गुलाम बनाकर अपाहिज बना देता है। उनके स्वाभिमानी को कुचल देता है। अतः वह नए सौंदर्यशास्त्र के निर्माण का हिमायती है दलित को सबसे पहले अपने रूढ़ संस्कारों से लड़ना है, तभी वे अपने अधिकार की रक्षा कर सकते हैं।

दलित के विद्रोह के कुठित होने का एक कारण उनका अंधविश्वास भी है। अंधविश्वास ने तो सम्पूर्ण समाज को हानि पहुंचाई है। धार्मिक अंधविश्वास और कर्मकाण्ड तो ब्राह्मणों का हथकण्डा रहा है। ये शिक्षा व ज्ञान-विज्ञान के साधनों व स्रोतों से अलग रहे हैं। आधुनिक समाज में उनकी मुफ्त शिक्षा की व्यवस्था तो हो गई, किन्तु बौद्धिक विकास और क्रियाशीलता के जो पॉजिटिव परिणाम सामने आने चाहिए, वे नहीं आये। यही प्रारम्भ से ही उन्हें सभी सुविधाएं मिलती तो इतने लम्बे समय तक उन्हें, शारीरिक और मानसिक गुलामी झेलने की नौबत नहीं आती।

डॉ० सोनहपाल सुमनाक्षर का कहना है "दलित साहित्य का मूलाधार दलितोत्थान है। अतः किसी भी साहित्यकार द्वारा दलितोत्थान हेतु लिखा गया। साहित्य, दलित साहित्य की सीमा में आता है। दलित साहित्यकार की दृष्टि सकारात्मक, सुधारवादी और समस्या-निवारक होनी चाहिए। कुछ ऐसे शब्द हैं, जिन्हें दलित साहित्यकार निषेध शब्दावली के अन्तर्गत रखते हैं अवतार, नीच, परमेश्वर, भाग्यहीन, चुड़ैल, भाग्यदेवता, आत्मा, प्रेत, पापी ईश्वर, देव, दुर्भाग्य, राक्षस, महाराज तथा दैवीशक्ति आदि।" अतः वे सभी तत्त्वनिषेध हैं जो दलितों को अंधविश्वास की ओर ले जाते हैं या उन्हें भाग्यवादी बनाने पर मजबूर कर देते हैं। नागार्जुन ने परम्परागत रूप को तोड़ा है। आज तक विष्णु, राम, कृष्ण आदि को ही देवता माना गया। नागार्जुन ने 'हरिजन गाथा' में हरिजन की अवतारी वराह का रूप देकर दलितों में विद्रोह दिखाकर दलित को अवतारी देव की श्रेणी में रखा है और दलित चेतना को धार दी है। अतः नागार्जुन दलितों को सामाजिक मुक्ति के द्वार पर खड़ा कर उसे मानवता और श्रेष्ठता की उच्च भूमि पर स्थापित करते हैं, वही उच्च जाति की मानसिकता पर व्यंग्य भी कसते हैं। नागार्जुन ने इनके दबूपन को भी दिखाया है वे कहते हैं कि दासो, अछूतों की संताने अपने पूर्वजों की विरासत को क्यों ढोयेगी? "यह कैसे होगा कि दासों की संतान/दासता के गुणों का करती रहे बखान। अपने पूर्वजों की भांति।" नागार्जुन दलितों के भीतर वर्ग-चेतना भरकर हजारों वर्षों की दासता को तोड़ने और परम्परा की कड़ियों को छिन्न-भिन्न करने का प्रयास करते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि उच्च वर्ग क्यों इतना पक्षपात करते हैं? फसले इनके खून से सींची जाती है। चमड़ी इनकी जलती है और बखार उच्च वर्णों और वर्गों का भरता है। जबकि दलितों के हिस्से में जहालत और गरीबी क्यों आती है। नागार्जुन ने भूमिहीन अछूतों और जमींदारों के संघर्ष के क्रियात्मक पहलू को भी प्रस्तुत किया है। जिसके मूल कारण आर्थिक और सामाजिक को भी प्रस्तुत किया है। जिसके मूल कारण आर्थिक और सामाजिक है। जमींदार उन्हीं को भूमि छिनकर जमीन विहीन बना देते हैं। जमींदार उन्हीं को भूमि छिनकर जमीन विहीन बना देते हैं। नागार्जुन, निराला और प्रेमचन्द के साहित्य में विद्रोह का स्वर हमें दिखाई देता है। प्रेमचन्द दलितों के प्रबल पक्षधर थे, कर्मभूमि उपन्यास में वे अछूतों के मन्दिर प्रवेश की समस्या को एक आन्दोलन का रूप देते हैं, वे उनके उत्थान व हक की लड़ाई का समर्थन करते हैं।

प्रेमचन्द 'कफन' में एक समाजशास्त्री की भूमिका में उतरकर, आलसी पात्र पैदा करने वाली परिस्थितियों की तलाश करते हैं। वे हिन्दू धर्म में जीते जी तन ढंकने को फटा चिथड़ा भी न मिलने और मरने पर नये कफन की अनिवार्यता जैसी खोखली नैतिकता पर प्रहार करते हुए कफन की अप्रासंगिकता सिद्ध करते हैं, जहां वे पूरे हिन्दू समाज के खिलाफ खड़े दिखाई पड़ते हैं। वे उन शोषकों पर भी व्यंग्य करते हैं जो दोनों हाथों जनता को लूटते तथा अपना पाप धोने के लिए गंगा में स्नान करते हैं। वे अपने साहित्य में कई जगह 'चमार' शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं। वे इस शब्द के प्रयोग से दलितों के दिल को दुखाना नहीं चाहते थे, बल्कि उनको इस नाम से रु-बरु करवाना चाहते थे।

मराठी भाषा में दलित लेखन जितना प्रभावशाली रहा उतना किसी अन्य भाषा में नहीं। अम्बेडकर, ज्योतिबा फूले, बाबूराव बागुल (जब मैंने जाति छिपाई थी) ने दलित साहित्य लिखा। इसके अतिरिक्त गुजराती में भी दलित लेखन अधिक सक्रिय है। अतः दलित में सुधार के अनेक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। अंततः दलित चेतना व साहित्य से अपनी खोई हुई प्रतिष्ठा और अधिकार वे प्राप्त कर लेंगे। जिससे समाज में उनकी स्थिति सवर्णों के समानान्तर हो जायेगी। स्वर्ण को सोचना चाहिए कि दलित भी मनुष्य हैं, उनमें भी संवेदना है, उनमें प्राण हैं और देश के नागरिक की हैसियत से उन्हें समाज में सभी अधिकार समान हैं जो सबको मिलते हैं, जब तक वर्ण और वर्ग विहीन समाज की स्थापना नहीं हो जाती, और उनकी स्थितियां नहीं सुधर जाती, तब तक उन्हें अतिरिक्त लाभ मिलना उचित है।

अब छूआछूत की भावना समाप्त हो रही है। दलित आन्दोलन समाप्त हो रहा है किन्तु दलितों के साथ दलित चेतना के रचनाकारों से यह अपेक्षा है कि वे सत्ता, संपत्ति जाति और भाषा पर आधारित असमानता के शिकार उन दलितों की वेदना को वाणी दें, जिनकी आवाज छीन ली गयी है तथा समता प्राप्ति के लिए क्रान्ति की भूमिका तैयार करें तभी दलित लेखन की सार्थकता सिद्ध हो सकती है। दलित साहित्य एक ऐसा दर्पण बन गया है, जिसमें दलित अपना चेहरा देख सकते हैं। अपना जीवन प्रतिबिम्बित कर सकते हैं। अतः इसका अलग अस्तित्व अनिवार्य है। आज दलित साहित्य आत्मकथा के रूप में उभर रहा है। दलितेतर लेखक भी दलित साहित्य के अस्तित्व और उसके नये सौन्दर्यशास्त्र को

***** साहित्य प्रतिबद्धता और साहित्य, जगन्नाथ पंडित।

+++++ उत्तर आधुनिकतावाद और दलित साहित्य, कृष्णदत्त पालीवाल, पृ० 177

स्वीकृति दे रहे है अतः पुरानी परम्पराओं, मान्यताओं को परिवर्तित करना, उसमें बदलाव लाना ही उत्तर आधुनिकतावाद है, जिसमें साहित्यकारों ने दलितों के भेदभाव को समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया है देखा जाए तो जाति-पाति का भेदभाव अब कम होने लगा है। दलित साहित्य-विमर्श आज के साहित्य की वह राजनीति है, जिसमे धर्मवीरों की गुर्राहट है और नामवरों की मुश्किल। उन धर्मवीरों ने साहित्य के पुराने ब्रह्मणवादी मठों पर हल्ला बोल दिया है। इसका परिणाम हम बदलते परिवेश से देख ही सकते है यह सब उत्तरआधुनिक साहित्य से ही होना शुरु हुआ है।

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The Effect of Sensory Integration Therapy on Pervasive Developmental Disorders

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Dr. Tiwari A.**

Abstract

Sensory integration therapy (SIT) is widely used in the management of individuals with pervasive developmental disorder. Children with pervasive developmental disorder lack sensory abilities (related to the five sense organ of visual, sound, taste, touch, and smell). The goal of this therapy – which includes stimulation of the senses and also improve the attention-concentration, communication and decrease maladaptive or stereotyped behaviours. **Objective** this study is to find the effect of sensory integration therapy on Pervasive developmental disorder. **Methodology** this study is a pre and post-test of children with pervasive developmental disorder, with sample size of 10 participants with 3 to 6 years old children. The clinical population had been checked for the diagnosis of autism symptoms using the ISAA tool and use functional assessment checklist program for assess personal, social, occupational, academic, function of PDD after pre assessment, SIT techniques (multiple senses approach, deep pressure touch, use vibrating toys, dark colour toys, sand, water play, rocking on a ball, and other use sensory box) was given in 18 sessions individually four days in a week after use the this technique, post-test on both scale ISAA and FACP for assess the differences. **Results** this study showed significant improvement in all the FACP domains as well as improvement in some domains of ISAA. This therapy have been proven effective with autism children hence we can consider SIT as one of the treatment options. **Conclusion** Sensory integration therapy affects the daily life and motor skills and functionality of children with PDD. Sensory integration therapy was positive effective as a treatment of Pervasive developmental disorder.

Key word: Sensory Integration Therapy, Pervasive Developmental Disorder

Introduction

The term autism first introduced by a swiss psychiatric **Eugen Bleuler** in 1911 refers some schizophrenic patient who was self-absorbed. In 1913 **Leo Kanner** observed the behaviour in group of 11 children he found the dysfunction in social behaviour, dysfunction in communication pattern (Echolalia) and stereotype behaviour. He introduced theses children as an autistic. In 1944 **Hans Asperger** introduced Asperger's syndrome, Hans studied the group boys and found in this syndrome impaired in social interaction and communication but good cognitive skills. According to **Bruno Bettelheim** Austrian Psychologist given the theory of "refrigerator mother" he said if lack of mother affection or mother have cold towards child then increased the probability of PDD. 1964 **Bernard Rimland** he is a American psychologist explain Autism neither emotional issues and not cause by "refrigerator mother" rather it was due to biological dysfunction. In 1980 Autism spectrum disorder introduced as a separate category and excludes the category of schizophrenia in the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorder (DSM-III). Pervasive developmental

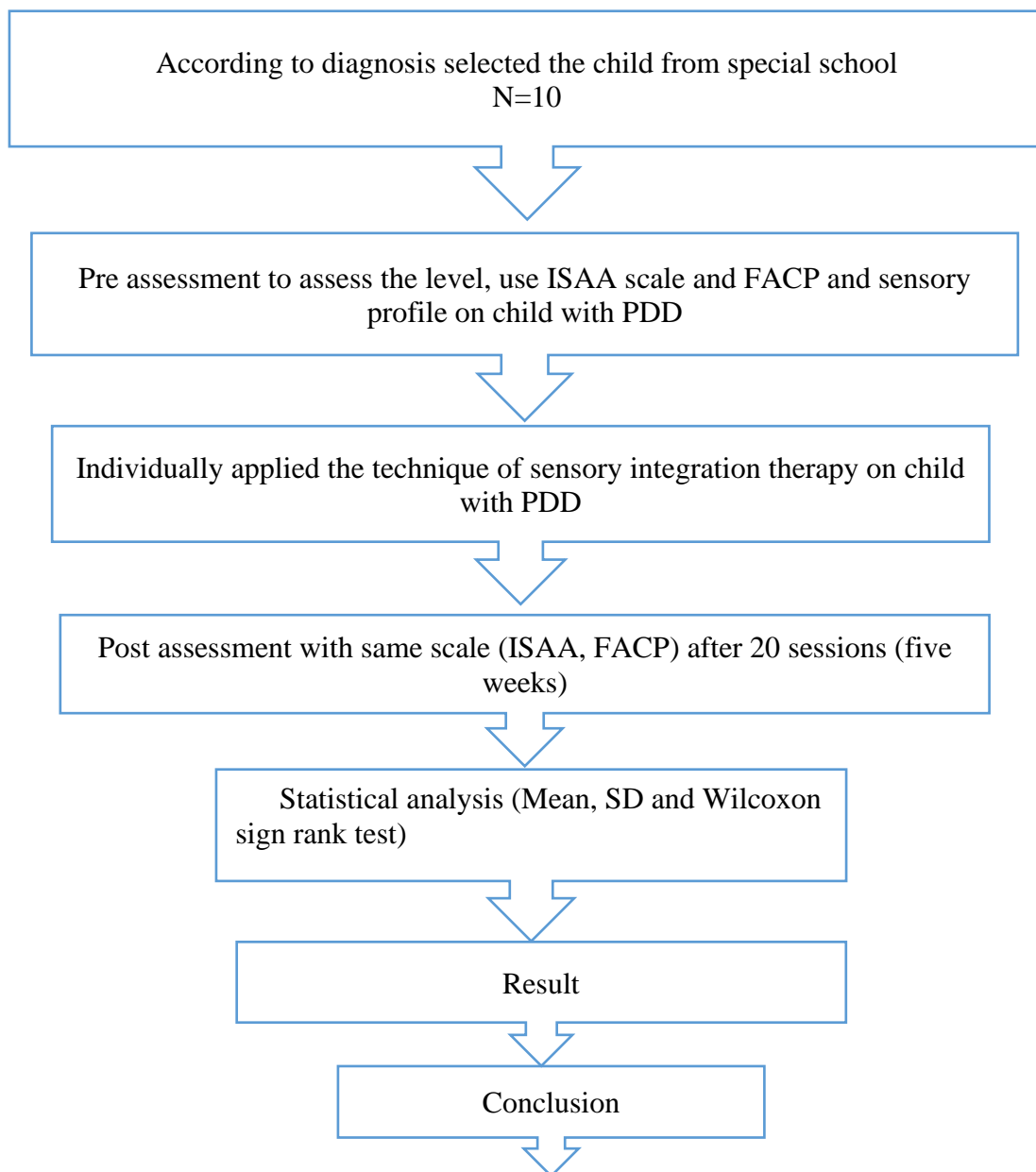
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disorder is umbrella terms which are include different types of this disorder. PDD is a developmental disorder and this disorder can lead to several problems for example dysfunction in cognition, sensory impairment and emotion regulation, as well as communication skills (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). According to centers for disease control and prevention (CDC) reported that (2014) overall prevalence of PDD among the 11 ADDM (The Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring) this network to provide the prevalence of PDD and report was 16.8 per 1,000 (1 in 59) in children with 8 years old. Pervasive development disorder is a group of disorder, essential features of PDD marked by impaired social interaction, communication and repetitive behaviour. According to ICD 10 the group includes "childhood Autism, Atypical Autism, Rett's syndrome, other childhood disintegrative disorder, Asperger's syndrome. The onset occur in the age of 3 years , before from three years if child have some difficulty with social interaction , communication, and shows inappropriate responses then it should not be diagnosed as a PDD rather it should kept under observation. Children with PDD are affect the ability of different behaviour, like daily routine activities, playing behaviour, habits and also affect different sensation. Some child have hyposensitive (week sensation) and some child have hypersensitive (extremely sensation). PDD with hypersensitive tend to exhibit different behaviour, not feel hands or face dirty. The closely hear the noise of tapping, not feel the pain and PDD with hypersensitive, child not like the cuddling, cry if make the sound, resist messy play. This sensory problems leads to rocking behaviour, spinning, over concern of some food and strong closeness with certain object (child always carry the one object) (Myles, 2007; Pfeiffer, Koenig, Kinnealey, Sheppard, & Henderson, 2011). This behaviour can affect the person's social, communication, and individual health (World Health Organization [WHO], 2001). Greenspan and Wieder (1997, 1997) found that difficulty in biologically function can accompany to communication difficulties. For example, the child may be over concern to hear sound (Grandin & Scariano, 1986). Vestibular responses are frequently occurring in PDD child and vestibular responses are often delayed. Children with PDD showed difficulty managed the visual and vestibular responses (Dawson & Lewy, 1989). Ornitz (1974) revealed that problem in sensory modulation are the essential symptoms of PDD and these problem are lead to social dysfunction, communication, and language (expressive and receptive) problem. Child with PDD to regulate their sensory function, often these children do different movement for example they do perseveration or stereotyped movements (Baranek, Foster, & Berkson, 1997). They arrange and put the cars in line, spin wheels and irrelevant laughing to see the move, move a toy repeatedly back and ahead on the table, child repeatedly run round the chair. Most children with PDD showed self-stimulation behaviours, like rocking, spinning, or frequently flapping their hands. Self-absorbed behaviours are also caused the sensory behaviour problem (Greenspan & Wieder, 1997b). According to Ayres' sensory integration theory (Ayres, 1972), child with PDD have difficulty of behaviour or function problem and this behaviour or responsible the lack of ability to process and integrate sensation (Bundy, Lane, & Murray, 2002; Case-Smith, Weaver, & Fristad, 2015). Sensory integration therapy based on Ayres' (1972) theory. Ayres Sensory Integration is a widely used by occupational therapists to motivate and increased the child's ability to process and integrate sensory information and also replace the organized and adaptive behaviours (Case-Smith et al., 2015). Different sensory patterns in children with PDD have been found that SIT given the positive effect on child's functioning (Ben-Sasson et al., 2009). A review of 27 studies on children with sensory processing and

integration problems by May-Benson and Koomar (2010) revealed that SIT can positively effect on motor skills behavoiur, socialization pattern, attention- concentration, destructive behaviour, reading skills, participation in game pattern, and the improvement of personal goals.

Flow Chart OF THE STUDY



Need Of Study

This study has been designed to focus on low thresholds sensation and high thresholds sensation children with Pervasive developmental disorder. In the present study, the technique of sensory integration therapy was modified for each child and focus on how the therapy is beneficial for each child with pervasive developmental disorder.

Materials

Ten subjects with PDD was include for intervention group and excluding any comorbid psychiatric disorder, severe medical condition, neurological problem, physical illness, and motor disabilities were included from selected special school in Varanasi based on the screening criteria of International Classification of Diseases-10 Diagnostic Criteria for Research. Purposive sampling was done and after it consent was taken from by mother. Sample size was ten for both girls as well as boys. And children of age from 3 to 6 years were included. This study was used two scales first: ISAA have 40 items is determined by 5 points likert scale (rarely, sometimes, frequently, mostly, always) this scale was administered interview with mother. Second use FACP has different level of age. This study included the age from 3 to 6 years so pre-primary level was administered. The areas covered in FACP are: personal (19 activities), social (22 activities), academic (44 activities) and occupational (4 activity). Both scales were reliable for evaluating the behaviour and symptoms of pervasive development disorder. Used sensory profile caregiver questionnaire for assess the sensation (whether the child was low thresholds sensation or high thresholds sensation) were done. Also behavioural problems (like hand flapping, head banging etc.) were noted down

Procedure

First assess the senses (low thresholds sensation or high thresholds sensation) was done. Base line assessment was done to know the level of the symptoms by using ISAA scale along with interview of mother and activity of daily living, social interaction, academic and occupational function was assessed by using FACP (Functional assessment checklist program) with some help of special educator and mother. Each child in the intervention group received 18 session of SIT (four days per week), duration for each session was 50 min. 35 mints given for SIT technique with individual child and 15 mints to describe this technique to mother, because they will apply these techniques at home. The SIT technique was demonstrated as play activities so that children easily understand and participates in this intervention. In this intervention, the therapist creates fun related to SIT activities to motivate children to do the activities (Ayres, 1972; Case-Smith et al., 2015). In SIT technique, the following activities were incorporated: swings, big balls, coloured water, clay, and vibrating toys, different variety of clothes, different edible things, etc. This technique helps in stimulating different sensations like tactile, proprioceptive, and vestibular, auditory, gustatory, smell. Initial Phase of therapy gone to two sessions in this sessions take history of prenatal, postnatal, neonatal of child, interview of ISAA, FACP, and Sensory Profile questionnaire along with child and mother. Psychoeducation to mother, and selection the technique of SIT. Middle Phase of the therapy was gone to sixteen sessions in these sessions engaging the each child and their parents with SIT activities. Termination Phase was gone two sessions in this sessions parents were taught to continue the activity at home, through these activities mothers were brought closer to the child so that termination should be smooth. Child was explained that the therapy will be discontinued. After 20 sessions, ISAA and FACP were again administered after 5 weeks for post assessment to understand the differences. Data analysis was done using Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 20.

Descriptive information of participant

No of participants	Age	Destructive Behaviour	Given technique of Sensory integration therapy
1	4 years	Demonstrate several behaviour problems. Not interact to other, auditory hypersensitive fear and cry if outside make the noise, gustatory hypersensitive wants certain food poor eye contact.	Rhymes, repeating phrases, clapping together, music toys Test to variety of edibles things (salt, sugar, bitter etc.) flow balloons and poke them.
2	3.5 years	Poor eye contact, auditory hyposensitive irrelevant make noise, echolalia, not interact to other, self-absorbed, touch hypersensitive (resist cuddling, not want to wear different clothes.	Play with coloured water, squashed with pillows, wipe of limbs with different variety of clothes, massages, play with vibrate toys, use ear phones, dance and music, paly bubbles with other child.
3	5 years	Self-stimulating behaviour (Rocking, spinning, hand flapping) smiling without reason poor eye contact, auditory hyposensitive (no response when calling)	Proprioception technique, playing with big ball, skipping, pushing heavy object, rhymes, music with ear phone.
4	6 years	Poor socialization, echolalia, self-muttering , aggressive with play, hand flapping	Swings, skipping, massage, popping bubbles with children, flow balloons.
5	4 years	Poor eye contact, smells object, destructive behaviour, problems in communication,	Smells different types of perfume, rhyme, repeated phrases, catch ball with other children

		throwing object, poor interaction	
6	5 years	Difficulty to interact other, limited speech, aggressive, overactive, repetitive behaviour, rocking behaviour, echolalia	Pushing the heavy object, rhyme, music with dance, skipping, music with ear phone
7	3.5 years	Poor eye contact, self-absorbed, not respond when call the name, hand flapping	Play with music toys, music with ear phone, going outside and touch and see tree and there leaf, skipping, swings
8	4 years	Poor social interaction, not play with other children, playing with certain object, make sound with mouth, poor eye contact	Rhymes, repeating phrases, play with different coloured toys, play with vibrating toys, catch the ball with other children
9	5.5 years	Poor eye contact, partial interaction with family member, limited language, jumping and make sounds	Rhymes, pushing heavy object, play with big ball , walking in line, going outside in nature and see flower and touch them and smell them.
10	6 years	Poor communication, playing with one object, hand flapping, poor interaction with other, echolalia, repeatedly taps his or her fingers.	Playing with clay, and different coloured toys, play with coloured water, rhymes, table music

Results

Table-2 shows significant reductions in the scores of Indian scale for assessment of autism (ISAA) and significant improvement in the scores of functional assessment checklist program from pre- to post-assessment. Result of the Wilcoxon signed rank test indicates highly significant differences between pre assessment and post assessment of score.

TABLE-2

COMPARISON OF CHANGE THE SCORES ON ISAA SCALE AND FACP CHECKLIST			
VARIABLE	PRE ASSESSMENT MEAN	POST ASSESSMENT MEAN	WILCOXCON SIGN RANK TEST
ISAA	105.20	84.80	-3.921**
FACP	28.80	34.80	-3.922**

**P<0.01, ISAA- Indian scale for assessment of autism, FACP-functional assessment checklist program.

Figure 1 shows the reduction of the score on ISAA scale

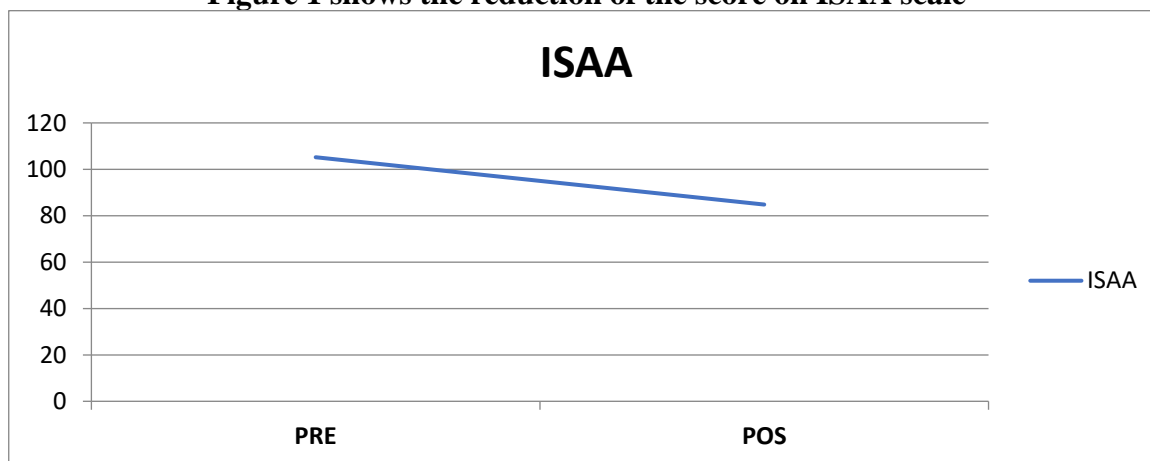
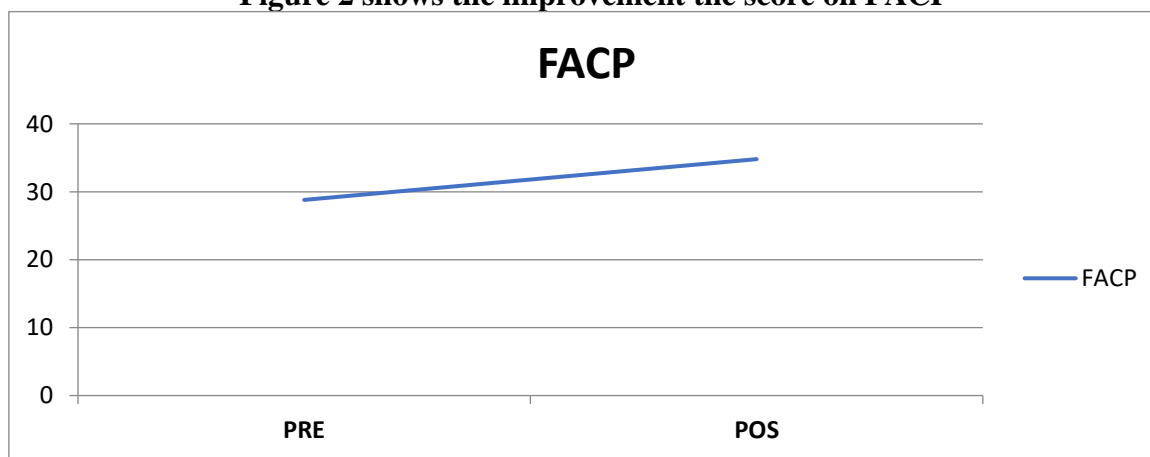


Figure 2 shows the improvement the score on FACP



Discussions

Children with pervasive developmental Disorders have frequently occur sensory problems, most of the child with PDD suffered sensory related problem, including their five senses of touch, smell, hearing, taste and sight. This dysfunction showed in the symptoms of they wear few clothes, tasting limited foods, or distressed normal routine sounds (noise of balloon, whistling sounds of cooker). The opposite senses are also occurring the child with pervasive developmental Disorder they may lack of senses of pain or even enjoy sensations we would dislike: strong smells, intense cold or unpleasant tastes. Along this they have problem of

difficulties in movement, coordination. The brain has difficulty to receive the information of balance, movement in the cases of Sensory Integration Dysfunction. The main form of Sensory Integration Therapy is a type of occupational therapy and this technique widely used by occupational therapist this therapy should be designed in creative and attractive room and also should be present the capacity of stimulate all the senses so that children are motivate to participate of this therapy. During the session, the therapist works are look like fun with the child so that child to encourage to do the activity. Sensory integration therapy is followed by four essential principles:

- The participant must be able to achieve the challenges through playful activities.
- The participant adapts the behavior easily to meet the challenges presented.
- The participant will want to participate of these activities because the activities are attractive.
- During the session of in this technique focus the participant's preferences.

This study also revealed that early intervention in diagnosis of PDD is very important for development of functioning. two participant of this study who was 3.5 years old these two participant had high effect of sensory integration therapy and this outcome is proof that early intervention is helpful for treatment in PDD. The current study results revealed that the significant reduction ($p=.001$) on the level of ISAA scale and significant improvement ($p=.001$) on FACP checklist. These results concluded that more decline in the symptoms of PDD in post assessment compared to pre assessment. This study results supports the findings of several other researchers who found the changes to application of sensory integration therapy on PDD. Our study results support the effectiveness of the SIT in improving activity of daily living of PDD children. The present study showed a significant improvement in the different domain of ISAA and FACP. In the present study, the application of sensory integration therapy and showed resulted in significant improvements in the communication skills of the PDD group. Some studies have found a specific connection between the different patterns of sensory process modulation and social, emotional, and behavioural performance in children with PDD (Kuhaneck & Britner, 2013; Matsushima & Kato, 2013). The sensory integration therapy has positive impact on the problem with PDD children and this therapy may help to improve their social functioning and communication function (WHO, 2001). In this study the group of PDD child the use of SIT gained significantly higher scores in activity of daily living skills and also improve motor skills. According to Ayres' (1972) theory, sensory processing and integration disorders accompany to dysfunction with motor skills and apraxia (Roley et al., 2007). Amel and Amira (2015) also found that SIT improves fine and gross motor skills, and the findings to support of this study.

Conclusion

The current study concluded that sensory integration therapy technique is effective to reduce the symptoms of PDD and showed significantly improvement in FACP checklist like improvement in daily living activity, motor skills.

Observation

They started interacting amongst other children

They started to understand and follow few instructions

Limitation

Small sample size

There was one intervention group

Further Studies

Sample size should be increased so that generalization can be done.

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India's Economic Growth Contradictions

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Abstract

Indian manufacturing products had a distinct place, reputation and demand in the world market even before the rise of modern industrial system in Europe. In the recent years India has emerged as a good potential destination for industrial and manufacturing products due to its low labour cost and huge market domestically. However, empirical data indicates contradictory and unstable trends in various growth and output parameters over the time period. Furthermore, the current official estimates of growth is highly debated and questioned by several economists and argued to be overestimated. This paper investigates the trend and volatility in Gross Domestic Product, industrial and manufacturing output since 1951-52 to 2018-19 by using simple statistical tools.

Key words: National income, industry, manufacturing, standard deviation.

1. Introduction

For the compilation of national income of a country, an economy is generally classified into three sectors: (i) Primary sector which includes agriculture and allied activities (ii) Industrial sector, comprising mining, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas & water supply (iii) Services sector, taking into account of banking, insurance and health services etc. The sectoral contribution to national income of each of these sectors itself indicate the stages of development of a country at a particular point of time. The various theories of economic development argue that, at early stage of development the share of primary sector to national income will be high as compared to other sectors. In the next stage, with ongoing development processes the industrial sector is expected to emerge as an engine of growth and its share will increase in the national income. The last stage is the developed stage and it is characterized by dominant share of services sector in the total national income.

These three stages of development have been experienced by most of the countries and it is expected to be followed by majority of emerging economies. However, Indian economic development story is quite different from others. At the time of independence Indian economy was primarily an agrarian economy. About 70% of the labour force was engaged in agriculture for their livelihood. The contribution of this sector to national income was alone around 54%. Over the years India experienced a shift in this sectoral composition as the share of agriculture declined sharply to nearly 14% of GDP in 2018-19. On the other hand, contribution of industrial sector including construction increased marginally from 16.5% during early 1950s to a level of nearly 26.2% in 2013-14 and 31.5% during 2018-19 (at 2011-12 prices). The growth in this sector has been only modest despite of the fact that government brought the programme of rapid industrialization during second five year plan and put into force many promotional measures over the period of time. Additionally, its role in labour absorption has not increased much as was expected earlier. On the other hand the contribution of tertiary sector (services) increased rapidly and consistently over the planning period. After contributing nearly 30% to GDP in the initial years of planning its share grew

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rapidly to a massive level of nearly 60% in 2012-13. This growth is remarkable in the sense that, government never announced any special package for this sector as was implemented in other sectors.

1.1. Indian Industrial/Manufacturing Sector

Manufacturing sector is the core of overall industrial sector and regarded as backbone for the development of any economy. The role of this sector becomes even more important when it comes for a transitional economy since it is expected to be an engine for the growth and major absorber of labour force. Additionally with increasing returns to scale and as a major source of income and employment it would be expected to eliminate the poverty levels rapidly. This has been the strategy of our early planned economic development since second five year plan when the policy of industrialisation was started and it was clearly stated that it is essential for rapid growth in income levels and removal of poverty. This strategy was quite successful for the Nehruvian period (1950-64) as the secondary sector recorded a high growth rate of 6.8 percent per annum.^{****} However, this momentum could not be sustained afterwards initially due to natural factors like drought conditions (during mid-sixties) in the country and border conflicts and later on due to forced imposition of socialism and more restrictions on production and output especially for the private corporate sector. Production and expansion was curtailed by imposing limits to capacity utilization, branch restrictions for firms, investment and industrial licensing, quantitative and tariff restrictions on imported inputs, regulation of monopolies and trade practices, foreign exchange regulation, nationalisation of commercial banks, price controls, etc. These factors led the industrial sector to a long term recession until it was revived in 1980s with the introduction of partial reform measures. According to Ahluwalia (1991), "It is no surprise that the regulatory framework of the pre-1980s, inter alia, has been held responsible for low growth rate of output and productivity of India's manufacturing sector".

A wide ranging and comprehensive economic reforms have been initiated in India since 1991-92 which covered almost every important sphere of the economy including capital market, external sector, banking sector and the industrial sector. These reform measures constituted deregulation (specifically abolition of licensing permit quota raj), liberalization of the external trade and payment system and partial privatization of some of the state sector enterprises. "Dereservation and delicensing" of major industries have been introduced to create more opportunities for private sector and abolition of monopoly and restrictive trade practices (MRTP) act led more optimism regarding expansion benefits for firms.

Financial sector reforms initiated since 1992 systematically reduced government dominance regarding investment and financing. Deregulation of administered interest rate system and liberalisation of financial markets, especially banking sector, has resulted into more financing opportunities for the private corporate sector. According to Ahluwalia (1995), "the changes that the reforms after 1991 brought in were fundamental in nature compared to the marginal changes only in the previous decade".

In the recent years has emerged as a global manufacturing hub due to its efficient and low waged skilled labour force, cost competitiveness in production, improved research and development and a much more liberal and market friendly government policies. Additionally it has a strong consumer market domestically for final produced commodities which is a key factor for rapid growth of this sector and overall Gross Domestic Product. The large and wide consumer market in the country coupled with government reform measures in the

^{****} Pulapre Balakrishnan, *The Recovery of India: Economic Growth in the Nehru Era*.

recent years enabled domestic players to flourish and also attracting international players to participate. It means, in the present globalised era, on the one hand, there is an opportunity to take benefits of low waged workforce and enlarged markets for final products and, on the other hand, there are challenges to withstand in foreign competition and international shocks.

2. Problem statement

2.1 Sectoral Shift

Empirical data reveals conflicting result regarding changes in the sectoral composition in the India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as compared to the experience of most countries. The share of agriculture sector in GDP declined sharply but its role in employment generation did not decrease much. On the other hand contribution of industrial and services sector in GDP is increasing, but in terms of employment generation, their role is only marginal. Industrial growth has been very volatile and demands for its product are largely domestically driven.

2.2 Industrial/ Manufacturing Output

Government of India initiated several programmes and schemes recently to increase industrial production and employment at micro and small scale (i.e., Pradhan Mantri Mudra Loan Yojna) and medium/large scale enterprise (i.e., Make in India) in the country. The government of India launched an ambitious manufacturing development programme named "Make in India" during September 2014 to make India as a global manufacturing hub. Major target of this initiative is to increase the contribution of manufacturing output to 25 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2025, from 15 per cent at that time. In between two important events, "Demonetization" in November-2016 and introduction of "Goods and Services Tax (GST)" from July-2017 took place. The impact of these two events on Indian Economy has been a much debated issue since then. In light of these output and employment targets, it would be interesting to investigate how these economic parameters are moving over the time period and whether there has been any remarkable changes in these variables recently?.

3. Data Sources and Research Methodology

3.1. "Objectives of the Study"

- ❖ To analyze the performance of India's National Income, Industrial and Manufacturing growth, since economic reforms."
- ❖ To find out trends in the sectoral changes in the India's National Income after independence.

3.2. Data Collection

Macro-economic data on various parameters has been collected from the following sources:

- ❖ "Central Statistical Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- ❖ "Database on Indian Economy, Reserve Bank of India.

3.3. Research Methodology

Data on macroeconomic variables has been collected from 1950-51 to 2018-19. Latest available information on these variables has been collected from various press releases by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. Presently two data series are available- (i) a comparable data from 1950-51 to 2013-14 is available with a base year prices of 2004-05 (ii) new series from the period of 2012-13 is available with a base year price of 2011-12 and uses new methodology for data compilation. In the strict sense these two series are difficult to compare and highly debated in the empirical researches. Simple statistical tools like mean and standard deviation

methods have been used to analyse the performance of Indian economy on various indicators.

4. Performance Analysis

4.1 Sectoral Contribution

This section analyses the performance Indian economy, specifically, industrial sector during last 68 years (1951-2019). A simple statistical analysis based on various issues of Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) data and other government agencies reports has been presented here for broad readership.

Although it is true that process of industrialisation in the early planning period created a fundamental base for further industrial development, the performance of this sector has not been up to the mark. Many economic theories predicted that over the period of time, for a transitional economy, the contribution of industrial sector in total Gross Domestic Product and Employment will increase. This does not seem to be true in the case of Indian industrial sector as its share in total GDP increased only marginally from around 16% (1950-51) to 26% (2014) and 31% (new series 2011-12) during 2018-19. It means an increase of only 15% of industrial sector contribution as against 37.5% decline in primary sector share. Likewise manufacturing sector contribution in total GDP increased only marginally from around 9% (1950-51) to 14.9% (2013-14) and 18.3% (2018-19)*§§§§§. In accordance with development theories the share of primary sector in GDP declined rapidly after independence but shockingly industrial and manufacturing sector's contribution increased only marginally. Manufacturing share in the labour absorption is also low as presently only 12% of India's labour force is employed in this sector. *Please refer table 1 for detail.*

Table 3 Sectoral Contribution to GDP

Year	Agriculture & Allied	Industry (Manufacturing)		Services
1950-51	51.9	16.2	9	29.5
1960-61	47.6	20.1	11	30.2
1970-71	41.7	23.6	12.7	33.3
1980-81	35.7	25.7	13.9	37.6
1991-92	29.5	27.6	15.1	42.5
2000-01	22.3	27.3	15.5	50.5
2010-11	14.6	27.9	16.2	57.5
2013-14	13.9	26.2	14.9	59.9
2018-19*	14.4	31.5	18.3	54.1

* At 2011-12 Prices

Figures for 1950-51 to 2013-14 are based on 2004-05 prices

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

4.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Industry and Manufacturing

India's average annual GDP growth rate was 4.1% (at 2004-05 prices) between 1951-52 to 1990-91. The pace of GDP growth rate increased to 6.8% per annum during 1991-92 to 2018-19. As compared to pre 1991 era which was a period of very low growth rate, the post 1991 performance of the economy has been much better. Starting from a very low GDP growth rate in 1990-91, it reached to a near double digit growth during 2005-2008. Worldwide economic recession after sub-prime crisis in United States during 2007-08 led a

§§§§§ Manufacturing contribution in the Indian economy is 18.3 per cent to Gross Value Added (GVA 2011-12 series, CSO).

downturn in India's GDP growth rate to 6.7% in 2008-09. It revived quickly during next year but again slumped down due to emergence of economic crisis in Euro Zone and in China. Central Statistical Office (CSO), Government of India, changed its official base year price from 2004-05 to 2011-12 and adopted a new methodology for compilation of national income aggregates. Therefore, now we have macro-economic growth estimates since 2012-13 with a base year price of 2011-12. The new available estimates are debated in empirical researches by some economists and it has been argued that, it is overestimated and not comparable with earlier estimates. Further Government of India announced demonetisation in November 2016 and later on introduced Goods and Services Tax (GST) across the country from July 2017. It was expected that, these steps will hinder GDP growth in the short run and is helpful for the economy only in the long run. Contrary to this, the GDP growth for 2016-17 and 2017-18 turned out to be high at 8.2% and 7.2% respectively. This is quite unusual since National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) report indicating the prevalence of highest unemployment rate in last 45 years in India currently.

Table 4 GDP, Industry and Manufacturing Growth – 1951-52 to 1990-91 (At 2004-05 prices)

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.
GDP at Factor Cost	4.06125	3.277423
Industry	5.45875	3.256847
Manufacturing	5.42025	3.306204

Calculated from Central Statistical Office (CSO) Data

Industrial and manufacturing sector also performed well since 1991 and the maximum growth value registered is 12.1% (2006-07) and 15.5% (1995-96) respectively. Although, performance of manufacturing sector on labour absorption and its contribution to GDP has been lower as compared to other sectors, the growth in this registered a strong pace in overall GDP growth over the past 25 years. For example, while real GDP expanded at an average growth rate of 5.7 percent per annum during 1990s and 7.6 percent per annum during 2001-2012, average growth in the manufacturing sector was marginally higher at around 6.1 per cent per annum and 8.1 percent per annum over the same period. Starting from year 1993-94, the manufacturing sector registered a strong growth consecutively for four years. In fact this sector witnessed a record growth of more than 15% during 1995-96 and proponents of economic reforms firmly argued that industrial sector is now adjusting to its optimal level due to unshackling and removal of domestic restrictions which favoured production and expansion. This hypothesis proved wrong in next few years as manufacturing sector collapsed to near zero growth during 1997-98 and very dismal growth in subsequent years. The performance of this sector could not be revived till 2002-03 due to unfavourable domestic and international conditions. Recovery in growth started after 2002-03 and nearly after a decade the manufacturing sector again stood high in terms of growth and achieved remarkable double digit growth continuously for three years up to 2007-08. National income also experienced a robust growth and India became the second fastest growing economy in world by approaching near a double digit growth level. The average growth for manufacturing sector (8.1%) during 2001-02 to 2011-12 was higher than the average GDP growth rate (7.6%) which represents a quite satisfactory pace. This is indeed a remarkable achievement because global economy was in the troubled trajectory since 2008 sub-prime crisis of the United States. *Please refer table 3 for details.*

Table 5 Gross Domestic Prices (GDP), Industry and Manufacturing Sector Growth Rates (At 2004-05 Prices)

Year	GDP at factor cost	Manufacturing	Industry
1991-92	1.4	-2.4	0.34
1992-93	5.4	3.1	3.2
1993-94	5.7	8.6	5.5
1994-95	6.4	10.8	9.2
1995-96	7.3	15.5	11.3
1996-97	8	9.5	6.4
1997-98	4.3	0.1	4.0
1998-99	6.7	3.1	4.2
1999-00	8	5.4	6.0
2000-01	4.1	7.3	6.0
2001-02	5.4	2.3	2.6
2002-03	3.9	6.9	7.2
2003-04	8	6.3	7.3
2004-05	7.1	7.4	9.8
2005-06	9.5	10.1	9.7
2006-07	9.6	14.3	12.2
2007-08	9.3	10.3	9.7
2008-09	6.7	4.3	4.4
2009-10	8.6	11.3	9.2
2010-11	8.9	8.9	7.6
2011-12	6.7	7.4	7.8

Source: Central Statistical Office (CSO)

Table 4 Gross Domestic Prices (GDP), Industry and Manufacturing Sector Growth Rates. (At 2011-12 Prices)

Year	GDP at factor cost	Manufacturing	Industry
2012-13	5.5	5.5	3.6
2013-14	6.4	5	4.2
2014-15	7.4	7.9	6.7
2015-16	8	13.1	9.5
2016-17	8.2	7.9	7.6
2017-18	7.2	5.9	6
2018-19	7.0	8.1	6.6

1. Data for 2015-16 are third revised estimates, and for 2016-17 are second revised estimates.

2. Data for 2017-18 are 1st revised estimates.

3. Data for 2018-19 are provisional estimates.

4. Data for 2018-19 2nd advance estimates.

Source: Central Statistical Office (CSO)

4.3 Growth Volatility

Although averages represent a quite satisfactory picture of manufacturing sector growth, the annual growth rate has been very volatile. Standard Deviation (SD) from mean of growth variables has been used here to show volatility or fluctuates in these parameters over period

of time. Industrial and manufacturing sector grew almost with same rate of 5.5% before 1991-92 with the standard deviation (SD) of 3.3. After 1991 industry and manufacturing grew at a higher rate of 6.7% and 7.3% respectively but observed volatility in the growth is also higher with the SD of 2.8 and 4.0. The fluctuation in the manufacturing growth during 1990s was much higher with observed SD of 5.3. The Indian economic growth witnessed a phenomenal growth since 2003 onwards and volatility in the growth parameters registered a decline. The average industrial and manufacturing growth increased to 8.0% and 8.1% respectively, with SD of 2.7 and 3.3 during the period of 2001-02 to 2011-12. The industrial growth rate registered a lower growth rate of 6.3% (at 2011-12 prices) per annum during 2012-13 to 2018-19. The average growth rate of GDP at factor cost, Industry and manufacturing with their standard deviation has been presented in table 5 below.

To be specific, the figure indicates that, while the growth in real GDP was somewhat stable during the ten year period (2003-2012), the manufacturing sector growth has been the subject of wide fluctuations. In fact after achieving the peak growth rate of 14.3% during 2006-07, manufacturing growth slumped down to 4.3% in 2008-09. A comparison of manufacturing sector with that of real GDP and industry has been produced in the table below. It can be seen that there is a wide divergence between high growth and low growth achieved during each period for this sector. In fact during 1990s period this maximum-minimum differential is as high as 17.9 as compared to 6.6 in GDP. Subsequent period witnessed a decline in this difference particularly for GDP and services while this was quite high for manufacturing. This high volatility in the manufacturing sector growth is a matter of great concern as manufacturing sector is treated as an engine of growth for any transitional economy. The last period (2012-13 to 2018-19) growth estimates are based on a new methodology (Gross Value Addition at basic prices) and at new price level (2011-12) and thus are not directly comparable with earlier period. But surely this period is also indicating a further reduction in the high-low growth difference within each sector. Please refer table 3 for details.

Table 5 Mean Growth and S.D. (1991-92 to 2018-2019)

1991-92 to 2000-01 (At 2004-05 Prices)				
Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
GDP at Factor Cost	5.73	2.047247	1.4	8
Manufacturing	6.1	5.337915	-2.4	15.5
Industry	5.614	3.061692	.34	11.3
2001-2002 to 2011-12 (At 2004-05 Prices)				
Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
GDP at Factor Cost	7.609091	1.837093	3.9	9.6
Manufacturing	8.136364	3.344928	2.3	14.3
Industry	7.954545	2.674458	2.6	12.2
2012-13 to 2018-2019 (At 2004-05 Prices)				
Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
GDP at Factor Cost	7.1	.9291573	5.5	8.2
Manufacturing	7.628572	2.730516	5	13.1

Industry	6.314286	1.99869	3.6	9.5
1991-92 to 2018-2019 (At 2011-12 Prices)				
Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
GDP at Factor Cost	6.810714	1.884899	1.4	9.6
Manufacturing	7.282143	4.01802	-2.4	15.5
Industry	6.708571	2.788917	.34	12.2

Calculated from Central Statistical Office (CSO) Data

From the above analysis it is clearly visible that Indian Manufacturing sector growth has not been consistent and it has been subject to large yearly variation. Its contribution to GDP has been constant since very long time and it has failed to absorb labour force liberated from agriculture sector. India's share in world manufacturing is only 1.8%. This is in stark contrast to China; where manufacturing contributes 34% to the GDP and is 13.7% of world manufacturing – up from 2.9% in 1991. India's growth has been on the back of a booming services sector which contributes more than 54% of the GDP.

5. Conclusion

These statistics clearly indicate that while manufacturing has not been the engine of growth for the Indian economy, it now needs to grow at a much faster rate. In fact it has the potential to grow faster and consistently as this sector has already touched a dream growth of more than 15% during 1990s. India's long touted demographic dividend can only then be sufficiently exploited through the systematic growth of this sector.***** A number of constraints faced by the various manufacturing sub-sectors are common, and include stiff competition from other emerging market economies, especially China, high cost of funds, low technology intensity, inadequate infrastructure, scarcity of skilled and semi-skilled manpower, high input costs, high transaction costs and the slowing down of world demand.††††† Therefore, efforts should be made to eliminate all these hurdles in order to make India as a global manufacturing hub and increasing manufacturing contribution to 25% by 2025 as stated in "Make in India" programme. The stable and systematic growth is possible by bringing some fundamental reforms in this sector which includes: labour market reforms, capital market reforms, infrastructural reforms, technological reforms.

***** Planning Commission Report "The Manufacturing Plan- Strategies for Accelerating Growth of Manufacturing in India in the 12th five year plan and beyond.

††††† Report of the working group on "Boosting India's manufacturing exports" Twelfth five year plan -2012-17).

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A Study On Consumer Perception Towards Trending Mobile Wallet With Special Reference To Tambaram Area

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Abstract

This paper attempts to study about the consumer perception regarding mobile wallet in Tambaram area. A smart phone which also serves as multipurpose mobile computing devices is known for its never ending list of features. Man's needs combined along with the technological advancements have very much reduced the physical involvement, and millions of transactions happens every minute by only using a single touch. The prime reason for the mobile wallet penetration is to obtain maximum advantage of smart phones and internet. The information is collected from various respondents using a survey of 100 questionnaire which serves as a primary data. SPSS and Microsoft Excel have been used to analyze and interpret the data. Graphical representation, chi-square test and frequency analysis have been used for this study. Based on the results, the study suggests that, some consumers fear when their money is being handled by a third party application. The overall perception of customer's towards mobile wallet is a favorable one. Government should provide more awareness and encourage people to use and extract the benefits from mobile wallets, to create a unified Digital India.

Key Words: Mobile Wallet, Consumer Perception, Smart Phones, Digital Payment, Government.

Introduction

Mobile Phones act as a sixth finger for every human being on Earth, because of its exceptional capabilities. The Mobile phones are sold in millions by Global Tech Giants and the Internet Growth ensured its speed and affordability along with attractive advertisement and cash back encourage people utilize the mobile wallet option which aids in instant transfer of money. Previously, ATM's cash withdrawal was the favorite means of taking their money. But the taken cash will be only in the form of Rs. 100's or 500's. Utmost, People can convert it in the form of 10's, which consumes a lot of effort and sometime create confusion as well. Then came the Debit / Credit card Option, which become a comfortable option to the customers. But its usage demands a transaction limit which forces the customers to give hot cash and they were not getting proper change. After the Demonetization move made by the Government, the involvement of petty cash reduced, along with Debit /Credit card minimum transaction limits, the digital payment options started trending and paved the way for the utilization of "MOBILE WALLET". The physical money is deposited in respective bank Account. The multiple Bank Accounts are linked to Mobile Wallets, and the cash is

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converted into the Virtual money by transferring it to the Mobile Wallets. The Utility and various bills payment options helps us to skip queues and saves lot of energy and time.

Types Of Mobile Wallets In India

RBI, allows us to utilize three kinds of mobile wallets usage in India. They are as follows:


OPEN WALLET: Using open digital wallets we can purchase goods and services, which includes financial products such as insurance and mutual funds. We can withdraw cash at ATM's and can even use it at point-of-sales systems and transfer funds at selective merchant locations which accept such cards.

SEMI-CLOSED WALLETS: Closed wallet allows online shopping, phone recharges and bill payment options. However, it does not allow us to take the cash from ATM's .We can transact to purchase goods and services from the merchants listed and partnered with the wallet belonging to a company.


CLOSED WALLETS: These wallets can be used exclusively by consumers. When we purchase a product or place an order, our amount will be locked with the company and if we happen to return an order or cancel it, the merchant company will credit our wallet with that amount which has to refunded for the order.

TOP FIVE MOBILE WALLETS SERVICE PROVIDERS IN INDIA AND THEIR COMPANY PROFILE


1. Paytm

Owned by	One97 communications	
Founder's	Vijay Shekhar Sharma	
Established in	2010	
Head Quarters	Noida,India	


2. PhonePe

Owned by	FlipKart	
Founder's	Sameer Nigam, Burzin Engineer, Rahul Chari.	
Established in	2015	
Head Quarters	Bangalore,India	


3. Amazon Pay

Owned by	Amazon	
Founder(s)	Jeff Bezos	
Established in	2007	
Head Quarters	Seattle, Washington United states	

4. Free Charge

Owned by	Axis Bank	
Founders(s)	Kunal Shah & Sandep Tandon	
Established in	2010	
Head Quarters	Mumbai,India	

5. Mobikwik

Owned by	One Mobikwik Systems Private Limited	
Founder(s)	Bipin Preet Singh&Upasana Taku	
Established in	2009	
Head Quarters	Gurgaon,India	

Objectives Of The Study

1. To study the concept of mobile wallet.
2. To find out the consumer perception towards mobile wallet.

Significance Of The Study

Technology always serves people’s needs and necessity. We have come to a point where virtual / digital money is being used for transactions rather opting for physical cash. My study is related to find whether the consumers are aware about the mobile wallets, its usage and what is their perception about the trending mobile wallet payment option.

Scope Of The Study

The research aims to study the awareness of mobile wallets, and the consumer’s perception targeting the consumers only from the Tambaram location. The study suggests some measures to improve the consumer awareness related to mobile wallet.

Review Of Literature

Dr.Mamta Brahmhatt(2018), in her research paper “A study on consumer’s perception towards E- wallets in Ahmedabad City ” found that majority of the consumer’s prefer E-wallet in place of conventional payment. The study set out to enlarge understanding of how consumers evaluate E-wallet services. Shamsheer Singh and Ravish rana (2017), in his research paper “ Study of consumer perception of digital payment mode ” found that education has a significance influence for the adoption of digital payment.

TABLE 1: METHODOLOGY ADOPTED IN THE STUDY

Type of Research conducted	Descriptive & Analytical type of research
Population	Consumers
Sample size	100 consumers
Study Area	Tambaram
Sampling Method & Research method	Convenient Sampling, a technique of Non-Probability Sampling &Survey method
Type of Data collected	Primary data (Majority) and Secondary Data
Sources of Primary Data	Questionnaire and Personal Interview
Sources of Secondary Data	Online Journals, Magazines, Reports, Books, Newspapers, Research Articles, websites, Internet, etc.
Research instrument used	Structured Questionnaire
Data collection period	February 2019 to March 2019
Software employed for data feeding & analysis	Microsoft Excel and SPSS

Analysis Of Data And Result

TABLE 2: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VARIABLES	PARTICULARS	RESPONDENCE	(%)
GENDER	MALE	59	59
	FEMALE	41	41
AGE GROUP	BELOW 18	8	8
	18-30	47	47
	31-50	29	29
	51-64	7	7
	Above 64	9	9
MARITAL STATUS	MARRIED	63	63
	UNMARRIED	37	37
EDUCATION	SCHOOL LEVEL	14	14
	GRADUATE	44	44
	POST GRADUATE	31	31
	OTHERS	11	11
OCCUPATION	SALARIED	27	27
	BUSINESS/PROFESSIONALS	36	36
	HOME MAKER / RETIRED	15	15
	STUDENTS	22	22
FAMILY INCOME (Per month)	UP TO Rs 50,000	41	41
	Rs 50001-70000	30	30
	Rs 70001-90000	19	19
	Above Rs 90000	10	10

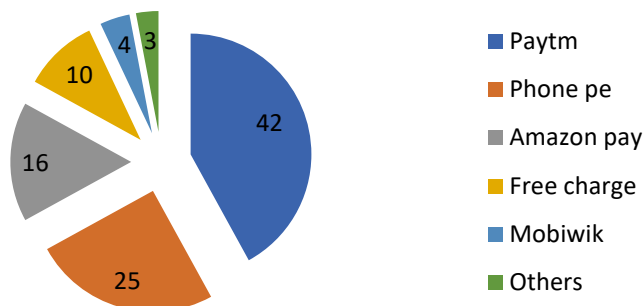
SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA

Interpretation

From the above table, it is inferred that male respondents 59% are more than female respondents 41%. (47%) of the respondents are in the age between 18-30. Majority of the respondents are married (63%). 44% of the respondents are graduate. (36%) majority of the respondents are doing business. 41% of the respondents are earning income up to 50,000 per month.

CHART SHOWING M-WALLET PAYMENT SERVICES CONSUMER PERFER

NO.OF RESPONDENTS



THE MOST

SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA

Interpretation

From the above chart it is found that (42%) majority of the respondents prefer paytm and 25% of the respondents prefer phone pe.

Chi Square Analysis

TABLE 3: FREQUENCY OF USAGE OF MOBILE WALLET PER MONTH

*** MARITAL STATUS Crosstabulation**

Count

		MARITAL STATUS		Total
		MARRIE D	UNMARRIE D	
FREQUENCY OF USAGE OF MOBILE PER MONTH	ONCE	7	7	14
	TWICE	17	16	33
	THRICE	9	4	13
	MORE THAN THRICE	30	10	40
Total		63	37	100

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.570 ^a	3	.135
Likelihood Ratio	5.631	3	.131
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.099	1	.024
N of Valid Cases	100		

SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA

NULL HYPOTHESIS Ho: There is no significance association between marital status and frequency of usage of mobile wallet.

INFERENCE: From the above table .135 it is found that there is no significance relationship between marital status and frequency of usage of mobile wallet.

RESULT: The significance level from the chi square test is .135 levels, this is greater than 0.05% level fixed. Therefore the result said that null hypothesis is accepted.

**TABLE 4 : OBSTACLES WHILE USING THE MOBILE WALLETS * AGE
Crosstabulation**

Count

	AGE					Total
	BELOW 18	18-30	31-50	51-64	ABOVE 64	
OBSTACLES WHILE YES	1	18	5	2	0	26
USING THE MOBILE NO	7	29	24	5	9	74
WALLETS						
Total	8	47	29	7	9	100

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.795 ^a	4	.066
Likelihood Ratio	10.988	4	.027
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.154	1	.076
N of Valid Cases	100		

SOURCE : PRIMARY DATA

NULL HYPOTHESIS Ho: There is no significance association between age and obstacles while using mobile wallet.

INFERENCE: From the above table .066 it is found that there is no significance relationship between age and obstacles while using mobile wallet.

RESULT: The significance level from the chi square test is .066 levels, this is greater than 0.05% level fixed. Therefore the result said that null hypothesis is accepted.

TABLE 5: FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OF FACTOR TO START USING M-WALLET PAYMENT GATEWAY SERVICES

PARTICULARS	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
1)The Availability of Mobile payment gateway services	0	1	13	34	52
2)Convenience of the mobile payment gateway services	0	1	13	29	57
3)Comfortable with the security of the mobile payment gateway	0	3	17	29	51
4)Availability/Acceptance of the services at different stores	2	3	18	34	43
5)To take the advantages of loyalty/reward point and discount	0	6	15	36	43
6)M-Wallet is used as an alternative mode of payment	1	3	17	30	49
7)M-Wallet substitutes the physical payment system	4	6	14	28	48
8)M-Wallet supports the traditional payment system	0	9	11	30	50
9)M-Wallet is necessary	1	2	16	28	53
10)M-Wallet Save Time	0	2	12	30	56
11)M-Wallet has made life easier	0	4	11	30	55

Interpretation: It is inferred from the above table that the majority of the respondents state that its saves time and provides a convenient payment service. Consumers were able to reap the benefits from the transactions while are made via the mobile wallet.

Findings

The findings from the study are projected as follows:

1. It is found that most consumers are aware about Paytm and Phonepe mobile wallets and majority have utilized the payments via Paytm and Phonepe app as well.
2. The M-wallets are used commonly for mobile recharges, online shopping and for money transfer.
3. There is a step reduce in the transactions made using the traditional payment system after the introduction of mobile wallets.
4. Nearly, 55% of the respondents say that they are satisfied and 24% of the respondents say that they are highly satisfied with the m-wallet service used for transaction.

Conclusion

The study found that there is no significant association between marital status and the frequency of the usage of the mobile wallet. The study reveals that internet connectivity is one of an obstacle for a transaction to be successful. People appreciate the idea of the Digital wallet payment systems that reduces the necessity of carrying physical cash everywhere. Some consumer also feel concerned about their money being maintained by third party

companies. These were the overall perception reflected by the consumers. Therefore, the Government should take steps and spread awareness such that people actively make use of the M-Wallets and get benefited.

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Wilful Ignorance for Belongingness: Denial of Victimhood in the *Purple Hibiscus* by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie

S. Poornima*

Dr. T.S. Ramesh**

She put on the veil to hide her discomfort
With the watching and judging, from fear...
Who talked of God's love, but were scary.
So she covered her countenance, never to seem
Too confrontative or contrary.

(Resurrecting Eve 111)

Margaret Atwood propounds four basic victim positions in her memorable work *Survival*. In position one the victim rejects his or her own victimhood. Position two denotes the passive acceptance of victimhood. Position three describes the overcome of one's victimhood. The final position is for the non-victims or ex-victims.

The novel, *Purple Hibiscus* by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie falls under the first victim position. Kambili, the fifteen-year-old girl narrates the story and the events. Kambili and her brother Jaja live a mechanical life, strictly supervised by their father Eugene, the religious fanatic. The children know nothing other than reading and praying. He has forced them to attain church sermon without knowing their independent will. There is a strict schedule to be followed and obeyed by everyone at home as per the time-table laid by Eugene. If those rules are broken, they will be put to severe punishment. Kambili observes the activities and happenings in her home. Her world begins and ends with Papa and his schedules. She and her brother are grown in such a way; to follow silence and obedience. Their home is as silent as when a Mass conducted in a church. Everyone tries to meet the expectations of the dominating father Eugene.

As Atwood presents in the critical work, the novel too provides the difference and intricacies of the three generations provided by the narrator. (Survival 143). They are all related to number of positions given by the situations in the novel. Papa of the Parent generation in the novel always finds in position one, because he is unaware or refused to accept his victimization. He firmly, almost blindly, sticks into his beliefs upon his own religion of Christianity, especially the "white" Christianity, which he considers as a superior one than the traditional, Pagan worship. It can be known when Papa's sister Auntie Ifeoma hints to Kambili: Papa's sister, Auntie Ifeoma, said once that Papa was too much of a colonial product. She had said this about Papa in a mild, forgiving way, as if it were not Papa's fault, as one would talk about a person who was shouting gibberish from a severe case of malaria. (PH 13). His adherence to the religion drives him mad to the extent to oppress the children in each and every way. Mama, Jaja, and Kambili, are affected by Papa Eugene, who carefully runs the family in a totalitarian way.

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Mama of the parental generation finds her place in position two, as she resigns her individuality throughout her life, passively accepts her own enslavement by her father. But finally, at the end of the novel, she moves to position three, when she kills her egoistical husband by poisoning his food. Mama tries to hide her grudges she holds against her husband, until she finally broke through her silence by murdering him. It is known previously that when Kambili, the narrator hints the narratee that: "Maybe Mama had realized that she would not need the figurines anymore; that when Papa threw the missal at Jaja, it was not just the figurines that came tumbling down, it was everything. I was only now realizing it, only just letting myself think it." (PH 15). Mama's submissive behaviour from the beginning dictates her notion of "GOD IS LOVE" inscribed T-shirt she wears, even afterwards the repeated abortions resulted from the cruel treatment of her husband. (34). She remains silent, as everyone in the home, suppressing her anger towards the coercing behaviour of Papa. She convinces herself by taking her victimization as the Will of God, to endure. Her silence breaks at the point, when she opens up her mind to repudiate the source of oppression, her husband. The figurines she preserved over the years of their marriage is broken, as she breaks away the silence at last, the silence of the suppressed mind. She longs for another child, only for the sake of the pride that her community pressurises her. The society itself victimizes her indirectly by stressing to have more children to enhance fortunes. She remains as a voiceless woman throughout the novel, who in turn, victimized by her own husband and her community.

Kambili is an innocent girl, who knows her father better than herself. She relates every bit of her life with her Papa. In all these years, she knows only to read, and read, and read and make Papa proud of her. She always wants to satisfy her father, and wants to deserve his appreciation by showing obedience. She wants to be under her father's comforting wings, though she is badly treated by him. She does not speak what her father refuse to speak. She does not even think about what her father dislikes. In short, she has no identity of her own. She denies the fact that Papa is oppressing the members of her family in the name of God's Will. She even observes Papa's prejudice over his traditionalist Father Papa- Nnuwku, and over those who speak and sing Igbo in the Mass, while admiring the way of living of the whites.

Though Kambili is affected by the harsh treatment by Papa sometimes, she thinks that her father is different and special, who always expects perfection, only to fulfil God's wish. She wants to gain love and favour from him through getting first mark in her class. When she got the second rank, she fears so much, not for his punishment, but for losing his warmth of appreciating hug. She does not assume the fact that she is victimized by her father. She is made to assume the role of submissive female. It is apt to quote Simon de Beauvoir's lines that "One is not born, but rather becomes a woman...it is the civilization as a whole that produces this creature, intermediate between male and eunuch, which is described as feminine." (281).

She does not suppress her anger, rather she shoulders up the role of sinner. Throughout her narration, she repeats the sinful acts she has done, though they are more trivial. As Atwood points out, the "guilt" in children generation, Kambili is made to think herself as a sinner by Papa. (Survival 153). For example, she blames herself for missing Papa's affection, though she tries hard to attain first mark. She says:

I wanted to make Papa proud, to do as well as he had done. I needed him to touch the back of my neck and tell me that I was fulfilling God's purpose. I

also needed him to hug me close and say that to whom much is given, much is expected. I needed him to smile at me, in that way that lit up his face, that warmed something inside me. But I had come second. I was stained by failure. (PH 39)

Kambili becomes surprised when her brother does not feel the same way as she does. She feels sorry for their faults, for not satisfying Papa. she could not understand her own victimization, not even the others' because of her narrowed perspective, which shows her innocence. Each and every step of her thinking and action, her Papa's "righteousness" towards God stands forth.(PH 61). The home is filled with silence and order as she says, "through the years when Jaja and Mama and I spoke more with our spirits than with our lips" (PH 61). There is nothing to share and interact except the verses of The Bible, even during the family time allotted by Papa. For the age of adolescence, there is nothing to question or explore the world around them out of the fear of Papa, rather than the fear of God. Kambili says, "We did that often, asking each other questions whose answers we already knew. Perhaps it was so that we would not ask the other questions, the ones whose answers we did not want to know."(PH 23). Kambili's mind seeks protection from Papa, even when it comes to matter with the plight of her Mama. She does not involve herself even to think about the other's problems than her father's. When Jaja demands her to protect the baby their mother now carries, she remained silent: "I knew that Jaja meant from Papa, but I did not say anything about protecting the baby."(PH 23). Kambili supports her father's way of living in the path of religiousness and righteousness. She always feels much pride if someone referred Papa's good deeds. She denies her victimhood, for the sake of the privileges she gains in the name of her father. Therefore, she accepts the silence whole-heartedly for Papa, as the others do. She says,

Our steps on the stairs were as measured and as silent as our Sundays: the silence of waiting until Papa was done with his siesta so we could have lunch; the silence of reflection time, when Papa gave us a scripture passage or a book by one of the early church fathers to read and meditate on; the silence of evening rosary; the silence of driving to the church for benediction afterward. Even our family time on Sundays was quiet, without chess games or newspaper discussions, more in tune with the Day of Rest. (PH 31)

Kambili does not care for her classmates calling her snob, even though she knows she is really not. She has only one thing to care and worry about, it is her father. Papa slaps her, when he finds her late for a few minutes to get on the car after the school is over. She takes every punishment as mending her sins to avoid the wrath of God, even more the hatred of her father. She is the victim of patriarchy at home and her father's community. The community victimizes by forcing her to conform to its ideology. For example, when she confesses her sin of watching a pagan ritual with Auntie Ifeoma and her children, Father Benedict insists her for penance that she "must make a conscious effort to convert everyone who enjoys the ways of heathens." (PH 106). There is a fundamentalist way of approach by Papa, which is ironically differs from the way he treated the family members at his home. Patricia Madigan talks, in her work, *Woman and Fundamentalism* talks about "a church which has adapted itself to the hierarchical and patriarchal structures of its society is in a very poor position to challenge the human rights abuses and injustices of that society, especially as they affect women, either by the witness of its own life or by its teachings." (99-100), Kambili is not raised in the way like the other girls. She is brought up to think,

speak, believe, and act according to her father's wish, that she does not have a character of her own. It can be known when Amaka, the enthusiastic, forward teenage age daughter of Auntie Ifeoma, questions her mother, whether Kamili and Jaja behave normal and "something is not right with them" (141).

Kambili subsequently realizes herself after she is exposed to the world outside, outside of her Papa's restricted religious world. She opens up her mind and for the first time she thinks of her own, understanding freedom and dignity. Before, she would enjoy pleasing her father with the words she is taught by Papa: "God will deliver us", I said, knowing Papa would like my saying that.... Then he reached out and held my hand, and I felt as though my mouth were full of melting sugar." (26). Now, she is the Kambili, who would think, speak, believe, and act on her own will. She does not relinquish herself to the facts that victimize her. She no longer denies her victimhood for the privilege of her father's comfort and the threat of Hell. She, along with her brother Jaja, enjoys the air of freedom, which she expresses in these lines:

Auntie Ifeoma's little garden next to the verandah of her flat in Nsukka began to lift the silence. Jaja's defiance seemed to me now like Auntie Ifeoma's experimental purple hibiscus: rare, fragrant with the undertones of freedom, different kind of freedom from the one the crowds waving green leaves chanted at Government Square after the coup. A freedom to be, to do. (16)

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“A study of Teacher – Student Relationship and Job Satisfaction of Teachers in Rural Areas.”

Dr. Anita Chaudhary*

Abstract

The present paper is an attempt to throw light on the relationship between teachers and students and also about the job satisfaction of teachers in rural areas. In this study 100 male teachers have been employed as subjects. This study also reveals the effect that job satisfaction have on the teacher- student relationship.

Introduction:- India in 21 century is quite different from the India of 1947, in terms of social, economic, political and moral values as well as industrialization. With industrial and electronic revolution India has reached at the threshold of space and made a mark in information age. This change can be observed clearly in metropolitans like Calcutta, Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai, in every aspect of life.

Education is a backbone of progressing and developing nation, and teacher has most important role in the system of education. Without a teacher, educational system is like a “ship without rudder”. Teacher means the person who eradicates ignorance. The renowned poet KALIDASA describes the teacher (guru) in the following words:

“ He converts darkness into light and makes the God visible.”

The teachers play an important role in shaping the dusting of the nation. Kothari commission emphasized the place of teacher in the society and very much in nation building.

Teaching profession depends on teacher student relationship. Teacher is the only one who guides the students and act as a model in teaching studying process. Teachers attitude towards students should be of understanding nature, if they can't understand the psychology of students, they can't teach them. Such conditions are troublesome for teachers. Teachers mould the character of younger generation (students). He equips the youth in view of past and according to present and prepares them for the future.

An effective and enjoying teaching and studying process depends on harmonious relationship between teacher and student. Both touch the peak of satisfaction only when they get positive response from each other. Teachers job satisfaction, depends upon the work conditions and circumstances under which he works. But a distinction line is drawn when both the teacher and the student deviate from their duties which they none of perform. Now a days, this harmonious relationship between teacher and student is no more. This has created a communication gap among teachers and students, which is very much responsible for job dissatisfaction; it feels a lot of stress in his job, if he doesn't enjoy his job or working conditions.

Statement of the Problem

Thus the investigator also though it is better that it would not be out of point but a humble venture to make a comparative study of teacher-student relationship and find out the conditions of job satisfaction in the rural areas on the different levels of education. Thus the problem under investigation may be entitled as follows:

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“A study of Teacher-Student Relationship and Job Satisfaction of Teachers in rural areas.”

Conceptual Framework

1. Teacher-Student Relationship.
2. Job Satisfaction.

1. Teacher-Student Relationship

Thomas Gordon (1974) in his classic book “Teacher Effectiveness Training” wrote: “The relationship between a teacher and a student is good when it has (1) openness or transparency, so each is able to risk directness and honesty with the other; (2) Caring, when each knows that he is valued by the other, (3) Interdependence (as opposed to dependency) of one on the other; (4) Separateness to allow each to grow and to develop his uniqueness, creativity and individuality. (5) Mutual Needs Meeting, so that neither's needs are met at the expense of the other's needs”.

2. Job Satisfaction:

According to Blum and Naylor (1968): “Job satisfaction is the result of various attitudes the employee holds towards his job related factors and towards life in general.”

Objective: To find out the relationship between teacher-student relationship and job satisfaction of teachers in rural areas.

Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between teacher-student relationship and job satisfaction of teachers in rural areas.

Method: The present investigation deals with teacher- student relationship and job satisfaction. The choice of the research method is sometimes determined by the theory of the topic under study, objectives of the study, investigator were used Descriptive Survey Method for the study.

Population: Population for the present study compared of teachers, teaching in rural schools of Meerut educational region.

Sample: One hundred teachers were selected randomly from the population by sample unit of the study.

Sampling Procedure: The whole research work depends on sampling. It is impossible to study of Whole universe. For the present study Stratified Proportionate Random Sampling Techniques were used.

Variables Involved: The present study involved two kind of variables, namely:

- **Dependent Variable:** Job Satisfaction.
- **Independent Variable:** Teacher-Student relationship.

Tools to be used: The following tools were used in the present study:

1. For measuring the job satisfaction:

Teacher's Job Satisfaction Scale (S.P. Gupta and J.P. Srivastava) was used.

2. For measuring teacher- student relationship.

The teacher-student relationship scale developed by the investigator herself.

Statistical techniques to be used:

After collecting the data investigator applied the following statistics for analysis of it. For certain statistical measures were adopted such as Coefficient of correlation, multiple correlation and level of significance.

1. The Coefficient of Correlation:

Person's Product Moment Coefficient Correlation:

$$r = \frac{N \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{[N \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2] [N \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

where

$\sum x$ = Sum of the x scores

$\sum x^2$ = Sum of the squared x scores

$\sum y$ = Sum of the y scores

$\sum y^2$ = Sum of the squared y scores.

$\sum xy$ = Sum of the products of x and y scores.

N = Number of paired score

2. Level of Significance: Acceptance or rejection of null hypothesis depends upon some level of significance. This level of significance depends upon the probability that the given difference could have arisen by chance. In educational and psychological research, the 5 percent and 1 percent level of significance is frequently used as a standard for rejecting a null hypothesis. .01 level of significance is more exact than .05 level.

Analysis And Interpretation of Data:

To find out the relationship between teacher- student relationship and job satisfaction of teachers in rural location.

Table:

Variable X	Variable Y	N	df	r	Significance Level
Teacher Job Satisfaction	Teacher-Student Relationship	100	98	0.339	**

** Significant at .01 level.

Discussion: This table shows the study of teacher-student relationship and job Satisfaction of teachers working in rural location. Obtained 'r' value 0.339 is significant at .01 level for df 98, minimum significant required value is .254 at .01 level. Obtained value is greater than required significant value. Meaning there by teacher-student relation influences job satisfaction of the teacher. The correlation between teacher-student relationship and job satisfaction is positive as well as significant. It is evident that good relationship between teacher and student assures more job- satisfaction of teachers and vice-verse.

Findings and Conclusions

Validation of the hypothesis enabled the researcher to draw conclusion of the study:

Findings

Obtained 'r' value is .339, which is significant at .01 level of confidence. Thus hypothesis is rejected completely.

Conclusions

Teacher-Student relationship of teachers working in rural areas is positively and significantly related to his job satisfaction.

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“Rabindranath Tagore and W.B.Yeats ” A Comparative Study of their thoughts and Works

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Abstract

Both poets viz. R. N. Tagore and W. B. Yeats represent Oriental and Western cultures and theromanticism in lyric poetry. Both the lyricists, Oriental and Western represented their respective Indian and European Irish culture heritage. R.N. Tagore received English influences and W. B. Yeats received Indian Upanishad influences. (England).

Rabindranath is to recognize one of the greatest world-poets, the pure human element in whose works appeals to us so strongly that what seems most foreign in their experience identified itself without our own. Both Ireland and India was experiencing the scenes of war of independence. Life viewed in its totality cannot exclude public events from it, poetry is born of life itself. It is, therefore, a mistake to think that political incidents or current affairs cannot be subject-matter of poetry. All that is wanted of a poet is the power of turning the intensity of his personal experience into fabric of poetry. It is true that art is not merely art's sake. Poetry too has a propaganda or palpable design that one often finds in the political situations. Poetry not only merge its beauty, but also gives its aesthetic flavour in its very essence. All that is wanted of a poet is the power of turning the intensity of his personal experience into the fabric of poetry, it is true that a sense of propaganda or a palpable design that one finds in the political poetry the spirit of poet finds expression. Hence, nationalism in poetry finds its fullest expression.

Yeats's social and political ideas resemble Tagore's in many respects. Both were vitally and deeply affected by public themes and put much of their political thoughts into poetry. One can understand the depth of nationalism and patriotism from some of writings of the poetical pieces of both Tagore and Yeats, sometimes with full of lyricism and mystical flavour. Tagore and Yeats used in their poetry many symbols as a common means for expression of profound feelings. The primarily function of Tagore and Yeats as poets was to deal with Eternal Beauty that lies beyond the senses, beyond life and death. Both started, of course, from physical world and reached the spiritual one through senses. Both gave us experiences of their individual souls in their ways, and naturally, both worked out an elaborate system of symbolism to express them. Each of them had a particular pattern of life which itself was in a sense symbolic.

Key Words: *Rabindranath Tagore, W.B.Yeats, Comparative Study, Thoughts, Works.*

Thoughts And Works

1. Poetic Thoughts This is attempted here to bring out striking similarities between the thoughts and works of the two poets, and to observe that both were of the same cast of mind. Though preoccupied with the problems of their time, they were most concern with “the deeper and more secret working” of heart. To them poetry is truth, an expression of the

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human soul fulfilling both kinds of needs, earthly and spiritual. Both tried in their own ways to create a world of ideal or divine beauty for peace of their bewildered souls. Their poetic personalities must need to be studied even from the psychological point of view in order to understand the nature of their poetry. Their aim as poets was to catch the whole man alive. "Poetry, according to Aristotle, is a representation of the ideal" and it "delineates that perfection which the imagination suggest".(1) The poetry of Tagore and Yeats seems to follow very closely this definition; it is always an 'expression of imagination'; of an ideal seen in an ecstatic mood. In this respect they fall in line with Blake to whom "imagination was the first emanation of divinity".(2) (1) English Critical Essays, Ed. Jones, 1945, P. 234. (2) Yeats, Essay, P. 112. As practicing poets they followed the highest poetic ideals, and some of the finest things are said by them on poets and poetry. A poem is the very image of life expressed in its eternal truth. Our everyday life has also in it an element of poetry. It all depends on how a poet feels the truth of it in rare moments of intensity. Poetry is 'the image of divinity in man'. Imagination is the faculty that approximates man to the beautiful. A poet's duty is to find out essential truth in life and express them in unique words. As Tagore says, "A poet's mission is to attract the voice which is yet inaudible in the air; to inspire faith in the dream, which is unfulfilled; to bring the earliest tidings of the unborn flower to a sceptic world to give us the taste of reality through freedom of mind is the nature of all arts"(3) and "when in relation to them we talk of aesthetics we must know that it is not about beauty in its ordinary meaning, but in that deeper meaning which a poet has expressed in his utterance: Beauty is truth, truth beauty".(4) Yeats also holds an inspirational view of poetry of this sort. In the modern age of complexities or of poverty of mind he was haunted by a heroic conception of life. He attempted to bring back or to recreate, through his artistic activities, the childhood of mankind. With the help of folklore, simple faith and the Druid mysticism he wanted to rebuild the old foundations of life, and to do so was to live, as through in a dream. He was drawn in a dream. He was drawn towards ancient myths and legends which are born of wild imagination. Though (3) Rabindranath Tagore, Thoughts from Rabindranath Tagore, H. R.: Swastik Prakashan, 2007, P. 168-69. (4) Ibid, P. 169. concerned with contemporary problems, it is to the imagination that both of them turned for solutions of all maladies. The images thrown before them from the depths of their minds were more real than the reality. Yeats also aimed at perfection in eternity, in which life and death met and mingled together: "I call it death-in-life and life-in-death". 5) Both, therefore, experience almost the same thing in the white heart of imagination. Another thing is that Tagore's poetry is in its essence transfiguration, interpretation and a very personal reflection of reality which calls forth a response from the sensitiveness of everyone. This blend of powerful individuality and of general human interest is an essential feature of Tagore's poetical creation and closely linked to his fundamental concept of the harmony existing between the individual and the Universal, a concept which is the foundation of Indian culture and which Tagore brilliantly set forth in his "Sadhana". Again Tagore possesses in the highest degree the feeling for active beauty for dynamic beauty; passive beauty, the object of barren contemplation, does not appeal to him because it is lifeless, because it is no palpable reality but an abstraction of the mind, which calls forth no emotion. That is why, in Tagore's out look, the quest for beauty goes hand in hand and is in perfect agreement with the quest for truth. The true poetry is according to both of them, born only in the state of mind as described. After all what is beauty? According to Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, the most important task of Beauty is to purify the heart (5) Yeats, Collected Poems, P. 280. and

it is the most important duty of a good piece of literature to instill the sense of this Beauty into human mind. All poets are worshippers of Beauty, but their work varies in stages. According to some Critics Beauty is realized in two different patterns, outer and inner. According to the first, poets are to describe the outer manifestation of Beauty. To the other, Beauty is indivisible. But Tagore's appreciation of Beauty is completely of a different pattern. His description does not centre round any part of the scattered horizon. He found the whole Beauty in man. It is here that his conception of Beauty is happily blended with his philosophy of Truth. In his "Religion of Man" Tagore writes, "The infinite personality comprehends the Universe. There cannot be anything that cannot be subsumed by the human personality and this proves that the truth of the Universe is human Truth. When our Universe is in harmony with Man, the eternal we know it as Truth, we feel it as Beauty". Tagore brought in an impulse of beauty, a wave of feeling by his imaginative art, the latter was silently working against the lifewithering actions of science, and attempted to bring back divine prerogative of the human infancy even to the modern world. Myths and legends of ancient Ireland taught him to look for resolution of all problems in imaginative and artistic activities. Once mankind, as a whole, had a dream of love and romance. He attempted to get into an original relation with life. It is the imagination which can work that miracle. It is therefore, no wonder that his poetic theory would be based mainly on it. Tagore's imagination is constructive and sublime as it enables the poetry to synthesize and harmonize ideas among themselves and also with the beauty of spontaneous expression. By the magic of his powerful imagination, Tagore transforms ideas into vivid and vibrant beauty with the help of melodious and harmonious expressions. By harmoniously blending words with music and imagination he employs his verse for spiritual purpose. Their ideas about the relation between poetry and religion deserve to be studied in comparison. Both were deeply religious. Both tried in their own ways to create a world of ideal or divine beauty for the peace of their bewildered souls. Yeats subscribes to Blake's ideas of poetry, and says in one of his essays that our emotions and thoughts are not always ours: "what matter, if God Himself only acts or is in existing being or men?" (6) The truth beauty that drawn on a poet's mind inspires his poetry and brings it to the high plane of religion. "True art is", according to Yeats, "the flame of the Last Day, which begins for every man when he is first moved by beauty, and which seeks to burn all things until they become infinite and holy". (7) According to Tagore a poet's religion, "is fluid, like the atmosphere around the earth where light and shadow play hide and seek-it never under takes to lead anybody anywhere to any solid conclusion; yet it reveals endless spheres of light, because it has no walls around itself". (8) The (6) Yeats, Quoted in Essays, P. 40. (7) Yeats, Essays, P. 140. (8) Basant Kumar Lal, Contemporary Indian Philosophy, N. D.: Motilal Banarsidass, 1973, P73

73. aim of true religion is the realization of one's kinship with everything. Religion, according to him, is a sort of homesickness.

Like a flock of homesick cranes flying night and day back to their mountains nests, the religious man is also on his sacred voyage to his eternal home. In the "Gitanjali" the poet bursts out in a religious fervour, "No more sailing from harbour to harbour with this my weatherbeaten boat _____ now I am eager to die into the deathless".(9) Both Tagore and Yeats bring through their poetry a portion of a divine life into outer life, and their art or poetry "entangles, in complex colours and forms, a part of the Divine Essence".(10) So,poetry is not, according to them, fundamentally different from religion, though their processes of acting upon human minds are different. "The arts by brooding upon their own

intensity have become religious, and are seeking _____ to create a sacred book".(11) Love is the basis of religion. Tagore is conscious of that, therefore he recommends the rule of love in religion. The realization of the Infinite cannot be brought about at once. One should begin with love and in love itself would lie the consummation of his efforts. Tagore feels that one should try to give up the narrow out look of life that merely feeds his ego. The individual should extend his consciousness in love to nature and to men, and in this act of love (9) B. P. Asthana, Rabindranath Tagore: Gitanjali, Meerut:

Sahitya Bhandar, P. 100. [118] (10)Yeats, Essays, P. 100. (11) Ibid, P. 187, itself he would come to the realization of unity. Love, sacrifice, sincerity, innocence-these constitute a religious life. Tagore is so impressed by the powers of "innocent love" that he thinks that in the useless wisdom of institutional religions, Yeats, Essays, P. 100. (11) Ibid, P. 187, itself he would come to the realization of unity. Love, sacrifice, sincerity, innocence-these constitute a religious life. Tagore is so impressed by the powers of "innocent love" that he thinks that in the useless wisdom of institutional religions,

207. thing was invented in this way, between sleeping and waking, as it were, and that peering and peeping persons are but hawkers of stolen goods".(16) What is said of true or high poetry is general by Yeats is true not only of his own poetry but also of Tagore. From the above observation on thoughts (12) Rabindranath Tagore, Fire-flies, (Collected Poems), P. 23. (13) Yeats, Essays, P. 193. (14) Ibid, P. 203. (15) Ibid, P.207 or substances of their poetry we may conclude that both Tagore and Yeats threaded together all their experiences gathered alike from sensuous and spiritual planes of life, and put them into arts. They were 'servants of naked life', and therefore realized: "what moves natural men in the arts is what moves them in life, and that is, intensity of personal life, intonations that show them _____ the strength, the essential moment of a man".(17)

Both Tagore and Yeats were at once great dreamers and realists. Faced with problems of their time, they sought their solutions in lovely dreams born only of high imagination. There is no denial of ugliness in their poetry but it is the dream-life they resorted to, and as artists, the rose above 'seeming service of cause' or any other palpable design, and made artistic efforts for creation of wisdom and delight. Their poetry ensures an atmosphere which is favourable for the birth of a noble and heroic species of mankind. Another feature of their poetry, that endears both of them to modern readers may be touched upon here. Their poetry is, it is universally admitted, complex, intricate, obscure and difficult. Their poetic personalities must needs be studied even from the psychological point of view in order to understand the nature of their poetry. It is also to be borne in mind that though poetry is, to both of them, an expression of divinity in man, it strikes nevertheless its roots in the dung of the mind. Their aim as poets was "to catch the whole-man alive". Their poetry as its best aspires to the unattainable (17) Ibid, P. 265. beauty and truth by the dreams like youth, closing in upon them like waves, were a great force in determining the nature of their poetry.

2. Lyrical Qualities

Another characteristic of their poetry that claims our attention is their lyrical qualities. If we look at Tagore's lyrics are find that his lyric-genius developed and matured over a long period and the evolution was gradual, like that of W. B. Yeats. In the last phase Tagore turns to Man, his life and his suffering. It is during this period and because of his interest in Man and his affairs that his poetry acquires hard realism, the same which characterize the poetry of W. B. Yeats. In fact, W. B. Yeats praised Tagore for many of the wrong reasons. E. J. Thompson and other have done their best to rehabilitate the the real Tagore but it has been

an uphill task. These critics are perfectly right because though Tagore is no doubt a mystic poet and there are mystic tendencies in his poetry, yet he is primarily and pre-eminently a lyric poet. His "Gitanjali" is purely a lyrical creation with a plethora of poetical ideas and lyrical thoughts. It is only by looking at his poetry in this perspective that we can relate him to the main stream of poetic development in Indo-Anglian poetry which is lyrical. Tagore poetry deals with the lyric themes of love, mystical yearning for God, and love of nature's beauty. Love is the key-word to describe his poetry. In them he appears as a great lyricist. His love-lyrics are notable for passion, lyrical intensity and romantic imagery. According to K. R. Srinivasa Iyenger: "He wrote probably the largest number of lyrics ever attempted by any poet".(18) "The Gardener" is the richest collection of love-poetry, with a human slant. "The Gardener" love-lyrics are "Paradisal in their purity and intensity and even sensuality, yet, paradoxically enough, recognizably this-worldly".(19) These lyrics are melodious rich in vivid and vibrant images:

"I knew not then that it was so near,
that it was mine and that this
perfect sweetness had blossomed
in the depth of my own heart".

(*Gitanjali, Song No. XX.*)

As far as W. B. Yeats is concerned, he was essentially a lyrical genius. There is a strain of lyricism in most of his poems. As far as love-lyrics is concerned, Yeat's lyric poetry, however, deals with love. Love, infact, creeps into man of his personal poems directly or indirectly. Thus a poem like "The Tower": (18) B. P. Asthana, Rabindranath Tagore: *Gitanjali*, Meerut: Sahitya Bhardar, P. 57. (19) *Ibid*, P. 60.

"Does the imagination dwell the mos
upon a woman won or woman lost?

For an old bellows full of angry wind?

(*A Prayer of My Daughter, Selected Poem, P. 71.*)

The four poem "The Pity of Love", "The Sorrow of Love", "The White Birds" and "When You Are Old" are all love lyrics. Tagore's early lyrics are romantic and escapist in tone. He is a Romantic dealing with Nature in its various moods and aspects. Tagore deals with Beauty, which has always been a source of fascination for the romantic imagination. He deals with Man as symbolizing the life infinite in the Universe; and deals with love whose sensuous, delirious expressions are touched with youth's golden gleams. Similarity, Yeats's first volume of his lyrics was entitled "Cross Ways". All of them are short lyrics of striking nature. They bubble with poetic feelings and images of distant, happy spots. The notable lyrics of this volume are "The Sad Shepherd", "Ephemera", "The Stolen Child" and "The Ballad of Moll Magee". Again, in 1899, Yeats brought forward the last volume of his escape lyrics. It was entitled "The Wind Among The Reeds". The lyrics are packed with personal feelings excited by spiritual visions. The most famous of these lyrics are "The Song of Wandering Aengus", "The Valley of the Black Pig", "The Secret Rose" and "The Cap And The Bells". Yeats reflects a world of imaginary beauty, peace and rest. It is reflected in "The Stolen Child":

"Come away, O human child!
To the waters and the wild
with a faery, hand in hand,

“The Green Helmet” (1910), he speaks of his poetry as his “darling”. He writes: “My darling understands it all, Because I have come into my strength, And words obey my call”

(*The Green Helmet and Other Poems*, S. P., P. 44.)

In the poems of “Responsibilities” (1914), he employs English language with great ease and precision. For eg, in “The Magi”, he describes the birth of Christianity as “Calvary’s turbulence”. He also represents the modern civilization by a symbolist phrase, “the bestial floor”. He means that the modern civilization is of floored buildings in which beasts live. The meaning is deep and a bit satirical. Then in the poems published in 1919, 1921, 1928, 1933 and also in “Last Poems” (1936-39), Yeat’s vocabulary is that of a great master-poet and symbolist. He forms his own spellings, and constructs his sentence as he likes, as in the following: “Who understood Whatever has been said, signed, sung, Howled, miu-d, barked, brayed, belled, yelled, cried, crowed, Thereon replied _ _ _ _ _”

(*Solomon And The Witch*, S. P., P. 91)

He employs proper nouns as symbols for abstract notions, eg,

“Gitanjali crawl to Buddha’s emptiness” (*The Statues*, S. P., P. 195.)

Yeats experimented with a variety of stanzas and verse-forms. He used the traditional meters and stanza-forms with consummate skill. He manipulated the stress, pause and cadence of the long line with great mastery and self-confidence and freed the English lyric from the tyranny of the iambic. He also managed to bring out the full colloquial possibilities of the octosyllabic couplet.

Tagore used the English language with effortless ease and his command over this foreign language is really surprising. But for “The Child”, which was originally written in English, all the songs and poems of Tagore were composed, originally, in Bangla and later translated or transcreated into English either by Tagore himself or by others under his supervision and the results are there for us or anybody to see. However, a close scrutiny brings out the fact that his language is, by no means, absolutely free from fault. According to Edward Thompson, Tagore’s English was not perfect grammatically, “It contains sentences which no educated Englishman would have written, sentences marked by little, subtle errors _ _ _ _ _ that such a mastery over an alien tongue ever came to any man _ _ _ _ _”.

(20) Tagore’s diction is not an overnight achievement; it evolved, like the diction of W. B. Yeats, over a period of time. In Tagore’s early poetry the style was highly ornate, over-decorated, pedantic and florid. But the poet soon learnt restraint and to load every rift of his theme with ore. He acquired, gradually, Shakespearean felicity of expression, classical simplicity and austerity to acquire beauty and majesty. Mark the flashing of diction of the following verse: “In the crests of the corn the skirts of earth tremble”. The poet gradually moved towards simplicity and in the later phase of his poetical career his diction moved closed to everyday (20) Ibid, P. 86. language to become colloquial. “Gitanjali” is a rare blend of simplicity and sublimity. The simplicity of language, without a hard unfamiliar word or difficult grammatical constructions, absence of any poetical flourishes, inversions, involved or long sentences; short words, mostly monosyllabic, are the features. The words are selected both with reference to their sense and sounds. The monosyllabic words help in the concentration of vowel-sounds which leads to the music and melody of Tagore’s poetry. Pearl S. Back’s estimate of Tagore’s poetry: “Tagore stands to us for pure beauty, for the Universal _ _ _ _ _ . His poetry, his poetic prose reached deep and far, because he spoke to us of mind and soul, leading the human spirit towards God. No narrow God created by man, but the formal religions and race. In a very real sense, he was a world-poet”.(21) Tagore has

right been acknowledged as a great poet, not only of India or of the Orient but of the entire world. His poetry is of the most sublime order, melodious and Universal. His poetry is not only Universal and spiritual but immortal as well. There can be no better finale to the note on the genius of the poet than W. B. Yeats's comment about the "Gitanjali" poems in his famous "Introduction" to that celebrated anthology of devotional songs: (21) Ibid, P. 25. "

These lyrics-which are in the original _ _ _ _ full of subtlety of rhythm, of untranslatable delicacy of colour, of metrical invention-display in their thought a world I have dreamed of all my lifelong. The work of a supreme culture, they yet appear as much the growth of the common soil as the grass and the rushes _ _ _ _ _ scholar and of the noble".(22) Again, In the "Introduction" to the "Gitanjali", W. B. Yeats notes: "But though these prose translations from Rabindranath have stirred my blood as nothing has for years, I shall not know anything of his life, and of the movement of thought that have made them possible, if some Indian will not tell me".(23) This was W. B. Yeats saying to a Bengali-doctor of medicine in England. And this gentleman told Yeats: "He is as great in music as in poetry, and his songs are sung from the west of India into Burma wherever Bengali is spoken". (24)

Yeats's Theory Of Poetry

Yeats's theory of poetry is of great importance for a full understanding of his poems. He has thought and written much about the theory and practice of his own art. In the early stage of his poetic career he believed in the theory of "art for life's sake". He was in full agreement with the views of his father that dramatic poetry was to be preferred because it was clear and sharp in outline, while the lyric

(22) Ibid, P. 25.

(23) Ibid, P. 26.

(24) Ibid, P. 26.

was vague and blurred. However, his genius was lyrical and it penetrates even his dreams which are essentially lyrical. But in the nineties he became the advocate of "art for art's sake". Under the influence of the French symbolist and the English Aesthetes he started to write "Pure Poetry", a poetry from which all the exterior decorations had been done away with. In the last phase of his poetry Yeats tried to reconcile art with life. In his later poetry we get a nice fusion. In his later phase he insisted that the life of the past can be made relevant to the present by the synthetic power of the poet's imagination. He said that literature must be "flooded with the passions and beliefs of ancient times, otherwise it is a mere chronicle". Yeats believed that "literature is always personal, always one man's vision of the world, one man's experiences. But he also believed that there must be a fusion of the impersonal with the personal of the objective with the subjective before really great poetry could be born. But above all, Yeats valued artistic integrity. A poet to him was essentially a visionary who must remain true to his vision. Poetry to him was "the commonsense of the soul: it distinguishes greatness from triviality, mere fancifulness from beauty that light up the deeps of thought".

5 Yeats's Views On His Poetry

"All sounds, all colours, all forms, either because of their preordained energies or because of long association, evoke indefinable and yet precise emotions, or as I prefer to think, call down among us certain disembodied powers, whose foot-steps over our hearts we call emotions; _ _ _ _ _ , are continually making and unmaking mankind".(25) Again,

“Besides emotional symbols, symbols that evoke emotions alone-and in this sense all alluring or hateful things are symbols, although their relations with one another are too subtle to delight us fully, away from rhythm and pattern,-there are intellectual symbols, _ _ _ _ _ these alone are called symbols”.(26) Again,

“If people were to accept the theory that poetry moves us because of its symbolism, what change should one look for in the manner of our poetry? A return to the way of our fathers, a casting out of descriptions of nature for the sake of nature _ _ _ _ _ as the body of a flower or of a woman”.(27)

Again, “Three types of men have made all beautiful things. Aristocracies have made beautiful manners, because their place in the world puts them above the fear of life, and the countrymen have made beautiful stories and beliefs, because they have nothing to lose and so do not fear, and the artists have made all the rest, because providence has filled them with recklessness. All these backward to (25) S. Sen, W. B. Yeats: Selected Poems, N. D.: Unique Publishers, 1976, P. 22 . (26) Ibid, P. 100. (27) Ibid, P. 101. a long tradition, for, being without fear, they have held to less for whatever pleased them”.(28) Yeats was also concerned with the primitive affections of human heart. His poetry gathers its energy and nourishment from “Homer’s Original Sin”. He wanted to go down to primary ideals and observed: “An art is always at its greatest when it is most human”.(29) As a poet, his main function was therefore, to please himself, and to express himself. That his individual mind sometimes passes into a greater mind or into minds of many others has already been taken of. He says that the thoughts that “were thought first by men my ancestors may have known _ _ _ _ I carry with me the greatest possible amount of hereditary thought and feeling, even national and family hatred and pride”.(30) Again he says “I discover all these men in my single mind, _ _ _ _ _ then I go beyond those minds and my single mind and discover that I have been describing everybody’s struggle, and the gyres turn in my thoughts”.(31) Thus he follows “a river up to the roots of the tree of knowledge and Life”. In other words, he was most concerned with the ‘whole being’ which represents in poetry the whole race on the nation. Thus, both Tagore and Yeats attempted to remain loyal to their visions of beauty and truth inspite of unfavourable atmosphere. Their poetry is born of never rending tensions and conflicts but the ultimate effect of the poetry of both is beauty and peace.

(28) Ibid, P. 102.

(29) Yeats, Explorations, New York: MacMillan, 1962, P. 110.

(30) Ibid, P. 293.

(31) Ibid, P. 429.

6. Educational Philosophy Of Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore believed in three principles for education-freedom, fulfilment and expansion, expressed his views in ‘A Poet’s School’. It is the freedom for intelligence, freedom for heart, feelings and attachment, freedom for willingness and work. He aspired for a world of education where intelligence, feelings and wish will be utilized without any fear. Fulfilment is described as the environment where the nature and man remain together, learners will be able to achieve their excellence by disregarding materialistic success. Expansion means the extension of education in every sphere of life. Tagore believed that lack of education is the major constrain in the way of the progress of India. The education offered, if it is not related to an intellectual, culture and moral developments, only can produce clerks not the scholars. The traditional system fails to develop scientific attitudes

and the spirit of inquiry. National educational system needs to comprise creativity, freedom, joy and awareness on the country's legacy which discover the characteristic truths of its civilization. It is not competition, it is collaboration. It is not machine, it is just mankind. He stresses only on co-existence, cooperation and welfare for all total society development. His thinking reflects on the establishment Ashram School at Santiniketan in 1901. In 'Dhrma Sikha', he opines, that Nature and human spirit, wedded together, would constitute our temple and selfless good deeds our worship. In the article published in an UNESCO educational journal, N. Jha wrote that Tagore considers the schools as the typical of the Indian system of education with its emphasis one basis elements of Indian culture in the field of knowledge, friend for all in the field of feeling, and fulfilment of one's duties without concern for the outcomes in the field of action. In his view, the ashram school integrates education with Sadhana (Tavan-The Forest Schools of India, 1909). Tagore's educational efforts were ground-breaking in many areas. He was one of the pioneers in India to advocate for an educational system along with the environment away from chaos of human habitation under an open sky and surrounded by panorama of fields, trees and plants which is considered to achieve overall development of the personality. From 'avarana' (children's cloth, 1906) in 'siksha', we come to know that Tagore always opposes to give any prominent focus on materials, buildings furniture or books by imitating the western educational culture. He thinks that this would make education too expensive for the common people. He was just against bookish knowledge. In Tagore's view books have come between our mind and life. They deprive of our natural faculty of getting knowledge directly from nature and life and have generated within us the habit of knowing everything through books. We touch the world not with our mind, but with our books. They dehumanize and make us unsocial... Let the students gather knowledge and materials from different regions of the country, from direct sources and from their own independent efforts. Santiniketan became a model for his thoughts, which offers one of the earliest educational programs in South Asia. The establishment of Visva-Bharati in Sriniketan led to pioneering efforts in many guidelines, including replica for uniquely Indian higher education and mass education. In Santiniketan, Gurudev practically shows-how education unfolds immense possibilities intrinsic in man and dismisses unusual fallacy often nurtured in utter ignorance. The motto of Visva Bharati is "Where the world makes a home in a single nest". From Tagore's addresses in Santiniketan, we come to know that Tagore's conception of a world varsity-Visva Brarati was founded at the end of the World War-I with a determination to go beyond aggressive nationalism and to build friendship with all nations. He wishes for an alternative form of education. He opines that, in every nation, education is intimately associated with the life of the people. For him, modern education is relevant only to turning out clerks lawyers, doctors, magistrates and police men.... This education has not reached the farmer, the oil grinder, nor the potter. No other educated society has been struck with such disaster.... If ever a truly Indian university is established it must from the very beginning implement India's own knowledge of economics, agriculture, health medicine and of all other everyday science from the surrounding villages. Then alone can the school or university become the centre of the country's way of living. This school must practice agriculture, dairying and weaving using the best modern methods. Kabiguru emphasizes a teaching system that scrutinized history and culture for the progress, can break down social and religious blockade rather than studying national cultures for the wars won and cultural dominance imposed. Science and its applications in the form of technology are also very important according to him. He

affirms, if India does not emphasis on achieving the science and technological knowledge through educational institutes, which helps to change the life for the betterment, incapability, poverty and powerlessness would persist forever. That is why teaching science along with India's own philosophical and spiritual knowledge as well as both spiritual and scientific knowledge is considered by Tagore as equally important. Here one important point to be noted that Tagore is on opinion that educating India's entire population and restoring the flow of culture from the educated classes to the rural population would not come about unless the mother-tongue was adopted as the medium of teaching. It cannot be denied that Rabindranath Tagore is a living icon of the type of mutuality and creative exchange that he supports. His vision of culture is not stagnant, but one that focuses new cultural fusions. He argues for a world where multiple voices are encouraged to interact with each other and to settle disparity within a superseding pledge to claim and quite mutual connected with one another. His liberal personality and determination to break down barricade of all sorts shows us a model for the way multiculturalism. It is expected that it can survive within a single human personality, and the type of individual which the educational process should be aspiring towards. His grandfather Dwarkanath was involved in supporting medical facilities, educational institutions and the arts. His father was also a leader in social and religious reform, who encourage a multi-cultural exchange in the family mansion at Jorasanko. Along with lifelong devotion in literature, 'Gora' (Fair-Faced), 'Ghare- Baire' (The Home and the World) and 'Gitanjali' (Song Offerings) are a few of Gurudeva's best-known works, and for their lyricism, colloquialism, naturalism, and contemplation his verse, short stories, and novels are all time praised by his admirers. By writing songs like 'Jana Gana Mana' and 'Amar Shonar Bangla', Tagore became immortal in the world of intellectuals as well as common masses.

Conclusion

Tagore And Yeats

The discussion above have attempted to bring out some striking and significant similarities between Tagore and Yeats as poets. The study of their life and work at different levels convinces us that they were possessed of the same type of mind. The accidents of their births and circumstances drove them to gather queer experiences almost of the same sort. Their boyhood interest on different things led them ultimately to worship the Intellectual Beauty all their life. Again, they were, though apparently lost in dreams, quite alive to the social, political, economics and religious problems of their days. The ivory towers of their grandfathers held no charm for them; they got in the world in order to know life more completely. Thus, we find that their poetic personalities were formed almost in the same way. Their ideas about love or beauty are also strikingly similar. Both pursued love on different planes at the same time. Though they seemed to stray into by paths of beauty in the land of myth and romance they were quite alive to their duties to the real world. A comparative study of their political poetry too makes interesting reading. The most characteristic quality of it is that both could very easily rise from the province of propaganda to realm of fine poetry. Roughly speaking, Tagore stood for democracy, Yeats for aristocracy but in fact both aimed at the transmutation of the individual self. Both were inspired by a spirit of nationalism as freed from thralldom. W. B. Yeats has sympathy for Indians' cause of war independence. Apart from political considerations, he was attracted by Indian Mysticism. On the other hand, R. N. Tagore, was inspired by the Western poetry and philosophy.

R. N. Tagore became familiar with the Romantic poets of the West, also with the Rousseau, Kant, Hegel, Bergson, Comte and many others. There are many references to English and European poets in his writings. It is interesting to see Tagore's vision of beauty in the light of the Western notions.

Tagore believes that the real good consists in the expression of the self and a transcendental self-knowledge. Ethics is essentially a product of the gregarious spirit. By "Good", according to Tagore, is something heavenly. In the essay entitled "Literature" Tagore writes "The moralists talk about ethics in view of the needs of the world, but poets express, good in the form of Beauty that defies description. Tagore has a different opinion. He is an Indian thinker. To him, Beauty is a unity in diversity. W. B. Yeats is also, is ever in search of beauty and goodness and truth, Apart from other mystic poets of twentieth century, W. B. Yeats makes a new line of approach to introducing in English. Both are lyricist par excellence.

W. B. Yeats was born in a liberal Christian background. Both Tagore and Yeats had a great variety of experiences against their religious and social backgrounds. Tagore met numerous Westerners and W. B. Yeats come in contact with Purohit Swami, Mohini Chatterjee and through his own reading of Indian philosophical works, such as the Upanishads, which embody the highest Indian philosophy and the literature of ancient India. Apparently, the Indian and Irish are generally of different temperament, but essentially similar as human being. In the nineteenth century on the Irish Theosophical Society, the Indian Theosophical Society was formed. Besides, mysticism and mystic vision familiarizes man with oneness of humanity. Thus, their feelings are in essence are similar.

Yeats's interest in mythological Hinduism and made almost a similar use of its poetry and his interest in India increased gradually when he discover a connecting link between Pagan Irish Philosophy and its Oriental Counterpart.

Tagore and Yeats used in their poetry many symbols as a common means for the expression of their feelings. Yeats sees a vision of an "approaching night", a total "collapse of whole civilization" in "The Second Coming", "Nineteen Hundred Nineteen" etc poems. In the "Leda and Swan", he finds that the world is robbed of her fecundity, her soil is completely exhausted, and a violent annunciation is imminent. Similarly, Tagore's poetry objects of nature symbolize the passions, ideals and feelings. Both mystical poets use their symbolism to give expression to their poetical feelings. The background of Tagore's mysticism is ancient Indian culture heritage of the Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagadgita, Puranas etc. and also thoughts of Rousseau, Kant, Hegel, Comte etc. The backdrop of Yeats's mysticism is the European philosophy of the Greeks and others; Irish mythology, Indian Upanishads and Puranas. Love plays very significant role in

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Role of Astrology in Diagnosis of Cancer

Dr. Deepti Tyagi*

***Abstract:** Someone rightly pointed out 'Health is Wealth.' It is very important to take care of good health. There are various branches since ancient era who started to study on the disease and causes to occur the diseases'. In India Ayurveda is the oldest branch which started to study on medical science. Moreover, we can say that since ancient era, India is having study and medicine in Ayurveda. The turmeric is the best antibiotic- is the invention of Ancient Indian Medical treatment i.e. Ayurveda. Now it has been accepted world-wide about the importance of Ayurveda in health Science. The most and hardest non-curable disease which is problematic to universal level is cancer. Indian Health Science works at two different levels e.g. Ayurveda and Astrology. The Combination of Astrology which specifies the Cancer and though the disease of cancer may be indicated astrologically through several amalgamations yet the Varna Yoga has been observed in many cases. Diseases can also be known through detailed analysis of a birth chart and studies on the basis of birth chart is called as Astrological Identification of diseases. A good astrologist is in a situation to see the risks of diseases that a native could suffer from his life. However, there are a unit numerous aspects that one ought to take into thought whereas creating such predictions. The readers shouldn't get influenced with a single fact of their horoscope. There are a unit numerous things that area unit analysed so as to see the precise results. In Janmkundli which is the part of Astrology prepared on the basis of Birth date, time and place during the birth mentions various houses and their impact on the life as for this sickness, the homes ought to even be afflicted beside the malevolent planets. Apart from this, the dasha-antardasha are analysed, beside the position of transiting planets. Taking into consideration of the disease i.e. Cancer –it is expounded to Hindu deity, afflicted Moon, afflicted Jupiter or Saturn and conjointly forms relations with signs as well as, Aries, Taurus, Cancer, Libra and Capricorn. The native encompasses a risk of full of cancer once the Moon is afflicted being the lord of the sixth house or eighth house in its unfavourable dasha. This all indicates the importance of Astrology in the identifying the health issue of human being. Hence current research work focuses on the role of astrology in the diagnosis of cancer for individuals.*

Key Words: Disease, Astrology, cancer, medical science, diagnosis, Ayurveda etc.

Introduction: In this technical and global era, there is drastic change in human life. Technological growth created human life very easy and comfortable. The death ratio is decreased because of continues invention in Medical science. Yet, cancer is called as the 'Death' due to non-curable disease. Indian Ayurveda and Astrology is now accepted worldwide as a unique work of India. Due to the recourse of proper preventive, remedial and corrective spiritual measures many cases got success in curing the cancer- proved by researchers also. In India Astrology, the maximum study is depend on the Janma kundali- A Janam Kundali is a basic tool for creating pseudoscience predictions. A Kundli or horoscope is associate degree pseudoscience chart or a diagram showing the positions of planets, moon, and sun, is formed on the idea of date of birth, place and time. Janam Kundali

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is chart in Hindu pseudoscience. Causes of various diseases are mentioned in Kundali. There may be clarification for Cancer sickness in Janam Kundli. Cancer may be a future disease. It can be identified with the study of houses and their relation with each other in Janm-kukdali. Thus, it's imperative that the sixth and therefore the eighth house form a relationship with one another. One is likely to suffer from cancer if Mars and Mercury, if afflicted, are in or own the 6th, 8th or 12th house. This is often as a result of the sixth house determining the sickness and therefore the eighth house signifies the diseases that last long.

According to Indian Vedic Astrology, there are total twelve houses in the Janma Kundli of individuals. According to the time, place and date of the birth these planet houses are changed and the impact of their places shows on the life of individuals. About health issues how they affect few examples of houses and their effect on the health has been mentioned.

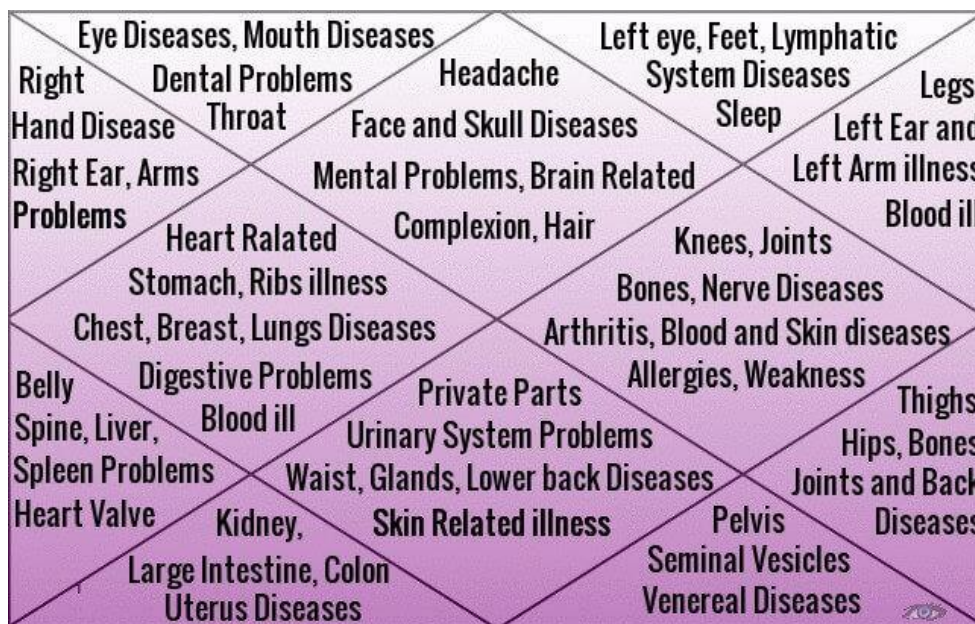
Following are few examples of planets and their impact on Health:

Sr no.	Name of planet	House no. in Kundali	Impact on Health
01	Rahu	Sixth	It is house of disease, enemy and Debt
02	Rahu	Eighth	This house is ruled by Mars so effect on Health issues.
03	Sun	First	If the sun is with Saturn and Mars then has blood impurities, aggressive nature, eyes diseases, fevers, itching problems.
04	Jupiter	First	If it is in first house, the Blood impurities make him/her sick
05	Sun	Sixth	Suffers from heart disease
06	Moon	Sixth	Suffers from stone in urinal tract
07	Rahu	Fifth, eighth and Twelve	Mental Illness

Table no. 01 of Kundli houses and Diseases

As shown in the above table, the house number placed in the kundli shows its effect on individual's life and health such as Sun and Moon area unit accountable planets for an accident. After that, Rahu, Mars and Shani creates an accident. However, Jupiter, Venus, Mercury and Moon shield North American country from accident.

The image number one shows the description of diseases their places in the Kundali according to Astrology:



(source Internet)

Image No. 01

As given in the image number one, there are the places of various planet in astrology accordingly the diseases occurs. As Rahu is taken into account to the karaka of cancer. However, Mars and Saturn can even provide this diseases. Jupiter is taken into account to be lord of growth and cancer takes place with the expansion of dead cells within the body. The chance of cancer is additionally high once the lord of the eighth or sixth home is afflicted. Following are detail of planets and the chances of occurring disease due to it- the description of image no.01:

- a. **Sun** – Diseases of the top and eye, bile, T.B., epilepsy, cardiovascular disease, disease of the skin.
- b. **Moon** – Diseases of the eyes, stomach, intestines, face and mind, mental illness, phlegm, cold, asthma, T.B.
- c. **Mars** – Sores, ulcers, leprosy, epilepsy, diseases of blood and neck.
- d. **Mercury** – Diseases of the liver, navel and encompassing space, brain disorders, skin diseases, coma, nervous disorders.
- e. **Jupiter** – Diseases of ear, neck, nose and heart, asthma, phlegm, T.B., venereal illness.
- f. **Venus** – Diseases of eye, venereal illness, piles, illness of privates.
- g. **Saturn** – illness of leg, lameness, loss of consciousness, giddiness, insanity, rheumatism.
- h. **Rahu and Ketu** – Diseases because of intake of poison, those caused by worms, bacterium and bacilli of the abdomen, insanity, cancer, epilepsy, heart diseases.

These all explains the importance of Indian Astrology in Science and medical science.

Indian Astrology and Science

The prophetic Indian Astrology star divination relies upon some logics given by the sage Parashara. It is not a Science however there lies some strength or truth in. it is still gift during this world. The success of associate Indian sacred text predictor depends upon what quantity correct he/she will tell regarding associate unknown person or his life or what number of his shoppers get happy by his predictions. No predictor is 100 percent correct. Over the prediction of a Jyotishi on some consumer goes wrong as a result of the consumer

don't offer correct birth details. Many consumers offer calculable birth details with heaps of confidence. Some shoppers don't need to hassle to enquire their correct birth details from their elders as they are doing not notice the importance of correct birth details in Jyotisha. An Indian Astrology will himself suffer in life thanks to his own unhealthy luck or a nasty section of your time.

The job of associate Indian Astrologer is not to bluff his/her profession by claiming that he/she will modification their destiny by prescribing the result and so known as remedies like stones, mantras, tantras, yantras, yagna, havan, poojas, homams or daans. However, solely to inform one thing regarding their destiny & to alert them of some returning smart or unhealthy section of your time in their lives in order that their profession will prepare themselves prior to (if state of affairs appears to be avertable or if its unhealthy impact may be minimized) consistent with the sensible ways in which as urged by the Indian Astrology predictor. Although neutering one's destiny is not that simple & it cannot be through without the bounty of God.

The Pseudoscience Cause: If Planet Saturn, Rahu and Mars area unit placed unfavourably and Sun and Moon are weak within the horoscope, skin infections seem when unhealthy planets (Saturn, Mars, Rahu, Kethu, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto) area unit posited in unhealthy homes like sixth house which is known as the place of disease, eighth house which is called as the place of longevity and twelfth house which is known as place of death. Once unhealthy planets occupy the signs: Virgo, Scorpio and Pisces in star divination, that planet is liable for weight gain? Your weight gain is especially caused by planets Jupiter, Moon and Saturn. Jupiter is liable for managing fats, sterol and liver health. Once your Jupiter is inactive then there would be a management of lipids. Mercury governs brain nerves, Moon controls mind, heart and abdomen. Jupiter rules over the liver and lungs. The components of the body that causes sleep disorders area unit brain nerves, lungs and liver. Thus these 3 planets area unit liable for providing sound sleep.

Astrology and Diagnosis of Cancer: it has been already mentioned in the above table as an example that Astrology will predict health issues or injuries before their actual look within the chassis. However, all the planets, sensible or unhealthy, and the sun and also the moon will have a nasty impact on an individual's health.

CANCER as everybody has a fear for it because it is known as another name of death. On the idea of our expertise of the last forty five years, we tend to maintain that cancer will be cured through correct identification. In an exceedingly variety of cases, we tend to were ready to determine the chance of cancer with success, a lot of prior its incidence. The natives, were affected by cancer, were fully cured when taking recourse to correct preventive, remedial and corrective religious measures. Hindu deity and Ketu purpose to cancer. One is probably going to suffer from cancer if Mars and Mercury, if afflicted, area unit in or own the sixth, eighth or twelfth house.

Generally, it's believed that cancer may be a death tantalizing sickness. However, pseudoscience identification if created a lot of before its incidence makes cure virtually sure. Medical and remedial measures build this potential.

Planet House and Cancer

The affliction of the sixth, eighth and/or twelfth house, their lords and occupants effect on the health issue and especially cancer and they shows their effect in the following manners:

1. **Planet of Cancer:** The main significates of cancer area unit Hindu deity, Mars, Mercury and Saturn. Hindu deity is that the poison of cancer, whereas Mars offers rise to

neoplasm, cyst, boils, wounds, cuts, operation etc. Mercury multiplies the cells of cancer, if afflicted and Saturn makes it chronic and incurable.

2. Jupiter conjointly plays an important role in inflicting additionally as preventing cancer. If Jupiter is unaffiliated and is placed in an angle or triplet and isn't accepted by malevolent Mars or Mercury or if Jupiter aspects the Ascendant, the ninth or fifth house it'll defend the native, if he's affected by cancer. However, if Jupiter is within the sixth or the eighth or aspects these homes below affliction by Mars, Saturn, Hindu deity or Mercury, one is probably going to suffer from incurable cancer.
3. **Mercury:** This planet is that the lord of Skin and this can be the key indicator for disease of the skin. Since Venus is karaka for cosmetics, in many cases it has been seen that Venus affliction at the side of mercury causes skin allergies as a result of cosmetics. Additionally Moon afflicted by Rahu denotes disease of the skin to the native. In star divination, the world mercury and also the sixth house within the horoscope is liable for skin connected disorders.

Various Types of Cancer and its diagnosis by Astrology

Stomach – Sometimes in conjunction with a harmful or receives evil facet from a malign the lord of the sixth house shows this effect on health. Alternately, the sixth lord himself would be a malign within the twelfth and also the sixth is occupied by a harmful effect. The Sun is that the planet principally afflicted. The Rahu-Ketu axis is sometimes seen across within the Ascendant and also the seventh house.

Colon and Body Part – The Sun, Mars and Ketu ought to be studied rigorously. The sixth and also the eighth houses in the kundli and correspondingly Virgo and Scorpio signs would feature in these kinds of cancers.

Bladder – This type cancer happens three times more in men than in females. Cancer of the bladder makes itself legendary initial by a modification in bladder habits. Long before blood seems in wee-wee, planetary positions within the horoscopes would provide a sign of the upcoming danger. The Sun, Mercury and Mars, sign Virgo, the sixth house and its lord ought to be examined rigorously. Sometimes the Sun and Mercury alongside lord of the sixth house severely afflicted by Mars and Saturn and as was common in Rahu-Ketu axis.

Uterus – The sixth house and sign of Virgo are connected with Mars and Venus.

Breast – Astrologically, the fourth and also the tenth house of the kundli govern the breasts, the fourth right facet and also the tenth, the left. The Moon typically governs the breast whereas glands come back beneath the jurisdiction of Mars. It implies that if the fourth and also the tenth house of Kundli, their lords, the Moon and Mars are all afflicted and to feature there to if Rahu-Ketu axis is additionally afflicting these planetary positions then there is probability of carcinoma.

Blood – Blood cancer may be a cancer of the blood forming organs, mainly bone marrow. The Moon and Mars, the 4th, the 8th and 12th houses of the kundli and there, lords are to be studied closely. If these all are afflicted then cancer may be a certainty. As declared earlier, the Sun is that the planet for all unrestrained growths and ought to have prime thought in cancer cases.

Liver -The fifth house and lord of that house ought to be afflicted by this kind of cancer.

Lungs – Jupiter and also the Moon are the planets that need most careful thought. Besides the fourth and also the sixth houses in the kundli and their lords, signs Gemini, Cancer, Virgo and Sagittarius are closely concerned with lungs and they are thought as the most afflictions

in these signs. It's usually seen that in cases of carcinoma common signs are within the sixth house and or watery signs within the eighth houses.

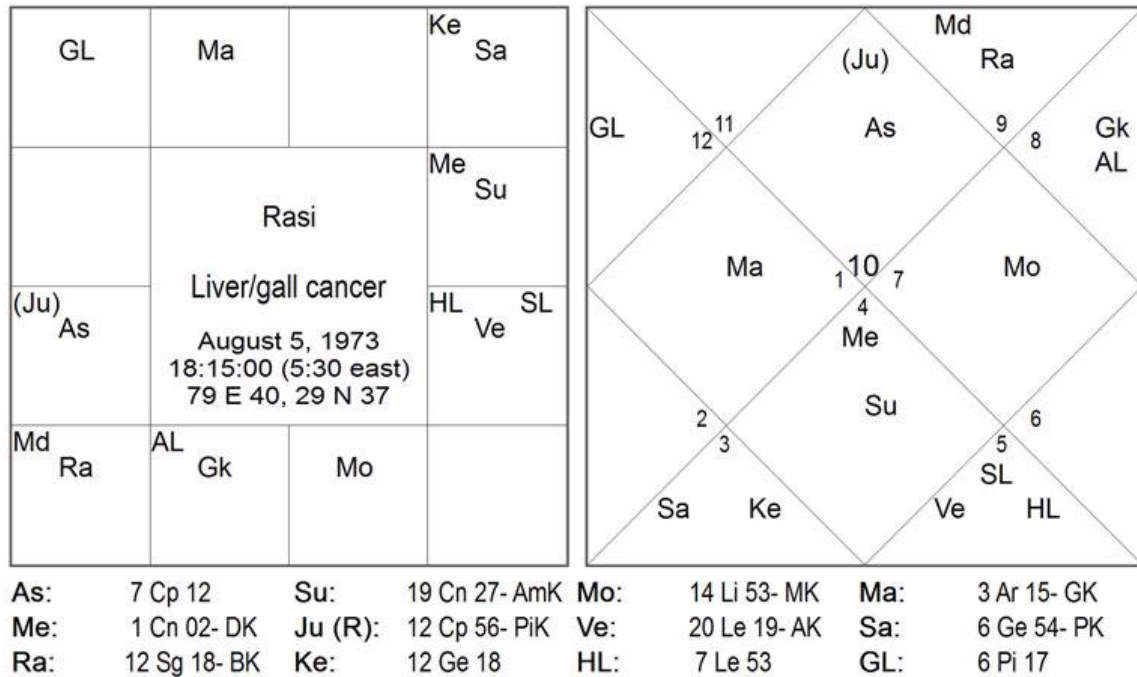


Image no. 02 Example of Kundli indicating liver cancer (source internet)

As given in above description, there are different types of cancer and their places are defined in the houses of Kundali. Image two is the example and sample Kundali of liver cancer according to its place in house.

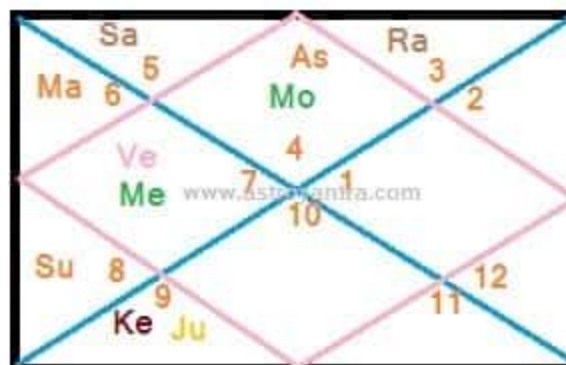


Image 03 Heart attack

(Source: <https://www.horoscopeastrologer.com/2011/04/identify-eye-problems-vedic-astrology/>)

Image 03 shows the horoscope of disease heart attack.

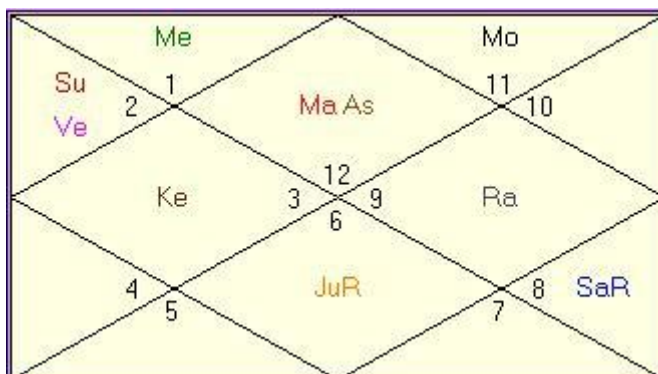


Image 04 - Vedic astrology horoscope of French actress Arletty

(Source: <https://www.horoscopeastrologer.com/2011/04/identify-eye-problems-vedic-astrology/>)

Image 04 - Vedic astrology horoscope of French actress Arletty, which indicates the disease Arletty started having problems in her eyes during the antardasa of Ketu (South Node) and in MD of Venus according to her horoscope

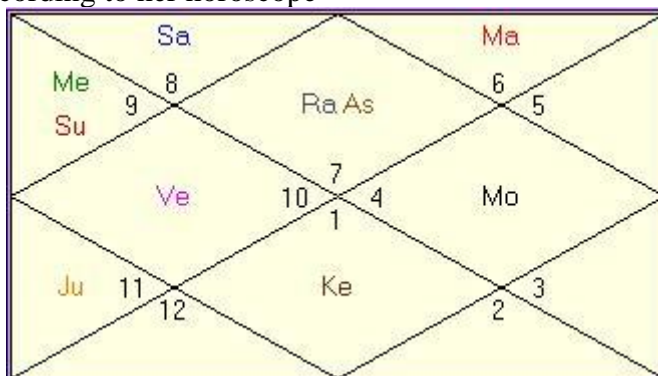


Image 05 -Vedic astrology birth chart of Louis Braille

(Source: <https://www.horoscopeastrologer.com/2011/04/identify-eye-problems-vedic-astrology/>)

Image 05 -Vedic astrology birth chart of Louis Braille which indicates the disease of eye infection due to the lord of twelfth house i.e. Mercury is combust and united with the Sun.

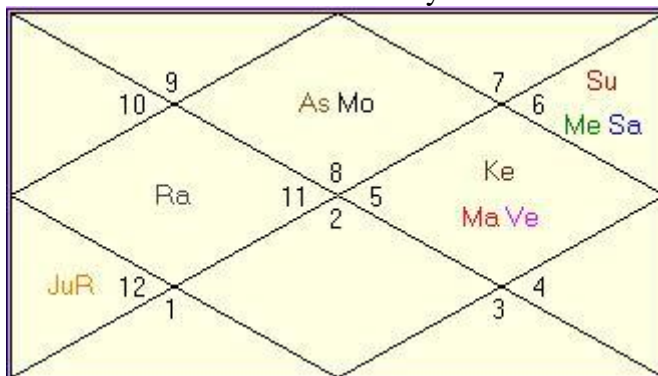


Image 06- Vedic astrology horoscope of Karen Allen

(Source: <https://www.horoscopeastrologer.com/2011/04/identify-eye-problems-vedic-astrology/>)

Image 06- Vedic astrology horoscope of Karen Allen which indicates the disease related to eyes according to horoscope due to Venus MD – as a lord of twelfth house.

Vulnerable Degrees

There is still sizable scope to additionally slim down the sphere of study and at last trace the precise degree of the Zodiac that activates the cancerous growth in sure components of the chassis. Carter is of the opinion that the twenty fifth degree of Virgo-Pisces which is called as Sayana system may be a common space of affliction as that degree looks to be connected with swollen conditions typically, tumours and its growths.

The star Labarum is placed at 25° 35' comparable to Narayana 2° 5'. This can be a star of the fourth grade and partakes qualities of Venus and Mercury. It's already seen that these planets are usually afflicted during this illness. There's another star close to regarding the on top of degree. It of Zavijaya and is found at 26° 2' with corresponding to Narayana 2° 32'. This faint Xanthus star is preponderantly of Mars-Mercury characteristics and is alleged to be concerned in cases of polygenic disorder, particularly if planets are afflicted around this degree and are within the sixth from the Moon.

Conclusion: Thus, the above all discussion explains the importance of Vedic Astrology in the diagnosis of diseases, especially of Cancer. Since the early 19th century, the concept Hindu astrology has been in use as the English equivalent of Jyotiṣa. But the Vedic astrology is a relatively modern concept, entering common usage in the 1970s with self-help publications on Āyurveda or yoga. Vedanga Jyotishya is one of the earliest texts about astronomy within the Vedas. Though Cancer can be defined as any uncontrolled growth of body cells, which has destroyed the adjutant tissues; Zodiac Sign will help to find out your long journey disease and even can work as remedies to cure ourselves from it. If not treated cancer and it may also spread to other parts of body through blood and lymph. Cancer may affects people at all ages, but the risk increases with age.

At the global level, Cancer amounts to about 13% of all human deaths. Up till few years ago, it was incurable. On the premise of scholarly expertise of the last forty five years, astrology tends to maintain that cancer may be cured through correct designation. In a very range of cases, astrology tend to were able to establish the chance of cancer with success, a lot of sooner than its incidence. The natives, World Health Organization were affected by cancer, were utterly cured once taking recourse to correct preventive, remedial and corrective non secular measures. Rahu and Ketu purpose to cancer. One is probably going to suffer from cancer if Mars and Mercury, if afflicted, are in or own the sixth, eighth or twelfth house.

Generally, it's believed that cancer could be a death invitatory wellness. However, pseudoscience designation if created a lot of before its incidence makes cure virtually bound. Medical and remedial measures create this attainable. In 2000, once many planets happened to be getting ready to each other, astrologers foretold that there would be catastrophes, volcanic eruptions and periodic event waves. This caused a complete sea-side village within the Indian state of Gujarat to panic and abandon their homes. The anticipated events failed to occur and also the vacant homes were burgled. There are numerous studies which started to work on Indian Vedic Shastra, Astrology and so on concern with it. Using remedies suggested by Astrologer will help to see the positive impact of medical science and medical treatment on individual's suffering from cancer. Because of it many research scholars of word-wide started to study on the Indian Vedic Astrology. Hence, we can't deny the importance of Vedic Astrology in Science and even in medical science to diagnosis disease,

root causes of disease and other affecting factors of Individual's success and failure of the life.

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Financial Analysis of petroleum industry: An Empirical analysis of selected public sector petroleum companies with reference IOCL, BPCL, and HPCL

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Abstract: Petroleum industry is known as the oil industry, which is projected to be increased in large amount of million tons in future due to large consumption. India is considered as the fourth biggest oil consumer in the world wide approach. The investment programs are also encouraged by the government of India with the help of various policies such as Open Acreage Licensing Policy and Coalbed methane methods. In the End of the eighteen century and the starting of the earlier nineteen century marked ,major oil companies were being created that still have major influence in both the petroleum industries nowadays. The glut was present among the past six year time period, with the rate of petroleum were recovered in a gradual manner in the late twenty century(1986), but after sometimes in the earlier twenty first century , a surplus was again begun in the petroleum in the year specifically 2014 and continues to provide enormous affect which can be seen in the rates of the petroleum in the India. The petroleum industry is still having a thriving effect nowadays, despite having the tough competition from its controversial renewable energy resources, albeit in the enormous volatile position than because of the universal events.

Keywords: Commercial, Analysis, Petroleum, Oil, Investment

Introduction

Petroleum is also named as the “oil and gas exploration and production industry”, also as the E&P that is the distinctive name. The financial condition is estimated to be in the range of trillion as more than the fifty trillions ,in the limit of \$75 trillion tones to the \$87.5 trillion tones .The petroleum and the gas’s drilling sector that is assumed to be less participative in the Indian economy such as the tiny proportions as the 2% and 3% of the universal financial conditions. Petroleum industry’s others names are: The oil industry, the oil patch. This process includes the universal procedure of exploring, extract and refine the petrol .Besides it, the transport of the petrol from one location to the another location by the means of Big oil tankers along with the pipelines. The Financial condition also involves the marketing price of the petroleum. The Petroleum is considered as the raw material to be used for making many chemical products that includes the pharmacy products, various category of the solvents, the fertilizers to be used in the agriculture purposes, various pesticides, enormous kind of the synthetic fragrances, and to make plastic products. Because of the prominent value of the petroleum, it is also known as the ‘black gold’. It is projected to have a financial condition upsurge in the trillion tones of amount according to a report generated.

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1. Various category of Petroleum with availability

The industry is being categorized in the three parts: downstream, midstream, and upstream. Petroleum seemed to have necessity to be maintained in the civilization related to industry in the latest configurations that were being noted. For several countries, it is seemed to be critical. The petroleum, for a wide proportion of the universal energy usage, at a quite low range for India such as low than the third part such as the 32% to be used for India but more than fifty percent for the others. The industry is at quite depletion of the universal petroleum supply. It is seemed to have more impact in the 19th century. Afterwards, a peak in petroleum production price, The quantity of the petroleum will go down with the depletion rates. Peak petrol could served as the partial or full discard rate of market.[3]



Figure 1: Expected financial situation of petroleum industry in India

2. Financial condition of petroleum

As in the US, China and Iran, oil leaked out of the dirt in India too; British voyagers in Assam announced such pools from 1825 onwards. When fractionation innovation was demonstrated in the US, mechanical refining of oil ended up plausible. Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited was enrolled in London in 1881 to misuse Assam's characteristic assets. It struck oil in exploitable volume close Digboi in 1889; by then it moved its oil advantages to a different organization, Assam Oil Company. AOC constructed a processing plant in Digboi in 1901. AOC was taken over in 1917 by Burmah Oil Company, which later moved toward becoming Burmah Shell and after that Shell. Extended and modernized various occasions, the Digboi treatment facility keeps on working till today. In 1938, AOC took a prospecting permit for 6,290 square miles in Assam. it surrendered the concession after the War began in 1939, and continued it in 1947. AOC struck oil in Naharkotia in 1953. At that point, in any case, the administration of India had turned out to be neurotic about outside responsibility for; there was a long standoff among it and AOC over the abuse of the new oilfield. At long last in 1959, AOC and the administration set up Oil India Limited, a 67:33 joint endeavor, to abuse the Naharkotiya oilfield; in 1961 it turned into a 50:50 joint endeavor. Aside from the little treatment facility in Digboi, India did not create processing plant items when it wound up autonomous in 1947; it depended predominantly on imports, for the most part from Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's treatment facility in Abadan. Three organizations sold the items through their dissemination systems – Burmah Shell, Standard

Vacuum and Caltex (presently converged into Shell, Exxon and Chevron separately). Burmah Shell was the biggest, with a just about 50 percent offer of the market. In December 1953, the Indian government entered a 25:75 joint endeavor with Standard Vacuum for review of 10,000 square miles in West Bengal. The organization did some gravimetric and seismic reviews, and bored seven openings. It discovered a few gas in some which it thought about noncommercial; it didn't discover any oil. The general impression was that Standard Vacuum put little exertion into prospecting in West Bengal. This could have been because of the motivating force structure. Standard Vacuum approached shabby unrefined from the Gulf; in the event that it discovered oil in India, the administration would constrain it to misuse it. Its expense was probably going to be higher.[5,8]

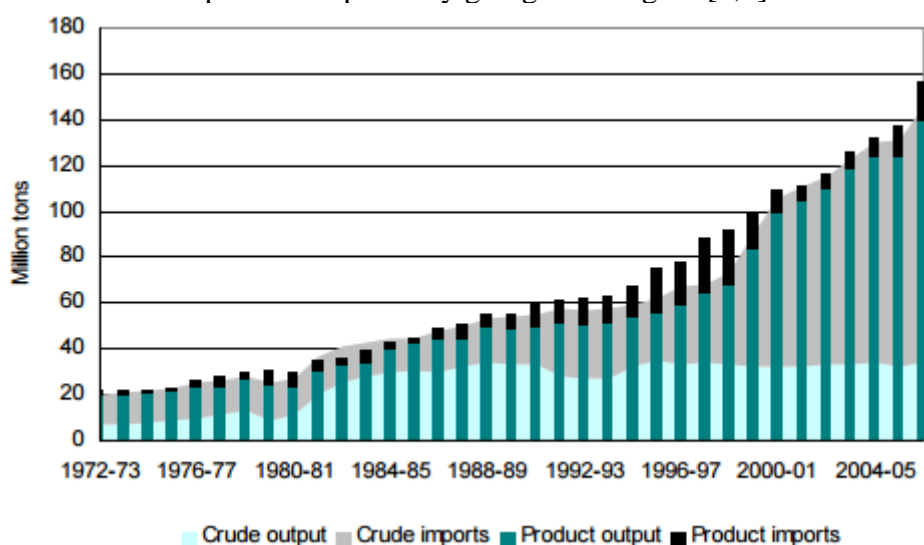


Figure : Oil Output and Import

3. New Exploration Licensing Policy

1. Government declared a New Exploration Licensing Policy in 1997, which contrasted from the former one in the accompanying respects. 6 1 Bidders were to contend on cost recuperation – they could request up to 100 percent – and on a lot of benefit oil.

2. They were allowed to offer a lot of the oil to anybody inside the nation.

3. Conditions in regards to least use, required organization with government oil organizations, and mark, revelation and generation rewards were rejected.

4 Tax arrangements were characterized, and their steadiness guaranteed. There would be a 7-year personal expense occasion, exclusion from traditions obligation on investigation and boring gear, eminence was fixed at 10 percent aside from inland unrefined which would pay 12.5 percent

5 percent sovereignty on revelations in water further than 400 meters, and improvement consumption could be amortized more than 10 years. 5 The permit could be allocated to outsiders under conditions.

6 A Conciliation and Arbitration Act go in 1996, in light of the model set by United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, would apply to debates. 7 Bidders were required to give the Directorate of Hydrocarbons, which was set up in 1993, the consequences of their reviews; on the off chance that they relinquished the concession, the outcomes would wind up accessible to consequent bidders.[1,9]

Year/Category of petroleum	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Refinery	1100	800	700	600	500	512	550	575	625	650	700
Associated gas	2400	1500	1400	1475	1490	1525	1550	1575	1583	1600	1650
Non associated gas	3400	2200	1800	1900	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2150	2300

Table 3: Financial Condition of various category of petrol (To be measured in Million tons)

4.Main issues to Indian petroleum corporation

1.The company wanted a guarantee contradicting the nationalization for three decades, later that was being diminished to have less 5 years(25 years). It demands to be free to have the import of the crude.

2. The intimation was that it wanted not to force to make the utilization of the oil in the domestic form or oil that the government changing the access conditions. It also demands the liberty to be distributed to various refinery materials. Distribution approach to have the selling of the available product category, by other no means or the government.

3. Price fixing was counted to be as the inside of the distribution process; the organization also did not desire to have the control in the price. The price was set up at below price of the imports which include the duty also, Import parity have to be done with the organization of the Mexican petroleum and various produced products, not in the Middle part of the East. It was known to have a ceiling on the applicable rates.[2]

Company	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
IOCL	1. IOCL is India's largest commercial enterprise with a strong brand name 2. Indian Oil has petroleum products, fuels, lubricants, petrochemicals etc 3. Operates many refineries in India 4. Huge distribution network through retailing makes Indian Oil a popular brand name 5. Accounts for a majority share in the petroleum products market and substantial share in refining	1. High competition from other oil companies means limited market share growth 2.Bureaucracy affects the operations of a government controlled company like IOCL	1. IOCL can tap on increasing demand and higher fuel/oil prices 2. Increasing natural gas market for industries and transportation 3. Global expansion with tie-ups with international oil companies 4. Acquisition of smaller companies can further strengthen the position of IOCL	1. Government regulations can slow down business 2. High Competition means limited market share for IOCL 3. NGOs and environment focused companies can be an obstacle in business

Figure 4: Financial Evaluation of Indian oil industry

4. It demands a free access to the abroad exchange for the main purposes – crude, freight, equipment, that were being bought from its foreign services – to be completely valued at various international rates.

5. No import duty have to be included in the charges of the crude petroleum was being demanded by it and also on the other equipments that were not being produced in the Indian country. An import duty was applicable on its diesel variant. The organization demand about all these stages of the protection would not be declined .An import duty on the available petrol that was equally amount of the excise duty with added 12 Paise on an imperial gallon. Import duties are considered to be same for all the competitors.

6. The tankers in the crude were allowed to be used for the coastal distribution of various availability of the refinery outcomes. No restriction is to be applied on the local equipment borrowing along with the constructional work counting various inventories in it. The capital investment is assumed to be a tenth proportion of the depreciation in a linear order to calculate the income tax. The organization also demands to exempt Industrial enhancement and Regulation law(1951) by which industrial production is being controlled by the organization for the expansion along with its diversification. [7]

5. Issues raised by the Government

It needed Standard Vacuum to set up a nearby backup to assemble and run the purifier. Standard Vacuum was against it for three reasons: (1) The auxiliary would be liable to personal assessment; it would need to make good on deals regulatory expense on whatever refined items it offered to the conveyance organization; and if the administration set controls on profit installments, the backup would be exposed to them. In any case, in the long run it agreed to set up an auxiliary. The administration needed the nearby backup to issue offers to neighborhood investors; it issued a fourth of its capital of \$6 million to them in inclination shares. The other two organizations issued non-casting a ballot offers to nearby investors. 2. Should India find oil, the legislature needed the Company to guarantee to utilize it in inclination to imports. The organization concurred; cost was unknown. 3. The administration claimed all authority to force and fluctuate extract obligations, yet guaranteed to keep up the current differentials among extract and import obligations. At the end of the day, on the off chance that it forced or expanded an extract obligation, it would build import obligation by at any rate that much. 4. The administration needed the organization to prepare and utilize Indians. 5. The legislature had concurred at freedom to keep pooling dollars with the Commonwealth; in the meantime, the British government owed it a huge obligation, named sterling stores, for provisions during the War. So it needed Standard Vacuum to purchase rough and different importable from the Sterling Area quite far. The organization concurred, since AIOC, the organization that created oil in Iran and Kuwait, was British and would acknowledge Pounds. 6. In case of the administration procuring tankers, it needed the organization to utilize them in inclination to different tankers. The organization concurred, subject to the utilization of its own tankers and earlier authoritative duties. 7. The administration needed the organization to offer need to nearby buys over imports; the organization concurred. The exchanges proceeded for a long time, however no understanding emerged.[10]

6. Administered Price Mechanism

In the year of late 20th century (1977), when the Indian government gives the introduction of the Administered rate Mechanism, to be completely under the operation of the petroleum Coordinating Committee. The petroleum's ministry fix the retention rate

that were designed to provide the producers of the petroleum the 15 proportion and the persons who do refining, the 12 proportional amount on the net amount. Administered prices were being set up at which the outcomes were being sold to the customers. The differentiation between all the applicable revenue and various dues of the petroleum organization pursued its account with the company such as the OCC. In the overall mechanism, the level of the price was estimated to be more than the cost; but the government could also do some changes such as the availability of subsidize materials at will.

The petroleum organization practice to have the construction of their own petroleum pumps and dealers make use of this petroleum pump to be run. Under the various presence of the private organizations, dealerships were applicable to the most accountability trusted associates, and a part of the companies, they were seemed to be. After the establishment of the nationalization, the government makes a decision about the setting up of a fairer system. In the year of 1983, four Oil Selection Boards were being setup with each board had main two members such as a retired judge along with the other member. A member from these Sc/ST was being added after a decade (1993). Various petroleum pump earn good profits having little investment on the various dealers to be encountered with availability of the minimum risk. So, other people indulge in getting various pumps to have good financial condition. In January 5, when Jerome Davis, "the Changing World of petroleum": A complete Analysis of the corporate enhancement and various Adaptation techniques. Ash gate, at the premises of London, in 1996, a PIL that was led to an enquiry in court which showed that Satish Sharma's personal assistant, belonging to the petroleum minister, got various kind of the petroleum companies to provide pumps to various associates and politicians kith and kens, an implication of money by these pumps. Prime Minister Vajpayee does cancellation of all the 3900 allotments that were made in the last two years. [4,9]



Figure 5: Projection about Hindustan's petroleum financial condition

Conclusion

liberalization along with the privatization, were responsible for the growth of Indian economy. Also, the demand or need for various petroleum products is assumed to be increased at an yearly rate that is assumed to be more than 5 proportion of it. (5.5%). The

contribution by the petroleum industry in a great amount to various production industries, in the whole country by help of the abroad trading of various petroleum produced materials. The oil and gas sector is having the prominent place in the 8 basic organizations of India and displays the financial growth of India is having a close related to various demand for the energy; therefore, the petroleum firms at the state level are doing planning to invest a heavy cost such as worth near about Rs 725 crore. The total abroad exchange outgoing is seemed to have 63.305 billion US\$ to be estimated applicable in the financial yearly period of 2017 to 2018 of the import of crude petroleum, having a total refining estimation of 70 MMTPA. To complete the heavily oil about the demand of Indian petroleum organization is going to invest in the abroad countries such as Russia, Australia etc and makes Indian economy to reach at the great level. It is expected to have achievement of 250 million metric by the projected year of 2024.

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कार्यशील शहरी एवं ग्रामीण महिलाओं की वर्तमान परिदृश्य में भूमिका (राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण (NSSO) के विशेष संदर्भ में)

जयश्री शुक्ला*

डॉ सुजीत कुमार**

संक्षिप्तिका

भारतीय जनगणना 2011 एवं राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण (NSSO) ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया कि देश की कुल कार्यशील महिलाओं में से 81.29% ग्रामीण महिलाओं की भागीदारी है। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में देखे तो जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में जैसे—शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रक्षा विभाग, राजनीति, खेल जगत या फिर सिनेमा जहां देखें वहां महिलाएं पुरुषों से कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज कर रही हैं। आज महिला सशक्तिकरण एक ज्वलंत व बहुचर्चित विषय बना हुआ है। सरकार हो या सामाजिक संगठन सभी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित हुआ है। परिवार हो या परिवार के बाहर सामाजिक परिवेश में महिलाओं द्वारा अपना स्वतंत्रता एवं निष्पक्ष दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है। आज वह अपनी शिक्षा, रोजगार, पारिवारिक फैसले या कहे जीवन शैली से संबंधित सभी निर्णय लेने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं एवं उनके निर्णयों के साथ आज उनका पूरा परिवार उनके साथ कदम से कदम मिला रहा है, उन्हें प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है और आगे बढ़ने के लिए प्रेरित कर रहा है। आज उन्हें कैसा जीवन जीना है? क्या करना है? क्या उनके लिए सही है? जैसे प्रश्नों के उत्तर वह स्वयं लेकर अपने जीवन को स्वयं नियंत्रित पर बुलंदियों को छू रही हैं। वहीं जब हम कार्यशील ग्रामीण महिलाओं की तरफ दृष्टि करते हैं तो हम निराशा ही हाथ लगती है। राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण भले ही अपनी रिपोर्ट में ग्रामीण महिलाओं को अधिक कार्यशील दिखा रहे हो, परंतु वास्तविकता यह है कि महिलाओं के अधिकांश कार्यशील होने के बावजूद भी आर्थिक/वित्तीय दृष्टि एवं स्वतंत्रता के परिप्रेक्ष्य में आज भी वह शहरी महिलाओं से कम पाती है।⁽¹⁾

सरकार द्वारा महिला सशक्तिकरण कार्यक्रमों का संचालन केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित नहीं है, यह दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों, ग्रामीण कस्बों से लेकर चारों तरफ व्याप्त है। महिलाएं स्वयं अपने प्रति हो रहे अत्याचारों के खिलाफ आवाज उठा रही हैं। वे शिक्षित हैं या अशिक्षित, आज किसी भी कारण से अपने साथी पुरुषों के समकक्ष अपने को कम प्रस्तुत नहीं कर रही हैं। आज वह अपनी सामाजिक, पारिवारिक एवं आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण को अपनाते हुए बिना किसी भय के अपने सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने में संलग्न एवं प्रयत्नशील हैं।⁽²⁾

मुख्य बिंदु— महिला शिक्षा, सामाजिक समता, राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण, व्यवसायिक अभिरुचि, कार्यशील शहरी एवं ग्रामीण महिलाएं।

प्रस्तावना

वर्तमान के प्रगतिवादी युग में महिलाएं आर्थिक रूप से स्वावलंबी हुई हैं। वे स्वयं कार्यशील होने के कारण आत्मविश्वास और मनोबल से ओतप्रोत प्रदर्शित हो रही हैं। वह अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हो रही हैं और यह शिक्षा के विस्तार के परिणाम स्वरूप मुमकिन हो पाया है। यह बदलाव केवल शहरी महिलाओं में ही नहीं, ग्रामीण महिलाओं में भी आसानी से देखा जा सकता है। ग्रामीण महिलाओं की स्थिति में पहले की तुलना में बदलाव देखा जा सकता है। वह शिक्षित हो रही हैं, सामाजिक रुढ़ियों को तोड़कर अपने सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं पारिवारिक महत्व को प्रदर्शित कर रही हैं। वह संगठित होकर अपने आर्थिक और सामाजिक अधिकारों के लिए संघर्षरत हैं। इस जागरूकता के कारण वह अपनी आर्थिक स्थितियों में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ गांव के विकास में भी अपना योगदान दे रही हैं।⁽³⁾

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार कार्यशील महिलाओं की संख्या में लगातार हो रही वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण महिलाओं को मिली वित्तीय स्वतंत्रता ही है। जिसके कारण उनमें आत्मविश्वास का संचार हुआ है और वह अपने जीवन का नेतृत्व स्वयं करने और समाज में अपना स्थान एवं पहचान बनाने के लिए क्रियाशील हैं। आज महिलाएं उच्च पदों पर कार्यरत हैं, उनमें वे पुरुषों की अपेक्षा बहुत अच्छा प्रदर्शन कर रही हैं और अपनी बुद्धिमता का परिचय दे रही हैं। जहां सेवा भाव उनकी मुख्य धरोहर है वहीं वे शिक्षा, व्यवसाय, प्रशासन, सुरक्षा जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज कर रही हैं। आज वे पुलिस अधिकारी, पायलट, जलपोत संचालक आदि विभिन्न विभागों के दायित्व को बखूबी निभा रही हैं। यदि यहां यह कहा जाये कि आज महिलाएं प्रति क्षण प्रगतिशील एवं संघर्षरत रहते हुए, सर्वोच्च शिखर तक पहुंचकर हर क्षेत्र में अपने को पुरुषों की अपेक्षा अधिक प्रदर्शित कर रही हैं तो, इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी, लेकिन ऐसा करते हुए भी महिलाएं अपने व्यवसाय के साथ-साथ अपने पारिवारिक दायित्वों में भी संतुलन बनाने की ओर प्रयत्नशील

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है। यहां यह उल्लेखनीय है कि वह मां, बेटी, बहू, पत्नी एवं एक कामगार व्यवसायी रूप जैसी ना जाने कितनी ही भूमिकाओं को एक साथ निभाने में कामयाब रही है। परंतु यह भी सच है कि जब तक पूर्ण रूप से महिलाओं में शिक्षा का संचार नहीं होगा, वह जागरूक नहीं होगी, उन्हें पारिवारिक कार्यों से मुक्ति नहीं मिलेगी, वह अपनी प्रतिभा का प्रदर्शन समाज में नहीं कर पाएंगी, देश की प्रगति में अपनी सहभागिता भी नहीं दे पायेगी। एक बार को यह मान भी लिया जाये कि कुछ सालों में ग्रामीण महिलाओं की शिक्षा दर में वृद्धि हुई है, वह जागरूक भी हुई है, पर जब तक उनके हाथों में उनकी अपनी आर्थिक आय नहीं मिलेगी, उन्हें स्वरोजगार जैसे लघु उद्योगों में नहीं सम्मिलित किया जायेगा, तब तक उनके जीवन स्तर में परिवर्तन होना कठिन होगा, इसलिए समान कार्य समान वेतन जैसे सरकारी कानूनों को कड़ाई से पारित करना अवष्यक है।⁽⁴⁾

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के मुख्य तथ्य

यह सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट राज्य व केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के 1 लाख परिवारों की महिलाओं से एकत्र किए गए आंकड़ों का प्रतिफल है। यह आंकड़े जुलाई 2011 से जून 2012 की कालावधि में एकत्र किये गये हैं।⁽⁶⁾

घरेलू पारिवारिक विषयों के परिदृश्य में

- 68 वें चरण के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि शहरी महिलाएं शिक्षित होने के कारण अधिक कामगार होती हैं। वहीं शहरी महिलाएं ग्रामीण महिलाओं की तुलना में गैर मेहनताने वाले कार्यों में अधिक व्यस्त रहती हैं।
- एन0एस0एस0ओ0 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 64% महिलाएं जिनकी आयु 15 वर्ष से 35 वर्ष है या उससे अधिक है, पारिवारिक घरेलू कार्यों में अधिक व्यस्त रहती हैं जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इन महिलाओं का प्रतिशत 60 है।
- अगर हम शहरी व ग्रामीण महिलाओं को अलग-अलग न करते हुए संयुक्त रूप से महिलाओं की बात करें तो यह आंकड़े बताते हैं कि ज्यादातर महिलाएं पारिवारिक कार्यों में अधिक व्यस्त रहती हैं और उन्हें इससे कोई आर्थिक लाभ भी नहीं मिलता है, परंतु यह आंकड़े हमें एक और सोचने के लिए मजबूर अवश्य करते हैं कि महिलाओं को घरेलू कामकाज के लिए मेहनताना दिया जाये।
- एन0एस0एस0ओ0 की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि शहरी एवं ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में लगभग 92% महिलाएं अपना अधिकांश समय पारिवारिक कार्यों में बिताती हैं।
- शहरी कार्यरत महिलाओं का कहना है कि वह घरेलू पारिवारिक कार्यों को अपनी व्यक्तिगत इच्छा के कारण करती है, जबकि ग्रामीण महिलाओं का कहना है कि वह घरेलू पारिवारिक कार्य करती है क्योंकि उसे करने के लिए कोई और सदस्य उनके पास नहीं है।
- एन0एस0एस0ओ0 की रिपोर्ट यह बताती है कि शहरों में एकांकी परिवारों का चलन ज्यादा हो गया है और पति पत्नी दोनों जॉब करते हैं, जिसके कारण घरेलू पारिवारिक कार्यों को करने के लिए सदस्यों की कमी रहती है, जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है।
- एनएसएसओ की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि 34% ग्रामीण महिलायें घर रहकर ही अन्य कार्यों को खुशी-खुशी स्वीकार कर लेती हैं, जबकि 28% शहरी महिलायें घर पर रहकर अन्य कार्यों को करने की इच्छा रखती हैं।
- शहरी एवं ग्रामीण दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में मात्र 8% महिलाएं ही ऐसी हैं, जिनको घरेलू पारिवारिक कार्य नहीं करने पड़ते हैं।

अन्य कार्यों के परिदृश्य में

घरेलू पारिवारिक कार्यों के अतिरिक्त महिलाएं ऐसे कौन से कार्य कर सकती हैं, जिससे उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता मिले। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया है कि महिलाएं घरेलू पारिवारिक कार्य के अतिरिक्त सिलाई, बुनायी बढ़ाई इत्यादि कामों को भी करना पसंद करती हैं।

- एन0एस0एस0ओ0 रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि शहरी एवं ग्रामीण दोनों ही क्षेत्रों की 95% महिलाएं नियमित प्रयोग में आने वाले कार्यों में दिलचस्पी तथा उन्हीं को प्राथमिकता देती हैं।
- एन0एस0एस0ओ0 की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि शहरी एवं ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों की महिलाएं स्वरोजगार को अधिक पसंद करती हैं, बशर्ते इसे संचालित व क्रियान्वित करने के लिए उन्हें ऋण आसानी से मिल जाए हैं
- एन0एस0एस0ओ0 की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि (उपरोक्त विषय पर) 41% ग्रामीण महिलाओं का तथा 29% शहरी महिलाएं स्वरोजगार एवं आसान ऋण दरों की बात कह रही हैं, जबकि 21% ग्रामीण एवं 27% शहरी महिलाएं स्वरोजगार करने से पहले अपने इच्छित कार्य से संबंधित ट्रेनिंग करना चाहती हैं।

सरणी- 1 (घरेलू एवं स्वरोजगार से सम्बन्धित)

वर्ष	ग्रामीण महिलाएं	शहरी महिलाएं
2011-12	25.3%	15.5%
2012-13	25.0%	14.7%
2013-14	29.6%	16.3%
2015-16	25.8%	15.8%
2017-18	33.3%	17.8%

नोट- 2009-10 व 2011-12 में समान रहा।

- वर्ष 2011-12 की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि घरेलू कार्यों में जुटी ग्रामीण कार्यरत् महिलाओं का प्रतिषत 25.3 है तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में घरेलू कार्यों में जुटी महिलाओं का प्रतिषत 15.5 है। अर्थात् ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की महिलाओं की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्र की महिलाओं का मन घरेलू कार्यों में कम लगता है।
- वर्ष 2012-13 की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि घरेलू कार्यों में जुटी ग्रामीण कार्यरत् महिलाओं का प्रतिषत 25.0 है तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में घरेलू कार्यों में जुटी महिलाओं का प्रतिषत 14.7 है। अर्थात् ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की महिलाओं की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्र की महिलाओं का मन घरेलू एवं स्वरोजगार के कार्यों में कम लगता है।
- वर्ष 2013-14 की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि घरेलू कार्यों में जुटी ग्रामीण कार्यरत् महिलाओं का प्रतिषत 29.6 है तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में घरेलू कार्यों में जुटी महिलाओं का प्रतिषत 16.3 है। अर्थात् ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की महिलाओं की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्र की महिलाओं का मन घरेलू कार्यों में कम लगता है।
- वर्ष 2015-16 की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि पारिवारिक कार्यों में जुटी ग्रामीण कार्यरत् महिलाओं का प्रतिषत 25.8 है तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में पारिवारिक कार्यों में जुटी महिलाओं का प्रतिषत 15.8 है। अर्थात् ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की महिलाओं की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्र की महिलाओं का मन पारिवारिक कार्यों में कम लगता है।
- वर्ष 2017-18 की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि घरेलू कार्यों में जुटी ग्रामीण कार्यरत् महिलाओं का प्रतिषत 33.3 है तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में घरेलू कार्यों में जुटी महिलाओं का प्रतिषत 17.8 है। अर्थात् ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की महिलाओं की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्र की महिलाओं का मन घरेलू व स्वरोजगार के कार्यों में कम लगता है।

यह बढ़ोतरी उत्तरी राज्यों जैसे- पंजाब, हरियाणा व उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिक तथा दक्षिण व उत्तरी राज्यों में कम है।

आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता के परिदृश्य में

एन0एस0एस0ओ0 रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जहां घरेलू कार्यों को "उत्पादक श्रम" में शामिल करने की मांग बढ़ी है, वहीं वह "समय प्रयोग सर्व" को भी लागू करना चाहते हैं। समय-समय पर शोधकर्ताओं को भी यह पता चल जाये कि घर पर रहने वाली महिलाएं कितना समय आर्थिक दृष्टि से उत्पादक गतिविधियों में व्यतीत करती हैं।

- रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति तभी सुदृढ़ होगी, जब वे आर्थिक रूप से स्वतंत्र हो पायेगी। यह तभी संभव है, जब उनके घरेलू कार्यों को श्रम मानते हुए उन्हें आर्थिक मेहनताना दिया जाये।
- रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि किसी भी देश की सभी महिलाएं उस देश के पुरुषों की ही तरह कामगार होती हैं। कामगार अर्थात् पुरुषों के सामने ही घर से बाहर के कार्यों में कार्यशील रहते हुए समान वेतन पाना। जिस देश में ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है, वे विकसित देशों की सूची में नहीं आती है।
- उपयुक्त कारणों के चलते भारत को भी पूर्ण विकसित देश की सूची में आने के लिए काफी लंबा सफर तय करना अभी बाकी है, क्योंकि हमारे यहां महिलाएं पुरुषों की तुलना में अधिक श्रम तो करती हैं, लेकिन उनके श्रम का जितना पारितोष उन्हें मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता है।
- रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि यदि 2020 तक भारत को एक बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था के रूप में अपने को संसार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना है, तो देश की महिलाओं के श्रम को समझना होगा और उन्हें पुरुषों के समान उचित श्रम पारितोष देना होगा।
- रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि हमें महिलाओं को देश की आर्थिक गतिविधियों में पुरुषों के समान ही अनिवार्य एवं बराबर का महत्व देना चाहिए, ताकि देश विकसित हो सके।

महिला रोजगार दर के परिदृश्य में

एन0एस0एस0ओ0 द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट में श्रम बल पर किए गए सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम स्वरूप 2009-10 तथा 2011-12 के दौरान अनुमानित कार्यशील महिला कर्मियों की संख्या क्रमशः 26.6% तथा 23.7% रहा।

नोडल निकाय

- रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी का अनुमान सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वयन मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय द्वारा किये गये श्रमिक बाल सर्वेक्षण से लगाया जा सकता है। साथ ही श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय द्वारा भी श्रम ब्यूरो रोजगार और बेरोजगारी का वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण करता है।

- रोजगार बेरोजगार सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 15 वर्ष और उससे ऊपर की आयु की महिलाओं के लिए श्रमिक संख्या अनुपात वर्ष 2012-13 में 25.0% , वर्ष 2013-14 में 29.6% और वर्ष 2015-16 में 25% रहा।

महिला कार्य क्षेत्र से संबंधित सरकारी प्रयास

सरकार द्वारा रोजगार बढ़ाने एवं उसमें महिलाओं की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु निम्न प्रयास किये गए हैं⁽⁶⁾—

- 1— सरकार द्वारा गरीबों के लिए आवास तथा शहरी गरीबी अपषमन मंत्रालय की राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (BAY-NULM) में व्यय वृद्धि को सार्वजनिक बनाना।
- 2— ग्रामीण विकास विभाग द्वारा चलाई जा रही महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (MGNRFGS) को सही तरह से क्रियान्वित करना।
- 3— पंडित दीनदयाल ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (DDU-GKY) का संचालन सही प्रकार से एवं जरूरतमंद नागरिकों तक पहुंचाना।
- 4— सूक्ष्म, लघु और मझौले उद्यम मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई जा रही प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रमों जैसी योजनाओं को प्रोत्साहित किया जाये।
- 5— निजी क्षेत्रों में कामकाज को एवं स्वरोजगार को प्रोत्साहित किया जाये।
- 6— निवेश वाली विभिन्न योजना एवं परियोजनाओं को सही दिशा प्रदान की जाये।
- 7— कौशल विकास मिशन जैसे कार्यक्रमों द्वारा लोगों को विभिन्न कौशलों का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर उचित स्थान पर नौकरी प्रदान की जाये।
- 8— प्रधानमंत्री मंत्री ऋण योजना जो महिलाएं स्वरोजगार करने की इच्छुक है, उन्हें उस कार्य के लिए आसान व सस्ते किस्तों पर ऋण की सुविधा की प्रदान की जाये।
- 9— ऐसी योजनाओं का संचालन सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है जो महिलाओं को स्वावलंबी व आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए वचनबद्ध हो।
- 10— समान कार्य समान वेतन के नियम का भी सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न कार्य क्षेत्रों में अनुपालन कराया जा रहा है।

सरकार द्वारा कार्यशील महिलाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि किए जाने वाले अधिनियमों में संशोधन का परिदृश्य (7)—

- 1— न्यूनतम वेतन अधिनियम 1948 के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा महिलाओं को भी पुरुषों के समान, समान कार्य करने पर समान वेतन देने की बात कही गई है।
- 2— फ़ैक्ट्री अधिनियम 1948 के अंतर्गत राज्यों को यह परामर्श दिया गया है कि महिलाओं को पूर्ण सुरक्षा उपायों के साथ रात्रि में कार्य करने की अनुमति है। यदि इन फ़ैक्ट्रियों द्वारा नियमों की अनदेखी की जाएगी तो राज्य सरकारें स्वयं कार्यवाही कर सकती हैं।
- 3— समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम 1976 समान कार्य के लिए बिना किसी भेदभाव के पुरुष एवं महिला कर्मियों को दोनों को समान पारिश्रमिक परितोष दिया जाएगा।
- 4— मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम 2017 के अंतर्गत महिलाओं के मातृत्व अवकाश को 12 सप्ताह से बढ़ाकर 26 सप्ताह कर दिया गया है। साथ ही जिस संस्थान में 50 से अधिक महिला कर्मचारियों की संख्या है, वहां अनिवार्य पालन घर या शिशु सदन की सुविधा दी जाएगी।

हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय सैंपल सर्वे (एन0एस0एस0) ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कुछ आश्चर्यचकित करने वाले तथ्यों को प्रस्तुत किया है—

देश की आर्थिक प्रगति के बावजूद देश में महिला श्रमिक शक्ति की सहभागिता घटी है। वर्ष 2004-05 से लेकर 2011-12 के बीच देश की लगभग 2 करोड़ महिला कर्मचारियों ने काम छोड़ा है।

सेन्टर फॉर मॉनिटरिंग इण्डिया इकोनॉमी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया कि 2017 के प्रारंभिक महीनों में कामकाजी लोगों में 9 लाख से ज्यादा पुरुष जुड़े हैं, जबकि कामगार महिलाओं की संख्या में 24 लाख की कमी देखी गई है।

एक अन्य संस्था इंडिया स्पेंड ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि जी-20 देशों में कामगार महिलाओं की संख्या के हिसाब से भारत पिछड़ा हुआ है। 2013 में दक्षिण एशिया में महिला कार्यरत के मामले में भारत केवल पाकिस्तान से ही आगे था। भारत में कुल कार्यरत महिलाओं की संख्या का लगभग 81% ग्रामीण महिलाओं का है। इसमें स्थाई और अस्थायी दोनों कार्यक्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं को शामिल किया गया है। गांव में काम करने वाली लगभग 56% महिलाएं निरक्षर हैं, वही शहरों में काम करने वाली लगभग 28% महिलाएं अशिक्षित हैं।

कार्यरत महिलाओं को 81% ग्रामीण और उससे भी अधिक उनका निरक्षर होना, दो बिंदुओं पर सोचने को मजबूत करता है एक तो भारत में शिक्षित और सक्षम महिलाओं से ज्यादा अशिक्षित व अकुशल महिलाओं की मांग ज्यादा है, क्योंकि वह पुरुषों की तुलना में कम वेतन पर कार्य कर लेती हैं। दूसरा कुशल महिलाओं के पास काम करने के लिए विकल्प अशिक्षित महिलाओं से कम होते हैं।

देखा जाये तो जमीनी हकीकत कुछ और ही है। शिक्षित महिलाएं नौकरी करना चाहती हैं और अपने को आर्थिक रूप से ताकतवर एवं आत्मनिर्भर बनाना चाहती हैं। परंतु शादी के बाद नौकरी करने की आजादी उन्हें नहीं मिल पाती है। कई बार शादी के बाद जगह परिवर्तन के कारण भी वह नौकरी छोड़ देती है। तो कई बार ससुराल वाले ही अपनी बहू से नौकरी नहीं करवाना चाहती हैं। इस दृष्टि से देखें तो ग्रामीण महिलाओं की स्थिति शहरी महिलाओं की स्थिति से काफी अच्छी है।

एन0एस0एस0 ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि शादी करना, कामगार महिलाओं को प्रभावित नहीं करती है, बल्कि ग्रामीण इलाकों में अविवाहित महिलाओं से ज्यादा विवाहित महिलायें ही काम करते देखी जा सकती हैं। जबकि शहरों में विवाहित महिलाओं का नौकरी छोड़ने का ग्राफ तेजी से बढ़ रहा है।

हमारे देश का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि यहाँ शिक्षित, उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त या तकनीकी शिक्षा प्राप्त अधिकांश महिलाएं नौकरी नहीं कर पाती हैं। देश में कार्यरत महिलाओं से जुड़ा यह सच है कि सबसे ज्यादा शिक्षित, सक्षम और काम करने की इच्छा रखने वाली महिलाएं तो नौकरी नहीं कर पाती हैं, लेकिन परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लेने के लिए अशिक्षित महिलाएं कैसे भी कार्य कम पैसे में करने को तैयार हो जाती हैं।

देश में कई वर्षों से हाईस्कूल और इंटर की परीक्षा में लड़कियों ही टॉप कर रही हैं। नॉर्थ ईस्टन हिल यूनिवर्सिटी के एक शोध में बताया गया है कि हाईस्कूल तक पढ़ी लिखी लड़कियों की अपेक्षा अशिक्षित लड़कियों को ज्यादा काम करने के अवसर मिलते हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण अशिक्षित लड़कियों का कोई भी कार्य कम पारिश्रमिक पर कर देना है। शिक्षा समाज में परिवर्तन तो ला रही है पर अभी भी कमजोर एवं गरीब परिवारों की लड़कियों में इस चेतना का अभाव है। सरकार इसके लिए प्रयासात् है, परन्तु केवल सरकारी प्रयासों से यह संभव नहीं। सरकार के साथ-साथ समाज व सामाजिक लोगों का प्रयास भी इस क्षेत्र महत्वपूर्ण है।

महिला श्रमिकों में कमी आने के मुख्य कारण—

- घर के मुखिया का नौकरी करने की अनुमति ना देना।
- घर की महिलाओं के नौकरी करने पर सामान की निम्न सोच।
- परिवार बहु/पत्नी की कमाई को शर्म का विषय मानते हैं।
- शादी के बाद स्थान परिवर्तन।
- बच्चे या परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों की सेवार्थ इच्छा से काम छोड़ना इत्यादि।

आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि विचारों में परिवर्तन, जीवन शैली, खान-पान, रहन-सहन, आदि में आधुनिकता को अपनाने वाले समाज के यह लोग आज भी महिलाओं के कामगार होने के संदर्भ में संकुचित सोच रखते हैं। यह पैतृक संकुचन सदैव से ही महिलाओं की आर्थिक आजादी को छीन रहा है। पुरुषों में महिलाओं के प्रति पूर्वाग्रह और यौन हिंसा मिलकर महिलाओं की कामगार क्षमता पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव डाल रही हैं। हमारा समाज अभी भी महिलाओं के आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता के प्रति निम्न सोच रखता है। ऐसे में महिलाओं की साक्षरता में वृद्धि, लड़कियों का साल दर साल टॉप करना और उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के मायने ही क्या है? शिक्षित, सक्षम और हुनरमंद महिलाओं का नौकरी ना कर पाना न सिर्फ उनकी आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता को ही प्रभावित कर रहा है, बल्कि उनके व्यक्तित्व के साथ-साथ देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को भी प्रभावित कर रहा है।⁽⁶⁾

एन0एस0एस0ओ0 की रिपोर्ट 1990 के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय श्रम में महिलाओं का 40% योगदान था। जो 2004-05 में घटकर 29% हो गया। 2009-10 में यह आंकड़ा 23% तथा 2011-12 में 22.05% तक पहुंच गया (इसमें 1 दिन भी काम करने वाली महिलाओं को भी शामिल किया गया है)।

दिल्ली जैसे हाई-टेक शहर में देखा जाये तो मात्र 10.6% महिलाएं कार्यरत हैं। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में शहरी महिलाओं की अपेक्षा ग्रामीण महिलाओं का योगदान अधिक है। भले ही उनका कार्यक्षेत्र खेती करना व उससे संबंधित अन्य कार्य करना ही क्यों न हो, परंतु इसमें भी ग्राम महिला श्रमिकों की संख्या में गिरावट आई है। जमीनी हकीकत तो यह है कि घर से लेकर खेत-खलियान और ऑफिस में कार्य करने वाली भारतीय महिलाओं के पास ना तो पर्याप्त सुविधा है, ना पहचान है और ना ही सुरक्षा। राष्ट्रीय श्रम सहभागिता में हमेशा उनके साथ उपेक्षा ही की जाती रही है।⁽⁶⁾

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन (आई0एल0एस0) ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया कि श्रमशक्ति में महिलाओं के योगदान की दृष्टि से 131 देशों में भारत नीचे से 11वें स्थान पर है। वहीं दूसरी तरफ नार्वे जैसे देशों में राष्ट्रीय श्रमशक्ति में महिलाओं का योगदान 70% है। इस उपलब्धि में वहां की सरकार का भी योगदान सराहनीय है। सरकार द्वारा महिला श्रमिकों के लिए आरक्षण, 1 साल से बड़े बच्चों के रखरखाव के लिए बड़ी संख्या में बाल केंद्र, सरकार द्वारा महिलाओं पर परिवार या कैरियर में से किसी एक को चुनने का दवा नहीं डालना, बच्चों के माता-पिता दोनों को तनख्वाह के साथ पूरे 1 साल की छुट्टी दी जाना, पिता के लिए 10 हफ्ते की छुट्टी लेना अनिवार्य है इत्यादि। परिणाम स्वरूप वहां पर 80% से अधिक छोटे बच्चों की माताएं आराम से नौकरी कर रही हैं। साथ ही नार्वे में महिला श्रमिकों की संख्या बढ़ने के लिए अनेक नये कानून बनाए जा रहे हैं। जिसमें सरकारी समितियों, काउंसिल, वर्किंग ग्रुप, प्रतिनिधित्व मंडल, निर्वाचित म्युनिसिपल काउंसिल, निजी क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक रूप से लिस्टेड कंपनियों से कम से कम 40% महिलाओं की

भागीदारिता हैं। इससे सरकार स्त्री-पुरुष समानता को सुनिश्चित कर रही है और आर्थिक फैसले लेना आसान हो गया है। भारत की स्थिति इससे विपरीत है।⁽¹⁰⁾

महिलाओं के समक्ष चुनौतियाँ⁽¹¹⁾—

देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में अपनी सहभागिता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महिलाओं को बहुत ही कठिनाइयों एवं चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। महिलाओं के घरेलू कार्यों को आर्थिक गतिविधि में शामिल नहीं किया जाता है, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप भारत में ऐसी महिलाओं की संख्या काफी है जिनके कार्य की कोई गिनती ही नहीं की जाती है। विडंबना तो यह है कि सरकारी आंकड़े भी उन्हें केवल घरेलू काम करने वाली महिलाओं की श्रेणी में रखते हैं।

देखा जाये तो अधिकांश महिलाओं का काफी समय घर के कार्यों, बच्चों व वृद्धों की देख-रेख, खाना बनाना, घरेलू कार्य करना आदि में लगा रहता है। बाकी बचे समय में घर पर रह कर ही छोटे-मोटे काम करके पैसा कमाती है।

अधिकांशतः महिलाओं के पति और ससुराल वालों द्वारा बहू के घर से बाहर काम पर जाने के लिए उन्हें हतोत्साहित किया जाता है। इसका कारण समाज की रूढ़िवादी सोच जिम्मेदार है।

कामगार महिलाओं की असुरक्षा भी एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण है महिलाओं के काम-काज छोड़ने में। लड़कियों व महिलाओं के साथ हो रहे अमानवीय व्यवहार ने देश भर में खौफ का माहौल बना दिया है। जिसके कारण महिलाएं नौकरी छोड़ को मजबूर है।

एक अन्य कारण पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं को मिलने वाले कम मजदूरी से भी है। शहरी महिलाओं की तुलना में ग्रामीण महिलाओं का श्रम योगदान लगभग दुगुना है। जबकि ग्रामीण महिलाओं को अधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। कृषि संबंधी कार्यों में महिलाओं की सहभागिता बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। एक अध्ययन से स्पष्ट हुआ है कि महिलाओं का कृषि में बुनियादी योगदान पुरुषों की तुलना में कहीं ज्यादा है। महिलाएं पुरुषों की तुलना में कठिन और मेहनत के काम कर लेती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त पशुपालन और डेयरी उत्पादन में भी महिलाओं की सहभागिता अधिक है। इसके बावजूद उनके काम को अकुशल और कम उत्पादन का मानकर उनकी कठिन मेहनत को कम आका जाता है तथा उन्हें कम पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है। जिसके कारण कृषि क्षेत्र में भी कामगार महिलाओं की संख्या में कमी आई है। खेतों में कार्यरत महिलाओं की संख्या 78% थी जो घटकर अब 65% हो गयी है।

वर्तमान में अधिकांश महिलाएं असंगठित क्षेत्र में अधिक कार्यरत हैं तथा निम्न स्तर के कार्य भी बहुत कम वेतन पर कर रही है। उन्हें किसी भी प्रकार का सामाजिक संरक्षण भी प्राप्त नहीं है। एक सर्वे में कहा गया है कि बैंकिंग, सूचना तकनीकी, ट्रेवलिंग, मार्केटिंग, रिसर्च जैसे वूमन फ्रेंडली क्षेत्रों में भी महिला कर्मियों की सहभागिता 20% से 35% है पर उच्च स्तर पर यह प्रतिशत घटकर 10% से 20% ही रह गया है। निजी क्षेत्रों की कंपनियों में 24.5% और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में महिला कर्मियों का प्रतिशत 17.9 ही है।

सन् 1991 में केंद्र सरकार की नौकरियों में महिला कर्मियों का प्रतिशत 7.5 था। लगभग दो दशक के बाद यह आंकड़ा 10% तक पहुंचा है, जब नौकरियों में यह हाल है तो लोकसभा, राज्यसभा और विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं को मिलने वाले 33% के आरक्षण पर कैसे विश्वास कर लिया जाये।

निष्कर्ष

कुछ वर्षों से भारतीय महिलाओं की स्थिति एवं परिस्थिति में परिवर्तन तो देखने को मिला है। आज अर्थव्यवस्था व परिवर्तित सामाजिक स्थिति ने महिलाओं की सशक्त, आत्मनिर्भर एवं निर्भीक होकर जीवन यापन करने के अवसर प्रदान किए गए हैं। व्यापार, उद्योग जगत, राजनीति व सामाजिक क्षेत्र में उनकी सहभागिता में परिवर्तन देखा जा सकता है। थॉम्सन रॉयट्स फ्रॉन्टियर्स नामक संस्था ने अपने सर्वेक्षण में बताया कि शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार और हिंसा जैसे विषयों पर महिलाओं की स्थिति सोचनीय है। सर्वे में 19 विकसित और प्रगतिशील देशों में भारत, मेक्सिको, इंडोनेशिया, ब्राजील, साउदी अरब जैसे देशों को सम्मिलित किया गया। सर्वे में कनाडा को सर्वश्रेष्ठ देश का तर्जा दिया गया है। जहाँ पर महिलाओं को समानता प्राप्त है एवं उन्हें हिंसा और 'गोषण से बचाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उचित प्रबंध किये गये हैं।⁽¹²⁾ सर्वे में भारत की स्थिति को साउदी अरब जैसे देश से भी बुरा बताया गया है। आज भी जहाँ महिलाओं को गाड़ी चलाने, अपने फैसले स्वयं लेने, मत डालने जैसे बुनियादी अधिकार भी प्राप्त नहीं है। सर्वे बताता है कि भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति दोगुना दर्जे की है। आज भी भारत में 7 वर्ष पहले बने घरेलू हिंसा कानून एक प्रगतिशील कदम पर है। परन्तु लिंग भेद के आधार पर हिंसा आज भी प्रगतिशील है, विशेषकर निम्न वर्गीय परिवारों में।

सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर भारतीय संविधान में महिलाओं के लिए कानून की व्यवस्था की गई है जैसे— महिलाओं को समानता अधिकार (अनुच्छेद 14), राज्य द्वारा कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाएगा (अनुच्छेद 15(1)), अवसर की समानता (अनुच्छेद 16) समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन (अनुच्छेद 39 घ) की गारंटी। महिला एवं बच्चों के पक्ष में राज्य द्वारा विशेष प्रावधान (अनुच्छेद 15(3)), महिलाओं की गरिमा व अपमानजनक प्रथाओं का परित्याग करना (अनुच्छेद 15 (ए)(ई)), साथ ही काम की उचित एवं मानवीय परिस्थिति में सुरक्षा करने के लिए राज्य द्वारा प्रवधान की तैयारी एवं अनुपालन (अनुच्छेद 42) इत्यादि।

सरकार को यह भी सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि कानून का सही से अनुपालन हो रहा है या नहीं। इसकी खोज-खबर रखें, सर्वेक्षण कराये, कानून बनाना ही जरूरी नहीं है, उसका जमीनी क्रियान्वयन भी उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है। सरकारी प्रयास के अतिरिक्त सामाजिक का भी यह दायित्व बनता है कि वह समाज में फैली कुरितियों व बुराइयों को समाप्त करने में सरकार का पूर्ण सहयोग करे, तभी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ किया जा सकता है।⁽¹³⁾

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Indo-Afghan Relationship and the Pakistan Conundrum

Avijeet Kumar Biswas*

Abstract

Since their independence, the two nations of India and Pakistan have been grappling for influence over their weaker neighbour, Afghanistan. It can be inferred that the relation between India and Afghanistan is not bilateral one but rather trilateral, as Pakistan has a great deal of influence over this relationship. India was the first country to sign a security pact with Afghanistan, the 2011 Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA). This was the outcome of the strong ties that both Afghanistan and India enjoy. However, since Pakistan has always strived to maintain a weak government in Afghanistan and one that is favourable to it, the growing influence of India in Afghanistan has been a major concern for Pakistan and is suspicious of an Indian encirclement. This paper analyses the cooperation between India and Afghanistan, and the rationale behind Pakistan's opposition to such cooperation.

Keywords: Indo-Afghan Relation, India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Security, Suspicion

Introduction

In modern times the geo-strategic importance of Afghanistan came to light during the 'Great Game' between the colonial Britain and Tsarist Russia in the 19th century (Dalrymple, 2013). Afghanistan was a major area of confrontation between the two super powers during the second half of the 20th century and it was once again in the limelight after 9/11. Seventeen years after the international intervention, Afghanistan still remains extremely volatile and a challenge for the regional and the international actors who seek to rebuild the nation. India began actively engaging in Afghanistan after the ousting of the Taliban. A steady and deep relation has developed between the two nations since then. India had the edge as several Northern Alliance members, whom India had supported against a Pakistan backed Taliban prior to 9/11, came to hold key government and provincial positions (Kaur, 2017).

Since the creation of Pakistan after the partition of the subcontinent in 1947, it has been at loggerheads with Afghanistan regarding the status of the Durand Line. Afghanistan claims that the Durand Line was coerced upon them by the British and with the exit of the colonial power, the agreement is null and void. The Durand Line has denied Afghanistan half of the traditional Pashtun territory, and the loss of Baluchistan has left it landlocked, without any access to the Arabian Sea. For Pakistan, the issue is more serious since the territory in question amounts to almost sixty percent of its present sovereign territory. In order to avoid balkanization, Pakistan seeks a perpetual weak Afghan government which would be incapable of unilaterally changing the current frontier with it. With the loss of half its territory in 1971, for which it holds India responsible, Pakistan developed the doctrine of 'Strategic Depth', whereby a friendly government in Afghanistan is deemed crucial to have a secure refuge in case of future wars with India. With the Taliban taking over most part of

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Afghanistan between 1996 and 2001, this goal was achieved to some extent (Dalrymple, 2013).

Post 9/11, India has effectively used its soft power to win the hearts of the people of Afghanistan. India's development assistance which is based on the specific needs and requirements that have been worked out with the Afghan government includes the reconstruction of important high ways, irrigation and power generation, reconstruction of the Salma Dam, construction of the new Afghan Parliament, and several other small and community-development projects. These large investments, growing Indian influence at the cost of Pakistan and finally the signing of the Strategic Partnership Agreement between India and Afghanistan, have made Pakistan jittery and suspicious of an imminent Indian encirclement (Javaid & Javaid, 2016).

Pakistan-Afghanistan Relationship

The cause of friction between Afghanistan and Pakistan is rooted in the policy pursued back in 1893 when the Durand line was drawn as the new frontier between British India and Afghanistan. This demarcation effectively divided the Pashtun land and population in half, thus sowing the seeds of permanent conflict between the two nations. The Afghan antipathy was such that in 1947, Afghanistan was the only country to oppose Pakistan's entry to the United Nations. In 1948, Afghanistan declared that it doesn't recognize the Durand line and all the previous agreement on Durand line were null and void since they were coerced by the British. The relationship deteriorated over the years, so much so that in 1961, both nations decided to close their borders and cease diplomatic relations (Micallef, 2015).

With the loss of half its territory in 1971, for which Pakistan holds India responsible, it developed the doctrine of 'Strategic Depth', whereby a friendly government in Afghanistan became imperative to have a secure refuge in case of future wars with India. A change in relationship came in the 1970s due to the growing Soviet influence over Afghanistan's internal affairs which led Afghan President Daoud Khan to reach out to Pakistan to counterbalance the Soviets and talks were held between both sides with a view to settling the border dispute. This bonhomie was short lived as Daoud was overthrown in a bloody coup by Soviet-backed Afghan leftists. The subsequent Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 laid the foundation for expanded Pakistani role in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Pakistan, with funding from the US and Gulf States, began to train mujahidin militant groups primarily made up of Pashtuns from the Pakistani side of the Durand Line to fight the Soviets and Afghanistan's communist government. This led to the withdrawal of the Soviet troops in 1989, subsequent collapse of the Soviet Union – depriving Afghanistan's communist regime of its principle supporter, and Pakistan finding a way in which it can meddle in Afghanistan's internal affairs (Dalrymple, 2013).

The Taliban took control of most of Afghanistan in 1996 and Pakistan became its financier, organizer and chief patron, which helped it to exert its control over Afghanistan and its government. This was a goal that Pakistan has been seeking for a very long time. Despite Taliban's dependence on Pakistan, it did not accept the Durand Line as settled international border between the two nations. This has justified Pakistan resolution in ensuring that the Afghan government remains weak and unable to unilaterally challenge the current frontier with Pakistan. This policy of trying to keep the Afghan government weak is clearly visible in Pakistan's current approaches (Devasher, 2016). This approach of Pakistan is also guided by its long held mistrust towards Indo-Afghan relationship.

Indo-Afghan Relationship

India and Afghanistan are linked by culture and history that goes back by few thousands of years. After the British exit from the subcontinent, the mutual antipathy towards Pakistan, have brought both nations closer. India was one among the few nations which recognized the communist government in Afghanistan. While Pakistan was training thousands of Mujahidin to destabilize the communist government, India was contributing to ambitious projects such as building manufacturing plants, hydroelectric facilities, supervising a number of irrigation initiatives, along with other humanitarian support (Crossette, 1989). The relation came to a sudden halt with the Taliban taking control of Kabul in 1996. During this period Pakistan used Afghan territory extensively to promote terrorism against India, which included hijacking an Indian Airlines Flight 841 in 1999 and the proliferation of Pakistan trained Afghan militants in Kashmir (Balachandar, 2012). India, along with Russia and Iran, sided and supported the Northern Alliance, an anti-Taliban coalition of the ethnic Tajiks, Uzbeks and Hazaras.

After the ousting of the Taliban in 2001, India had the advantage of having many of the former Northern Alliance members in important government and provincial positions. India began to play a significant role in the reconstruction and rehabilitation process, some of these include: construction of a 218 km road from Zaranj to Delaram for facilitating movement of goods and services to the Iranian border; construction of 220kV DC transmission line from Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul; restoration of telecommunication infrastructure in 11 provinces; expansion of national TV network by providing an uplink from Kabul and downlinks in all 34 provincial capitals for greater integration of the country; building of the new Afghan Parliament building; and the Salma Dam. India has entered in the burgeoning mining sector in Afghanistan too. A consortium of Indian Public and Private Companies has invested in the Hajigak iron ore reserves. India has begun assisting in Small Development Projects (SDP) in the fields of agriculture, rural development, education, health, vocational training, etc. Till date India's assistance program stands at three billion US Dollar, making it one of the top donors to Afghanistan (Embassy of India, Kabul).

During Hamid Karzai's presidency, Afghanistan began to develop a close strategic relationship with India. The major boost came with the signing of the Strategic Partnership Agreement, which included the acceptance of Afghanistan's nearly six-year-old request for India to train Afghan security forces. However, during the initial period of the National Unity Government, the Indo-Afghan relationship hit a rough patch, as President Ashraf Ghani sought to improve relation with Pakistan to bring a balance to the relationship and also in order to seek Pakistan's cooperation in bringing the Taliban to the table. This led the Afghan President to decline Indian heavy weaponry, sending Afghan soldiers for training to Pakistan and signing Memorandum of Understanding on intelligence sharing with the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) (Khalil, *The Tangled History of the Afghanistan-India-Pakistan*, 2016). But Pakistan's sincerity or inability to take concrete measures against the Taliban or bringing them to negotiating table, made Afghanistan turn back towards India.

Afghanistan, India and Pakistan: The Security Dilemma

Pakistan and India have been at loggerheads ever since their independence. The contrast between their economies, political setup, religion, population, size is as great as their enmity. The mutual distrust and hostility towards each other has led them to numerous skirmishes and three major wars. With the loss of East Pakistan in 1971, for which it holds India responsible, Pakistan developed the concept of 'Strategic Depth', which would allow the

usage of Afghan territory for retreating and securing strategic assets in case of an Indian invasion. This of course requires the Afghan government to be a Pakistan ally and willing to help it fight India.

Pakistan got the opportunity to meddle in Afghanistan's internal affairs when the cold war foes came knocking at Afghan door step. After nearly two decades, Pakistan's effort bore fruit as the Taliban came to power, enabling it to exert its control over Afghanistan. However, Pakistan had to entirely reverse its policy and unwillingly join the American and western 'Global War on Terror' after 9/11, targeting the Al-Qaida and the Taliban, which came at a great cost because of loss of influence and even worse, a foundation for rising Indian influence in Afghanistan. Despite Pakistan's show of solidarity for the cause of fighting terrorism, ISI continued to actively support the Taliban, with the hope of re-establishing a pro-Pakistan Taliban government once the US is out of the picture (Dalrymple, 2013).

Pakistan has always blamed Afghanistan and India for destabilizing it by promoting secessionism in its unstable provinces and providing sanctuaries to discontent Pashtun and Baluchi nationalists. Pakistan questions India's consular presence in several provinces of Afghanistan which India justifies are for managing development projects, but in Pakistan's view are RAW's intelligence gathering hubs and institutions for inciting anti-Pakistan sentiments. This has led Pakistan to aid militants to attack Indian consulates numerous times (Kerr, 2011); and even Indian construction personnel face targeted attacks by militants (Balachandar, 2012). Pakistan considers Afghanistan as its strategic backyard and any sort of Indian influence or presence is unacceptable to it. This view of Pakistan can be observed from a leaked US embassy cable in 2010 where the Prime Minister of Pakistan Yousaf Raza Gilani told the US Senator John Kerry that India has to decrease its footprint and stop interfering in Baluchistan (International Institute of Strategic Studies, 2011). The US followed up all the leads provided by Pakistan on Indian activities against Pakistan from Afghan territory but no hard evidence was ever found.

The relation between India and Afghanistan further strengthened with the signing of the SPA in 2011, which outlined the areas of common concern including trade, economy, education, strengthening cultural links, security and politics (Agreement of Strategic Partnership between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of India, 2011). This agreement was linked to the drawdown of the international forces from Afghanistan and came at a time when it became clear that Pakistan would like the Taliban and the Haqqani network to be at the centre of Afghan politics after the withdrawal of the international force (Kaur, 2017). India has high security stakes in the stability of Afghanistan: a stable Afghanistan would cease to be a breeding ground for terrorism supported by Pakistan; it would allow India, as an emerging power, to free itself from regional confinement, and last but not the least it would allow India an access to the energy-rich Central Asian market. The SPA also takes India-Afghanistan to a higher level of relation than that of an aid provider and recipient relationship.

India delivered its first offensive weaponry to Afghanistan in 2015: four Mi-24 attack helicopters; before this India had only supplied non-lethal equipment such as vehicles, transport choppers, communication equipment and medical supplies (Pubby, 2015). India was wary of providing lethal weapons before as it was unsure whether the Afghan army will hold together and a collapse of the army would lead the arms to fall in the wrong hands. India also did not want to provoke Pakistan and was hoping to improve relation (Swami,

2013). Former ambassador to Kabul, Rakesh Sood said that after Karzai, India never trusted Ashraf Ghani's motivations given the overtures he made to the Pakistan Army (Haidar, 2016). However, the decision to provide lethal weapons and consideration for providing more such weaponries in the future may have come from the change in Indian government which is more aggressive in its posture towards Pakistan and also due to the alarming security situation in Afghanistan. India has also been training several hundreds of Afghan officers every year.

For Afghanistan the SPA is important as it is essential that it has backing from a strong traditional partner and economic power such as India for the reconstruction and rebuilding of the country and the economy at a time when international commitment towards Afghanistan is waning. Apart from economic support, India would be an essential strategic partner in fighting forces inimical to the stability of the Afghan government. Hamid Karzai tried to assuage Pakistani fear by saying that "this strategic partnership is not directed against any country." He further added "Pakistan is our twin brother, India is a great friend. The agreement we signed with our friend will not affect our brother" (Dhar, 2011). This of course did not help much to allay Pakistan's fear; instead the agreement of training of Afghan security forces by Indian counterparts further escalated Pakistani suspicion. Former President Parvez Musharraf had acknowledged in an interview that the ISI was supporting the Taliban in its efforts to destabilise Karzai's government. Musharraf went even to the extent of telling President Karzai during an official meeting that India was running more than 25 consulates in Afghanistan (Sood, 2016).

Pakistan, in order to improve Taliban's future prospects, have floated the idea of Good Taliban and Bad Taliban and with the rise of Islamic State (ISIS) in Afghanistan, it even proposed the usage of Taliban to fight against the ISIS. Major Powers such as Russia and China have bought this theory. Russia even believes that the Taliban has given up on the idea of global jihadism, unlike ISIS, which has a global doctrine that poses a more serious threat (Tough Times Ahead for India in Afghanistan, 2017). This has led Russia to hold conferences with the Taliban sidelining the Afghan government. If Pakistan is able to convince more nations who are concerned with Afghan security that the Taliban are mere local forces involved in local fights, it can have serious consequences for both India and Afghanistan in particular and the region's security in general, as major contributors like the US, which has been lately looking to cut down on its global policing role and holding peace negotiations with the Taliban, may abandon Afghanistan entirely. The Afghan government on its own will not be able to hold the Taliban back and the country will once again fall back into civil war.

Future Prospects for Diminishing Mutual Distrust

Ever since their independence the relations between India-Pakistan and Pakistan-Afghanistan have been troublesome. Afghanistan's improvement of relation with one country comes at the cost of the other; the competition between India and Pakistan does not allow it to be otherwise. This creates a dangerous dilemma where all three nations are in perpetual tension and suspicious of each other's intention. Afghanistan is in dire need of economical support, which India can fulfil. On the other hand, Pakistan is key to resolving the security situation. Setting one aside to seek the other will not resolve the problem as a whole as economy and security are interconnected.

India's role in Afghanistan has several dimensions. As an emerging power it is natural for India to engage actively in its neighbourhood and beyond. For India to grow further it is

essential that there is stability among its neighbourhood. Afghanistan's is a gateway to the Middle East and Central Asia making it an important economic partner for India. The Pakistan angle in India's engagement with Afghanistan is one among several reasons and not the sole reason. India would need to allay Pakistan's fear and similarly Pakistan needs to recognize India's global position as an economic power house. Pakistan has begun to reap what it has sown. Since its independence it has trained and promoted terrorism against its neighbours and terrorism has become the biggest challenge that Pakistan faces today, a challenge even greater than its threat perception from India.

Afghanistan's economy has improved since 2001. However, it is still largely dependent on foreign aid and trade with neighbouring countries (Central Intelligence Agency). For Afghan government to improve its legitimacy, it is essential that Afghanistan becomes a viable economic nation. The SPA aims at strengthening Afghan economy through deepening and diversifying sectors of cooperation, intensifying bilateral trade, and enhancing regional cooperation. Pakistan stands as a hurdle in this process of regional integration. Pakistan allows Afghan goods to pass over to India but does not allow Indian goods to cross over its territory to Afghanistan. To deal with this geographical disconnection, India has been developing the Chabahar port in Iran, which has led to boosting Indo-Afghan trade and would eventually permit India to reach the Central Asian Republics through Afghanistan. The Chabahar port also provides an alternative trade route to Afghanistan and diminishes its dependence on Pakistan's Karachi port. Afghanistan and India have also started an air cargo corridor to boost trade; however, this is an expensive venture. In order to improve the overall regional economic prospect, Pakistan must support India's efforts to improve Afghan capacity and if possible to seek joint ventures to reduce suspicion. But with the current Pakistani standing of no Indian involvement in Afghanistan, this is not feasible.

Despite the signing of the SPA, India has a limited security partnership with Afghanistan. This is primarily due to Pakistan's concern about India's involvement. India wants to minimise the odds of terrorist attacks on its territory by Pakistan, a method it has able to deploy with some success over the years once it realised its incapability of taking on India through conventional military methods. This has led India to focus on security training for Afghans on Indian soil; and has only sent paramilitary forces to Afghanistan to protect its diplomatic facilities and construction teams. This has caused frustration among Indian officials as they are unable to act at their full potential. The rising influence of China in Afghanistan too has been a worrying factor for India. It is not in India's interest to see its influence displaced in its own region. The possible China-Pakistan alliance to harm India's interest cannot be ruled out. On the other hand, the US should persuade Pakistan to see reason in India playing a larger role, including in civilian security areas, and helping Afghanistan to develop a robust civilian sector which does not pose any risk to Pakistan (Ayres, 2015).

Conclusion

Afghanistan, India and Pakistan, thanks to their colonial legacy, have a complex interrelationship. The loss of half of its Pashtun population and territory, and access to the sea has shaped a conflictual relation between Afghanistan and Pakistan. On the other hand, a Hindu majority, three trillion-dollar economy, 1.3 billion populations and the unresolved Kashmir issue make India a fierce enemy in the eye of Pakistan. The mutual antipathy towards Pakistan has brought India and Afghanistan closer. The Afghan-Pakistan relationship has been for most part sore, except for a brief period when the Taliban came to power with Pakistan's support, effectively allowing it to wield its control over Afghanistan.

The trend in the development of relationship between India and Afghanistan, and Afghanistan and Pakistan has been one at the cost of the other.

After the defeat of the Taliban, India began to play a major role in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the war ravaged country. Till date India's assistance program stands at three billion US Dollar, making it one of the top donors. Simultaneously the relation between Afghanistan and Pakistan deteriorated as Pakistan began to harbour Taliban militants and aided them in attacking Afghan security establishments and civilians. With the view of the international military withdrawal, Afghanistan and India signed the Strategic Partnership Agreement, further bolstering their security, economic, and cultural ties which further complicated the already tensed Afghanistan-Pakistan relationship.

For achieving a stable Afghanistan, both India and Afghanistan along with the US should work out ways to allay Pakistan's fear of Indian encirclement and involve Pakistan in building Afghan capabilities together. Pakistan must be cognizant of the harm that promotion of jihadi irregulars has caused to its own security. The negative view towards Pakistan is not limited to Afghan government alone, even common Afghans see Pakistan in a negative light. If Pakistan wishes to make any positive impact, it must engage Afghanistan more constructively and cease from promoting ideas such as good Taliban and bad Taliban. Pakistan must also accept India's role in Afghanistan which is justifiable due to its emerging power status, and the right for Afghanistan as a sovereign state to have relationship with whichever states it deems appropriate. India and Pakistan have to work together to reduce mutual distrust.

In November 2018, India sent two of its former diplomats, Amar Sinha and TCA Raghavan, at non-official level, in a Russia-sponsored peace conference with the Taliban. This could be sign of India softening its stance towards the Taliban. On this regard foreign policy analyst Manoj Joshi from the Observer Research Foundation remarked that "Essentially, India has bowed to the inevitable since the US, Russia, China and even the Afghan government have all indicated on way or the other that they are ready to talk with the Taliban" (Haidar 2018). It is to be seen how India deals with the rising political stature of the Taliban and whether it sees any possibility in engaging with them keeping in mind Pakistan's support for the insurgent group and overall Afghan antipathy towards the Taliban.

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Combating Professional Burnout: Teacher Education for Sustainable Teaching Carrier

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Abstract

Teaching is a rewarding but also a demanding carrier. As today's school exist in an age of accountability and high demand, teachers are expected to bear a variety of responsibilities and teaching has become a stressful occupation. This prolonged stress if remains untreated may lead to disillusionment and burnout. This burnout results in a chronic feeling of emotional exhaustion and fatigue, negative attitude towards their students and loss of feeling of accomplishment in their jobs.

Stress and burnout not only affects the mental and physical health of teacher but also affects learning of their students negatively. This is the reason, that in recent years, teacher stress and burnout have become topics of increasing public and professional concern, and many coping strategies and professional development programmes are being prepared and experimenting in educational institutions around the world. As it is said that Prevention is always better than Cure, it will be a wiser idea to prepare future teacher during their Pre-school teacher education to face stress and burnout in their professional life.

Teacher education programme may enhance their students' experiences by positioning them with information regarding the stressors unique to teaching profession and the factors that help to mitigate these stressors resulting in lesser 'fallout' common to the teaching profession-high turnover rate, lower efficiency, low morale and burnout.

This paper explains, how teacher education programme can make aware future teachers about the inevitable phenomenon of burnout, its sign and symptom to identify the emergence of burnout in themselves as well as equipping the pupil teacher to take preventive measures from the very beginning of their carrier so that they could not become victim of burnout and yet if they do become, then can use strategies to cope with their stress and burnout.

Introduction

In the age of high demands and accountability, teaching has become one of the most five. When a person after completing his pre service teacher education enters into the teaching profession, he faces the 'reality shock'. He came to know that he has to take 5-7 classes per day. Being a newcomer, a lot of his time is consumed in planning the lessons. In addition, he has to do many other miscellaneous work like paper setting, class work- home work correction, conducting activities for continuous evaluation of students, class test and examination sheet checking, result making, cumulative record keeping as a class teacher, responsibilities related to co-curricular activities. A teacher has to continuously interact with students, staff members, administrators/ Principal as well as guardians and if colleague or principal are non-supportive the condition become worse. These demands and concerns

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along with the problems of their own personal lives serve to drain the teachers and gradually teaching becomes more and more stressful occupation, which was started as 'labour of love'. Consequently, many teachers find their feelings about themselves, their students and their profession more negative than they were initially. These features develop chronic feelings of emotional exhaustion and fatigue, negative attitude towards their students and loss of feeling of personal accomplishment in their jobs. In psychological term, such teachers are called burnt-out teachers.

Teachers' burnout is a problem that can have far-reaching consequences. First, it often motivates teachers to quit teaching profession within few years of starting of their career for better carrier options. Burnout not only affects mental and physical health of teachers but also lead to poor student learning.

That is why in recent years' teachers' stress and burnout have become a topic of increasing public and professional concern and education psychologists have envisaged many professional development programme for renewal of burnout teacher as well as burnout coping strategies. but we know that "Prevention is always better than cure" it will be a wiser to add this aspect of teaching life in pre-service teacher education programme, for making future teacher resistant to unique stress of teaching profession as well equipped to face professional burnout. Teacher education programme should adequately prepare their student to reflect on their teaching (Buchanan, Presscott & Bruke. 2013).

Teacher education programme should focus on developing and supporting the five attribution of their graduates – resilience, reflection, responsiveness to students and school environment, relationship & resourcefulness.

Measures for Preventive Teachers Education

For preventing and coping with occurrence of burnout, following novel efforts can be included in the teacher education programme: -

1) Knowledge and Understanding of Professional Burnout: Teacher education should provide theoretical knowledge about inevitable phenomenon of burnout i.e. commons source of stress and burnout signs & symptoms, effects and burnout.

➤ Sources of burnout: pupil teacher should have knowledge about common stressors unique to teaching profession (Kucukoglu, 2013), which become the source of burnout later viz.

Teaching pupils who laxes motivation.

Maintaining discipline in classroom,

Time pressure and workload.

Self-esteem and status.

Dealing with colleagues.

Being evaluated by others.

Behaviour of administrator and management.

Coping with changes in syllabus, evaluation process etc.

➤ Signs and symptoms of burnout: If a person has knowledge about the symptoms of diseases, he will be able to identify the problem in its initial stage. Same is true in case of burnout. Pupil teacher should have knowledge of symptoms of burnout to be vigilant about the warning signs, which can be-

- Fatigue and sleep issue-person struggling with burnout struggles with insomnia and feel tired all the day.

- Repeated periods of forgetfulness and intense trouble in Concentration-Burnout teachers may find it hard to complete normal tasks and have trouble in concentrating on their work. A lack of sleep can amplify these symptoms even more.
- Appetite and weight issue-Any drastic weight loss or gain should be taken seriously, as this is the sign that something is wrong psychologically and physically.
- Depression and anxiety- If ignored at the early stage teachers' burnout can intensify into feeling of anxiety and depression. Feeling of sadness and anger frequent in daily life.
- Effects of burnout: pupil teacher should understand the severity of the issue of stress and burnout by knowing the effects of this phenomenon as-
 - Reduced productivity due to lack of enthusiasm to prepare lessons.
 - Demotivation of teachers as well as students, which may result in reduction of success of the students. This makes the teacher more frustrated.
 - Development of negative attitude towards students and becoming less sympathetic to them. This develops negative feeling in students towards the teacher as a result academic climate of the school is spoiled.
 - Development of anger, violence and irritability that affects the interrelationship with colleagues and administrator.
 - Inability to protect themselves against threat to their self-esteem and wellbeing.

2) Adequate Field Experience in Real Life Situation: Practice teaching gives pupil teacher an opportunity become aware of the realistic nature of the teaching profession, hence adequate length of teaching practice is must for pupil teacher. During the practice teaching, they should gradually develop the capacity of taking five to six classes daily.

Habit of maintaining teacher's diary regularly, taking class attendance, notebook checking etc. should be practiced simultaneously to give real teaching life experiences. Supervisor should also provide feedback about these aspects along with the teaching of pupil teachers. Moreover, it is important to provide field experience throughout the teacher education programme in an integrated manner, so that pupil teacher can get maximum opportunity for guidance and feedback.

3) Feedback from early career teachers, passed-out from the institute: Passed out students of the teacher institutes who are early carrier teachers should be invited in teacher education institutes to share their experiences with students and how are they coping with the problems they are facing in their teaching carrier. This will be helpful in developing the realistic picture of teaching profession.

4) Teacher educators with school teaching experience: In most of the states of India, teacher educators have little or no experience of working as schoolteachers. In addition, they often receive no induction or professional development programme to ensure the quality of their instructions in pre-service teacher education. Experience in school teaching provides deep understanding and insight into the phenomena of burnout to teacher educators. Such teacher educators are in better position in preparing their students to face the stress and burnout. This lacuna of not having school teaching experience can be overcome by strong support network and training programmes for teacher educators.

5) Value alignment through value based education: Burnout is defined as "progressive loss of idealism, energy, purpose and concern as a result of conditions of work. Disconnection from that which is personally and professionally important to teachers is one of the indicators of disillusionment and possible burnout (Carotta, 1999).

Gardner (2009), in his article 'affirming values' states that reclaiming sense of integrity between core values and practice is a fundamental component of renewal and re-engagement because value provide motivation and promote commitment.

If pupil teachers are strongly aligned with their core values, deeper purpose as well as a sense of mission, they will become more resistant to burnout. Hence value based education should be integral part of teacher education. During practice teaching, pupil teachers should be motivated to practice core-teaching values in their classroom and supervisor should notice whether pupil teachers are aligned with their values and provide feedback regarding this aspect also along with feedback on his teaching.

6) Student engagement and behaviour management techniques: Management of student's behaviour and maintaining discipline in classroom is quite challenging for the new teachers. This consumes lots of their energy, time and morale. When students' lacks motivation or unwilling to learn or are always misbehaving, this can become very tiring on a teachers' part (Bousquet,2012). Many early career teachers felt that their pre-service education unprepared them for dealing with discipline and student behaviour management, hence skills of engaging students and managing their behaviour in classroom should be development during teacher education. Pupil teachers should be motivated to plan activities related to syllabus topics, collection of motivational and other related videos from internet to be used in classroom, new gamification techniques, black board games, novel teaching methods etc. so that attention of students can be maintained in classroom and incidences of indiscipline can be reduced.

7) Promoting Collegial Support System: Teacher educators should motivate the pupil teachers to develop skills of group cohesiveness i.e. organising a support group through WhatsApp or Facebook or by other medium. In the group, the pupil teacher after their appointment in schools can discuss their problem. Communication skills should also be developed in pupil teacher so that they can take advantage of expertise and resources of experienced teachers of the school. This collegiality may serve as a morale booster to new teachers and can help them to remain in the profession. Studies also support the fact that, teacher centres and self-help support groups for teachers are helpful in reducing isolation, promoting collegial support, renewing commitment, increasing teachers' sense of professionalism.

8) Developing Habits of Exercise, Meditation, Rest and Proper Diet: The most important resources human body are time for rest and sleep, socialization, healthy eating and exercise. according to Hobfoll (1998)) stress is the physiological expression one has when resources are threatened or lost or, after a significant amount of time or energy was spent as an endeavour that proved to be unbeneficial, hence maintenance of resources i.e. exercise, rest and recreation is must. Regular exercise not only improves the quality of sleep but it also provides a release of adrenaline and cortisol secretions in blood, to ease mental tension and emotional pain. Teachers who exercise have fewer sick days and have a higher efficiency in their work.

Meditation and prayer also proven to be beneficial in times of stress. Meditation require the practice of controlled attention and movement. it slows the activity in the anterior cortex and basal ganglia, these areas are associated with anxiety and worry(Amen,2005), hence feeling of calmness that one experience during meditation lingers throughout the day and people feel decreased depression, decreased anxiety and fewer headaches(Amen,2005).

Diet also affects mental condition of a person just like aspects of health and body. Teachers who avoid chemicals that stress the brain, such as preservatives, sugar substitute, nicotine etc. are better able to handle daily stressors (Amen, 2005.p179). Vitamin B is necessary for the brain to perform higher order thoughts and to regulate mood. Vitamin rich diet helps to maintain emotional stability and cognitive functions.

Laughter should also be part of a daily routine. Teacher should enjoy their work. Laughter lowers blood pressure, release endorphins to ease pain, increases platelets to aid healing, and releases gamma-interferons a protein that kills illness (Amen, 2005. p.175). Teachers who use laughter in their instructions feel happier and healthier. They also help their students to enjoy the benefits of laughter.

Providing opportunities for socializing can help staff to develop a sense of community and to feel supported (Roloff & Brown, 2011). Planning faculty events for the sole purpose of sharing a pleasant afternoon and evening, positive fun experiences with others help to maintain psychological wellbeing.

Hence, teacher educators should explain the importance of these resources to pupil teachers and should include exercise, yoga, meditation and prayer, hobbies development and time management techniques in their daily training routine in order to develop habits of these, which will help the pupil teacher in their professional life to be preventive from burnout. Teacher educator themselves use humour in classroom to make learning interesting and pupil teachers will naturally acquire this habit.

9) Training in 'Being Proactive': Being proactive means to take action consciously in the initial stage of problem, using one foresightedness i.e. consulting administrator about one's problem, plan ahead and prioritized, try to find strategies to solve the problem that may come in future, recognising one's own limitations and set boundaries according to that, avoid confrontation etc. (Roloff, M.E.&Brown,2011) can help the early career teachers in not becoming the victim of burnout.

All these qualities should be developed in pupil teachers in their teacher education programme by motivating them to do so, in solving the problems that come in their training period, so that they can become fighters not escapers.

10) Creating Public Relation Committee: Pupil teachers should have taught techniques of maintaining public relations. In their professional lives, they can organize a public relation committee, which regularly contacts the media in order to share good news about the school. Instead of being bombard by media attacks on education, positive news stories allow educators to experience a sense pf pride and accomplishment. (Whitaker, &Lumpa, 2009)

11) Seeking Expert Advice: Teacher educators can explain to pupil teachers that hiding the problem can make the condition worse. If they feel the signs of burnout, they should consult a psychotherapist for counselling.

Conclusion: The impact of stress and burnout in the quality and consistency of education is easily imagined and clearly serious. The prevention and treatment of teachers' stress and burnout paramount educational concerns. It is necessary to prepare pre-service teacher education programme to equip beginning teachers to deal with every possible classroom eventuality so that stressors of teaching profession can be managed in initial phase and not result into the disillusionment and burnout(Schuck,2003). Teacher educators can provide some general guidelines in term of how to manage various situations or categories of problems, such as classroom management, unsupportive managers and the like. I also suggest that teacher education can also probably offer insight into the role that personal

resilience can play in dealing with such circumstances and perhaps suggest ways of building such resilience from burnout.

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Impact of Economic Factors on Shareholder Value in Indian Context

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Abstract

Environmental analysis is a process which looks at all different levels of economic factors. Now a day to achieve greater heights and to make viable decision it is necessary to recognize the factors that affect any business. In the present study, the impact ability of shareholder value of different companies in INDIAN Stock Markets from economic factors (interest rate, inflation rate,) is investigated. The companies relating to Banking, Pharma, Oil & Gas, Power, Energy, Auto mobile and IT were selected for this study on the basis of data availability, profitability and which represent major share on nifty index. The data for the selected companies and economic variables obtained for the period of 7 years. The descriptive statistics (percentages, mean scores, and standard deviations), and inferential statistics (regression analysis by using STATA) were analyzed to judge the impact. The obtained results of the hypothesis confirm that economic factors don't have any impact on shareholder value of the company.

Key Words:- Shareholder Value, Return on equity, Shareholder Value drivers

1. Introduction

In India, the success and substance of a business in the market are shaped by a number of factors. Out of that some factors are beyond the control of the company, others can be brought within its grip. Several opportunities as well as threats are created in economic environment, slight changes may lead to creativity or slurs in a company. Indian environment is classified into two i.e. MICRO and MACRO. Micro environment variables are close to the company which are controllable in nature like consumers, competitors, suppliers, dealers and distributors and the general public whereas macro environment variables are uncontrollable consist of large societal factors like demography, economy, socio-cultural factors, legal forces, political structures and technology. Macro Environment is also known as PEST (Surbhi, S. 2015, Sept 15 Retrieved from <https://keydifferences.com/difference-between-micro-internal-and-macro-external-environment.html>)

A business operation is said to be successful when there is a perfect collaboration of Macro & Micro environment. Initially, the organization should work upon micro environment factors which are in the immediate surroundings, so that the credible image of the company can be created in larger context. If there is some problem in macro environment, it will reflect on micro front also.

First pillar to build any business is micro environment. Micro environment is said to be executive arm of the business through which implementation of ideas, thoughts, and

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concepts are done and with effect to it business moves further (Bhasin, H. 2018, June 5. Marketing management articles. Retrieved from <https://www.marketing91.com/what-is-micro-environment-in-business>). Also, it serves as a guide to future communication policies of an organization. That's why micro environment plays a primary role in determining the future of a business.

On the other hand, factors which indirectly affect's the company's operation are known as macro environment. Company is powerless and incapable of exercising control over them (Surbhi, S. 2015, Sept 15 Retrieved from <https://keydifferences.com/difference-between-micro-internal-and-macro-external-environment.html>) Since the business is an economic activity both international & national economic environment comes into picture. So macro environment is classified into economic environment and non-economic environment.

It becomes imperative at this juncture to discuss the Industry wise growth, present position and financial problems, taking into consideration the economic factors affecting each industry. The IT sector is expected to contribute 9.5 per cent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and more than 45 per cent in total services export in 2015-16 and the Indian IT sector is probable grow at a rate of 12-14 per cent for FY2016-17 in constant currency terms.

After deregulation in 1982, the Indian cement industry has attracted huge investments, both from Indian as well as foreign investors. Cement demand in India is likely to increase due to government's impulsion for large infrastructure projects in the next three to four years. Company stated that improved prices and reduction in cost have resulted in increased operating Ebitda (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) and net profit.

The Indian auto industry is one of the largest in the world and accounts for 7.1 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In April-January 2016, exports of Commercial Vehicles registered a growth of 18.36 per cent over April-January 2015. The automobile company had profit of Rs 237 crore in the same quarter last fiscal. Maruti Suzuki (MSIL) reported in-line EBITDA for Q1FY17.

The Indian pharma industry, which is expected to grow over 15% p.a between 2015 and 2020, will outperform the global pharma industry. The market is estimated to grow to US\$ 55 billion by 2020. In the first quarter (Q1) of FY16, the company had reported a profit of Rs 97 crore. The India business of the company grew a marginal 10 per cent, despite launching 11 new products in the market.

For the economic growth and welfare of the nation's power is considered as one of the most critical components of infrastructure, significant changes is been observed in Indian power sector and such changes has redefined the industry outlook. Total capacity of renewable energy plants in India stood at 42,850 megawatts as on April 30, 2016, thereby surpassing the 42,783 megawatts capacity of large hydroelectricity projects in the country.

In India among the six core industries oil & gas sector plays a major role in persuading decision making for all the other important sections of the economy. India accounts for 5.8% of total global trade and fourth-largest Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) importer after Japan, South Korea and China. Domestic LNG demand is estimated to grow at a CAGR of 16.89 per cent. The government-owned firm reported inventory gains of R7,479 crore during April-June 2017.

2. Research Methodology

Now a day's role of managers is to maximize the wealth of shareholders. In order to operationalize this objective, shareholder's wealth is traditionally proxied by standard accounting magnitudes or financial statements ratios. Unfortunately, we can't rely on single accounting measure which can suggest changes in shareholder's wealth.

This chapter begins by discussing the different methodological approaches to business and management research. It analyses both the quantitative and qualitative research methods with an insight into the difference between the two methods and their relevance in the current study.

This chapter outlines the approach taken for the research along with the data collection procedures, and plan for analyzing the collected data. An action plan was devised at the beginning of research to address the research objectives raised in the study through collection of data. It also delves into data sources and specific regression models that link performance measures to the dependent variable of MVA.

2.1 Research Strategy Employed

The main purpose of this research is to discover the objective of analyzing the impact of economic factors on shareholder value. To achieve this objective, data was collected through secondary source involving the collection of all financial data published by companies on their official websites. Secondary research was gathered using reliable and key information from an extensive range of literature sources.

In this research, an exploratory and in-depth survey of the existing literature was first done to understand about the shareholder value creation concept and the extent to which Indian companies have succeeded in meeting the shareholder's expectation (considering the economic factors).

The next phase was to compute the various variables as input into the statistical programmes.

- a. Market value added (MVA)
- b. Inflation Rate
- c. Interest Rate
- d. Total Equity of the Company
- e. Number of Equity Shares
- f. Market Value of Equity
- g. Book Value of Equity

After the sample of companies had been selected and the relevant variables as described above had been calculated, the study moved on to the statistical analyses of this data by following models:-

Model No. 1

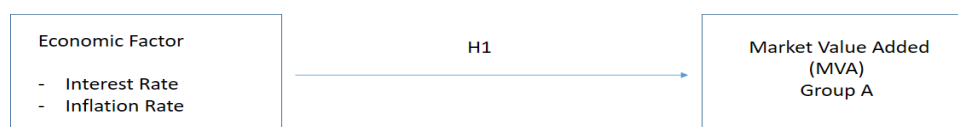


Figure 1.1: Structure showing the relationships to be explored between independent and dependent variables. (Group A)

Model No. 2

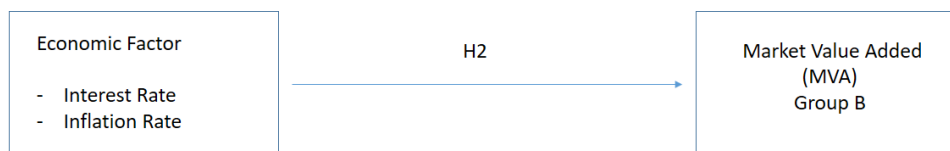


Figure 1.2: Structure showing the relationships to be explored between independent and dependent variables. (Group B)

2.1.1 ROL

The first step of any research study is the review of work already done. It is usually turns a number of ideas for further investigation that will advance the research keeping this in view the empirical studies available in India and abroad and allied areas having direct and indirect bearing on the objective of the present study have been scanned. Only those studies have been selected for the study which provides some in sight directly or indirectly in to the creation of value for shareholder. The study recovers reference books, research papers, report, article published documents in this area, and the prominent among them includes:

Pourfaraj and Alizadeh (2012) explored the evaluation of the degree of concentration of credits in Islamic contracts and its effect on economic growth in Iran. The results indicated that concentration in credits tends more toward exchange contracts with fixed rates and participatory contracts are in the second rank.

Sajjadi, Farazmand and Badpa (2011), in a research by considering macroeconomic variables including inflation rate, money supply, exchange rates, oil prices, periodic structure of interest rates and industrial productions to expected return of each stock in Tehran Stock Exchange studied the application of the arbitrage pricing theory using macroeconomic variables. The period for study was 10 years from 1997 to 2007. The results showed that the risk related to unpredicted variations of variables of are significant at error level 0.05, and limitations of the arbitrage pricing theory are applied to the unbounded linear model.

Kieser and Kubicek (1976, 61, 224) saying, various external factors like task specific environment, competitive situation, customer structure, dynamic of technology, global environment, social conditions, and cultural conditions influence the differences in organization and structure of a company.

Mussnig (2007, 41) says, A company is said to be successful only when he is able to manage to use its own potentials which are attune to the company's environment.

Skinner (1964, 125), according to the author, environmental factors of a company are divided into four segments i.e Technical, political, cultural and economic system.

Ansoff (1965, 1997) the organization of the company if able to adapt and link its own strategy with the structure and culture of the company considering the requirements of the environment and then linking it with strategic direction is said to be double strategic fit.

2.1.2 Research Gap

Various approaches can be used to evaluate the company's performance whether they are creating value to their shareholders. Information derived by traditional measures are no longer providing relevant information for decision making so internal and external factors drive companies to change the way they do their business. Indian companies wish to know true performance of business and furthermore to measure economic profit.

Till now, different researchers have considered majorly EVA among the modern approach and some of the traditional approaches to find out the factors which effect shareholder value and lot of studies have been carried out for different MNC listed in different stock exchanges focusing the impact on SHV but very few research has been conducted considering economic factors and its impact on shareholder value. There is strong need to identify the major factors which have direct or indirect effect on the company and how that factors can be related with future profitability. This study focuses on both the various economic factors and their impact on shareholder values.

For this we have considered Indian companies which are listed in stock exchanges. The whole group is being divided among two major groups. Group A are those Indian Companies which are listed in Indian as well as on other stock exchanges of the world. While Group B comprises of those Indian firms which are listed only in Indian stock exchange. This study will provide management with information that can direct improvement efforts towards enhancement of shareholder value which is the ultimate goal of all companies.

2.1.3 Objective of the Study

It is desirable here to spell out the broad objective of the study, the main objectives of my study are:

1. To estimate the future value of the firm.
2. To analyze the impact of economic factors on shareholder value.

2.2 Data Collection

This section describes the design of data collection employed and the basis for selection of companies.

2.2.1 Sampling Procedure

a. Universe

In this study, probabilistic method of selecting the sample was used although due consideration has been given to the selection of sample from the Indian companies which are listed in INDIA.

b. Sample Selection

There are more than 5000 companies listed in India. Out of which 30 companies were selected which include both major and minor firms using random technique and which are also grouped in BSE- 200 Index. These companies have been further classified into 7 major sectors i.e. Banking, Pharma, Oil & Gas, Power, Energy, Auto mobile and IT which represent major share on nifty index.

These sample units are divided into two groups:-

Group A- In this group the focus of the study is on 15 Companies which are listed in Indian stock exchange as well as on other stock exchanges of the world (e.g. NASDAQ, NYSE etc). These companies were selected on the basis of random sampling.

Group B- This group includes remaining 15 companies which are listed only in Indian stock exchange and which belong to same industry as in Group A.

2.2.2 Sources of Data

This study was conducted based on secondary data. All financial data required for the study are extracted from the company's annual reports which are available on official websites of the respective company. The surveys and articles published in newspaper journals, various books periodicals relating to subject has also been used.

2.2.3 Period of Study

The Data of selected Indian companies taken for the period of 7 years i.e. 2008 - 2014.

2.3. Hypothesis

In research, a hypothesis serves several important functions. The most important of these is that it guides the direction of the study. It also limits what shall be studied and what not, identifies facts that are relevant and those that are not and, finally, a hypothesis provides a framework for organizing the conclusions that result from the research.

Hypotheses formulated for testing under this study are as follows:

H1: Economic factors affect Market value added. (Group A)

H2: Economic factors affect Market value added. (Group B)

2.4. Data Analysis

The secondary data that were complete in all respects were only considered for the analysis. The raw data collected was further converted into numerical data, coded and fed into a computer for analysis and storage. It was stored in the form of a data file using MS Excel. The data was then subjected to statistical analysis using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 20) software program me.

2.5. Tools & Techniques used

The descriptive statistics (percentages, mean scores, and standard deviations), and inferential statistics (regression analysis by using STATA) were analyzed.

3. Data Analysis & Interpretation

Group A

The table below shows that the mean inflation rate was 9.54, mean interest rate was 7.11, and mean MVA was 44988.39 in group A companies.

Table 2.7.1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Inflation Rate	105	9.541429	2.821244	5.86	14.97
Interest Rate	105	7.107143	1.236882	4.75	8.5
MVA	105	44988.39	48139.19	-5243.97	247919.1

Diagnostics tests

Shapiro wilk test for testing normality was used to identify whether the regressors are normally distributed or not. The table below shows that all the variables are normally distributed.

Shapiro- Wilk W Test for Normal Data

Table 2.7.2

Variable	Obs	W	V	Z	Prob>Z
MVA	105	0.80378	16.875	6.285	0.00000

Heteroskedasticity

The diagnostic test Breusch – Pagan test for Heteroskedasticity and variance inflation test for multicollinearity were used for the dataset. The Breusch – Pagan test the null hypothesis whether the equal variances in the sample which is termed as Homoskedasticity. The p value for the Breusch – Pagan test was more than 0.05 indicating the data is homoskedastic.

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg Test for Heteroskedasticity

H₀: Constant Variance

Variables: Fitted Values of MVA

Chi²(1) = 0.01

Prob > Chi² = 0.9325

The values of VIF were less than 10 and tolerance value of greater than 0.1 indicating that the multicollinearity is not a problem with this dataset.

Table 2.7.3

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
EPS	1.00	1.000000
Mean VIF	1.00	

H1_a: Economic factors affect positively Market value added.

H1₀: Economic factors don't affect Market value added.

In order to test hypothesis 1, a regression analysis was applied by using STATA.

Table 2.7.4 (a)

Source	SS	df	MS
Model	1.6063e+10	2	8.0315e+09
Residual	2.2494e+11	102	2.2053e+09
Total	2.4101e+11	104	2.3174e+09

Table 2.7.4 (b)

No. of obs	F (1, 103)	Prob >F	R- squared	Adj R – squared	Root MSE
105	3.64	0.0297	- 0.0666	0.0483	46961

Table 2.7.4 (c)

MVA	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	{95% Conf. Interval}	
Inflation rate	-4383.816	2677.449	-1.64	0.105	-9694.524	926.8916
Interest rate	61.1488	6107.081	0.01	0.992	-12052.22	12174.52
_Cons	86381.66	65692.11	1.31	0.191	-43918.33	216681.7

Empirical results

The MVA had a positive relation with inflation rate and negative beta coefficient with interest rate. Since the p value is more than 0.05, we can accept null hypothesis 3 and reject alternate hypothesis 3 and conclude that economic factors don't affect Market value added.

Group B

The table below shows that the mean inflation rate was 9.54, mean interest rate was 7.11 and mean MVA was 7283.895.

Table 2.7.5

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Inflation Rate	105	9.541429	2.821244	5.86	14.97
Interest Rate	105	7.107143	1.236882	4.75	8.5
MVA	98	7283.895	9819.291	- 10639.8	38584.64

Diagnostics tests

Shapiro wilk test for testing normality was used to identify whether the regressors are normally distributed or not. The table below shows that all the variables are normally distributed.

Shapiro- Wilk W Test for Normal Data

Table 2.7.6

Variable	Obs	W	V	Z	Prob>Z
MVA	98	0.82251	14.409	5.912	0.00000

Heteroskedasticity

The diagnostic test Breusch – Pagan test for Heteroskedasticity and variance inflation test for multicollinearity were used for the dataset. The Breusch – Pagan test the null hypothesis whether the equal variances in the sample which is termed as Homoskedasticity. The p value for the Breusch – Pagan test was more than 0.05 indicating the data is homoskedastic.

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg Test for Heteroskedasticity

H₀: Constant Variance

Variables: Fitted Values of MVA

Chi²(1) = 0.40

Prob > Chi² = 0.5287

The values of VIF were less than 10 and tolerance value of greater than 0.1 indicating that the multicollinearity is not a problem with this dataset.

Table 2.7.7

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
EPS	1.00	1.000000
Mean VIF	1.00	

H2_a: Economic factors affect positively Market value added.

H2₀: Economic factors don't affect Market value added.

In order to test hypothesis 2, a regression analysis was applied by using STATA.

Table 2.7.8 (a)

Source	SS	df	MS
Model	817271063	2	408635531
Residual	8.5353e+09	95	89845477
Total	9.3526e+09	97	96418467.8

Table 2.7.8 (b)

No. of obs	F (4, 100)	Prob >F	R- squared	Adj R – squared	Root MSE
98	4.55	0.0130	0.0874	0.0682	9478.7

Table 2.7.8 (c)

MVA	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	{95% Conf. Interval}	
Inflation Rate	-650.1556	559.388	-1.16	0.248	-1760.681	460.3699
Interest Rate	989.2327	1275.926	0.78	0.440	-1543.801	3522.267
_cons	6456.69	13724.77	0.47	0.639	-20790.43	33703.81

Empirical Result

The MVA had a positive relation with interest rate and negative relation with inflation rate. Since the p value is more than 0.05, we can accept null hypothesis and reject alternate hypothesis and conclude that economic factors don't affect Market value added.

4. Limitations

- i. This research is limited to Indian companies alone.
- ii. This research involves the use of only secondary data.
- iii. This research evaluates the importance and impact of only few economic factor on shareholder value creation.
- iv. This research limits the sample size to 30.

5. Future Research

This research employs only secondary data to answer the research questions as gathering cross-country primary data posed to be a tedious task. With more resources associated with finances, primary data can be collected to carry over the future research on this domain as that will offer a distinct outlook of the researcher himself and would not depend on the data collected by other sources.

Also, future work on the efficiency of different strategies adopted by the companies of different countries can be examined to provide the best strategy to create and enhance the shareholder value, which can further be utilized by other industries in improving their overall management. Another prospect can focus on determining the shareholder value creation strategies in government and private sectors.

6. Conclusion & Suggestion based on Research Result

The aim of the research is to create a well-established shareholder value. For the purpose of this study, I have adopted a quantitative research methodology with secondary data resources. A sample population of 30 Indian Midsized companies were surveyed and segregated equally into two groups A and B. Group A comprised of the companies that were listed in both Indian and international stock exchange while group B comprised of companies listed in the Indian stock exchange.

The Hypothesis made for group A & group B both indicates that Inflation rate was positively correlated with MVA with P values greater than 0.05 and interest rate was negatively correlated with MVA. For realizing an extra return on investment in the stock Market; the inflation rate needs to be up to a level which will result in an increase in production and economic growth (which is motivated by an increase in prices during inflation). As Inflation cannot be considered as a positive factor for realizing extra return in stock exchanges. Therefore, the government should control inflation upto the level at which it motivates economic growth and the subsequent increase in production. By decreasing interest rate, will increase the tendency to invest in industries, thus leading to new job opportunities being created.

By applying the stratagems of reinforcing and influencing real investor to invest in stock exchange, government can increase the liquidity in stock market which lead to growth of the company, employment, increase in production and more exportation which ultimately results in inflation moderation and economic growth.

The analysis of the datasets sets reveal that the economic factor does not have a higher impact on the MVA compared to factors such as inflation rate and interest rate. The analysis also shows that the group A companies were more financially stable in comparison with group B companies.

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A study on Impact of Verbal and Emotional Abuse of Adulthood

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Abstract

Children spend a significant amount of time in the home as well as in an educational setting. In order to promote student success, educators encourage the academic, behavioral, emotional, and social well-being of students. The purpose of this study was to discover how verbal and/or emotional abuse can affect a child. More specifically, it examined academic impact, behavioral impact, emotional impact, social impact and impact on adulthood. Verbal abuse affects children in many ways and the impact can be life-long. This study also discusses signs and/or symptoms of verbal and/or emotional abuse, what educators should know about verbal abuse and what they can do to help students who have been verbally abused.

Keywords: *Adulthood, Verbal, Emotional abuse, Students, Educators*

Introduction

Verbally and/or emotionally abused children are more inclined to be violent and cruel toward their friends as a result of the viciousness and cruelty they have experienced throughout their life. These abused children tend to treat their friends or peers poorly and become verbally and/or emotionally abusive toward them because they were raised thinking that it is "normal". Imagine trying to be friends with someone who is constantly putting you down, belittling you and making you think that you are not good enough. Children who are victims of verbal and/or emotional abuse struggle keeping friendships and maintaining a healthy social life in general. During a child's early years this may not be an obvious observation, but closer to adolescence and adulthood, it could be a serious problem.

Educators are advocates for children, and in some cases, will be the first to notice signs of abuse, in turn, teachers play an important role in getting the child out of the abusive situation. Perhaps, if Lisa's symptoms of verbal and emotional abuse were noticed, her teachers would have been able to help her. The tricky part is that most of the time signs of verbal and/or emotional abuse are not obvious and sometimes never identified. Verbal and/or emotional abuse do not leave bruises on a child's wrist or face consequently identifying when a child has been or is being verbally and/or emotionally abused can seem impossible.

Signs of Verbal and/or Emotional Abuse

After discussing the impact of verbal and/or emotional abuse, it is crucial to recognize the signs and/or symptoms of verbal and/or emotional abuse. Emotional and/or verbal abuse remains to be the most difficult type of abuse to define or isolate. Some child development experts argue that almost all parents are guilty of verbal and/or emotional abuse of children at some time or another (Twaite & Rodriguez-Srednicki). So what are the signs that one can look for when identifying a child who may be a victim to verbal and/or emotional abuse?

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What should we be looking for in order to be able to correctly identify if a child has been or is being verbally and/or emotionally abused? It is critical to understand the signs of verbal and/or emotional abuse in order to help the victim. Early intervention is the best chance for a child to live a healthy life.

Statement of the Problem

The problem we are faced with is that verbal and/or emotional abuses are real and have a tremendous negative impact on a child's life. Verbal and/or emotional abuse impacts a child's academics, behavior, emotional well-being, social development and also carries into their adulthood. It is important for educators to understand the various impacts of childhood verbal or emotional abuse in order to better identify the signs or symptoms to make accurate reports and to be able to effectively work with students who have been verbally and/or emotionally abused.

This study discusses the signs and/or symptoms of verbal and/or emotional abuse, and what they can do to help students who have been verbally or emotionally abused.

Review of Literature

In the United States, approximately 532,200 children a year are mistreated by their parents or other adults (Twaite and Rodriguez-Srednicki, 2004). Child abuse means hurting a child, either physically or mentally. But child abuse is never the child's fault. We have all heard the saying, "sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me." This could not be farther from the truth. Ridicule, distain, shame, teasing, and name calling all cause harm. Verbal and/or emotional abuse causes more than emotional trauma; they inflict lasting effects on a child. They impact a child academically, behaviorally, socially and have ongoing effects into adulthood. The environment that a child is raised in molds not only their mind, but also their brain.

Researchers Rosenzweig and Kaplan stated verbal or emotional abuse on a child is "a pattern of psychically destructive behavior inflicted by an adult on a child" (2004). A popularly read textbook of pediatrics has a definition that is more specific. The definition is as follows; "a repeated pattern of parent or caregiver behavior that conveys to a child that he or she is worthless, flawed, unloved, unwanted, endangered, or only of value to meet someone else's needs" (Twaite & Rodriguez-Srednicki, 2004). After analyzing such a definition, a mandated reporter, such as a teacher, may immediately realize how difficult it could be recognizing an emotionally abused child. It would be difficult to identify an internal state of feeling worthless or unloved that may result from verbal and/or emotional abuse because it is certainly less obvious than the outcome(s) of physical abuse.

Objectives of the Study

To examine the verbal or emotional abuse and to provide information on the effects it has on a child academically, behaviorally, emotionally, socially and how it impacts their future as an adult. It is hoped that this information will assist mandated reporters to understand the severity of verbal or emotional abuse and be able to identify signs or symptoms of a child who has been verbally or emotionally abused.

Definition of Terms

Adulthood: A person under the age of 18.

Verbal Abuse: Verbal abuse may consist of shouting, insulting, intimidating, threatening, shaming, demeaning, or derogatory language, among other forms of communication.

Emotional Abuse: A pattern of behavior that impairs a child's emotional development or self of self-esteem.

Methodology

This study based on secondary source involved selecting studies that addressed verbal and emotional abuse and how it affects a child academically, behaviorally, emotionally; socially and how it carries into adulthood. The following search engines were used to review literature pertaining to verbal and emotional abuse. Variations of the following terms were used in the search: abuse (verbal abuse and emotional abuse), child (children), effects and impacts.

Discussion

Verbal and/or emotional abuse affect the way a child feels; instead of showing physical signs, everything is on the inside. This is a very subtle form of child abuse and it usually takes a significant amount of time for someone to identify a child who has been or is being verbally and/or emotionally abused.

Typically when someone thinks about child abuse, they tend to immediately think of physical abuse, but verbal and/or emotional abuse can be equally harmful or sometimes even worse. Believe it or not, but verbal and/or emotional abuse are more common than we want to believe. Just because these forms of abuse do not leave visible physical damage on the outside of the body, does not mean that they are not causing physical damage on the inside of the body. The truth is verbal and/or emotional abuse happen.

Verbal and/or emotional abuse are not damaging because they devalue children and attempt to convince children they are not real or worthy. The abusers do not speak the truth and often times attempt to shape reality to belittle and put down children in order to make the children truly believe the negative words that are thrown at them.

The major areas impacted by verbally and/or emotionally abused children include academics, behavior, emotional well-being, social development, and adulthood.

Academic Impact

A child who has been verbally and/or emotionally abused will most likely struggle in school because of their low self-esteem and self-worth. A recent study demonstrated that verbally abused children develop interpersonal problems, physical aggression, and delinquency at a higher rate when compared to others. Due to this aggression, they may hit other children or may quarrel with classmates. Interpersonal problems, physical aggression, delinquency and all other negative behaviors hinder a child's education and ability to succeed in the classroom. Sometimes this may even be a result of their poor behavior in the classroom. Occasionally, a child is sent to the principal's office due to their behavior in the classroom therefore, they are not focused on their learning when these repercussions occur.

Behavioral Impact

A child who has been verbally or emotionally abused will most likely act out. Physical abuse, sexual abuse and neglect are visible injuries, while emotional abuse leaves hidden scars that manifest themselves in many different ways. This psychological abuse is internal and affects the child's self-esteem and self-image. However, an informed educator can identify behavioral indicators of a child with profoundly low self-esteem and negative self-image by observing the child's behavior.

Emotional Impact

Moore and Pepler reported that verbal abuse was more likely than other kinds of abuse to affect children's view of themselves (2006). Additionally, Iwaniec, Larkin and McSherry's research indicates that emotional maltreatment such as verbal and/or emotional abuse is particularly damaging to a child's self-esteem (2007). This is typically a result of the constant

belittling and targeting a child's worth due to verbal and/or emotional abuse. According to Romeo, "the emotional environment of the family is critical to the child's development of self-esteem and self-image" (2000, p. 183). For example, in a stable and emotionally healthy family environment, a child senses and feels love and accepted or wanted. Because of this and the parents' loving and positive interactions with the child, they express to their child that he/she is a "good" and "valued" member of the family. As a result, the child develops positive self-esteem and self-worth and overall, has a positive self-image, as one who is "good." However, in a verbally and/or emotionally abusive family, a child feels unloved and unwanted. The parents constantly reject the child and have negative and abusive interactions with the child. The emotional family environment is unstable, unhealthy and cold as the parents do not express nor show any affection, support or guidance toward the child. As a result, the child is deprived of the psychological nurturing necessary for a child's psychological growth and development

Social Impact

Lisa states, "I have always been shy and reserved (unless alcohol is involved). I have felt my opinion does not matter or no one is listening." According to researchers Twaite and Rodriguez-Srednicki, children who are constantly put down by their parents tend to feel shame. They are unable to acknowledge their own value or to accept the possibility that any other person might see them as worthy. For this reason, they tend to withdraw from others. They may isolate themselves physically, avoiding participation in normal social activities. They may also isolate themselves emotionally, allowing peers to see only limited aspects of their personalities. Emotionally abused children tend to be guarded and to lack spontaneity. These tendencies constitute major impediments to appropriate function in social situations, including school (Twaite & Rodriguez-Srednicki, 2004).

Impact on Adulthood

While words do not leave a traditional permanent mark that is visible on the body, they do leave an emotional, psychic scar, one that follows children into their adolescent years and adulthood. If a child who has been verbally and/or emotionally abused does not receive any help for the mistreatment they endured during childhood, it is likely that they will experience many difficulties as an adult, even after the abuse has stopped. Lisa states, "I have never truly trusted anyone and turn to alcohol to deal with stressful and social situations. I have severe social anxiety and I am not sure I ever fully learned how to communicate effectively with others." According to Twaite and Rodriguez-Srednicki, children who are emotionally abused not only experience intense social anxiety as children, but also experience similar social difficulties and problems in adult relationships. They are unable to trust others; therefore they are unable to allow themselves to become close to others (2004).

What Children Need

When a child's mental and emotional needs are met, it allows them to grow and develop in an appropriate and healthy way. Good mental health allows children to think clearly, develop socially, learn new skills, build self-esteem, develop a positive mental outlook and mature into an emotionally healthy adult. Of course there are times in everyone's lives where there is added stress and we all reach a breaking point, but it is unacceptable to take anger and aggression out on children. Children are like sponges, just waiting to be filled with love, knowledge and tools that will help them grow and learn. Be sure to give children unconditional love, nurture their confidence and self-esteem, provide a safe and secure environment, give appropriate guidance and discipline when necessary, communicate and

be a positive role model. Everything you do around children is observed whether it is intentional or unintentional; a child will pick up on your behaviors

Not only do verbal and/or emotional abuse impact a child's academics, behavior, emotional well-being, social skills and carry into their adult life, but if one of these areas are impacted then there is a greater chance that all of them will be impacted as well. For example, if a child is emotionally unstable because of their low self-esteem and self-worth, then they will most likely struggle with relationships with other's throughout their life. If a child's behavior is out of control as a result of being verbally and/or emotionally abused then they will most likely struggle in the classroom because they may spend more time in the principal's office than the classroom or even become suspended due to their behavior. Verbal and/or emotional abuse may cause a serious snow ball effect and a child will suffer tremendously in all of these areas of their life. Children who have been verbally and/or emotionally abused need help and it is important to understand the severity of the abuse in order to help these children. Research shows that verbal and/or emotional abuse can be passed down from generation to generation. Therefore, not only do these children need help to live an emotionally happy and healthy life, but the tragic cycle needs to end.

Conclusion

Overall, the verbal and/or emotional abuse of children is problems in our society and has tremendous consequences. The damage suffered by verbally and/or emotionally abused children is both compelling and tragic because these victims are likely to repeat the abusive pattern with their own children. Emotional and/or verbal abuse can be more dangerous to a child's well-being as it affects the child's academics, behavior, emotions, social-life and carries into their adulthood, thus having devastating and life-long consequences. Emotional and/or verbal abuse hurt deep within, causing pain and is detrimental to our children who should be loved and nurtured on a day to day basis.

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Challenges & Issues of Schedule Castes Women

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Abstract

Schedule Castes are play dynamic role towards transformational economic development, environmental, social change and social development required for overall developmental stages and sustainable economic development. But schedule castes women are limited accessibilities to credit, education, health, economic participatory role, economic decision making role, government beneficial schemes among the many challenges face. Economic and social development is essential for the well-being, individuals, families, and group of Schedule Castes women. The study is based on purely from secondary sources. The study reveals that women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by Government. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. The study concludes by an observation that access to education, employment and change in social structure are only the enabling factors to women empowerment.

Keywords: *Schedule Castes, transformational, government, Sustainable, Rural.*

Introduction

Schedule castes are considered in the society only to perform duties like bring up children, caring every family member, and other household activities. All over the world the women belonged to a class, which is by and large exploited. If we go through the history of mankind we find those different and desperate cultures, through distant in time and space, have one thing common and that is contempt for women.

Women constitute about half the population of India. But, no efforts were made to elevate the status of women till independence. It was only after we achieved freedom that efforts were made to remove their social and economic disabilities by providing those opportunities to develop and legal protection.

“Scheduled Castes” means such Castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purpose of this Constitution. The Constitution under Article 366(24) specifically defined the term Scheduled Castes. Constitution of India provides securing for all the citizens, social, economic and political Justice and equality of status and opportunity. The Directive principles as contained in Article 46 of the constitution provide that “the state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation”

Women are continuously facing many problems even after having self-confidence, individuality, self-respect, personality, capacity, talent, and efficiency more than men. They are facing problems in their daily life even after they are given equal rights and opportunities like men by the Constitution of India.

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Objective

- To analyze the issues and challenges of schedule castes women
- To assess the government measures programme for women SCs development.

Challenges & Issues of Schedule Castes Women

Social Problem

These problems pertained to the concept of purity and pollution. The untouchables were given a very low position in the society. The high-caste Hindus maintained a social distance from them. They were denied many basic amenities of life which were accorded to the high-caste Hindus. They were dependent on the tradition of Hindus for items of food and drink.

Religious Problems

These pertained to the denial of the right of entering temples which were exclusively served by the high-caste Brahmins. The untouchables were neither allowed to enter the temples nor served by the Brahmins. They had no right to worship the Gods and Goddesses in the temple.

Economics Problem

They suffered from many economic problems. They had to face many economic hardships and they were not given proper reward for their service. Traditionally, untouchables were deprived of landed property of their own. They were not allowed to carry on any business. They were not permitted to engage themselves in the professions which were being carried out by the people of other castes. The untouchables were not free to choose any occupation according to their own ability they had to clean the streets, remove dead cattle and to undertake heavy agricultural work. Mostly they were landless labourers. They worked in the fields of high-caste Hindus as labourers. Economic development women continued to be marginalized both in policy formulation and programme implementation, Low level of skills lead to lower wages and low earning. In terms of employment, she enjoys the same status as men, and has to be given equal pay for equal work. Economic status at present day, one in every four households in the world is head by a woman. When compared to men, the majority of women earn, on an average, about three fourths of the pay of males for the same work outside of the agricultural sector, in both developed and developing countries.

Public Disabilities

Schedule Caste had to face many public indignities because they were denied the right to use the services of public utilities like wells, public transport as well as educational institutions.

Educational Problems

Traditionally the untouchables were deprived of getting education. They were not allowed to use public educational institutions. Even today most of the illiterates are untouchables. Describing the conditions of Harijans, K.M. Pannikar has remarked, their position, when the system functioned in its pristine glory, was in many ways worse than that of slavery. The slave at least was a chattel of the master and therefore, he stood in an individual relation to his owner. Considerations of economic self-interest and even human feeling modified the barbarism of personal slavery. But these mitigating factors did not apply to the system of untouchability, which was mostly perceived as a system of communal slave holding. Instead of an individual owning slave, each village held the untouchable families attached to it in a kind of slavery. No individual of the higher castes was supposed to have any personal relations with an untouchable.

Gender Disparity: According to Amartya Sen, gender inequality is not one homogenous phenomenon, but a collection of desperate and interlinked problems and the different kinds

of gender inequality were displayed in mortality, natality, basic facility, special opportunity professions, ownership, and household matters. We shall look into the classification of gender disparity at birth, growth and survival.

Disparity at Birth: In being born as female children and in giving birth to children, women experience grave disparity, while the infant mortality reveals, that the right to be born is denied, the maternal mortality speaks of the lack of medical care and attention to women.

Disparity in education: The level of women education is less than men still in the modern age, female illiteracy is higher in the rural areas where over 63% or more women remain unlettered. Education can pave the way for an overall development of individuals and for the society. Female literacy is not only an end itself, but also serves as a catalyst for overall performance, in other segments too. General literacy levels of women in Tamil Nadu (64.55 per cent) have been always above the national average (India's female literacy 54.16 per cent). Even though female literacy in Tamil Nadu has shown considerable increase, the gender gap between male and female literacy rates has continued. The need to narrow down the gap is urgent. The inter-district imbalance in literacy levels, ranges from 49.10 per cent in Dharmapuri to 85.39 per cent in Kanyakumari.

Selective abortion and female infanticide: It is the most common practice for years in India in which abortion of female fetus is performed in the womb of mother after the fetal sex determination and sex selective abortion by the medical professionals.

Sexual harassment: It is the form of sexual exploitation of a girl child at home, streets, public places, transports, offices, etc by the family members, neighbors, friends or relatives

Dowry and Bride burning: It is another problem generally faced by women of low or middle class family during or after the marriage. Parents of boys demand a lot of money from the bride's family to be rich in one time. Groom's family perform bride burning in case of lack of fulfilled dowry demand. In 2005, around 6787 dowry death cases were registered in India according to the Indian National Crime Bureau reports.

Poverty: Poverty is considered the greatest threat to peace in the world, and eradication of poverty should be a national goal as important as the eradication of illiteracy. Due to this, women are exploited as domestic helps

Health and Safety: The health and safety concerns of women are paramount for the wellbeing of a country and an important factor in gauging the empowerment of women in a country. However there are alarming concerns where maternal healthcare is concerned

Domestic violence: it is like endemic and widespread disease affects almost 70% of Indian women according to the women and child development official. It is performed by the husband, relative or other family member

Child Marriages: Early marriage of the girls by their parents in order to be escaped from dowry. It is highly practiced in the rural India

Inadequate Nutrition: Inadequate nutrition in the childhood affects women in their later life especially women belonging to the lower middle class and poor families.

Low status in the family: It is the abuse or violence against women and Women are considered as inferior to men so they are not allowed to join military services.

Professional Inequality: This inequality is practiced in employment and promotions. Women face countless handicaps in male customized and dominated environs in Government Offices and Private enterprises

Morality and Inequality: Due to gender bias in health and nutrition there is unusually high mortality rate in women reducing their population further especially in Asia, Africa and

china

Household Inequality: Household relations show gender bias in infinitesimally small but significant manners all across the globe, more so, in India e.g. sharing burden of housework, childcare and menial works by so called division of work

Status of widows: Widows are considered as worthless in the Indian society. They are treated poorly and forced to wear white clothes

Earlier women were facing problems like child marriage, sati pratha, pardapratha, restriction to widow remarriage, widows' exploitation, devadasi system, etc. However, almost all the old traditional problems have been disappeared gradually from the society but given rise to other new issues.

Violence against women: Women are getting affected the various violence almost every day which is disrupting the society. Women are being victims of violence at huge level day by day because of increasing crimes against women (According to the report of Crime Record Bureau of the Central Home Ministry). Woman is getting kidnapped at every 44 minutes, raped at every 47 minutes, 17 dowry deaths every day, etc. They may face violence within the family (dowry related harassment, death, marital rape, wife-battering, sexual abuse, deprivation of healthy food, female genital mutilation, etc) or outside the family (kidnapping, rape, murder, etc).

Gender discrimination: Women are considered as weaker section of the society than men and given less importance. Girls' children are becoming real victims of the discrimination. There are also discrimination of power and work between men and women because of the patriarchal system families in India. Gender discrimination affects women in the areas like nutrition, education, health, care, decline of female population, job, public life, etc.

Problems of female education: Women education percentage is low in India especially in the rural areas because they are discouraged for higher education like professional and technical education.

Problems related to unemployment: Women are getting more problems in searching their suitable work. They become more prone to the exploitation and harassment in the work areas. They are given more work and hard tasks by their boss intentionally. They have to prove their devotion, seriousness and sincerity towards work time to time.

Government Measures for Schedule Castes

Government is committed to ensure that full benefits of government schemes and programmes flow to the women and children of SCs, who generally are among the most vulnerable sections of the society. Despite various initiatives of the Government for holistic development of the SCs they continue to face challenges due to lack of educational and employment opportunities, ownership of resources and social ostracism. Government is effective implementation of various safeguards provided in the Constitution for the welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and in various other protective legislations, the Constitution provided for appointment of a Special Officer under Article 338 of the Constitution

'Swadhar' has been designed with a flexible and innovative approach to cater to the requirements of various categories of women in distress, in diverse situations under different conditions. The scheme aims to provide basic needs of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women / girls living in difficult circumstances, who are without any social and economic support. It also attempts to provide emotional support and counseling to such women, and ensure their social and economic rehabilitation, through education, awareness, skill up-gradation and personality development through behavioural training etc.

SHG and Women Empowerment: The Ministry of Rural Development is striving to bring about rapid and sustainable development, through socio-economic transformation, in rural India. It adopts an integrated approach towards improving the quality of life of rural poor and ensuring equity and effective people's participation. In this approach, non-government organizations, self-help groups and Panchayat Raj institutions have been accorded important role, in rural development of these, SHG is a 'people's scheme' and its organization is a significant step, towards empowering women. Women SHGs play a vital role in enhancing the knowledge, skill and good attitude of their members.

Women and Child Development Sector, the Nodal Department of Women and Child Development also implement a few innovative schemes, besides formulating policies and programmes; enacts / amends legislations affecting women and co-ordinates the efforts of both Government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to raise the overall status of women, on par with that of men.

The programmes of the Department include:

- i. Empowering Strategies
- ii. Employment and Income Generation
- iii. Welfare and Support Services
- iv. Awareness generation and gender sensitization and
- v. Other enabling measures.

These programmes play the role of being both supplementary and complementary to the other general development programmes, in the sectors of health, education, labour and employment, rural and urban development etc.,

The efforts of government and its different agencies are ably supplemented by nongovernmental organizations that are playing an equally important role in facilitating women empowerment. Despite concerted efforts of governments and NGOs there are certain gaps. Of course we have come a long way in empowering women yet the future journey is difficult and demanding.

Conclusion

The Empowerment of schedule caste women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century not only at national level but also at the international level. Government initiatives alone would not be sufficient to achieve this goal. Society must take initiative to create a climate in which there is no caste, and gender discrimination have full opportunities of self decision making and participating in social, political and economic life of the country with a sense of equality.

- Globalization, Liberalization and other Socio-economic forces have given some respite to a large proportion of the population. However, there are still quite a few areas where women empowerment in India is largely lacking.
- There needs to be a sea – change in the mind set of the people in the country. Not just the women themselves, but the men have to wake up to a world that is moving towards equality and equity. It is better that this is embraced earlier than later for our own good.
- There are several Government programmes and NGOs in the Country, there is still a wide gap that exists between those under protection and those not.
- Poverty and illiteracy add to these complications, The Empowerment of Women begins with a guarantee of their health and safety.

- Empowerment of Women could only be achieved if their economic and social status is improved. This could be possible only by adopting definite social and economic policies with a view of total development of women and to make them realize that they have the potential to be strong human beings.
- In order to create a sustainable world, we must begin to Empower Women

Suggestions

- The first and foremost priority should be given to the education of women, which is the grassroots problem. Hence, education for women has to be paid special attention.
- Awareness programmes need to be organized for creating awareness among women especially belonging to weaker sections about their rights.
- Women should be allowed to work and should be provided enough safety and support to work. They should be provided with proper wages and work at par with men so that their status can be elevated in the society.
- Strict implementation of programmes and acts should be there to curb the mal-practices prevalent in the society.

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“The Heritage of Handicrafts in India”

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Abstract

Handicrafts activity is predominantly carried out in the unorganized sector. In India, as well as in many other regions of the world, the handicraft sector is identified as the largest sector of rural employment after agriculture. The journey of handicrafts begins with the process of development of human civilization from primitive, food gathering and pastoral stage to the present stage of knowledge society. Thus handicrafts are the oldest form of making useful things for the society. These are practiced from the ancient period since human being started making utility tools. There are references of handicrafts in Vedas, Puranas and great epics- Ramayana and Mahabharat. There is a sutra in Regveda which says that day and night come upon us as like the weavers moving shuttle. During the Mughal period there was in India a considerable variety of arts and crafts. In India it was more advanced economic activity and economic organization than the crafts in contemporary Europe. The union government provides consultation, funds, grants and loans to encourage the States for developing skills and boost the production and sale of their handicrafts. This paper is an attempt to discuss the heritage of handicraft in India

Key words: Handicraft, Decentralized activity, Constitution of India, Skill Development

Handicrafts are the products made by hand often with the use of simple tools and generally artistic and traditional in nature. These are used for decorative purposes, including as gifts and souvenirs, as well as for utility purposes. Handicrafts activity is predominantly carried out in the unorganized sector. In India, as well as in many other regions of the world, the handicraft sector is identified as the largest sector of rural employment after agriculture. The Report of the Task Force on Handicrafts for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1989) defined the term handicrafts as: ‘Handicrafts are items made by hand often with the use of simple tools, and/ are generally artistic and/ or traditional in nature. They include objects of utility and objects of decoration’.¹ The Definition of handicrafts adopted by UNESCO-UNCTAD/WTO at Manila 6-8 October, 1997 during a symposium on crafts is broad based, which is: “Artisanal products are those produced by artisans, either completely by hand, or with the help of hand tools or even mechanical means, as long as the direct manual contribution of the artisans remains the most substantial component of the finished products. The special nature of artisanal products derives from their distinctive features, which can be utilitarian, aesthetic, creative, culturally attached, decorative, functional, traditional,

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religiously and socially symbolic and significant".² Handicrafts are most valuable part of the nation's heritage. Handicrafts command importance both cultural and economic. The sector provides economic and social benefits.³ This is a decentralized activity, spread all over the country in rural and urban areas. It is highly labour intensive activity with very low requirement of fixed capital. It provides off-season and home based employment. It has high output to investment ratio and high ratio of value addition. The sector has high employment potential particularly for women, weaker sections and minorities. It has vast domestic and international market.

The journey of handicrafts begins with the process of development of human civilization from primitive, food gathering and pastoral stage to the present stage of knowledge society. Thus handicrafts are the oldest form of making useful things for the society. These are practiced from the ancient period since human being started making utility tools. Handicrafts are associated to all the 'sanskars' and stages of human life, from the infant stage to the end of life. Handicraft products made of ceramics, wood, yarn, stone, copper and iron have been found at various archaeological sites in the country. There are several references of handicrafts in literary work through the ages.

It was the strong belongingness and hands of the artisans which invented various tools and products giving way to the development of civilization. Invention of needle by the craftsmen of the time about 19 thousand years ago, which made sewing possible, is the most ancient example of handmade products. Invention of polished stone implements in 7500 years B.C. made easier the human life and living. Loom, basketry and handmade pottery was invented in 6400 years B.C. Wheel, a product of the craftsmen in Sumeria in 3400 years B.C., revolutionized the journey of human civilization. The wheel was the crowning achievement of pre-historic carpentry. It converted the sledge into a carts. In the Indus Valley civilization period wheeled carts were in use. During the period these bullock carts were manufactured by the carpentars having solid wheels. It was artisan's zeal that invented potter's wheel in Sumeria 1500 years B.C. Then around 1000 years B.C. to 600 years B.C. painted gray pottery and iron ploughshare was invented.⁴

There are references of handicrafts in Vedas, Puranas and great epics- Ramayana and Mahabharat. There is a sutra in Rigveda which says that day and night come upon us as like the weavers moving shuttle. In the past, handicrafts were a part of daily life and vocabulary of the people in the country. For the Vedic Aryans the carpenter working with an axe and making plough and chariots or the door posts of the house, was an honoured person. Next in importance was a worker in metal who smelted the copper ore in furnace. Bronze and copper were the only metal in use. Leather was used by Vedic Aryans for making bottles, large containers, reins, whips, shoes, sandals, leather arm protector, saddles for horses and drum leather etc. Potters made pots which were used for boiling milk, keeping curds and storing grains and pitcher for storing water.

The mastering of iron technology is an outstanding achievement of the innovative zeal of mankind. Smelting of iron ore gave a hard metal which copper or bronze are no match. This was a big step forward in metallurgy. The invention of iron ore gave an efficient tool to man for various uses particularly during later Vedic period. The efficiency of wooden plough increased with iron ploughshare. Two important tools created by the artisans, viz., the socketed iron axe and iron ploughshare led to an agricultural revolution during the later Vedic period.⁵ Iron technology made great progress in the age of Satavahanas and Kushans. Indian iron and steel weapon and culture were exported to western Asia where they enjoyed

high esteem. Manufacturing of agricultural implements also took place during the period. which was due to devoted efforts of the craftsmen. In the age of Guptas, the iron pillar at Mehrauli was erected by Kumargupta I, in AD 415, in honour of his father. In spite of the laps of so many centuries, the iron of this pillar has not rusted. It was made by some sort of welding process and the weight of the pillar is estimated to exceed six tonnes. The material is pure malleable iron.⁵

There was considerable proficiency in the arts and crafts in Magadh Empire around Fourth Century B.C. There were a large number of workers in wood, metal, leather, potteries, dying, ivory, garland making, weaving etc. The word Kammara was used to a worker in any metal and the word Vaddakis covered all kind of wood of woodcraft including shipbuilding and cartmaking. In Patilputra, the capital of Magadh Empire, the palace was built of wood, exquisitely carved, the pillars were plated with gold and silver, ornamented with the designs of vines and birds.⁶ Craftsman was considered to be the most valuable asset for the society. In the great temple building era, the temples being sacred places for worship were also the crafts centres. All the famous temples of the country had a tradition of craft people. Building of temples required masons, carpenters and smiths. Craftmen having highly specialised skill erected icon or images of God. Goldsmith prepared the jewellery for the icon and weavers prepared the cloth. All kind of craftsmen, professionals, service providers and shopkeepers settled in and around the temples. The temple emerged as the centre of crafts and economic activities. Thus temple town emerged with the emergence of temples. Even today a number of towns are famous for having the great temples. Though the craft people had most valuable social importance and high social status, but generally the craft people were poor and needed someone who appreciated their craft and give value for their work. This was mostly done by the kings and queens. It was the patronage of the royalty that made Chola age the golden age of bronze icon making. Magnificent temples were built and beautiful images were cast in bronze and carved in stone during the Chola age. The art of temple building and metal and stone sculpture attained a high level. Some of the most important and impressive bronze icon in the whole India have been found in Tamil Nadu, The most famous being Nataraja icon in Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu, belonging to 10th to 12th centuries.⁷ The famous temples of Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh well-known for their sculpture were erected by the artisans during the rule of Chandela king Dhanga (AD 954-1082). Apart from Royalty the greater society and high officials also encouraged the handicrafts. Most of the rituals of the society incorporated handicrafts in the process. There are wonderful carving on many temples such as Khajuraho, Jagannathpuri, Konark, Nathdwara etc. showing the creation of artisans.

Mahmud Ghaznavi raided India seventeen times and plundered the temples of Kangra (A.D. 1009), Mathura (A.D. 1048) and Somnath (A.D. 1024), M.S. Randhawa a reputed officer of Indian Civil Service and a learned scientist has mentioned from 'The History of India' by Elliot and Dowson to the writings of Kazwini, an encyclopaedist, about the glory of the skill of the builders of the temple of Somnath. Kazwini writes "a celebrated city of India, situated on the shore of the sea and washed by its waves. Among the wonders of that place was the temple in which was placed the idol called Somnath. The idol was in the middle of the temple without anything to support it from below or to suspend it from above. When the king asked his companions what they had to say about the marvel of the idol and of its staying in the air without proper support, several maintained that it was upheld by some hidden support. The king directed a person to go and feel all around and above and below it with a spear, which he did, but met with no obstacle. One of the attendants then stated his opinion that the canopy

was made of loadstone, and the idol of iron, and that the ingenious builder had skillfully contrived that the magnet should not exercise a greater force on any one side- hence the idol was suspended in the middle. Some coincided, others differed. Permission was obtained from the Sultan to remove some stones from the top of the canopy to settle the point. When two stones were removed from the summit the idol swerved on one side, when more were taken away it inclined still. Further, until at last it rested on the ground".⁸ It was application of the magic of the skills of the craftsmen which was paraded as a miracle.

During the Mughal period there was in India a considerable variety of arts and crafts. In India it was more advanced economic activity and economic organization than the crafts in contemporary Europe. In several handicraft activities the specialization of work advanced to the extent that particular group of artisans came to undertake distinct processes in the chain of production. Such integration and coordination of production chain were hardly reached in Europe. Similarly there were some villages and Mohallas in the towns and cities which devoted themselves to the production of specialized products. During the Mughal period there were large number of Karkhanas fabricating various kinds of products of handicrafts. Artisans worked on their own account as well as in Karkhanas. Mughal emperors made every effort to induce the most skillful master artisans and workers in different arts and handicrafts to come to State Karkhanas from all parts of India. At the Imperial capital it was an established custom that the sellers of manufactured goods of the city should bring and expose them for sale in the courtyard of the palace. Jewels, inlaid articles, implements and all kind of cloth and stuffs sold in the bazars were to be seen on these occasions. King Jahangir introduced 'night time marketing' at his residence and plenty of lanterns being lighted before each shop. The effect of such arrangement was a grand exhibition. Artisans of the time specialized in cotton and silk fabrics, making of gold ornaments and brass articles, bidri work or ivory work. Two instances of imperial interest to support to craftsmen and height of the skill of craftsmen are given here.⁹

Once a meteoric stone, weighing 160 tolas, fell to the earth. Ustad Daud was asked by king Jahangir to make a sword, dagger and knife from it by mixing it with common iron. The sword manufactured cut exceedingly well and was 'equal to the best tempered swords'. King Shah Jahan dispatched to mecca an amber candle-stick covered with a network of gold and inlaid with gems and diamonds by his own artisans. It was most gorgeous piece of work turned out by the craftsman, worth two and a half lacs of rupees. Bernier gives a description of the factories at work in the Mughal period. "Large halls are seen in many places, called Karkhanas or workshop for the artisans. In one hall embroiders are busily employed, superintended by a master. In another you see gold smiths, in a third painters, in a fourth varnishers in lacquers work, in a fifth joiners, turners, tailors, shoemakers, in a sixth manufacturer of silk, brocade and those fine muslins of which are made turbans, girdles with golden flowers and (the fine) drawers worn by females.....beautifully embroidered with needle work. The artisans repair every morning to their respective workshops where they remain employed the whole day and in the evening return to their homes."¹⁰

In the past, craftsmen functioned within craft communities. Not everyone could become a craft person, he had to be born into a particular way of life. There is a quotation from Karl Marx in Das Capital about the Dhaka Musline, "it is the only special skill accumulated from generation to generation and transmitted from father to son, that gives to the Hindu, as it does to the spider, this proficiency." Marx has quoted, "The Muslim of Dhaka in fineness, the calicoes and other piece of goods of The Coromandel in brilliant and durable colours

have never been surpassed. Yet, they are produced without capital, machinery, division of labour or any of those means which give such facilities to the manufacturing interest of Europe.” Thus up to the Mughal period the handicraft sector of India had a tradition of excellence and repute. The village was a self-sufficient economic unit where the village resources were being used in the villages. Village artisans and craftsmen supplied several types of goods for the domestic use and also for the export. There was a saying that ‘India produced cob-web like cotton fabrics’ which even modern organized mills can not duplicate. This inspired some people to call Indian textile as work of fairies and insects rather than of human beings. Women workers occupied a place of pride in the production set-up.

This set up was disturbed by the entry of European Trading Companies particularly due to British rule and subsequent industrial revolution in England and the emergence of new commercial middle class in India. The period of British rule in India was an exploitative grim period for the age old craft sector of the country. It was a period of abject poverty and suffering for the craftsmen of the nation. Britishers needed raw cotton and other raw material from India. Machine made products of daily use were dumped in India causing hardship, poverty and famine in the country. Lord William Bentinck, the then Governor General of India, known for his humane treatment with Indian people, stated that the bones of cotton weavers were bleaching the plain of India. Thus the British rule was a black period for the handicrafts and other decentralized economic activities.

However, due to strong historical and cultural roots a part of the decentralized giant rural industrial structure of handicrafts remained even after exploitative British rule and massive attack of industrial and machine-made products from foreign and domestic sector. Handicraft artisans with special skill survived as the handicraft activities were as a way of life for the artisans just like agriculture for the farming community of the nation. During the freedom struggle the view point of the national leadership and the society changed in favour of crafts and artisans. Hand driven Charkha became important symbol of the resurgence of Indian craft heritage.¹² After independence various policies and programmes were formulated and launched to revive the crafts sector. This created an environment for resurgence of Indian handicrafts. Now there is tremendous consciousness that Indian crafts are important. In the beginning the craft sector of the country was generally viewed more as a part of welfare sector to be helped by subsidies and grants rather than as a part of core economic activity. But gradually it has been recognized that the sector has important economic role and cultural value in the economy. Now apparels and leather, an important segment of the handicrafts sector, has been identified as powerful activity for creating employment opportunity especially for women and promoting growth and exports.¹³ The handicraft is included in State list of the constitution of India. Accordingly each state has its own handicrafts policy and programmes. The union government provides consultation, funds, grants and loans to encourage the States to boost the production and sale of their handicrafts.

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Cognitive Impairment among Cancer Survivors: An overview

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Abstract

Advances in cancer diagnostic techniques and treatment procedure have increased the survival of cancer patients. Such survivors have found difficulty in various domains of cognitive functions like attention and concentration, memory, language, processing speed, as well as executive functioning, as after-effects of the treatment. The cognitive complaints were initially attributed to chemotherapy, and it was called “chemo brain” or “chemo fog”. There is a sufficient number of shreds of evidence regarding cognitive impairment before the initiation of any treatment among non-CNS cancer patients raised the question on the aetiology of chemo brain and coined a broader term - cancer-related cognitive impairment (CRCI). Hence, this review focuses mainly on the issues related to impacts of chemotherapy on the cognitive functioning, reflecting what has been most broadly studied in the literature and what are the other probable mechanism involved in cognitive declinment. Although, a substantial amount of studies have been done in this field which indicates cognitive decline among cancer survivors, the heterogeneity of the cognitive domains those were found impaired in different studies and the contradictory findings have made it challenging to attribute cognitive impairment to chemotherapy. Researches have also shown several other risk factors such as cancer diagnosis related psychological distress, types of multimodal treatment, hormonal responses, and cancer itself may be operative in the CRCI. Therefore, more researches are still needed to unfold the multifaceted mechanism of cancer-related cognitive impairment.

Keywords: Chemo-brain, Chemo-fog, Cancer Related Cognitive Impairment (CRCI), Cognition, Cancer, Breast Cancer.

Introduction

Cancer is a umbrella term for a group of diseases and can be defined as "Cancer is an abnormal growth of cells caused by multiple changes in gene expression leading to dysregulated balance of cell proliferation and cell death and ultimately evolving into a population of cells that can invade tissues and metastasize to distant sites, causing significant morbidity and, if untreated, death of the host" (Ruddon, 2007). International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC, 2018), an agency of World Health Organization has estimated which estimates the load of cancer through Global Burden of Cancer (GLOBOCAN, 2018), has estimated 18.1 million new cancer cases were diagnosed in 2018, and about 32.6 million people were alive (over the age of 15 years) who had a cancer diagnosis in the last five years. It also predicts an increase of 21.47 million new cases annually, by 2025; and about 29.5

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million cancer patients will be in the year 2040 across the globe. The burden of cancer is growing in a similar pattern also in India.

The advancement and rigorous use of diagnostic techniques and treatment processes in the recent years, e.g. selection of drugs, dose regimens and specific combinations of treatment method have increased the existence of cancer-free survivals (Wefel et al., 2004). However, the curative ability of cancer treatments produces various side effects, i.e. drying mouth, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, fatigue, hair loss, anaemia, impaired sexual function, and premature menopause (Falleti, Sanfilippo, Maruff, Weih, & Phillips, 2005). The treatment process of cancer produces not only physiological side effects but also produce various adverse psychological consequences, such as anger, stress and anxiety, depression, and loneliness which may adversely affect the quality of life of cancer survivors (Andrykowski, Lykins, & Floyd, 2008). Cognitive impairment is also one of the reported side-effects. The decrement in the various cognitive ability related to chemotherapy generally called chemo-brain or chemo-fog (Kaiser, Bledowski, & Dietrich, 2014). Argyriou, Assimakopoulos, Iconomou, Giannakopoulou, and Kalofonos, (2011) have defined Chemotherapy-Induced Cognitive Impairment (CICI) as "the impairment of patients' memory, learning, concentration, reasoning, executive function, attention, and visuospatial skills during and after discontinuation of chemotherapy". Cognitive abilities are essential to deal efficiently with day to day life activities. The longevity of the chemo-fog may affect the survivor's ability to re-enter to work-setup, shrinkage the involvement in social events, negatively affect the quality of life, and provoke the feelings of depression (Hutchinson, Hosking, Kichenadasse, Mattiske, & Wilson, 2012; Walker, Drew, Antoon, Kalueff, & Beckman, 2012). However, initially cognitive impairment was attributed to chemotherapy, but recent studies are providing evidences of cognitive impairment even before the initiation of any treatment. Which indicating toward the multi-causality theory of cognitive impairment and shift the concept of chemo-fog to a broader term – cancer related cognitive impairment (CRCI). Age, education, cognitive and brain reserves, cancer type and stage, hormonal condition, types of treatment modalities, trauma, comorbidities, and other psychosocial factors can affect the CRCI direct or in indirect way, therefore, it has become a necessity to understand the basic mechanism of cancer related cognitive impairments. This review, however, mainly focuses on effect of chemotherapy on cognitive function, exhibiting what has been mostly studied in this area and what are the issues are not well explored.

Conceptual framework

The cognitive changes associated with chemotherapy can be traced dating back to the 1980s, and it was believed that neurotoxicity was secondary to the central nervous system metastasis (Ahles, 2012). By the end of the 1980s, it was believed that most cytotoxic drugs did not cross the blood-brain barrier (Moore, 2014; Nelson & Suls, 2013). This concept was denied in the late 1990s, as many cancer survivors have reported various cognitive complaints after-cancer treatment (Ganz et al., 2013). Recent literature has also shown that about 80% of the cancer patients, who have been treated with chemotherapy, report subjective cognitive impairments (Kohli et al., 2007). Similarly, other studies also have reported 12% to 75% of cancer survivors performing poorly on neuropsychological tests batteries, (Ahles & Saykin, 2007; Asher & Myers, 2015; Shilling, Jenkins, & Trapala, 2006). However, some studies have reported insignificant correlations between subjective and objective cognitive impairment (Hermelink et al., 2007; Kaiser et al., 2014), it might be result of insensitivity of objective neuropsychological measures which may fail to detect the subtle cognitive

changes, or cognitive problems may not be substantial but an echo of psychological problems such as anxiety, stress, and depression (Hutchinson et al., 2012).

Evidence from Cross-Sectional Studies

Chemotherapy can produce impairment in almost all cognitive domains. For instance, many cross-sectional studies have demonstrated impairment on the domains of attention, memory, language, speed of information processing, visuospatial ability, and executive function during and after the adjuvant chemotherapy (Ahles et al., 2002; Eberhardt et al., 2006; Hermelink et al., 2007; Jim et al., 2009; Kaiser et al., 2014; Schagen et al., 1999; Schagen, Hamburger, Muller, Boogerd, & Van Dam, 2001; Wieneke & Dienst, 1995). The detrimental effect of chemotherapy not only can be seen immediately after treatment but it may persist for years. For instance, The breast cancer patients treated with chemotherapy ten years ago (Yamada, Denburg, Beglinger, & Schultz, 2010) to twenty-one years after treatment (Koppalmas et al., 2012) were found impaired on various domains of cognition viz. attention, working memory, psychomotor speed, and aspects of executive functioning. Besides the apparent evidence, there were inconsistencies among the comparison groups or norms and domains that were found affected across studies, which made it difficult to conclude the concept of cancer treatment-induced cognitive impairments.

Neurological evidence of cognitive impairments

Changes in brain morphology and activation patterns also have been found associated with cancer treatments. For instance, reduced volume of brain structures, and changes in the integrity of white matter tracts in patients treated with chemotherapy that is responsible for spreading information over the brain and Central Nervous System (Silverman et al., 2007). For example, (McDonald, Conroy, Smith, West, & Saykin, 2013) have reported decreased density of grey matter in the frontal area of the brain after the chemotherapy, accompanied by self-reported difficulties in executive functioning. Similarly, Ferguson, McDonald, Saykin, and Ahles, (2007) have reported an elevated and larger cortical activation than the healthy control even when no difference of cognitive functions on the neuropsychological battery could be found, indicating compensation for dysfunction in neural circuitry, or brain reserve for chemo-brain.

Scientific literature reporting different cognitive domains those have been found affected depending upon the treatment procedure. For instance, when breast cancer survivors receiving adjuvant treatment, e.g. chemotherapy, and radiotherapy were compared with the non-cancer controls after six months of post-treatment, the radiotherapy treated survivors performed poor on the domains of attention and complex cognition than chemotherapy. While, no differences could be observed between cancer survivors and non-cancer controls on subjective cognitive failure questionnaire (Jim et al., 2009). However, in combination to chemotherapy, patients treated with local therapy demonstrated no significant differences in episodic memory, attention, executive function, motor performance, and language, six months after completion of the treatment (Donovan et al., 2005).

Evidences from the longitudinal studies

Apart from cross-sectional studies, longitudinal studies have also provided evidence of chemotherapy-induced neurocognitive impairments in cancer patients. In a prospective study, (Bender et al., 2006) compared three groups of cancer patients who underwent chemotherapy, hormonal therapy adjuvant to chemotherapy, and local therapy were tested on neurocognitive assessments at the three time points, after surgery but before chemotherapy, within one week after chemotherapy, and about one year after the

chemotherapy. The results suggested that chemotherapy may negatively affect memory over time, and chemotherapy is more likely to influence the cognitive outcome than other treatment procedures. Similar result was also found by Schagen, Muller, Boogerd, Mellenbergh, and van Dam, (2006); and Scherwath et al., (2006) On the other hand, another longitudinal study by Jenkins et al., (2006) compared the breast cancer patients treated through chemotherapy with non-chemotherapy on verbal and visual memory, working memory, executive function, information processing, as well as psychological distress. They found no significant interactions or main effect of the groups after controlling for age and intelligence, and some patient demonstrated improvement on follow-up after six months of completion of chemotherapy. Similarly, Hurria et al. (2006) compared the patients treated with adjuvant chemotherapy before and after the six months of chemotherapy on the cognitive domains viz. attention, verbal memory visual memory and verbal, spatial, psychomotor and executive functions, and found declined cognitive functions in a subset of cancer patients. However, no significant mean group decline could be found after the six months of the completion of treatment. In yet another study, (Tager et al., 2010) also reported a non-significant difference between cancer patients treated with local therapy and cancer patients treated with chemotherapy, on the cognitive domains such as language, attention/concentration, working memory, visuospatial and memory (verbal and visual) over a period of time. Only motor function was found significantly poor in women treated with chemotherapy. The main limitations of these studies were, no control group were used to compare the cognitive function of cancer patients treated with chemotherapy. However, similar results were reported by Debess, Riis, Engebjerg and Ewertz (2010) which examined cognitive function of younger age breast cancer patients before (but after surgery) and after the six month of adjuvant chemotherapy and compared them with the patient who had received adjuvant hormonal therapy (tamoxifen), patients who did not receive medical adjuvant treatment, and age-matched healthy control group. The analysis revealed no significant differences between breast cancer patients after adjuvant chemotherapy and healthy controls on the following cognitive domains: concentration, episodic memory (intermediate and long-term memory), simple and complex attention, cognitive speed and flexibility, visual scanning and executive function. Further, patients who did not underwent to adjuvant treatment recovered to the extent almost similar to that of the controls after six months of the surgery. Patients receiving chemotherapy or hormonal therapy also recovered, but the cognitive complaints were still higher than the control group.

Scientific literature suggests that psychological distress might influence cognitive function among cancer survivors. For instance, patients with symptoms of anxiety and depression perform similar to cancer survivors who had received chemotherapy on neuropsychological tests (Ahles et al., 2002). Similarly, the self-reported cognitive function has been found correlated with self reported symptom of depression and anxiety. On the other hand, studies are reporting very weak to no correlation with actual performance on standardized neuropsychological tests (Ferguson et al., 2007; Schagen et al., 2006). Such mixed finding raises the issues regarding the denial of the potential effect of psychological distress on cognitive function and needs to be taken very carefully.

Issues and Future Indications

Based on the review of literature, it is evident that cancer and cancer treatment-related cognitive impairment is an emerging area of research and there are many issues have resolved before arriving on any conclusion. The issues that emerged from the review are

discussed below, and they need to be handled carefully when planning for the future studies. For instance, Some studies are restricted to the few basic domains of cognition, e.g. attention, and memory, and/or language, while others have assessed a global functioning and a wide range of cognitive domains like language comprehension and expression, visuospatial ability, speed of information processing, psychomotor activities, planning, reasoning, decision making, and executive functioning (Debess, et. al., 2010; Hurria et al., 2006). The discrepancy in the operational definition of the cognitive function and impairment can exaggerate the findings in either direction. With a narrowed definition that is restricted to only two or three cognitive domains, there is a possibility that during the assessment they may be found intact while other domains or global cognitive functioning might be significantly impaired, leading to a false negative result. On the other hand, assessing a wide range of cognitive domains may lead to false positive result by showing impairments on one or two domains and rest being intact, or vice versa. To avoid this issue International Cognition and Cancer Task Force (ICCTF) have suggested specifying cut-point for demining the cognitive impairments when using a single test, and to establish the expected frequency abnormality when several measures, is used. (Wefel, Vardy, Ahles, & Schagen, 2011) Secondly, most of the neuropsychological batteries that were being used to assess the cognition have not been standardized on cancer survivors and might lead to inaccuracy in providing a precise comparison reference point. Thus, use of the neuropsychological test with adequate sensitivity and specificity to tap cognitive impairments among cancer survivors is equally important (Vardy, Rourke, & Tannock, 2007). Instead of the above, research design that has been used in studies are limited to cross-sectional or longitudinal design, mixed model design takes care of the variability in the dependent variable as a result of intra and inter-individual differences in the sample. Though, recent studies have stared incorporation of mixed model designs but, there is a dearth of literature when it comes to the inclusion of normative data, along with the use of within- between mixed designs.

Another issue that popup from the review is the time of assessment of cognitive function. For instance, Most of the cross-sectional studies have assessed cognitive functions after the completion of chemotherapy, and longitudinal studies have taken baseline assessment after surgery, and before chemotherapy which is the time of the heightened level of psychological distress that can affect the cognitive functions (Ahles et al., 2002). *Anaesthesia and surgery-related factors can also play a vital role in the dysfunction of cognition. Similarly.* Most of the studies are centripetal to examine the effect of chemotherapy on cognitive functions, whereas standard cancer treatments protocol follows a multimodal treatment approach that can affect cognitive functions in a cumulative manner. Even the unique combinations of multimodal therapies can affect cognition differently. However, there is a dearth of studies which examine how multimodal treatment is affecting the cognitive functions and the nature of the dysfunction.

Conclusion

The concept of cancer-related cognitive impairment (CRCI) is a relatively new and emerging area of the research. A growing number of researches are showing impairments in a wide range of cognitive domains – attention, memory, language comprehension and fluency, speed of information processing, visuospatial ability, and executive functioning; however, results are not consistent across studies. Cognitive impairments among cancer patients even before the initiation of any treatments signalling the presence of other causal explanations apart from chemotherapy. Review of scientific literature has led to the conclusion that the

aetiology of the CRCI is multifaceted and might be operated by risk factors other than the chemotherapy. Therefore, it is essential to investigate and understand the basic mechanism of cancer-related cognitive impairments by considering the above-said issues in future studies.

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Interplay of Ego-Integrity, Death Anxiety, Satisfaction with Life in Community-Dwelling Elderly

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Abstract

The objective of the present study is to examine the pattern of relationship between ego-integrity, satisfaction with life, and death anxiety in community-dwelling elderly. The study also intended to investigate gender differences for ego-integrity, life-satisfaction and death anxiety. Based on the purposive sampling method, total 85 (male=37, female=48) community-dwelling elderly of age range 65-78 years participated in the study. All the participants were assessed with Ryff's Ego-integrity Scale, Diener's Satisfaction with Life Scale and Thakur Death Anxiety Scale. Results revealed that ego-integrity significantly positively correlated with satisfaction with life. Further, ego-integrity and satisfaction with life significantly negatively correlated with death anxiety in the elderly population. Gender differences were only significant for death anxiety; female reported higher death anxiety. An Individual, who successfully resolve their psychosocial crisis of old age, i.e. Ego-integrity versus Despair, have higher life satisfaction and lower death anxiety. Findings of the present study may be instrumental in improving quality of life, mental health and health care services for those who have a high level of death anxiety.

Key words: Satisfaction with Life, Ego-Integrity, Death Anxiety, Elderly.

Introduction

The population of the elderly is rapidly growing around the world and recognition of the problems related to ageing has increased. There is a growing interest in researchers about the attitudes related to death and dying that this segment of the population holds and how those attitudes relate to other factors that influence their quality of life (Tomer, & Eliason, 2000).

India is also at the verge of facing this growing population of elderly and one of the most significant challenges for this cohort is fear of death or death anxiety. Individuals who are 65 years old or older make up approximately 8.6% (103.9 million) of the total population of India (1.23 billion). Investigation of death anxiety in elderly, have profound theoretical and practical implications for the field of death studies (Depaola, Griffin, Young, & Neimeyer, 2003). Research on gender differences in death anxiety has yielded inconsistent results. Numerous studies reported that elderly women scored significantly higher on death anxiety than elderly men (Saini, Patidhar, Kaur, Kaur and Kaur, 2016; Saeed and Bokharey, 2016).

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However, other studies reported no such gender differences (Assari and Lankarani, 2016; Suhail and Akram, 2002). Therefore, further studies are needed to clarify this relationship. Wong (2000) stated that the person's attitude towards death is significantly related to their attitude towards life. Individuals who view their past life as meaningful and fulfilling despite the hardships and failures are likely to face death without fear. However, when they failed to find meaning in his lived experiences and harbour regret or sense of failure in life, are more fearful and anxious about death (Erikson, 1986). Erikson (1963) defined "ego integrity" as feeling a sense of "enduring wholeness," an affectively integrated belief that one's life makes sense and fits together in a meaningful way. Erikson's proposed negative association between ego integrity and death anxiety, substantiated by Fortner and Neimeyer (1999) review. However, Walaskay, Whitbourne, & Nehrke (1983-84), did report a negative relationship between death attitudes and ego-integrity. Despite the theorized link between developing ego-integrity and end of life issues, research on ego-integrity and its relationship with death anxiety has been sparse and contradictory.

Literature entails that there is inconsistency in the literature concerning gender and ego-integrity. Many studies showed that men reported a higher level of ego-integrity as compared to women (Vinsi, 2014). Other studies found that there is no significant difference between men and women concerning their ego-integrity (Nazir et al., 2016). Thus, the existence of a possible gender difference is yet to be fully elucidated.

Death anxiety could also be influenced by satisfaction with life since the acceptance of one's own life could influence fear of death and help the person to confront death (Taghiabadi, Kavosi, Mirhafez, Keshvari, & Mehrabi; 2018). Trent, Glass, & McGee (1981), shows that as life satisfaction increases, there is a decrease in death anxiety. Another study (Cohen, Pierce, Chambers, Meade, Gorvine, & Koenig; 2004), reported similar. On the other hand, a recent study (Kourakis, 2008) reported that meaning found in life was not significantly associated with less anxiety toward death and people with high life satisfaction exhibited higher death anxiety. The contradictory findings of the relationship between satisfaction with life and death anxiety is an indication of the need to examine the pattern of their relationship. Death anxiety has a critical role in mental health maintenance among elderly people. Therefore, identification, evaluation and control of factors affecting death anxiety, is important to reduce the burden of this problem in the daily life of older adults and to improve their quality of life. Thus, in the present study, we aimed to evaluate these variables, which are more closely related to personal aspects of life, and their association with death anxiety among elderly people.

Objective

The prime objective of the present study was to examine the relationship between ego-integrity, satisfaction with life, and death anxiety in community-dwelling elderly. The study also aims to explore gender difference in ego-integrity, satisfaction with life, and death anxiety between community-dwelling elderly.

Hypothesis

- 1) Ego-integrity would be positively correlated with satisfaction with life in community-dwelling elderly.
- 2) Death anxiety would be negatively correlated with ego-integrity and satisfaction with life in community-dwelling elderly.
- 3) There would be no significant gender difference in community-dwelling male and female elderly in ego-integrity, satisfaction with life, and death anxiety.

Methodology

Design and Sample

Eight-five individuals participated in this study. The sample was 43.5% men (n=37) and 56.5% women (n=48). The mean age of participants was 70.46 years: the range in ages was 65-78. Of the total number of participants 61.2% (n=52) were married and 38.8% (n=33) were widow/widower. The data have been collected from Delhi region from the period February 2018 to May 2018 using judgemental/purposive sampling method. Inclusion and Exclusion criteria of the sample are:

Inclusion Criteria:

1. Participants should be in the age group of 65-80 years.
2. All participants should be in a communicable state.

Exclusion Criteria:

1. Elderly suffering from any known chronic/severe physical or mental disorder were excluded from the study sample.
2. Elderly living alone were excluded.
3. The individual who will score less than 23 on MMSE were also excluded from the study sample.

Measures

Demographic details include age, gender, educational qualifications, and marital status of the participants.

Ego-Integrity scale: The scale is developed by Ryff & Heincke (1983). It has 16-item rated on 4-point Likert-type Scale. The reliability of the scale is .83. A high score indicates high ego-integrity.

Death anxiety: Death anxiety will be assessed by Thakur Death Anxiety Scale developed and standardized by G.P. Thakur and M. Thakur (1985). It has 16-item rated on five-point Likert scale type scale ranging from 1 = absolutely wrong to 5 = absolutely right. The score ranges from 16-80. A higher score indicates more death anxiety. The reliability and validity of the scale are 0.78 and 0.76, respectively.

Satisfaction with Life Scale: The scale is developed by Diener, Emmons, Larsen & Griffin, (1985). It is a 5-item scale and has seven-point Likert type scale ranging from 1 = strongly disagree to 7 = strongly agree. The score ranges from 5-35. A higher score indicates more satisfaction with life.

Procedure

All the participants were contacted individually by the researcher. After explaining the purpose of the study, informed consent was obtained from each participant before proceeding. The interview conducted was approximately Fifteen minutes in length, participants were asked to complete the questionnaire on ego-integrity, satisfaction with life, and death anxiety and to provide demographic details on age, gender, educational qualification, and marital status. After the completion of the study, the participants were thanked and to leave. After the test administration, all the protocols were scored and analysed using standard scoring procedure. Lastly, obtained responses were statistically analysed. At first descriptive analysis (Mean, SD) was done. Pearson's Product moment correlation analysis was performed to identify the degree of relationship between ego-integrity, satisfaction with life, and death anxiety. Independent sample t-test was also performed to compare men and women on all measure.

Results

Pearson’s product-moment correlation coefficient was calculated in order to determine the strength of the relationship among the ego-integrity, satisfaction with life, and death anxiety. The correlation coefficient is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Pearson’s correlation among Satisfaction with Life, Ego-integrity, and Death Anxiety.

	Ego-Integrity	Satisfaction with Life	Death Anxiety
Ego-Integrity	1	.41**	-.25**
Satisfaction with Life		1	-.31**
Death Anxiety			1

** p<.01.

Table 1 summarizes the results of correlation analysis between satisfaction with life, ego-integrity, and death anxiety community-dwelling elderly. It is evident from the findings that ego-integrity was found to be significantly positively correlated with satisfaction with life ($r(83) = .41, p < 0.01$). Further, death anxiety was found to be significantly negatively correlated with ego-integrity ($r(83) = -.25, p < 0.01$), satisfaction with life ($r(83) = -.31, p < 0.01$),

Table 2: Mean, SD and t-value of Male and Female Community-Dwelling elderly on Satisfaction with Life, Ego-integrity, and Death Anxiety.

	Male (37)	Female (48)	t	p	95% CI	
	M (SD)	M (SD)			LL	UL
Satisfaction with Life	25.02 (5.71)	23.79 (6.16)	.94	.34	-1.36	3.83
Ego-integrity	63.24 (12.25)	58.89 (12.12)	1.62	.10	-0.98	9.67
Death Anxiety	43.16 (7.70)	47.00 (7.34)	-2.33	.05	-7.10	-0.57

Note. CI = Confidence Interval, LL = Lower Limit, UL = Upper Limit.

Table 2 presents the group comparison by gender for all measures. Results from an independent samples t-test indicate that elderly women ($M = 47, SD = 7.34, N = 48$) scored significantly higher on death anxiety than elderly men ($M = 43.16, SD = 7.70, N = 37$), $t(83) = -2.33, p < .05$, two-tailed. In addition, no significant gender difference was found for ego-integrity and satisfaction with life score.

Discussion

The present study aimed to assess the relationship between ego-integrity, satisfaction with life, and death anxiety in the elderly. The finding of the study revealed that ego-integrity significantly positively correlated with satisfaction with life in the elderly. The positive correlation between ego-integrity and life satisfaction supports our expectation and demonstrate that greater satisfaction with life is associated with high ego-integrity, as backed by earlier researches (Dezutter, Wiesmann, Apers, & Luyckx, 2013). It suggests that elderly who are satisfied with their life, find it easier to resolve the crisis of integrity/despair.

Additionally, the results showed that ego-integrity and life satisfaction was significantly negatively associated with death anxiety. It means that high level of ego-integrity and satisfaction with life is associated with a low level of death anxiety. The findings of the study

are corroborated by other studies (Borg, Fagerstrom, Balducci, Burholt, Ferring, & Weber; 2008; Cohen, Pierce, Chambers, Meade, Gorvine, & Koenig; 2004). Studies suggest that ego-integrity and satisfaction with life play an important role in reducing death anxiety in elderly Indian population. The results of the present study are in line with these previous works and could be explained by the Erikson theory suggesting that successful resolution of integrity versus despair crisis in old age is associated with decreased death anxiety (Taghiabadi, Kavosi, Mirhafez, Keshvari, & Mehrabi; 2018).

Concerning gender, the present finding suggests that elderly women have shown a high level of death anxiety in comparison to men. This finding is in consonance with studies (such as Saini, Patidhar, Kaur, Kaur and Kaur, 2016). Interestingly, the results show no gender in ego-integrity and life satisfaction. Only a few studies in the extant literature have reported similar findings (Nazir et al., 2016, Saeed and Bokharey, 2016).

Conclusion

The findings of the present study revealed that ego-integrity was positively associated with satisfaction with life. Ego-integrity and satisfaction with life were found to be negatively associated with death anxiety. The findings clarified that high ego-integrity and satisfaction with life are beneficial and is associated with lower death anxiety in the elderly. Gender differences were only significant for death anxiety; female reported to be more anxious and fearful about death than their male counterparts. The findings can have implications for elderly, family, geriatric mental health care professionals and future researches.

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Adapting Theatre in Education for English Language Classrooms Of Hindi Medium Schools in India

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Abstract: The Primary objective of this Paper is shedding light on the teaching-learning scenario of English in Hindi medium schools in Uttar Pradesh. This Paper is based on the observations that the researcher made during a survey conducted for the doctoral thesis. The Paper aims to divide different stages of theatre techniques so that they can be incorporated at the classroom level to enhance the conversational skills of students in English in the Hindi medium schools of Uttar Pradesh. This Paper will try to provide some practical measure based on the theatrical activities that can be adopted by the teaching staff to enhance the learning and conversation skills in English for the students studying in the Hindi medium schools.

Keywords: English Language Teaching, Theatrical Techniques, Teacher as Promoter, Drama.

Like the language, even language teaching methods have grown and almost transformed from where they started. Another important aspect that has been added to the language learning is the addition of the concept of learner autonomy. Learner autonomy is as such, not a new invention but merging it with the field of language teaching is considered an innovation that has opened new fields of research into language teaching.

In formal educational contexts, the basis of learner autonomy is acceptance of responsibility for one's learning; the development of learner autonomy depends on the exercise of that responsibility in a never-ending effort to understand what one is learning, why one is learning, how one is learning, and with what degree of success; and the effect of learner autonomy is to remove the barriers that so quickly erect themselves between formal learning and the broader environment in which the learner lives (Little 11)

In simple words, learner autonomy can be defined as a willingness in an individual to reclaim control of and responsibility for one's education while investigating the opportunities to learn from a variety of authentic sources. Although autonomy is at times confused with terms like self-instruction or space where learning takes place without a teacher, they have similarities, but they do not mean the same thing. In an ideal situation, the teacher should make an effort to make their student autonomous so that learning is not restricted only to the classroom, but learning becomes a continuous process, and it can take place whenever a person is exposed to the target language or make use of the target language even for the menial tasks. Learner autonomy in itself is a vast field, but we have to restrict this Paper to the innovation in learning methods brought about by merging learner autonomy in the field

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of language teaching and how effectively these new methods and tools have helped the students to learn a new language.

It is well known fact that literature and drama have been extensively employed in the field of language teaching. (Stein, 1965; Yang, 1976; Davis, 1992) Be it different genres like short stories, novels or drama (Kamberelis, 1999) or the use of non-canonical texts such as popular fiction (McRae, 2008). However, which form of literature is more useful for teaching which age group has not been examined so far. In other words, the suitability of the literary genre for a particular age group has not been studied in detail.

The content-based approach was primarily employed for specialized language courses, where the content was designed according to the field of language learners (Freeman, 2000). In language classrooms, where learners come from diverse backgrounds, repetitive and mechanical exercises are the standard features that do not arouse the interest of the learners. In such a scenario, techniques from theatre can play a crucial role in creating a participative and stimulating atmosphere for it is a subject to which almost everyone can relate. The present study aims to give exposure to the English language by employing drama and theatrical skills in the classroom as the base for teaching. Different theatrical activities, specifically where students have to use languages exercises like recitation of the poems, speech, dialogue performances, impromptu speeches, improvisation theatre technique and other activities related to language, namely poetry, short story, one-act plays will be employed to enhance conversational skills of students. Simultaneously determine the suitability of the technique for the students studying in Hindi medium schools of Uttar Pradesh. The theatrical activities become the focal point of teaching according to which, activities in group and pair will be organized at the classroom level. The effectiveness of this technique can be later determined by the use of questionnaires, interviews and evaluation of the students' performance in the classroom.

The theatre activities have been exploited in language classroom from the from decades in western countries, and Language teachers have exploited drama in the language classrooms to give the student an exposure to the real world language as closely as possible. Although it cannot be denied that the theatrical activities performed in the classroom are based on the limited syntactic structure. The classroom scenario does not provide an adequate room for exploitation of all the syntactical structure due to space and time limitations. Above that borrowing, the western model of these theatre techniques and applying directly in the Hindi medium classroom of English language will not be beneficial as these techniques are designed keeping in mind the Western context and the need of the student in western countries. These techniques may have been instrumental in the Western culture scenario in the language classroom; but exploiting them without adapting as per the Indian students' need, would not yield a similar result. In order to incorporate these theatre techniques in the Hindi medium school, they have to adopted and improvised as per our culture and the needs of the Indian students.

Before incorporating this technique, theatrical technique have to be divided into various stages depending on the age and need of the students, applying a similar technique on all student will not be very beneficial for the student. Thus in order to incorporate theatrical technique, they have to be divided into various stages starting from an elementary stage, which can be highly structured and a minimal amount of freedom is given to the student in terms of syntactical structure they can employ. At an advanced level of stages, students are allowed with ample freedom to explore the new syntactical structure and employ them while

constructing new sentences. In this Paper the theatre is divided into various stages according to the level of students. The stages are set not according to the age of the student but according to the class in which they study. The stages of lead over several years, starting from class sixth and advanced stages reach in class twelfth. It should be not but can be included in the curriculum of the student, so there is no need to appoint a separate teacher for teaching this part of the curriculum. Extended over four years, therefore, every year, the student can get ample of time to get efficient at every stage without putting an extra burden on the student. These theatrical performances will include recitation of a poem, speech, dialogue performances, impromptu speeches, improvisation theatre technique and other activities. The crucial part of these activities that they will be graded as per the class in which student is studying.

The first stage of this program will begin in ninth class students where a student will be asked to memorise a string of vocabulary. They will be given a scripted role play where a student will have to read the lines from the book, and they have to understand the character and speak according to the situation. It will be like a language game, and the teachers will promote the student to speak in English in the class so that they can overcome the hesitation of speaking in English. They will be asked to use a limited amount of syntactical structure and sentences. At this stage, the student will learn to communicate in a closed and control situation of the classroom with a predefined scenario of the lesson, which is included in their curriculum. This roleplay in the classroom will be informal, and it will not require students to incorporate costume or props. There will be no external audience, and the audience will consist of only the fellow students and the teacher so their nervousness will be on the lower scale. In the theoretical aspect, the curriculum can include specific exercises in which there is a certain amount of conversation between the characters, thus providing students with a chance to have a pseudo-conversation in the classroom. Exercise such as booking a ticket at the movie theatre in the mall or ordering food at a restaurant can be part of exercises to be performed in the classroom. These exercises will help them to get an acquaintance of the scenario that they might come across if they get a chance to move in bigger cities. Another point to consider is mostly student in and above class eighth become slightly mature to go out with their friends without their families if such situation occurs they will not feel alienated as they have a certain amount of acquaintance with the scenario.

The second stage will start in class ninth, by that time they will be efficient in the first stage of the process due to the extensive period of one year. In the second stage of these theatrical activities, the gradient of the learning will increase, so the students will have to increase their level, now they do not have, but they have to memorise the context and the vocabulary. Memorization of vocabulary and contact will help them to perform small skits inside the classroom without reading from the book as they did in the previous stage in class ninth. Now in the second stage of this process, the student will be given a certain amount of freedom regarding the role they can play and the alternative sentences they can use while performing the role. This freedom of choosing alternative sentences will allow them to explore new sentences and vocabulary that can be used in a given situation. In this state, the teacher will be crucial in helping and promoting the student in the exploration of the new vocabulary and words. An essential part of learning vocabulary is exploiting the newly learned vocabulary in the day to day usage, and the teacher will help them not only to learn the new word but can also explain about the context in which those newly learnt words can be used. Here the teacher will give a story to the students and will help them in the

preparation of the small skits, that is based on the story in their syllabus, and which can be performed at the classroom level without the external audience or props. Regular practice of these activities speaking English and the continuous practice of these theatrical tasks will help them to build confidence while speaking English.

The third stage will start from class eleventh, The teacher will form groups in the classroom, and the group will consist of all level of the student, weak and robust so that weak student may also learn through participating. The student will be given time to frame the context and the storyline and the participants appropriate for particular roles. The short time is given to the students in which they will discuss among their group about the context and the storyline and the participants appropriate for particular roles. The student will be given time to frame the context and the storyline and the participants appropriate for particular roles. The student will be given time to frame the context and the storyline and the participants appropriate for particular roles. The student will be asked to perform a skit based on the story given by the other group. The skit will be performed on the spot and learners will be performed based on the input that they have received from their teacher. The dialogues will be prepared and performed by the group on the spot. At this level, the student will have the freedom to choose their roles. Role of the teacher will be to provide the student with a context and students have to frame dialogue according to the context. Students have to frame the dialogue according to the context, and the teacher will not provide cues, the teacher will observe the performance of all the students and provide feedback and suggestions to improve in future. The group of student will have to frame the context according to the story, and they will decide among themselves and create voice modulation as per the context and characters they have designed. In this stage also the performance will take place inside the classroom with minor props readily available to enhance the non-verbal cues. Although, their groups will have to see the act carefully and in the end, each member of the other group will have to provide a certain amount of the feedback. This process of providing feedback will be beneficial in two ways, and primarily, it will make sure that student pays attention to the performance of the other groups. In addition to that, when each student has to come forward and give his feedback, it will help him to deal with the anxiety one encounters during public speaking.

In the fourth and final stage, most of the process will be repeated as it was in the previous stage but there will be differences and task will become harder and more spontaneity will be added to them. In the Fourth Stage, the group of one section will have a performance in front of the student from another section. For instance, the commerce section of class twelfth will perform in front of the science group of class, and this will help them to move out of their comfort zone. Another different aspect of the stages that the story of the contact will be provided by the student of other sections and they will have to perform according to that, although they will be given multiple choices and they will have to perform among the given choices. The different section will give choices to the other section and will receive choices from the other section. A teacher will monitor the choices given by the student to the other section; although, if the teacher finds certain choices are inappropriate or out of context he may cancel out those choices and can ask groups to give new choices. There will be no marks for the student for performing these activities, but these exercises will help them to get exposure to English, which is crucial for any language in order to speak that language. These exercises will increase the coordination among the students, and simultaneously decrease their hesitation for speaking English in front of others or at a public place.

The four stages that have been mentioned in the Paper are highly subjective, and certain activities in the stages can vary according to the availability of resources, teachers and the objective of the student. These activities may prove highly effective if practiced is regularly weekly or even monthly basis. These activities will also help the student to decrease the space of study as in these activities they will have to perform the rather than study. Another crucial aspect of these activities is if these activities can be made more engaging, the acquisition of the language the rate of acquisition will become higher in students. This method is not specific to any particular language like English, but this method may be used anywhere around the world for different languages, to enhance conversation skill. In this is research paper, this method has been shown For enhancing conversation skills, particularly for the English language.

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Role of Cognitive Distortions in Psychological Distress among Juvenile Delinquents

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Abstract

The prime objective of the present study was to examine the relationship between cognitive distortions and psychological distress among juvenile delinquents. Further, the study also intends to examine the predictive role of cognitive distortions in psychological distress of juvenile delinquents. Total 115 juvenile delinquents were taken from the observation homes of Varanasi and New Delhi. Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale (DASS-42), and How I Think Questionnaire were used to assess the psychological distress and cognitive distortions, respectively. Result revealed that juvenile delinquents have moderate to severe level of psychological distress (stress, anxiety and depression) and clinical range of cognitive distortions. Result also revealed the positive correlation between cognitive distortions and psychological distress. Regression analysis showed that cognitive distortion significantly predicts the psychological distress among juvenile delinquents. Based on the present study, it may conclude that cognitive distortions and psychological distress are positively correlated, and cognitive distortion had a significant positive effect on psychological distress among juvenile delinquents.

Keywords: Cognitive distortions, psychological distress, stress, anxiety, depression, juvenile delinquents.

Introduction

The problem of juvenile delinquency in a young generation has been a significant issue in developing countries for years. Although in India, the problem of juvenile delinquency has not been much explored, and it is increasing gradually. The National Crime Record Bureau Report (NCRB, 2014), reported over 60,000 juveniles were apprehended and produced before various juvenile boards during 2014. The NCRB reported that 48.33% increments in juvenile crime between the years 2004 to 2014 (IPC, 2014). The rising statistics of juvenile delinquency are the severe problem of India, so there is a need to conduct a study to examine the various factors in the development of juvenile delinquent behaviors.

The delinquents who are in incarcerate/observation home also have different types of mental health issues (Cauffman, Lexcen, Goldweber, Shulman, & Grisso, 2007; Potter & Jenson, 2003; Teplin, Abram, McClelland, Dulcan, & Mericle, 2002). Anderson, Cesur, and Tekin (2014) reported depressed adolescents are more vulnerable to involved in property crime and less engaging in delinquent activities like violent crime or selling illicit drugs. There are some contradictory findings reported by the researchers regarding bullying/deviant behaviors and emotion. Some studies reported that anxiety and deviant behavior are not associated (Aseltine, Gore & Gorgon, 2000), even anxiety and being bully have no significant relation (Fekkes, Pijpers, & Verloove-Vanhorick, 2004; Wienke, Green, Karver,

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& Gesten, 2009). On the other hand, some studies reported that bully behavior significantly associated with anxiety (Kaltiala-Heino, Rimpelä, Rantanen, & Rimpela, 2000) and depression (Klomek, Marrocco, Kleinman, Schonfeld, & Gould, 2007).

Ryan and Redding (2004) reported that juvenile delinquents showed more depression, and the severity of depression had a strong correlation with the level of cognitive distortions (Kai-Yein & Yee-How, 2012). Nasir, Zamani, Yusooff, and Khairudin (2010) also reported a positive and significant correlation between depression and cognitive distortions among juvenile delinquents. Researches on the different population indicated a relationship between depression and cognitive distortions (Harper & Ibrahim, 1999; Acharya, 2013). On the other hand, individuals with cognitive distortions characterized by less viable emotional states, and failure to weigh the results of his/her behavior (Mobini, Pearce, Grant, Mills, & Yeomans, 2006). With cognitive distortions, adolescents are prone to normalize delinquent behaviors (Pardini, Loeber, & Stouthamer-Loeber, 2005).

A person with cognitive distortions perceives things in a distorted way. The terms "cognitive distortion" was used to describe unusual beliefs about self, environment, and future. The concept of "cognitive distortion" comes from the Beck (1976)'s cognitive theory of depression. Which, suggests a relationship between cognitive distortion and depression (negative emotion). According to Barriga, Landau, Stinson, Liau, and Gibbs (2000), juvenile delinquents exhibited more cognitive distortions and problem behavior in compare to non-delinquents. In a recent meta-analysis, it was concluded that aggression and delinquency both are associated with cognitive distortions (Helmond, Overbeek, Brugman, & Gibbs, 2014).

The association between juvenile delinquency and psychological problems is very complicated. Even the previous researches can't evident the relationship between these features. On the other hand, the rising statistics of delinquency are the severe problem of India so, there is a need to conduct a study to examine the factors involving in delinquency.

Objectives of present study

The prime objective of the present study was to examine the relationship between cognitive distortions and psychological distress among juvenile delinquents. Further, the study also intends to examine the predictive role of cognitive distortions in psychological distress among juvenile delinquents.

Based on reviews of literature, it was hypothesized that:

There would be a positive relationship between cognitive distortions and psychological distress among juvenile delinquents, and cognitive distortions significantly predict the psychological distress among juvenile delinquents.

Method

Research Design

The correlational research design was used to examine the underlying relationship between the variables being studied.

Participants

In the present study, total 115 juvenile delinquents were taken from the Baal Sudhar Grih Varanasi, and Observation homes New Delhi. Aged between 13-18 years. Juvenile delinquents were selected by the using diagnostic criteria of conduct disorder of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5, 2013).

Measures

The following scales were used to assess the cognitive distortions and psychological distress among juvenile delinquents:

Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS-42)

Psychological distress measured by the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS-42), which is initially developed by Lovibond and Lovibond (1995). The DASS-42 is reported to have perfect Cronbach's alpha values for depression and anxiety (0.84 and 0.74, resp.) Indian adaptation was done by Singh, Prabhuappa, Eqbal, and Singh (2013). Cronbach alpha of the entire scale is 0.83.

How I Think Questionnaire-HIT

Cognitive Distortions measured with the help of How I Think Questionnaire (HIT; Barriga, Gibbs, Potter, & Liao, 2001) in juvenile delinquents. It primarily measures four types of cognitive distortions (39 items): being self-centred, blaming others, minimizing/mislabelling, and assuming the worst.

Statistical Analysis

In the present study, Mean, SD, correlation and multiple regression analysis were performed for the data analysis.

Result

Table 1: Mean and Standard Deviation of Cognitive Distortions (Self-Centred, Blaming Others, Minimizing/Mislabelling, and Assuming the Worst) and Psychological Distress (Stress, Anxiety, and Depression) (N=115)

	Mean	SD
Stress	21.09	4.42
Anxiety	18.69	6.32
Depression	21.33	3.68
Self-Centred	4.07	0.75
Blaming Others	4.48	0.76
Minimizing/Mislabelling	4.52	0.48
Assuming the worst	4.25	0.57

Table 1: shows the result of mean and SD of the dimensions of cognitive distortions and dimensions of psychological distress. Mean score of anxiety (M=18.69) and depression (M=21.33) indicates that juvenile delinquents have the severe level of anxiety and depression, while mean of stress (M=21.09) shows juvenile delinquent have a moderate level of stress.

Mean score of Self-Centred (M=4.07), Blaming Others (M=4.48), Minimizing/Mislabelling (M=4.52), and Assuming the Worst (M=4.25) indicates that juvenile delinquents are in the clinical range of cognitive distortions

Table 2: Correlation between Cognitive Distortions and Psychological Distress.

	Stress	Anxiety	Depression
Self-Centred	0.493**	0.670**	0.450**
Blaming Others	0.285**	0.273**	0.482**
Minimizing/Mislabelling	0.453**	0.290**	0.352**
Assuming the worst	0.509**	0.323**	0.362**

Table 2: shows the result of correlational analysis between dimensions of cognitive distortions and dimensions of psychological distress. Self-centred was positively correlated with stress (r=0.493, p<0.01), anxiety (r=0.670, p<0.01) and depression (r=0.450, p<0.01).

Blaming others was positively correlated with stress ($r=0.285$, $p<0.01$), anxiety ($r=0.273$, $p<0.01$) and depression ($r=0.482$, $p<0.01$). Minimizing/Mislabelling was positively correlated with stress ($r=0.453$, $p<0.01$), anxiety ($r=0.290$, $p<0.01$) and depression ($r=0.352$, $p<0.01$). Assuming the worst was also positively correlated with stress ($r=0.509$, $p<0.01$), anxiety ($r=0.323$, $p<0.01$) and depression ($r=0.362$, $p<0.01$).

Table 3: Regression Analysis for the Dimensions of Cognitive Distortions; Self-Centred, Blaming Others, Minimizing/Mislabelling, and Assuming the Worst as Predictor and stress as Criterion

Dependent variable	Scale	B	SE	p
<i>Stress</i> ($R^2 = 0.333$)				
	Self-Centred	1.704	0.649	0.010
	Blaming Others	-1.299	0.722	0.075
	Minimizing/Mislabelling	1.406	1.440	0.331
	Assuming the worst	2.810	0.939	0.003

Table 3: shows the model summary of multiple regression for the dimensions of cognitive distortions; self-centred, blaming others, minimizing/mislabelling, and assuming the worst, as predictors of stress. A significant regression equation was found ($F(4, 110) = 13.72$, $p<0.000$), with R^2 of 0.333. Only self-centred and assuming the worst are significant predictors of stress.

Table 4: Regression Analysis for the Dimensions of Cognitive Distortions; Self-Centred, Blaming Others, Minimizing/Mislabelling, and Assuming the Worst as Predictor and anxiety as Criterion

Dependent variable	Scale	B	SE	p
<i>Anxiety</i> ($R^2 = 0.513$)				
	Self-Centred	7.539	0.792	0.000
	Blaming Others	0.866	0.881	0.328
	Minimizing/Mislabelling	-5.863	1.758	0.001
	Assuming the worst	0.611	1.147	0.595

Table 4: shows the model summary of multiple regression for the dimensions of cognitive distortions; self-centred, blaming others, minimizing/mislabelling, and assuming the worst, as predictors of anxiety. A significant regression equation was found ($F(4, 110) = 27.98$, $p<0.000$), with R^2 of 0.513. Only self-centred and minimizing/mislabelling are significant predictors of anxiety.

Table 5: Regression Analysis for the Dimensions of Cognitive Distortions; Self-Centred, Blaming Others, Minimizing/Mislabelling, and Assuming the Worst as Predictor and Depression as Criterion

Dependent variable	Scale	B	SE	p
<i>Depression</i> ($R^2 = 0.317$)				
	Self-Centred	1.871	0.546	0.001
	Blaming Others	2.454	0.608	0.000
	Minimizing/Mislabelling	-2.784	1.212	0.023
	Assuming the worst	0.512	0.790	0.518

Table 5: shows the model summary of multiple regression for the dimensions of cognitive distortions; self-centred, blaming others, minimizing/mislabelling, and assuming the worst, as predictors of anxiety. A significant regression equation was found ($F(4, 110) = 12.75$, $p < 0.000$), with R^2 of 0.317. Only self-centred, blaming others and minimizing/mislabelling are significant predictors of depression.

Discussion

The present study was mainly undertaken to explain the role of cognitive distortions in psychological distress (Stress, Anxiety, and Depression) of juvenile delinquents. Result (table 1) showing the mean score of psychological distress and cognitive distortions of juvenile delinquents, the mean value of psychological distress indicates that juvenile delinquents have the severe level of anxiety and depression, and a moderate level of stress. Findings of the study are consistent with previous studies on juvenile delinquents, Domalanta, Riser, Roberts, and Risser (2003) reported around 47% of youth in juvenile detention are affected by the moderate-to-severe level of depressive symptoms. Teplin, Abram, McClelland, Dulcan, and Mericle (2002) reported 21.3% of incarcerated boys met the criteria of anxiety disorder. The prevalence of other affective disorder like post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) between 16% and 32% in boys as estimated by Vermeiren (2003). On the other hand, the mean value of cognitive distortions indicates that juvenile delinquents are in the clinical range of cognitive distortions. Previous studies also reported that juvenile delinquents show a higher level of cognitive distortions (Barriga, Landau, Stinson, Liao, & Gibbs, 2000).

Result (table 2) Shows the correlational analysis, which revealed that all the dimensions of cognitive distortions are significantly positively correlated with the dimensions of psychological distress among juvenile delinquents. Furthermore, regression analysis (tables: 3, 4, and 5) revealed that cognitive distortions; self-centred and assuming the worst are significant predictors of stress. Cognitive distortions predict 33.3% of the variance in stress of juvenile delinquents. In the case of anxiety, cognitive distortions; self-centred and minimizing/mislabelling are significant predictors and accounted for 51.3% of the variance. Whereas, cognitive distortions accounted for 31.7% variance in depression, and self-centred, blaming others and minimizing/mislabelling are significant predictors of anxiety. The result of the present study revealed that cognitive distortion had a significant effect on stress, anxiety and depression. Previous studies reported that cognitive distortions had a significant impact on depression among juvenile delinquents (Nasir, Zamani, Khairudin, Wan Sulaiman, & Latipun, 2011). Kai-Yein and Yee-How (2012) and Nasir, Zamani, Yusoff, and Khairudin (2010) also reported a positive and significant correlation between depression and cognitive distortions among juvenile delinquents. The results of the study confirmed the existence of a positive and significant relationship between cognitive distortions and psychological distress like stress, anxiety, and depression. As found in the study, the participants' scores on cognitive distortions scale positively and significantly correlated with their respective scores on depression, anxiety and stress scale. It means that a high level of cognitive distortions predictive of a high level of psychological distress. In the same way, a high level of psychological distress may be predictive of a high level of cognitive distortions.

Conclusion

Based on the present study, it may conclude that juvenile delinquents have moderate to severe level of stress, anxiety and depression (psychological distress), and the clinical range of cognitive distortions. It may also conclude that cognitive distortions and psychological

distress are positively correlated, and cognitive distortions had a significant positive effect on stress, anxiety and depression among juvenile delinquents.

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Perception Of Youth Towards Date Rapes

Priyanka & Sonali Singhal*

Abstract

Perceptions include people's views and ideas about the causes and impact of sexual violence. The form of sexual violence is changing and converting in to date rapes also. The present study aims to study the perception of youth towards date rapes. The data was collected 30 college students i.e. males and females (15 each). The three vignettes were developed on the basis of some hypothetical situations and provided for data collection. Questions were asked related to each vignette. The research was conducted in semi-structures interviews from both males and females. The participant responses were recorded and then analyzed utilizing thematic analysis. The results acknowledged the positive changes that have occurred in shifting societal attitudes about sexual violence and also offered a road map of future directions in the field needs in engaging communities to further develop their understanding of the issue. From the analysis one can infer that society has got a major role to play in attitudes towards sexual assault and how it is dealt with. It was found that majority of participants in this study have adopted some rape supportive beliefs and ideas, and have been heavily encouraged to display the lack of sex education among adolescents and due to lack of safety measures taken by victims .

Keywords: Sexual violence, Date Rapes, Perception, Societal attitudes

The issue of date rape on college campuses has become a subject of national concern in today's world. Date rape has found its way as a topic of public discussion showing up in magazines, talk shows, and newspapers around the country. Despite this coverage, according to a website, there is a tremendous lack of awareness associated with date rape. Date rape is a serious issue and has been in the news lately with the prolific incidences of rape on college campuses and in fraternity house sponsored by colleges. Date rape or acquaintance rape (the type of rape that was the focus of the present study) has been defined in the literature as any unwanted sexual contact by a person known by the victim in which penetration occurs (Fisher, Cullen & Turner, 2000; Garland,2005), whereas stranger rape has been defined as "an event that occurred without the victim's consent that involved the use, or threat of, force in vaginal, anal, or oral intercourse" and is perpetrated by a stranger or someone unknown by the victim (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2006,). Alcohol is a widely used social stimulant that is sometimes consumed in the hope it will enhance people's sexual encounters. Research has shown a high correlation between the use of alcohol and sexual assault, including acquaintance rape. However this does not indicate a causal link (Richardson & Hammock, 1991). The (IACP, 1999) has stated that "Except for homicide, rape is the most serious violation of a person's body because it deprives the victim of both physical and emotional privacy and autonomy".

Token resistance (women saying no when they actually want to have sexual intercourse) does occur, but women most often use it to manipulate their partner after they already have an active sexual relationship and have had sexual intercourse with that same partner on

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another occasion in order to manipulate that same partner to further "arouse their partner" (Shotland & Hunter, 1995). American gender role norms about dating and sexual behavior encourage men to be forceful and dominant and to think that "no" means "convince me." Men are expected to always be interested in sex, whereas women learn that they should not appear too interested in engaging in sexual activities or that they will be labeled "fast" or "promiscuous." Women are expected to set the limits on sexual activities and are often held responsible when men overstep them (Clark, Shaver & Abrahams, 1999; Werner & LaRussa, 1985).

In vignette studies, women who drink alcohol are frequently perceived as being more sexually available and sexually promiscuous than women who do not drink alcohol. For example (George, Cue, Lopez, Crowe & Norris, 1995) asked college students to read a vignette about a couple on a date. A woman who drank several beers was perceived as being more promiscuous, easier to seduce as and more willing to have sex than a woman who drank cola. College students believe that dates are more likely to include sexual intercourse when both participants drink alcohol (Corcoran & Thomas, 1991).

The studies reviewed above involve clearly consensual sexual situations. Other authors have asked college students to evaluate vignettes that depict forced sex between dating partners. Even when force is clearly used, the mere presence of alcohol leads many students to assume the woman wanted sex. For example, Norris and Cubbins (1992) found that nondrinking college women and men were most likely to view a depiction of acquaintance rape as consensual when both members of the couple had been drinking alcohol. Norris and Kerr (1993) found that nondrinking college men who read a forced sex vignette indicated that they were more likely to behave like the man in the story when the man had been drinking alcohol than when he was sober.

So the current study has focused towards the perception of people towards the date rapes and the understanding and reaction of the society towards this.

Methodology

Objective

The purpose of the present study is to study the perception of youth toward date rape.

Research Design

The present study is a qualitative study which is done to find out the perception of youth towards date rape. The sample of 30 college going students were taken from both including juniors and seniors.

The data was collected in 2 groups, i.e.; 15 males and 15 females. Vignettes were used for collection of the data. There are 3 vignettes displaying hypothetical rape scenarios were created.. The one to one interview was done. Vignettes were read in front of the subjects and then they were asked the questions regarding the each vignette.

Procedure

In the present study the topic of the study was finalized and then vignettes were formed on the topics which were considered to collect the data which was being conducted by males and females adolescents. The data was collected by one to one interviews from individuals from each group. Instructions were given to the individuals before starting the interviews. After recording the interviews thematic analysis was applied to get the themes to understand the perspective of sample and to understand the basic perspective.

Results

Thematic Analysis

Thematic Analysis is been done to analyze the data which was being collected through one to one interviews. In the social sciences, Thematic analysis has been extensively used for analyzing qualitative data, but until recently, there has been little discussion of , Thematic analysis as a method or guidance provided for its use (Aronson, 1994; Boyatzis, 1998), provide early exceptions). In 2006, Braun and Clark proposed a “systematic” and “sophisticated” (Howitt & Cramer, 2008) approach to Thematic analysis, which has subsequently been widely adopted. As per the norms of thematic analysis the themes were drawn my going through various phases.

1) **Gain Familiarity:** After taking the complete interview each of the recording was initially heard thoroughly to gain understanding of the content (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Each and every point was noted down for analysis preparation.

2) **Generating initial codes:** By going through the entire data, important codes were generated to develop more understanding of the information recorded. Each interview text was systematically coded according to this above mentioned framework. Following this, the interviews were coded in their entirety, identifying any thematic recording units that had relevance for the subject matter of the study. New generic categories were constructed where necessary. It was the researcher’s endeavor to ensure that the analysis was as inclusive and widespread as possible. Once a new category was discovered, all scripts were re-examined for evidence of similar arising themes. This process continued until no further information could be gleaned.

Gender	Extract	Codes
Females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sara was not responsible to what has had happened with her. • But, some female respondents think that she was somewhat responsible to what has had happened. • SARA could have filed the complaint. • Could have asked her family or friends for help. • Could have gone to the medical room and get herself checked and would have raised her voice on the popular platform. • The accused should be hanged to death and should be given prison imprisonment. Moreover, he should be given punishments according to the laws as well. • Educating boys will be more productive than teaching girls to stay safe inside homes and behave properly. • To punish the culprit, one should file a complaint against him. • Raise your voice , try to share it with your family or friends so that they can help you, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not responsible • Suicide • Shared problem • Complained to police • Medical checkup • Raised her voice on a platform • Hanged to death • Prison imprisonment • Genitals of the man Should be Cut • Complained or told • Not have consumed drink • Educating boys

	<p>and basically if this happens make sure that you go to the hospital and get yourself checked within 24 hours so, that you have an evidence against the accused.</p> <p>No, virginity of a girl is not important. In many, relationships girls lose their virginity through mutual consent, but later, somehow they get separated, so it doesn't, matter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, Sakshi was a victim. But, If she would not have gone with Lakshay, to his room then this would not have happened. • Girls know anyone's intentions by seeing them. She should have noticed that why the boy was being so sweet to her. • No she did not acted carelessly as she has trusted her friends. • Yes, if there was involvement of any substance that could cause intoxication and misguided sexual activity happens, when the women is not ready to give the consent then it will be a rape. • Yes, if a rapist does not have a weapon and he is forcing for having sex then, it will be a rape. • RIYA would have left the place earlier when she came to know that there were no girls out there. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productive • Raised her voice • Hospital for medical checkup • Evidence against the accused • Mutual consent • Intoxicants used • Misguided sexual activity • Without consent
<p>Males</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, she is not responsible for what has happened to her. SARA'S fault is very minute here that she should not have taken the drink with someone. • She should have taken care of herself, self-security is first. • No, suicide is not a good option. She could have launched an FIR against the person or would have told someone else about this, there are many NGO's as well to help the victims. • She could have shared her problem with a psychologist or counselor. • I would definitely ask the person to talk to someone anonymously and get the stuff out or rather suggested a counselor. • Perception of the man should be change that girls are not the products that can be used. • She could have explained to him earlier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Responsible for what has happened • Nauseated her • Force to have sex • Taken care of herself • Self –security • NGO's for help • Shared with counselor or psychologist • Not have any evidence • No one would believe in her

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will hit him badly, and then would have gone to the police station to file an FIR • No, virginity of a girl is not important. Virginity in societal terms have been over height, been an Indian person where everybody is forced to be think that virginity is important. • Carrying a pocket knife, pepper sprays are also an option as well as there are many techniques like karate or judo, martial arts for self- defense, so girls should learn these techniques for self. • Girls can be devised with a GPS tracker in shoe; there are sensors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed someone • Suggested counselor • Know self- defense techniques • Launched an FIR • Court could take up the case
Gender	Themes	
Females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for themselves • Harsh punishments to the culprits • Evidences should be collected by the respected police officer • Having virginity is not important • Sex education should be compulsory • Physical strength of girls 	

Gender	Themes
Males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harsh punishments should be given to culprits • Self-defense techniques should be learned • Intoxicating someone is not good • Virginity is not important • Sexual consents matters • Due to Non-verbal miscommunication • Bodily response to the situation/ defensive circuitry of body
Gender	Organizing themes
Females and males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws or rules and regulations • Importance of virginity • Sex education • Individual physical strength • Self-defense techniques • Sexual consent • Non-verbal miscommunication

GLOBAL THEMES

Importance of laws and self - defense measures
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Lack of Sex Education

Discussion And Interpretation

Role of law and rules and regulations

Harsh punishments should be given to the culprits as per the laws. They should be hanged to death, jail imprisonment can be given to them so that others will be influenced and avoid the wrong doing to girls. According to subject 12, "Genitals of the culprit is being cut in some of the countries. This punishment can be taken under concern in our country as well". Whereas evidences should be collected against the culprit, after the unwanted sex which has happened girls should go and complain about the incidence to the police, after which investigation process takes place and their medical checkup should be done and evidences related to the incidence can be collected. Medical checkups are done within the 24 hours.

Adopting self-defense measures

Self-defense techniques should be taken under consideration. Girls should know self - defense techniques in order to protect themselves as far as they can. With every incident, it is becoming more and more imperative for women to know how to protect and defend themselves, if ever the need arises.

Self-defense classes are only one of many possible strategies for preventing violence against women; others include rape education programs instituted in many high schools and colleges, escort services on college campuses, security devices such as personal alarms, chemical sprays, safety precautions (e.g., locking doors or using the "buddy system" when out alone at night), legal reform, and increased police presence.

Lack of Sex Education

Far too few children and young people receive anything approaching adequate preparation for a safe and satisfying adult sexual life. Open discussion of sexual matters with trusted adults is usually absent at the very time when it is most needed. This, in turn, is compounded by the pervasive, confusing and conflicting (and predominantly negative) messages received by children about sexuality and gender. In turn, these may contribute to creating and sustaining vulnerability to coercion, abuse and exploitation

Virginitv: having virginitv is important?

Having virginitv nowadays has not been a core issue, subjects responds that virginitv is not important, as there are many rape victims who has faced this incidence so it is not their mistake that they have lost their virginitv before the time or before the appropriate age or so. Virginitv of a girl according to subjects is not important. "Virginitv, it's only the matter of being an Indian person where everybody is forced to be thought that virginitv is important, so we have that sting in the core which is not very issue.

Sexual gratification or power?

A widely accepted societal view of rape is that it is a sexual act perpetrated for sexual gratification by men who lose the sense of self-control (Koss & Harvey, 1991). Rape is often portrayed as a sex crime perpetuated by men against women. The woman is seen as an object that guards a prize that the man attempts to win from her. This type of rapist often threatens, overpowers and blackmails women but does not physically brutalize them (Vogelman, 1990).

Sexual Miscommunication

Due to non-verbal communication between the victim and perpetrators many of the rapes happens, when people in relationships went to hang around and so. In case of 2 vignettes, after having tequila.... She asked LAKSH to take her to the bed”, here somewhere LAKSH kind of feel like okay something is happening, but in the end when they are doing something SAKSHI said “NO” there only LAKSH could have stopped, also after having tequila you pass out and same LAKSH also knows that none would pass out after having tequila. So, basically girls won't say it directly sometimes as they think staying reserved is something good. But in the end when SAKSHI said NO he would have stopped there.

Conclusion

This paper has revealed the complexity of date rape: it is difficult to define, to measure, and to prevent. The main problems with date rape center around the complicated issue of consent, and the potentially traumatic consequences of forced /coercive sex on individuals, predominantly (although not exclusively) young women. Overall, participants perceived the assault as rape, and

Consistent with prior research, there were significant differences in the reactions of male and female observers. In fact, males and females tend to perceive the victim as not culpable for the assault, as experiencing low levels of pleasure, and as experiencing high levels of trauma. Similarly, both groups saw the perpetrator as guilty, worthy of conviction, and the incident as constituting rape. Thus, males were not insensitive to the plight of the victim or the guilt of the perpetrator. The difference between the groups was one of degree.

The above findings regarding intentionality suggest that context can have a significant impact on attributions about rape victims that have used alcohol or drugs. While alcohol and drug use in rape victims has been found to exert a negative effect on observer attributions in several studies, it is apparent from the findings of the present study that observers consider the context in which the substance use occurs. Acknowledge in policy-making that single-sex provision is a necessary approach to create safe spaces that enable critical thinking, explorations of embodiment and disclosure of experiences of abuse, and that this constitutes a necessary positive action strategy. The ability to fight back allows women to develop the sense that attacks are abnormal and undeserved apart from the warnings of others and to act on those feelings. The point is not simply to give women technical advantages, but to change the relations of power in the way they imagine personal and public space.

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Partially Singularly Perturbed Linear Reaction-Diffusion System With Discontinuous Source Terms

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Abstract

A singularly perturbed linear system of second order ordinary differential equations of reaction-diffusion type with discontinuous source terms is considered. A small positive parameter multiplies the leading term of each equation. These singular perturbation parameters are assumed to be distinct. The components of the solution exhibit overlapping boundary and interior layers. A numerical method is constructed that uses a classical finite difference scheme on a piecewise uniform Shishkin mesh. It is proved that the numerical approximations obtained by this method are essentially first order convergent uniformly with respect to all of the perturbation parameters. Numerical illustrations are presented in support of the theory.

Keywords: Singular perturbation problems, system of differential equations, reaction - diffusion equations, discontinuous source terms, overlapping boundary and interior layers, classical finite difference scheme, Shishkin mesh, parameter - uniform convergence.

1.Introduction

A partially singularly perturbed linear system of n-second order ordinary differential equations of reaction - diffusion type with discontinuous source terms is considered. The leading terms of m equations are multiplied by small positive singular perturbation parameters which are assumed to be distinct, where $m < n$. The remaining n-m equations are regularly perturbed or not singularly perturbed. The solutions of the m equations, that are multiplied by the distinct singular perturbation parameters, exhibit overlapping boundary and interior layers and the remaining n-m solutions have less-severe overlapping boundary and interior layers. A numerical method is constructed that uses a classical finite difference scheme on a piecewise uniform Shishkin mesh. It is provided that the numerical approximations obtained by this method are essentially first order convergent uniformly with respect to all of the perturbation parameters. A numerical illustration is given to support the theoretical results.

A partially singularly perturbed linear system of second order ordinary differential equations of reaction-diffusion type with discontinuous source terms is considered in the interval $\Omega = \{x : 0 < x < 1\}$. A single discontinuity in the source terms is assumed to occur at a point $d \in \Omega$. The following notations are introduced: $\Omega^- = (0, d)$, $\bar{\Omega}^- = [0, d]$, $\Omega^+ = (d, 1)$, $\bar{\Omega}^+ = [d, 1]$. The jump at d in any function \bar{w} is denoted by $[\bar{w}](d) = \bar{w}(d+) - \bar{w}(d-)$. The corresponding self-adjoint two point boundary value problem is $-E \bar{u}''(x) + A(x)\bar{u}(x) = \bar{f}(x)$ on $\Omega^- \cup \Omega^+$, \bar{u} given on Γ and $\bar{f}(d-) = \bar{f}(d+)$ (1)

where $\Gamma = \{0, 1\}$, $\bar{\Omega} = \Omega \cup \Gamma$.

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Here, for all $x \in \bar{\Omega}$, $\bar{u}(x) = (u_1(x), u_2(x), \dots, u_n(x))^T$,

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \varepsilon_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}(x) & a_{12}(x) & \cdots & a_{1n}(x) \\ a_{21}(x) & a_{22}(x) & \cdots & a_{2n}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(x) & a_{n2}(x) & \cdots & a_{nn}(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

and, for all $x \in \Omega^- \cup \Omega^+$, $\bar{f}(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x))^T$.

The problem can also be written in the operator form $\bar{L}\bar{u} = \bar{f}$ on $\Omega^- \cup \Omega^+$, \bar{u} given on Γ and $\bar{f}(d^-) \neq \bar{f}(d^+)$ where the operator \bar{L} is defined by

$$\bar{L} = -ED^2 + A, \quad D^2 = \frac{d^2}{dx^2}.$$

Assumption 1 The singular perturbation parameters $\varepsilon_i, i = 1, \dots, m$, are assumed to be distinct and, for convenience, the ordering $\varepsilon_1 < \dots < \varepsilon_m < \varepsilon_{m+1} = \dots = \varepsilon_n = 1$ is assumed.

Assumption 2 The components $a_{ij}(x)$ of $A(x)$ satisfy the inequalities

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(i) } a_{ij}(x) > \sum_{j \neq i}^n |a_{ij}(x)| \text{ for } i=1, \dots, n \\ \text{(ii) } a_{ij}(x) \leq 0 \text{ for } i \neq j \text{ and } i, j = 1, \dots, n \end{array} \right\} \forall x \in \bar{\Omega} \quad (2)$$

Assumption 3 The positive number α satisfies the inequality

$$0 < \alpha < \min_{\substack{x \in \bar{\Omega} \\ 1 \leq i \leq n}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) \right). \quad (3)$$

Assumption 4 The singular perturbation parameters $\varepsilon_i, i = 1, \dots, m$, are assumed to satisfy

$$\sqrt{\varepsilon_m} \leq \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{6}, \quad (4)$$

which ensures that the solution domain contains all the layers.

Assumption 5

The functions $a_{ij} \in C^{(2)}(\bar{\Omega})$, $f_i \in C^{(2)}(\Omega^- \cup \Omega^+)$ for $i, j = 1, \dots, n$. (5)

From Assumption 1, there are at most m singularly perturbed equations in (1) and from Assumption 5, Problem (1) has a solution $\bar{u} \in C(\bar{\Omega}) \cap C^{(1)}(\Omega) \cap C^{(4)}(\Omega^- \cup \Omega^+)$.

Let $\bar{u}_0(x)$ be the solution of the reduced problem given by

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) u_{0,j}(x) = f_i(x), \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, m, \\ -u''_{0,i}(x) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) u_{0,j}(x) = f_i(x), \\ u_{0,i} = u_i \text{ on } \Gamma \end{array} \right\} \forall i = m+1, \dots, n. \quad (6)$$

where $x \in (\Omega^- \cup \Omega^+)$.

Remark 1 Because \bar{f} is discontinuous at d , the solution $\bar{u}(x)$ does not necessarily have a continuous second order derivative at the point d . Thus $\bar{u}(x) \notin C^2(\Omega)$, but the first derivative of the solution exists and is continuous on Ω .

2. Analytical results

Theorem 1 Problem (1) has a solution $\bar{u} \in C(\bar{\Omega}) \cap C^{(1)}(\Omega) \cap C^{(4)}(\Omega^- \cup \Omega^+)$.

Proof: The proof is by construction. Let \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_2 be particular solutions of the differential equations

$$-E\vec{y}_1''(x) + A(x)\vec{y}_1(x) = \vec{f}(x), \quad x \in \Omega^-$$

and

$$-E\vec{y}_2''(x) + A(x)\vec{y}_2(x) = \vec{f}(x), x \in \Omega^+$$

Consider the function

$$\vec{y}(x) = \begin{cases} \vec{y}_1(x) + (\vec{u}(0) - \vec{y}_1(0)) \cdot \vec{\phi}_1(x) + \vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{\phi}_2(x), & x \in \Omega^- \\ \vec{y}_2(x) + \vec{B}_1 \cdot \vec{\phi}_1(x) + (\vec{u}(1) - \vec{y}_2(1)) \cdot \vec{\phi}_2(x), & x \in \Omega^+ \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

where $\vec{\phi}_1(x), \vec{\phi}_2(x)$ are the solutions of the boundary value problems

$$\begin{aligned} -E\vec{\phi}_1''(x) + A(x)\vec{\phi}_1(x) &= \vec{0}, x \in \Omega, \vec{\phi}_1(0) = \vec{1}, \vec{\phi}_1(1) = \vec{0} \\ -E\vec{\phi}_2''(x) + A(x)\vec{\phi}_2(x) &= \vec{0}, x \in \Omega, \vec{\phi}_2(0) = \vec{0}, \vec{\phi}_2(1) = \vec{1} \end{aligned}$$

and A_1, B_1 are constant vectors to be chosen so that $\vec{y} \in C^{(1)}(\Omega)$. In fact, the constants

$A_1 = \text{diag}(\vec{a}_1), \vec{a}_1 = (\hat{a}_{1,1}, \hat{a}_{1,2}, \dots, \hat{a}_{1,n})$ and $B_1 = \text{diag}(\vec{b}_1), \vec{b}_1 = (\hat{b}_{1,1}, \hat{b}_{1,2}, \dots, \hat{b}_{1,n})$ are found from the system of two equations in A_1 and B_1 derived from the conditions

$$\vec{y}(d^-) = \vec{y}(d^+) \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{y}'(d^-) = \vec{y}'(d^+).$$

It is to be noted that on the open interval $(0,1), 0 < \vec{\phi}_1, \vec{\phi}_2 < 1$. Thus $\vec{\phi}_1, \vec{\phi}_2$ cannot have an internal maximum or minimum and also

$$\vec{\phi}_1 < \vec{0}, \vec{\phi}_2 > \vec{0}, x \in (0, 1).$$

Hence $\vec{\phi}_2(d)\vec{\phi}_1(d) - \vec{\phi}_2(d)\vec{\phi}_1(d) > 0$ ensures the existence of A_1 and B_1 .

The operator \vec{L} satisfies the following maximum principle.

Lemma 1 Let conditions (2) and (3) hold. Let $\vec{\psi}$ be any vector-valued function in the domain of \vec{L} such that $\vec{\psi} \geq \vec{0}$ on $\Gamma, \vec{L}\vec{\psi} \geq \vec{0}$ on $\Omega^- \cup \Omega^+$ and $[\vec{\psi}](d) = \vec{0}, [\vec{\psi}'](d) \leq \vec{0}$, then $\vec{\psi} \geq \vec{0}$ on $\bar{\Omega}$.

Proof: Let i^*, x^* be such that $\psi_{i^*}(x^*) = \min_{i,x} \psi_i(x)$. If $\psi_{i^*}(x^*) \geq 0$, there is nothing to prove. Suppose therefore that $\psi_{i^*}(x^*) < 0$, then the proof is completed by showing that this leads to a contradiction. With the above assumption on the boundary values, either $x^* \in \Omega^- \cup \Omega^+$ or $x^* = d$. In the first case $\psi_{i^*}''(x^*) \geq 0$ and so

$$(\vec{L}\vec{\psi})_{i^*}(x^*) = -\varepsilon_{i^*}\psi_{i^*}''(x^*) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{i^*,j}(x^*)\psi_j(x^*) < 0$$

which is false. In the second case the argument depends on whether or not ψ_{i^*} is differentiable at d . If $\psi_{i^*}'(d)$ does not exist, then $[\psi_{i^*}'](d) \neq 0$ and because $\psi_{i^*}'(d^-) \leq 0, \psi_{i^*}'(d^+) \geq 0$ it is clear that $[\psi_{i^*}'](d) > 0$, which is a contradiction. On the other hand, if ψ_{i^*} be differentiable at d , then $\psi_{i^*}'(d) = 0$ and $\psi_{i^*} \in C^{(1)}(\Omega)$. Recalling that $\psi_{i^*}(d) < 0$ it follows that there exists a neighbourhood $N_h = (d-h, d)$ such that $\psi_{i^*}(x) < 0$ for $x \in N_h$. Now choose a point $x_1 \neq d, x_1 \in N_h$ such that $\psi_{i^*}(x_1) > \psi_{i^*}(d)$. It follows from the mean value theorem that, for some $x_2 \in N_h$,

$$\psi_{i^*}'(x_2) = \frac{\psi_{i^*}(d) - \psi_{i^*}(x_1)}{d - x_1} < 0$$

and also that for some $x_3 \in N_h$,

$$\psi_{i^*}''(x_3) = \frac{\psi_{i^*}'(d) - \psi_{i^*}'(x_2)}{d - x_2} = \frac{-\psi_{i^*}'(x_2)}{d - x_2} > 0$$

Note also that $\psi_{i^*}(x_3) < 0$, since $x_3 \in N_h$. Thus

$$(\vec{L}\vec{\psi})_{i^*}(x_3) = -\varepsilon_{i^*}\psi_{i^*}''(x_3) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{i^*,j}(x_3)\psi_j(x_3) < 0,$$

which is the required contradiction.

Remark 2 Let $\tilde{A}(x)$ be any principal sub-matrix of $A(x)$ and \tilde{L} , the corresponding operator. To see that any \tilde{L} satisfies the same maximum principle as \bar{L} , it suffices to observe that the elements of $\tilde{A}(x)$ satisfy a fortiori the same inequalities as those of $A(x)$.

As a consequence of the maximum principle, there is established the stability result for the problem (1) in the following.

Lemma 2 Let $A(x)$ satisfy (2) and (3). If $\vec{\psi}$ is any vector-valued function in the domain of \bar{L} then for each i , $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $x \in \bar{\Omega}$,

$$|\psi_i(x)| \leq \max \left\{ \|\vec{\psi}\|_{\Gamma}, \frac{1}{\alpha} \|\vec{f}\|_{\Omega \cup \Omega^+} \right\}$$

Proof: The following two functions are defined:

$$\vec{\theta}^{\pm}(x) = \max \left\{ \|\vec{\psi}\|_{\Gamma}, \frac{1}{\alpha} \|\vec{f}\|_{\Omega \cup \Omega^+} \right\} \vec{e} \pm \vec{\psi}(x)$$

where $\vec{e} = (1, \dots, 1)^T$ is the unit column n -vector. Using the properties of A , it is not hard to verify that $\vec{\theta}^{\pm} \geq \vec{0}$ on Γ and $\bar{L}\vec{\theta}^{\pm} \geq \vec{0}$ on $\Omega^- \cup \Omega^+$.

Furthermore, since $\vec{\psi} \in C^{(1)}(\Omega)$,

$$[\vec{\theta}^{\pm}](d) = \pm[\vec{\psi}](d) = \vec{0} \text{ and } [\vec{\theta}^{\pm}](d) = \pm[\vec{\psi}](d) = \vec{0}.$$

It follows from Lemma 1 that $\vec{\theta}^{\pm} \geq \vec{0}$ on $\bar{\Omega}$.

Standard estimates of the exact solution and its derivatives are contained in the following lemma.

Lemma 3 Let conditions (2) and (3) hold and let \vec{u} be the solution of (1). Then, for all $x \in \Omega^- \cup \Omega^+$ and each $i = 1, \dots, n$,

$$|u_i(x)| \leq C (\|\vec{u}\|_{\Gamma} + \|\vec{f}\|_{\Omega \cup \Omega^+}),$$

$$|u_i^{(k)}(x)| \leq C \varepsilon_i^{-\frac{k}{2}} (\|\vec{u}\| + \|\vec{f}\|_{\Omega \cup \Omega^+}), \text{ for } k = 1, 2$$

and

$$|u_i^{(k)}(x)| \leq C \varepsilon_i^{-\frac{(k-2)}{2}} \varepsilon_i^{-1} (\|\vec{u}\| + \|\vec{f}\|_{\Omega \cup \Omega^+} + \varepsilon_i^{\frac{(k-2)}{2}} \|\vec{f}^{(k-2)}\|_{\Omega \cup \Omega^+}), \text{ for } k = 3, 4.$$

Proof: The bound on \vec{u} is an immediate consequence of Lemma 1 and the differential equation (1).

Rewriting the differential equation (1) gives

$$\vec{u}'' = E^{-1}(A\vec{u} - \vec{f}_{\Omega \cup \Omega^+}) \tag{8}$$

and it is not hard to see that the bounds on u_i'' follow from (8).

To bound $u_i'(x)$, for $i = 1, \dots, m$, an interval $N = [a, a + \sqrt{\varepsilon_i}] \subset [0, d^-] \cup [d^+, 1]$ is considered, where $a \geq 0$, $0 < \sqrt{\varepsilon_i} \leq (d^-) - a$ in $[0, d^-]$ and $a \geq d^+$, $0 < \sqrt{\varepsilon_i} \leq 1 - a$ in $[d^+, 1]$. Then, by the mean value theorem, for some $y \in N$,

$$u_i'(y) = \frac{u_i(a + \sqrt{\varepsilon_i}) - u_i(a)}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_i}}$$

and it follows that $|u_i'(y)| \leq 2\varepsilon_i^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|u_i\|$.

Now, for any $x \in N$,

$$u_i'(x) = u_i'(y) + \int_y^x u_i''(s) ds = u_i'(y) + \varepsilon_i^{-1} \int_y^x (-f_i(s) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(s)u_j(s)) ds$$

and so

$$|u'_i(x)| \leq |u'_i(y)| + C\varepsilon_i^{-1}(\|f_i\|_{\Omega \cup \Omega^+} + \|\vec{u}\|) \int_y^x ds \leq C\varepsilon_i^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\|f_i\|_{\Omega \cup \Omega^+} + \|\vec{u}\|)$$

from which the required bound follows for $i = 1, \dots, m$.

To bound $u'_i(x)$, for $i = m + 1, \dots, n$, an interval $N = [a, a + t] \subset [0, d^-] \cup [d^+, 1]$ is considered, where $a \geq 0$, $0 < t \leq (d^-) - a$ in $[0, d^-]$ and $a \geq d^+$, $0 < t \leq 1 - a$ in $[d^+, 1]$. Then, by the mean value theorem, for some $y \in N$,

$$u'_i(y) = \frac{u_i(a + t) - u_i(a)}{t}$$

and it follows that

$$|u'_i(y)| \leq \frac{2}{t} \|u_i\|$$

Now, for any $x \in N$,

$$u'_i(x) = u'_i(y) + \int_y^x u''_i(s) ds = u'_i(y) + \varepsilon_i^{-1} \int_y^x (-f_i(s) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(s) u_j(s)) ds$$

and so for $i = m + 1, \dots, n$,

$$|u'_i(x)| \leq |u'_i(y)| + C(\|f_i\|_{\Omega \cup \Omega^+} + \|\vec{u}\|) \int_y^x ds \leq \frac{2}{t} \|u_i\| \leq Ct(\|f_i\|_{\Omega \cup \Omega^+} + \|\vec{u}\|)$$

$$\vec{w}(x) = \begin{cases} \vec{w}_1^L(x) + \vec{w}_1^R(x) \\ \vec{w}_2^L(x) + \vec{w}_2^R(x) \end{cases}$$

from which the required bound follows for $i = m + 1, \dots, n$.

Differentiating (8) once and twice give $\vec{u}^{(3)} = E^{-1}(A\vec{u}' + A'\vec{u} - \vec{f}'_{\Omega \cup \Omega^+})$,

$\vec{u}^{(4)} = E^{-1}(A\vec{u}'' + 2A'\vec{u}' + A''\vec{u} - \vec{f}''_{\Omega \cup \Omega^+})$ and the bounds on $u_i^{(3)}$, $u_i^{(4)}$ follow from those on u_i' and u_i'' .

The Shishkin decomposition of the solution \vec{u} of (1) is $\vec{u} = \vec{v} + \vec{w}$ where the smooth component \vec{v} is the solution of

$$\vec{L}\vec{v} = \vec{f} \text{ on } (0, d^-), \quad \vec{v}(0) = \vec{u}_0(0), \quad \vec{v}(d^-) = (A(d))^{-1} \vec{f}(d^-) \tag{9}$$

and

$$\vec{L}\vec{v} = \vec{f} \text{ on } (d^+, 1), \quad \vec{v}(d^+) = (A(d))^{-1} \vec{f}(d^+), \quad \vec{v}(1) = \vec{u}_0(1) \tag{10}$$

and the singular component \vec{w} is the solution of

$$\vec{L}\vec{w} = \vec{0} \text{ on } \Omega \cup \Omega^+ \text{ with } \vec{w} = \vec{u} - \vec{v} \text{ on } \Gamma, [\vec{w}](d) = -[\vec{v}](d), [\vec{w}'](d) = -[\vec{v}'](d). \tag{11}$$

For convenience, the singular component is given a further decomposition

$$\vec{w} \text{ on } \Omega^- \tag{12}$$

) on Ω^+

where

$$\vec{w}_1^L(x) = \vec{w}(0)\vec{\psi}_1(x), \vec{w}_1^R(x) = A_2\vec{\psi}_2(x), \vec{w}_2^L(x) = B_2\vec{\psi}_3(x), \vec{w}_2^R(x) = \vec{w}(1)\vec{\psi}_4(x) \tag{13}$$

with

$$-E\vec{\psi}_1''(x) + A(x)\vec{\psi}_1(x) = \vec{0} \text{ on } \Omega^-, \quad \vec{\psi}_1(0) = \vec{1}, \vec{\psi}_1(d) = \vec{0} \tag{14}$$

$$-E\vec{\psi}_2''(x) + A(x)\vec{\psi}_2(x) = \vec{0} \text{ on } \Omega^-, \quad \vec{\psi}_2(0) = \vec{0}, \vec{\psi}_2(d) = \vec{1} \tag{15}$$

$$-E\vec{\psi}_3''(x) + A(x)\vec{\psi}_3(x) = \vec{0} \text{ on } \Omega^+, \quad \vec{\psi}_3(d) = \vec{1}, \vec{\psi}_3(1) = \vec{0} \tag{16}$$

$$-E\vec{\psi}_4''(x) + A(x)\vec{\psi}_4(x) = \vec{0} \text{ on } \Omega^+, \quad \vec{\psi}_4(d) = \vec{0}, \quad \vec{\psi}_4(1) = \vec{1}. \tag{17}$$

Here, A_2 and B_2 are constants to be chosen in such a way that the jump conditions at $x = d$ are satisfied. Further, $A_2 = \text{diag}(\vec{\hat{a}}_2)$, $\vec{\hat{a}}_2 = (\hat{a}_{2,1}, \hat{a}_{2,2}, \dots, \hat{a}_{2,n})$ and $B_2 = \text{diag}(\vec{\hat{b}}_2)$, $\vec{\hat{b}}_2 = (\hat{b}_{2,1}, \hat{b}_{2,2}, \dots, \hat{b}_{2,n})$ are independent of x and $\vec{\epsilon}$.

Bounds on the smooth component and its derivatives are contained in the following lemma.

Lemma 4 Let conditions (2) and (3) hold. Then the smooth component \vec{v} and its derivatives satisfy, for all $x \in \Omega^- \cup \Omega^+$ and $i = 1, \dots, n$,

$$|v_i^{(k)}(x)| \leq C \text{ for } k = 0, 1, 2$$

and

$$|v_i^{(k)}(x)| \leq C(1 + \epsilon_i^{1-\frac{k}{2}}) \text{ for } k = 3, 4.$$

Proof: The arguments used to bound \vec{v} and its derivatives in the interval $[0, d-]$ are given below. Analogous arguments can also be used for the interval $[d+, 1]$.

The bound on \vec{v} is an immediate consequence of the defining equation (9) for \vec{v} and Lemma 3.

The bounds on \vec{v}' and \vec{v}'' are found as follows. Differentiating twice the equation (9) for \vec{v} , it is not hard to see that \vec{v}'' satisfies

$$\vec{L}\vec{v}'' = \vec{g} \text{ where } \vec{g} = \vec{f}'' - A''\vec{v} - 2A'\vec{v}'. \tag{18}$$

Also the defining equation (9) for \vec{v} yields

$$v_i''(0) = 0, v_i''(d-) = 0 \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, m \text{ and } v_i''(0) = s_i^0, v_i''(d-) = s_i^1 \tag{19}$$

for $i = m + 1, \dots, n$ where s_i^0 and s_i^1 are definite constants for each $i = m + 1, \dots, n$.

Applying Lemma 3 to \vec{v}'' then gives

$$\|\vec{v}''\|_{[0, d-]} \leq C(1 + \|\vec{v}'\|_{[0, d-]}). \tag{20}$$

Choosing i^* , x^* such that $1 \leq i^* \leq n$, $x^* \in [0, d-]$ and

$$v_{i^*}'(x^*) = \|\vec{v}'\|_{[0, d-]} \tag{21}$$

and using a Taylor expansion it follows that, for any $y \in [0, (d-) - x^*]$ and some η , $x^* < \eta < x^* + y$,

$$v_{i^*}(x^* + y) = v_{i^*}(x^*) + y v_{i^*}'(x^*) + \frac{y^2}{2} v_{i^*}''(\eta). \tag{22}$$

Rearranging (22) yields

$$v_{i^*}'(x^*) = \frac{v_{i^*}(x^* + y) - v_{i^*}(x^*)}{y} - \frac{y}{2} v_{i^*}''(\eta) \tag{23}$$

and so, from (21) and (23),

$$\|\vec{v}'\|_{[0, d-]} \leq \frac{2}{y} \|\vec{v}\|_{[0, d-]} + \frac{y}{2} \|\vec{v}''\|_{[0, d-]}. \tag{24}$$

Using (24), (20) and the bound on \vec{v} yields

$$(1 - \frac{Cy}{2}) \|\vec{v}''\|_{[0, d-]} \leq C(1 + \frac{2}{y}). \tag{25}$$

Choosing $y = \min(\frac{1}{C}, (d-) - x^*)$, (25) then gives $\|\vec{v}''\|_{[0, d-]} \leq C$ and (24) gives $\|\vec{v}'\|_{[0, d-]} \leq C$ as required.

The bounds on $\vec{v}^{(3)}$, $\vec{v}^{(4)}$ are obtained by similar arguments.

3. Improved estimates

The layer functions $B_{1,i}^L, B_{1,i}^R, B_{2,i}^L, B_{2,i}^R, B_{1,i}, B_{2,i}$, $i = 1, \dots, m$, associated with the solution \vec{u} , are defined by

$$B_{1,i}^L(x) = e^{-\frac{x\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_i}}}, B_{1,i}^R(x) = e^{-\frac{(d-x)\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_i}}}, B_{1,i}(x) = B_{1,i}^L(x) + B_{1,i}^R(x) \text{ on } \bar{\Omega}^-,$$

$$B_{2,i}^L(x) = e^{-\frac{(x-d)\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_i}}}, B_{2,i}^R(x) = e^{-\frac{(1-x)\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_i}}}, B_{2,i}(x) = B_{2,i}^L(x) + B_{2,i}^R(x) \text{ on } \bar{\Omega}^+.$$

The following elementary properties of the layer functions $B_{1,i}^L(x), B_{1,i}^R(x)$ for all $1 \leq i < j \leq m$ and $0 \leq x < y \leq d$, should be noted:

- (a) $B_{1,i}^L(x) < B_{1,j}^L(x), B_{1,i}^L(x) > B_{1,i}^L(y), 0 < B_{1,i}^L(x) \leq 1.$
- (b) $B_{1,i}^R(x) < B_{1,j}^R(x), B_{1,i}^R(x) < B_{1,i}^R(y), 0 < B_{1,i}^R(x) \leq 1.$
- (c) $B_{1,i}^L(x)$ is monotone decreasing for increasing $x \in [0, \frac{d}{2}]$.
- (d) $B_{1,i}^R(x)$ is monotone increasing for increasing $x \in [\frac{d}{2}, d]$.
- (e) $B_{1,i}(x) \leq 2B_{1,i}^L(x)$ for $x \in [0, \frac{d}{2}]$ and $B_{1,i}(x) \leq 2B_{1,i}^R(x)$ for $x \in [\frac{d}{2}, d]$.

Similar properties for $B_{2,i}^L, B_{2,i}^R$, for all $1 \leq i < j \leq m$ and $d \leq x < y \leq 1$ hold good.

If $x_{i,j}^{(s)}$ and $1 - x_{i,j}^{(s)}$ are those points of the boundary layers, then $d - x_{i,j}^{(s)}$ and $d + x_{i,j}^{(s)}$ play the same role in case of the interior layers. The properties of these points are stated below.

Definition 1 For $B_{1,i}^L, B_{1,j}^L$, each $i, j, 1 \leq i \neq j \leq m$ and each $s, s > 0$, the point $x_{i,j}^{(s)}$ is defined by

$$\frac{B_{1,i}^L(x_{i,j}^{(s)})}{\varepsilon_i^s} = \frac{B_{1,j}^L(x_{i,j}^{(s)})}{\varepsilon_j^s} \tag{26}$$

It is remarked that

$$\frac{B_{1,i}^R(d - x_{i,j}^{(s)})}{\varepsilon_i^s} = \frac{B_{1,j}^R(d - x_{i,j}^{(s)})}{\varepsilon_j^s}, \frac{B_{2,i}^L(d + x_{i,j}^{(s)})}{\varepsilon_i^s} = \frac{B_{2,j}^L(d + x_{i,j}^{(s)})}{\varepsilon_j^s}, \tag{27}$$

$$\frac{B_{2,i}^R(1 - x_{i,j}^{(s)})}{\varepsilon_i^s} = \frac{B_{2,j}^R(1 - x_{i,j}^{(s)})}{\varepsilon_j^s}.$$

In the next lemma, the existence and uniqueness of the points $x_{i,j}^{(s)}$ are shown. Various properties are also established.

Lemma 5 For all i, j such that $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and $0 < s \leq 3/2$, the points $x_{i,j}^{(s)}$ exist, are uniquely defined and satisfy the following inequalities

$$\frac{B_{1,i}^L(x)}{\varepsilon_i^s} > \frac{B_{1,j}^L(x)}{\varepsilon_j^s}, x \in [0, x_{i,j}^{(s)}], \frac{B_{1,i}^R(x)}{\varepsilon_i^s} < \frac{B_{1,j}^R(x)}{\varepsilon_j^s}, x \in (x_{i,j}^{(s)}, d] \tag{28}$$

Moreover

$$x_{i,j}^{(s)} < x_{i+1,j}^{(s)}, \text{ if } i + 1 < j \text{ and } x_{i,j}^{(s)} < x_{i,j+1}^{(s)}, \text{ if } i < j. \tag{29}$$

Also

$$x_{i,j}^{(s)} < 2s \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_j}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \text{ and } x_{i,j}^{(s)} \in (0, \frac{d}{2}) \text{ if } i < j. \tag{30}$$

Analogous results hold for $B_{1,i}^R, B_{2,i}^L$ and $B_{2,i}^R$ and the points $d - x_{i,j}^{(s)}, d + x_{i,j}^{(s)}, 1 - x_{i,j}^{(s)}$.

Proof: The proof is similar to the proof of Lemma 2.3.1 in [10].

Bounds on the singular component \vec{w} of \vec{u} and its derivatives are contained in [10].

Lemma 6 Let $A(x)$ satisfy (2) and (3). Then there exists a constant C , such that, for $i = 1, \dots, m$ and $x \in \bar{\Omega}^-$,

$$|w_{1,i}^L(x)| \leq C_1 B_{1,m}^L(x) + C_2 \varepsilon_m (d - B_{1,m}^L(x)),$$

$$|w_{1,i}^{L,(1)}(x)| \leq C \sum_{q=i}^m \frac{B_{1,q}^L(x)}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_q}}, \quad |w_{1,i}^{L,(2)}(x)| \leq C \sum_{q=i}^m \frac{B_{1,q}^L(x)}{\varepsilon_q},$$

$$|w_{1,i}^{L,(3)}(x)| \leq C \sum_{q=1}^m \frac{B_{1,q}^L(x)}{\varepsilon_q^{3/2}}, \quad |\varepsilon_i w_{1,i}^{L,(4)}(x)| \leq C \sum_{q=1}^m \frac{B_{1,q}^L(x)}{\varepsilon_q}$$

and for $i=m+1, \dots, n$

$$|w_{1,i}^L(x)| \leq C_2 \varepsilon_m (d - B_{1,m}^L(x)),$$

$$|w_{1,i}^{L,(k)}(x)| \leq C_1 B_{1,m}^L(x) + C_2 \varepsilon_m (d - B_{1,m}^L(x)), \quad k = 1, 2$$

$$|w_{1,i}^{L,(k)}(x)| \leq C \sum_{q=1}^m \frac{B_{1,q}^L(x)}{\varepsilon_q^{\frac{k-2}{2}}}, \quad k = 3, 4.$$

Analogous results hold for $w_{1,i}^R, w_{2,i}^L$ and $w_{2,i}^R$ and their derivatives.

Lemma 3.3 Let $A(x)$ satisfy (2) and (3). Then the smooth component \vec{v} of the solution \vec{u} of (1) satisfies for $i = 1, \dots, m, k = 0, 1, 2, 3$,

$$|v_i^{(k)}(x)| \leq C \begin{cases} 1 + \sum_{q=i}^m \frac{B_{1,q}(x)}{\varepsilon_q^{\frac{k}{2}-1}} & \text{on } \Omega^- \\ 1 + \sum_{q=i}^m \frac{B_{2,q}(x)}{\varepsilon_q^{\frac{k}{2}-1}} & \text{on } \Omega^+. \end{cases}$$

4.The Shishkin mesh

A piecewise uniform Shishkin mesh with N mesh-intervals is now constructed on $\Omega^- \cup \Omega^+$

as follows. Let $\Omega^N = \Omega^- \cup \Omega^+$ where $\Omega^- = \{x_j\}_{j=1}^{\frac{N}{2}-1}, \Omega^+ = \{x_j\}_{j=\frac{N}{2}+1}^{N-1}$ and $x_{\frac{N}{2}} = d$. Then $\bar{\Omega}^- = \{x_j\}_{j=0}^{\frac{N}{2}}, \bar{\Omega}^+ = \{x_j\}_{j=\frac{N}{2}}^N, \bar{\Omega}^- \cup \bar{\Omega}^+ = \Omega^N = \{x_j\}_{j=0}^N$ and $\Gamma^N = \Gamma$. The interval $[0, d]$

is subdivided into $2m + 1$ mesh-intervals

$$[0, \tau_1] \cup \dots \cup (\tau_{m-1}, \tau_m] \cup (\tau_m, d - \tau_m) \cup (d - \tau_m, d - \tau_{m-1}) \cup \dots \cup (d - \tau_1, d].$$

The m parameters τ_r , which determine the points separating the uniform meshes, are defined by $\tau_0 = 0, \tau_{m+1} = \frac{d}{2}$,

$$\tau_m = \min \left\{ \frac{d}{4}, \frac{2\sqrt{\varepsilon_m}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \ln N \right\} \tag{31}$$

and, for $r = m - 1, \dots, 1$,

$$\tau_r = \min \left\{ \frac{r\tau_{r+1}}{r+1}, \frac{2\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \ln N \right\}. \tag{32}$$

Clearly

$$0 < \tau_1 < \dots < \tau_m \leq \frac{d}{4}.$$

Then, on the sub-interval $(\tau_m, d - \tau_m)$ a uniform mesh with $\frac{N}{4}$ mesh points is placed and on each of the sub-intervals $(\tau_r, \tau_{r+1}]$ and $(d - \tau_{r+1}, d - \tau_r], r = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$, a uniform mesh of $\frac{N}{8m}$ mesh points is placed. In particular, when all the parameters $\tau_r, r = 1, \dots, m$, take their left-hand value, the Shishkin mesh $\bar{\Omega}^-$ becomes a classical uniform mesh throughout from 0 to d . Similarly, the interval $[d, 1]$ is subdivided into $2m + 1$ sub-intervals

$$[d, d + \sigma_1] \cup \dots \cup (d + \sigma_{m-1}, d + \sigma_m) \cup (d + \sigma_m, 1 - \sigma_m) \cup (1 - \sigma_m, 1 - \sigma_{m-1}) \cup \dots \cup (1 - \sigma_1, 1].$$

The m parameters σ_r , which determine the points separating the uniform meshes,

are defined by $\sigma_0 = 0, \sigma_{m+1} = \frac{1-d}{2},$

$$\sigma_m = \min \left\{ \frac{1-d}{4}, 2 \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_m}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \ln N \right\}$$

and, for $r = m-1, \dots, 1,$

Clearly

$$\sigma_r = \min \left\{ \frac{r\sigma_{r+1}}{r+1}, 2 \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \ln N \right\}.$$

$$0 < \sigma_1 < \dots < \sigma_m \leq \frac{1-d}{4}$$

Then, on the sub-interval $(d + \sigma_m, 1 - \sigma_m]$ a uniform mesh with $\frac{N}{4}$ mesh points is placed and on each of the sub-intervals $(d + \sigma_r, d + \sigma_{r+1}]$ and $(1 - \sigma_{r+1}, 1 - \sigma_r], r = 0, 1, \dots, m-1,$ a uniform mesh of $\frac{N}{8m}$ mesh points is placed. In particular, when all the parameters $\sigma_r, r = 1, \dots, m,$ take their left-hand value, the Shishkin mesh $\bar{\Omega}^+{}^N$ becomes a classical uniform mesh throughout from d to $1.$

When $d = 1/2$ and when all the transition parameters τ_r and $\sigma_r, r = 1, \dots, m,$ take the left choice then the mesh $\bar{\Omega}^N$ is the classical uniform mesh with step size N^{-1} throughout from 0 to $1.$ In practice, it is convenient to take

$$N = 8mk, k \geq 2, \tag{33}$$

where m is the number of distinct singular perturbation parameters involved in (1). This construction leads to a class of 2^{m+1} piecewise uniform Shishkin meshes $\bar{\Omega}^N.$ The geometrical properties of $\bar{\Omega}^N$ are presented in the following discussion. Similar results hold good for $\bar{\Omega}^+{}^N.$ From the above discussion of $\bar{\Omega}^N,$ it is clear that the transition points $\{\tau_r, d - \tau_r\}_{r=1}^m$ are the only points at which the mesh-size can change and that it does not necessarily change at each of these points. The following notations are introduced: $h_j = x_j - x_{j-1}, h_{j+1} = x_{j+1} - x_j$ and if $x_j = \tau_r,$ then $h^-_r = x_j - x_{j-1}, h^+_r = x_{j+1} - x_j, J = \{\tau_r : h^+_r \neq h^-_r\}.$ In general, for each point x_j in the mesh-interval $(\tau_{r-1}, \tau_r],$

$$x_j - x_{j-1} = 8mN^{-1}(\tau_r - \tau_{r-1}). \tag{34}$$

Also, for $x_j \in (\tau_m, \frac{d}{2}], x_j - x_{j-1} = 4N^{-1}(d - 2\tau_m)$ and for $x_j \in (0, \tau_1], x_j - x_{j-1} = 8mN^{-1}\tau_1.$ Thus, for $1 \leq r \leq m-1,$ the change in the step-size at the point $x_j = \tau_r$ is

$$h^+_r - h^-_r = 8mN^{-1}((r+1)d_r - rd_{r-1}), \tag{35}$$

where

$$d_r = \frac{r\tau_{r+1}}{r+1} - \tau_r \tag{36}$$

with the convention $d_0 = 0.$ It is to be noted that that $d_r \geq 0,$ that $\bar{\Omega}^N$ is the classical uniform mesh when $d_r = 0$ for all $r = 1, \dots, m$ and, from (31) and (32), that

$$\tau_r \leq C \sqrt{\varepsilon_r} \ln N, 1 \leq r \leq m. \tag{37}$$

It follows from (34) and (37) that for $r = 1, \dots, m-1,$

$$h^-_r + h^+_r \leq C \sqrt{\varepsilon_{r+1}} N^{-1} \ln N. \tag{38}$$

Also

$$\tau_r = \frac{r}{s} \tau_s$$

$$\text{when } d_r = \dots = d_s = 0, 1 \leq r \leq s \leq m. \tag{39}$$

Some results utilizing the mesh geometry are presented in the following lemmas for later use.

Lemma 8 Assume that $d_r > 0$ for some $r, 1 \leq r \leq m.$ Then the following inequalities hold

$$B^L_{1,r}(d - \tau_r) \leq B^L_{1,r}(\tau_r) = N^{-2}, \tag{40}$$

$$x_{r-1,r}^{(s)} \leq \tau_r - h_r^- \text{ for } 0 < s \leq \frac{3}{2}, 1 < r \leq m, \tag{41}$$

$$B_{1,q}^L(\tau_r - h_r^-) \leq C B_{1,q}^L(\tau_r) \text{ for } 1 \leq r \leq q \leq m, \tag{42}$$

$$\frac{B_{1,q}^L(\tau_r)}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_q}} \leq C \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r} \ln N} \text{ for } 1 \leq q \leq m, 1 \leq r \leq m. \tag{43}$$

Analogous results hold for $B_{1,r}^R, B_{2,r}^L, B_{2,r}^R$.

Proof: Using the definitions of $B_{1,r}^L(x)$ and τ_r , (40) follows. By Lemma 5,

$$x_{r-1,r}^{(s)} < 2s \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = \frac{s\tau_r}{\ln N} \leq \frac{\tau_r}{2}.$$

Also, by (33) and (34),

$$h_r^- = 8mN^{-1}(\tau_r - \tau_{r-1}) = \frac{(\tau_r - \tau_{r-1})}{k} < \frac{\tau_r}{2}.$$

It follows that $x_{r-1,r}^{(s)} + h_r^- \leq \tau_r$ as required.

To verify (42), it is to be noted that, from (34),

$$h_r^- = 8mN^{-1}(\tau_r - \tau_{r-1}) \leq 8mN^{-1}\tau_r = 2^4 mN^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \ln N.$$

But

$$e^{2^4 mN^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \ln N} \leq (N^{\frac{1}{N}})^{16m} \leq C.$$

Since $r \leq q$,

$$\frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_q}} h_r^- \leq \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_q}} 2^4 mN^{-1} \tau_r \leq 2^4 mN^{-1} \ln N \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}{\sqrt{\alpha}}.$$

It follows that

$$B_{1,q}^L(\tau_r - h_r^-) = B_{1,q}^L(\tau_r) e^{\frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_q}} h_r^-} \leq C B_{1,q}^L(\tau_r)$$

as required.

To verify (43), if $q \geq r$ the result is trivial. On the other hand, if $q < r$,

$$B_{1,q}^L(\tau_r) = e^{-\frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_q}} \tau_r} = e^{-2 \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_q}} \ln N} \leq \frac{C}{\ln N} \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_q}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}},$$

where the inequality is obtained by using the result $e^{-t} \leq \frac{1}{t}$ for all $t \geq 0$.

5. The discrete problem

In this section, a classical finite difference operator with an appropriate Shishkin mesh is used to construct a numerical method for (1), which is shown later to be essentially first order parameter-uniform convergent.

The discrete two-point boundary value problem is now defined to be the finite difference method

$$\begin{aligned} -E\delta^2 \vec{U}(x) + A(x) \vec{U}(x) &= \vec{f}(x) \text{ on } \Omega^N, \\ \vec{U} &= \vec{u} \text{ on } \Gamma^N, D^- \vec{U}(x_{N/2}) = D^+ \vec{U}(x_{N/2}). \end{aligned} \tag{44}$$

This is used to compute numerical approximations to the exact solution of (1). Note that (44) can also be written in the operator form

$$\vec{L}^N \vec{U} = \vec{f} \text{ on } \Omega^N, \vec{U} = \vec{u} \text{ on } \Gamma^N, D^- \vec{U}(x_{N/2}) = D^+ \vec{U}(x_{N/2})$$

where

$$\vec{L}^N = -E \delta^2 + A$$

and δ^2, D^+ and D^- are the classical finite difference operators. The following discrete results are analogous to those for the continuous case.

Lemma 9 Let $A(x)$ satisfy (2) and (3). Then, for any vector-valued mesh function $\vec{\Psi}$, the inequalities $\vec{\Psi} \geq \vec{0}$ on Γ^N , $\vec{L}^N \vec{\Psi} \geq \vec{0}$ on Ω^N and $D^+ \vec{\Psi}(x_{N/2}) - D^- \vec{\Psi}(x_{N/2}) \leq 0$ imply that $\vec{\Psi} \geq \vec{0}$ on $\bar{\Omega}^N$.

Proof: Let i^*, j^* be such that $\Psi_{i^*}(x_{j^*}) = \min_{i,j} \Psi_i(x_j)$ and assume that the lemma is false. Then $\Psi_{i^*}(x_{j^*}) < 0$. From the hypotheses we have $j^* \neq 0, N$ and $\Psi_{i^*}(x_{j^*}) - \Psi_{i^*}(x_{j^*-1}) \leq 0$, $\Psi_{i^*}(x_{j^*+1}) - \Psi_{i^*}(x_{j^*}) \geq 0$, so $\delta^2 \Psi_{i^*}(x_{j^*}) \geq 0$. It follows that

$$\left(\vec{L}^N \vec{\Psi} \right)_{i^*}(x_{j^*}) = -\varepsilon_{i^*} \delta^2 \Psi_{i^*}(x_{j^*}) + \sum_{k=1}^n a_{i^*,k}(x_{j^*}) \Psi_k(x_{j^*}) < 0$$

If $x_{j^*} \in \Omega^N$, this leads to a contradiction. Because of the boundary values, the only other possibility is that $x_{j^*} = x_{N/2}$. Then

$$D^- \Psi_{i^*}(x_{N/2}) \leq 0 \leq D^+ \Psi_{i^*}(x_{N/2}) \leq D^- \Psi_{i^*}(x_{N/2})$$

and so

$$\Psi_{i^*}(x_{\frac{N}{2}-1}) = \Psi_{i^*}(x_{N/2}) = \Psi_{i^*}(x_{\frac{N}{2}+1}) < 0$$

Then $\left(\vec{L}^N \vec{\Psi} \right)_{i^*}(x_{\frac{N}{2}-1}) < 0$, which provides the desired contradiction.

An immediate consequence of this is the following discrete stability result.

Lemma 5.2 Let $A(x)$ satisfy (2) and (3). Then, for any vector-valued mesh function $\vec{\Psi}$ defined on such that $D^+ \vec{\Psi} = D^- \vec{\Psi}$ at $x_{N/2}$,

$$|\vec{\Psi}(x_j)| \leq \max \left\{ \|\vec{\Psi}\|_{\Gamma^N}, \frac{1}{\alpha} \|\vec{L}^N \vec{\Psi}\|_{\Omega^- \cup \Omega^+} \right\}, \quad 0 \leq j \leq N.$$

$$\vec{\Theta}^\pm(x_j) = \max \left\{ \|\vec{\Psi}\|_{\Gamma^N}, \frac{1}{\alpha} \|\vec{L}^N \vec{\Psi}\|_{\Omega^- \cup \Omega^+} \right\} \vec{e} \pm \vec{\Psi}(x_j)$$

Proof: Define the two functions

where $\vec{e} = (1, \dots, 1)^T$ is the unit column n -vector. Using the properties of A it is not hard to verify that $\vec{\Theta}^\pm \geq \vec{0}$ on Γ^N , for $x_j \neq x_{N/2}$, $\vec{L}^N \vec{\Theta}^\pm \geq \vec{0}$ on Ω^N and at $x_j = x_{N/2}$,

$$(D^+ - D^-) \vec{\Theta}^\pm(x_j) = \pm (D^+ - D^-) \vec{\Psi}(x_j) = 0.$$

It follows from Lemma 9 that $\vec{\Theta}^\pm \geq \vec{0}$ on $\bar{\Omega}^N$.

6. Error estimate

Analogously to the continuous case, the discrete solution \vec{U} can be decomposed into \vec{V}_1 and \vec{W}_1 on Ω^- and \vec{V}_2 and \vec{W}_2 on Ω^+ which are defined to be the solutions of the following discrete problems

$$(\vec{L}^N \vec{V}_1)(x_j) = \vec{f}(x_j), \quad x_j \in \Omega^-, \quad \vec{V}_1(0) = \vec{v}(0), \quad \vec{V}_1(x_{N/2}) = \vec{v}(d^-),$$

$$(\vec{L}^N \vec{V}_2)(x_j) = \vec{f}(x_j), \quad x_j \in \Omega^+, \quad \vec{V}_2(1) = \vec{v}(1), \quad \vec{V}_2(x_{N/2}) = \vec{v}(d^+),$$

And

$$(\vec{L}^N \vec{W}_1)(x_j) = \vec{0}, \quad x_j \in \Omega^-, \quad \vec{W}_1(0) = \vec{w}(0),$$

$$(\vec{L}^N \vec{W}_2)(x_j) = \vec{0}, \quad x_j \in \Omega^+, \quad \vec{W}_2(1) = \vec{w}(1),$$

$$\vec{W}_1(x_{N/2}) + \vec{V}_1(x_{N/2}) = \vec{W}_2(x_{N/2}) + \vec{V}_2(x_{N/2}),$$

$$D^- \vec{W}_1(x_{N/2}) + D^- \vec{V}_1(x_{N/2}) = D^+ \vec{W}_2(x_{N/2}) + D^+ \vec{V}_2(x_{N/2}).$$

The error at each point is denoted by $\vec{e}(x_j) = \vec{U}(x_j) - \vec{u}(x_j)$. Then the local truncation error $\vec{L}^N \vec{e}(x_j)$, for $j \neq N/2$, has the decomposition

$$\vec{L}^N \vec{e}(x_j) = \vec{L}^N (\vec{V} - \vec{v})(x_j) + \vec{L}^N (\vec{W} - \vec{w})(x_j).$$

The smooth and singular error components are bounded in the following theorems.

Theorem 6.1 Let $A(x)$ satisfy (2) and (3). If \vec{v} denotes the smooth component of the exact solution of (1) and \vec{V} the smooth component of the solution of the discrete problem (44), then, for $j \neq N/2$,

$$|(\vec{L}^N (\vec{V} - \vec{v}))_i(x_j)| \leq C (N^{-1} \ln N)^2. \tag{45}$$

Proof: Using Lemma 7 and Theorem 3.7.1 in [10], it is not hard to see that (45) holds separately on Ω^{+N} and Ω^{-N} .

Theorem 3 Let $A(x)$ satisfy (2) and (3). If \vec{w} denotes the singular component of the exact solution of (1) and \vec{W} the singular component of the solution of the discrete problem (44), then, for $j \neq N/2$,

$$|(\vec{L}^N (\vec{W} - \vec{w}))_i(x_j)| \leq C (N^{-1} \ln N)^2. \tag{46}$$

Proof: Using Lemmas 6 and 8 and Theorem 3.7.2 in [10], it is not hard to see that (46) holds separately on Ω^{+N} and Ω^{-N} .

At the point $x_j = x_{N/2}$, for $i = 1, \dots, m$,

$$\begin{aligned} (D^+ - D^-)e_i(x_{N/2}) &= (D^+ - D^-)(U_i - u_i)(x_{N/2}) \\ &= (D^+ - D^-)U_i(x_{N/2}) - (D^+ - D^-)u_i(x_{N/2}). \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $(D^+ - D^-)U_i(x_{N/2}) = 0$.

Let $h^* = \max\{h_{N/2}^-, h_{N/2}^+\}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |(D^+ - D^-)e_i(x_{N/2})| &= |(D^+ - D^-)u_i(x_{N/2})| \\ &\leq |(D^+ - \frac{d}{dx})u_i(x_{N/2})| + |(D^- - \frac{d}{dx})u_i(x_{N/2})| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}h_{N/2}^+ |u_i''(\eta)|_{\eta \in \Omega^+} + \frac{1}{2}h_{N/2}^- |u_i''(\xi)|_{\xi \in \Omega^-} \\ &\leq C h^* \max_{x \in \Omega^- \cup \Omega^+} |u_i''(x)|. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$|(D^+ - D^-)e_i(x_{N/2})| \leq C \frac{h^*}{\varepsilon_i}. \tag{47}$$

From now on, we have the general setting $h_k = x_k - x_{k-1}$ and $h_{k+1} = x_{k+1} - x_k$ for any $x_k \in \bar{\Omega}^N = \{x_k\}_{k=0}^N$.

Define, for $i = 1, \dots, m$, a set of discrete barrier functions on $[0,1]$ by

$$\omega_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} \frac{\prod_{k=1}^j (1 + \sqrt{\alpha} h_k / \sqrt{2\varepsilon_i})}{\prod_{k=1}^{N/2} (1 + \sqrt{\alpha} h_k / \sqrt{2\varepsilon_i})}, & 0 \leq j \leq N/2 \\ \frac{\prod_{k=j}^{N-1} (1 + \sqrt{\alpha} h_{k+1} / \sqrt{2\varepsilon_i})}{\prod_{k=N/2}^{N-1} (1 + \sqrt{\alpha} h_{k+1} / \sqrt{2\varepsilon_i})}, & N/2 \leq j \leq N. \end{cases} \tag{48}$$

Note that

$$\omega_i(0) = 0, \omega_i(d) = 1, \omega_i(1) = 0 \tag{49}$$

and, for $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $0 \leq j \leq N$,

$$0 \leq \omega_i(x_j) < \omega_{i+1}(x_j) \leq 1. \tag{50}$$

It is not hard to see that for $x_j \in \bar{\Omega}^{-N}$,

$$D^+ \omega_i(x_j) = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_i}} \omega_i(x_j), D^- \omega_i(x_j) = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_i}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha}h_j/\sqrt{2\varepsilon_i})} \omega_i(x_j) \tag{51}$$

and $\delta^2 \omega_i(x_j) \leq \frac{\alpha}{\varepsilon_i} \omega_i(x_j)$

Similarly, for $x_j \in \bar{\Omega}^{+N}$,

$$D^+ \omega_i(x_j) = -\frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_i}(1 + \sqrt{\alpha}h_{j+1}/\sqrt{2\varepsilon_i})} \omega_i(x_j), D^- \omega_i(x_j) = -\frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon_i}} \omega_i(x_j) \tag{52}$$

and $\delta^2 \omega_i(x_j) \leq \frac{\alpha}{\varepsilon_i} \omega_i(x_j)$

In particular, at $x_j = x_{N/2}$,

$$(D^+ - D^-) \omega_i(x_j) \leq -\frac{C}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_i}} \tag{53}$$

We now state and prove the main theoretical result of the paper.

Theorem 4 Let $\vec{u}(x_j)$ be the solution of the continuous problem (1) and $\vec{U}(x_j)$ be the solution of the discrete problem (44). Then,

$$\| \vec{U}(x_j) - \vec{u}(x_j) \| \leq C N^{-1} \ln N.$$

Proof: Consider the mesh function $\vec{\Psi}$ given by

$$\Psi_i(x_j) = C_1 N^{-1} \ln N + C_2 \frac{h^*}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_i}} \omega_i(x_j) \pm e_i(x_j), \quad 1 \leq i \leq n, \quad 0 \leq j \leq N,$$

where C_1 and C_2 are constants. Then, for appropriate choices of C_1 and C_2 , using Theorems 2, 3 and the fact that $h^* \leq C\sqrt{\varepsilon_1} N^{-1} \ln N$,

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{L}^N \vec{\Psi})_i(x_j) &= C_1 \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) N^{-1} \ln N + C_2 \frac{h^*}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_i}} (\vec{L}^N \vec{\omega})_i(x_j) \pm (\vec{L}^N \vec{e})_i(x_j) \\ &\geq 0, \quad \text{for } j \neq N/2, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} D^+ \Psi_i(d) - D^- \Psi_i(d) &\leq -C_2 \frac{Ch^*}{\varepsilon_i} \pm C \frac{h^*}{\varepsilon_i}, \quad \text{using (47) and (53)} \\ &\leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Also, using (49), $\Psi_i(0) = C_1 N^{-1} \ln N \geq 0$, $\Psi_i(1) = C_1 N^{-1} \ln N \geq 0$.

Therefore, using Lemma 9 for $\vec{\Psi}$, it follows that $\Psi_i(x_j) \geq 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$, $0 \leq j \leq N$. As, from (50), $\omega_i(x_j) \leq 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$, $0 \leq j \leq N$, for N sufficiently large,

$$\| \vec{U} - \vec{u} \| \leq C N^{-1} \ln N,$$

which completes the proof.

Numerical results

The above numerical method is applied to the following singularly perturbed boundary value problems.

Example 7.1 Consider

$$-E \bar{u}''(x) + A(x)\bar{u}(x) = \bar{f}(x) \text{ for } x \in (0,0.5) \cup (0.5,1), \bar{u}(0) = \bar{0}, \bar{u}(1) = \bar{0}$$

where $E = \text{diag}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3)$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1+x & -1 \\ -1 & 6+x & -1 \\ -1+x & -1 & 6+x \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{f} = (1+x, 1, e^x)^T$ for $0 < x < 0.5$

and $\vec{f} = (1, e^x, 0)^T$ for $0.5 < x < 1$. It is seen that both components of the source function \vec{f} have a discontinuity at $x = 0.5$. For various values of $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$, $N = 16k$, $k = 2^f$, $r = 1, \dots, 7$,

and $\alpha = 3.9$, the $\vec{\epsilon}$ – uniform order of convergence and the $\vec{\epsilon}$ – uniform error constant are computed using the general methodology from [2]. The results are presented in Table 1.

Values of D_{ϵ}^N , D^N , p^N , p^* and C_p^N for $\epsilon_1 = \frac{\eta}{8}$, $\epsilon_2 = \frac{\eta}{4}$, $\epsilon_3 = \frac{\eta}{2}$.					
Number of mesh points N					
η	48	96	192	384	768
0.100E+01	0.337E-02	0.165E-02	0.817E-03	0.406E-03	0.203E-03
0.500E+00	0.315E-02	0.153E-02	0.755E-03	0.375E-03	0.187E-03
0.250E+00	0.271E-02	0.132E-02	0.648E-03	0.322E-03	0.160E-03
0.125E+00	0.207E-02	0.337E-03	0.485E-03	0.240E-03	0.119E-03
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
0.781E-02	0.182E-02	0.507E-03	0.160E-03	0.599E-04	0.286E-04
D^N	0.337E-02	0.165E-02	0.817E-03	0.406E-03	0.203E-03
p^N	0.103E+01	0.101E+01	0.101E+01	0.100E+01	
C_p^N	0.656E+00	0.645E+00	0.640E+00	0.638E+00	0.638E+00
The order of $\vec{\epsilon}$ – uniform convergence $p^* = 1.006$					
Computed $\vec{\epsilon}$ – uniform error constant, $C_p^N = 0.7975$					

Table 1: Numerical results of Example 1

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What Explains the Silence on Desert in Modern Indian Intellectual Tradition?

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Abstract

Justice has been the one of the central problematic of intellectual traditions across societies. Central concerns of those working on justice has to do with the principles through which scarce resources can be distributed. While there is a broad agreement that socio-economic inequalities are not only exploitative but morally offensive as well therefore, democratic societies should develop appropriate institutions to minimize the impact those inequalities. But from Rawls onwards, and especially in liberal egalitarian tradition, the question of desert has become central and therefore focus had shifted to natural inequalities/contingencies. While there is a broad consensus in liberal egalitarian tradition that it is not possible to affect the distribution of natural endowments which is the main source of injustice but that does not imply that the effects of these contingencies cannot be minimised on the less well-off. In this broader theoretical context this paper will pin down on the relative absence of critic of natural contingencies in Indian intellectual tradition. To do this, I will try to create a conversation between western political thinkers and Indian political thinkers. I will mainly focus on the work of John Rawls, Robert Nozick, Ronald Dworkin from western camp and Ram Manohar Lohia and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar from Indian camp. The paper argues that the Indian intellectual tradition in general and Ambedkar and Lohia in particular lacks the theorisation of systemic critic of natural inequalities. The paper will try to explain why is it the case that there is no serious theorisation on natural injustices in Indian tradition? Is it due to particular manner in which individuals are embedded in society ? or is it due to certain practical considerations of these two key figures of modern Indian thought?

Keywords; Caste, Desert, Distribution, Justice, Natural Contingencies,

Introduction

There is longstanding debate about appropriate principles of justice which could fairly distribute the fruits of social cooperation. Central concern for justice is that what should be the basis to distribute goods, services, opportunities, benefits, power, respect along with responsibilities and burdens in our social life between individuals and groups. Since it is not possible to distribute natural endowments what could be the alternative arrangements to lesser the effects of the natural and social contingencies or brute luck? To what extent we can equalize the circumstances? How does individual get attributes of various kind, is it only their own efforts, or is it society which determines what is worthy for an individual? I will deal with these questions within the framework of a democratic society with assumption that democratic society have an obligation to take care of the worst –off. Through focusing mainly on the works of John Rawls, Robert Nozick and Ronald Dworkin. I will also try to tress some principles of justice vis-à-vis desert in Indian philosophical tradition through the thoughts of Ambedkar Lohia.

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Critic of Traditional Notion of Equality of Opportunity

Equal opportunity ensures that individual's destiny is result of their choices not of their circumstances. Justice as fairness entails that distributions should not be affected by those factors which are morally arbitrary. Inequality in terms of social goods and natural endowments has been always in the society. Since we can't eliminate the differences so the question is on which basis and to what extent inequality could be justified? What factors should principles of justice take into account depends upon how one see the dynamic relation between individual and society and relative autonomy of individual vis –a -vis the society. Equal opportunity ensures that individual's destiny is result of their choices not of their circumstances. Distributions should not be affected by those factors which are morally arbitrary. But not all proponents of equal opportunity accept the idea that justice principle should be endowment insensitive and circumstances sensitive. English philosopher **Herbert Spencer** come out his theory of "*Social Darwinism*" and proposed the idea of "**survival of the fittest**". He claimed that inequality is justified because those who are capable only they deserved to survive. Individual is responsible for their deeds and it depends on their ability to adapt according to situation.

Ambedkar problematized Herbert Spencer's 'Social Darwinism' kind of articulation about survival of the fittest and argued that keeping in mind- the social hierarchy, survival for the fittest will be disastrous for the weakest. In countries like India where socio-economic inequality are so huge that traditional equality of opportunity, based on the notion that individual are owners of their attributes, will favor the privileged. For him an individual strength is dependent upon, physical heredity, social inheritance like parental care, education, accumulation of scientific knowledge and lastly on his own efforts. But majority of people were not allowed to make their choices so, they cannot be held solely responsible for their condition. Preferential treatment is essential to amend the existing exclusions, without which equal opportunity will produce the selection of privileged. (Ambedkar 2014: 261-262) Lohia also argued on similar lines that certain skills, abilities and administration have become heredity due to caste system. He claimed that an individual does not have substantial control in deciding her/his life goals due to rigidity and exclusion produced by the caste system. Society has recognized some skills as superior which will automatically bring unequal social status and monetary rewards. For him merely equality of opportunity is not sufficient because:

It would be the battle of five thousand years of oppressive training and tradition against an individual talent. Only the genius or the exceptionally able would win in the battle to make this battle a somewhat equal encounter, unequal opportunities would have to be extended, to those who have so far been suppressed" (Lohia 1964: 96).

He criticized equality of opportunity by saying that through historical advantages upper castes will win the race and only exceptional persons from lower caste would be able to break through this traditions. He saw systematic exclusion of lower castes due to standard set by dominant sections in their favour. Both Ambedkar and Lohia has just questioned the standard of merit set by dominant sections, and they do not reject the idea of desert or merit but only wanted to democratize the process through installation of people from lower castes. They didn't question the natural contingencies. They are mostly bother about social and economic inequalities which determine individual attributes.

The Debate between Rawls and Nozick

Libertarian thinker **Robert Nozick** strongly proposed the idea that individuals are end in itself and to ensure the moral worth of individuals, state should not try to impose any *patterned principle of justice*. He claimed that market is most appropriate system to ensure productivity and efficiency along with ensuring individual liberties, so state should not try to redistribute the resources because it will be the violation of self-ownership of individual. For Nozick justice is only property of individual behavior and can't be a feature of society. Libertarians believes in economic individualism but they are less prepared to extend this principle of individual liberty to other aspects of social life.

In his *Anarchy, State, and Utopia* (1974) he developed a *historical entitlement theory* and claimed that any holding could be just if it is resulted from fair acquisition, fair transfer, and rectification of past injustice. For him liberty is essential for self-ownership. Self-ownership is the full expression of individuality. There is no sense of endowment insensitivity in Nozick theory. If individual is owner of himself, does it mean that he has also claim over external resources. For him individual have right on their merit, so taxation is violation of self-ownership. But the problem is that if there are huge inequalities than self-ownership will perpetuate the exploitation of even later generations.

John Rawls (1971) deconstructed the conventional belief that in condition of equality of opportunity and fair competition, people who are deserving will automatically entitled to larger share of social goods because it gives too much space for effects of our undeserved natural endowments. In his *Theory of Justice* (1971) he moved beyond desert basis of principles of justice. He claimed that natural and social endowments are result of contingencies and matter of brute luck and anyone shouldn't be advantaged or disadvantaged due to these contingencies. Since these are not the result of individual choices and so a person can't be held responsible for those things which does not resulted from their decisions. For him, society organized on the basis of brute luck will morally unjustified and unfair.

Rawls argues that since elimination of these inequalities are not the viable option so a political society based on fair system of cooperation between free and equal individuals will allow inequalities only when it is in interest of least well off. He defined least well off in a well ordered society on the basis of income and wealth through his idea of primary goods. For him no body is deserved to a favourable conditions, so we need to differentiate between natural endowment and realized endowments and a person only deserve the later, if it in accordance with the *difference principle*. He suggested that distribution of native asset is common and a basic structure specifying the difference principle rewards people not for their place in the distribution of native endowments but for training and educating their endowments which is in benefit of society as a whole. He didn't rejected the idea of moral desert but for political conception of justice it is not workable for him desert is understood as entitlement earned under fair conditions. The inequalities are important because it gives incentive to people to take positions of responsibilities. Justice as fairness focuses inequalities in citizen's life prospects.

He was bothered about what contingencies tends to generate troubling inequalities even in well-ordered society. In a just society distribution takes place according to legitimate claims and earned entitlements. For him individual could have unequal share of social goods if these inequalities are earned and deserved by the individuals and are the product of individual choices and actions. But it is unfair to be disadvantaged or privileged by arbitrary and undeserved differences in their social circumstances. Until Rawls, liberal view recognized

the unfairness of social circumstances but largely ignored the differences in natural talents. One could have right over their endowments but it does mean that by using these talents we produce inequality of wealth and resources. For Rawls, those who are in disadvantaged position have a valid claim over advantaged.

Nozick attacked Rawls by saying that he is violating the Kantian notion of individual self, by allowing to use others person's efforts and talents for disadvantaged. He argued that if others have valid claim over my talents then it is violation of self-ownership. So Rawlsian redistribution is opposite to the idea of self-ownership. Since people are entitled to get reward of market exchanges, redistribution will lead to forced labour of others and violation of dignity. But the problem is that in market multiple factors work together so to what extent self-ownership could be basis for property ownership.

He used Lockean argument that to increase productivity and escape from tragedy of commons initial acquisition took place with condition that this acquisition should not worsen the physical conditions of the others. But it could be possible that worst off will not suffer but their decision making power and autonomy no longer remains the same. They are now dependent on others, which is against the substantive self-ownership. His own theory is not adequate for self-ownership and it makes property less people resources of others. Since it leads to unrestricted monopoly which will automatically reduce the option for others. So for meaningful self-ownership we need both resources and liberties. Since we all have independent existence so we will have some claims over resources and liberties. It is true that redistribution limits self-ownership of the property but it give least well off actual control over their lives. So rewards which resulted from the use of natural merit is taxable and it didn't affect the substantial ownership of individual. Since most initial acquisition was based on force and fraud then it seems that Nozick will not have problem rectifying through state.

Rawls and Nozick both have problem with Utilitarian and Intuitionist argument. Rawls argued that in order to make political conception of justice for a well ordered society, individual will choose his two principals of justice through overlapping consensus, resulted from reasonable pluralism. He used social contract argument to develop theory of justice. In the condition of veil of ignorance everybody will imagine their condition in future society as least well off and so they will select those principles which will in most advantage for downtrodden. Rawls said that justice is only possible when one could justify the violation of equality. But there is too much scope in Rawls own theory that undeserved factors can create difference.

Ronald Dworkin's Critic of Rawls

Because Rawls defines least well off in terms of social primary goods but not in terms of ownership of natural goods. It supposes that if two persons have same social primary goods than they are equally in good condition. But why he least advantages defined only in terms of social goods. Natural primary goods are of same importance since people are not responsible for natural qualities so no one should be in the condition of benefit and loss. Difference principle ensures that well-endowed individuals will not get larger share due to their natural abilities and disabled will not suffer for due to their disability. But it doesn't remove accidents and contingencies since naturally endowed person is enjoying much more than disabled, so person should be compensated for their natural loss.

Another critic of Rawls difference principle is that wherever inequalities in income is result of individual choices and not of circumstances, in that case difference principle creates new

discrimination because treating equally to everyone means that people should responsible and pay for their choices. Why should others pay for others choices. So a distribution scheme should be *endowment insensitive* and *ambition sensitive*. But difference principle doesn't make any difference between chosen and unchosen activities. In order to reduce the effects of contingencies Ronald Dworkin came up with the idea that a distribution should be "*endowment insensitive*" and "*circumstances sensitive*" and it must pass through the envy-test. He claimed that envy test will successful only when no one is disadvantaged due to natural abilities, but in actual world there will be disadvantaged. For Dworkin deservingness of natural merit makes equality of opportunity unstable, so only equal opportunity is inadequate because person with disabilities and historically marginalized sections does not have equal opportunity to access the social benefits and in their failure their choices and efforts doesn't matter. Conventional view only recognizes the social circumstances and neglects the difference in natural capability. So resources should be distributed from common pool but there is limitation of this endeavour. Since nether we can equalize the condition nor we can spend all resources for compensation. Our circumstances affects our choice making capacity, so until and unless circumstances are not equal everybody will not able to achieve their ambition. He suggested that apart from compensation the other alternative is pity and compassion. He comes out with two types of insurance scheme, one is for physically handicapped and other for unequal natural merit.

Reflections on Natural Contingencies in Ambedkar and Lohia

As we have seen in the first section, both Ambedkar and Lohia have questioned the privilege and standard of merit set by dominant sections, but unlike Rawls and Dworkin they did not reject the idea of desert or merit in toto. They also did not questioned the natural contingencies and what are the ways to neutralize them (See Rawls. Now the question is why did not both of them questions the notion of merit/desert in itself? One response could be that since justice often has honorific aspect which implies that debates about distributive justice are not merely about who gets what but also about what qualities are worthy of honour and reward. So the renunciation of moral desert as the basis of distributive justice would seem morally attractive but it is also disquieting because certain goods are appropriate to certain social institutions, and to ignore these goods in allocating roles can be a kind of corruption (Sandel 2010: 94). But in the case of these two thinkers the cause behind their inability to question the notion of desert itself comes from the practical constraints rather than this honorific aspect of justice. As talking about natural contingencies only makes sense, where minimum equality has been already ensured but in India, masses were denied the fundamental equality, so their first priority was to ensure that equality. So the idea of justice unfolded in modern Indian thought in opposition to the social hierarchy of the Hindu caste order (Kaviraj 2002, Mahajan 2013). The most striking feature of modern Indian political thought lies in the fact that country leading politicians were the leading political thinkers (Guha 2008: 1). The Indian political thought (both past and present) seem to shaped by those themselves involved in active political life. The historical nature of political tradition as opposed to, mostly, abstract philosophical Western political thought, makes the former distinctive (Vanaik 2013: xxiii). (contemplative life), theorists like Rawls and Dworkin. The source of much of their thought comes from the experience and not from the abstract philosophy. They comes under category of what Arendt (1958) has called 'vita activa' (active social life) thinkers, who actively were part of social and political movements on the ground. They were more concerned about practical solutions which can wipe out the

'banality of evil' (which is caste system here) from the lives of masses. Thus all of them can be called as philosophers of liberation. they were not abstract arm- chair or 'Vita Contemplativa'. So instead of denouncing merit in toto they wanted to democratize the process through installation of people in the structures of state from lower caste background as a first step towards egalitarian society. Because these people bring with them new discourses and experiences which will make the deliberative process more vibrant and inclusive.

Conclusion

Since some form of associated life is inevitable, so in order to avoid injustices self-ownership can't be basis of justice. Even after equal initial position it will lead towards monopoly of resources. Self-ownership is like private appropriation of social production. It is difficult to isolate individual actions and efforts from what goes on in society especially what the society considers desirable, valuable and meritorious. So individual attributes is largely decided and determined by circumstances so justice principle should focus on that aspect but it has own problem. We are incapable to identify those rewards which are result of ambition instead of merit. How can we delineate between choice and compulsion of the individual at the same time. How can we respond to growing inequalities in conditions since capabilities is both the result of deserved and undeserved efforts so how can we differentiate between two. If justice is about giving everyone equal share then self –ownership is irrelevant so. We can held people responsible for their choices when their preferences and abilities developed in the condition of justice. Minimizing inequality and enhancing equality of opportunity is twin aspect of social justice .the problem with reconciliation of Indian and Western tradition is that in former case injustice has been done to the groups so individual is not their unit of analysis and seek justice within the framework of community by Western tradition have strong sense of individuality.

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The Politics of Women Empowerment through Self-Help Groups; A Case Study of Bihar

Ramsingh Meena*

Abstract

There is growing emphasis on women centric policies both at the central and the state level in India. Be it Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao yojana or Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana or Swach Bharat Abhiyan (with special attention on toilets), all these policies addresses the daily hardships faced by the women in general and lower classes in particular. In such context the question which emerges, and which has not got adequate academic attention is: why are political parties coming up with the women centric policies and how its affect the agency of the women and their emancipation? Does it imply that women are no longer passive recipients of the democratic system and can exercise their political agency in altering electoral calculus? This paper will try to pin down on the shift towards women centered policies with special reference to poverty alleviation programme in Bihar. It is an attempt to look at the nature, agent, and consequences of such shift from the lens of women empowerment.

Keywords; Democracy, Empowerment, Policies, Poverty & Women

Introduction

The trend of women centered policies more significant at the state level. For instance apart from 50% reservations for women in local bodies elections, the Bihar government under the leadership of Nitish Kumar has also initiated several women centered schemes like Mukhya Mantri Balika Cycle yojana,, Mukhya Mantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana. Most important among these have been the Jeevika and the liquor ban of Bihar. Keeping his poll promise in mind Nitish Kumar government had imposed a ban on sale and manufacturing of liquor on April 5, 2016 with a view to contain the domestic violence against the women. This exercise of state power, where social cost has triumphed economic cost, has been seen through the prism of gender justice and women empowerment. Since Women's movements have been at the forefront of insisting on liquor bans across the country. Thus we will interrogate the role played by the women self-help groups called 'Jeevika' (Bihar Rural Livelihood Project) in liquor ban and subsequent implementations.

The central question which paper addresses is to what extent such policies can change the local structures of power and what are the limits of such endeavor? Are these policies an attempt from the part of ruling elite to consolidate women as an electoral bloc, by giving some doles of immediate benefits, while keeping the existing structures of domination intact? Or can it be argued that day to day struggles of women are by no means can be treated as inferior to the structural changes within a democratic system and can have potential to transform the structure in the process? The paper assumes that there are limits of bureaucratic means to deliver benefits and hence the role of organizations becomes important not only for generating reciprocal demand from the below but also infusing biasness in institutions towards the concerned groups (women in this case). By invoking

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empirical evidences, both from primary and secondary sources, the paper argues that women self-help groups has not only consolidated Nitish Kumar electoral bloc but has also worked as the mass organization to penetrate in rural configuration of power, which in return have significant bearing on implementations of the schemes at the ground level. How these polices will transform the myriad structures of gendered power relations in countryside is something which needs further explorations?

Women in Development: The Case of Jeevika

Bihar government under the leadership of Nitish Kumar has come with multiple kind of policies, centered on women's needs and aspirations. These policies ranges from their day to day household need to their educational and health betterment to women centered poverty alleviation programs based on self-help groups. The Government of Bihar, with the support from World Bank, initiated the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), called Jeevika in 2006. BRLPS aims to improve rural livelihood options and works towards social and economic empowerment of the rural poor and women. The objectives of the project include the development of organizations for the rural poor and producers to enable them to access and negotiate better services, credit and assets from public and private sector agencies and financial institutions. The project invests in building capacity of public and private service providers and plays a catalytic role in promoting the development of the micro-finance and agribusiness sectors. The project is targeted to promote 40000 SHGs and 4000 SHG federations at village/cluster/area level over a period of five years. The project is operational in 102 blocks of 6 districts viz., Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Khagaria, Gaya, Purnia and Madhubani. *****

Jeevika has been very instrumental in liquor ban also. The concern for liquor ban has been raised from the platform of Jeevika and was turned into a popular demand keeping in mind the ways in which liquor makes the condition of women vulnerable. Keeping in mind lower level of compliance or in other words a weak state to the laws of the state government has imposed huge penalty and punishment for transgressors. While there is now reliable data regarding what impact did liquor ban has brought but one can argue that the Jeevika has played a major role in both imposition and its implementation. The local newspaper Prabhat Khabar regularly prints the success of liquor ban. While lot of research is needed on Jeevika but it can be seen as a mechanisms to penetrate into the local level. Nitish Kumar has tried to make roads into the women's support via Jeevika, It replicate the some of the strategies of Left front government in Bengal where sympathizers made the task of implementation easier without becoming the permanent party workers. The demand of the everydayness from below and policy intervention from the top tends to enhance the electoral success of the party.

After liquor ban government is spreading awareness against the dowry and child marriage, through involving different stake holders. This twin evils are very common and has impacted the growth of the women emancipation. The task of the government will not be easy keeping mind the ways in which the control over women sexuality has the foundation of the caste system. Also the society is passing through major churning due to penetration of technology into rural areas and impact on gender relations. Now the inter-caste love marriage are becoming common phenomenon and in return the orthodoxy and restriction and violence against women is likely to increase in the coming year. So in such conditions the role of the state becomes extremely importance as a tool to make this transition less painful.

The Political Economy of Microfinance

New economic policy with intention to boost the economic growth and end the license quota raj were introduced in India in 1991. Since then India has achieved remarkable growth in terms of gross domestic product (GDP). But the fruits of this growth has not been trickled down and the inequality between the various social groups and regions has accelerated. But can we expect from state to take a driving seat in alleviating socio-economic inequality in the era of economic reforms, when, withdrawal of the state is legitimized in the name of market driven development. What is the relation between liberalization and state capacity of social sector spending? This question becomes important precisely because in the standard narrative of neo-liberalism, the emphasis has been always on slashing of public expenditure by cost-conscious governments and not on increasing public outlays to enable people to meet basic needs. It may be due to second democratic upsurge but for Chatterjee (2010) or fear of class war or containing the dangerous class from coming into picture. In practice inclusive growth has not meant including the poor in growth. What it has meant is taking the higher government revenues obtained from rapid growth in sectors of the economy tied to the global market and redistributing them to indigent sections of the population. It is fair to say that growth of the rural economy has not been a central concern of government policy. Liberalization has enabled the state to mobilize its resources for the welfarist programs and the social sector. Liberalization has produced the paradoxical effects of inducing welfarist programs in order to ensure inclusive growth or reforms with a human face which would accommodate the poor majority. But here poor is also the gender neutral and undifferentiated category.

Poverty, Women, and Governmentality

How state sponsored development initiatives in contemporary India articulate with transnational neoliberal ideologies and what this tells about the reconfiguration of governance, the state, and subaltern struggles? What paradoxes arises when empowerment is implemented as a category of governance? Governmentalization of empowerment is dangerous in that it is laden with risks and unexpected possibilities. Empowerment has become *hurrah* word. Need here is to take a step back and see these processes through abstractness and situate it within the larger dynamic and structures of power. What does these policies tell about the current status of capitalism? What is its limits, that is important because these programs are funded by World Bank and UNDP, these are the same institution who brought the structural adjustment and imposed it on the third world which led to massive cut in subsidies but now they are financing the rural poor. How to explain such contradictory approach, to what extent it is in harmony with need of capitalism? How to understand unusual phenomenon like increased social expanding in the era of liberalization. But once we look these tendencies from some abstractness then it became easier to grasp the power dynamics behind such changes.

Microfinance through self-help groups (SHG) has been recognized internationally as the modern means to combat poverty and rural unemployment, especially among women. It has been accepted that microfinance plays a vital role in reducing poverty since it paves the way for employment which leads to economic development. It came as a realization that merely growth is not going to reduce the poverty and direct action is needed. There are exhaustive list of literature on this particular theme and most of them do agree that it is the neoliberal tactic to hijack the discontent against the capitalist accumulation and thus are an attempt to stabilize, legitimize the neo liberal policies and making it tolerable. Growth with human face

it was believed that the massive economic transformation is going to be painful so active state intervention is needed so that the process with its associated pains and losses can be presented as legitimate and tolerable. Thus the pressure of electoral democracy, the need to legitimize the rule of capital and the reverse the negative impact of its accumulation on vast majority of the population makes social policy initiatives a natural political choice for a neoliberal political regime, so despite the critic of subsidies state cannot neglect the local pressures and demands. Also state is the only agency which can create the effective demands through its subsidies in the lower rungs of the society.

Sanyal and Chatterjee has presented in postcolonial framework a new understanding of the changing social profile of the Indian state by relating class to Foucault's concept of governmentality. They argues that the process of primitive accumulation which takes away the land and other means of production from the producers, is paralleled by a reverse process where the government comes forward in the form of rescue package in the form of welfares programs. This joining of the capitalism and welfarism thus acts as the necessary safety valve for the advance of capitalism in the post-liberal Indian state. These programs are aimed at controlling and regulating the constituents of political society, so thus the strategy of governmentality is a kind of strategy of passive revolution of India's non hegemonic ruling class. State has taken a balancing act which never jeopardizes the interests of the capitalists.

Empowerment without Politicization

What is relation between politicization and empowerment? To what extent empowerment is possible without some sort of politicization? What is the limit of bureaucratic and state means to deliver empowerment: can be state ever be a liberator given its tendency to coopt and depoliticize struggles, doesn't the real sense of empowerment loses its core when we align with the state, if not state then what is the other alternative, these are dilemmas which women movements faces and?

Feminists have a huge debate regarding whether to use the agency of the state or not. In the contemporary neoliberal era, empowerment has emerged as a keyword effectively replacing the now much-maligned term welfare. The recent focus on empowerment is an important part of neoliberal transformations taking place around the world, as states attempt to downsize their welfare bureaucracies and reinvent themselves as streamlined and efficient institutions. Along with economic liberalization, austerity programs, privatization, and participatory governance, empowerment is now an accepted part of development orthodoxy. Tempered by the current emphasis on dismantling welfare, exerting fiscal discipline, and privatizing state services, the neoliberals imagined empowerment logic seeks to enable grassroots actors, and especially women, to fulfill their own needs through market mechanisms instead of relying on state largesse.

Even though Jeevika is not a straightforward reflection of global neoliberalism writ large, it does provide striking examples of how certain development initiatives in India articulate with neoliberal principles. Neither development programs nor empowerment initiatives, regardless of their underlying aims or the nature of the agencies implementing them (i.e., states, NGOs, or feminist groups), are self-evidently good or bad; instead, 'these projects carry predictable and unforeseen dangers and provoke bitter and often empowering political struggles'(Sharma 2008). Under neoliberalism, empowerment has quickly become a preferred tool with which to produce self-governing and self-caring social actors, orient them toward the free market, direct their behaviors toward entrepreneurial ends, and attach them to the project of rule 2008. Through statistics the poverty has been normalized and thus the

suffering of the population hardly gets any attention. Sharma argues that though NGO and state-partnered, empowerment-based development interventions have the potential to deradicalize empowerment, depoliticize inequality, and reproduce power hierarchies, they also spawn subaltern political activism centered on redistribution. It is through this perspective we should look at Bihar liquor ban because it is the result of the women organized under Jeevika which has forced state to impose a complete liquor ban.

Critical Appraisal

But these social policies are not in proportion of the economic growth and the issue of redistribution of assets and means of production is totally missing from the scene. The problem with Nitish Kumar model is that it is based on good governance where the sole focus is on efficient delivery of goods and services. Here the question of the purpose or telos of the services does not get adequate attention and often they missed out so as the question of structures of power and thus one of the task of the social scientist is to explore and explain the structures of power.

One of the parameters to judge women empowerment is by knowing how many of them are functioning as elected representatives. The government data on elected women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) shows Jharkhand at the top with elected women representatives constituting more than 59%, followed by Rajasthan (58%), Uttarakhand (57%), Chhattisgarh (55%) and Bihar (52%). The average representation of women MPs (12.15%) is higher than the national average of women MLAs in state assemblies, which stands at a dismal 9 %.) While there is significant increase of women MLA's during 2010-15 period but again in 2015 elections it fall back to 11.5 as opposed to 14% in last elections. If Nitish is truly concerned with women empowerment then why not 50% tickets to women in assembly elections. One might argue about that women prospects of winning elections are low than man but there is no such study to show these trends.

Women empowerment and economic development are closely related: in one direction, development alone can play a major role in driving down inequality between men and women; in the other direction, empowering women may benefit (Duflo 2012). But microfinance and the rhetorical empowerment cannot address the larger question of asset redistribution and growing income disparity (EPW 2017). The concept of women as a last colony thus becomes a compelling metaphor of liberation and leads us to stress the need for a worldwide process of gender decolonization.

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Reservations for Dalits in the Private Sector: Debates, Challenges, and Prospects

Shrishtie Parganiha*

Abstract

One of the central feature of modern market system is its ability to generate profits without using coercive means as has been the case with the earlier forms of modes of production, like feudal and slave economy. By this logic market is just since it is indifferent, at least theoretically, to social identities of individuals when it comes to distributing rewards and responsibilities. But does this theoretical formulation ensures that market is egalitarian? If that is the case then why many studies, like of Ashwani Deshpande, Sukhdeo Thorat, to name few, had shown that market tends to discriminate people on the basis of their ascriptive identities. This paper is an attempt to spell out debates surrounding stated problematic and make a case for affirmative actions for Dalits in Private sector.

The paper argues that while market doesn't depend on extra economic coercion for its profit but it can use the same to maximize the profits and therefore state need to intervene through affirmative action policies to counterbalance the disadvantages produced by free market. This is especially because retreat of the Indian state from the economy has led to the proliferation of private investment and bulk of the employment opportunities are shifting towards the private sector. The question arises regarding the extent to which this growth has led to equitable distribution of resources and way in which it has affected the idea of social justice and equality between communities enshrined in the constitution of India? Keeping in mind the explicit discrimination in labor market and monopoly of certain sections of society over the market, we will argue that market needs to be regulated, otherwise it will reproduce those unequal socio-economic relations in new and subtle form. The paper will try to demonstrate, through the philosophical debate arising both from Indian and Western intellectual tradition, that the logic of merit, organizational efficiency, which are often pitched against the reservations in general and private sector in particular are problematic and based on certain prejudices, which cannot be substantiated by empirical evidences.

Key Words: Affirmative Action, Ascriptive identity, Discrimination, Representation & Social Justice.

Introduction

Affirmative action is intended to rectify the historical injustice to communities who have faced discrimination. These are community based rights whose ultimate goal is to do away with structural inequalities and hierarchies between communities. §§§§§ By keeping historical injustice and discrimination on the basis of caste, Indian Constitution §§§§§§§ has mandated

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§§§§§ Acharya, A. (2015). Affirmative Action. In R. B. Acharya (Ed.), *Political Theory: An Introduction* (pp. 298-307). New Delhi: Pearson.

§§§§§§§ Constitution through many articles provided the basis for affirmative actions. See Constitution of India 1950, arts 15,16,46,164,330,332,334,335,338,341,342 and 366.

reservations for Schedule caste^{††††††††} and Schedule Tribes^{††††††††} in educational institutions, governmental and government aided institutions, employment and legislative assemblies. On the wake of Mandal Commission recommendations Other Backwards Classes (OBCs) were included as the beneficiaries of reservations in public sector employment which is later on extended to educational institutions also.^{§§§§§§§§}

The concern of the paper is to look at the prospect of reservation in private sector employment. Because due to neoliberal policies public sector employment is shrinking and the bulk of the employment opportunities are shifting towards private sector. According to the report of Working Group on the Empowering SCs appointed by the National Commission on SCs, they lost about 1,13,430 job opportunities in the Central Government between 1992-97, constituting a decline of 10.07%.^{*****} They argue that, with the economic reforms of the 1990s, it is the private sector that has seen the biggest growth in jobs, while government jobs (for which there is no reservation) has shrunk. They also point to studies suggesting that private sector employers discriminate on the basis of caste while selecting employees.

The rationale for such demands are based on the assumption that market is unable to accommodate the interests of these communities due to caste based discrimination and arbitrary criteria or standard set by the private companies, which automatically sidelines these communities who have limited access to education in general and professional education in particular. So the market which is dictated by the logic of merit and efficiency needs to be regulated in the interest of these sections. Lohia prediction that large industry and factory will benefit upper castes becomes evident to the large extent. Though some industry groups have accepted forms of 'voluntary affirmative action', and some companies have showcased schemes to provide special training to candidates from disadvantaged groups to help them in private employment. But there is currently no constitutional provision that allows for it, no Supreme Court judgment on the subject, and no government bill is pending.^{††††††††} Also there is no consensus on how state should regulate the market and what form it should take. Should it invest in education and health sector to make these communities capable to compete in the market place? or should it direct the companies to make their recruitment procedure more flexible and making caste based discrimination a punishable offence? or should it make it mandatory to companies to recruit a certain number of people from these sections? Before dealing with the issue of how discrimination is working in the market place, it is important to look at some debates which is surfacing on this issue. These debates are not new and time and again it has been used as a tool to support or to oppose affirmative action programs.

Why Market Needs to Be Regulated?

The debate between proponents of free market and those who support market regulation or welfare state, has a long history. The fall of the Soviet Union and emergence of neo liberal economics has given rise to new market fundamentalism. The debate is about why should

^{††††††††} Schedule caste is constitutional terms to refer Dalit's or former untouchable which constitutes 16.6% of total population. But only those Dalit's who are Hindu, Sikh or neo-Buddhist are considered schedule caste. Christian and Muslim Dalit's do not qualify for this.

^{††††††††} Schedule Tribes (ST), constitutes 8.6% of Indian population. They have been referred as Adivasis.

^{§§§§§§§§} See, Sitapati, V. (2016). Reservations. In S. C. Pratap Bhanu Mehta (Ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Constitution* (pp. 747-769). New York: Oxford University Press

^{*****} See, Louis, P. (2004). Affirmative Action in Private Sector. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39(33), 3691-3692.

there be interference or noninterference of state into the market? The question is which mode of production and economic system is best to achieve the goal of prosperity and distribution of goods and services. **Robert Nozick** claimed that market is most appropriate system to ensure productivity and efficiency along with ensuring individual liberties, so state should not try to redistribute the resources because it will be the violation of self –ownership of individual. But the periodic crisis of capitalism which recently manifested in 2008 economic crisis, indicates that capitalism cannot sustain without active state intervention. The issue which is more troubling is instead of eradicating inequality it has widened the gap between haves and have not. It seems that unregulated capitalism is structurally incapable of taking care of worst off section of the people.

Keeping limitation of free market in mind **Keynes** advocated for the welfare state as he argued that state should intervene for aggregate demand and production activity. Indian state has actively supported the development of capitalism. State through 'infant industry protectionism' and import substitution industrialization paved the way for development of local capitalist, which has been called as passive revolution of Indian variety by the scholars. This issue is crucial because proponents of merit and market basically work on the doctrine of individual responsibility. Private sectors don't want to compromise with the skills, efficiency, and competitiveness of the individuals. Since the government provides, free land, tax exemption, credit from government owned banks and many other infrastructure facilities to private sector, government is morally entitled to ask in return reservation for socially backward people of India.

Why Formal Equality of opportunity is inadequate?

Equal opportunity ensures that individual's destiny is result of their choices and not of their circumstances. Which means that distributions should not be affected by those factors which are morally arbitrary. Formal equality of opportunity ascertains that all are equal before the law. English philosopher **Herbert Spencer** came out with his theory of 'social Darwinism' and proposed the idea of 'survival of the fittest.' He claimed that inequality is justified because those who are capable deserve to survive. Individual is responsible for their deeds and it depends on their ability to adapt according to the situation. He has strong belief in competition, conflict and struggle so individual liberty is much important and state should not intervene in that. He does not take into account the existing socio-economic and natural inequality which determines individual choices.

Spencer articulation is problematic for people like **Ambedkar**, for whom keeping in mind the social hierarchy, survival of the fittest, will be disastrous for weakest. **Rammanohar Lohia** also argued that certain skills, abilities and administration is become hereditary due to caste system. In this regard, **John Rawls** argued that both social and natural contingencies (both accident of birth and life) affects the prospects of individual success, so formal equality of opportunity is inadequate to distribute goods and services in society. He proposes fair equality of opportunity in contrast to formal equality of opportunity. Equality of

Alexander Hamilton first codified the infant industry argument. It is an economic have the economies of scale that their older competitors from other countries may have, and thus need to be protected until they can attain similar economies of scale.

The Import Substitution Theory is a theory of economics typically utilized by developing countries or emerging market nations seeking to decrease dependence on developed countries and to increase self-sufficiency. The implemented theory targets protection to newly formed domestic industries, aiming to fully develop the sectors so that goods produced have the ability to compete with imported goods.

See, Gauba, O. P. (2011). *Encyclopedia of Political Thinkers* (pp. 367-68). Noida: Mayur Paperbacks.

Rawls, J. (2001). *Justice as Fairness: A Restatement* (pp.57-58). (E. Kelly, Ed.) New York: Harvard

opportunity will work only when initial conditions are similar and without it outcome will be unequal and unjust. Illustrating the limitation of formal equality of opportunity, Ashwini Deshpande has argued that "Economic inequality between castes leads to inequality of opportunity". It is explicit that those who are born poor cannot compete as effectively as those who are well-off because their families cannot give them the same level of education, network support, healthcare, the same level of cultural capital, and so forth. While translating these arguments to caste inequality, one can say that affirmative action is needed to compensate heavy loads of disadvantages vis-à-vis the upper castes due to clear inter-caste inequality in initial conditions.

The Logic of Desert or Merit

The one of the most heated debate principles of justice is about whether an individual is owner of his/her own attributes or desert or he/she is dependent on circumstances for their attributes. If one go with the former idea then neither society nor state is responsible for success/failure of an individual and also they cannot regulate or control the outcomes which are result of application of these attributes in market place. It suggests that if there is equal procedure and legal equality then equality of outcome is not relevant question, since individual differ in market value of their talents so more deserving are entitled to get more. Robert Nozick argued that not only individual are owner of their talents but also they have exclusive right over the outcomes. For him liberty is essential for self-ownership. Self-ownership is full expression of individuality. But the question is if individual are owner of themselves, does it mean that also have claim over external resources? For him individual have right on their merit, so taxation is violation of self-ownership.

John Rawls deconstructed the conventional belief that in condition of equality of opportunity and fair competition, people who are deserving will automatically entitled to larger share of social goods. It gives too much space for effects of our undeserved natural endowments. In his "*A Theory of Justice*" (1971) he moved beyond desert basis of justice. He claimed that natural and social endowments are result of contingencies and matter of brute luck and anyone shouldn't be advantaged or disadvantaged due to these contingencies. Since these are not the result of individual choices and so a person can't be held responsible for those things which does not resulted from their decisions. For him society organized on the basis of brute luck will morally unjustifiable.

Rawls argues that since elimination of these inequalities are not the viable option so a political society based on fair system of cooperation between free and equal individuals will allow inequalities only when it is in interest of least well off. He defined least well off in a well ordered society on the basis of income and wealth through his idea of primary goods.***** He suggested that distribution of native asset is common asset and a basic structure specifying the difference principle rewards people not for their place in the distribution of native endowments but for training and educating their endowments which is in benefit of society.

Nozick attacked Rawls by saying that he is violating the Kantian notion of individual self, by allowing other person's efforts and talents for disadvantaged. He argued that if others have valid claim over my talents then it is violation of self-ownership. So Rawlsian

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***** He talks about two kinds of primary goods: first natural primary goods which include intelligence, imagination and health etc. Second, social primary goods which includes rights (civil and political rights), liberties, income and wealth, social bases of self-respect etc..

redistribution is opposite to the idea of self-ownership. Since people are entitled to get reward of market exchanges, redistribution will lead to forced labor of others and violation of dignity. Even if one accepts the idea that merit is something which belongs to an individual and it should be used as the sole criteria for distribution of resources then, question which emerges is it a neutral category, which could be applied in similar manner for each section of society?. But evidences in history indicate otherwise. Within societies, there is no neutral way of defining what constitutes the merit as certain sense of arbitrariness endowed into the act of description, and usually the prevailing cultural norms shapes the meaning of merit. **Surinder S Jodhka and Katherine Newman** argue about the 'caste blind' orientation of merit and claim that merit is indifferent to the uneven playing field and thereby questioned the language of meritocracy spread around the globe with the emergence of competitive capitalism. In brief, the argument of merit or desert is not a sustainable argument against the reservation policies.

The issue of Organizational Efficiency and Standard

Since private sector is guided by profit maximization then it is imperative for them to recruit those persons who are qualified or trained. Efficiency is the popular argument against affirmative action policies, especially in private sector. Public sector in India has been criticized for inefficiency, though much of the inefficiency is coming from interference and wasteful exploitation of facilities by the government bureaucracy and politicians Invalid source specified.. There is hardly any studies conducted which substantiate that reservation affects the efficiency.

The charm for efficiency is not new even Article **335** of the Constitution of India talks about the efficiency in which it gave emphasis that it should be upheld. Since all jobs in public employment, by definition, are offices of public trust that would multitudes, why should efficiency matter in some posts and not in others? It seems problematic for us to believe that there are certain professions like medical, pilot, and others which need super-efficiency, which is hardly found in the students of reserved category. The underlying premise of this argument is based on the prejudices that only people from particular segment of society, mainly males, possess these super skills and results in exclusion of the masses in the name of efficiency. Logic of efficiency could be used as a tool to perpetuate the dominance of dominants. It seems that efficiency is a highly arbitrary concept and opposition of reservations in private sector on the basis of it is not sustainable. The concept of efficient skills and qualities is not static and it changes with the demand and requirement of the market and society.

Even if we put aside the source of standards and assume that standards are not reflection of social power structures and are neutral then question emerges is about what is the correlation between standards and day to day practices of industry. If standards matters, what are the parameters? Do these parameters lead to inclusive exclusion? For the time being, if we accept that those who are coming through open competition is more efficient then reserved one, does it end the possibility of reservations, if not, then what could be the ground upon which it can be justified. Here again Lohia provides an alternative justification which go beyond the logic of efficiency, and which has a larger project annihilation of caste in mind. He argued ...

Caste means depriving the people of their abilities and that is the most important reason why the Indian people are so backward and so often have been enslaved.....Preferential treatment should be given to the backward sections of the people irrespective of their ability to the

hope that these reverse process of expanding opportunities will destroy the caste system and reverse the ability of the people. §§§§§§§§§§

The beauty of his articulation is not lies in the justification of reservation but his ability to see affirmative action as an emancipatory project, which will ultimately destroy the caste system in toto.

Labor Market Discrimination; Caste in practice

Market is seen as an open place where it does not matter, from which background person is coming in. But this market utopia of non- discrimination is highly problematic. The question is: can market be autonomous from discrimination which is daily played out in the society? Is it possible for market to be neutral from the social discrimination in society, if yes to what extent it is possible? Can the state be indifferent towards the basic needs of the people? If yes, to what extent market is reliable. Historical evidences shows that market does not entail redistribution. If substantial number of lower caste are not getting jobs then there is a possibility that discrimination on the basis of ascriptive identities in various forms are there in the labor market which could be invisible sometimes.

While focusing on these we have basically emphasized on the economic discrimination which operates at the three levels – in the arena of employment, in the recruitment procedures, wage differences and the working conditions. In IITs and IIMs, students from the deprived section of the society somehow manage to get through the entrance exam but actually discriminated during their placements in the private sector. Private sector impose certain kind of criteria for recruitment like students must have 80–95 percentage of marks and the good English speaking skills. Even if people from SCs and STs got selected for the private companies they do face problems in their work. Madheswaran and Attewell conducted an econometric analysis of National Sample Survey of India, which shows 15% wage penalty for SCs and STs, respondents compared to otherwise equivalent higher-caste workers. Sometimes, the equally well-qualified SCs and STs doesn't qualify the interviews just because of the good networking (social capital) of the upper caste. The Princeton University and the Indian Institute of Dalit Studies' collaborative project team consisting of S.K. Thorat, Katherine, Newman, Paul Attewell, Ashwini Deshpande, Surinder Jodhka and Madheswaran (Economic and Political Weekly, October 13, 2007) argued that there is serious evidence of continued discriminatory barriers in the formal, urban labor market even for highly qualified Dalit's and Muslims based on field level study. Discrimination are prevail by the personalized recruitment. Employers find this convenient as well as efficient as it ensures commitment and loyalty, and minimizing transaction costs of disciplining workers and handling disputes and grievances. There are studies of hiring practices which emphasize the role of networks and that of informal and personalized recruitment, where 'who you know' is more important than 'what you know.'

These studies show that market is not different blind and if appropriate measure is not taken it will be the new avenue to promote social hierarchy. The logic of merit, efficiency is worthless if discrimination is there in the market place. No one doubts that market has proliferated the job sector but the question which we try to raise, what is the nature of these jobs and whom they are benefiting. The charm for English education is the real barrier for the subalterns. Moreover, individuals from the upper strata of the society usually grab the opportunities because of their strong social networks. This state of affairs indicates that

§§§§§§§§§§ Lohia, R. (1964). *Caste System* (pp. 119-20). Hyderabad: Navahind Prakashan.

economic power of upper castes has largely maintained even if their social power has witnessed considerable decline.

Consequences of discrimination on the ground of income distribution are quite obvious as the wages and salaries assigned to them are often lower than their productivity. Recent evidence on urban labor market discrimination (Madheswaran & Attewell 2007), based on NSS data reveals that from 1983-2000, the human capital and skill differences between SCs and non- SCs have been narrowing since the 1980's but despite of this, over the same period, raw wage differentials increased overall which shows that labor market values the same educational characteristics differently for the two groups. Because of their lack of awareness and vocal skills they are often been discriminated and are compelled to work in a poor working condition.

Most important reason due to which lower castes are not able to penetrate in the market can be attached to rigidity of Hindu caste order. The high caste Hindus instead of taking up jobs not assigned to their caste prefer generally to be voluntarily unemployed. On the other hand for the low caste untouchables the restriction on adoption of other caste's occupation compels them to remain involuntarily unemployed. In 2003, for instance, the C and D Grade posts account almost 95 percent of total SC/ST posts. The target in the case of Grade C and D are close to population mark of 16% for SCs and 7.5% for STs, but falls short in Grades A and B and also in several categories. Many of these prescribed posts are filled up by the dominant castes at the pretext of non – availability of meritorious candidates. *****

Exclusion and discrimination in access to income generating assets such as agricultural land, capital and other factors also reduce the income generating capacities of the discriminated groups. Although we cannot claim that SCs and STs are still intact in their traditional occupation, it is important to examine how far their conditions are improved. The whole scenario depicts that the reservation policy is not enough as we see that in the public sector, the reservation is close to the required percentage in Class C and D jobs but less in the case of A and B categories. In the USA black people's increasing representation in private sector has increased the consumer power of the companies and in turn increasing their profits. Even for the economic growth, it is important because by giving good white collar jobs to eligible SCs/STs private companies can ensure that there is not only a right mix of people in work environment that will not only based new ideas, but will be useful in understanding the needs of the customer because of their entirely different social background (S.Madheswaran 2008).

Challenges

The proposed policy of extending reservations in the private sector brought diverse issues into the debate. Firstly, the debate started to whom it should be extended. Whether it should be extended only to SCs/STs or it should incorporate OBCs also. Even the SC/ST lists are not free from flaws. For e.g. the washer man caste is included under the SC list in UP, but it is in the OBC list in other states. This all happened because of the defective lists of SCs and STs which were prepared by the colonial provincial government which were later on, revised in haste by the state governments. The other institutional problems were the absence of the magnitude of reservation or duration of such a policy under Article 16(4). It is important to note here that from Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011, could have been a breakthrough in this regard. Even if these problems get solved, industrialist will still challenge the reservations on the other grounds. Rahul Bajaj, chairman of Bajaj Auto, opposed any imposition of reservation policy as he argued that it will harm merit and that the private

***** Louis, P. (2004). Affirmative Action in Private Sector. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39(33), 3691-3692.

sector has already given 1/3rd of jobs to SCs, STs and OBCs on merit without discrimination. Sunil Kumar Munjal, president of CII, opposed it by saying that “we cannot be forced to take individuals who do not have the required skills. We cannot afford to compromise on efficiency. That would affect our competitiveness. We cannot compromise on merit. Corporate sector does not go by the color of skin, caste or the last name. Private Companies are working for private interests and not for welfare. So if you give the reservation that means the job will be permanent and company will have to give some social security. If that is the case, that means we have to think beyond reservation and think about those alternatives through which we can stop market from this discrimination. The prospect of affirmative action in market place depends on political will of political elites. There is a need to more equitable redistribution of resources along with expanding the scope of reservation to marginalize and untouched sector like industry, military and judiciary.

Conclusion

Since private are guided by profit then does it reasonable to make them responsible towards marginalized and if yes then to what extent it is possible to regulate the private sector since one of the things which attract private companies to invest in India is cheap labor and its flexibility, so there is danger that any regulation will discourages companies to invest in India and which in return will ultimately hamper the development prospect of the state. But at the same time if private investment perpetuates inequality and make it persistent then it is the responsibility of the state to make them accountable and control the deficit produced by them. Government withdrawal from welfare policies and cutting of budget of education and health sector make it impossible to redistribute the fruits of capitalist development which also jeopardize the stability and legitimacy of the state. Isn't it the politics of exclusion? Opponents of reservations in the private sector, on the other hand, argue that there is no systematic caste discrimination in the profit-driven private sector. More crucially, they argue, such a move would hamper the economy—driven, as it is, by private sector growth—and the global competitiveness.

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नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक द्वारा प्रदत्त ऋण का कृषि विकास पर प्रभाव (उज्जैन एवं शाजापुर जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में)

नयना शाह*

प्रस्तावना

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है एवं कृषि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 69 प्रतिशत लोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहते हैं, जिनका प्रमुख व्यवसाय कृषि है। एक अध्ययन से पता चला है कि कृषि देश के लगभग 60 प्रतिशत लोगों को प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोजगार मुहैया कराती है। रोजगार मुहैया कराने के साथ-साथ देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में भी कृषि का योगदान लगभग 14 प्रतिशत है।¹ देश के आर्थिक विकास में कृषि क्षेत्र एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इसी क्षेत्र से हमें खाद्यान्न एवं औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के लिए कच्चा माल उपलब्ध होता है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि के महत्व को नकारा नहीं जा सकता है। इसलिए प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय योजना में कृषि विकास को प्रथम स्थान दिया जाता रहा है।²

वर्तमान समय में कृषि क्षेत्र में काफी परिवर्तन हुआ है। परिणामस्वरूप धीरे-धीरे कृषि का व्यवसायीकरण होता जा रहा है तथा इसके सहायक उद्योग धंधों, पशुपालन, मुर्गीपालन, मधुमक्खीपालन आदि का विकास हो रहा है। खेत में नए-नए बीजों, खादों, उर्वरकों, कीटनाशक दवाइयों और आधुनिक यंत्रों का प्रयोग होने लगा है।³ इन सब कारणों से कृषि व्यवसाय में पूंजी क्रय करने और उसे कृषि योग्य बनाने, कृषि कार्यों के लिए ट्रैक्टर, हार्वेस्टर, थ्रेशर, सीडड्रिल, सिंचाई हेतु पम्प सेट खरीदने, फार्म पर पशुगृह, भण्डारगृह आदि को बनवाने में स्थायी पूंजी की अधिक आवश्यकता होती है। असल में हमारे देश के किसानों का एक बड़ा भाग सीमांत है, वह बाजार के लिए खाद्यान्न उत्पादन नहीं करता वरन् वह अपनी निजी जरूरतों की पूर्ति के लिए ही उत्पादन कर पाता है। अतः उनके पास इतनी अतिरिक्त पूंजी नहीं होती कि वह कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने व फसलों के विविधीकरण जैसी प्रक्रिया अपनाने के लिए खर्च कर सके। स्वतंत्रता के बाद सरकार ने किसानों को महाजनों के चंगुल से निकालने के लिए सरकार ने वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ऋण उपलब्ध कराने की योजना बनाई।⁴ 26 सितम्बर 1975 को एक अध्यादेश द्वारा देशभर में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना की गई थी। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक का मुख्य उद्देश्य, विशेष रूप से छोटे एवं सीमांत कृषकों, कृषि मजदूरों, कारीगरों तथा छोटे उद्यमकर्ताओं को उधार एवं अन्य सुविधाएँ प्रदान करना था ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कृषि, व्यापार, वाणिज्य, उद्योगों एवं अन्य उत्पादक क्रियाएँ विकसित हो सकें।⁵

प्रारम्भ में 2 अक्टूबर 1975 को पाँच क्षेत्रीय बैंक स्थापित हुए। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार व प्रायोजक बैंक की सहायता से की जाती थी।

भारत में स्थापित पाँच क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक

क्र.	बैंक का नाम	स्थान	प्रायोजक बैंक
1.	प्रथम क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	मुरादाबाद, उ.प्र.	सिंडीकेट बैंक
2.	गोरखपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
3.	हरियाणा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	भिवानी, हरियाणा	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
4.	कर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	माल्डा, प. बंगाल	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
5.	जयपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	जयपुर, राजस्थान	युनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक

स्रोत – नाबार्ड

नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक एक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक है, जो दिनांक 01 नवम्बर 2012 को दो पूर्ववर्ती ग्रामीण बैंकों नर्मदा मालवा और झाबुआ धार क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक को मिलाकर अस्तित्व में आया। 1 अप्रैल 2019 को नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक का नाम परिवर्तित कर 'मध्यप्रदेश क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक' कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान बैंक की कुल शाखाएँ 395 जिसमें 254 ग्रामीण, 93 अर्द्धशहरी, 30 शहरी व 18 महानगरीय शाखाएँ हैं। बैंक का प्रधान कार्यालय इन्दौर में स्थापित किया गया है। बैंक का कार्यक्षेत्र पश्चिम मध्यप्रदेश के 14 जिलों में फैला है।

साहित्य समीक्षा

सामान्य रूप से ऐसा कोई विकास का प्रतिमान नहीं है जिसमें आर्थिक विकास का सीधा संबंध कृषि विकास हो लेकिन फिर भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के अनुभवों से यह कहा जा सकता है कि कृषि के विकास में काफी मदद बैंकिंग संस्थाओं द्वारा मिलती है। रमेश कुमार (2014) के अध्ययन से स्पष्ट है कि कृषकों द्वारा साख संस्थाओं से प्राप्त की गई साख देरी से लौटाने का प्रमुख कारण साख की राशि का दुरुपयोग है। बीराशेखरप्पा (1997) ने अध्ययन में पाया कि बैंक के ऋण वितरण में देरी और भ्रष्टाचार आम घटना है, जिससे साख का उद्देश्य परिवर्तित हो जाता है। शेखर हिमांशु

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(2002) के अनुसार ग्रामीण बैंकों की अपर्याप्त सुविधा के कारण विकासशील देश में आज भी कृषि आय से आधारभूत जरूरतों जैसे भोजन, घर, कपड़ा आदि पूरी नहीं हो पाती। अतर रमन (2006) के अनुसार ग्रामीण विकास हेतु कृषि को प्राथमिकता देना आवश्यक है। इसके लिए किसानों को ऋण के रूप में विशेष सुविधाएँ मिलनी चाहिए।

अध्ययन के उद्देश्य

1. कृषि विकास के लिए नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक की भूमिका का अध्ययन करना।
2. उज्जैन एवं शाजापुर जिलों में उपलब्ध कराये गये वित्त का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।
3. ऋण प्राप्त करने में आने वाली समस्या का अध्ययन करना।

परिकल्पनाएँ

1. नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक से कृषकों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है।
2. नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक से कृषि विकास को गति प्रदान हुई है।

अध्ययन का विश्लेषण

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीयक समंक पर आधारित है। मध्यप्रदेश के उज्जैन एवं शाजापुर जिले को समग्र मानते हुए सविचार निर्देशन पद्धति के माध्यम से 11 तहसीलों का अध्ययन किया गया है। परिकल्पनाओं का परीक्षण हेतु शोध पत्र में सह संबंधित चरों व उसके प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों के मध्य सह-संबंध की मात्रा व दिशा की जांच की गई। चयनित परिकल्पनाओं का सांख्यिकी तकनीक काई वर्ग (χ^2) से परीक्षण किया गया है।

परिकल्पना क्रमांक – 1 : नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक से कृषकों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है।

तालिका क्रमांक 1 बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त करके उत्तरदाता की आर्थिक स्थिति में क्या परिवर्तन हुए

क्र.	आर्थिक स्थिति में परिवर्तन	उज्जैन		शाजापुर	
		आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत	आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत
1.	नकारात्मक	7	8.0	01	1.5
2.	सकारात्मक	86	92	89	98.5
	योग	93	100	90	100

स्रोत – प्राथमिक सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित समंक विश्लेषण

तालिका क्रमांक 1 से स्पष्ट है कि कृषि के लिए उज्जैन जिले में 92 प्रतिशत प्रभाव सकारात्मक एवं 8 प्रतिशत नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा, जबकि शाजापुर जिले में 98.5 प्रतिशत सकारात्मक एवं 1.5 प्रतिशत नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है।

परिकल्पना परीक्षण

H_1 : नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक से कृषकों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है।

H_0 : नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक से कृषकों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हुआ है।

	Value	df
Pearson Chi-Square	100.052	1

उपर्युक्त परिकल्पना के संबंध में 5 प्रतिशत सार्थकता स्तर पर एक स्वातंत्र संख्या के लिए χ^2 का सारणी मूल्य $\chi^2 = 3.84$ है तथा χ^2 का परिमाणित मूल्य $\chi^2 = 100.052$ प्राप्त होता है।

अर्थात् $\chi^2 > \chi^2$ ($100.052 > 3.84$) है इसलिए शून्य परिकल्पना H_0 अस्वीकार की जाती है। अर्थात् दोनों गुणों में संबंध है।

अतः स्पष्ट है कि नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक से कृषकों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन हुआ है।

तालिका क्रमांक 02 ऋणों का वर्गीकरण

क्र.	ऋण की आवश्यकता	उज्जैन		शाजापुर	
		आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत	आवृत्ति	प्रतिशत
1.	कृषि हेतु	72	77	54	60.
2.	सुविधा के साधन हेतु	5	5	20	22
3.	मनोरंजन हेतु	2	2	1	1
4.	पारिवारिक दायित्व हेतु	8	9	5	6
5.	पशुधन खरीदने हेतु	6	6	7	8
6.	शिक्षा हेतु	1	1	3	3
7.	अन्य	0	0	0	0
	कुल	93	100	90	100

स्रोत : प्राथमिक सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित समंक विश्लेषण

तालिका क्रमांक 02 से स्पष्ट है कि उज्जैन जिले में 77 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने कृषि हेतु ऋण लिया है। 5 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने सुविधा के साधन हेतु, 2 प्रतिशत मनोरंजन हेतु, 9 प्रतिशत पारिवारिक दायित्व हेतु, 6 प्रतिशत पशुधन

खरीदने हेतु और 1 प्रतिशत शिक्षा हेतु ऋण लिया गया है। जबकि शाजापुर जिले में 60 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने कृषि हेतु ऋण लिया है, 22 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने सुविधा के साधन हेतु, 1 प्रतिशत मनोरंजन हेतु, 6 प्रतिशत पारिवारिक दायित्व हेतु, 8 प्रतिशत पशुधन खरीदने हेतु और 3 प्रतिशत शिक्षा हेतु ऋण लिया गया है। अतः स्पष्ट है कि दोनों जिलों में कृषि हेतु ऋणों का प्रतिशत अधिक है।

परिकल्पना परीक्षण

H₁ : नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक से कृषि विकास को गति प्रदान हुई।

H₀ : नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक से कृषि विकास को गति प्रदान नहीं हुई।

	Value	df
Pearson Chi-Square	14.258	6

उपर्युक्त परिकल्पना के संबंध में 5 प्रतिशत सार्थकता स्तर पर एक स्वातंत्र संख्या के लिए χ^2 का सारणी मूल्य $\chi^2 = 12.6$ है तथा χ^2 का परिमाणित मूल्य $\chi^2 = 14.258$ प्राप्त होता है।

अर्थात् $\chi^2 > \chi^2_{(14-258 > 12-6)}$ है इसलिए शून्य परिकल्पना H₀ अस्वीकार की जाती है। अर्थात् दोनों गुणों में संबंध है।

अतः स्पष्ट है कि नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक से कृषि विकास को गति प्रदान हुई है।

निष्कर्ष

कृषि विकास हेतु नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक द्वारा फसल, कृषि उपकरण, तकनीकी, सिंचाई आदि के क्षेत्र में ऋण प्राप्त कर हितग्राहियों की तकनीकी एवं उत्पादन क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन आया है। कृषि क्षेत्र में बैंकों द्वारा ऋण उपलब्ध कराने का प्रमुख उद्देश्य परम्परागत पद्धति के स्थान पर आधुनिक फसलों की समस्त प्रकार की फसल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ऋण प्रदान करती है जिससे कृषक की आय एवं उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो। भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2022 तक किसानों की आय दुगुनी करने का लक्ष्य रखा है और नर्मदा झाबुआ ग्रामीण बैंक की यह एक योजना है। इस लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखकर बैंक कृषि ऋण में लगातार वृद्धि कर रही है।

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Mystic Elements As Shown In Herman Melville's Moby Dick

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Abstract

In this current paper, Melville identifies the emotions and moods of the characters in different ways. In the present work, Moby Dick, he enumerates the different perspectives of the characters available in the work. The present work is neatly bound with voyages. By means of the character, he is a staple. The mystic elements which would be surrounding throughout the play. The vision of the character provides Man's mystery. Melville points out that how all the characters in the play have overcome their personal and private problems of life. It has to be approached with some metaphorical elements i.e. characters are shown their own responsibility. The author has bound all the elements into its mystical elements. So the inner ability of characters is expressed in a plain way.

Keywords: *enumerates, perspectives, bound, metaphorical, mystical*

In the first section of *Moby Dick* Melville encourages the reader's identification with Ishmael through a sequence of shifting moods that carries him from Manhattan to Nantucket, where he finds the whaleship Pequod and sings on as a common sailor? Ishmael tells us that going to sea is his regular antidote for the "hypos," a combination of personal rage and workaday boredom. But the sea offers a further lure. When, like Narcissus, we stare into its depths, we seek "the ungraspable phantom of life" a mirror of the soul. With this seductive image of the sea in mind, Melville shifts the narrative to Ishmael's preparation for embarkation. Carrying only his carpet bag. Ishmael begins his foray into a new world of thought and feeling in stormy New Bedford, where he secures a bed at Peter Coffin's Spouter Inn. It emphasizes the image of the character and its nature.

Ishmael is to bunk with an unknown man said to be peddling preserved heads on the streets of the town. This turns out to be a tattooed Polynesian "savage" from the cannibal South Pacific islands. But Queequeg whom Ishmael later dubs "George Washington cannibalistically developed," is the least savage of human beings. An entirely noble fellow and island prince who worships a small idol that he carries around in a knapsack, Queequeg is a compendium of natural virtues -compassionate, wise, self-controlled, generous and courageous. His humanity and friendship disarm Ishmael's prejudices and fears.

It is important to the multiple perspectives of the voyage that Ishmael, our silent witness, begins to brood upon just those symbolic possibilities in the whale that Ahab cannot but reject. Ahab takes his sense of the white whale as an agent of a malevolent creation from the myths of his ubiquity and supernatural malice that have long passed among the seamen. Through this aspect, Ishmael could be witnessed that the nature of significance in the voyage. And also it is better to be an individual to attain the inner values of his personal travel. For

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Ishmael, though what is most appalling about the whale is not its brutality but its color. While whiteness often signifies spotless purity and all that "is sweet and honorable, and sublime," white also produces terror. Does not its all-color, no-color shadow "forth the heartless voids and immensities of the universe the thought of annihilation," which lies behind all the brilliant appearances we see Indeed, in contemplating "the general rage and hate" that drive an Ahab Ishmael wonders if humankind's greater terror does not lie in the possibility of a dumb blankness, fully of meaning, in a wide landscape of snows-a colorless, all-color of atheism from which we shrink." It is this "meaning" of no meaning, this sense of an intention that we only project onto a void we cannot know that makes Ahab's "fiery hunt" so understandable Without an organizing aim such as Ahab vision provides man is truly the orphan of the universe along with its mystery. To further dramatize the significance of Ahab's condition, Melville provides his polar opposite in the black cabin boy pip, the most vulnerable person on the voyage and the single soul for whom Ahab shows feeling. Pip abandoned when he jumps in fright from a speeding whaleboat intent on the chase is left utterly alone in the heartless immensity of the shoreless ocean. The terror of this intense concentration of self-drives him to idiocy. By the merest chance, he is rescued. But though he speaks with intuitive wisdom drawn from what he has seen in the unwrapped primal world," he can never speak coherently again.

Ahab however, keeps his wits about him. He occupies his men with the normal activities of whaling to distract them from the full significance of what he intends. He has usurped the plain purpose of the voyage and they could legally refuse all further obedience to him and even violently wrest from him the command. Thus he encourages their hunt for ordinary sperm whales and all the factory like labor which follows a kill: stripping the whale of its blubber: mincing and boiling and extracting the oil pouring it into storage barrels in the hold of the ship and squeezing the sweet-smelling sperm back into a fluid that will be sold for candles and other household goods. While Ishmael finds in these cooperative activities a source of bonding, of fraternal feeling among the men, and a stimulus to speculations about human relatedness, Ahab sees only a profit motive that he disdains. Muttering that "The permanent constitutional condition of the manufactured man is sordidness," he likens the men to crusaders who pillaged and stole on their way to the Holy Land. For without these "pious perquisites," would they not have turned away "in disgust"? Imprisoned in the solitude of his own heart, Ahab is rarely stirred by sympathy for his people. As Starbuck observes, Ahab would be a democrat to all above but Lords it over all below.

Having circled a good portion of the globe from Nantucket down to the eastern coast of South America, thence to the Cape of Good Hope and across the Indian Ocean to the South China Sea and the Japanese cruising ground, Ahab senses he is closing in on his prey. The several passing ships they meet along the way afford signs that the whale is near, though all flee him and at least one has already been thoroughly wrecked by him. But Ahab scorns all warnings and omens, refusing to let even the most pressing appeal for help from another vessel, the Rachel, whose captain is searching for his lost sons, turn him from his course. At the end, even Starbuck who pleads with him to forego his aim is struck by his captain's strange courage in the face of the horrors that lie in wait.

Although Melville's great novel Moby Dick opens with arguably the most famous introduction in American literature, the identity of the narrator-along with the impossible features of his narration-has posed vexing questions for readers since the novel's 1851 publication. These questions emerge out of the seeming chaos of the book's formal

inventiveness the novel begins focalized neatly through the character of Ishmael, drifts into long impersonal cetological excursions and shifts without warning into the dramatic mode complete with dialogue appearing as script and action guided by stage directions, Even when Ishmael is clearly speaking, he describes events he could not have witnessed, moments experienced by other characters in utter privacy. With its jumbled form, the narrative fails either to cohere on its own terms or to transmit a sense of a singular consciousness communicating it. These violations of narrative convention and aesthetic expectation impede even basic comprehension so that first-time readers are distracted from the progress of the plot as they wonder wait-where did the narrator go or how can Ishmael know what Ahab is thinking!" Every teacher of Moby Dick can point to an assortment of possible answers to these questions, from explanations grounded in Melville's writing process to assertions of the right to poetic license in telling a grand tale.

The circumstances of Ishmael's narration unsettle any easy relationship between story and discourse. Beginning with Freud, theorists have suggested that a traumatizing event is by definition unspeakable. Approaching the narrative as a record of trauma is thus both tantalizing and problematic: Ishmael's narration is illuminated when considered alongside theories of trauma, not because Ishmael's report becomes more convincing, but because that scholarship redirects the reader's attention away from the destruction of the Pequod and toward the effects of the trauma on the narrator's psyche-that is away from the fabulous events and toward the discursive ethos.

This reading provides a means to resolve some of the text's narrative ambiguities, not by determining a stable history, but by shifting perspective on the subject of the novel. The account becomes one of the psychic contortions experienced in the mind of the narrator as they are registered in the narrative. And second I suggest that the discourse calls for a theoretical formulation for narrating event to which a conventional mimetic recounting cannot do justice a theory that accounts for what happens when the unspeakable is spoken about. Ultimately in its imagination of this fictional trauma, Melville's novel urges us not to produce a theoretical logic that mends these structural ruptures but precisely the opposite to enter into the play of the multiple narrative modes and-because it is Moby Dick we are talking about after all-to resist any totalizing schema, even narrative aesthetics or therapeutic teleology. It shows that Melville's imaginative power over the fictional quality. It imposes the inner nature of his power of imagination.

In order to situate this argument about narrative in the ocean of criticism on Moby Dick first to name my navigational referents, particularly two contexts in which the novel's fragmentation has been understood. The first is scholarship that has regarded its multiplicity of voices as a record of Melville's compositional process and the second is a reading of the next that finds in it a triumphant account of healing after trauma. An exploration that prioritizes Ishmael as narrator over Melville as the author, and second, the possibility that this fictional text operates to inflict a wound rather than to heal one.

With the ascendancy of Melville's critical reputation, many critics have attributed the issues of voice in the novel to the author's process and skill. Melville scholar and biographer Andrew Delbanco comments that the novel "is simply too large a book to be contained within one consistent consciousness subject to the laws of identity and physical plausibility. The narrating mind hurtles outward. Melville creates Ishmael in the image of his earlier versions of himself and then invites us to share the excitement of his self-destruction". In this mutiny, the writing process. As the narrative voice becomes less coherent and personal

the story becomes one of the annihilations of the insignificant character and the triumph of a frenzied authorial inspiration. While this astute reading recognizes the generic and vocal ambiguity of the novel as important formal features, even signs of Melville's genius, and aids us in attempting to envision the process of composition its pursuit of the author, real or implied, leaves unexplored what the novel might teach us about a narrator whose subjectivity remains important throughout the text. Few narrators argue for their status as characters in tones as plaintive as Ishmael's at the close of *Moby Dick* with his epilogue's poignant "And I only am escaped alone to tell thee" yet narrative theory teaches us to consider precisely the questions raised by such claims. We cannot forget to attend to the differences between Ishmael the narrator and Ishmael the character, for two great traumas, the monomaniacal captaincy of Ahab and the wreck of the *Pequod*, lie between them.

At the opening of the novel, Ishmael appears to possess a strong personal voice characterized by a consistent perspective on events, but this voice soon gives way to a more complicated one with evident concealments, evasions, and fantasies, Janet Reno reads the inconsistencies in Ishmael's voice as features of a trauma narrative, as I do, but argues that Ishmael as narrator finally evolves to "triumphs over senselessness" emerging as a "stronger self a state of consciousness alert to living itself in which the whole cosmos and all of human history assert that life, not death, prevails". This reading, in my view, is difficult to reconcile with the closing line of the novel's last chapter. "All collapsed and the great shroud of the sea rolled on s it rolled five thousand years ago". Just as Genette's model envisions the character as growing into his wiser, narrating self, Reno's model suggests that the character moves toward an affirmative state of healing. Both of these views insist upon a narrative *telos*, and in this respect, they differ significantly from what I see as a persistently fragmented narrative voice and a profound absence of resolution.

Ishmael seems at first glance an unlikely figure through whom to focalize a narrative of moral dimension or theoretical subtlety. He appears restless and brash, piqued at his pay, provincial in his revulsion at the tattooed cannibal who is to be his temporary bedmate. But in spite of his initial biases, this common sailor proves himself able to adapt to the exigencies he faces, particularly through his ability to adopt multiple voices and embrace multiple epistemologies in the telling of his tale. While his famous self-introduction contains the possibility of alias or subterfuge. Ishmael claims for the narrative the authority of an eyewitness account, and it appears to proceed at first from a consistent perspective. In the early portion of the novel, Ishmael is able to edit his certainties in a manner that seems logical and coherent, constructed for readers to follow and understand, as when the reasons that sharing in his cannibal friend Queequeg's religion is the Christian thing to do. Ishmael's development as a character is thus linear and progressive, and as he abandons his narrow-minded certainties, the narrator's ironic humor demonstrates his retrospective awareness of his own youthful immaturities. As the narrator in this portion of the text, he carefully designates what he has recalled only approximately, such as the memorials on the walls of the Whaleman's Chapel: "Three of them ran something like the following, but I do not pretend to quote". But the first hint of the narrative license that will characterize much of the book emerges as early as her in Chapter 9: Ishmael records Mapple's sermon in quotation marks and describes Mapple as having remained to kneel until "left alone in the place". Ishmael thus signals that he has begun jettisoning the ballast of a strictly constructed, traditionally defined perspective and that the narrative's focalization will include action he did not witness.

This passage, extracted from the mathematical center of Moby-Dick, diagnoses formal disarray as an epistemological malady. The figures of Locke and Kant order a set of basic dualities centering on the character and scope of human knowledge. The empirical tradition founded by Locke maintains that we are born blank slates and derive our knowledge of the world solely from the senses. Our crude sensory apparatus, however, unable to penetrate to a substantial reality underlying appearances, registers only scattered phenomena from the unordered stream of sensory data. Guided entirely by experience, the mind combines and recombines these phenomena to create an ordered picture of the world that reflects, so far as we can determine, nothing really existing in nature. These premises terminate in epistemological skepticism, the claim that our understanding of “real” as consistent and coherent is sustained wholly by a web of the convention that, once untangled, limits certain knowledge to the chaotic, incommunicable world of our immediate sensory experiences.

Though it would be a mistake to make this figurative whale in Moby Dick equivalent to Christ or to God or in any Judeo-Christian sense to give it religious meaning except on the broadest level, Melville is using the same metaphor as that found in the Bible when Christ describes the eating of his flesh: “Verily, verily I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the son of man, drink his blood ye have no life in you for my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed. He that eat my flesh, and drink my blood, dwell in me, and I in him”. Melville had a deep appreciation for Christian symbolism and he understood its wide implications and vast profundities with rare insight. Consequently, the words, symbols, and parables of the King James Bible find their way often into Moby Dick. Melville profits from their weighty and brilliant traditions, and their sometimes strange, if not shocking, associations while turning them to his own specific purposes. Ishmael is not uniting with Christ when he eats the whale, but the metaphor is similar. He is describing a kind of transubstantiation, for he seeks to find his true spiritual identity in that which he “eats,” not mere whale flesh but what it represents.

Eating the whale, or squeezing its sperm, is thus for Ishmael a metaphorical way of expressing his attempts to discover it, to taste it, to feel it within himself. It is, in other words, symbolic handling of the act of self-discovery. In this sense whaling is the process by which one embarks upon the adventure of finding out who one is not only in the personal and individualistic sense but from the effluvium of civilization. This is what Ishmael means when he says that there may yet be some “undiscovered prime thing in me.” Whaling takes him to that prime thing, and the result is an experiencing of magnitude, power, and sublimity. The whale represents what is on the inside, great primal strength.

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Al-Qahira al-Jadida (Cairo Modern) : An Analysis of Humanism

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Abstract

The realistic novels of Naguib Mahfouz deal with the socio-political and cultural aspects and issues. Naguib Mahfouz was a true nationalist as well as humanist of his time. Naguib Mahfouz, the Egyptian novelist who won the Nobel prize in Arabic literature in 1988. He is considered as the pioneer of the Arabic novel whose profession has almost brought the total collection of novelistic progress in the Arab world. Mahfouz expanded the dimension of his novel through the using of new and more suitable technique, and these are reflected in his novels. The Egyptian revolution was over by an atmosphere encouraging to original writing and the novel occupied a dignified position in literary circle. Many scholars in this field were influenced by the force of the times and integrated socio-political and cultural issues and their impact on Egyptian society. Naguib Mahfouz was a distinguished literary personality of Egypt. He made vital contribution and occupied high position in the field of modern Arabic literature through his valuable writings. More than 30 novels, about 350 short stories, more than 12 film scripts as well as some plays were written by Mahfouz. Here discussion has been made on his outstanding novel "*al-Qahira al-Jadida*".

Keywords: Naguib Mahfouz, Humanism, al-Qahira al-Jadida, Arabic novel, Egyptian Society, etc.

Introduction

The novel *al-Qahira al-Jadida* comprises the different issues of life as humanity, equality, faith, love, and above all the purpose of life. The effort between man and woman is also an important issue of this novel. Mahfouz is mainly preoccupied with the freedom and makes the relation in touch with the general people to the state, of the man to the woman and of the child to the father. His main purpose was to show and ascertain the identity of his country in his existing time and in the environment of himself. *Al-Qahira al-Jadida* is regarded as the satire of the existentialist.¹ In this novel, Mahfouz endeavors to focus the life and culture of a group of university students in Cairo. The main characters of the novel are four students as Ali Taha, Ahmed Badir, Mahjub Abd al-Dayim and Mamun Ridwan, all are in the age of between 20 and 25 years. They graduated from the arts college in the same year as Mahfouz, two of them were philosophy majors, their activation and attitudes were reflected by Mahfouz. Mahfouz also focuses the injustice, corruption and illegal power of upper middle class in the Egyptian government and society. The picture of the Egyptian society in the conflict between good and bad, between principles and ignorance of them and the reaction of different people of their struggle.

Humanism in Mahfouz's al-Qahira al-Jadida

Al-Qahira al-Jadida depicts the ascend of an Egyptian intelligential, Many students had been brought to light to a diversity, of knowledgeable thought, since the university of Egypt established in 1908 that, were in most western and comprised materialistic philosophy and

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socialism, both of which were unknown to the existing Islamic traditions and customs. The British had acknowledged Egypt as independent imperial state in 1922; they took responsibility for its protection and for the safe of minorities and foreigners. The constitution offered the people independence and gave more power to the king. The environment was disgusted by corruption payola; gift and honor were the basic source of finding government job. In an underdeveloped country, the only hope of graduates where agriculture was regulated which left fully the peasants. Egypt was almost a caste society. Minority aristocrats were at the top social hierarchy the farmers were stood at the lowest and businessman and craftsman were in the middle.ⁱⁱ

Education was different one could not accept the impact of the old traditional religious leaving system at al-Azhar university. As a result the Egyptian society had witnessed for the conflicting, suspicious thought and behavior since the deflection of the century. On one side Muslim community invited the renovation of the Islamic thoughts, which have played a vital role in the Egyptian life contrary to this western educated Egyptian stood against them, who like secular thoughts, even some accepted atheism. Where was ardent patriot who forwarded the concept that Egypt is for the Egyptians. There were the selfish that could not care less about ethical national thoughts as long they could accomplish their own advantage. The controversy these thoughts and nation was exceeded by one of the evil institutional and financial crisis Egypt had ever suffered a notable change was the admission of female to the university, as event unrivaled in the Islamic society. It was the positive of the background of Cairo of 1934, while Mahfouz wrote *al-Qahira al-Jadida*.ⁱⁱⁱ

The novel deals with the four friends involved in occasional protection about the new female students, their bodily appearance and talking weather they are envoys of learning or love. When one said that, God created them to be envoys of love. Another said that they are at the secular institution where God and love should not be spoken. The students argue whether female is male's partner with equal right and works, and then take over human ethics and whether they are important for man and society.

Mahfouz applies this discussion to express his characters, principle and knowledgeable aptitude. Mamun Ridwan in an Islamic fanatic and an atheist reader of books, trust there is nothing on the earth except Allah and Islam, on the other hand Ali Taha an infidel and self-centered, believes in science and technology; Ahmed Badir, a performing journalist, says that man should remain only viewer and never be engaged, and Mahjob Abd al-Daim, a leader says that religion and ethics have no meaning. Having proposed these four character, Mahfouz depicts a full statement of each, including his life, ethics, family, rapports with female and occupations. So, we observe from starting with no measurable, fully uplifted character whose works have prepared by the writer; there is no place for them to rise and open their changing behavior. It is mere attractive is that after producing them, Mahfouz casually puts away Mamun Ridwan, Ali Taha and Ahmed Badir to pay attention on Mahjob Abd al-Daim, while the other three are just seen sometimes in contact with him. Few years later, he recognized the important defect of the beginning with fully developed characters, directing their deeds and concentrated on the life and profession of only one of them.^{iv}

Mamun Ridwan, a protective youth and a real Muslim, acquired vast knowledge regarding religion and ethics from his father. He is hardworking, noble and very active about performing his religious faith in to practice, so that some of his friends call him the awaited Imam Mahdi (*Mamun Ridwan is Islam's Imam for our age. In ancient times, Amr ibn al-As introduced Islam to Egypt, through his brilliance. Tomorrow Mamun Ridwan will extinguish*

in Egypt). He abstains to take part in political activities and unlike his friends, denies the problem of casting off the British dominance and obtaining full freedom. Islam and Arabism is the main and only question for him. According to him there are only three pillars of belief as God, Islam and grace. Mamun is not inspired by the tendency of modernization and secularism at the university. Mamun has raised a hot mood that in some examples leads him in to deserve of insignificance. Of course he inclines to do everything honestly and so exists as passionate. Yet he is simple, amiable and kind. He is engaged with a relative who possessed Islamic culture. He used to go to her only in the presence of her family members and never tries to meet her alone. Due to his desperation his friends do not understand him and listen to his argue for Islam. Instead, they are related to the Egyptian question, constitution of the 1923, and exclusion of foreign goods.^v

His colleague Ali Taha is as like as him in manner, but not in ideology. He is a good looking youth with a noble character, well mannered, educated, wise, social, dutiful, truthful and strong in his morals like Mamun. But he is also disbeliever who has accepted the view of materialism. According to him the origin of entity is matter; life and spirit are complicated mixed materialistic power. Religious Mamun always tells him that this view cannot resolve a single problem, but Ali Taha is steady in his philosophy. He is inspired by the philosophy of Augustus Comte and adopts his philosophy that there is only one God and one religion. He says that, the disbeliever has also doctrine and norms like the religious believer, and says God is more deeply existing in human than religion. He says that he was a good believer without reason, but now he is a religious free thinker who does not trust on tales. This means that Ali Taha had faith in his young age but after following the philosophy of great European philosopher, he adopted rationalism. In spite of his bringing up in an Islamic society and among religious men, his faith was not strong because he gave up it easily.

Moreover, Ali Taha always thinks for social improvements, wants for an earthly dream world but not heavenly. He suggests his friends to part in social activities but they ignore him. Mamun competes that Islam holds a logical type of socialism because it assigns the *Zakat*, which could guarantee the social equality if it fulfilled practically. If Ali Taha hopes a common order based on real pleasure, brotherly love and rightness, he says he should try Islam. The uninterested Ahmed Badir replies that he is a member of the wafd party, he has a capitalistic mind but not socialist. Ali Taha is a non-believer, a socialist an honorable and an ideal lover. It may produce unnatural that he is a socialist, in fact he born in a well to do family. His father gave him some money to publish a weekly magazine based on social develop; even he has gave up his job at the university library and dropped out from his master's degree, in order to dedicate his time and power to the effort for Egypt, to make it independence from salvation.^{vi}

He loved Ihsan, a beautiful girl and he is attracted by her beauty though he is aware of her poverty. Her father, Shihata Turki is a small cigarette shop keeper and unable to lead his family well. Her major problem is her parents' ill manners and unsocial. Indeed, they want to marry her unethically to a rich man, they marrying their daughter only for money. But Ihsan rejected this disgrace and openly falls in love of Ali Taha and found it true. Her parents against to their affair thinking that Ali Taha could not able to care their daughter well, but she denies their opposition. Unfortunately, her relation with Ali Taha does not stay long and at last she breaks up their affairs for her own selfish advantage.

Mahjub is also malicious, unfaithful and self deceived, slandering his mishap on poverty. His father is a clerk, who is earns monthly only eight pounds and send three pounds of those

to him for his monthly expenses. What a great and nice this poor father is! He fully supports his disloyal and disobedient son. But Mahjub always suffers from crisis of money, eats only punk Egyptian food. What mourn for him that he could not spend money for his fashion due to crisis of money. So he always annoying against society saying that why he comes from a poor family whiles others come from rich family. He aggrieves the inequality of wealth in his native town *al-Qanatir*. He thinks, if the devil could help him to achieve the necessity of his life and reach to the highest position in society, he will sell his soul to him. At last, he goes to the devil, who drive him to the top and it is the reason for fall down for him, his career concludes in a terrifying shame.

For Mahjub, everything go from bad worse. Crisis of money diminishes him to one time meal in a day, takes him to terror that he may die in hungry, yet he thinks it is depressing to ask his relative for lend. He meets al-Ikhshidi at his office and tells about his problems, al-Ikhshidi replies that if he knows French and English he should seek job as a translator. Salim will recommend to the editor to give work to Mahjub because the editor is his friend. But Mahjub wants money right now, not later. He becomes extremely violent and shouts "The world give me only torment I am facing!" Hopeless, he moves to his friend and is released when Mamun Ridwan gives him some money.^{vii}

Mahjub has yet to look actual life in a dishonest society where dog eats dog suppose to be the primary principle. If al-Ikhshidi and Hamdis could move forward from poorness to power, he thinks, why he could not do the same. So, after completing his Graduation, Mahjub meats al-Ikhshidi seeking his assist in getting a job, he told him that if he able to pay the price of job he can get. Mahjub wants any link for job, al-Ikhshidi told him about Abdul Aziz Radi, the powerful businessman, but he would pay a large amount of bribe. If Mahjub denies to pay this bribe, he should meet Dawlat, the popular songstress, but it is more costly to get job there than Radi. If he unable to pay to obtain a job he should go to Ikram Niruz, and it is a best opportunity for him. Ikram Niruz is a very wealthy and powerful high society woman, she has a strong relation with government but highly selfish, she is the founder of the Organization "The Blind Women's society". Mahjub should meet her and should write an article for *al-Nazma* magazine glorifying her performances on behalf of the blind woman may be the enchanting key to his dream for getting a government job.

In this point, in lieu of permitting the descriptive to keep up naturally, Mahfouz presents another machinate plot twist to move the protagonist to his destruction. Al-Ikhshidi says Mahjub, he has a new idea regarding him, so no need to write about Ikram Niruz decided by he. He promises to Mahjub, he will give him a job to the cabinet minister Qasim Bey Fahmi in a condition, if he will marry to Fahmi's mistress. Mahjub the opportunist and unruly accepts this condition, not knowing that the bride is none but Ihsan, the ancient lover of Ali Taha. She had become mistress of Qasim Bey Fahmi, the powerful cabinet minister. Fahmi had an eye on Ihsan for a long time and was running after her day after day, seducing her for purchase her costly beautiful dress and ridding in his car. At last she consents to his pledge, mostly because of her greedy and unruly parents, thinking that Fahmi is rich and could put down their financial crisis, deceived them that he would marry Ihsan. Like Mahjub, undoubtedly Ihsan was dishonest, unethical, selfish, aspiring and sinful. Like Mahjub she neglected to her poorness and low position. Thought that, misery is the only way to occupy high position and fame.

Here, Mahfouz wants to depict the independent tradition of the upper and lower middle class in Cairo in 1930. The upper class has money, power and position but they are unethical. The

lower middle class worked hard to develop themselves but found all the ways to improve closed if they do not accommodated and took after the upper class. From the beginning, Mahfouz shows us with a proper ethical discrimination between these two classes. One keep at consecutive social theory of morality and another is empty of ethics and morality. According to Mahjub, Ahmed Bey Hamdis, al-Ikhshidi, Ihsan and many other middle class members, social principles are the obstruction to the way of ambition.^{viii}

Mahfouz shows us that Mahjub and Ihsan behave badly due to their poorness. This is rather invalid argument! People treat evil because they are unethical not because of their poverty. Mahfouz indicates that Mahjub's parents are poor but they are not immoral. Likewise, other students are also came from poor families and strived for getting job and could get. Ihsan and Mahjub have no any honesty to use poorness as an indulgence for wrong doing.

We observe here the ethical problem of Egyptian society in the 1930, which Mahfouz endeavors to solve. The ethical environment is variable and looking replies in to their social and ethical dilemma, middle class people are seized by various confused concepts. Mamun Ridwan says that, the true believer of Allah will never behave evil like Mahjub. Ali Taha, the socialist says, the society entice people to do crimes and again protects like Qasim Bey Fahmi, who resigned his position but not given him punishment. Mamun Says, Fahmi ran away from justice because the rule of Islam no longer served. Ahmed Badir opines, society bears crime that is why Fahmi will be given some day another government position, so that he will continue his crime.

Mamun, the believer of Allah asserts all important question of man's liability for his deeds. These question excited modern an ancient observers, who endeavored to decide if there are appropriate truth of justice, good and righteousness and if man is liable for his good or evil deeds. According to logician man is the possessor of all things; man is the final judge for his own deeds. According to Plato and Socrates, if justice and righteousness are supposed to fantasy of man, then ethics, religion and society cannot be maintained. Obviously, truth does subsist and man is liable to the highest power of his deeds.

Moreover, Mamun says, since Almighty has evolved these wise and spiritual truths in the Quran and given man's rule formed on them, he decides alone what is truth and false. Man's deeds become matter to Almighty's rule, and if he denies them he must answer to God. Mamun asserts, Mahjub has disdained the ground of wrong and right. He has such like opinion regarding Ali Taha, who has exchanged Allah to socialism. He has lost the view of what is holy and devotion is to return to Allah. Though, Mamun knows that Islam is the only remedy for kinds of diseases of Egyptian society. He does not give any example to exhibit how it can serve as a tool for social reform.

Similarly, Mahfouz presents socialism as counterbalance of the religious faith of Mamun. Offering an effective metaphysics for special resolution to the problem of Egypt. Both Ali Taha and Mamun, idealist and social reformer, dream of a mythical world free from corruption. Mamun conceives a worldly heaven where belief and spirit can fight with immoral. Ali Taha, the pragmatist, sustains under the situation governing in Egypt. Society confides on luck and divine command. It is surprising to see that the infidel socialist tell about such strength of manner, saying very same God's command will be done.^{ix}

So, Mahfouz depicts the desires and dreams of the students of the lower class of the university, who are fully sincere of their needs and goals and the problems of own society. Each of them raises a resolution that reflect his individual nation, but the behavior and offer of these rational youth are idealistic then realistic. The novel examines their complexity and

deficiency of positive thinking. They accuse, comment and diagnose of the diseases of their society, but nobody seem to have an effective plan to fight against these diseases. The main problem is to switch the political corruption ruled by unethical, powerful people whom considered barrier to the development and reformation. It amazing that, Mahfouz suggests in the novel violence as a system of change. He installed great appeal to the literate class to produce the change but not show any practical solution.^x

Like his characters, Mahfouz also came from a lower class family; he completed his graduation from the university in 1934. When the plot of this novel set, Egypt was not only in the hook of British but also was in the clasp of a group of Turk aristocratic officials. An Egyptian writer calls these Turk-Egyptian aristocrats are powerful, rich and occupied important position in the government. They are foreigner to Egypt in both internal and external side. These foreigners brutally tormented the unhappy poor farmers and treat as slaves and used their semi Egyptian position to control both the people and government.

Conclusion

The novel shows, member of high bond class are closed to the members of middle class in society to say nothing about farmers. If somebody wants to join to this high society, he had to sell and sacrifice his own soul and morality to the rich and powerful, like Mahjab and Salim al-Ikshidi, who played as pimps and Ihsan who became fahmi's mistress. In short it was not easy to emulate the high born class unless one not only had the nature for guiltiness, but was fully fault. It is surprising that hardly one noble character is found in this novel. As Mahfouz presents in this novel, the high born class was corrupt, but all upper class could have morally bankrupt. Mahfouz depicts their bad behavior and negligence to the Egyptian people in showing a pot aggression, on which Ihsan and Mahjub join as member of aristocrats.

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निर्मला : नारी की दुर्बलता का प्रतीक

Dr.Shobha.L.*

कथा और कहानियों में अक्सर समाजिक जीवन का दर्पण पाया जाता है! विद्वानों की अपनी अपने भिन्न भिन्न परिभाषायें हैं! साहित्य का उद्देश्य किसी के मतानुसार सिर्फ मनोरंजन का एक साधन मात्र है! कोई इसे मनोरंजन के साथ-साथ जीवन मूल्यों का ज्ञान और मार्गदर्शन का एक माध्यम मानता है! किंतु एक सच हमें हमेशा महसूस करना चाहिये कि साहित्य का उगम वास्तविकता के आधार पर ही होता है! वास्तविकता में अपनी काल्पनिकता एवं भाषा कुशलता का मिश्रण करके लेखक, कवी, कथाकार उसकी साहित्य रूपी कला समाज के सामने प्रस्तुत करता है!

हिंदी साहित्य में मुंशी प्रेमचंद का नाम उच्चतर स्तर पर पाया जाता है! समाज का वास्तविक चित्रण उनके उपन्यासों में अक्सर पाया गया है! विशेष रूप से महिलाओं का पतन, उनकी समाज की ओर से प्रताड़ना, महिलाओं का पिडीत होना और उसी पिडीत अवस्थामें मृत्यु होना, ये मुंशी प्रेमचंद के अधिकतर उपन्यासों का सार रहा है! महिला केंद्रित उपन्यास उनकी एक विशेषता रही है!

निर्मला, कफन, चांदी की डिबिया इ. कई कहानियों में हमें महिला केंद्रित स्वरूप पाया गया है! प्रस्तुत आलेख मुंशी प्रेमचंद जी का उपन्यास निर्मला की दर्दनाक मृत्यु का कारण ढुंढने का प्रयास है!

'निर्मला' नामक उपन्यास का महिला केंद्रित उपन्यासों में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रहा है! निर्मला इस उपन्यास की मुख्य पात्र है! निर्मला पंद्रह वर्षीय एक सुंदर और सुशील लड़की है! इस लड़की की दर्दनाक कहानी का चित्रण इस उपन्यास में किया गया है!

माता – पिता की आर्थिक कमजोरी के कारण एक कन्या को कैसे बली चढ़ाया जाता है, उसकी भावनाओं के साथ कैसा विदारक खिलवाड़ किया जाता है, इसका बहुत ही भावपूर्ण चित्रण इस उपन्यास में मुंशी प्रेमचंद जी ने किया है! दहेज नामक राक्षस जो भारतीय समाज रचना को खोकला करता जा रहा है, महिलाओं को पिडीत कर रहा है, उनके जीवन का अंत ये दहेज रूपी राक्षस कर रहा है! निर्मला एक पंद्रह वर्षीय लड़की - इस उपन्यास की नायिका है! उसके पिता के पास दहेज देने के लिए पर्याप्त धन नहीं है! इसीलिए उसका ब्याह अर्ध उम्र के एक ऐसे व्यक्ति से होता है, जो पहले ही शादीशुदा है!

पिता एक अच्छे जाने माने वकील है! किंतु घर में बीसों प्राणियों का आश्रय ना दे तो भला कौन दे! इससे कोई ममेरा भाई है, कोई भांजा है, कोई भतिजी है! घर में लक्ष्मी का अच्छा वास होते हुए भी इन सभी को आश्रय देने के कारण वो कोई पुंजी नहीं जमा कर पाये.

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उनकी केवल दो कन्याये है! जिनका नाम है निर्मला और कृष्णा. निर्मला उनकी बड़ी कन्या है! जो स्वभाव से शांत, गंभीर, एकांतप्रिय एवं लज्जाशिल है! वही दुसरी और छोटी कन्या कृष्णा दोनो बहने खूब मस्ती करती! दोनोे गुड्डे-गुडीया का खेल खेलती! उनका धूम-धाम से ब्याह रचाती है! दोनो सदा काम से जी चुराती! माँ काम के लिए पुकारती तो दोनो छुप जाती थी! भाईयोंसे लडना, नाकरों को डांटना मानो उनकी रोज की आदत बन चुकी थी!

मुंशी प्रेमचंद की गणना हिंदी के निर्माताओंमे की जाती है! उनकी कहानीयाँ एवम उपन्यास उनके सफलता की पुष्ठी देती है!

बचपन में पिता के लाड प्यार में एक गुडीयाँ की तरह जिंदग जिने वाली निर्मला को ये पता नही था आगे उसे जिंदगीकी बहुत सारी जिम्मेदारीयाँ कम उम्र मे निभानी होगी!

निर्मला का ब्याह

संसार के हर एक पिता को यही लगता की उसकी प्यारी सी गुडीया जिस भी घर मे ब्याह करके जाये वहाँ दुनिया के सारे सुख पाये. वह वहाँ महाराणी बनके राज करे! वकील साहब यानी की निर्मला के पिता का भी यही स्वप्न था उनकी बेटी का ब्याह किसी अच्छे घर मे हो! उनके ही एक करीबी दोस्त के बेटे से निर्मला के ब्याह की बातचित चल रही थी! वकील साहब का अपना कारोबार अच्छे से चल रहा था! लक्ष्मी का वास भी था! किंतु दरिद्री रिश्तेदारों को पनाह जो दे रखी थी, उसी कारण उनके पास दहेज की जमा पुंजी ना थी! और वो खुश इसलिए थे की निर्मला का ब्याह जिस घर मे होने जा रहा था उन्होने दहेज की कोई मांग ना की! बल्की सिर्फ इतनाही कहा की महेमानबाजी मे कोई कमी ना हो! इंसान कितना मजबुर प्राणी है! ना तो वो अतित को बदलने की चेष्टा कर सकता और नाही भविष्य के राज को जान सकता है! बेटी का ब्याह हंसी खुशी से करने के स्वप्न देखनेवाले इस पिता को यह पता न था की मौत उनके दरवाजे पर दस्तक दे रही है! उन्हे चिंता थी तो सिर्फ यही की, बेटी के ब्याह मे खर्चा कितना होगा और वो रुपये कैसे उपलब्ध करने है.

इन विषयोंपर जब कल्याणी (निर्मला की माताजी) और वकीलसाहब (निर्मला के पिता) दोनोमे चर्चा चल रही थी, पता न चल पाया, ये चर्चा विवाद मे कब परिवर्तित हुई! विवाद कुछ इस ढंग से बढा की पती व पत्नी दोनो ने अपने - अपने स्तर पर विभक्त होने का निर्णय ले लिया!

कल्याणी को ऐसे प्रतित हुआ के वो कोई पती की गुलाम नही जो पती की हर बात माने पती ने उसे दिल दुःखाने वाली कुछ ऐसी कडवी बात कह दी की कल्याणी ने घर छोडने की ठान ली! वो कमरे के भितर अपना सामान लेने गयी तो देखा दोनोे छोटे बेटे माँ कहाँ कई इस सोच मे भय प्रतित मिश्रीत भावना मे बिस्तर पर लेटे थे! जैसे ही माँ अंदर आई वो उनसे बिलग गये और कहने लगे कहाँ गई थी माँ? अब कही ना जाओगी ना?

पत्नी व माता इस दुविधा में फंसी एक महीला की कश्मकश कुछ समय तक चली! फिर माँ रूपी देवीको विजय हुई! पती की कही कई कडवी बातें दिल-दिमाख को झिंझोड रही अपितु माता का -हृदय इन बातों को छुपाने की कोशिश कर रहा था! माता बेटे को गोद में ले कर नींद में सो गयी!

वकील साहब की मौत

इधर वकील साहब का स्वाभिमान उन्हें झिंझोड रहा था! हम मेहनत करके रुपये कमाते हैं वो कहाँ खर्च करे इसका हक कल्याणी को नहीं है, उसे हमसे विवाद करने की जरूरत नहीं थी, इसे सबक सिखाना जरूरी है! कुछ दिनों के लिए घर छोड़कर जाये तो आटे-दाल के भाव समझ आ जाये! इस सोच से उन्होंने आधी रात को ही घर छोड़ने का निर्णय ले लिया!

नियती क्या खेल खेलती है- तकदीर कहाँ, कब किसे ले जाता है, बड़ा कठिन है समझ पाना! पती पत्नी का विवाद, उसमें काली नियती छुपी हुई है- मौत को साथ ले आई है – कठिन है सोच भी पाना किंतु वकील साहब की मौत उन्हें बाहर बुला रही थी ये उन्हें खुद भी पता न था! वकील साहब घर से बाहर निकले – गांव से बाहर निकले – कुछ दूर जाने के बाद उन्हें कुछ ऐसा आभास हुआ कोई पिछा कर रहा है! कुछ देर उन्होंने नजर अंदाज किया, हो सकता कोई पदचर अपने रास्ते जा रहा है! कुछ आगे जाकर वो रुके और उस व्यक्ती के करीब आते ही उसे पुछा हमारे पिछे क्यों आ रहे हो! उस व्यक्ती ने जबाब में वकील साहब से ही कडवे शब्द में पुछा रास्ता क्या आपके बाप का है क्या!

फिर बहस का रूप हिंसा में परिवर्तित हुआ! उस व्यक्ती को वकील साहब की वकालत के कारण सजा हुई थी! वो उनका खून करने ही आया था! वकील साहब के सर पे वार कर उसने उन्हें मौत की घाट उतार दिया!

कल्याणी की अवस्था का अंदाज लगाना कठिन कार्य है! पती की मौत का विलाप और मौत का कारण खुद को प्रतित करती कल्याणी मुंशी प्रेमचंद ने उपन्यास रूपी एक असहाय महीला का चित्रण बड़े मार्मिकता एवम विदारकता के साथ किया है!

कल्याणी, निर्मला, संध्या या रुक्मिणी हर एक पात्र महीलाओं की विवशता का चित्रण करता है! पती की मौत से संभलते संभलते कल्याणी को समय लग गया! निर्मला के ब्याह का भी प्रश्न सामने आया! उसका ब्याह एक साल ना हो ऐसा कुछ रिश्तेदार कह रहे थे तो कुछ रिश्तेदारों का ये कहना था की सारी तैयारीयाँ हो चुकी है, ब्याह अभी करवा दे! किंतु दोस्ती का वास्ता देते हुए बड़ी चतुरता से वकीलसाहब के दोस्त ने निर्मला से उनके बेटे का ब्याह नहीं कर सकते यह कह दिया.

मुंशीजी से निर्मला का ब्याह

जैसे की उपरोक्त विवरण में कहा गया है वकील साहब कोई जमा पुंजी ना कर सके. निर्मला का ब्याह बिना दहेज का करना असंभव था! काफी कठनाईयोंके बाद निर्मला का ब्याह बिना दहेज मुंशीजी नामक एक आधे उम्र के वकील के साथ तय हुआ! मुंशीजी को अपनी पहली पत्नी से तीन पुत्र है! उनकी विधवा बहन रुक्मिणी उन्ही के साथ इन तीन पुत्रोंकी देखभाल के लिए रहती है! क्योंकि उनके आगे

पीछे ससुराल मे कोई नही है! सारा कारोबार वही संभालती है! किंतु निर्मला के आने से उसका सारा अधिकार जैसे चौपट हो गया हो! वो सारा दिन उसे ताने ही दिया करती है!

मुंशीजी का निर्मला को रिझाने का प्रयास

मुंशीजी की आधे उम्र मे पंदरह साल की नौजवान लडकी से दुसरी शादी-समाज का स्त्री की भावनाओंके साथ खिलवाड का एक अमानविय चित्रण का जैसे दर्पन है! पत्नी को रिझाने के प्रयास मे मुंशीजी लगे रहते है! सारा पैसो का कारोबार उसेही दे देते है! आये दिनो निर्मला के लिए कुछ ना कुछ तोफा लाते रहते है! उनके खाने मे मिठाई, मेवा, फुल आदी की कोई कमी ना छोडते. निर्मला भी घर गृहस्थी संभालने मे कोई कमी ना रखे! किंतु पती से अपने शरीर के अंगो को सिकोड रखती है, छुपाये रखती है!

निर्मला की मुंशीजीके साथ पती के व्यवहार का कोई वास्ता नही था! वो जब भी एकांत मे उनके सामने आती है! कुछ झुंझलासी जाती है, सोचती रहती है इनकी उम्र के हमारे पिता थे जिनसे हम बडे होते ही शरमाते थे, अपने आपके उनसे छुपाते थे! उसी उम्र के इन्सान को पती मानके उनको यह शरीर कैसे सौंप सकते है!

इधर मुंशी की अवस्था भी बडी अजिब है! पत्नी को रोमांस के लिए किस तरीके से राजी करे समज नही पाते है! तोहफे, मिठाई, मेवा कोई भी नुस्का काम नही आता है! दोस्तोंसे से और नई तकनिके जाननेकी कोशिश की जाती है!

निर्मला का सच से समझौता

इधर काफी समय निकलता जाता है! रुक्मिणी के लिए निर्मला का घर में प्रवेश मानो एक बडे दूष्मण के रुप में हुआ है! वो उसे हर काम मे टोकती रहती है! कमरे से बाहर ना निकले तो आलसी है, महारानी समझती है, कमरे से बाहर ही नही आती! कमरे से बाहर निकले तो आवारा. पता नही बाहर रहकर किसे ताकती रहती है! किसे अपनी खुबसुरती दिखाना चाहती है!

रुक्मिणी के ताने निर्मला से सुने न जाते. किंतु कोई और मार्ग भी न था! बच्चोंको फुसलाकर वो निर्मलाके पास भेज देती! उन्हे कुछ खाने को रुपये दिये तो इसका क्या जाता खाता बाहर का खाना इसकी बला से बिमार हुआ तो होए! यहाँ कौन उसकी माता बैठी है रोने! ये तो विमाता है! रुपये ना दे तो इसीका राज है सारा रुपये पर क्या इन बच्चोंका कोई हक ना रहा! दिन रात रुक्मिणीके तानोंसे तंग आ चुकी थी!

एक दिन रहा ना गया तो निर्मला ने मुंशीजीसे रुक्मिणी की शिकायत की मुंशीजी को तो मानो निर्मलापर अपनापन और प्यार दिखानेका मौका ही मिल गया! उन्होंने बच्चोंको भी डांटा और रुक्मिणी को भी डांटा! समय बितता गया निर्मलाने जैसे परिस्थितियोंसे सामना करना सिख लिया! धिरे धिरे वो घर की जिम्मेदारियों संभालनेवाली एक अच्छी माता बननेमे सफलता पाने मे यश प्राप्त करने लगी.

बडा बेटा मुंसाराम ज्यादा समय खेल और बाहर स्कूल और पढाईमे बिताता था! उससे बात करनेसे निर्मला को सुकून मिला. जिया और छोटे की प्यारी बातोंसे उसका दिल बहल जाता. फिर एक दिन उसने सोचा और सोच को सच मे प्रतित करने हेतु मुंशीजी कचेरी से घर आने के पहले साज शृंगार कर उनका इंतजार करती कमरे मे बैठी रही! मुंशीजी निर्मला को इस रुप मे पाकर बडे प्रसन्न हुए! खुद को आईने मे बडी प्रसन्नता से देखने लगे किंतु आईने की छबी देखतेही मुंशीजी का चेहरा लाल पिला हो गया! बुढापा चेहरे पर प्रतित हो रहा था! दिनभर की थकान शरीर की कमजोरी दिखा रही थी! फिर उन्होने निर्मला की ओर देखा! कहाँ मैं कोमल कली और कहाँ हम! कही हमने उससे शादी कर उसके साथ ज्यादाती तो नही की!

मुंसाराम और निर्मला - मुंशीजीकी शक की डोर

मुंशीजी कुछ अपनी छवी और निर्मला को देख सोच मे पड गये! उन्होने उस दिन का निर्मलारुप और व्यवहार अचानक से बदला हुआ पाया! कई सवाल मन मे उठे! मुंसाराम मुंशीजी का बडा बेटा उसकी तारीफ सुन फिर मन ही मन कुछ और सोचने लगे! इन्सान की एक आम फितरत होती है अपनी कमजोरी छूपाने वो दोषी किसी और को दिखता है! उसे जब पता चला निर्मला मुंसाराम से अग्रेजी पढना सिख रही है तो वो ओर भी आगबबुला हुआ! उसकी बातों का और तानों का इशारा सरल स्वभाव वाली निर्मला समज ना पाई! मुंशीजीने मुंसाराम को बोर्डिंग स्कूल मे भेजने का फैसला कर लिया! उन्होने मुंसाराम के लाख समझानेपर भी बोर्डिंग स्कूल मे जगह नही वो ढुंढना नही छोडा! उन्हे लगा मुंसाराम घर से दूर नही जाना चाहता! वो बहाने बना रहा है!

निर्मला मुंशीजी के शक को ताड गयी थी! उसने मुंसाराम से बात करना और मिलना छोड ही दिया था! अपितु इसका मुंसाराम पर विपरीत परिणाम हुआ! उसे लगने लगा निर्मला नही चाहती की मुंसाराम घर मे रहे! वो विमाता तो लगती नही! किंतु सौतेली माता तो सौतेली ही होते! उसने कहाँ मुंसाराम को अपनी कोख से जनम दिया जो उसकी परवाह करे! उसे अपनी माताजी बहुत याद आने लगी!

इधर रुक्मिणी ने निर्मला को ताने देने मे कोई कसर ना रखती! मुंसारामने जैसे अपनेआप को कमरेमे बंद कर रखा! ना ठिकसे खाना खाता ना कही बाहर जाता! अकेलेमे रोते रहता! इधर निर्मलाभी अपने कमरे मे अकेली आंसु बहाती रहती! माँ- बेटे के पवित्र रिश्ते को मुंशीजीके आंखे मे शक की कालिमा लग चुकी थी!

कई दिनों बाद मुंशीजीने मुंसाराम को देखा तो वे झल्ला गए! बच्चे की हालत बडी नाजुक हो चुकी थी! इन्सान नही मानो हड्डी का ढांचा सामने खडा है! उन्होने उससे काफी पूछताछ की बता, वो कुछ बताने से रहा! मुंसाराम ने स्कूल के अध्यापक से बिनती कर अपने आपको बोर्डिंग मे जगह पा ली! मना करने पर भी वो ना माना! बोर्डिंग चला गया! निर्मला कि अवस्था बडी व्दिधा जनक थी! दिल तो चाह रहा था जाकर मुंसाराम को गले लगा लु, कही जाने ना दु! लेकीन करे तो क्या करे! शक को कैसे दुर करे!

मुंसाराम की मौत

बोर्डिंग में मुंसाराम रहने लगा! जिया एक दिन जब उसे मिलने गया, माँ ने घर बुलाया है, तब मुंसाराम ने रुखा जवाब दिया! उसीके कारण तो हमें घर छोड़ना पड़ा! फिर अब वो क्यों बुला रही है! जियाने जब निर्मला के हाल और वो क्यों बड़बड़ाती है वो कहा तब जिया घर जाने के बाद मुंसाराम को सारा मामला समझ आया!

कितने बुरे हैं पिताजी! उम्र में छोटी ही सही किंतु माँ है वो हमारी! उनके साथ इतना गंदा रिश्ता कैसे रख सकते हैं? उसका दिमाग मानो बर्फ का ढेला बन गया! अब उसे सब समझ आया की वो विमाता नहीं माता ही है! पिताजी के कारण उसे ऐसा बनना पड़ा! उस दिन से मुंसाराम ने मौत को मानो बुलावा भेज दिया! ज्वर जब हृदय से ज्यादा बढ़ गया स्कूल टिचर ने मुंशीजी को बेटे को अस्पताल ले जाने कहा! अस्पताल में भी मौत के दिन ब दिन करीब जा रहा था! डॉक्टरने जवाब दे दिया, इसे जवान खून देना होगा तोही शायद वो बच पाए! निर्मला को यह बात पता चली, निर्मला अस्पताल अपना खून देने निकल पड़ी! इधर मुंसाराम की जान जैसे उसीको मिलने अटकी रही थी! उसको देखते ही बेजान जान उठ खड़ी हुई! उसके चरणोंमें जा गिरी एवम अपने आपको निर्दोष साबित कर मौत को गले लगा लिया!

निर्मला की दुर्बलता

मुंसाराम तो दुनिया छोड़ चल दिया! उसकी मौत का जिम्मा मुंशीजी के माथे आ गिरा! जिया और छोटा भी यही सोचने लगे मुंसाराम की मौत नहीं मानो पिताजी ने उनका कत्ल किया हो!

समय बितता गया! निर्मला की जिंदगी मानो नरक बन गयी थी! मुंशीजीके घर की निलामी हो गई! निर्मला को बेटी हुयी! मुंशीजी को बेटी पैदा होने से चिंता बढ़ गयी! वो बड़े दुःखी हो गये! किंतु जब बेटी को देखा तो उसमें मुंसाराम दिखाई पड़ा! तो खुश हुए! अब हमें छोड़कर ना जाए कहा! इधर कृष्णा की शादी तय हुई! उसकी शादी को आइ निर्मला जल्दी ससुराल जाने राजी नहीं हुई थी! जाये तो क्यों जाए? बड़ा पेचिदा सवाल रहा!

निर्मला की मौत - नारी की दुर्बलता की मौत

उपन्यास के अंत में मुंशी प्रेमचंदजी ने आज के समाज की नारी की दुर्बलता की एक दर्दनाक चित्रण के साथ किया है! हसंती खेलती पंद्रह साल की एक युवती कैसे समाज के खोखले रिवाजों के कारण मौत के घाट उतार दि गई इस उपन्यास की सारी दुर्बल नारियों की दुर्बलता की मौत है!

उपन्यास के अंत में उपन्यास की नायिका की मौत होती है! उसकी मौत का सामान और उसका शव जब अंतयात्रा के लिए बाहर लाया जाता है तब समाज, पड़ोसी सोचमें डूबे रहते हैं की अंतिम सस्कार किससे करवाए क्योंकि घर में कोई पुरुष नहीं है! उस समय बड़ी दुर्बल अवस्था में एक व्यक्ती वहाँ दिखाई पड़ता है, वो है मुंशीजी! कहानी का ये किरदार जो अचानक से कही गुम हो गया वो नियती ने मानो निर्मला की मौत को अंजाम देने भेजा हुआ भगवान का कोई दूत बन फिर सामने आ खड़ा होता है!

इस तरह मुंशी प्रेमचंदजीने महिला केंद्रीत उपन्यास निर्मला मे भारतीय समाज मे महिलाओं की होनेवाली हर्दशा का बडा ही विदारक चित्रण किया है! कफन हो या निर्मला गलती किसी की भी हो अंत मे सजा महीला को ही होती है! इसका बडा ही वास्तवदर्शी चित्रण मुंशी प्रेमचंदजी के उपन्यास मे पया गया है!

संदर्भ: “निर्मला” उपन्यास मुंशी प्रेमचंद लिखित.

“शिक्षा के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बौद्ध शिक्षा का महत्व”

मनोज चौधरी*

डॉ. किरण मिश्रा**

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में वर्तमान युग में बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा का महत्व बताया गया है। बौद्ध दर्शन ने हमारे देश की शिक्षा के स्वरूप निर्धारण में बड़ा योगदान दिया है और आज भी यह हमारी शैक्षिक समस्याओं के समाधान में हमारी सहायता करता है। शिक्षा एक ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया है जो मुनष्य को लौकिक एवं पारमार्थिक दोनों जीवन के योग्य बनाती है नैतिक विकास के उद्देश्य पर बौद्धों ने सर्वाधिक बल दिया है। इसलिये आज शिक्षा द्वारा नैतिक विकास की बात पुनः सोची जा रही है। हमारे देश में तो आज शिक्षा जगत में दो ही विचार सर्वाधिक महत्व के हैं रोजगार परक शिक्षा और नैतिक शिक्षा।

मानव जगत् में व्याप्त विश्वव्यापी हिंसा तथा महाव्याधि से निपटने हेतु शांति एवं अहिंसा के महत्व को शिक्षा व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक स्तर पर पाठ्यक्रम में परिवर्तन कर यदि पुरातन शिक्षा (बौद्ध शिक्षा) को ध्यान में रखकर शिक्षा प्रदान की जाये तो इन सभी पक्षों में दुष्प्रभाव से छुटकारा मिलेगा, साथ ही सम्पूर्ण समाज का भी विकास होगा।

प्रस्तावना—बौद्ध काल में शिक्षा मनुष्य के सर्वांगीण विकास का साधन थी, इसका उद्देश्य मात्र पुस्तकीय ज्ञान प्राप्त करना नहीं था। बौद्ध युग में शिक्षा व्यक्ति के शारीरिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक तथा आध्यात्मिक उत्थान का सर्वप्रमुख माध्यम थी। शिक्षा मनुष्य के जीवन पर्यन्त चलने वाली एक सामाजिक प्रक्रिया है। शिक्षा द्वारा मुनष्य को किसी कला, कौशल, उद्योग अथवा व्यवसाय में प्रशिक्षित करने की शुरुआत तो हमारे देश में वैदिक काल में हो गई थी, परन्तु इसे व्यवस्थित रूप दिया बौद्ध दार्शनिकों ने, परन्तु बौद्ध शिक्षा में निहित अहिंसा, मानववाद, विश्वबन्धुत्व, वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्, प्रजातांत्रिक संगठन की झलक ही इसे अन्य शिक्षा व्यवस्था से अलग बनाती है। अतः यह कहा जा सकता है कि भारत में शैक्षिक प्रशासन, शैक्षिक संगठन, विद्यालयी एवं विश्वविद्यालयीन शिक्षा और समूह शिक्षण की शुरुआत कर बौद्धों ने वर्तमान शिक्षा की नींव रख दी थी। यह बात दूसरी है कि वे उस समय जन शिक्षा एवं स्त्री शिक्षा की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाए। बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा व्यवस्था का प्रमुख उद्देश्य जीवन में निर्वाण प्राप्त करने का उपाय जानना था। दूसरे शब्दों में बौद्ध शिक्षा का उद्देश्य छात्रों को ऐसा आचरण सिखाना था जिससे मस्तिष्क की स्थिरता व शांति प्राप्त हो सके। इसने व्यापक पाठ्यक्रम को स्वयं में समायोजित किया तथा समाज के एक विशेष वर्ग का शिक्षण व ज्ञान प्राप्ति का रास्ता खोला और वैदिककालीन आनुवांशिकी एकाधिकार को समाप्त कर दिया तथा जनमानस की शिक्षा का महत्व समझाया और धीरे-धीरे शिक्षा को सर्वसुलभ बनाने का प्रयास किया जो कि आज के वर्तमान युग में पूर्णतः प्रासंगिक है। यदि बौद्ध दर्शन को ध्यान से देखें तो हम पाते हैं कि उन्होंने अतिशयवादिता को त्यागकर मध्यम मार्ग पर चलने का विचार दिया, जिसमें जनमानस और लोक कल्याणकारी तत्वों का समावेश हो।

अध्ययन का महत्व—बौद्ध शिक्षा प्रणाली विद्यार्थियों को ज्ञान प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ आध्यात्मिक व नैतिक मूल्यों की ज्योति प्रज्ज्वलित करती थी। 'सत्यम्, शिवम्, सुन्दरम्' हमारी संस्कृति का मूलाधार रहा है, इस कारण सामाजिक वातावरण में अशांति लगभग नगण्य हुआ करती थी। वर्तमान समय में पश्चिम की संस्कृति के बढ़ते प्रभाव से हमारी संस्कृति के मूलभूत तत्वों तथा आदर्शों को प्रभावित किया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत जैसे समृद्धियुक्त देश में अनेक विकृतियों, विसंगतियों एवं संकुचितताओं ने जन्म ले लिया है, जो राष्ट्र को विघटन की दिशा में धकेलते हुए इसकी प्रगति में अवरोधक बन रहे हैं। व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ और धर्मान्धता के कारण द्वंद, आतंकवाद, सम्प्रदाय, भाषा संघर्ष, धन लोलुपता आदि सामाजिक सरंचना एवं मानवता के साथ ही विश्व शांति के लिए एक गंभीर समस्या बन गए हैं, अतः विश्व शांति व सद्भाव हेतु बौद्ध शिक्षा के शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों एवं उद्देश्यों के माध्यम से ही पारंपरिक शिक्षा में परिवर्तन लाना ही इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य है।

अध्ययन के उद्देश्य

- (1) प्रस्तुत शोध में बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा व्यवस्था का वर्तमान शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना।
- (2) शांति, सद्भावना, मानवाधिकार के विकास में बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा की भूमिका का अध्ययन करना।
- (3) वर्तमान में बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा व्यवस्था को लागू करने में आने वाली बाधाओं का अध्ययन करना।

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बौद्ध शिक्षा की वर्तमान में प्रासंगिकता— बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा आज भी प्रासंगिक व उपयोगी है, वर्तमान में हिंसा चरम पर है और शांति की समस्या गंभीर है, परन्तु ऐसा नहीं है कि इसका समाधान संभव न हो इस घोर अंधेरे में आशा की किरणें अभी शेष हैं, आवश्यकता तो केवल किरणों के प्रकाश को तेजमय करने की है। विश्वव्यापी भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने के लिये हमें कला, संस्कृति तथा गौरवशाली परम्पराओं की तरफ लौटना होगा, धूमिल होती परम्पराओं तथा नैतिक मूल्यों को जीवित रखना होगा। वास्तव में संस्कृति एवं नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा के द्वारा समाज को एकसूत्र में बांधकर छात्रों को सदाचारी, संयमी, प्रतिभावान एवं श्रेष्ठ विचारों से सम्पन्न कर विश्वशांति के प्रयास किये जा सकते हैं। गांधी दर्शन इस शाश्वत सत्य का प्रचारक है कि मनुष्य स्वभाव से शांतिप्रिय एवं अहिंसक प्राणी है, सबका सभी स्तरों पर कल्याण हो, इस बात का लक्ष्य रखना चाहिए। अतः जिस लोकतांत्रिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था हम आज करना चाहते हैं, उसकी स्थापना बौद्धों ने आज से पच्चीस सौ वर्ष पूर्व कर दी थी। हमें उन नींव के पत्थरों को सदैव स्मरण रखना चाहिये। शिक्षक एवं शिक्षार्थी दोनों को संयमी जीवन की सलाह देकर बौद्धों ने शिक्षा जगत को जो शुद्धता प्रदान की थी उसकी आवश्यकता आज भी समझी जा रही है। आज के शिक्षक एवं विद्यार्थी संयमी जीवन प्रारम्भ कर दे तो शिक्षा जगत् की सारी समस्यायें स्वयं हल हो जायेंगी।

वर्तमान शिक्षा व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा की भूमिका — वर्तमान समय में बेहतर शिक्षा व्यवस्था हेतु शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में निम्न उपाय अपनाने होंगे तथा बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा के तत्व उसमें मार्गदर्शक की भूमिका निभा सकते हैं —

(1) **पाठ्यक्रम में मूल्य शिक्षा** — सर्वव्यापी भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने के लिये संस्कृति तथा गौरवशाली परम्पराओं की तरफ तथा बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा के आदर्शों की तरफ लौटना होगा और इसके लिये शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक है, इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि —

1. विद्यालयों में संस्कारयुक्त माहौल बनाकर जीवन मूल्यों की शिक्षा दी जाये।
2. संस्कारों पर आधारित कहानियाँ तथा स्मरण बच्चों को सुनाये जाना चाहिए।
3. हमारे पर्वों तथा त्यौहारों का महत्व बच्चों को बताया जाना चाहिए।
4. कक्षाओं को जीवन मूल्य संबंधी सामग्री तथा आदर्श वचनों से सजाया जाना चाहिये।

(2) **पाठ्यक्रम में मानवाधिकार शिक्षा** — वर्तमान समय में मानवाधिकारों के बढ़ते हनन तथा विभिन्न अपराधिक गतिविधियों के नियंत्रण हेतु भी हमें बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा के सिद्धांतों की तरफ जाना होगा और इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि —

1. विद्यालयों में मानवाधिकार संघ की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये, जिसमें मानव अधिकारों को दिशा दी जानी चाहिए।
2. विद्यालयों द्वारा मानवाधिकारों से संबंधित सामग्री का प्रकाशन किया जाना चाहिये।
3. छात्रों को मौलिक अधिकारों एवं संवैधानिक प्रावधानों की जानकारी दी जानी चाहिये।
4. मानव अधिकार से संबंधित नाटक, सभा का आयोजन किया जाना चाहिये।

(3) **धर्म निरपेक्षता की शिक्षा** — धर्म निरपेक्षता के द्वारा ही आतंकवाद एवं नस्लवाद पर विजय प्राप्त की जा सकती है। शैक्षिक पाठ्यक्रम में बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा के निम्न प्रावधानों का प्रयोग कर आतंकवाद उन्मूलन एवं शांतिपरक समाज की स्थापना की जा सकती है —

1. शिक्षित व बुद्धिजीवी व्यक्तियों, विभिन्न धर्मों एवं शीर्ष व्यक्तियों का एक मंच बनाना चाहिए।
2. विभिन्न रैलियों, सभाओं तथा सेमिनारों का आयोजन होना चाहिए, जिसमें विभिन्न धर्मावलंबियों को आमंत्रित किया जाना चाहिए।
3. शिक्षा द्वारा छात्रों में जियो और जीने दो की भावना का विकास कर उन्हें 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' का पाठ पढ़ाया जाय।

निष्कर्ष — भारतीय चिंतन एवं संस्कृति तथा मानवता को अक्षुण्ण रखने के लिये तथा मानवों में व्याप्त विश्वव्यापी हिंसा तथा आतंकवाद की महाव्याधि से निपटने हेतु यह आवश्यक है कि शिक्षा व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक स्तर पर पाठ्यक्रम में परिवर्तन कर विश्वशांति एवं सामाजिक समरसता को बनाये रख व्यवसायोन्मुखी शिक्षा हेतु प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए, इसके द्वारा विश्व शांति के लिए चेतना एवं अन्तर्दृष्टि, ज्ञान, कौशल, अभिवृत्ति तथा मानवीय मूल्यों का विकास कर उनका प्रयोग वास्तविक जीवन में करने के लिये प्रेरित किया जाना चाहिये और यह सभी बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा व्यवस्था के अवयवों को आधुनिक शिक्षा प्रणाली में अपनाकर ही संभव है।

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Utilization of Maternal Health Services: A Case Study of Jawan Block, Aligarh

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Abstract

Background:

Utilization of maternal health services is poor in the rural areas of Aligarh district, causing increased maternal morbidity and mortality.

Objective:

To understand analyze the rate of access to maternal health care services (antenatal care, natal care, postnatal care) by pregnant women and recently delivered women under the study.

To determine the socio-economic and cultural factors associated with utilization of maternal health care services.

Materials and Methods:

In this research study, multi-stage sampling design is applied, convenience sampling method was adopted to select a representative sample of 200 eligible women of which 100 women are pregnant and another 100 are recently delivered women in Jawan Block of Aligarh District. Primary data has been collected through household questionnaire and further tabulated and analysed in statistical software called SPSS-20. Proportion, frequencies, and χ^2 -tests were used to interpret the data.

Result:

Maternal health services are not being universally utilized by women in Jawan Block of Aligarh district. Improved rates of utilization as compared to earlier studies in the same area have been observed but they are still inadequate for achieving the goals of access to maternal health care services for all.

Conclusion:

Availability and accessibility of services are the important service delivery factors affecting utilization of Maternal health Services. Most easily accessible and nearby health facilities were OPD based ANC services which were correspondingly better accessed by women as compared to large hospitals situated far away and offering IPD services for natal and postnatal care.

Keywords: Maternal Health, Antenatal care services, Natal care, Postnatal care

Introduction

India is lagging behind in universal health care and failed to generate adequate health care services, (Ministry of Health and Family welfare, 2018). It is worth noting that India at this

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juncture is a basically a service economy and sustenance and progress of such an economy depend mostly on the quality of human resource it carries; therefore, both health and education are most important factor contributing to the development of the human resource. However, unfortunately, the country is not able to provide health and education to the masses. As per the reports of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) of 2016, the state of Uttar Pradesh is low on indicators of Maternal Health Services. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 72 percent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (37% from a doctor and 36% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Twenty-four percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 80 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 80 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. As per the findings of NFHS-4 in Uttar Pradesh, 62 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 59 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility. Sixty-nine percent of births in public health facilities and 83 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with only 23 percent of home births.

Twenty-eight percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 18 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Considering the above situation, this study is an effort to understand and analyze the rate of access to maternal health care services (antenatal care, natal care, postnatal care) by pregnant women and recently delivered women and also determine the socio-economic and cultural factors associated with utilization of maternal health care services in the selected area.

Materials and Methods

Sample Size and Sampling Plan

Exploratory design are not conclusive design rather it is highly flexible and informal. In this research study, multi-stage sampling design is applied, convenience sampling method was adopted to select a representative sample which ensures that the selected sample is sufficiently representative of the population to justify running the risk of taking it as representative.

Thus, sample frame consist of a single block i.e. Jawan which has got only 1 Community Health Centre (CHC) known as Jawan CHC it also acts as FRU, under this CHC, only 1 Primary Health Centre (PHC) called Cherat PHC is selected, within this PHC, 5 villages were selected on random basis with the help of key informants. Then after 200 samples were collected in selected 5 villages which includes 100 Pregnant Women (PW) and 100 Recently Delivered Women (RDW). Villages having relatively larger population size opted for large sample size and vice versa.

Study Area

The study will be restricted to one block (Jawan) of Aligarh district.

Target population

The target population under the study will be pregnant women and recently delivered women under the study (women with any live/still birth in last three years).

Objective of the Study

- i. To understand and analyze the rate of access to maternal health care services (antenatal care, natal care, postnatal care) by pregnant women and recently delivered women under the study.
- ii. To determine the socio-economic and cultural factors associated with utilization of maternal health care services.

Tools of Data Collection and Data Analysis

The study employs mix of methods to address the objectives. For this purpose both primary and secondary sources of data were used. The data from the individual respondents (pregnant woman, & recently delivered woman) was collected using the formal structured schedule. Review of the secondary data related to Maternal Health at the district, block and panchayats levels are undertaken. The secondary sources of data in the form of NFHS report, Annual Health Surveys, District Level Household Survey, websites and related studies were used to develop the health profile and the trend for the research area. Further the data has been tabulated and analysed in statistical software called SPSS-20. Proportion, frequencies, and χ^2 -tests were used to interpret the data.

Background characteristics of interviewed women in Jawan block

Age group of the Eligible Women: (Recently Delivered or Pregnant Woman)

It is clear from Table 1 that 87.8% of the women interviewed were in the age group of 20-34 years with oldest being 40 years and youngest being 17 years of age. The mean age of the women interviewed was calculated as 25.3 years.

Table:1 Distribution of Population under Study as per age		
Age group of Interviewed Women	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<20	14	6.6
20-34	174	87.3
35-45	12	5.6
Total	200	100
Distribution of Population under Study as per Occupational status and Literacy rate		
Eligible Women's Literacy Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	128	64.0
Literate	20	10.0
Below High School	18	9.0
High School	18	9.0
Above High School	16	8.0
Total	200	100
Husband's Literacy Status		
Illiterate	69	34.5
Literate	80	40.0
Below High School	29	14.5
High School	22	11.0
Total	200	100
Occupation (Eligible Women)		
House Wife	87	43.5

Working but not earning	92	46
Working & earning	21	10.5
Total	200	100
Occupation (Husband)		
Unemployed	13	6.5
Unskilled Worker	81	40.5
Skilled Worker	42	20.8
Clerical/Shop/Farm etc.	58	29.2
Professional	6	3
Total	200	100
Distribution of Population under Study as per Family, Religion and Caste status		
Type of Family		
Joint	173	86.5
Nuclear	27	13.5
Total	200	100
Caste		
General	95	47.5
OBC	67	33.5
SC	37	18.5
ST	01	0.5
Total	200	100
Religion		
Hindu	59	29.5
Muslim	141	70.5
Others	0	0
Total	200	100

Literacy Status of Eligible Woman:

As far as the literacy status of the interviewed women is concerned, it was recorded that majority of the women found to be illiterate (64%). It is clear from Table 1 that only 10% and 9% of the women are just literate, below high school pass respectively. Only 8% of the women are high school pass.

Literacy Status of Husband:

Among the husbands of the interviewed women 34.5% were illiterate and 40% of the husbands were just literate and only 11% were above high school respectively, while 14.5% of the husbands below high school. It is evident from Table 5.2 that rate of literacy of husbands are more than their wife.

Employment Status of Eligible Woman:

It is clear from Table 5.2 that 43.5% of the interviewed women are just housewife and not involved in any occupation. While 46% are working women but they are not earning any money. Most of them are engaged in agriculture work and working on their own agriculture land. Only 10.5% of them are working as well as earning.

Employment/ Occupational Status of Husband:

Table 1 shows that only 6.5% of the husbands of the interviewed women are unemployed, 40.5% are unskilled workers and engaged in agriculture work and MGNREGS, 20.8% are

skilled workers, 29.2% are engaged in clerical works. While only 3% of them are engaged in professional work.

Type of Family:

As it is quite evident from Table 1 that majority of the families under the study were found to be of joint nature i.e. 86.5% whereas 13.5% of the families were of nuclear type.

Religion:

It is clear from Table 1 that majority of the study population belonged to Muslims, i.e. 70.5%. Only 29.5% belonged to Hindu religion. While no women were found in other religion.

Caste:

It is from Table 1 that about 47.5% of the study population belong to general caste, 33.5% belonged to Other Backward Caste (OBC) and 18.5% were from Schedule Caste and only 0.5% belonged to Schedule tribe.

Pattern of Utilization of Maternal Health Services

Antenatal Care:

ANC Visit:

Table 2 represents the coverage of antenatal care (ANC) among the studies women. It was found that 147 women used the ANC services, while 53 women did not availed any ANC. As far as number of ANC visits are concerned 55.5% of the interviewed women paid only one visit, 11.5% paid only 2 visit and 6.5% paid three or more visits. This shows that the number of women are decreasing with increasing number of ANC visits.

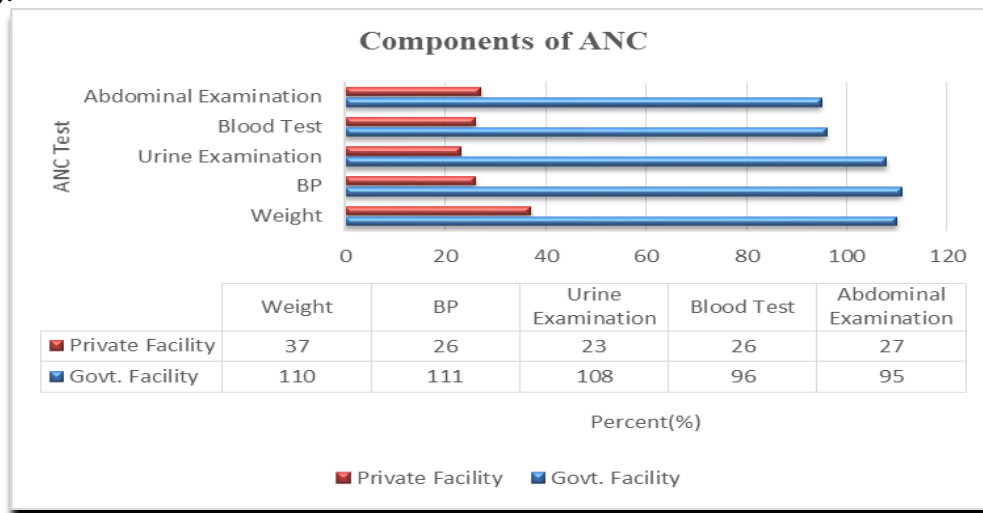
As far as the number timing of ANC contact is concerned it was found that 52.5% of the women availed ANC services in the 1st trimester, however 14.3% of the women waited till 2nd trimester and rest 6.7% availed ANC services in the 3rd trimester. Further, more than 74% of the studied population preferred government facility to avail antenatal care services.

Table: 2 Utilization of Antenatal Care

ANC Used	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	147	73.5
No	53	26.5
Total	200	100
No. of ANC Visit		
1	111	55.5
2	23	11.5
3 or more	13	6.5
Nil Visit	53	26.5
Total	200	100
First ANC contact At		
1 st Trimester	105	52.5
2 nd Trimester	29	14.3
3 rd Trimester	13	6.7
No ANC	53	26.5
Total	200	100
ANC Aailed At		
Govt. Facility	109	74.15
Private Facility	38	25.85
Total	147	100

Components of ANC:

It was inquired from the respondents that under different components of ANC (Weight, BP, Urine Examination, Blood Test and Abdominal Examination) how many of them accessed these components and under which category of health services. It was observed that access to ANC related test was higher in case of government facility and lower in private facility (Fig:1).



Intra-natal Care

Table 3 records the utilization of intra-natal care and delivery services under the head of institutional delivery, assistance in home delivery and safe delivery.

Table: 3 Utilization of Intra-natal/ Delivery Care Services		
Place of Delivery (N=100)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Home	13	13
Institutional		
Govt. Health Facility	59	59
Private Health Facility	28	28
Total	100	100
Assistance in Home Delivery (n=13)		
Skilled Attendant	3	30
Unskilled Attendant	10	70
Total	13	
Safe Delivery*(n=100)		
Unsafe Delivery	10	10
Safe Delivery	90	90
Total	100	100
<i>*Safe Delivery= Delivery that takes place in any health facility or assisted by skilled health personnel.</i>		

As table 5.10 suggests that out of 100 recently delivered women only 13% had home delivery, 87% had institutional delivery in which 59% preferred government facility and only 28% preferred private health facility. Of the total 100 deliveries 90 deliveries were found to be safe.

Postnatal Care:

As far as Post natal Care is concerned 63% of the women PNC in which 35 women get it done at government facility, 25 of them preferred to get it at private health facility and only 3 women received it by ANM in the village. It was further noted that 86% of the women received PNC within 48 hours of delivery and remaining 14% received the same after 48 hours of the delivery.

Table: 4 Coverage of Postnatal Care		
Postnatal Checkup received	Frequency (n=100)	Percentage (%)
Yes	63	63
No	37	37
Total	100	100
Timing of First PNC (n=63)		
Within 48 hours	54	86
After 48 hours	09	14
Total	63	100
Source of PNC		
At home by ANM	03	4.75
Govt. Hospital	35	55.55
Pvt. Hospital	25	39.65
Total	63	100

Results and Discussion: Socio-Demographic Correlates of Utilization of Maternal Health Services

It has been noted that a woman's decision to access maternal health services is governed by a series of factors including; availability of health services, socioeconomic conditions, educational status, orientation of the family, perception and traditions regarding these services etc. During the study various socio-demographic factors were found to be affecting the utilization pattern of the maternal health services, all such factors are described in below tables.

Age of Woman:

Table 5 describes the utilization of various maternal health services by women in different age groups.

Significant relation was found between the age of woman and likelihood of the utilization of various maternal health services (except Full ANC). Full utilization of various maternal health services was found to be higher in women of younger age group.

Similar pattern was observed in studies conducted by (Jat et al., 2011) in Madhya Pradesh, (Sharma et al., 2012), who reported significant effect of age of women on utilization of ANC services, receive skilled attendance at delivery and used PNC. (Patel et al., 2015) reported that women delivering at younger age (<25 years) were more likely to utilize antenatal care services.

It was found that maternal health services were accessed by relatively younger age group i.e. 20-34 years. It has been observed that there is significant association between age of the women and her likelihood of utilizing maternal health services. Further, in order to know the effect of age on utilization of ANC, it was found that age has medium effect on ANC.

Table: 5 Age and Utilization of Maternal Health Services

Woman's Age	Any ANC N=147 (%)	Full ANC N=13 (%)	Safe Delivery N=90 (%)	Any PNC N=63 (%)
Less than 20	07 (4.75)	03 (23.01)	01 (1.11)	01 (1.58)
20-34	136 (92.5)	08 (61.5)	79 (87.78)	60 (95.23)
35-49	4 (2.75)	02 (15.52)	10 (11.11)	02 (3.18)
Total	147 (100)	13 (100)	90 (100)	63 (100)
	$X^2=151.885, df=2, p=0.00$		$X^2=97.50df=2, p=0.00$	$X^2=83.300, df=2, p=0.00$
$X^2 = Chi Square, df = Degree of Freedom, p = Level of Significance$				

Educational Status of Women:

Significant association was observed between educational status of the woman and use of ANC, safe delivery and postnatal care. It is clear from Table 6 that access to maternal health services is high in relatively more educated women, full ANC is received by above high school pass women i.e. 46.15%, more than 28% of high school pass women had safe delivery, and about 33% of the literate women had availed PNC services compared to just 7% by illiterate women.

The findings of present study coincide with studies conducted by (Ahmed et al., 2010), (Singh et al., 2014), (Alcock et al., 2015) and (Patel. 2016), indicating that education enhances communication skill; develop positive attitude and greater confidence to make decisions regarding their own and family's health. Educated women seek out better quality of maternal and other health services and have a greater ability to use healthcare inputs to improve their health than women with little or no education. Educated women are more likely to be aware of the benefits of healthcare services. (Sharma et al., 2012) reported that there was no significant effect of woman's education on utilization of ANC services.

Table: 6 Educational Status of Woman and Utilization of Maternal Health Services

Woman's Education	Any ANC N=147 (%)	Full ANC N=13 (%)	Safe Delivery N=90 (%)	Any PNC N=63 (%)
Illiterate	65 (44.20)	00 (00)	13 (14.40)	05 (7.90)
Literate	30 (20.40)	02 (15.38)	26 (28.90)	21 (33.30)
High School	10 (6.80)	05 (38.46)	25 (27.80)	12 (19.10)
Below High School	26 (17.70)	00 (00)	10 (11.10)	10 (15.90)
Above High School	16 (10.90)	06 (46.15)	16 (17.80)	15 (23.80)
Total	147 (100)	13 (100)	90 (100)	63 (100)
	$X^2=373.02, df=4, p=0.00$	$X^2=6.741, df=4, p=0.150$	$X^2=129.619, df=4, p=0.00$	$X^2=90.096, df=4, p=0.00$

Husband's Education:

It is evident from Table 7 that the educational status of husband has statistically significant association with utilization of maternal health services by women. For any ANC 14% of the women whose husbands were illiterate utilized the services compared to 31% of those literate. Almost same trend was witnessed in the utilization of full ANC, safe delivery and post natal care.

These findings indicate that higher literacy status sensitizes the family towards quality of health care provided at various facilities Partners with higher literacy status have better health-seeking behavior. better health awareness, positive attitude and practices towards maternal health services so they support their female counterpart to seek quality health care (Thind et al., 2008).The findings of present study coincide with studies done by (Chiliba and Koch, 2013) and (Patel, 2015) which reported positive association of husband's literacy status with adequate utilization of antenatal services but differ with the studies done by (Hazarika, 2010) and (Mahapatro, 2012) which reported that husband's education was not significantly associated with the likelihood of antenatal care and use of skilled attendants at birth.

Table: 7 Educational Status of Husband and Utilization of Maternal Health Services				
Husband's Education	Any ANC N=147 (%)	Full ANC N=13 (%)	Safe Delivery N=90 (%)	Any PNC N=63 (%)
Illiterate	21 (14.30)	00 (00)	16 (17.80)	07 (11.10)
Literate	46 (31.30)	02 (15.40)	30 (33.30)	06 (9.50)
Below High School	40 (27.20)	02 (15.40)	17 (18.90)	15 (23.80)
High School	25 (17.00)	04 (30.75)	14 (15.50)	21 (33.30)
Above High School	15 (10.20)	05 (38.45)	13 (14.50)	14 (22.30)
Total	147 (100)	13 (100)	90 (100)	63 (100)
	$X^2=150.128,$ $df=4, p=0.00$	$0.008, df=4,$ $p=0.122$	$X^2=74.401,$ $df=4, p=0.00$	$X^2=33.308,$ $df=4, p=0.001$

Occupational Status of Eligible Woman:

As per findings in Table 8 significant correlation were found in utilization of maternal services and occupational status of women 55% of the women availed any ANC while 69% of the women availed full ANC who are working outside but not earning respectively. Almost similar trend noted in case of safe delivery and postnatal care services. The level of utilization of maternal health services was found to be statistically insignificant with respect to occupational status of women.

Other studies have also failed to show consistent relation between working status of woman and full utilization of various maternal health services. (Venkatesh et al., 2005) reported significant difference in the level of utilization of antenatal services by the housewives compared to working women in Karnataka. The level of utilization regarding intra-natal and postnatal services by the housewives though was slightly more than the working-women but

was not significant. (Hazarika, 2010) reported that employed women had significantly higher odds of completing the required number of ANC visits as compared to unemployed women. (Jat et al., 2011) reported that the women who were farmers, agricultural workers and laborers were less likely to use maternal health services in comparison with professional and unemployed women.

Table: 8 Occupational Status of Woman and Utilization of Maternal Health Services

Woman's Occupation	Any ANC	Full ANC	Safe Delivery	Any PNC
	N=147 (%)	N=13 (%)	N=90 (%)	N=63 (%)
House Wife	51 (34.70)	2 (15.38)	41 (45.55)	24 (38.09)
Working outside home but not Earning	82 (55.78)	9 (69.24)	46 (51.11)	20 (31.74)
Working and Earning	14 (9.52)	2 (15.38)	03 (3.34)	19 (30.17)
Total	147 (100)	13(100)	90 (100)	63 (100)
	$X^2=10.117, df=2, p=0.039$	$X^2=4.911, df=2, p=0.297$	$X^2=11.865, df=2, p=0.18$	$X^2=3.063df=2, p=0.547$

Occupational Status of Husbands:

In Table 9, utilization of maternal services with regard to occupation of the husband is noted that significant association ($p < 0.05$) found between utilization of few maternal health services with husband's occupation. It was found that husband's involved in clerical job had better access to any ANC, full ANC, safe delivery and any PNC. Husband's involved in unskilled job had relatively better access to maternal health services than unemployed husband.

Other studies done by (Hazarika, 2010) and (Mahapatro. 2012) reported that employment of the household head proved not significant predictors or utilization of ANC and skilled attendants at birth. Women whose husband is in the better occupational profile are more likely to utilize maternal care as compared to women whose husband is unemployed or unskilled workers.

Table: 9 Occupational Status of Husband and Utilization of Maternal Health Services

Husband's Occupation	Any ANC	Full ANC	Safe Delivery	Any PNC
	N=147 (%)	N=13 (%)	N=90 (%)	N=63 (%)
Unemployed	07 (4.75)	00 (00)	04 (4.46)	01 (1.60)
Unskilled	43 (29.25)	00 (00)	23 (25.55)	12 (19.05)
Skilled	38 (25.85)	03 (23.10)	28 (31.11)	16 (25.40)
Clerical	53 (36.05)	06 (46.15)	29 (32.22)	28 (44.45)
Professional	06 (4.10)	04 (30.75)	06 (6.66)	06 (9.50)
Total	147 (100)	13 (100)	90 (100)	63 (100)
	$X^2=22.815, df=4, p=0.119$	$X^2=10.68, df=4, p=0.220$	$X^2=265.769, df=4, p=0.00$	$X^2=101.99df=4, p=0.00$

Religion and Utilization of Maternal Health Services:

As evident from Table 10 that religion was significantly associated with the utilization of various maternal health services except for Full ANC.

As far as the utilization of maternal services across different religion is concerned it was found that women belonging to Muslim community availed more maternal health services than Hindu community table (5.20). In case of any ANC 63% Muslim women availed this service, 56% of Muslim women had safe delivery, almost equal percentage of Muslim and Hindu women availed PNC. Only in case of full ANC 69% of Hindu women availed this service.

This pattern is congruent with the study which reported significant effect of religion on utilization of ANC services (Sharma et al., 2012) and similar findings are found in the study which reported that Hindu women were least likely to be users of the three dimensions of maternal health services (Jat et al., 2011) and (Alcock et al., 2015).

Table: 10 Religion wise Utilization of Maternal Health Services

Religion	Any ANC N=147 (%)	Full ANC N=13 (%)	Safe Delivery N=90 (%)	Any PNC N=63 (%)
Hindu	55 (37.42)	09 (69.24)	39 (43.33)	32 (50.80)
Muslim	9 (62.58)	04 (30.76)	51 (56.67)	31 (49.20)
Others	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total	147 (100)	13 (100)	90 (100)	63 (100)
	$X^2=115.56, df=1, p=0.00$	$X^2=1.003, df=1, p=0.317$	$X^2=64.93, df=1, p=0.00$	$X^2=30.51, df=1, p=0.00$

Caste wise Utilization of Maternal Health Services:

Table 11 describes that statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) association of utilization of various maternal health services (except Full ANC) with women of different castes. As far as the utilization of maternal services across different caste group is concerned it was found that women belonging to general caste availed more maternal health services than any other caste. For example, in case of any ANC, 53% of general caste availed this service compared to just 43% of OBC. Similar trend was witnessed in case of other maternal services including full ANC, safe delivery and postnatal services.

This pattern coincide with studies conducted by (Jat et al., 2011) and (Mahapatro, 2012) reported that women who belong to lower caste with little education are less likely to use maternal health services (MCH) services. (Saxena et al., 2013) also reported that women who were belonging to ST or SC groups were less likely to have attended at least three ANC visits, to have delivered in an institution, and to be currently using any modem method of contraception. While there were no significant association of caste with utilization of antenatal care and significant association for place of delivery and assistance during delivery by health care professionals in study conducted by (Navaneetham and Dharmalinganm, 2002).

Table: 11 Caste wise Utilization of Maternal Health Services

Caste	Any ANC	Full ANC	Safe Delivery	Any PNC
	N=147 (%)	N=13 (%)	N=90 (%)	N=63 (%)
OBC	43 (29.25)	05 (38.45)	35 (38.88)	22 (34.92)
SC	24 (16.30)	01 (7.70)	18 (20.00)	09 (14.33)
ST	01 (0.70)	00 (00)	01 (1.12)	01 (1.55)
General	79 (53.75)	07 (53.85)	36 (40.00)	31 (49.20)
Total	147 (100)	13 (100)	90 (100)	63 (100)
	$X^2=231.39,$ $df=3, p=0.00$		$X^2=161.93,$ $df=3, p=0.00$	$X^2=105.50, df=3,$ $p=0.00$

Nature of Family and Utilization of Maternal Health Services:

Present study depicts statistically significant association ($p<0.05$) of utilization of various maternal health services (except Full ANC) with nature of family. It has been witnessed in the study that women belonging to joint family availed more maternal services than nuclear family. In case of any ANC about 85% of the women from joint family availed this service, 76% of them availed full ANC, 80% had safe delivery and about 71% availed any PNC.

Venkatesh et al. (2005) also reported similar findings as present study that there was better utilization of services by the women in joint families. Most women from the nuclear families tended to utilize the intra-natal and post natal services more than antenatal services. (Khan et al., 2009) found that majority of women living in unitary families (62.9%) preferred to have the delivery at home. While study conducted by (Patel, 2016) reported different finding, that adequate utilization of antenatal services was higher (75.6%) in women living in nuclear family.

Table: 12 Family wise Utilization of Maternal Health Services

Type of Family	Any ANC	Full ANC	Safe Delivery	Any PNC
	N=147 (%)	N=13 (%)	N=90 (%)	N=63 (%)
Nuclear	21 (14.30)	03 (23.10)	18 (20)	18 (28.58)
Joint	126 (85.70)	10 (76.90)	72 (80)	45 (71.42)
Total	147 (100)	13 (100)	90 (100)	63 (100)
	$X^2=147.00, df=1,$ $p=0.00$	$X^2=0.325, df=1$ $p=0.569$	$X^2=40.00, df=1,$ $p=0.00$	$X^2=16.57, df=1,$ $p=0.00$

Parity/ Birth Order and Utilization of Maternal Health Services:

It is evident from Table 13 that effect of birth order appears to be consistent in the utilization of all three maternal healthcare services, there is significant association and decreasing trend of full utilization of various maternal health services among women with increasing birth order. The utilization of maternal health services when calculated on birth order, it was found that women having 2-3 children availed more ANC than any other women i.e. 37%, same is the case with full ANC. 42% of the women having 2-3 children had safe delivery, while only 6% of the women having more than six children had safe delivery. The trend shows that the access to maternal health services decrease with increase in number of children.

Utilization of these services found to be decreasing with advancing birth order. Presumably as the order of birth increases, women may rely more on their previous experience and knowledge and women could have developed confidence and may believe that modern

healthcare is not as necessary as they had gained experience and knowledge from non-eventful previous pregnancies and births. Other studies done by (Navancetham and Dharmalingam, 2002). (Salam and Siddiqui, 2006). (Mahapatro, 2012) and (Alcoack et al., 2015) also reported similar findings which indicate that older women with more number of children are less likely to use maternal health services. While study done by (Jat et al., 2011) reported that the mothers used more antenatal care during the second order Birth in comparison with the first order birth but the levels of skilled attendance at delivery and postnatal care decreased steadily with increased birth order.

Table: 13 Parity/ Birth Order and Utilization of Maternal Health Services

Parity/Birth Order	Any ANC		Full ANC		Safe Delivery		Any PNC		Total
	N=147 (%)		N=13 (%)		N=90 (%)		N=63 (%)		
1	33 (22.45)		02 (15.35)		25 (27.77)		19 (30.15)		39
2-3	55 (37.40)		03 (23.15)		38 (42.23)		26 (41.27)		87
4-5	38 (25.85)		05 (38.45)		21 (23.34)		13 (20.63)		48
6+	21 (14.30)		03 (23.05)		06 (6.66)		05 (7.95)		26
Total	147	100	13	100	90	100	63	100	200
	$X^2=441.00$, df=3, p=0.00		$X^2=8.089$, df=3, p=0.232		$X^2=53.889$, df=3, p=0.00		$X^2=30.752$, df=3, p=0.00		

Limitation

This study focuses on the role of Primary Health Centre in maternal health care and issues arising out of this. However, maternal health is also taken care by the other healthcare facilities of state and centre and state governments and also by the private hospitals. Again, the study is restricted to one block of Aligarh District, therefore it may not reflect a true picture of utilization of maternal health Care services in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Further, the services provided the primary health centre is not uniform, and it varies with the different schemes of the government changing overtime.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Major findings of socio-demographic correlates and utilization of maternal health services: Primary Data Findings.

- Significant relation was found between the age of woman and likelihood of the utilization of various maternal health services (except Full ANC). Full utilization of various maternal health services was found to be higher in women of younger age group.
- Significant association was observed between educational status of the woman and use of ANC, safe delivery and postnatal care.
- Educational status of husband has been found statistically significant with utilization of maternal health services by women.
- Significant association were found in utilization of maternal services and occupational status of women.
- Significant association was found between utilization of few maternal health services with husband's occupation.
- Religion was significantly associated with the utilization of various maternal health services except for Full ANC.
- Statistically significant association was found between utilization of various maternal health services (except Full ANC) and women of different castes.

- Present study depicts statistically significant association between utilization of various maternal health services (except Full ANC) and nature of family.
- There is significant association and decreasing trend of full utilization of various maternal health services among women with increasing birth order.
- Utilization of all maternal health services was found to be insignificant ($p>0.05$) in women who had experienced any complication during earlier pregnancy.
- No significant correlation were found in utilization of maternal health services (except Any ANC) and distance from nearest health facility.

Thus it can be concluded that Maternal health services are not being universally utilized by women in Jawan Block of Aligarh district. Improved rates of utilization as compared to earlier studies in the same area have been observed but they are still inadequate for achieving the goals of access to maternal health care services for all.

Antenatal care is the most utilized aspect of maternal health services. However it is marked by a high dropout rate. A large number of pregnant women once initiated into the health system, fail to avail the full package under the antenatal care services.

Acceptance of institutional delivery care has improved probably in response to *Janani Suraksha Yojana* but this progress has been lesser in comparison to other states. There is a lack of adequate knowledge about the scheme that is why women of Jawan Block still prefer to deliver at home.

Post natal care emerged as the least utilized of the three services. Demand side issues like lack of awareness among women and supply side flaws like early discharge from an overburdened health facility act synergistically to bring down the utilization rates of this particular aspect of maternal health care. By far private health facilities were foremost in making postnatal care available to its patients.

Availability and accessibility of services are the important service delivery factors affecting utilization of Maternal health Services. Most easily accessible and nearby health facilities were OPD based ANC services which were correspondingly better accessed by women as compared to large hospitals situated far away and offering IPD services for natal and postnatal care.

Several social factors linked to general upliftment of the women and society in general, like education and occupation of women and their husband are strongly associated with service utilization and play an important role in enabling a woman to use the available health services

There is a wide gap in the actual need and the felt need for these services among the women. Many women do not utilize the services either because they do not know about them or simply because they do not consider them to be necessary.

Recommendations

Capacity building of health systems is the need of the hour. Service delivery can be improved by providing both OPD and IPD services within the easily accessible distance. An upgradation of existing PHCs and CHCs is the right step in this direction. Policy level thrust in leveraging capacity of private institutions to provide these services should also be considered.

Proper Human Resource management to tackle the problem of lack of trained staff at health facility is imperative for improving service delivery.

There is an urgent need to address supply side barriers like attitude and behavior of health care staff towards women. Regular reorientation and training programs should be organized for all health workers.

Bridging the gap between the actual need and felt need and increasing demand of maternal health services by educating women about their health needs and the services available to them, will go a long way towards sustained improvement of service utilization.

Improvement in overall status of development of women in particular and society in general by ensuring equity in educational and economic opportunities is sure to bring about palpable results in improving service utilization and general health status of the people.

Bottlenecks in utilization of available services and schemes like JSY need to be identified and further research in this area is warranted.

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Population Ageing-Impact On Family And Society

Alphonsa K Joy*

Introduction

“Ageing is an inevitable phenomenon in all biological species. It is a relentless process in life, leading to its extinction.”(G. Venkataraman,1988)

Ageing is the accumulation of a series of changes in a person's life over time. It is a multi-dimensional process of physical, psychological and social changes. Some dimensions of ageing grow and expand over time, while others decline. According to Neugarten, “ageing is generally associated with fatigue and decline in the functional capacity of the organs of the body due to physiological transformation”. A man's life is generally divided into 5 main stages: infancy ,childhood ,adolescence, adulthood, and old age. On the basis of socio economic status old people are divided into three classes—these are ‘the young old’ (60-70), ‘middle old’ (70-80) and ‘old old’ (80 years and above) There are three ways of understanding old age: biological ageing, psychological (ageing) and social ageing. All these three aspects are interrelated.

Biological or Physiological Ageing

Physiological ageing is the result of the biological process in which physical and mental changes occur through growth and decline of the human body. In the early years of human life ‘growth’ predominates and later ‘decline’ predominates. Generally, the changes which occur in physiological aging are visually noticeable. With the advance of time skin is wrinkled, head and body hair becomes gray, teeth fall. Along with these visual changes, many changes occur inside the body. These can be traced in the reduced functioning of the immunological system, cardiovascular system, digestive system, nervous system, endocrine system, reproductive system, skeletal system, respiratory system and kidneys.

Psychological Ageing

In psychological ageing a person experiences a decline in his mental ability and the resulting psychological pressure often seems unbearable. According to A.K.Kapoor “one of the major problems of ageing persons is the shock of growing old”. This shock hardens the remaining life. Psychological abilities may show decline with age, but traits like interpretation and imagination may decline (only slowly) over the years.

Social Ageing

Every society has its own conception of ageing and age groupings. Through the process of socialization, the society ensures the transmission of social and cultural values from one generation to the other and enables its members to acquire necessary skills, values, norms etc. As the individual moves from one age grade to the next, he acquires new roles in accordance with the prevailing practices. Age related roles, privileges and expectations are defined by the society. Social ageing, as distinct from biological and psychological ageing, thus refers to the stage in the lifespan of the individuals that is regarded as old age by the group.

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Ageing of a country’s population—critical factors

Population ageing is the increase in the number of proportion of older people in the society. In general three factors determine ageing rate of a country’s population: migration of the young, longer life expectancy and decreased birth rate. Generally, change in the birth rate plays the most important role in the transformation of age structure. Decreasing fertility along with lengthening of life span has reshaped age structure of the population in most regions by shifting relative weight from the younger to older groups. Ageing of population is the final phase of demographic transition. It is a reflection of ,improvements in nutrition, sanitation, medicine, health care, education -- economic well-being in general. As for migration, it is the young who migrate most. Once substantial percent of them move out, the population structure is affected.

Demographic Transition and Population ageing

According to Kofi Annan “the world has changed almost beyond recognition since the First World Assembly on Ageing in 1982. Where once Population ageing was mostly concern of developed countries, it is gaining real momentum in developing countries as well.” Following rapid fertility declines and sustained improvements in the life expectancy during the second half of the twentieth century, most developed countries experienced population ageing. The faster growing developing countries like China and India experienced ageing towards the end of the 20th Century. As a result the world population was not only growing larger, it was also becoming older. Presently the proportion of population aged above sixty, is increasing at a faster rate than any other age groups. In developed countries, the proportion of the elderly already exceeds that of children. In developing countries, the growth of the older population is occurring rapidly due to the faster pace of fertility decline after 1990.

Ageing population :Global Scenario

The world demographic situation trend shows that the percentage of population aged 60 and above has increased from 5.5 percent in 1970 to 5.77 percent in 1985 and was 6.39 percent in 2000. As per the 2017 estimates 7.8 percent (962 million) of people are aged. By 2030, older persons are projected to account for one in six people close to 17 percent globally. Predictably the rate of ageing has been higher in developed regions in comparison to developing countries.

The ageing of population is now a global phenomenon . This can be observed from the table 1.

Table:1 Ageing trend of World Population:1995-2150 (with future projections)

Year	World population(In billion)	Percentage of aged 60+	Percentage of aged 70+	Percentage of aged 80+
1995	5.687	9.5	6.5	1.1
2000	6.091	9.9	6.8	1.1
2025	8.039	14.6	10.8	1.7
2050	9.367	20.7	15.1	3.4
2075	10.066	24.8	19.1	5.3
2100	10.414	27.7	22.6	7.1
2125	10.614	29.2	23.6	8.6
2150	10.806	30.5	24.9	9.8

Source:United Nations.(1998)World Population projections to2150.Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division ,United Nations: New York

Ageing in India

The 2011 census has shown that the proportion of elderly persons of India has risen from 5.6 percent in 1961 to 6.76 percent in 1991 (Irudaya Raja, Misra and Sharma,1991) and to 7.5 percent in 2001; it was 8.6 percent in 2011. By around 2021 it will be around 14 percent. Within the group of elderly also similar changes are observed. The population aged 70 and above which was just 9 million in 1961 rose to 21 million in 1991 and to 36 million in 2011. The proportion of elderly above 70 to total population has increased from 2 percent in 1961 to 3.1 percent in 2011. According to the 2011 census, the sex ratio(number of female per 1000 males) among the elderly in India favors female like other parts of the world. The table-2 provides data on ageing up to 2011 and includes projections of elderly persons in India by subgroup.

Table-2: Population Projections

Age group	2001	2011	2021	2031	2041
60+(In million)	77	96	133	179	236
Percentage to the total population	7.5	8.2	9.9	11.9	14.5
70+(In million)	29	36	51	73	98
Percentage to the total population	2.9	3.1	3.8	4.8	6
80+(In million)	8	9	11	16	23
Percentage to the total population	0.5	0.7	0.8	1	1.4

(source: Population ageing and health in India, S.Irudaya Rajan,,The Centre For Enquiry Into Health And Allied Themes (CEHAT)Mumbai

Profile of the aged in Kerala

Kerala is much ahead in demographic transition than any other Indian state. The state has an outstanding track record in lowering birth-death rate prolonging life expectancy. It is also famed for having a female population that has outnumbered and outlived the male population. The proportion of elderly population in Kerala was 12.6 percent as per 2011 census . The elderly is projected to increase to 20 percent of the state population by 2021(all India 14 percent). Kerala is characterized by heavy out migration , remarkable achievement in family planning, health and education.

Table 3: Demographic Profile of the Elderly in Kerala, 1961-2011 (with projections up to 2051)

YEAR	NO. OF AGED(millions) ?			PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION			EXP.GROTH RATE(y.)		
	60+	70+	80+	60+	70+	80+	60+	70+	80+
1961	986	363	85	8.5	5.13	1.89	0.44	---	---
1971	1328	496	125	6.18	2.31	0.58	2.98	3.12	3.86
1981	1910	712	186	7.45	2.78	0.73	3.63	3.62	3.97
1991	2574	1001	290	8.85	3.44	1.00	2.98	3.41	4.44
2001	3847	1572	449	10.98	4.95	1.41	3.04	4.51	4.39
2011	4884	2260	708	14.37	6.65	2.08	3.37	3.63	4.55

2021	7205	3223	1039	20.44	9.14	2.95	3.89	3.55	3.84
2031	10001	4906	1538	28.24	13.85	4.34	3.28	4.20	3.92
2041	11584	6758	2401	33.59	19.59	6.96	1.47	3.20	4.45
2051	11861	7439	3256	36.61	22.96	10.05	0.24	0.96	3.05

Sources :- Compiled by Dr S Irudaya Rajan for the period 1961-2001 using the Indian census data; the figures for the years from 2001-2051 are extracted from the projections done at the Center for Development Studies, by S Irudaya Rajan and K C Zachariash 1998.

Impact of Population ageing

The challenge for the future is “to ensure that people everywhere can grow old with security and dignity and that they can continue to participate in social life as citizens with full rights”. At the same time “the rights of old people should not be incompatible with those of other groups, and reciprocal intergenerational relations should be encouraged.”

(United Nations, World Population Ageing 1950-2050, Population Division)

The increased life expectancy combined with declining birth rates have caused many to worry about the cost of an ageing population. The ageing of population comes with many challenges-- across familial, social , financial, economic and political dimensions.

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Ageing: impact on family

Families have a central place in the population ageing debate, and the role they play and the challenges they are likely to face with increased proportion of aged is a heating issue today. Industrialization, urbanization ,modernization, individualism and the materialism, disintegration of the joint family system, women going for the gainful employment, migration of children to other countries for better prospects and many other practice have drastically changed the attitude of society, especially the family towards the aged. In a situation like this, the elderly people are neglected by their children and they feel 'unwanted'. Aged people will play decreasingly less active role in social and community affairs as well as professional worlds. The feeling of unwantedness in elderly people develop feeling of inferiority that are not conducive to good personal or social adjustments.

According to UN (1991) there are four ways in which industrialization and urbanization tend to make family care of the elderly more problematic.

- 1 As economic production shifts from family to factory or workshop ,the older generation tends to lose control over younger family members. This control was traditionally maintained through their control of productive resources such as land. The ability of the younger generation to earn a living no longer depends on access to land or other resources controlled by their parents.
- 2 Industrialization tends to increase the labour force participation of wives who are then less available to care for the aged family members.
- 3 Declining fertility means that there are fewer adult children to share in the care of older family members.
- 4 Increased rural to urban migration among the young tends to separate the two generations physically and spatially.

These forces of modernization, technology and social mobility have been transforming the values and life styles of people and individuals on the threshold of modernity are unable to adjust to the changing environment .

(Sharma&Dak,1987;Bose&Gangrade,1988;George &Abraham ,1991)

Ageing: impact on society

Society's attitude towards elderly varies from culture to culture. For example in Indian culture old people are referred as elderly and they are considered as people with vast experiences and their blessings are sought by the younger for any positive life events. But in western culture old age brings retirements with loss of income and status. There are certain serious issues meted out by all over the world as there is an increase in old age population among total population beyond the national and cultural boundaries. Some of them are disused below.

Increase in the dependency ratio

Increase in dependency ratio is one of the major costs of ageing. Dependency ratio implies 'the retired population as a proportion of the working population'. (Oxford Dictionary of Economics, Third edition 2009) If the retirement age remains fixed, and the life expectancy increases, there will be relatively more people claiming pension benefits and less people working and paying income taxes. It results in leaving more taxes on current shrinking workforce. This increase in tax rate may result in disincentives to work and disincentives for firms to invest, therefore it will badly affect the development of nation. Also, those in retirement tend to pay lower income taxes because they are not working. This combination of higher spending commitments and lower tax revenue is a source of concern for governments.

Increased expenditure on Health care

The ageing of the population will have a major impact on the organization and delivery of health care. This is happened due to the shift from acute to chronic illnesses (Epidemiological transition) and growing shortage of health care workers, especially nurses and paraprofessionals. The ageing population will require focusing on chronic diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease, heart disease, and osteoporosis, rather than acute illnesses. Tremendous growth in medical cost is an implication of epidemiological transition. Shift in pattern of diseases or change in cause of death in a society increase health care cost in three ways. First, the style of medicine will need to change from one-time interventions that correct a single problem to the ongoing management of multiple diseases and disabilities; doctors and patients will have to have an ongoing relationship designed to help patients cope with illnesses rather than curing them. Second, with chronic illness often comes disability, meaning that long-term care services, such as nursing homes, home health, personal care etc, will become much more important sources of care. Third, new ways will need to be found to provide medical and long-term care services. This will place substantial additional pressure on publicly-funded health and income support programmes for older people.

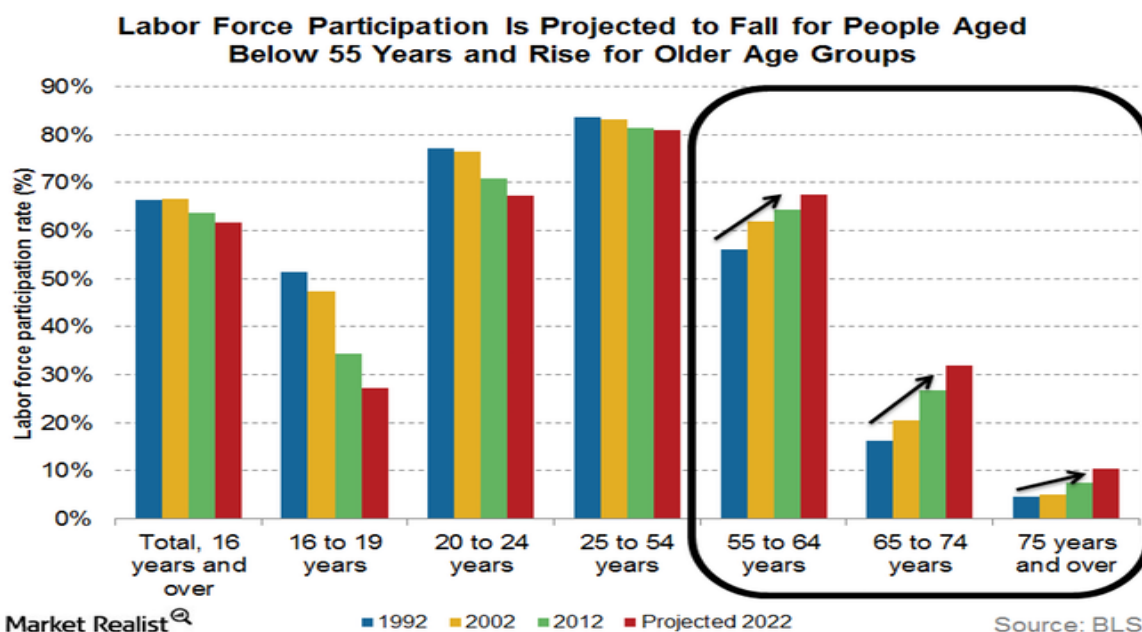
Change in Consumption composition

The consumption pattern of a consumer varies according to his age. A difference in young specific consumption and elderly specific consumption can be seen. An increase in the numbers of aged people will create a bigger market for goods and services linked to older people. We find that there exist age effects in the consumption composition. Health, leisure and housing expenditures become more important components of the total consumption when people become older. Especially, equipment, transport and clothing become a less important factor in total spending, while leisure and health show clear upward trends in the aggregate demand. These results indicate future changes in product market as well as on labour market.

Graying Workforce

Ageing has a direct impact on the labour market. The numerical relationship between those who are in a position to be economically productive (14 to 64 years old) and those who are dependent (aged 65 and over) clearly shows the impact of the age structure in a society. The studies related to ageing shows that the ability of the working age group to support old age group goes down day by day.

According to a study by Imperial College London, for every one person aged above 65 years, there are estimated to be only 3.9 working age people by 2050. This is a steep decline from the estimate of 11.75 in 1950 and 8.5 in 2011. The labour force participation rate for people aged 15–64 years is estimated to fall by 2022. On the other hand, the labour force participation rates of people aged 55 and older has been steadily hiking over the years, as you can see in the following graph.



Source: <http://marketrealist.com/2015/07/longevity-phenomenon/>

The Longevity Phenomenon: The Impact of an Aging World PART 3 OF 7 “The Aging World Means a Greying Workforce”

Lowering Economic Growth

An older workforce is generally associated with a decline in labour force productivity rates. Older populations also tend to save more than they spend. This increasing saving rate automatically results decrease in consumption and it may reduce capital investment. If society is putting a higher percent of income into pension funds, it could reduce the amount of savings available for more productive investment. This could lead to lower economic output and thus slower global growth in the future.

Conclusion

The sharp increase in numbers of older people and their proportion in relation to the working age population is a worldwide phenomenon with vast economic and social implications. In most of the developed countries to certain extend, they can successfully address the problem of ageing by development made in economic and social sectors .But the same is not true for many developing countries including India.

India is presently going through a phase of demographic paradox which open the demographic window of opportunity by investing the youth and at the same time focus on an increasing elderly population. To address this issue we want a strong old age policy covering familial, social, financial, economic and political dimensions of ageing.

Among the south Indian states, Kerala's experience is unique as it is demographically ahead of the rest of the country. The ageing scenario in Kerala is much more prominent than in any other state in India. For instance, on an average, a woman in Kerala produced just 1.6 children, which is below the replacement level of fertility. The 2011 Census shows that 12.6 percent of Kerala's population comprises the elderly. Even though we continuously celebrate the achievements made in demographic transition through human development and improvement in health care, we failed to ensure quality of life in old age. Disintegration of the joint family system and decline in economic status of the old aged are the root causes for the establishment of institutions for the aged. Kerala, still remaining as one of the industrially backward state in India, and with limited employment opportunities, younger generations are compelled to migrate their native places in search of jobs to far off places leaving their parents. Consequently their aged parents are left lonely in the fag end of their life. Both westernization and urbanization are responsible for it also. Comprehensive social policies for elderly are the need of the hour and it is high time to appraise the effectiveness of existing policies on pension and social security in Kerala.

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Understanding Gender Differences in Psychological Distress among Juvenile Delinquents

Asit Kumar Maurya *

H. S. Asthana**

Abstract

The objective of the present study was to examine the gender differences in psychological distress among juvenile delinquents. 35 delinquent boys and 35 delinquent girls were included in the study. Juvenile delinquents were taken from the Ghaziabad and New Delhi. Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale (DASS-42), was used to assess the psychological distress. Mean, SD and t-test were used for the data analysis. Result revealed that both boy and girl delinquents have moderate to severe level of psychological distress (stress, anxiety and depression). Results also revealed gender differences in psychological distress. It was found that girl delinquents had more psychological distress than boy delinquents. Based on the present study, it may be concluded that psychological distress is influenced by gender and girl delinquents were found to have higher level of psychological distress than boy delinquents.

Keywords: Gender, psychological distress, stress, anxiety, depression, juvenile delinquents.

Introduction

Mental health problems are most prevalent among adolescents, The National Mental Health Survey (NMHS) of India (2016) estimated the current prevalence of the mental disorder in adolescents (13-17 years) around 7.3 percent of the whole populations. Mental health problem has several consequences on health and behaviour of adolescents including unemployment, alcohol, substance abuse, adolescents pregnancy, school dropouts and delinquent behaviors (Kashdan, & Herbert, 2001; Patel, Flisher, Hetrick, & McGorry, 2007). In the juvenile justice system, 70 percent of youth have a diagnosable mental health problem (Vincent, Grisso, Terry, & Banks. 2008). Abram, et al. (2013) reported, 92.5 percent of detained youths have at least one, and 84 percent have more than one traumatic experience. Studies are also arguing the overrepresentation of mental and behavioural health problems within the juvenile justice system (Shufelt & Coccozza 2006; Meservey & Skowrya 2015; Teplin, Welty, Abram, Dulcan, Washburn, McCoy, & Stoke, 2015). Most of the studies on this population estimated that 80-84 percent of girls compared to 27- 58 percent boys reported several mental health-related issues (Ulzen Psych, & Hamilton, 1998; Timmons-Mitchell, Brown, Schulz, Webster, Underwood, & Semple, 1997).

In respect of some specific disorder, juvenile delinquents have substance use disorder, conduct disorder, anxiety and affective disorder (especially major depressive disorder) (Shelton, 2001; McCabe, Lansing, Garland, & Hough, 2002; Wasserman, McReynolds, Lucas, Fisher, & Santos, 2002). Odgers, Burnette, Chauhan, Moretti, and Reppucci (2005) have also summarized the rate of mental health disorders among juveniles, including

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substance use, attention hyperactivity, anxiety and depression. Depression is more common in delinquent girls than the delinquent boys, most of the studies reported that males and females significantly differ in term of depression (Dixon, Howie, & Starling, 2004; Van de Velde, Bracke, & Levecque, 2010; Weissman, 1993), where females are more likely to suffer from depression than male delinquents. (Crawford, Cohen, Midlarsky, & Brook, 2001; Calhoun, 2001; Daigle, Cullen, & Wright, 2007). Some recent studies (Droogenbroeck, Spruyt & Keppens, 2018) related to gender differences reported that girls are more vulnerable to depression, and with the symptoms of depression, girls are involved with antisocial behaviour than non-depressed girls (Obeidallah, & Earls, 1999).

Delinquents with higher level of depression are more likely to involved in delinquents or criminal behaviours (Ryan & Redding, 2004; Kai-Yein & Yee-How, 2012). Regarding delinquent behavior, several types of research have shown relatively higher crime rate among males than females (Broidly & Agnew, 1997; Steffensmeier & Allan, 1995). Although some studies have reported that delinquent behaviours decrease due to depression (Agnew, 1992; Broidy, 2001; Mazerolle & Piquero, 1997). On the other hand, Junger-Tas, Ribeaud, and Cruyff, (2004) found no gender differences in delinquency, means both male and female have the same level of delinquent behaviours.

Based on the review of literature, it is not clear the relationship between psychological distress (especially; depression) and delinquency in terms of gender. Because of female delinquents with depression are less likely to involved in delinquents act than male delinquents; on the contrary, delinquents behavior increases due to depression. Therefore, there is a need to examine the gender differences among juvenile delinquents.

Objective

- To compare level of psychological distress (stress, anxiety, and depression) between boys and girls delinquent.

Hypothesis

- Delinquent girls would be higher level of psychological distress than delinquent boys.

Method

Research Design

The between-group design was used to compare the level of psychological distress among juvenile delinquents.

Participants

In the present study, 35 delinquent boys and 35 delinquent girls were taken from the Ghaziabad, U.P.; and Observation homes New Delhi. Aged between 13-18 years. Juvenile delinquents were selected by the using diagnostic criteria of conduct disorder of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5, 2013).

Measure

Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-42) was used for the measurement of psychological distress. DASS-42, which is initially developed by Lovibond and Lovibond (1995). The DASS-42 is reported to have perfect Cronbach's alpha values for depression and anxiety (0.84 and 0.74, resp.). Indian adaptation was done by Singh, Prabhuappa, Eqbal, and Singh (2013), Cronbach alpha of the entire scale is 0.83.

Statistical Analysis

In the present study, Mean, SD, and t-test analyses were performed for the data analysis.

Result

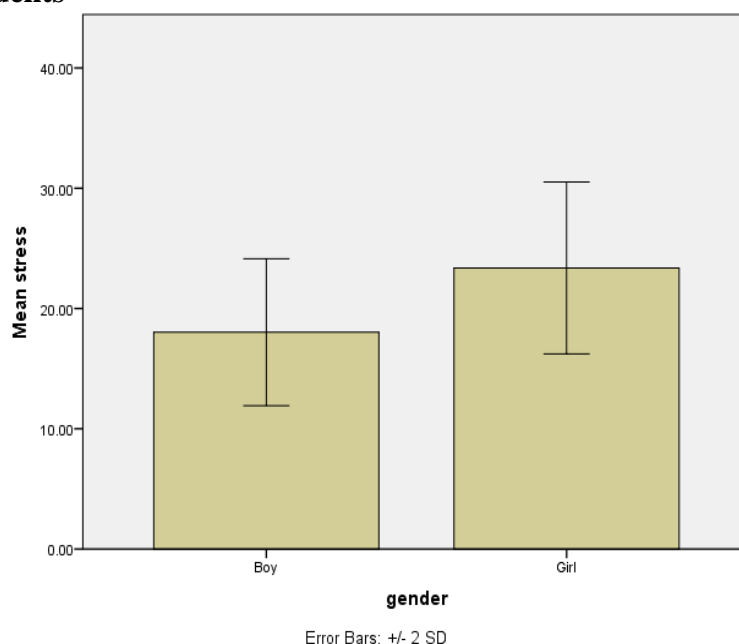
Result Table: Mean and Standard Deviation and t-value of Psychological Distress (Stress, Anxiety, and Depression) (N=70)

	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Sig.
Stress	Boy	35	18.03	3.05	6.73	0.000
	Girl	35	23.37	3.57		
Anxiety	Boy	35	16.77	6.25	2.86	0.006
	Girl	35	20.97	6.03		
Depression	Boy	35	20.14	3.69	2.76	0.007
	Girl	35	22.49	3.39		

Result table: shows the result of mean, SD and t-value of dimensions of psychological distress (stress, anxiety and depression). Mean value is indicating that both boy and girl delinquents have moderate level of anxiety (M=16.77, M=20.97) and severe level of stress (M=18.03, M=23.37) and depression (M=20.14, M=22.49).

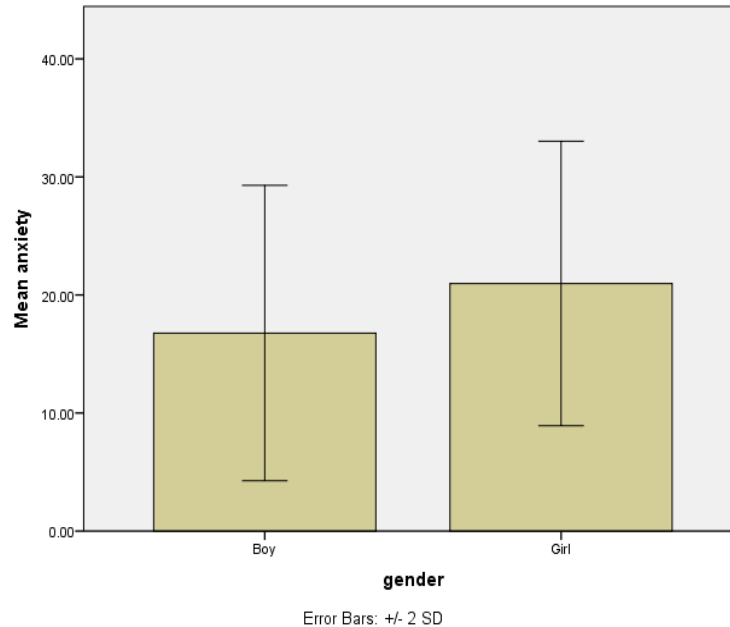
Result table shows significant difference ($t_{(68)} = 6.73, p < 0.000$) between delinquent boys (M=18.03, SD=3.05) and girls (M=23.37, SD=3.57) in terms of the levels of stress, which indicates that delinquent girls have higher level of stress than delinquent boys.

Fig. 1: Graphical representation of difference of mean score of stress in boy and girl juvenile delinquents



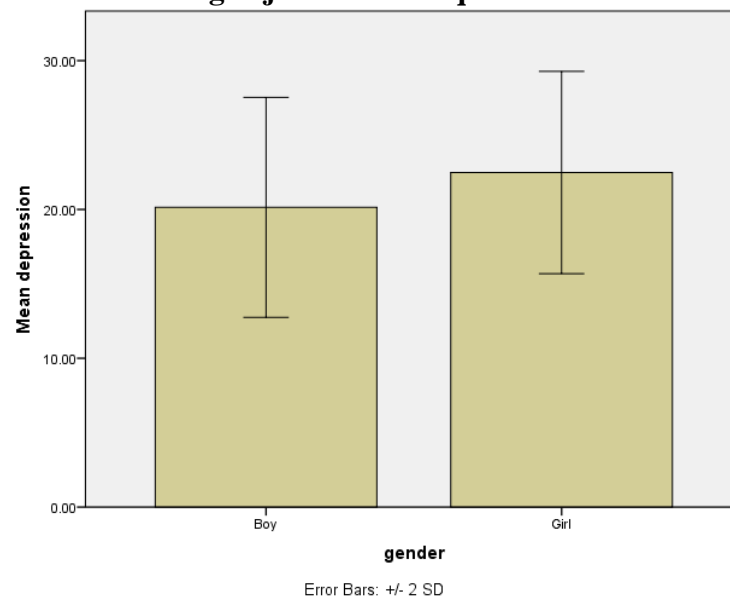
Result table shows significant difference ($t_{(68)} = 2.86, p < 0.006$) between delinquent boys (M=16.77, SD=6.25) and girls (M=20.97, SD=6.03) in terms of the levels of anxiety, which indicates that delinquent girls have higher level of anxiety than delinquent boys.

Fig. 2: Graphical representation of difference of mean score of anxiety in boy and girl juvenile delinquents



Result table also shows significant difference ($t_{(68)} = 2.76, p < 0.007$) between Delinquent boys ($M=20.14, SD=3.69$) and girls ($M=22.49, SD=3.39$) in terms of the levels of depression, which indicates that delinquent girls have higher level of depression than delinquent boys.

Fig. 3: Graphical representation of difference of mean score of depression in boy and girl juvenile delinquents



Discussion

The present study was focused on to explain the gender differences in psychological distress (stress, anxiety and depression) among juvenile delinquents. Result table showing the mean, SD, and t-value of stress, anxiety and depression. The mean value indicates that both boy and

girl delinquents have moderate level of anxiety and severe level of stress and depression. Findings of the study in line with the previous studies reported around 47% of youth in juvenile detention are affected by the moderate-to-severe level of depressive symptoms (Domalanta, Riser, Roberts, & Risser, 2003). Teplin, Abram, McClelland, Dulcan, and Mericle (2002) also reported 21.3% of incarcerated boys and 30.8% of girls met the criteria of anxiety disorder. The prevalence of other affective disorder like post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) between 16% and 32% in boys and 49% to 55% among girls as estimated by Vermeiren (2003).

Results also revealed gender differences in psychological distress. It was found that delinquent girls had more psychological distress than delinquent boys. Result of the study is corroborated with previous studies (Droogenbroeck, Spruyt & Keppens, 2018). Some empirical studies have reported that depression is more common in delinquent girls than delinquent boys. Studies indicated that males and females significantly differ in term of depression (Dixon, Howie, & Starling, 2004; Van de Velde, Bracke, & Levecque, 2010; Weissman, 1993), where females are more likely to suffer from depression than male delinquents. (Crawford, Cohen, Midlarsky, & Brook, 2001; Calhoun, 2001; Daigle, Cullen, & Wright, 2007). There are some factors which may responsible for the depression in juvenile delinquents, such as rejection by family, peers, diminished social supports and stressful life events (Patterson, Reid, & Dishion, 1992; Overbeek, Biesecker, Kerr, Stattin & Engels, 2006; De Coster & Heimer, 2001).

Conclusion

Based on the present study, it may conclude that juvenile delinquents have moderate to severe level of psychological distress. Based on the present study, it may be concluded that psychological distress is influenced by gender and delinquent girls were found to have higher level of psychological distress than delinquent boys.

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Effects Of Multinational Companies On Indian Economy

Dr. Abha Kumari*

Abstract

In the present day world of Globalization, Liberalisation and Privatisation Multinational Companies have played an important role in the development of home countries where the MNCs are operating. Foreign direct investment by multinational companies involves much more than just transfer of capital as it brings with them technologies of production, managerial services and other business practices.

Since 1991, India has experienced a dramatic increase in the presence of multinational corporations (MNCs), and with it, a tremendous expansion in the amount of foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows to the Indian economy.

Employment opportunities created by the MNCs have solved an important problem of unemployment which is an important characteristic of the underdeveloped as well as developing countries. With the shortage of savings for financing developmental projects, there is need to depend on foreign capital. Inviting and making ways for MNCs to operate in India will enhance the economic development of the country.

Keywords: *Multinational Companies (MNCs); Globalization; Foreign Direct Investment (FDI); Economic Development; Domestic Savings.*

Introduction

Multinational companies (MNCs) are large companies that operate in several countries with their headquarters at a particular country. Multinational Companies as recently have gain more momentum in terms of investment and playing a greater role in countries' development, it succeeded in having more attention and more focus. The first Multinational Companies were established in the year 1920's. Many more came up in the 1950's and 1960's as U.S. businesses expanded worldwide and Western Europe and Japan also recovered to become powerful industrial economies. The world wide spread of MNCs was a notable feature of 1950's and 1960's.

While it can be argued that Indian liberalization began before the 1990s, most will agree that it was in 1991 that the Indian government first began in earnest to adopt policies of liberalization. There were, in fact, three distinct forces which guided India to this watershed moment in its history, two of which were external forces, and one which was an internal force. The internal factor which directed India toward liberalization was the severe economic situation it was faced with at the time. The central problems were soaring inflation, a rising fiscal deficit, a widening trade deficit, and an enormous foreign debt.

Multinational Companies are generally operated in the less developed or developing countries with their head office in the foreign developed countries. They have been playing a significant role in the economies of those countries where they are operating. As the two sides of a coin, operation of Multinational Companies has both the advantages as well as drawbacks to such countries.

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If underdeveloped countries want to see develop herself, it will have to import capital goods, technical know-how, spare parts and raw materials. One method of paying for such imports is through the stepping up of exports. The exports can be increased either by producing more or curtailing domestic consumption drastically. But underdeveloped countries have only limited productive capacity and as such it is not possible to increase exports substantially. Curtailment of consumption, on the other hand, involves a lot of sacrifice and it cannot be adopted with much success in democratic countries. Thus foreign assistance is the one form or the other which became important for speeding up the economic growth of a country.

Significance of Multinational Companies

In underdeveloped countries like India domestic savings are not enough to ensure economic development. In such a case some external helps are required in the form of "foreign aid".

Many MNCs have larger annual sales volumes than the entire GNPs of developing nations in which they operate. By 1980 the 20 largest MNCs had annual sales volume excess of \$10 billion, while more than 200 others had sales in excess of \$1 billion. The largest U.S. transnational (MNCs) like Exxon and General Motors, each sold over \$60 billion in 1980; while Mobile, Texaco and Ford each had annual sales in excess of \$30 billion.

If we turn the pages of history relating to economic development, we find that every country had to rely on foreign aid for speeding up the economic growth. In the words of W.A. Lewis, "Nearly every developed state has had the assistance of foreign finance to supplement its own meager savings during the early stages of its development.

In recent years there has been tremendous increase in the private foreign investment. In this connection, it is required to mention that foreign direct investment by multinational companies involves much more than just transfer of capital as it brings with them technologies of production, managerial services and other business practices.

In the past, investment by MNCs was mainly confined to extractive activities but of late manufacturing interests account for a greater share of their activities.

Advantage of MNCs in the host Countries

Technical Know-How: The underdeveloped countries require not only foreign capital but also technical know-how and skill to ensure the proper use of capital.

Technological backwardness is responsible for high cost of production and low productivity of labor and capital.

MNC's bring along with it modern technology and train people in new skills. The marginal productivity of labor increases which results in lower prices for consumers and higher real wages of labor. All this quicken the pace of economic development.

Stimulates Potential Savings: There may be potential savings in the economy which may be available at a higher level of economic development. It is therefore essential that foreign capital be imported to speed up economic activities at first instance with the view of providing inspiration to the people and incentive to the home capitalist.

To Solve the Problem of Unfavorable Balance of Payments: In the initial phase of economic development, developing countries have unfavorable balance of payments. They have to imports more in order to meet the growing requirements of development and at the same time their export decreases to meet the growing domestic requirements. These countries have to take recourse of deficit financing which results in inflationary pressures. The prices increase and the cost of production goes up. This further reduces exports and increases imports. As a result the balance of payment condition is distorted.

Exploitation of Human and Natural Resources: There is a problem of high population pressure in underdeveloped countries and there is also the familiar problem of disguised unemployment on a large scale.

To transfer the surplus labor from agriculture and provide them with work, foreign capital is needed to start secondary and tertiary industries.

To Make Up the Deficiency of Domestic Savings: The domestic sources of capital formation in underdeveloped countries are inadequate to secure a growth rate of economies. These countries have not only small capital stock but their current rate of capital accumulation is very small ranging from 5 to 6 percent in advanced countries. Such a low rate of capital formation can hardly provide for a rapidly growing population which increases at the rate of 2 to 3 percent per annum. If they want to depend on themselves for economic development then they need to wait for a pretty long time. So they need to import foreign capitals to supplement domestic resources to quicken the pace of economic development.

Risky Undertakings: There is a great risk involved in the setting up of new undertakings. The shortage of capital, small extent of the market, absence of enterprising groups and underdeveloped infrastructure signify a high degree of risk in different fields like mining, oil exploitation, power, transport, etc.

Arguments In Support Of MNCs In India

One cause of India's changed attitude toward MNCs was that there had been "a positive change in the perception of the MNCs across the world". Key to this was "the rise of Japanese MNCs and other Asian MNCs which did not bring with em the historical baggage of neocolonialism", as well as "the United Nations'

The most basic argument in favour of MNCs is the need for investment. Domestic savings are often inadequate to support **the amount of investment that is required** for development, and this is true for India. When the economic crisis came to a head in **1991**, **the** central and state governments of India were forced o cut back on their torrid spending, which meant that they had to choose between public investment which is useful for patronage purposes and subsidies which are useful for reelection. Thus, there occurred a shortage of investment, and "this necessarily meant turning to the private sector and foreign investors to take care of investment". In this way, MNCs are seen as a way of filling the gap in savings, by "bringing saving from abroad so that domestic investment can be larger than domestic saving"

There are a number of reasons why the multinational companies are coming down to India. India has got a huge market. It has also got one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Besides, the policy of the government towards FDI has also played a major role in attracting the multinational companies in India.

For quite a long time, India had a restrictive policy in terms of foreign direct investment. As a result, there was lesser number of companies that showed interest in investment. As a result, there were a lesser number of companies that showed interest in investing in Indian market. However, the scenario changed during the financial liberalization of the country, especially after 1991.

Government, nowadays, makes continuous efforts to attract foreign investment by relaxing many of its policies. As a result, a number of multinational companies have shown interest in Indian market. 'Make in India' campaign of India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi is an opportunity for all the MNCs all over the world to establish their businesses in India.

Direct Benefits To India Of The Increasing Presence Of MNCs

An emerging trend of increased multinational presence in India is that "about 2,000 Indians leave India annually to take up middle and senior management jobs elsewhere in Asia". As MNCs expand operations all over Asia, they eventually experience shortages of qualified people to fill managerial positions, and India's business schools have come to be seen as a good source of managerial skill. The reason for this is India's good education system, its above average English-language skills, and its business students, who "are quite entrepreneurial in their outlook". The positive effects this has on India include increased incomes for those Indians which take these managerial positions, and increased incomes for Indians in general, as much of the income would be brought back into India as repatriated earnings and would trickle down through the economy.

Another benefit concerns India's growing middle class. Estimates of the size of the middle class are wide ranging, but even modest estimates such as 200,000,000 still indicate that **over** 20% of India's population can afford "durable and " semi-durable goods" such as household appliances and cars. The role here for MNCs is obvious: to supply India with the international brand name consumer goods it wants. The central economic benefit of this is that Indian consumption is now able to expand, rather than being limited as it was when only domestic producers were supplying consumer goods, and this implies that Indian consumers gain utility, **or satisfaction**.

MNCs have also played a crucial role in helping to supply India's ever increasing demand for infrastructure. Electricity is one of these critical sectors, as India's demand for power is simply massive. Since India's government opened this sector to private investment, 41 contracts have been awarded, the most notable of which is the enormous \$2.8 billion, 2,015-megawatt plant by Enron, which began construction in 1997. Despite these advances, the Indian government estimates that it will require \$170 billion in investment over the next 15 years, in order to meet its demand for power, most of which is expected to be FDI. Another sector in which FDI has helped to fill the investment gap is telecommunications. In the next decade, India expects "foreign investors... to provide it with \$50 billion", and approvals for FDI "in cellular phones alone total \$5 billion". Thus, MNCs have played, and will continue to play a pivotal role in India in terms of infrastructure development..

Criticism of MNCs In India, And Economic Counter - Arguments

There are those who argue, however, that MNCs have brought significant disadvantages to India. While such views may not be based on reality, they are nonetheless a strong force opposing the expansion of FDI in India. The first criticism.

which is usually made is that MNCs bring inappropriate products to India. Here, the argument is usually made that non-durable products, such as foodstuffs, are better left to the domestic market, which is more in touch with Indian tastes and needs. As a result, some MNCs, such as **Pepsico, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pizza Hut** and **Mac Donald's**, have experienced opposition over the years. As well, the argument is made that Western brand names frequently mask products which are inferior imitations, and unknowing Indian consumers waste their money, sincerely believing that these goods can make them happy or beautiful. Now, the common economic argument which counters these two views is that consumers are free to make choices; consumers are, in fact, all-powerful, and what they do not want to buy will not be produced. Thus, the MNCs argue, they are meeting a demand which the Indian domestic market cannot provide, and are therefore helping to raise the utility of Indian consumers.

Reasons to Encourage MNCs in India

There are certain advantages that the underdeveloped countries as well as the developing countries like India derive from the foreign MNCs that establish in India. They are as under:

1. Initiating a higher level of investment.
2. Reducing the technological gap

3. The natural resources are utilized in true sense.
4. The foreign exchange gap is reduced
5. Boosts up the basic economic structure.

Suggestions

Even though there are number of disadvantages by the home countries in allowing the operations of MNCs, it has numerous benefits also. Certain precautionary measures must be taken up by the home country to safeguard its interest. Rather than dispensing with MNCs, their activities should be regulated. Followings are some suggestions for the home countries where foreign MNCs are operating :

1. The host countries should adopt a multi tax system so that the MNCs should not be able to evade taxes through transfer pricing or other methods.
2. After a certain limit, there should be check on the repatriation of capital and remittance of profits by them to the country of origin.
3. The collaborations should be sought with the MNCs only in the selective areas.
4. The MNCs should help the host countries in the promotions of exports and the development of import-substitution industries.
5. There should be clear cut specification about the transfer of technology.
6. The investment from MNCs should be for specified periods.
7. The joint participation of the foreign and indigenous capital should be encouraged at the maximum.

Conclusion

In this world of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG), it may not be possible to restrict the goods as well the foreign Multinational Companies, instead it is the time to invite these MNCs to establish in the home countries and to extract the maximum benefits from them to strengthen the countries' economies along with the safeguarding of own interest.

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An Analysis of the NCF – 2005 with Special Reference to Social Science Curriculum

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Abstract: Curriculum is the significant portion of teaching-learning procedure. In India NCERT prepare the curriculum for school level study. The purpose of curriculum is to bring out a good human being out of the system. National Curriculum Framework – 2005 (NCF – 2005) which was prepared by the NCERT is the important documents of present day curriculum. In the division of curricula the Social sciences curriculum encompass diverse concerns of society and include a wide a range of content, drawn from the disciplines of history, geography, political science, economics and sociology. The main objectives of social science curriculum to enrich the civic sense, democratic citizenship among the learner. In this situation enriching the curriculum to provide for overall development of children rather than remaining textbook centric.

Keywords – NCF – 2005, Social science Curriculum.

Introduction

As an idea, curriculum came from the Latin word which means a race or the course of a race (which in turn derives from the verb "currere" meaning to run/to proceed). As early as the seventeenth century, the University of Glasgow referred to its "course" of study as a curriculum, and by the nineteenth century European universities routinely referred to their curriculum to describe both the complete course of study (as for a degree in Surgery) and particular courses and their content. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the related term curriculum vitae ("course of one's life") became a common expression to refer to a brief account of the course of one's life.

Curriculum is, perhaps, best thought of as that set of planned activities which are designed to implement a particular educational aim-set of such aims – in terms of the content of what is to be taught and the knowledge, skill and attitudes which are to be deliberately fostered, together with statements of criteria for selection of content, and choices in methods, materials and evaluation.

In our country, India the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) prepare the school level curriculum. The purpose of curriculum is to bring out a good human being out of the system. For real development along with knowledge, value education, physical education, experiential learning is essential. Creative skills need to be nurtured. In this respect they recommended the curriculum to promote the civic sense. National Curriculum Framework – 2005 (NCF – 2005) which was prepared by the NCERT is the important documents of present day curriculum. The several board and council have

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prepared their curriculum and syllabus in the recommendation of NCF – 2005. This paper is the brief analysis of NCF – 2005 with the reference to social science curriculum.

Background

India is a free nation with a rich variegated history, an extra ordinary complex cultural diversity and a commitment to democratic values and well-being for all. Ever since 1986 when the national policy on education was approved by the parliament, efforts to redesign the curriculum have been focused on the creation of a national system of education.

After independence, the concerns of Education articulated during the freedom struggle were revisited by the national commission – the Secondary Education Commission (1952-53) and the Education commission (1964-66). Both commissions said the motto of our Education and they recommended the curriculum structure. Education under the Indian constitution until 1976 allowed the state governments to take decisions on all matters pertaining to school education, including curriculum, within their jurisdiction. It is under such circumstances that the initial attempts of the National Education Policy of 1968 and the curriculum framework designed by N.C.E.R.T. in 1975 were formulated. This curriculum framework is very important to prepare the curriculum. NCERT prepares the curriculum in the field of school education.

The Curriculum for the Ten Year School – A Framework (1975)

The first attempt to develop the national curriculum for school education was initiated by the then Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1973 to develop the curriculum for the 10+2 pattern. The framework provides an impetus to the teaching of environmental studies, science and mathematics as a part of general education curriculum from the primary level.

National Curriculum for Elementary and Secondary Education - A Framework (1988)

In this framework, emphasis was also laid on continuous and comprehensive evaluation, utilization of media and technology, strengthening and restructuring of teacher education and improvement of science education in school.

National Curriculum Framework for School Education (2000)

In this document, a common scheme of studies is advocated for Classes I to X. the core component areas and values shall form an integral part of the curriculum at all the stages and may suitably be integrated in different subject areas. Flexibility in the selection of the content and organizing learning experiences must be built in the system.

National Curriculum Framework- 2005: the Basis of All Secondary Educational Curriculum Reforms in contemporary India

The whole reform frame work of Indian education in the primary, Upper Primary and Secondary level has been based on the National Curriculum Framework 2005. All the board and council of India have framed their curriculum based on NCF.

NCF 2005 is influenced by Prof. Yash Pal's monograph *Learning Without Burden* (1993)

Objectives of the Study

1. To have a knowledge about the recommendation of NCF 2005.
2. To have a knowledge about social science curriculum of secondary stage as recommended by NCF – 2005

A brief note about NCF – 2005

At first we must discuss in brief about National Curriculum Framework – 2005. The National Curriculum Framework is one of four National Curriculum Frameworks published in 1975, 1988, 2000 and 2005 by the National council of Educational Research and Training NCERT in India. The document provocation and the framework for making syllabi, textbooks and

teaching practices within the school education programmes in India. NCF 2005 has been translated into 22 languages and influenced the syllabi in 17 states. This exercise is being carried out with the involvement of state councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERT) and District Institutes of Education and training (DIET).

The NCF 2005 Document is divided into 5 areas:

1. Perspective
2. Learning and Knowledge
3. Curriculum Areas, School Stage and Assessment
4. School and Classroom Environment
5. Systemic Reforms

1. Perspective

In this context it was found the

- Strengthening a national system of education in a pluralistic society.
- Reducing the curriculum load based on insights provided in 'Learning without Burden.'
- Systemic changes in tune with curricular reforms.
- Curricular practices based on the values enshrined in the constitution such as social justice, and equality and secularism.
- Ensuring quality education for all.
- Building a citizens committed to democratic practices. Values sensitivity towards gender justice, problems faced by the scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, needs of the disabled, and capacities to participate in economic and political processes.

2. Learning and Knowledge

In this area it was seen that -

- Reorientation in our perception of learners and learning.
- Holistic approach in the treatment of learners' development learning.
- Meeting learning disability needs through data based and need specific
- Learner engagement for construction of knowledge and fostering creativity.
- Active learning through experiential mode.
- Adequate room for voicing children's thinking, curiosity and questions in curricular practices.
- For insightful construction knowledge.
- Forms of learner engagement observing, exploring, discovering analysing, critical reflection, etc. are as important as the content of knowledge.
- Activities for developing critical perspectives on socio – cultural realities need to find space in curricular practices.
- Local knowledge and children's experiences are essential components of textbooks and pedagogic practices.
- School years are a period of rapid development with changes and shifts in capabilities, attitudes and interests that have implications for choosing and organizing the content and process of knowledge.

3. Curriculum Areas, School Stage and Assessment

In this context we interpret only social science subject. Social Science teaching should aim at equipping children with moral and mental energy so as to provide them the ability to think independently and reflect critically on social issues. Interdisciplinary approaches, promoting key national concerns such as gender justice, human rights and sensitivity to marginalized groups and minorities.

4. School and Classroom Environment

There are several recommendations, these are-

- Availability of minimum infrastructure and material facilities, and support for planning a flexible daily schedule are critical for improved.
- A school culture that nurtures children's identities as learner's enhances the potential and interests of each child.
- Specific activities ensuring participation of all children – able and disabled – are essential conditions for learning by all.
- The value of self-discipline.
- Participation of community members in sharing knowledge and experience in a subject area helps in forging a partnership between school and community.
- Reconceptualization of learning resources.
- Multimedia and ICT as sources for two way interaction rather than one way reception.
- School library as an Intellectual space for teachers, learners and members of the community.
- Decentralized planning of school calendar and daily schedule and autonomy for teacher professionalism practices are basic to creating a learning environment.

5. Systemic Reforms

In this chapter the recommendation are -

- Quality concern a key feature of systemic reform, implies the system's capacity to reform itself by enhancing its ability to remedy its own weaknesses and to develop new capabilities.
- Meaningful academic planning has to be done in a participatory manner by Headmasters and teachers.
- Professional training of teachers can be strengthened.
- Provisions for integrated undergraduate studies in teacher education.
- Inclusion of a course on language proficiency as an integral component.

A Critical Analysis of NCF 2005

The NCF 2005 is a refreshing departure from the 2000 NCF. NCF 2000 was congested and difficult to read; the current one has kept the common man in mind. It brings in a fresh outlook on curriculum design. There has been a lot of advocacy on including more and more subjects into education – environment, peace etc. The current document tries to break the information overload on the children. Focus is on creativity and overall development of the child. The guiding principles are connecting knowledge life to outside school, learning – away from rote; enriching curriculum and over all development of children and not text book centric, reducing examination tress.

The social science curriculum encompass diverse concerns of society and include a wide a range of content, drawn from the disciplines of history, geography, political science, economics and sociology. The selection and organisation of material into a meaningful social science curriculum, enabling students to develop a critical understanding of society, is therefore a challenging task. The possibilities of including new dimensions and concerns are immense especially in view of the student's own life experiences.

Some of the issues that should have been emphasized more in the NCF.

- Pre-school education has been ignored especially when on one hand the Supreme Court has attempted to make it compulsory.

- Emphasis of arts and work experience: Placing it as an integral part of the curriculum is good. But in the current staffing pattern, there are not many teachers are qualified. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) should help by funding for such teachers. But then in small schools this may not be possible since it is not economical considering there are very few students in some schools.
- Social Science: Certain subjects like Geography are not given importance. For example Map reading is not given importance.
- Peace education How to interpret peace education? Could it be called ethical education – moral science? How do you move away from the tendency to moralize at individual level and raise it to societal level?
- Duration of class hours: This is very important aspect that was left out as it affects not just the students, but the working parents.

According to NCF – 2005 Social Sciences teaching at secondary level

So for quality education we need quality curriculum. The Social sciences curriculum encompass diverse concerns of society and include a wide a range of content, drawn from the disciplines of history, geography, political science, economics and sociology. Social Science perspectives and knowledge are indispensable to building the knowledge base for a just and peaceful society. The content should aim at raising students' awareness through critically exploring and questioning of familiar social reality. The possibilities of including new dimensions and concerns, especially in view of students' own life experiences, are considerable. Selecting and organising material into a meaningful curriculum, one that will enable students to develop a critical understanding of society, is therefore a challenging task. Because the social sciences tend to be considered non-utility subjects and are given less importance than the natural sciences, it is necessary to emphasise that they provide the social, cultural, and analytical skills required to adjust to an increasingly interdependent world, and to deal with political and economic realities. (NCF – 2005) The social sciences carry a normative responsibility of creating a strong sense of human values, namely, freedom, trust, mutual respect, and respect for diversity. Social science teaching should aim at generating in students a critical moral and mental energy, making them alert to the social forces that threaten these values. The disciplines that make up the social sciences, namely, History, geography, political science, and economics, have distinct methodologies that often justify the retaining of boundaries. At the same time, cross disciplinary approaches that are possible should also be indicated. For an enabling curriculum, certain themes that facilitate interdisciplinary thinking need to be incorporated.

At the secondary stage, social science comprises elements of history, geography, political science and economics. The main focus will be on contemporary India and the learner will be initiated into deeper understanding of the social and economic challenges facing the nation. In keeping with the epistemic shift proposed, contemporary India will be discussed from the perspectives of the adivasi, dalit and other disenfranchised populations and effort should be to relate the content much as possible to the children's everyday lives. India's freedom struggle and the contributions of various sections/regions shall be studied. India's nationalist movement and its developments as an independent nation will be taught in the context of developments in the modern world. Issues relating to geography should be taught keeping in mind the need to inculcate in the child a critical appreciation for conservation and environmental concerns. In political science the focus should be on discussing the philosophical foundations that underlie the value framework of the Indian Constitution, i.e.

an in-depth discussion of equality, liberty, justice, fraternity, dignity, plurality and freedom from exploitation. As the disciplinary area of economics is being introduced to the child at this level, it is important that the topics discussed are from the perspective of the masses. For example, poverty and unemployment may be derived from an understanding of the functioning of economic institutions and the inequalities sustained by economic relations. The approach to teaching therefore needs to be open-ended. Teachers should discuss different dimensions of social reality in the class, and work towards creating increasing self-awareness amongst themselves and in the learners.

According to NCF - 2005 objectives of Social Studies

“The objectives of teaching the social sciences at the secondary stage are to develop among the learner analytical and conceptual skills to enable him/her to:

- *Understand the processes of economic and social change and development with examples.*
- *From modern and contemporary India and other parts of the world.*
- *Critically examine social and economic issues and challenges like poverty, child labour, destitution, illiteracy, and various other dimensions of inequality.*
- *Understand the rights and responsibilities of citizens in a democratic and secular society.*
- *Understand the roles and responsibilities of the state in the fulfilment of constitutional obligations.*
- *Understand the processes of change and development in India in relation to the world economy and polity.*
- *Appreciate the rights of local communities in relation to their environment, the judicious utilization of resources, as well as the need for the conservation of the natural environment.” (NCF - 2005 Position Paper by National Focus Group on Teaching of Social Science , P – 60*

From the overhead researcher concludes that, as per the references of NCF-2005 conceptual skill & analytical skill should be developed at secondary stage by the following objects i.e., critical understanding of society, sense of belongings, civic sense, democratic citizenship, international understanding, economic & social change, human relationship.

Teaching Strategies of social studies as recommended by NCF 2005

As per Recommendations of NCF-05 about Social science teaching methods also mentioned in *NCF – 2005, Position Paper by National Focus Group on Teaching of Social Science*, (chapter – 5, Page - 10) , following;

Teaching methods
Dramatization
Debate and discussion

Constructivism in teaching learning
Open - ended teaching
Group activity
Discussion form social reality (go beyond the textbooks)
Project activity
TLM - audio-visual materials, including photographs, charts and maps, and replicas of archaeological and material cultures
Problem solving techniques
Teachers autonomy

Evaluation methods as per NCF 2005

Evaluation is an essential part of the teaching-learning procedure. In education, it is continuously associated with goals and implication. The present efforts at continuous comprehensive evaluation (CCE), where the percentage of marks is based on examinations, project work, and assignments. (According to NCF-2005 or Secondary level)

“The purpose of assessment is necessarily to improve the teaching-learning process and materials, and to be able to review the objectives that have been identified for different school stages by gauging the extent to which the capabilities of learners have been developed.” (NCF – 2005, P – 72)

“Preparing report cards is a way for the teacher to think about each individual child and review what she/he has learnt during the term, and what she/he needs to work on and improve. To be able to write such report cards, teachers would need to think about each individual child, and hence pay attention to them during their everyday teaching and interaction.” (NCF – 2005, P – 73)

So Continue and comprehensive evaluation (CCE) should be applied at secondary stage (NCF-05 Page 76). Co-scholastic and Scholastic area should be measured through the CCE. Teacher must prepare the report card of the pupil through the academic session. (NCF – 2005, page. 73). According to NCF 2005 features of good assessment is i. Problem solving and application based questions, ii. Self-assessment and feedback iii. Text in knowledge based subject areas, iv Project oriented work, v. Open ended and challenging questions.

Findings

- Connecting knowledge to life outside the school. Social context should be added with learning.
- Ensuring that learning is shifted away from rote methods;
- Enriching the curriculum to provide for overall development of children rather than remaining textbook centric.
- Curriculum should be prepared learner oriented and for joyful learning.
- For secondary level social science curriculum, History, Geography, Civics, Economics are concenter as the social science subject.
- The objectives of social science studies to enrich the civic sense, democratic citizenship, national & international understanding, sense of belongings, human relationship, among the learners.
- Map reading is not given importance
- Duration of class hours: This is very important aspect that was left out as it affects not just the students, but the working parents

- Open - ended teaching must use in the class room.
- Continue and comprehensive evaluation (CCE) must be implemented at secondary stage

Conclusion

The present study focuses the NCF – 2005 for curriculum preparation. The subjects of the curriculum are the method of learning of the students, the method of teaching of teachers, the contents of the syllabus and the evaluation system. According to NCF – 2005, in the respect of social science curriculum the objectives of teaching at the secondary stage are to develop among the learner analytical and conceptual skills. At the secondary level, the social sciences comprise elements of history, geography, political science/ civics, and economics. The method to teaching therefore essentials to be open-ended. Social science teachers should discuss different dimensions of social reality in the class, and work towards creating growing self-awareness between themselves and in the pupils. So NCF – 2005 is a valuable documents for devolving the social science curriculum.

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“A study on consumer awareness towards selected Organic Food Products in Pune city.”

Dr Kunal Patil*

Dr Nandini Desai**

Introduction

In the last decades the uncontrolled impact of industrial activities on the natural environment has created critical ecological concerns. The aggravation of phenomena like climate change, ozone depletion, over exploitation of natural resources, air pollution, and toxic wastes are harming the sustainable development of the planet and of the economic system. For marketers, environmentalism has become a criterion influencing customer purchase behavior. Environmentally responsible consumption Follows & Jobber (2000) emanated from criticism that the marketing concept ignored the impact of individual consumption upon the society as a whole. Terms like organic marketing and organic customer have evolved and a lot of work is being done to understand the awareness levels of the customer, their attitudes towards the organic products and their willingness to accept and pay a premium for the organic products.

Every year people living on the earth throw away enough garbage to cover a huge part of the world. Most of the waste ends up in landfills which are very costly and which may have a major impact on the environment and on the health of the people living on this planet. Saving the environment has become a big issue in recent times. The messages are being promoted as REDUCE, RE-USE and RECYCLE. The latest is that we can shop our way to a healthier planet. Over the years, it is told to us that cool cars would make us free and diet soda would make us popular. But there is some things money and advertising can't buy, and a clean environment is one of them. The hard fact is that global warming, deforestation and other earthly ills cannot be solved by switching brands. It takes resources to manufacture and transport all products, even those made from recycled content. More often, it is organizer to follow the old dictum: reduce, reuse, and recycle. Even if the phrase 3Rs has been heard a thousand times before, but with the "organic" word now co-opted in the sales of services, the three R's are a phrase and a principle worth reviving.

This study focuses on consumers and consumer behavior in relation to environmental friendly products. It starts from the assumption that environmental problems are closely related to individual consumer behavior, and that individual behavior is one of the major causes for the existing environmental problems. Without substantial changes, in the long term these consumption practices present a serious threat to the environment and to society as a whole.

Objectives Of The Study

The research objectives was discovered through the conversation with the people working in the field of green marketing and general citizens which conform the need for the research related to the awareness level of consumers about selected organic products.

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Finding thus, based on the literature searches and additional conversation, the research questions were converted into the following primary objectives:

When primary objectives were achieved, a clearer picture was established about the awareness level towards selected organic products

Objectives

1. To study perceptions of people towards selected organic food products.
1. To understand the organic products and the green marketing concept as a recent strategic tool for sustainable development.
2. To examine the extent of consumer's preference towards the selected organic products.
3. To study the objectives behind purchase of selected organic products.

Literature Review

Dileep Kumar (2010)-analyzed that how far the hotel business organizations in the tourism sector meet the customer's needs through organic marketing effort and how they influence the consumer behavior and their satisfaction by inducing environmentally responsible behavior.

Vijay Jain et al (2010)-summarized the three C's process for organic marketing implementation as Consumer Value Positioning, Calibration of Consumer Knowledge and Credibility of product.

Artee Aggrawal et al (2010) outlined that Eco-responsible (Organic) organizations have a tough task to optimize their product offering mix in such a way so that they can not only attract customer towards them but also can have their products price competitive.

Ramakishen et al (2010) understood that the factors for going organic as Goodwill, Differentiation, Competition, Pressure Groups, Government Pressure, Customer Demand, New Market Entry The study conducted by

Sourabh Bhattacharya (2011) states that the organic marketers in India should carry out heavy promotional campaigns, because majority of the Indian consumers are price-sensitive and are not sure about the quality of organic products. The study by

Saloni Pawan Diwan & B. S. Bodla (2011) observed that it is not a smooth sailing of the ship carrying organic products and services in the sea of intense competition. The boat can encounter an iceberg of increased cost and prices and inflated claims of "organisms".

Selvakumar & Ramesh Pandi (2011) indicated that Organic Marketing is not all about manufacturing organic products and services but encompassing all those marketing activities that are needed to develop and sustain consumers' eco-friendly attitudes and behaviors in a way that helps in creating minimal detrimental impact on the environment.

Moloy Ghoshal (2011) examined that organic marketing was still in infancy. In the perception of marketing scholars, organic marketing refers to eco-level and market segmentation and the role of structural factors and economic incentives in influencing consumer behavior. The organic marketers must understand to satisfy two objectives: improved environmental quality and customer satisfaction.

The study by **Ann Kronrod et al (2012)** highlighted and explained the surprising prevalence of assertive environmental messages in the media. Environmental agencies, which are populated with people who perceive protecting the environment as a highly important issue, should understand that not all consumers are as informed and concerned about the environment.

Robert Dahlstrom (2011) examined that Organic Marketing has positive influences on multiple participants in the economy. The environment, developing economies, consumers, corporate strategy, the product, production processes, and supply chain benefit from organic marketing. Organic marketing firms establish strategic alliances with government, local communities, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), industry experts, and competitors. According to

Roger A Kerin et al (2007), Organic Marketing takes many forms. It comes from product development opportunities that emanate both from consumer research and its "Pollution Prevention Pays" program. This program solicits employee suggestions on how to reduce pollution and recycle materials.

Biji P Thomas & H Nanje Gowda (2010) highlighted that environmentally friendly buildings are also known as Organic Buildings. Some of the visible "organic" features, such as exterior window shading, good daylighting, organic (landscaped) roofs, and natural ventilation chimneys are often considered as the signals of being organic.

Rakesh Rajpal et al (2011) analyzed that Organic Supply Chain Management (GSCM) is a relatively emerging issue for the majority of Indian Corporations. The findings of this study indicated that industries should emphasize on supplier management performance in adoption of organic supply chain management. Implementing Organic supply chain properly will drive real business value.

Andrew S. Winston (2010) summarized in their study that Companies and countries must deal with current and longer-term environmental issues while simultaneously working on current economic challenges. The four areas of focus mainly "Get Lean, Get Smart, Get Creative, Get people engaged" will benefit your company today and tomorrow. In short, organic isn't a tangential pursuit that distracts from the real work of the business.

Kupuswamy & Venkatrama Raju (2011) examined that the initiatives undertaken by the companies to improve Energy Efficiency, devising ways and means for re-use of energy, oils and materials to promote Resource Conservation. It highlights the development of sustainability at three levels, namely, Strategic Level, Relationship and Co-ordination Level and Operating Level. In their study by

Philip Kotler (2011) recognized that the Companies need to make drastic changes in their research-and-development, production, financial, and marketing practices if sustainability has to be achieved. The several environmental challenges to be considered in the sustainability are change in the composition of the atmosphere, depletion of the ozone layer, Soil degradation and increased desertification, increased air and water pollution.

Smitha Khare (2011): Amid ecological debates and the alarm bells over global warming, a resolute Indian is firm on making the country organiser. Environmental consciousness is gradually becoming part of today's lifestyle with everyone chipping in to make the country organiser.

Martin Wright (2011): In a world of dwindling natural resources, sustainability is no longer a fashionable word. It makes business sense. Leading companies are adapting fast. Unilever has committed to halving its environmental impact by 2020- while doubling sales. Wal-Mart plans to have 100% of its energy needs met from renewable.

Philip Kotler & Kevin Lane Keller (2011): Companies that mount "organic programs" can face two main problems: consumers may believe that product is of inferior quality of being organic and consumers feel the product is not really that organic to begin with.

The study by **Henry Assael (2006)** observed that In U.S., Companies have taken actions to promote environmental controls towards organic marketing; For example : Reynolds Wrap promotes recycling , while Crane Papers advertises the natural content of its products, McDonald's switched from plastic to paper wrapping and uses recyclable products to build its restaurants.

Fertiliser Marketing - Organic Fertiliser The study by **Pallavi (2011)** found that the technological breakthrough in agriculture, popularly known as the organic revolution, which took place in Indian agriculture from the 1970s onwards, has considerably increased the income of rural India. The overall marketing mix has changed from the traditional „4 Ps“ to the new „4 As“, i.e., Affordability, Awareness, Availability and Acceptability.

Consumers' Attitude & Perception

The study by **Ranjith & Ela Goyal (2011)** highlighted that highest brand memory, brand recall, brand that connects with the people, pricing, overall satisfaction in long life of the product and communication programs designed by the company are the parameters that influence the consumer perception.

From the study by **Bhaskaran & Suchitra Mohanty (2008)**, it has been observed that the concept of organic agriculture is very wide and holistic which is close to sustainable agriculture. Organic agriculture is a method of agricultural production that supports the environment. It uses minimum external input and recycles the on-farm resources efficiently.

Significance of the Research

The past decades are witness to the rapid economic growth through increasing consumers' consumption worldwide. This in turn causes environmental deterioration through over-consumption and utilization of natural resources. As the environment continues to worsen, it has become a persistent public concern in developed countries. Furthermore it has also awakens developing countries to the organic movement for preservation of the environment.

Creating customer satisfaction and building long-term profitable customer relationship are some of the primary objectives firms try to achieve to sustain their businesses in the competitive business world. With an increased social and political pressure, many firms embraced organic marketing strategies and exploited these environmental issues as a source of competitive advantage. Profit driven firms are usually motivated to adopt the concept of organic marketing in their businesses provided that consumers demonstrate a high degree of environmental attitude and hence translate this into environmental friendly purchasing commitment. Many companies started to be more socially responsive in addressing pollution and waste disposal by developing environmentally friendly packaging and putting in numerous efforts to keep in-step with the environmental movement. However, some of the greatest challenges faced by these firms are changes in consumer preferences, suspicion of organic advertising claim, unfavorable consumer perception of organic products and the high cost invested in developing organic products. As a result, it is vital to explore how consumers view the environmental issues, and how they behave, especially in their attitudes towards organic products or environmental friendly products.

This research is a step to fill up this gap, and is based on data collected through a field survey of people to assess their awareness and attitude towards organic marketing and organic products, which is the recent strategic tool for sustainable development.

Organic Marketing-Need In today's innovative business world of high technology due to growing community and consumer interests in organic and socially responsible products, increased community pressure on companies to internalize externalities, such as health

issues, neighborhood amenity, climate change; environmental and governmental legalizations and initiatives; innovative technologies and approaches of dealing with pollution, improved resource and energy efficiency, and to retain old (loyal and profitable) customers and consumers, it is very much urgent to implement organic marketing.

Further organic management produces new environment friendly customers which lead to increase in sales and profits of an organization that leads to growth and development of business; it also leads to good public image of the organization. In the present times when the government regulations around the globe are very strict and the whole world is talking about global warming ,climate change and environment protection the companies would be left with no option but to adopt organic marketing otherwise it might be too late to survive in the organiser world. The consumer’s world over in general and India in particular are increasingly buying energy efficient products.

Research Design

Descriptive research design was adopted for this study. As through this study research was aimed to describe the perceptions towards organic food purchase reasons it’s a descriptive study.

Sample Size= $(zs/e)^2$

Where z= Level of significance, s= standard deviation, e= permissible error.

Z= 1.96 (5% level of significance)

S = 5-1/6 = 4/6 = 0.67

E = 0.10 (10% error of margin)

Sample Size = $(1.96 \times 0.67 / 0.10)^2 = 169$

Sampling Method

Non probability convenience sampling method was used to select samples for the study. In which respondents who were accessible and ready to provide information on their perceptions regarding organic food were considered to collect the responses. Another kind of respondents was the customers whose purchased or purchase organic food. Data of such customers was collected through organic food.

Research step		Related to the project
Research Design		Descriptive Research
Determining sample design		Sample Size – 169 Sampling Method – Non probability convenience sampling And Snowball sampling method was adopted to get data of organic food customers. Pune area was considered for study.
Collect The Data	Primary data-collection	Primary data is collected through questionnaire by personal interview method
	Secondary data	Research Papers, Reference books, Websites and other published material.
Analysis of collected data		Using percentage, tabulation and graphical method.

Scope of the Study

Although the business to consumer (B TO C) segment is a major contributor to the damage of the global environment and that a significant change in attitude is necessary, but the scope of the study will examine the consumer side of the business. The study will be limited to selected organic food products with the purpose of gaining a deeper understanding of organic consumer, their awareness and the attributes attract them towards the same. Due to the time constraint the geographic scope will be limited to Pune city. And the time scope of the study will be limited to the present scenario and the current situation in the market for the selected products.

Findings

- Consumers have very positive attitude toward organic products. Lifestyle of Indian consumers is changing and, given the increased interest in nutrition, organic sensibility is likely to be well received by consumers.
- Consumers considered that all the industries are not equally capable of contributing to the preservation of the environment because of their varied natures. And they prefer to buy the products from the environmentally concerned companies.
- Participants with specific beliefs about the environmental impact of the purchase and use of consumer products are very likely to hold pro-environment attitudes.
- Women and men were equally likely, however, to attempt to conserve natural resources, and they consider safety to the environmentally safe products when buying a product.
- The importance of quality to customers must never be forgotten in making organic marketing changes. If customers believe that an environmental change has reduced the quality of the products they receive, they will not accept the organic products. Answers to such dilemmas may be possible in the near future.
- Buying organic isn't just for the affluent. Research conducted has revealed that a significant group of consumers who currently buy few organic products are eager to organic their purchases.
- As research reveals, consumers are present in the market and they would like to buy more organic products but have been unable so far; researcher wants to identify them as the Organic Aspirants. As they are more in numbers prospects are quite positive for organic products in pune city.
- Lack of Awareness - this study show that consumers know about climate change, understand that reducing their own organic house gas emissions will contribute in fighting climate change, and want to join that effort. But this study also shows that consumers do not quite understand how to act on their organizer impulses. Consumers surveyed said that they would like to take action against climate change but do not know what to do.
- High Prices, Consumers found that organic products are high in price, and higher prices create problems for the marketers. Indeed, price is the largest barrier to buying organic products
- Low Availability, Having decided to buy Earth-friendly items, consumers can't find them. For example, Organic food products, many health and environmental conscious consumers have no other choice than to buy conventional food products because their local utilities simply do not offer the same. The reason consumers cannot find these products is that businesses are not stocking them.

- As the income level of the consumers, standardization of the technology, consumer confidence improves; it will drive its market penetration during the research it was found that television advertisements was preferred most for the effective communication. At the same time other medium was also preferred by the respondents.

Conclusion

In the last decades the uncontrolled impact of industrial activities on the natural environment has created critical ecological concerns. The aggravation of phenomena like climate change, ozone depletion, over exploitation of natural resources, air pollution, and toxic wastes are harming the sustainable development of the planet and of the economic system. For marketers, environmentalism has become a criterion influencing customer purchase behavior.

Environmentalism has fast emerged as a worldwide phenomenon. Business firms too have risen to the occasion and have started responding to environmental challenges by practicing organic marketing strategies as society becomes more concerned with the natural environment, businesses have begun to modify their behavior in an attempt to address society's "new" concerns.

Organic marketing covers more than a firm's marketing claims. While firms must bear much of the responsibility for environmental degradation, the responsibility should not be theirs alone. Ultimately organic marketing requires that consumers want a cleaner environment and are willing to "pay" for it, possibly through higher priced goods, modified individual lifestyles, or even governmental intervention. Until this occurs it will be difficult for firms alone to lead the organic marketing revolution.

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A Decadal Analysis Of Public Expenditure On Education In India During 2005-06 To 2015-16

Dr. Kinjal V. Ahir*

***Abstract:** The rising population can become a demographic dividend for a nation like India, if the human resource is enhanced. Education can play a pivotal role in enhancing the demographic dividend. While private sector can complement the efforts of funding education, the onus lies on the public sector to assure that no citizen is denied an opportunity for education for the want of funds. Growing aspirations of the people to pursue education, rising population, increased expenditure and costs due to inflation have resulted into greater demands for resources to fund education. While in absolute terms the funds provided for education has increased manifold, in real terms the percentage share of funding education as a percentage of GDP has largely remained stagnant over the period from 2005-06 to 2015-16 by both Central and the State government as well as across various sectors of education – primary, secondary, university and higher education, adult education and technical education (with a slight rise). States with higher GSDP (Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat) were observed to be sparing lesser percentage of GSDP towards education than certain states with lesser GSDP (like Mizoram, Assam, Nagaland). A lot more financial resources will have to be devoted to finance education in India from the government treasury and should accordingly be a prioritized policy initiative.*

Introduction

Higher education plays a very important role in an economy by contributing majorly to the knowledge production and dissemination. Particularly for a country like India, where the demographic dividend offers a lucrative opportunity, the growth of higher education is an imperative priority. Proportion of population belonging to the eligible age cohort for higher education is high in India. If India could not leverage upon the opportunity offered by the demographic dividend, it is likely to suffer a huge loss. Uneducated and unemployable or unemployed population not engaged in any productive activity and that too in greater proportion can pose a prospective threat on the socio-economic prosperity of a nation like India by involving such idle youth into anti-social activities.

Need for increased public funding for education in India

It is thus very important to encourage higher enrolment of students at higher education levels. While the pace with which the Gross Enrolment Ratio has increased from 19.4 in 2010-11 to 25.8 in 2017-18 (MHRD, 2018, p. T-47) has been phenomenal, lot more efforts are required to assure that the demographic dividend is ideally used. The number of universities in India increased from 621 in 2010-11 to 903 in 2017-18 (MHRD, 2018, p. T-40). The number of colleges for the same period increased from 32974 in 2010-11 to 39050 in 2017-18 (MHRD, 2018, p. T-42). The growth of higher education though posed a great challenge for the higher education funding. Education funding priority for primary and secondary education, increase in GER at all levels of education, inflation and thereby burgeoning costs of funding education, increasing aspirations of greater number of citizens opting to pursue

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higher education, etc. all resulted into ever increasing expenditure and thereby a need for greater funding resources to fund education. Besides, on one hand private education sector is also on a rise in India, on the other hand the problems faced by the poor while funding education cannot be ignored. Education in India also faces issues related to equity. In such a scenario a greater reliance on private sector to successfully provide for education at all levels to all willing might not be warranted. Besides, beyond private returns on education, social returns of education also justifies the public expenditure on education. Public sector has to shoulder more responsibility in assuring greater access to education in India. Current research paper is an attempt to highlight selected issues related to public financing of education in India (Joshi and Ahir, 2007, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016).

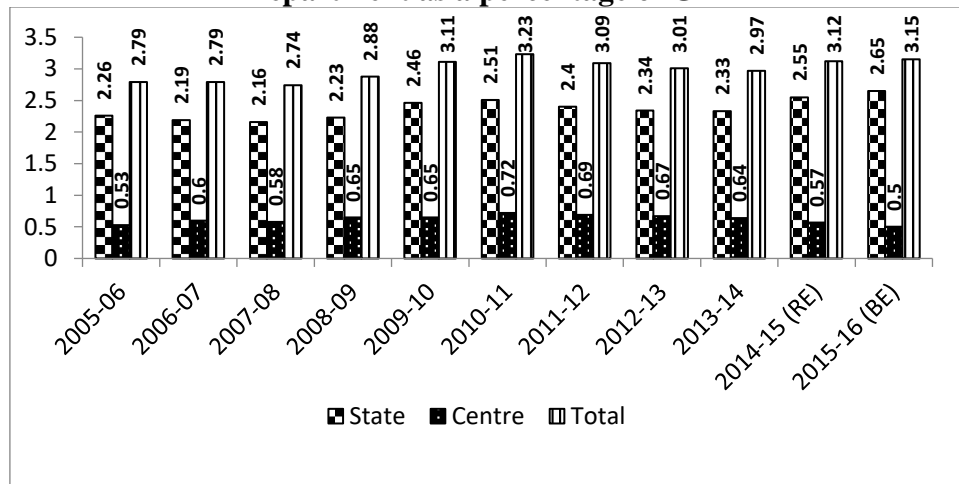
Public expenditure on education in India

Public expenditure on education in India faces many competing ends across scarce means to fund the same. Further being a developing country, education sector also competes with other demands on the public treasury. Amidst such a scenario, the funding for education in India is certainly insufficient, given the expectations from the sector. In absolute terms there has been a multifold rise in the public expenditure on education across various sectors of education. It increased from 2005-06 (actual expenditure) to 2015-16 (budgeted expenditure BE) – all in crores of Rupees for primary education from 52722.41 to 246083.42, for secondary education from 29220.12 to 137348.34, for university and higher education from 21871.95 to 98159.06, for adult education from 396.16 to 1417.81, for technical education from 9018.07 to 77064.73, and total expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP from 113228.7 to 560073.36, respectively.

Hence, the rise in terms of absolute expenditure on education was about 366 percentage for primary education, 370 percentage for secondary education, 348 percentage for university and higher education, 257 percentage for adult education, 754 percentage for technical education, and 394 percentage total expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP, respectively during the period from 2005-06 (actual expenditure) to 2015-16 (budgeted expenditure BE).

Although these huge percentages may look impressive at first sight, what needs to be considered is a rise in terms of percentage, so that the effect of inflation is forfeited, and a rise in the GDP is considered. Accordingly figure 1 shows the public expenditure on education (actual expenditure) by Education department as a percentage of GDP, which is largely a standard statistic used in the analysis of funding patterns. It can be observed that the expenditures have almost remained stagnant during the period of about a decade from 2005-06 (actual expenditure) to 2015-16 (BE). The share of state in expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP has remained almost stagnant between 2.15 and 2.65. The share of the Centre in expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP has remained between 0.5 to 0.75 about four times lesser than the share of the state. Accordingly the total share of public expenditure on education by state and Centre combined, remained between 2.74 and 3.23 as a percentage of GDP during the mentioned period.

Figure 1: Public expenditure on education (Actual expenditure) by Education Department as a percentage of GDP



Source: ABE 2013-14 to 2015-16, p. 18

While figure 1 shows public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP only by the education department, the bifurcation of expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP across various sectors of education is depicted in an elaborate manner in table 1. However a stagnancy can also be largely observed in the expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP across all sectors of education.

Table 1: Public expenditure on various sectors of education as a percentage of GDP

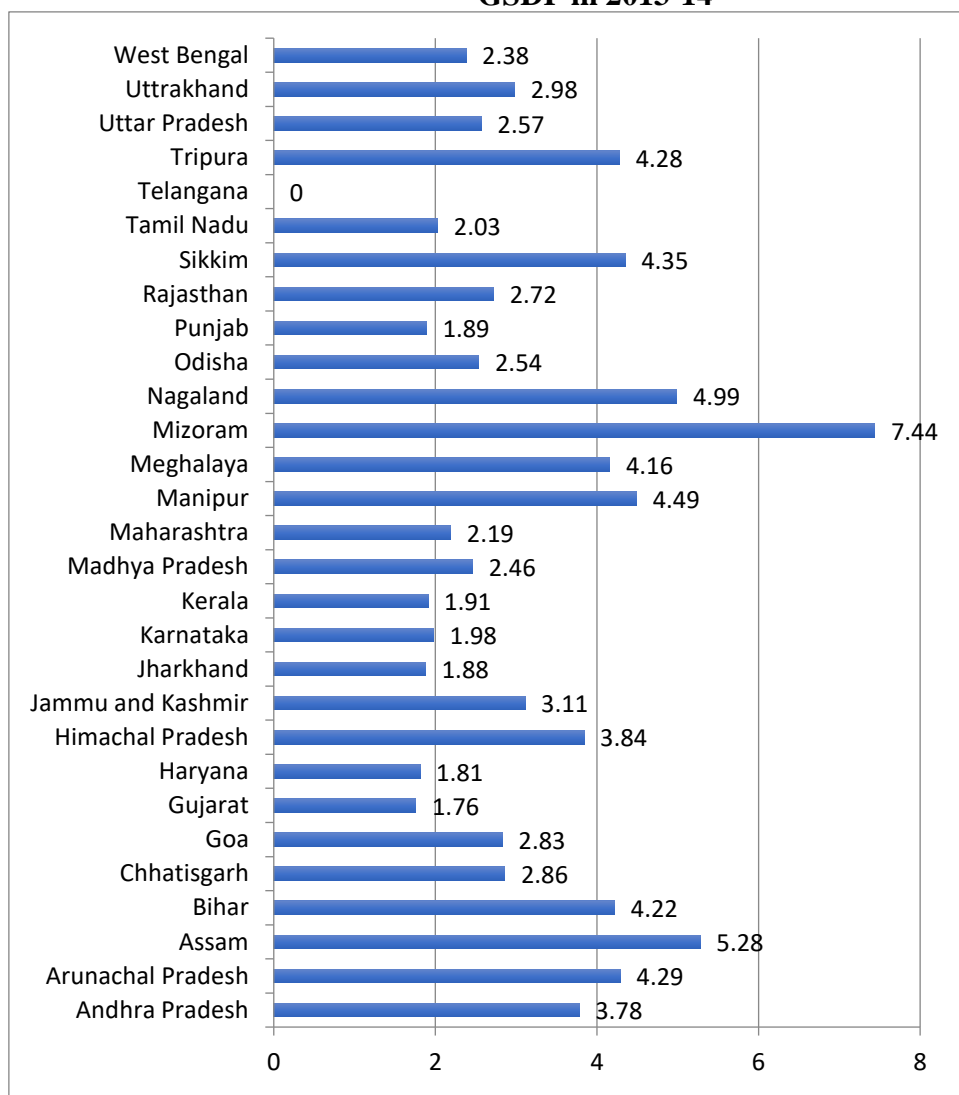
Year	Expenditure on education as a % of GDP					
	Primary	Secondary	Univ & HE	Adult	Technical	Total
2005-06	1.61	0.89	0.67	0.01	0.28	3.46
2006-07	1.64	0.85	0.7	0.01	0.44	3.64
2007-08	1.52	0.78	0.83	0.01	0.26	3.4
2008-09	1.51	0.86	0.87	0.01	0.31	3.56
2009-10	1.62	0.99	0.76	0.01	0.57	3.95
2010-11	1.7	0.98	0.86	0.01	0.48	4.05
2011-12	1.78	1.02	0.64	0.01	0.53	3.98
2012-13	1.6	0.9	0.63	0.01	0.56	3.7
2013-14	1.62	0.95	0.67	0.01	0.58	3.84
2014-15(RE)	1.75	1	0.64	0.01	0.61	4.01
2015-16(BE)	1.79	1	0.71	0.01	0.56	4.07

Source: Table 6, ABE (various years)

It can be observed in table 1, that of all the sectors the highest share was devoted to primary education followed by secondary education during the period from 2005-06 to 2015-16. It is largely justified on the basis that primary education is a right of the citizen as well as the greater number of citizens pursuing primary and secondary education, as compared to higher levels of education. Nevertheless, comparing the financing of primary and secondary education to the number of institutes or enrolment at these levels, it can hardly prove to be sufficient and more funding needs to be devoted to assure better and larger access to primary and secondary education. The share of funding for University and higher education has never

reached the mark of 1 percentage of GDP, which is really worrisome. Considering the aspirations of increasing the GER, and the dearth of opportunities for access to higher education, a larger share is warranted. While the share of funding of technical education as a percentage of GDP has almost doubled from 0.28 to 0.56, it cannot be ignored that the share is slightly above 0.5 percentage. Especially considering the kind of additional expenditures involved in technical education in terms of infrastructure, laboratory and its equipment, etc. and further the prospects of employability in technical education, the share being so low is hardly acceptable. The total share of expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP remained almost stagnant between 3.4 and less than 4.1. A nation having high aspirations to use the demographic dividend needs to sacrifice greater financial resources as well.

Figure 2: State-wise percentage of education budget of education department to GSDP in 2013-14



Source: ABE 2013-14 to 2015-16, p. 22

Figure 2 depicts state-wise percentage of education budget of education department as a percentage of GSDP in 2013-14. It can be assumed that the higher the GSDP the more should

be the contribution for education among various sectors of a state's economy. States with high GSDP like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat (ABE 2013-14 to 2015-16, p.22) did not have a share greater than 2.5 except Uttar Pradesh (2.57). In contrast smaller North-eastern states like Mizoram, Assam and Nagaland, contributed almost five and above percentage of GSDP to education, which is praiseworthy and an initiative for other states to imbibe as a part of their policy priorities as well.

Conclusion

While India is having a golden opportunity to boost the socio-economic growth of the nation, given the demographic dividend, it would be a precious opportunity lost if the human resource is not ideally made productive. Rather not leveraging upon this opportunity may leave the youth stranded and vulnerable to anti-social activities due to distress of not being able to contribute in the growth of the economy. Hence, it is very important to expand the opportunities of education for the masses. To accomplish such a task, huge financial resources are required. While private sector may also play a complementary role, the primary responsibility lies with the public sector to assure that no citizen is denied an opportunity for being educated. It therefore requires more financial resources to be sourced from the public sector to ensure that the educational opportunities are not denied to the willing citizens.

From the observations made in the discussions in the paper it can be clearly observed that the current levels of funding is insufficient to decently fund the education sector. More financial resources need to be devoted both in absolute terms and as a percentage of GDP to education. While provision of education is a combined responsibility of both Centre and State governments, state has been bearing a lion's share in terms of funding education. Accordingly if the Central government contributed at par with the state government it can almost double the share of education as a percentage of GDP. Besides, states with high GSDP can be expected to contribute a greater proportion to education, thereby enhancing the overall financial resources contributed towards the education sector.

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Contribution of Women to the Modern Persian Poetry With Special Emphasis on Simin Behbahani and Forough Farrokhzad

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THE growth of journalism and emergence of newspapers in Iran in the second half of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, which opened the way for political and literary magazines, the written consequently the literary language, was one of the essential elements towards modernization of Persian poetry. Added to this was exposure to Western literature which spurred on the poets, writers and literatures in Iran to experiment with new techniques. As a co-sequence of this an attempt was made in change the language, from and subject matter towards exploration and experimentation in Persian poetry. Ali Esfandiari or Nima Youshij as he is popularly known, carries the reputation as the founder of modern Persian poetry. Having studied France in Tehran and gaining proficiency in it, he had the opportunity to view poetry from an altogether different angle. He moved away from the classical forms and employed rhymes to suit his subject matters.

The transformation brought about by Nima Youshij in the twenties of the last century, who freed Persian poetry from the fetters of prosodic measures, was turning point in a long literary tradition. It broadened the perception and thinking of the poets that came after him. His artistry was not confined to removing the need for a fixed-length hemistich and dispensing with the tradition of rhyming but also focused on a broader structure and based on contemporary understanding of human and social existence. His main aim in renovating poetry was to commit it to a so called "natural identity" and to achieve a modern discipline in mind and linguistic performance of the poet. His successor Ahmed Shamlou continued with the work of Nima Youshij with greater zeal.

Ahmed Shamlou completely abandoned rhythm and rhyme but maintained the natural music of Persian language by using soft and harmonious words to make his poetry different from ordinary prose, example of which can be seen in his two collection of poems: "The fresh Air" and the "Garden of Mirror". He also tried to create some compound words and new images. However, these attempts were partially successful which gave a short of independent character to his poetry. Mention may be made of another poet of this genre by the name of Sohrab Sehpuri who is also regarded as a modern artist. His verses poems are distinguished by abstract symbolism and mysticism, and Zoroastrianism.

Modern Persian poetry to be focused as that poetry which demonstrates and addresses important social and political issues. Modern Persian poetry began to emerge from 1905 A.D. and it gathered momentum after the world war II and, by the late 1950s, it had become the dominant mode of Avant garde Persian poetry.

In the half of the 20th century a new generation of poets come down in the field of Persian poetry who started writing prose-poems or free verse as it is commonly known, and experimented with Dadaism, automatism, and other trends of Persian poetry like as the New Wave poets.

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I shall discuss now about eminent persian poetesses who serve during 20th century in Iran. Simin Behbahani was born in 1928 in the city of Tehran . Her father name was Abbas Khalili who was a great scholar during that time, he was writer and editor . Simin began composing poetry in very early age and published her first poem when she was 15 years old . She used the tradition of Nima Youshij in the beginning in his writing , and subsequently turned to Ghazals . She developed herself in the field of historic ghazal writing as she used daily events and pathetic condition of the down class society of Iran . She was known as greatest ghazal writer of the modern age .

Simin Behbhani has expanded the range of classical prsian verse forms and produced some of the most magnificent works in field of modern persian literature in early part of 20th century . She has reinvigorated the traditional lyric form re construction it so that it partially addresses the condition of people of Iran and hardship involved with everyday life in contemporary Iran . Unlike many of her literary colleague , she has been barred from giving public readings . She was nominated of Noble Prize in 1997 . She has got innumerable Noble Prize for her poetry and for her freedom of expression in Ira .

Poetry of Simin : A few specimens in English translation of poetry of Simin are given here

*Tr. Gracefully she approached
In a dress of bright blue silk
With an olive branch in her hand ,
And many tales of sorrows in her
eyes .
Running to her , I greeted her ,
And took her hand in mine :
Pulse could still be felt in her veins
Warm was still her body with life .
But you are dead , mother I said ,
Oh many years ago you died
Nither of embalmment she smelled
Nor in a shroud was she wrapped .*

The poem " Banu , Our lady " is an outrage by Simin , for her struggle for freedom of expression in Iran . This poem composed by Simin in 1999 when soldiers invaded a dormitory at the Tehran University against a protest by students to the new censorship laws and forced closure of the newspaper " Salam " . The poem focuses on scene of this rampage : an attacker invoking the name of Fatehma Zahura (R.H) , the beloved daughter of the Prophet , while pushing a student to his death .

Tr.

*Banu our lady ,
This my gift to you .
Accept it
This said , he raised his offering
and threw it down the stairs .
Oh the ground , the sacrificial victim
twisted with pain
A stream of blood followed his fall ,
Silence followed his screams .*

Banu is a term of respectful address for women , here applied to one of the most beloved and respected women in Islam : Fatehma Zahura (R.H.) , the radiant , embodiment to many virtues , including selflessness , purity of heart and compassion . She is the daughter of the Prophet Muhammad (S.H.) ,

In analyzing the poetry of Simin , Dr . Shadab Vajdi , herself a poetess , says " One important characteristic of Simin's poems is that , in them , she talks to us from outside ideological frame works . They are full of humanistic characteristic . " It is these humanistic sentiments which emanate from love and affection especially in an age characterized by vindictiveness and vengefulness that endear us to her poetry .

The death of Neda Agha Soltan drew international attention after she was killed during the 2009 Iranian election protests . Neda in persian means " Voice " or " divine message " and she has been referred to as the " Voice of Iran " . Her death became iconic in the struggle of Iranian women poets . Simin gave her tribute in the following words on 28 June , 2009

*For Neda Agha Sultan
You are neither dead , nor will you
die ,
You will always remain alive .
You have an eternal existence .
You are the voice of the people of
Iran .*

Simin has been consistently an advocate of individual rights , regardless of gender , class , religion , political affiliation , or ethnicity . With her skillful mastery of poetic devices and techniques , she has integrated a classical gener with a modern vision , blending the old and the new thus bringing together the discourses of modernity and tradition .

Simin is among the most outstanding contemporary persian poetesses , known affectionately as the " Lioness of Iran " for her outspoken defence of human rights .

In the 1st half of the 20th century of Iran , a confluence of social and cultural factors led a growing number of Iranian women to write poetry . Most crucial for the development of poetry of women in Iran , some of the early poets initiated poetic conventions that were especially pertinent to women's experience . One of the most intriguing of these conventions is a poetic conversation , that is at one and the same time , very public and very private. Simin's poetry exhibits this emblematic poetic habit.

Her poetry weaves interactively the social and the personal for a compelling statement .

For many years work of Simin was over shadowed by that of Forough Farrokhzad , another of the contemporary modernist poetess . It was not until 1990s that work of Simin began to garner the recognition it merited . Until that time , her work was largely missing from the collections of persian literature and her poetry had not been translated into English .

Simin's revolutionary work to Iranian literature have ensured her legacy as an innovative poetess whose developments of the ghazal form of poetry opened new vistas of expression for women previously closed by prevailing styles of classical poetry . Her eloquent uses of both the modern and traditional style have belied the notion that the two are incompatible , thus laying the ground work for further innovations in style and content .

Forough Farrokhzad was another distinguish poetess of modern Iran , she was born on 5th Jan. 1935 in Tehran in a military family of Iran . By the time Forough was sixteen , she was already composing lyrics in the tradition of old masters . She was a daring , petite and attractive young woman the first to wearing tightfitting clothes in Ahwaz . After her divorced

, she moved back to Tehran and published her first volume of poems entitled 'Asir' (The Captive) in 1955 .

Forough is reported to have a series of swift relationships . As a divorcee and by composing a controversial poetry , where she used a slightly mild erotic language ,she drew much attention and disapproval in her community . She published two more volumes of poems , ' Diwar ' (The Wall) in 1956 and ' Esiyan ' (The Rebellion) in 1957 . She went to Tabriz to make a film about lepers in 1962 . In 1959 she composed ' Tavalladi Digar ' (Another Birth) which was published in 1964 . This was considered to be fresh and profound in modern persian poetry . On Feb. 14 , 1967 Forough died in car accident at the age of 34 . Her poem " Let us believe in the beginning of the Cold Season " was published posthumously and is hailed as the best structured of modern persian poem in Persia .

Poems of Forough speak directly of the social aspects and dynamics affecting both social and political away by her poetry . She was come off when at a time when women in Iran were seen inferior , lacking the physical and mental abilities that men possessed , and therefore having no need of formal education .

Dissatisfied with her marriage , and with her role in the Iranian society in general , she expressed her discontent through acts of defiance such as wearing tight fitting clothes , leading an unconventional life style , composing controversial poetry , using mild erotic language and her out spokenness . She came to be viewed as a disgrace and an outcaste for defying social mores .

In 1955 Forough began her life as a public intellectual and poet , protesting in print against Iranian social status for women . She justified this move to personal expression saying : " One of the reason for indulgence in work is the subconscious need to combat decadence ."

Forough's poetry is known for open discussions of her emotions in her verses , discussions which were taboo and suppressed by religious authorities , community self-appointed watchdogs , and the conservative literati . The efforts of understanding and benevolent critics could not successfully dispel her ideas , images and approach to versification which fell on deaf ears . Had she lived longer perhaps the community would have a better understanding of her thoughts and ideas . If her later poems are an indication she foresaw all that happened to Iran in the decades that followed her death .

In her poetry Forough voice her enthusiasm about the conventional marriage , the plight of women in Iran , and her own situation as a wife and mother no longer about to live a conventional life . These are amply reflected in poems such as : " The Wedding " , " The Captive " , " Call to Arms " , " The Sin " , " To My Sister " .

Two of her celebrated poems " Gona and "Tavallodi Digari " with their translation in English are given here

Tr.

*I sinned , a sin all friend with
Pleasure
Wrapped in an embrace , warm and
fiery
I sinned in a pair of arms
That were vibrant , virile , violent .*

*My hole being is a dark chant
Which will carry you*

*Perpetuating you
To the dawn of eternal growths and
blossoming .
In this chant I sighed you sighed
In this chant
I grafted you to the three to the
water to the fire .*

Forugh Farrokhzad is important in the literary history of Iran for three things . First , she was among the first generation to embrace a new style of poetry , introduced and pioneered by Youshij . Second , she was the first modern Iranian women to graphically articulate private sexual landscaped from a women's point of view , as for instance in the poem "Gona " . Thirds , she translated her own literary role and experimented with acting , painting , and documentary film -making . Her poetry was banned for more than a decade in Iran after Islamic Revolution of 1979 .

Forogh Farrokhzad is the leading feminist of Iran of the 20th century and one of the great persian poetess of modern Iran . Her " Tavallodi Digori " represents a breakthrough in women' s writing in Iran . Female eroticism and passion are explored in a context of the traditional life of female esclusion in household acivities , finally breaking free from those bounds and bonds .

Today inIran , Forough has become an iconic poetess and has been embraced by a new generation of men and women bedevilled by the same cultural and religious forces against which she often railed . Inspired as much by the example of her life as artistry of her verse , Iranians now find in Forough the long suppressed voice of feminism and human right in contemporary Iran . Simin and Forough both are usually considered as the most famous modern persian poetesses of Iran .

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इलाहाबाद (प्रयागराज) में पर्यटन उद्योग: संभावनाएँ एवं चुनौतियाँ

महेन्द्र सिंह*

सारांश (Abstract)

मानव प्रकृति के अनुपम सौन्दर्य के पास जाकर तृप्ति और पूर्णता का अनुभव करता है। प्रकृति को समझना, मानव सभ्यता के विकास को समझना एवं अपनी संस्कृति पर गर्व करना मानव की स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति रही है। इन्हीं जिज्ञासाओं के परिणामस्वरूप ही पर्यटन संस्कृति का जन्म होता है। भारत में विविध जैव-विविधता, वन नदियों, पहाड़ों, ऐतिहासिक स्थलों, मंदिरों और तीर्थ स्थलों, गुफा, संग्रहालय, स्मारक और प्राचीन संस्कृति आदि कारणों से भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ एक ओर सनातन कालीन आध्यात्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व प्रकृति की एक वृहद् श्रृंखला मिलती है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यहाँ सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन, साहसिक पर्यटन, योग, पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन, वन्य जीव पर्यटन आदि जैसे अधुनातन आकर्षणों से जुड़े केन्द्र भी हैं। विविध-विख्यात कुम्भ स्थली के रूप में ख्याति प्राप्त इलाहाबाद अत्यन्त समृद्धिवाली स्थल है, जहाँ धार्मिक पर्यटन के अतिरिक्त अनेक ऐतिहासिक, शैक्षिक एवं प्राकृतिक पर्यटन स्थल विद्यमान हैं। इस शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य इलाहाबाद के प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थलों का विवेचन करते हुए इलाहाबाद में पर्यटन उद्योग की समस्याओं एवं चुनौतियों का विवेचन करना है। इस शोध पत्र में द्वितीयक आकड़ों का प्रयोग किया गया है। आकड़ों का संकलन विभिन्न पत्र-पत्रिकाओं, समाचार पत्रों, वार्षिक रिपोर्ट पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के प्रकाशन, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्रकाशन, इलाहाबाद क्षेत्रीय पर्यटन कार्यालय के प्रकाशन आदि से किया गया है। हमें विश्वास है कि इलाहाबाद जनपद इन चुनौतियों का दृढ़तापूर्वक सामना कर, न केवल भारत में अपितु विश्व के पर्यटन स्थलों में अपने को अग्रिम पंक्ति में खड़ा करने में सक्षम होगा।

मूल शब्दः— पर्यटन उद्योग, संभावनाएँ, चुनौतियाँ, आर्थिक विकास।

परिचय (Introduction)

मूल आवश्यकताओं जैसे—भोजन, आवास, आदि का प्रबंध हो जाने के पश्चात् मनुष्य की यायावरी प्रवृत्ति उसे अनेक स्थानों के भ्रमण के लिए उकसाती रही है। वर्तमान सदी में पर्यटन अपनी सामान्य विद्यमानताओं की सीमाओं को तोड़ते हुए अब समावेशी सामाजिक—आर्थिक विकास के प्रबल इंजन के रूप में वैश्विक स्वीकार्यता प्राप्त की है। पर्यटन में कई क्षेत्रों जैसे— कृषि, परिवहन, विनिर्माण, आतिथ्य, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं बैंकिंग आदि के साथ अपने फॉरवर्ड एवं बैकवर्ड लिंकेज के द्वारा अन्य आर्थिक घटक को विकसित करने की क्षमता है। पर्यटकों के व्यय से होने वाले उपभोग की माँग से भी अधिक रोजगार का सृजन होता है। इस प्रकार पर्यटन क्षेत्र के विकास एवं विस्तार द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार सृजन और गरीबी उन्मूलन हो सकता है। विकास एवं सम्पन्नता जहाँ पर्यायवाची हैं, वहीं तनाव व डिप्रेशन जैसी बीमारियाँ भी इसी नयी सभ्यता की देन हैं।

पर्यटन भारत सहित अनेक देशों में आर्थिक विकास का एक प्रमुख साधन और विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत है। पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने पर्यटन के महत्व को व्यक्त करते हुए कहा था कि “हमें आर्थिक कारणों से विदेशी आगन्तुकों का मित्रवत् स्वागत करना चाहिए क्योंकि विदेशी पर्यटक, विदेशी विनिमय लाते हैं किन्तु इससे भी बढ़कर आपसी समझ और मूल्यांकन का अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। आज विश्व में किसी भी चीज की आवश्यकता इस आपसी समझ से अधिक नहीं है।”

पर्यटन से आरंभ

संयुक्त राष्ट्र विश्व पर्यटन संगठन (UNWTO) के अनुसार— “पर्यटन के अन्तर्गत व्यक्तियों के लिए यात्रा, अवकाश, व्यापार व अन्य उद्देश्यों के लिए लगातार एक वर्ष से कम अवधि के लिए अपने सामान्य वातावरण से बाहर के स्थानों पर रहने की गतिविधि शामिल है।”

इंग्लैण्ड की पर्यटन सोसाइटी के अनुसार— “पर्यटन लोगों का किसी बाहरी स्थान पर अस्थायी और अल्पकालिक गमन है, प्रत्येक पर्यटन स्थल पर ठहरने के दौरान पर्यटक सामान्यतः वहाँ रहते हैं एवं कार्य करते हैं।”

इस प्रकार पर्यटन से आरंभ अपने सामान्य निवास से बाहर, 24 घण्टे से अधिक तथा एक वर्ष से कम समय तक शिक्षा, चिकित्सा, व्यापार, स्वास्थ्य, खेल आदि उद्देश्यों से यात्रा करना तथा उस दौरान किये गए क्रिया—कलापों को सम्मिलित किया जाता है।

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उद्दे"य

इस शोध पत्र का उद्दे"य इलाहाबाद के प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थलों का विवरण प्रस्तुत करना तथा इलाहाबाद में पर्यटन उद्योग की संभावनाओं एवं चुनौतियों का वि"लेषण करना है।

शोध विधि

यह शोध पत्र पूर्णतः द्वितीयक आकड़ों पर आधारित है। आकड़ों का संकलन विभिन्न पत्र-पत्रिकाओं, समाचार पत्रों, वार्षिक रिपोर्ट पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के प्रका"न, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्रका"न, इलाहाबाद क्षेत्रीय पर्यटन कार्यालय के प्रका"न आदि से किया गया है।

भारत में सभी प्रकार के पर्यटकों को, चाहे वे साहसिक यात्रा पर हों, सांस्कृतिक अन्वेषण, तीर्थयात्रा, खूबसूरत समुद्री तटों तथा मनमोहक पर्वतीय स्थलों की यात्रा पर निकले हों, आकर्षित करने के लिए सभी आकर्षण हैं। भारत पर पर्यटन से संबंधित 'मार्क ट्वेन' की टिप्पणी द्वारा भारत में पर्यटन की संभावनाओं की कल्पना की जा सकती है (राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन नीति 2002)–"एक ऐसी धरती जिसे देखने की इच्छा सभी की होती है और यदि इसे कोई एक बार देख ले अथवा इसकी झलक मात्र देख ले, तो वह शेष विश्व के समग्र वैभव के सामने भी इसके आकर्षण को नहीं भुला पायेगा।"²

मानव मन दिन-प्रतिदिन एक जैसे स्थलों पर रहते हुए ऊब सा जाता है, फलतः वह अपने सामान्य निवास से बाहर जाना चाहता है। ऐसे में उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत ही आकर्षक पर्यटन स्थल हैं क्योंकि यह भारत के हृदय स्थल में संस्कृतियों के मिलन एवं आस्था के संगम के अनोखे दृ"यों को समेटे हुए एक अनूठा प्रदेश है। उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न आयु वर्ग, सम्प्रदाय एवं रूचि के पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षक केन्द्र उपलब्ध है। इलाहाबाद का एक अन्य नाम तीर्थराज प्रयाग है। इलाहाबाद मौर्य एवं गुप्त साम्राज्य से लेकर मुगल साम्राज्य तक समृद्धि"ाली इतिहास से भरा है। पर्यटन की दृष्टि से इलाहाबाद अत्यन्त समृद्ध स्थल है, जहाँ अनेक ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक एवं प्राकृतिक पर्यटन स्थल विद्यमान हैं। इलाहाबाद एवं निकट के प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल इस प्रकार हैं–

- **पवित्र गंगा, यमुना एवं अद्"य सरस्वती का त्रिवेणी संगम:**–पवित्र त्रिवेणी संगम तट पर प्रत्येक वर्ष दिसम्बर-जनवरी माह में माघ मेले का आयोजन होता है। प्रत्येक 6 वर्षों में अर्द्धकुम्भ एवं 12 वर्षों में कुम्भ मेले का आयोजन होता है।
- **इलाहाबाद का किला:**– इलाहाबाद का किला अकबर द्वारा बनवाये गए सबसे बड़े किलों में से एक है, जिसका निर्माण 1583 ई0 में किया गया था। यह त्रिवेणी संगम के पास स्थित है, जिसका उपयोग अब भारतीय सेना द्वारा किया जा रहा है। यह किला अपनी वि"ीष्ट बनावट, निर्माण एवं "ील्पकारी के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। यहाँ पर बलुआ पत्थर से बना 10.6 मीटर का वि"ाल अ"ोक स्तम्भ एवं अक्षयवट आदि पर्यटकों के आकर्षण के प्रमुख केन्द्र हैं।
- **खुसरो बाग:**– यह इलाहाबाद जंक्"न रेलवे स्टे"न के पास स्थित है। खुसरो बाग में मुगल बाद"ाह जहाँगीर के परिवार के तीन सदस्यों-सबसे छोटे बेटे खुसरो मिर्जा, पहली पत्नी शाह बेगम एवं बेटी सुल्ताना निथार बेगम का मकबरा है। यह मुगल स्थापत्य कला का एक जीवन्त उदाहरण है। खुसरो बाग अपने आमरुद एवं आम के बागों के लिए भी प्रसिद्ध है।
- **इलाहाबाद वि"विद्यालय:**– यह केन्द्रीय वि"विद्यालय है। इसकी स्थापना ऑक्सफोर्ड वि"विद्यालय की तर्ज पर 1887 ई0 में अंग्रेज सरकार द्वारा की गयी थी। कलकत्ता, बम्बई तथा मद्रास वि"विद्यालयों के बाद इलाहाबाद वि"विद्यालय उपाधि प्रदान करने वाला दे"ा का चौथा वि"विद्यालय बना। इसे पूरब का ऑक्सफोर्ड कहा जाता है। इस वि"विद्यालय का नक्"ा प्रसिद्ध वास्तुविद् इमरसन ने बनाया था।
- **आनन्द भवन:**– यह नेहरू परिवार से संबंधित है। यहीं पर आजादी के संघर्ष से जुड़े कई महत्वपूर्ण फैसले लिए गए थे। यहाँ मुख्य भवन के पास जवाहर तारामण्डल स्थित है, जो पर्यटकों के आकर्षण का केन्द्र है।
- **स्वराज भवन:**– यह नेहरू परिवार का पुस्तैनी घर है, जिसे बाद में राष्ट्र को समर्पित कर दिया गया। मोतीलाल नेहरू ने इसका नाम स्वराज भवन रखा था। पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री इन्दिरा गाँधी जी का जन्म यहीं हुआ था। यहाँ मुख्य भवन में एक संग्रहालय भी है, जहाँ नेहरू परिवार एवं महात्मा गाँधी जी से संबंधित अनेक वस्तुएँ रखी हैं। यहाँ लाइट एवं साउण्ड सो 11 बजे से 5:30 बजे तक देखा जा सकता है।
- **चन्द्र"ीखर आजाद पार्क:**– इसे अल्फ्रेड पार्क भी कहते हैं। यह उत्तर प्रदेश के बड़े पार्कों में से एक है। आजाद पार्क भारतीय इतिहास की कई युगान्तकारी घटनाओं का साक्षी रहा है। इसी पार्क में महान क्रान्तिकारी चन्द्र"ीखर आजाद ने अपने प्राणों की आहूति दी थी। इसी पार्क में उत्तर प्रदेश की सबसे पुरानी और बड़ी जीवन्त गाथिक शैली में बनी पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी भी है, जहाँ पर अंग्रेजों के समय के महत्वपूर्ण संसदीय कागजात रखे हैं।
- **श्रृंगवेरपुर:**– यह इलाहाबाद शहर से 35 किमी0 दूर इलाहाबाद-लखनऊ मार्ग पर मुख्य मार्ग से 3 किमी अन्दर गंगा नदी के किनारे स्थित है। यहाँ निषादराज गुह के किले के भग्नाव"ेष, ऋषि श्रृंगी व माता शांता का मन्दिर तथा विभाण्डक कुण्ड आदि द"नीय हैं। प्राचीन भारत के लगभग सभी ग्रन्थों में श्रृंगवेरपुर का उल्लेख मिलता है।

श्रृंगवेरपुर में अनेक मन्दिर है। जैसे— राम—लक्ष्मण—सीता मन्दिर, हनुमान मन्दिर, निषाद मन्दिर, गंगाजी का मन्दिर आदि प्रमुख है।

- **भारद्वाज आश्रम:**— यह आश्रम संत भारद्वाज से संबंधित है। ऐसी मान्यता है कि भगवान श्रीराम अपने चित्रकूट वन गमन के समय यहाँ आये थे। वर्तमान में यहाँ भारद्वाज"वर महादेव, संत भारद्वाज और देवी काली का मंदिर है।
- **अन्य पर्यटक स्थल:**— इलाहाबाद में सोम"वर महादेव मन्दिर, पड़िलामहादेव मन्दिर, हनुमान मन्दिर, नाकवासुकी मन्दिर, पत्थर गिरजाघर, मनकामे"वर महादेव मन्दिर, इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट आदि पर्यटन स्थलों के साथ —साथ चिकित्सा, व्यापार एवं शिक्षा आदि उद्देश्यों से पर्यटन के लिए भी स्थल उपलब्ध हैं।

पर्यटन का महत्व

- ❖ पर्यटन की चर्चा करते हुए प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कहा है कि "भारत में पर्यटन की वि"ाल संभावनाएँ हैं। प्रत्येक राज्य की अपनी कुछ—न—कुछ वि"िष्टता है, ऐसी हमारे दे"ी की विरासत है। पर्यटन निर्धनों में से सबसे निर्धन व्यक्ति के लिए भी अवसर प्रदान करता है।"³
- ❖ वर्तमान में विकास एवं सम्पन्नता जहाँ पर्यायवाची हैं, वहीं तनाव एवं डिप्रे"ान इसके दुष्परिणाम हैं। पर्यटन मानव को स्वप्नों के उस लोक में ले जाकर खड़ा कर देता है, जहाँ मनुष्य कुछ पलों, घण्टों, दिनों के लिए अपने तनाव भरे जीवन को भूल जाता है।⁴
- ❖ वर्तमान में पर्यटन विदे"ी मुद्रा अर्जन के एक मुख्य स्रोत के रूप में उभरा है। थाईलैण्ड, इजिप्ट, फिजी, सिंगापुर, मले"िया आदि जैसे दे"ी इसके सफल उदाहरण हैं।
- ❖ पर्यटन उद्योग के द्वारा बिना निर्यात लागत के निर्यात किया जा सकता है। जब कोई विदे"ी पर्यटक हमारे दे"ी में आकर किसी वस्तु की माँग करता है, तो वह अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से हमारे दे"ी का निर्यात ही है।
- ❖ पर्यटन की रोजगार सृजन में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। भारत में कुल रोजगार सृजन में पर्यटन उद्योग का भाग लगभग 12 प्रति"त है।⁵ ट्रिकल डाउन प्रभाव के लागू होने के लिए यह अति आव"यक है कि रोजगार का अत्यधिक सृजन हो। रोजगार के अत्यधिक सृजन में पर्यटन उद्योग की महती भूमिका है।
- ❖ पर्यटन के द्वारा विभिन्न सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, तकनीकी, पर्यावरण, रीति —रिवाजों, परम्पराओं आदि का आदान—प्रदान होता है तथा अपसी समझ में वृद्धि होती है।

इलाहाबाद में पर्यटक आगमन की स्थिति:—

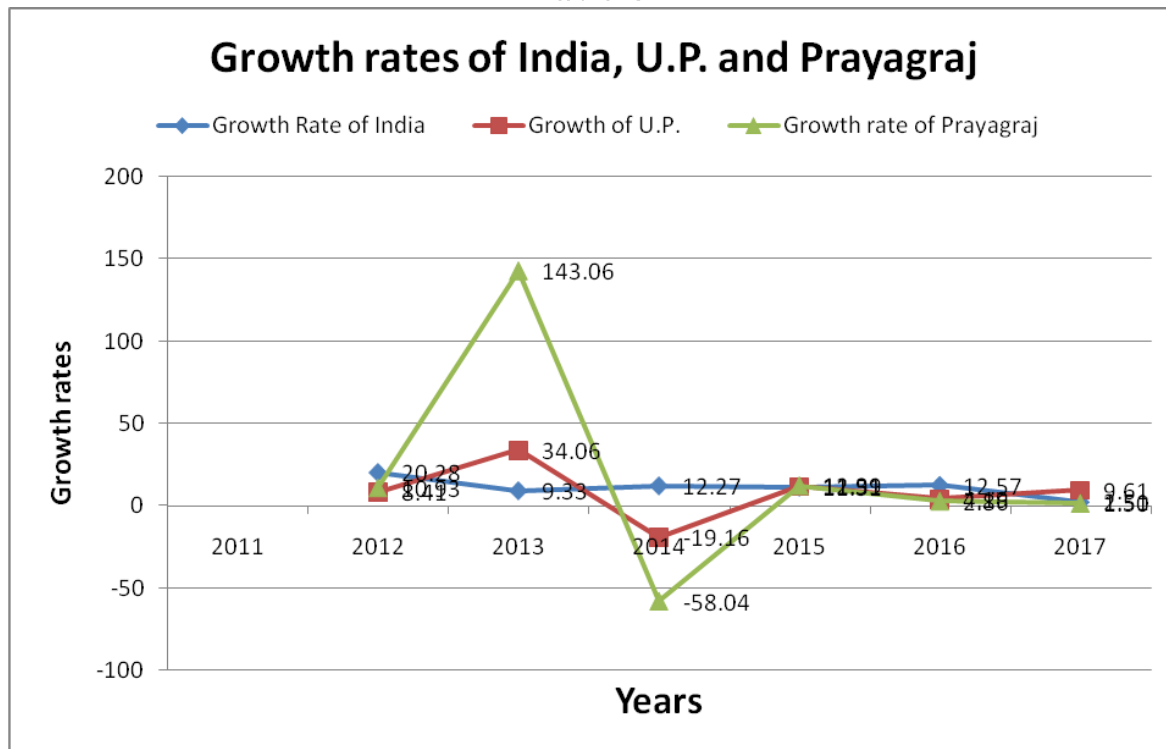
तालिका – 1 पर्यटक आगमन 2012 से 2016 तक

वर्ष	भारतीय	विदे"ी	कुल	प्रति"त वृद्धि/कमी पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में		
				भारतीय	विदे"ी	कुल
2012	16,83,81,276	29,89,347	17,13,70,623	8.33%	13.27%	8.41%
2013	22,65,31,091	32,05,760	22,97,36,851	34.53%	7.23%	34.05%
2014	18,28,20,108	29,09,735	18,57,29,843	- 19.29%	- 9.23%	- 19.15%
2015	20,48,88,457	31,04,062	20,79,92,519	12.07%	6.67%	11.98%
2016	21,17,07,090	31,56,812	21,48,63,902	3.33%	1.70%	3.30%

स्रोत:—वार्षिक पर्यटक सांख्यिकी 2017 उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार

तालिका संख्या—1 से स्पष्ट होता है कि 2013 में इलाहाबाद में कुल पर्यटक आगमन की संख्या 22,97,36,851 थी, जिसमें विदे"ी एवं भारतीय पर्यटक आगमन क्रम"ी: 32,05,760 व 22,65,31,091 थी। वर्ष 2012 की तुलना में वर्ष 2013 में विदे"ी एवं भारतीय पर्यटक आगमन की वृद्धि दर क्रम"ी: 7.23 प्रति"त व 34.53 प्रति"त रही, जो कुल पर्यटक आगमन में 34.05 प्रति"त को दर्शाता है। सन्द रहे कि वर्ष 2013 में कुम्भ मेले का आयोजन किया गया था। वर्ष 2013 की तुलना में वर्ष 2014 में कुल पर्यटक आगमन की वृद्धि नकारात्मक (—19.15) रही, जिसमें विदे"ी एवं भारतीय पर्यटक आगमन की वृद्धि दर क्रम"ी: (—) 9.23 प्रति"त व (—) 19.29 प्रति"त रही है। वर्ष 2015 में पूर्व वर्ष की तुलना में पर्यटक आगमन की वृद्धि दर धनात्मक रही हैं, जिसमें भारतीय एवं विदे"ी पर्यटक आगमन की वृद्धि दर क्रम"ी: 12.07 प्रति"त व 6.67 प्रति"त रही है। वर्ष 2016 में वर्ष 2015 की तुलना में पुनः पर्यटक आगमन की वृद्धि दर में कमी आयी। वर्ष 2016 में कुल पर्यटक आगमन की वृद्धि दर 3.30 प्रति"त रही है। अन्ततः सारणी संख्या—1 से स्पष्ट होता है कि इलाहाबाद में पर्यटक आगमन की वृद्धि दर कुछ वर्षों में अत्यधिक, वही अन्य वर्षों में अत्यन्त कम या नकारात्मक रही है। इलाहाबाद में पर्यटन उद्योग की ऐसी प्रवृत्ति इस उद्योग में लगे लोगों के लिए अलाभकर है।

भारत, उत्तर प्रदेश एवं इलाहाबाद में पर्यटकों की वृद्धि दर:
आरेख-1



आरेख संख्या 1 में भारत, उत्तर प्रदेश एवं प्रयागराज में कुल पर्यटक आगमन की वृद्धि दर को प्रदर्शित किया गया है। भारत में पर्यटक आगमन की वार्षिक वृद्धि दर लगभग सामान्य बनी हुई है, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश व प्रयागराज में यह वृद्धि दर अत्यधिक उतार-चढ़ाव वाली है। जैसा 2013 में महाकुम्भ मेले के आयोजन के कारण प्रयागराज में पर्यटक आगमन की वृद्धि दर वर्ष 2012 की तुलना में 143.06 प्रतिशत रही, वहीं उत्तर प्रदेश में यह 34.06 प्रतिशत और भारत में 9.33 प्रतिशत रही।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्यटक आगमन में प्रयागराज (इलाहाबाद) के पर्यटकों का अध्ययन (प्रतिशत में):-
तालिका-2

वर्ष	उत्तर प्रदेश की कुल पर्यटक संख्या में प्रयागराज का प्रतिशत	प्रयागराज की कुल पर्यटक संख्या में प्रयागराज की घरेलू पर्यटकों का प्रतिशत	प्रयागराज की कुल पर्यटक संख्या में प्रयागराज की विदेशी पर्यटकों का प्रतिशत
2011	19.96808	99.67543	0.324575
2012	20.43168	99.69703	0.302968
2013	37.04485	99.54443	0.455574
2014	19.22852	99.7	0.300005
2015	19.2848	99.72755	0.272447
2016	19.03833	99.73441	0.265586
2017	17.62893	99.73809	0.261913

Source: Calculated by Author on the basis of Annual Tourist Visits Statistics 2017-18, Ministry of Tourism, Government of Uttar Pradesh

तालिका संख्या-2 से स्पष्ट है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की कुल पर्यटक संख्या में प्रयागराज का भाग 2011 में 19.96 प्रतिशत था, जो 2017 में घटकर 17.62 प्रतिशत हो गया, परन्तु 2013 में यह बढ़कर 37.04 प्रतिशत हो गया था, जो प्रयागराज में लगने वाले महाकुम्भ के कारण था। प्रयागराज की कुल पर्यटक संख्या में घरेलू पर्यटकों का भाग वर्ष 2011 से 2017 के मध्य लगभग स्थिर बना रहा, जबकि विदेशी पर्यटकों के भाग में सतत रूप से कमी आयी। वर्ष 2011 में विदेशी

पर्यटकों का हिस्सा 0.32 प्रति"त था, जो 2013 में 0.45 प्रति"त हो गया तथा इसके बाद लगातार 2017 तक कमी आ रही है।

पर्यटन उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रमुख प्रयास

- इलाहाबाद शहर को स्मार्ट सिटी बनाया जा रहा है, जिससे पर्यटकों को वि"वस्तरीय सुविधाएँ प्राप्त होगी साथ ही आधुनिक जीवन"ली पसन्द लोगों को भी आकर्षित किया जा सकेगा।
- राम वनगमन पथ निर्माण किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम श्रीराम की जन्मस्थली अयोध्या से चित्रकूट तक फोरलेन सड़क प्रस्तावित है। यह सड़क उन स्थानों को जोड़ेगी, जिन स्थानों से होते हुए श्रीराम अपने वनगमन के समय अयोध्या से चित्रकूट गये थे। इसी क्रम में यह राम वनगमन पथ इलाहाबाद के लालगोपाल गंज, कन्हैयानगर, त्रिलोकपुर, भगौतीपुर, श्रृंग्वरपुर से गुजरेगा।⁶
- इलाहाबाद शहर के चारों ओर रिंग रोड बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, जिससे शहर में यातायात सुगम होगा तथा जाम की समस्या से निजात मिलेगी।
- केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इलाहाबाद में कछुआ अभ्यारण्य एवं गंगा, यमुना व कल्पित सरस्वती के त्रिवेणी संगम पर नदी जैव विविधता पार्क की स्थापना की जा रही है। राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मि"न द्वारा स्वीकृत इस परियोजना का 100 प्रति"त वित्तपोषण केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा किया जाएगा।⁷
- चन्द्र"ीखर आजाद एवं सुमित्रानन्दन पन्त जैसे पार्कों का सौन्दर्यीकरण किया गया है।
- अर्द्धकुम्भ 2019 के अन्तर्गत भी इलाहाबाद की अधोसंरचना में अमूलचूल परिवर्तन के लिए अनेक कार्य किए गए हैं। जैसे – अन्य शहरों से इलाहाबाद को जोड़ने वाली सड़कों का चौड़ीकरण, पुलों एवं ओवरब्रिज का निर्माण आदि प्रमुख है।
- पर्यटकों के साथ बढ़ रही चोरी, बलात्कार आदि जैसी घटनाओं की रोकथाम हेतु पर्यटन पुलिस की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

इलाहाबाद में पर्यटन उद्योग के सम्मुख चुनौतियाँ

- इलाहाबाद को मात्र धार्मिक पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में जाना जाता है तथा अब आव"यकता इलाहाबाद में पर्यटन उत्पादों के विविधीकरण की है। जिससे वर्तमान भौतिकवादी व्यक्ति भी इलाहाबाद की ओर आकर्षित हो सकें।
- इलाहाबाद में पर्यटन उद्योग की चुनौती गंगा एवं यमुना नदी में बढ़ता प्रदूषण का स्तर भी है।
- प्र"िक्षित एवं कु"ाल कामगारों का अभाव।
- वर्तमान केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छता अभियान चलाकर शहरों की साफ-सफाई पर ध्यान दिया है, परन्तु अब भी इलाहाबाद जैसे शहरों में कई स्थलों पर सफाई का अभाव पाया जाता है।
- इलाहाबाद के लिए अन्य शहरों से प्रतिदिन रेल व हवाई कनेक्टिविटी का अभाव।
- पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा पर अत्यधिक कार्य किया गया है, पर अभी भी पर्यटकों वि"षकर विदे"ी पर्यटकों के साथ कई घटनाएँ हो चुकी है।
- इलाहाबाद शहर में वि"व स्तरीय अधोसंरचना का अभाव।
- जो पर्यटक इलाहाबाद आते हैं, वे यहाँ अधिक समय नहीं रुकते जैसा कि आगरा एवं वाराणसी जैसे शहरों में होता है। इसका प्रमुख कारण इलाहाबाद के पर्यटक स्थलों का आकर्षक प्रचार- प्रसार न होना तथा पर्यटन स्थलों को एक सर्किट से न जोड़ना है।

निष्कर्ष

इलाहाबाद में पर्यटकों की संख्या में 2013 में तीव्र वृद्धि हुई है, जो पूर्व वर्ष की तुलना में कुल पर्यटक आगमन में 34.05 प्रति"त वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। ध्यातव्य है कि वर्ष 2013 में इलाहाबाद में कुम्भ मेले का आयोजन किया गया था। वर्ष 2014 में पर्यटक गतिविधियों की संवृद्धि दर नकारात्मक रही। जिसमें विदे"ी एवं भारतीय पर्यटक आगमन की वृद्धि दर क्रम"ी: (-) 9.23 प्रति"त व (-) 19.29 प्रति"त तथा कुल पर्यटक आगमन की संवृद्धि दर (-) 19.15 प्रति"त रही। वर्ष 2015 में पुनः पर्यटन गतिविधियों की संवृद्धि दर 11.98 प्रति"त की दर से बढ़ी, परन्तु अगले वर्ष 2016 में पुनः यह संवृद्धि दर कम होकर 3.30 प्रति"त ही रह गयी। वर्तमान में केन्द्र एवं राज्य दोनों सरकारों द्वारा इलाहाबाद में पर्यटन स्थलों एवं अधोसंरचना के विकास हेतु अनेक प्रयास जैसे- राम वनगमन पथ निर्माण, इलाहाबाद कछुआ अभ्यारण्य व गंगा, यमुना तथा (कल्पित) सरस्वती नदी के त्रिवेणी संगम पर नदी जैवविविधता पार्क, पार्कों का सौन्दर्यीकरण, सड़कों का चौड़ीकरण, स्मार्ट सिटी इलाहाबाद के कार्य, आदि किए जा रहे हैं।

इस प्रकार इलाहाबाद के पर्यटन उद्योग में व्यापार चक्रीय प्रवृत्ति पायी जाती है, जो इस क्षेत्र में लगे लोगों एवं स्वयं पर्यटन उद्योग के लिए अलाभकर है। पर्यटन उत्पादों में विविधीकरण द्वारा इस व्यापार चक्रीय प्रवृत्ति का समाधान करने के साथ ही विभिन्न पर्यटक उत्पादों में रूचि रखने वाले लोगों को इलाहाबाद में पर्यटन हेतु आकर्षित किया जा सकता है।

सुझाव

वि०व में इलाहाबाद की पहचान त्रिवेणी संगम से है, परन्तु वर्तमान में गंगा एवं यमुना दोनो ही नदियाँ अत्यन्त प्रदूषित हो चुकी है। इन नदियों के प्रदूषण को खत्म करने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इलाहाबाद में जो पर्यटक आते हैं वह गंगा स्नान के बाद यहाँ से चले जाते हैं, रुकते नहीं, वास्तविक समस्या यही है, जबकि यहाँ पर्यटकों के लिए दर्शनीय स्थल उपलब्ध हैं। इलाहाबाद के पर्यटक स्थलों को दो सर्किटों में बाँटकर उन तक पहुँच सुलभ करायी जाय। ताकि पर्यटक अधिक समय इलाहाबाद में व्यतीत कर सकें। कई शहरों से इलाहाबाद के लिए प्रतिदिन सीधी रेल तथा हवाई सेवा उपलब्ध करायी जाय। इलाहाबाद में जाम की समस्या के समाधान व सुचारु यातायात के लिए रिंग रोड का निर्माण किया जाय। इलाहाबाद के प्रत्येक पर्यटक स्थल पर अन्य पर्यटक स्थलों की जानकारीयों उपलब्ध करायी जाय। इस प्रकार उपर्युक्त परिवर्तन लाकर इलाहाबाद को भारत में ही नहीं, बल्कि वि०व के पर्यटन स्थलों में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिलाया जा सकता है।

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आजीविका का श्रोत और सतत विकास में कूड़ा उठाने वाले का योगदान Contribution of Rag Pickers to Sustainable Development and source of Livelihood

ARVIND (SRF)*

Key Word- Rag pickers, Solid waste , Recycling, Reuse, Climate,

1- प्रस्तावना (Introduction)

निःसन्देह सतत विकास में रैगपिकरों का योगदान है, परन्तु शोध इस विषय पर करना जरूरी है कि योगदान कैसे और कितना है? इनके पुनरुत्पादन से नवीन संसाधनों का कितना अपव्यय रुकता है? आगामी समय में इन संसाधनों को संरक्षित रहने की क्या प्रत्याशा है? इसके परीक्षण हेतु सतत विकास से सम्बन्धित सभी घटकों का अध्ययन करना आवश्यक है। जिनका सतत विकास में अहम योगदान है। ठोस अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण रैगपिकरों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष आय अथवा जीविकोपार्जन का साधन होने के साथ-साथ परोक्ष एवं अपरोक्ष रूप से विकास के साथ कई पर्यावरणीय फायदे भी हैं, जो विचारार्थ महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

इनके योगदान को जानने के लिए हमें कुछ बातों का गम्भीरता से अध्ययन करना होगा ताकि योगदान का स्पष्टीकरण किया जा सके। पहला – रैगपिकरों की आय में हो रही वृद्धि एवं सतत विकास में सम्बन्धों के अध्ययन हेतु कई चीजों पर प्रकाश डालना होगा, जिसके आधार पर हम दोनों के बीच सहसम्बन्ध को दर्शा सकते हैं (रैगपिकरों की आय बढ़ने से सतत विकास में वृद्धि)। जैसे पहली बात दिन-प्रतिदिन उठाये जाने वाले कूड़े की मात्रा में वृद्धि हो सकती है, दूसरी मात्रा यथावत हो परन्तु कूड़े का विक्रय मूल्य बढ़ गया हो। तीसरा रैगपिकरों की कमी से इनकी आय में वृद्धि होगी, इन तीनों बातों के विपरीत स्थिति में आय में कमी होगी इसके आधार पर हम क्रमशः सतत विकास में वृद्धि एवं कमी होना नहीं कह सकते हैं।

अध्ययन का अगला उद्देश्य कार्य एवं उनके स्वास्थ्य के बीच सम्बन्धों स्थिति का विश्लेषण करना, कि क्या ये सामान्य लोगों की अपेक्षा वर्ष के अधिकतम दिनों में रोग की चपेट में ज्यादा रहते हैं या कम। अगला रैगपिकरों के स्वास्थ्य का परिवार के उन सदस्यों के साथ तुलनात्मक अध्ययन जो गन्दी गलियों में अपशिष्ट बीनने नहीं जाते हैं। अगला यह कि क्या इनका संक्रमण इनके सदस्यों को भी संक्रमित कर देता है। यदि ऐसा होता है तो इनके कबाड़ उठाने की लागत ज्यादा होगी, परन्तु सम्पूर्ण एकत्रित कबाड़ के पुनरुत्पाद से लाभ एवं हानि का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करें तो सतत विकास में योगदान को अच्छे ढंग से स्पष्ट कर सकेंगे। कुल मिला-जुलाकर यदि इनके स्वास्थ्य स्तर के साथ-साथ अन्य लाभ अधिक आते हैं, तो सतत विकास में सकारात्मक योगदान स्पष्ट हो जायेगा, क्योंकि ये सारे तथ्य श्रृंखला के रूप में जुड़े होते हैं।

2-साहित्य की समीक्षा (Review of Literature)

रैगपिकर्स के योगदान को सतत विकास में जानना अत्यन्त रुचिकर विषय है, इनके द्वारा अपशिष्ट कैसे संग्रहीत किये जाते हैं? तथा इनसे जुड़े तमाम प्रश्न हैं? इस तथ्य से सम्बन्धित लेखों के अध्ययन से ऐतिहासिक जानकारी बड़ी दिलचस्प है। नगरपालिका द्वारा ठोस अपशिष्ट को एक जगह से उठाकर दूसरे जगह पहुंचा दिया जाता है। परन्तु इनमें से नंगे हाथों वे रिसाइक्लिंग योग्य कचरे को तथा अपने गुजारा हेतु फटे-चिटे चिथड़ों को उठाते हैं। इन कचड़ों के उठाने से उन्हें छोटी सी आय मिलती है। तथा साथ ही इसके बहुआयामी फायदे हैं, जिसकी चर्चा आगे की जायेगी। ये कूड़ा उठाने वाले लोग शहरों के अति गरीब, तथा प्रवासित शहरी के लोग होते हैं, ये आर्थिक रूप से शोषित एवं तंगहाली जीवन बिताते हैं। अब हम बात इनके कार्य से करते हैं, जो हमारी आवश्यकता है।

रैगपिकर्स द्वारा उठाये जाने वाले ठोस कचरों में प्लास्टिक, पेपर, सीसा, बोटल, रबर, धातु, लौह और गैर लौह की वस्तुएं शामिल हैं। जिनके संग्रहण से इन्हें कम्पनियों तक पुनर्प्रयोज्य हेतु पहुंचाया जाता है, इसके साथ पर्यावरणीय, आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक कई फायदे हैं। वर्तमान में सतत विकास का लक्ष्य चिन्ताजनक विषय है, इस विषय को हल करना एक चुनौती है। इस विषय को हल करने में रैगपिकर्स का कुछ न कुछ भूमिका अवश्य होगी इसके लिए व्यापक अध्ययन को शामिल करने की आवश्यकता है। इनके द्वारा इकट्ठे रद्दी माल (Garbage) डीलर्स और होल सेलर के माध्यम से कम्पनियों तक जाते हैं, तथा रिसाइक्लिंग कर पुनः प्रयोग हेतु बनाया जाता है। जो कि आर्थिक रूप से किफायती होता है। अतः भावी समय में संसाधनों के कमी के खतरों को कम करती हैं।

“दार ए सलम और तंजानिया के एक अध्ययन के अनुसार छोटी-छोटी कम्पनियों द्वारा 50 से 65% रैगपिकर्स द्वारा संग्रहीत किये गये ठोस अपशिष्ट (Solid Waste) का प्रयोग वस्तु उत्पादन में किया जाता है” (Yhdego 1991).

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जो रैगपिकर्स के योगदान को स्पष्ट करता है। अनुचित प्रबन्धन के कारण ठोस कचरा के फैलने से विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रदूषण नतीजों के रूप में सामने आते हैं, जैसे वायु, जल, मृदा जिससे आने वाले दिनों में स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा जैसे मुद्दों पर खर्च की लागत बढ़ जाती है।

2.1 रैगपिकर्स एवं ठोस कचरे (Rag Pickers & Solid Waste)

“विकास”ील दे”ों में तेज जनसंख्या वृद्धि एवं आर्थिक विकास से अन्तिम द”ाक में नगरपालिका ठोस अपर्ीाष्ट (MSW) में महत्वपूर्ण बढ़ोत्तरी हुई” (Singhal & Pandey 2001). रैगपिकर्स अत्यन्त गरीब होने के साथ-साथ आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर तथा गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं। इनके पास ऐसे आवास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती कि जो इन्हें प्रत्येक मौसम में सुरक्षा प्रदान कर सके। अर्थात् ये झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में अपना गुजर बसर करते हैं। इनके द्वारा संग्रहीत ठोस कचरे मेडिकल से सम्बन्धित रद्दी माल तथा इलेक्ट्रानिक सम्बन्धित रद्दी माल इत्यादि अनेक रूपों में होते हैं, जैसा कि उपरोक्त उल्लिखित है। वै”वीकरण के नवीन सूत्रों ने इनके कार्य के दायरे एवं कार्य की उत्सुकता को बढ़ा दिया। अर्थात् ऐसे उत्पाद बहुधा प्रचलन में आये जिससे ठोस कचरे में भारी मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई। इस आधुनिकीकरण से उपजे दुष्प्रभावों को कम करने में उन निम्न स्तरीय लोगों का महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव है, जो कूड़ा बीनने का काम करते हैं। “प्रतिदिन पुनः प्रयोग योग्य ठोस अपर्ीाष्ट का 10,000 टन मेहतर अथवा रैगपिकर्स द्वारा अपर्ीाष्ट संग्रह किया जाता है” (Martin and Medina). यह अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में संग्रहण शहरीय गरीब एवं ऐसे समूह के लोग हैं, जो हॉसिए पर जी रहे हैं। जिनके पास आय के और विकल्प नहीं हो सकते हैं।

2.2 ठोस अपशिष्ट और पुनःचक्रण (Solid Waste and Recycling)

साधारणतया रैगपिकर्स ठोस कचरों का संग्रहण अपनी इसे पुनः बेचकर आजीविका चलाने हेतु किया जाता है। तत्प”चात इसे रिसाइकिल अथवा पुनर्प्रयोग हेतु बनाया जाता है, जो कि सामान्य परिवारों द्वारा प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे स्टोव, बाल्टी, सीसा, स्टील, पेपर इत्यादि के पुनरुत्पाद पर विकास”ील दे”ा भारी मात्रा में आश्रित हैं। **The Newark Times** ने भारत को एक बार पुनः बल देकर कहा कि:-

“भारत में वि”ाल कचरे की समस्या खास करके कूड़ा उठाने वाले (Rag Pickers) एवं मेहतर (Scavenger) के सन्दर्भ में बनी हुई है।”

“नगरपालिका के द्वारा ठोस कचरा (अपर्ीाष्ट), एकत्रीकरण की अपेक्षा अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रों अर्थात् रैगपिकर्स द्वारा पुनर्चक्रण (Recycling) एवं पुनः प्रयोग (Reuse) हेतु कचरे (Waste) का एकत्रीकरण किया जाता है। जो आर्थिक महत्वपूर्ण (Economic Value), के आधार पर प्रतिवर्ष 280 मिलियन टन से भी अधिक है” (Kapur 2011). अतः इस बात से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि ठोस कचरे के संग्रहण में रैगपिकर्स का सक्रिय भागीदारी है, जिनका उपयोग कम्पनियों द्वारा किया जाता है, साथ ही एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है, कि कचड़े को बीनने से लेकर पुनरुत्पाद तक की कड़ी में रोजगार का भी सृजन भी हो रहा है। रैगपिकर्स का यह योगदान प्रत्यक्षतः सामाजिक, आर्थिक, एवं पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से लाभ इसके साथ हमें अप्रत्यक्षतः ये सतत विकास में भारी योगदान दे रहे हैं। यदि इनके द्वारा ऐसा न किया जाता जो अपर्ीाष्ट संसाधनों के दुरुपयोग एवं पर्यावरणीय ह्रास के साथ बहुआयामी नुकसान उठाने पड़ेंगे।

2.3 ठोस अपशिष्ट और पर्यावरण (Solid Waste and Environment)-

पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं में से मानवीय क्रियाकलापों द्वारा उत्पन्न ठोस कचरा एक प्रमुख समस्या बन गयी है, क्यों कि व्यापक प्रदूषण और मानवीय स्वास्थ्य को खतरा पैदा कर रहा है” (Jha et al 2003).

ठोस अपर्ीाष्ट से पर्यावरण पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है जैसे जल संक्रमण, वायु संक्रमण से मिट्टी और जमीन के अन्दर जल प्रदूषित होता है। “ठोस कचरे का उत्सर्जन औद्योगिकृत दे”ों की अपेक्षा विकास”ील दे”ों में ज्यादा है” (Aina 2006). अतः इन दे”ों को पर्यावरणीय नुकसान से स्वास्थ्य की लागत भी बढ़ जाती है। **तिरुचिरापल्ली के एक वि”लेशन के अनुसार** “ऐसे ठोस अपर्ीाष्ट जिसमें थोड़ा बहुत अम्लीयता का अं”ा था, धीरे-धीरे यह जल एवं वायु दोनों को प्रभावित किया। इसका मुख्य कारण रासायनिक प्राचल में परिवर्तन है” similar studies were conducted by (Abduli 2000) and (Goswami and Sharma 2007a 2007b).

2.4 लागत एवं लाभ (Cost and Benefits)

(Social and Ecological Benefits)

रैगपिकर्स स्वयं जोखिम उठाकर पर्यावरण एवं लोगों के स्वास्थ्य संक्रमण से निजात दिलाते हैं। तथा अपर्ीाष्ट पदार्थों को निष्प्रयोज्य होने से बचाते हैं। वेस्ट पिकिंग अतिगरीबों को आजीविका का साधन प्रदान करता है। “कचड़ों के पुनर्चक्रण बढ़ने से स्वदे”ी संसाधनों की बचत होती है, और विदे”ी कच्चे माल की खरीद हेतु सामर्थ्य भी बनी रहती है। सस्ते सामानों का निर्माण एवं निम्न आय वर्ग के लोगों को आय तथा रोजगार का जरिया प्रदान करता है” (Furedy 1994:5). रैगपिकर्स का योगदान अर्थव्यवस्था में उपरोक्त वि”लेशन से स्पष्ट है। नगरपालिका के प्रबन्ध

तन्त्र को सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य को ध्यान में रखकर दोनों लोगों को डोस कचरा उत्पादक, एवं डीलर्स, को उत्तरदायी होना चाहिए।

2.5 अध्ययन की महत्ता (importance of study)

रैगपिकर्स के कार्यों के साथ-साथ ऐसे बहुआयामी तत्वों का अध्ययन का वि"लेषण प्राप्त होता जो उनके एवं समाज के जनजीवन स्तर से लेकर अन्य समाज को प्रभावित करता है, उसके कई रूप हो सकते हैं, जैसे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, पर्यावरणीय इसके साथ कुछ श्रृंखलाबद्ध तत्व भी हैं, जो प्रभावित होते हैं। हमें UNO के सतत विकास के लक्ष्य के साथ-साथ इनके व्यक्तिगत जीवन जैसे उनकी आय, स्वास्थ्य की द"गा, जीवन स्तर, शैक्षिक स्तर, सामाजिक द"गा, जागरुकता, एवं अपने भविष्य के बारे में जानकारी इत्यादि चीजों के अध्ययन के उपरान्त इन समस्त तथ्यों का उनके कार्य से सहसम्बन्ध का अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिए।

उपर्युक्त अध्ययनों के अतिरिक्त उन गूढ़ मामलों पर भी प्रका"ा डालना होगा जिससे पर्यावरणीय क्षति एवं हरित विकास की संकल्पना स्पष्ट हो सके। इसी के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इनके कार्य से होने वाले नुकसानों (वि"षकर स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी) का अप"िष्ट आधारित पुनरुत्पाद से तुलनात्मक परीक्षण करना ताकि इनकी भगीदारी के लेखे जोखे का साक्ष्य मिल सके। रैगपिकिंग के काम नवागंतुकों का भी अध्ययन भी किया जाना चाहिए, कि क्या इस कार्य क्षेत्र में नये परिवारों के लोग भी आने को उत्सुक हैं, यदि हैं तो क्यों ? सामान्यतया इस कार्य क्षेत्र में सामान्य/तला"ुदा स्त्रियां, युवक, युवतियां, बेसहारा/अनाथ अवयस्क बालक एवं बालिकाएं संलग्न हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में खासकर आने वाले बच्चे स्वेच्छा से आते हैं, अथवा इनके अभिभावकों को वसीयत के रूप में प्राप्त बहाल परिस्थिति जिम्मेदार है, जिसका हस्तांतरण इन बच्चों को आगामी समय में होने वाला है। अगर ये इन परिस्थितियों से उबर नहीं पाये इसके पीछे सरकार से लेकर समाज एवं स्वयं व्यक्तिगत स्तर तक कहां खमियां रह गयीं? इस रोचक विषय का तर्कपूर्ण हल ढूढना आव"यक है।

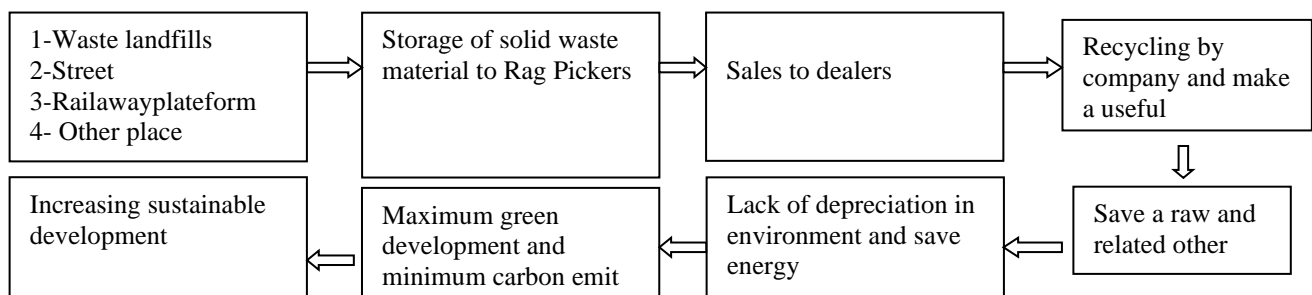
3- उद्देश्य (objective)

- 1-रैगपिकर का सतत विकास में योगदान का परीक्षण करना।
- 2-रैगपिकर के आय पहलुओं का अध्ययन करना।
- 3-रैगपिकर के कार्य से प्रभावित स्वास्थ्य पहलू का परीक्षण करना।

3.1- विशिष्ट उद्देश्य (specific objective)

- 1-कूड़ा बीनने वालों द्वारा एक माह में संग्रहीत अप"िष्ट पदार्थों का आंकड़ों का सं"लेषण करना।
- 2-रैगपिकर द्वारा संग्रहीत अप"िष्ट की प्रकृति का परीक्षण करना।
- 3-सतत विकास के योगदान में अप"िष्ट पदार्थों के योगदान का परीक्षण करना।
- 4-रैगपिकरों द्वारा एक माह में एकत्रित अप"िष्ट पदार्थों के बारे में आंकड़ों का संग्रहण।
- 5-रैगपिकरों की आजीविका अध्ययन करना।
- 6-रैगपिकरों के स्वास्थ्य पहलुओं का निरीक्षण करना।

4- वैचारिक/सैद्धान्तिक ढांचा (Conceptual framework)-



5- शोध प्रश्न (Research question)

- 1-कूड़ा बीनने वाले कैसे सतत विकास में अपना योगदान देते हैं।
- 2-रैगपिकर द्वारा संग्रहीत अप"िष्ट पदार्थों से उनको क्या आय मिलती है।
- 3-क्या कूड़ा बीनने वालों का अप"िष्ट पदार्थ केवल आजीविका का साधन है।
- 4-रैगपिकरों द्वारा संग्रहीत अप"िष्ट की मात्रा के परिणामस्वरूप किस तरह की स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं का सामना करते हैं।

6- शोध का दायरा और विधियां (Scope and methodology)-

6.1-क्षेत्र (Scope)

इस शोध विषय के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अध्ययन शामिल है।

- 1-Collected data of solid waste material by Rag pickers.

2–Copareitive study two time of recycling solid waste based in industry.

3–Study of re-useable waste material, and supply their re-product.

4–Other aspect (their income and health, environmental

6.1–शोध प्रणाली (Methodology)

6.1.1–शोध विधि (Research method)

आंकड़े प्राथमिक सर्वे द्वारा एकत्र किये गये हैं। सर्वे हेतु प्रयुक्त प्र"नावली भी दिया गया है।

6.1.2–सर्वे डिजाइन (Survey design)

इलाहाबाद में बख"ी बांध और परेड ग्राउण्ड के क्षेत्र में सर्वे का संचालन किया गया है। यह सर्वे सतत विकास में योगदान के विभिन्न घटकों (अप"िष्ट पदार्थ की मात्रा, पर्यावरणीय लाभ के बिन्दुओं) सहित रैगपिकरों से (स्वास्थ्य एवं आय) सम्बन्धित कई बिन्दुओं को प्रका"ा डाला गया है।

6.1.3–नमूना (Sampling)

Purposive sampling

6.1.4–नमूने का आकार (Sample size)

नमूने के रूप में 30 रैगपिकरों को लिया जायेगा।

6.1.5–अनुसूची (Schedule)

A Survey on Contribution of Rag pickers to Sustainable Development and accessing their Income and Health Aspect.

1. Residential Area: Baxi bandh, Parade Ground (Allahabad)

2. Name:

3. Age:

4. Working Days (in a week):

5. Duration:

6. Quantity/ Income of collected wastes (in week):

S. No.	Waste Material	Quantity (kg/ no.)	Income (₹)
1.	Age		
2.	Sex		
3.	Duration		
4.	Paper Cartoon		
5.	Plastic And Plastic Bottles		
6.	Waste Metals		
7.	Glass Bottles		
8.	Electronic Items		
9.	Copper		
10.	Only Means Of Livelihood		

7. Medical Ailments: if will be received .

8. 7.1

7.2

7.3

9. Rag picking only means of livelihood: yes () or no ()

10. General Remark:

Collected by.....

7–शोध से प्रासंगिक और प्रस्तावित परिणाम (Relevance and proposed outputs from the research)

प्रस्तुत शोध विषय के अध्ययन में रैगपिकरों के सतत विकास में योगदान के साथ इनकी सामाजिक–आर्थिक स्थिति की वास्तविक रूपरेखा का चित्रण भी सामने लाना है। तथा अपशिष्ट से पड़ने वाले लोगों पर प्रभावों का अध्ययन प्रस्तुत

किया जायेगा। जिसकी उपयुक्तता सम्भवतः आने वाले दिनों में कम नहीं होगी, क्यों कि इस अध्ययन में काफी मौलिक चीजें सामने आ सकती हैं।

8-सर्वे रिपोर्ट (Survey report)

इस सर्वे के अन्तर्गत इलाहाबाद के बक्शी बांध जो इलाहाबाद विविद्यालय से पूरब लगभग 2 किमी० दूर, परेड ग्राउण्ड जो इलाहाबाद विविद्यालय से दक्षिण लगभग 4 किमी० दूर, मिण्टो पार्क जो इलाहाबाद विविद्यालय से दक्षिण लगभग 4.5 किमी० दूर, स्थान को चुना गया है, जिनकी कुल जनसंख्या क्रमशः 350, 570 एवं 1500, के लगभग है। प्रत्येक सर्वे क्षेत्रों से 10-10 सैम्पल इस प्रकार कुल 30 सैम्पल को सर्वे में शामिल किया गया है। इन रैगपिकरों ने बहुत ही रुचिकरपूर्ण जानकारी हमें दिये, तथा कुछ जीवन से सम्बन्धित रहस्यात्मक चीजों को हम लोगों के सामने आवादी ढंग से रखे जिनकी चर्चा हम आगे विषय रूप से अव्यय करेंगे।

हमने सर्वे के दौरान उत्तरदाताओं से ऐसे 10 प्रकार के प्रश्नों को पूछा जो हमारे उद्देश्य से अहम रूप से जुड़ी हुई थीं। जिसका उल्लेख उपरोक्त प्रश्नावली में किया गया है। सर्वे से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण (Analysis) हेतु गणना (Calculation), सारणी (Table), चित्र (Graph) तथा अन्य आवश्यकताओं हेतु STATA SOFTWARE का प्रयोग किया गया है। शीशु की बोतल को छोड़कर सभी अपशिष्ट पदार्थों की गणना प्रतिमाह एवं किग्रा० के आधार पर की गयी है, जबकि शीशु की बोतल की गणना प्रतिमाह एवं संख्या के आधार पर की गयी है।

रैगपिकरों द्वारा उठाये जाने वाले अपशिष्ट पदार्थों में जैसे तो धातुओं से सम्बन्धित भारी-भरकम की चीजें हाथ नहीं लगती इनको टूटे-फूटे हुए टुकड़े प्राप्त होते हैं। जिनका संग्रहण महीनों तक करते हैं, इसके बाद इसे बेचते हैं। परन्तु गैर धातुओं से सम्बन्धित वस्तुओं का संग्रहण भारी मात्रा में हो जाता है, जिसे ये लोग प्रतिदिन बेचा करते हैं।

8.1-आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण (Data analysis)

सतत विकास में रैगपिकरों का योगदान निर्विवाद सत्य है। हम अपने सर्वे में सतत विकास के संकल्पना की प्रत्याशा को डेटा के माध्यम से स्पष्ट करने का प्रयास किया है। केवल बच्चों को छोड़कर सर्वे में शामिल सभी रैगपिकरों की आय साक्षात्कार के दौरान आस-पास पायी गयी। प्रत्येक रैगपिकर (केवल वयस्क) द्वारा प्रतिमाह 320 किग्रा० कूड़ा इकट्ठा किया जाता है, और यह सालाना लगभग 3480 किग्रा० होगा। सैम्पल से बच्चों (5 बच्चे) को छोड़कर यदि आकलन करें तो सालाना 96,000 किग्रा० लगभग होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त बच्चे औसतन महीने में 229 किग्रा० कूड़ा इकट्ठा करते हैं, और यह सालाना लगभग 2748 किग्रा० होगा, संयुक्त रूप से इनका संग्रहण 13740 किग्रा० सालाना होगा। पूरे सैम्पल को यदि एक साथ मिला दें तो वार्षिक संग्रहण 1,09,740 किग्रा० होगा।

उपरोक्त अपशिष्ट संग्रहण सम्बन्धी आंकड़े रैगपिकरों के व्यापक हिस्सेदारी को प्रदर्शित कर रहे हैं। यदि इसी तरह इलाहाबाद के अतिरिक्त अन्य महानगरों में कूड़ा संग्रहीत होता होगा, कुछ न कुछ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी रैगपिकरों द्वारा इकट्ठा किया जाता है। तो इस प्रकार हम सतत विकास में रैगपिकरों की कल्पना कर सकते हैं। यदि यह संग्रहण न किया जाता तो इसके स्थान पर नवीन संसाधनों के प्रयोग होने के साथ-साथ पर्यावरणीय नुकसान और भी उठाने पड़ते, तथा शहरीय बस्तियों के आस-पास गन्दगी के ढेर लग जाते। अपशिष्ट पदार्थों के संग्रहण से सम्बन्धित कुछ रुचिकर आंकड़ों का उल्लेख नीचे किया गया है।

यदि हम रिसाइक्लिंग की बात करें तो 1 टन पेपर यदि रिसाइकिल करके बनाया जाता है तो 7000 गैलन पानी, लगभग 24 पेड़, 60 पाउण्ड हवा को प्रदूषित होने से बचा सकते हैं। और पुनरुत्पाद में 70% कम उर्जा की जरूरत होती है, नये मैटीरियल से उत्पाद की अपेक्षा। शीशु की बोतलें तो लगभग 100% पुनर्चक्रण योग्य होती हैं। इसके साथ-साथ यह कभी अपघटित (Decompose) भी नहीं होता है। प्लास्टिक अपघटित (Decompose) होने में 500 साल ले लेती है। अब हम प्रत्येक संग्रहण की कुल मात्रा अलग-अलग मात्रा से सतत विकास का अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं, कुल संग्रहण को तालिका सं० 1 में प्रदर्शित किया गया है।

तालिका सं०-1

Total Collection various waste material (in per month)					
Paper carton (in kg.)	Plastic and Plastic bottles (in kg.)	Raw metals (in kg.)	Glass bottles (in pcs.)	Electronic item (in kg.)	Copper (in kg.)
2316	2619	2142	15261	2304	70.5

कूड़ा बीनने के कार्य को यदि महिला एवं पुरुष के अनुसार देखा जाय तो महिलाएं मात्र 36% जबकि पुरुष 64% के आस-पास हैं जिसे तालिका सं० 2 द्वारा प्रदर्शित किया गया है। अर्थात् महिलाओं की हिस्सेदारी पुरुषों की अपेक्षा कम है। ऐसा इसलिए कि महिलाएं नगरपालिका में साफ-सफाई का कार्य अधिकांशतः करती हैं। जबकि पुरुषों से यह जानकारी मिली कि नगरपालिका में काम करने से ज्यादा कूड़ा बीनने से आय प्राप्त होती है।

तालिका सं०-2

Rag picker male and female				
SI.N.	sex	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	f	11	36.67	36.67
2	m	19	63.33	100
Total	-	30	100	-

Source- survey rag pickers of Allahabad.

यदि कार्यकारी आयु के अनुसार देखा जाय तो **20%** बच्चे एवं **80%** वयस्क जिसमें सर्वाधिक (**13%**) वर्ष की आयु के लोग शामिल हैं। यदि इन पर संग्रहण की अवधि (Collecting duration/working duration) के अनुसार ध्यान दें तो लगभग महिलाएं समान अवधि में कार्य करती हैं, अर्थात् अलग-अलग कार्य घण्टों में औसतन 2-2 महिलाएं देखी जा सकती हैं, जबकि पुरुषों में काफी ज्यादा उच्चावचन देखने को मिलता है, जिसे हम नीचे दी गयी सारणी सं० 3 में देख सकते हैं।

तालिका सं०-3

Duration of working in hrs.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Number of female	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	11
Number of male	1	1	4	3	1	3	4	2	19

कुछ अपशिष्टों जैसे प्लास्टिक एवं गैर प्लास्टिक से होने वाले अपशिष्ट उत्सर्जन को तालिका द्वारा दिखाया गया है, इस तालिका से हम भविष्य में होने वाले संभावित उत्सर्जन से नुकसान का आकलन कर सकते हैं।

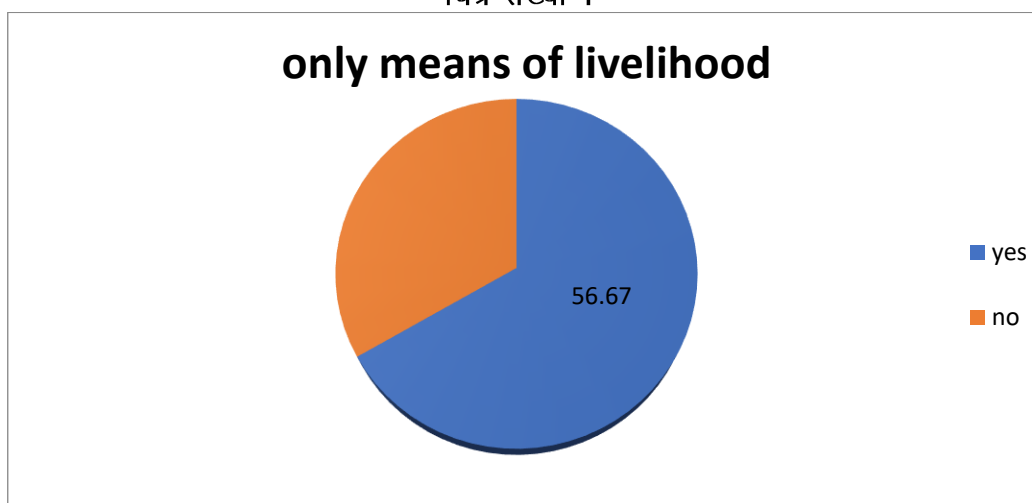
8.2-रैगपिकरों की आजीविका का साधन (Factor of livelihood of Rag pickers)-

नीचे तालिका एवं पाई चित्र में यदि देखें तो **43.33** प्रति"त लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके वैकल्पिक साधन उपलब्ध हैं। जब कि **56.67** प्रति"त के आस-पास लोगों की आजीविका का एकमात्र साधन कूड़ा उठाना ही है, जिनकी आव"यकताओं के अनुरूप हालात् सन्जोषजनक नहीं कह सकते हैं।

तालिका सं०-4

only means of livelihood	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
no	13	43.33	43.33
yes	17	56.67	100
Total	30	100	

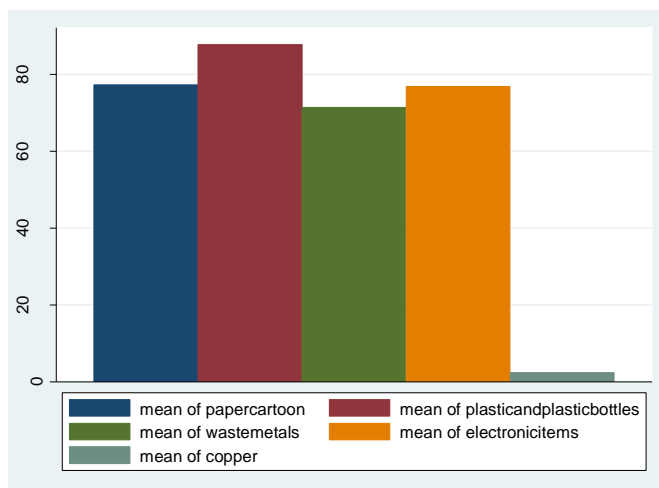
चित्र संख्या 1-



8.3-रैगपिकरों द्वारा संग्रहित अपशिष्ट पदार्थों (केवल शी"ी की बोतल को छोड़कर) का दण्ड चित्र.(Pie Graph of Collected Waste Material by Rag pickers)

रैगपिकरों द्वारा संग्रहीत सभी अपशिष्ट पदार्थों (केवल शीशी की बोतल को छोड़कर) का स्पष्टीकरण चित्र द्वारा किया गया है। जिसमें सर्वाधिक प्लास्टिक की बोतलें तत्पश्चात् क्रमशः इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पदार्थ, पेपर कार्टून (कागज के गत्ता), अपशिष्ट धातुएं एवं कापर हैं। जिसे दण्ड रेखाचित्र द्वारा दर्शाया गया है।

चित्र संख्या 2-



8.4-रैगपिकर का स्वास्थ्य एवं सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति (Rag picker health & socio-economic condition)

स्वयं साफ-सफाई का काम करके जोखिम उठाते हैं, ये लोग अक्सर तमाम बीमारियों से ग्रस्त होते हैं, इनकी इस स्थिति को देखने से लगता है कि इनका बीमारी से गहरा नाता है, अर्थात् गाढ़ी मित्रत्रा का रूप है। कुछ ऐसे परिवार हैं, जिनसे मालूम पड़ता है कि बीमारी आनुवंशिक देन है, जो पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी चलती आ रही हो। अगर इनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को देखें तो लगता नहीं कि भारत देश विकसित अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर पलायन कर सकेगा, अर्थात् इनकी स्थिति संदेह में डाल देती है। इनकी बस्तियां जा-2 करके देखा जाय तो इनकी झुग्गी-झोपड़ियां कूड़े-करकटों के ढेरों में तब्दील नजर आती हैं। यदि इनके द्वारा इसे पुनर्चक्रण हेतु उद्योगों तक पहुंचाया न जाता तो सम्भवतः आने वाले दिनों में पूरा शहर कूड़े-करकटों के ढेर में तब्दील हो जाता, फिर भी माइक्रो साइज की प्लास्टिक संग्रहीत नहीं हो पाती है। एक रैगपिकर ने बताया कि हम अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाना चाहते हैं, परन्तु सारे दिन की कमाई केवल खाने भर का होता है।

8.5-ठोस अपशिष्ट और और इनसे होने वाले पर्यावरणीय ह्रास (Solid Waste and environmental hazards)

नीचे कुछ अपशिष्ट पदार्थ के तत्व एवं उनसे होने वाले पर्यावरणीय ह्रास की चर्चा की गयी है। जिसके सम्बन्ध में क्रमशः तालिका सं0 4 एवं तालिका सं0 5 बनायी गयी हैं।

तालिका सं0-5

Hazardous substances in components of mobile phone waste	
description	Weight of material (in gm.)
Acrylonitrole butadiene Styrene/polycarbonate (ABS-PC)	37.7
Nickel	1.35
Zinc	1.3
Flame retardant	1.25
Cu and compounds	19.50
Pb. Cd. Hg.	1.3
Epoxy plastic	11.70

उपरोक्त तालिका में मोबाइल फोन में प्रयुक्त विभिन्न खतरनाक तत्वों/पदार्थों की मात्रा का उल्लेख किया गया है, जिससे मानवीय स्वास्थ्य प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष दोनों रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त हो रहा है।

अब हम इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अपॉस्ट सम्बन्धित बड़ी वस्तुओं की बात करते हैं। वैसे तो इससे सम्बन्धित कोई बड़ी चीजें इन्हें मिल नहीं पाती फिर भी चिप, सर्किट बोर्ड, ट्रान्जिस्टर या कम्प्यूटर के टूटे-फूटे हुए प्लास्टिक एवं कुछ आन्तरिक भाग भी (जैसे कापर, रबर, स्टील के छोटी-छोटी चीजें) इन्हें प्राप्त हो जाता है। जिनसे काफी नुकसान होने की संभावित बनी रहती है। इनसे होने वाले नुकसान का जिक्र नीचे की तालिका में किया गया है।

तालिका सं०-6

Hazards environmental e-waste			
E-waste components	Process	Potential occupational Hazards	Potential environmental hazards
Dismantled printed circuit board processing.	Open burning of waste boards to remove inside metals.	Toxicity to workers and nearby residents from tin, lead, brominated dioxin, beryllium, cadmium and mercury inhalation. Respiratory irritation.	Tin and lead Contamination of immediate Environment including surface and ground waters. Brominated Dioxins, beryllium, cadmium and Mercury emissions.
Chips and other gold plated Components.	Chemical stripping using nitric and hydrochloric acid along river banks	Acid contact with eyes, skin may result in permanent injury. • Inhalation of mists and fumes of acids, chlorine and sulphur dioxide gases can cause respiratory irritation to severe effects including pulmonary edema, circulatory failure and death	Hydrocarbons, heavy metals, brominated substances, etc., discharged directly into river and banks. Acidifies the river destroying fish and flora.
Shredding and low temperature melting to be reutilized in poor grade plastics	Probable hydrocarbon, Brominated dioxin and heavy metal exposure.	Brominated and chlorinated dioxin, polycyclic aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) are carcinogenic to workers living in the burning works area.	Hydrocarbon ashes including PAHs discharged to air, water and soil.

Miscellaneous computer parts encased in rubber or plastic e.g. steel rollers	Open burning to recover steel and other metals.	Hydrocarbon including PAHs and potential dioxin exposure.	Hydrocarbon ashes including PAHs discharged to air, water and soil.
Secondary steel or copper and precious metal smelting	Furnace recovers steel or copper from waste including organics	Exposure to dioxins and heavy metals.	Emission of dioxins and heavy metals.

सारणी न० 2 में कुछ इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अपशिष्ट पदार्थ दिये गये हैं, जिससे उनके संभावित व्यवसायिक खतरे, प्रक्रिया, एवं पर्यावरणीय क्षति को दिखाया गया है, ये ऐसे पदार्थ हैं जो रैगपिकरों सामान्यतया इकट्ठा किये जाते हैं। कल्पना करें कि यदि इनके द्वारा संग्रहीत न किया जाता तो पर्यावरण को कैसे और किस तरह क्षति पहुंचाते।

8.6 निष्कर्ष (Conclusion)

इनके सन्दर्भ में "चिराग तले अन्धेरा" मुहावरा चरितार्थ/प्रासंगिक होता है, क्योंकि ये हम लोगों के स्वस्थ रहने के लिए अपने स्वास्थ्य का परवाह किये बिना साफ-सफाई का कार्य बड़ी मेहनत और लगन से करते हैं, अर्थात् इनके स्वास्थ्य के साथ ही नाइंसाफी हो जाती है। दूसरे शब्दों में सीधे-सीधे कहें तो ये अपने स्वास्थ्य के साथ नुकसानदेह समझौता किये हैं। परिवारों में काफी ऐसे लोग भी नजर आये जो शारीरिक रूप से दुर्बल एवं अस्वस्थ थे, स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण (को ऊपर वाले के भरोसे छोड़ दिये) के बारे में अनभिज्ञता जताये। कुछ ऐसे परिवार भी देखने को मिले हैं, जिनके परिवार के भरण-पोषण का दायित्व नाबालिग बच्चों (7 से 8 साल के बच्चे) पर है।

उपरोक्त अध्ययन सारणी सं० 4 एवं 5 में अपशिष्ट पदार्थों से संभावित पर्यावरणीय नुकसान तथा अन्य सारणियों में अपशिष्ट पदार्थों के संग्रहण का उल्लेख एवं इसी के सन्दर्भ में पेड़, जल, वायु, की बचत का उल्लेख सविस्तार किया गया है, जिससे हम इनके योगदान का अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। इन लोगों ने आर्थिक नुकसान को कम करने के साथ-साथ पर्यावरण के अलावा अन्य खतरे की संभावनाओं को कम करने में काफी हद तक योगदान अव"य दिया है, जिसके सन्दर्भ में आंकड़ों के साथ तर्कसंगत उल्लेख भी किया गया है।

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Mobile Banking Services And Its Effectiveness Among Customers Of State Bank Special Reference To Pookkottur Panchayath In Malappuram District Of Kerala State

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Abstract

The banking system in India played a critical role in the growth and development of economy. During the past three decades Indian banking system has several outstanding achievements to its credit. The most important one is its extensive reach. The present day customers demand instant, anytime and anywhere banking facilities. Even though a variety of multiple E-banking delivery channels are operate in the state, the scope of the study is confined for popular e-banking channel ie /mobile banking-providing bank services via mobile phone. Many banks provide various Mobile banking services to customer via mobile phone include bank account, credit card, demand loan and other services like details of transactions, apply for bank products, cheque requests, provisional income tax certificates, status of service requests, loan agreement copy, balance details holding, final income tax certificates, fund transfer etc. This paper tries to analyze awareness of mobile banking services, factors which influence customer for mobile banking.It also tries to find out the difficulties faced by them while using mobile banking services

Keywords :- Mobile Banking, WAP, SMS

Introduction

Many banks have launched mobile services in India to convenient their customers. Customers can do their banking operations sitting anywhere, any time.It is discreet personalized and on phone. The mobile banking services are available over four modes. Viz

1.Application based

2.WAP based

3. SMS based.

1.Application based mobile banking services. The service is available on Java enabled mobile phone over SMS/GPRS. Where the user is required to download application software on mobile handset.

2.WAP (wireless application protocol) based mobile banking services. The service is available on Java /non Java enabled mobile phone with GPRS connection. No need to download or install the application software

3.SMS based mobile banking services -Fund transfer enquiry services cheque book request, provisional income tax certificates are facilities provided by banks.

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Definition

Mobile banking refers to the use of smart phone or other cellular device to perform online banking task while away from home computers such as Monitoring account balances, transferring funds between accounts, bill payment and locating ATM.

Statement Of The Problem

Mobile banking is a trend of era in the banking industry. So many banking services have been provided by both private and public sector bank. But these services are not being fully utilized by the customers. So there are many reasons why it happens. So there is need to identify the reasons for adoption, non adoption and rejection of their services

Aims And Objectives

- 1.To identify the effectiveness of mobile banking services
- 2.To identify factors affecting willingness of mobile banking services
- 3.To assess the problem faced by the user

Methodology

For the study both primary and secondary data were used to data collection.

Primary data - Primary data collected by conducting interview with respondents
Secondary data -where collected from

Magazine

Brochure news paper, bank website

Sample Size

Sample size for the study is 60

Analysis and Interpretations

For the purpose of analysis and interview of conducted among 60 respondents they are from customers of different bank. Under this study for measuring effectiveness various dimensions of customers of banking were checked they are awareness, frequency of using mobile banking, mobile banking services, factors affecting willingness of mobile banking services, the dimension are given in the table.

Table. 1 AWARENESS

Gender awareness	Male	Female
Aware	40	20
Not aware	10	10
Total	50	30

Interpretation

From the above table we can conclude that male customers are aware of mobile banking services than female customers

Table.2: Frequency of using mobile banking

Frequency	No. Of persons
Always	20
Weekly	10
Monthly	15
Rarely	15
Total	60

Interpretation

From the above table we can conclude that 33 percentage of respondent always using mobile banking services

Table.3: Mobile banking services used

Mobile banking services used	No.of persons
Balance enquiry	25
Fund transfer	18
Details about previous transaction	12
Apply for bank service	4
Locate ATM	1
Total	60

Interpretation

From the above table we can conclude that customer use mobile banking services for balance enquiry and fund transfer.

Table.4: Factors considered for mobile banking for customer.

Under this study various factors analyze for measuring willingness of mobile banking such as security, good performance, lower service charge, convenience quick service.

No	Factors	Most important	Important	Neutral	Less important	Least important
1	Security	20	15	12	8	5
2	Good performance	18	20	14	5	3
3	Lower service charge	28	15	10	4	3
4	Quick service	30	20	8	2	0
5	Convenience	33	20	9	0	0

Interpretations

Analysis shows that customer gives high preference to convenience ,quick service and security so on.

Table 5: Problems in mobile banking

Problem	Often	Rarely	Never
Bad network coverage	45	10	5
Security	20	30	10
Faulty transaction	5	10	45

Interpretations

Above table depicts that mobile banking customers faces the problem of network coverage frequently.

Table 6: Reason for not using mobile banking services

Reasons	No. Of persons
Not available through by bank	1
Too new concept	8
Concerned about security	5
Never heard of mobile banking	4
Others	2

Table7: Satisfaction level of customers

Satisfaction level	No. Of person.
Highly satisfaction	25
Satisfied	16
Average	15
Dissatisfied	4

Interpretation

From the above table about 68 percentages of mobile banking customers are satisfied only 5 percentages dissatisfied with mobibanking.

Findings

- Most customers are aware and interested in mobile banking services.
- Main problem faced by the customers are bad network coverage and security
- Mobile banking services improve the efficiency of service in banking sector.
- Some customers have no idea about mobile banking.

Suggestions

- Ensure safety security privacy
- These services should be made compulsory. It should not optional. So that such services should be accessible by all customers.

➤ There should be some special facilities to handle customer graveness.

Conclusion

This study is conducted to examine the efficiency of mobile banking services. It has been conducted among 60 customers of different banks. From the study we got information about the problem faced while using, reason for not using and satisfaction level of customers.

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"अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों के समायोजन पर उच्च शिक्षा का प्रभाव"

डॉ० रविन्द्र कुमार*

सार संक्षेप

प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन उच्च शिक्षा, समायोजन एवं अनुसूचित जाति के मध्य सम्बन्ध की व्याख्या करने की कोशिश है। इस अध्ययन में समायोजन की चार विमाओं गृह, स्वास्थ्य, सामाजिक व संवेगात्मक समायोजन का अध्ययन किया गया है। इसमें शहरी एवं ग्रामीण उच्च शिक्षित अनुसूचित जाति के 4800 परिवारों को सम्मिलित किया गया है तथा सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण करने पर यह विदित होता है कि 'टी' मूल्य 3.08 है जो कि विश्वास के 0.05 स्तर पर सार्थक है। निष्कर्ष रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों की समायोजन क्षमता उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों से कम है। यह शोध अध्ययन अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों की समायोजन पर उच्च शिक्षा के प्रभाव को दर्शाता है और उच्च शिक्षा के महत्व को परिलक्षित करता है।

मुख्य शब्द— अनुसूचित जाति, उच्च शिक्षा, समायोजन।

प्रस्तावना

उच्च शिक्षा का उन्नयन सामाजिक गतिशीलता की महत्ता विस्तृत रूप से जानी पहचानी है और अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए इसकी महत्ता ऐतिहासिक रूप से लाभदायक और सामाजिक मूल्यों के कारण और अधिक प्रासंगिक है। ऐतिहासिक रूप से देखा जाए तो उनकी सम्पत्ति और राजनीतिक शक्तियों तक पहुंच नहीं हैं और वे भारतीय समाज की तलहटी में हैं। लेकिन धर्म और मूल्य व्यवस्था ने भी इस सामाजिक व्यवस्था के उत्तराधिकार में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। पिछले दशकों में भी इन वर्गों के लोग बड़ी संख्या में निरक्षर थे और वे निम्न स्तर के हाथ के कार्य करने की व्यवस्था में लिप्त थे और बड़ी संख्या में मैला ढोने के व्यवसाय करते हैं। उनके साथ अछूतों जैसा बर्ताव किया जाता था। और ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों के अत्यधिक दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में रहना पड़ता था। और उनकी सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक जिन्दगी में शायद ही कोई ऐसा तत्व था जो उन्हें शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रेरित कर सके और तो और उनमें आत्मसम्मान की भावना भी नहीं थी। सन् 1947 में भारत की स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात अनेक कानून बनाये गये जिनका उद्देश्य इन वर्गों के लोगों की जिन्दगी को परिवर्तित करना था फल स्वरूप इन कानूनों ने इनकी जिन्दगी के कुछ पहलुओं में परिवर्तन ला दिया। और छुआछूत के खिलाफ सामाजिक आन्दोलनों ने तो उनके जीवन में विस्मयकारी परिवर्तन ला दिया। अनुसूचित जातियों के परिवारों ने शिक्षा और वह भी उच्च शिक्षा के महत्व को समझा है। उन्होंने उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करना सुचारु रूप से प्रारम्भ कर रखा है। उच्च शिक्षा के कारण हैं। वह समाज की अन्य जातियों के सम्पर्क में आये हैं, जिससे उन्हें इन जातियों के सामाजिक मूल्यों व अन्य क्रिया-कलापों के बारे में जानकारी करने का मौका मिला। कैसे वह विभिन्न परिस्थितियों के साथ सामंजस्य बैठाते हैं। इस सवाल की हमें इस शोध में जांच करनी है।

अध्ययन में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय का परिभाषीकरण

समायोजन

समायोजन से अभिप्राय है कि कितनी कुशलता से व्यक्ति विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में अपने कार्यों व कर्तव्यों का प्रतिपालन करता है। किसी व्यक्ति के मनोवैज्ञानिक कारकों की उसके वातावरण के साथ क्रिया को ही समायोजन कहते हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में— समायोजन मानव जीवन का प्रमुख अंग है। जीवन के प्रति अनुकूलन ही समायोजन की प्रक्रिया है और इस प्रक्रिया का मानव जीवन में विशेष महत्व है। यह किसी प्राणी का उसके वातावरण के साथ उपयुक्त तथा संतोषप्रद सम्बन्ध है। इस प्रकार समायोजन को निम्न प्रकार से परिभाषित किया जा सकता है। "यह वातावरण तथा वातावरणीय परिवर्तनों के साथ अनुकूलित करने वाले व्यवहारों को ढूँढने की प्रक्रिया है।" समायोजन के कई प्रकार होते हैं। जैसे कि— गृहस्थ समायोजन, सामाजिक समायोजन, स्वास्थ्य समायोजन, भावात्मक समायोजन, व्यवसायिक समायोजन, संवेगात्मक समायोजन आदि।

* पोस्ट डोक्टरल फैलो (आई.सी.एस.एस.आर.) शिक्षा विभाग चौ० चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय मेरठ।

गेट्स एवं अन्य विद्वानों के अनुसार— “समायोजन शब्द के दो अर्थ हैं। एक अर्थ में निरन्तर चलने वाली एक प्रक्रिया है, जिसके द्वारा व्यक्ति स्वयं और पर्यावरण के बीच अधिक सामंजस्यपूर्ण सम्बन्ध रखने के लिए अपने व्यवहार में परिवर्तन कर देता है। दूसरे अर्थ में समायोजन एक संतुलित दशा है जिस पर पहुंचने पर हम उस व्यक्ति को सुसमायोजित कहते हैं”। अर्थात् यह वातावरण तथा वातावरणीय परिवर्तनों के साथ अनुकूलित करने वाले व्यवहारों को ढूँढने की प्रक्रिया है।

अध्ययन की आवश्यकता एवं महत्व

प्राचीन युग से कमजोर वर्गों को अछूत और अनेक पहलुओं पर अयोग्य समझा गया है। यद्यपि नगरीय क्षेत्र में शिक्षा और सामाजिक जागृति के कारण परिस्थितियां बदल रही हैं। लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां पर कमजोर वर्ग उच्च वर्गों पर निर्भर है स्थिति बिल्कुल विपरीत है। तथा उनके साथ बुरा व्यवहार किया जाता है। उन्हें अब भी सार्वजनिक स्थान पर तिरस्कार का सामना करना पड़ता है कई स्थानों पर इनके पास जमीन नहीं होती है तथा उनका आर्थिक व शिक्षा का स्तर निम्न होता है।

शारीरिक व मानसिक उत्पीड़न उनका भाग्य बन चुका है लेकिन उनके निम्न शैक्षिक और आर्थिक स्तर के कारण समाज भी उनका पक्ष नहीं लेता है। इसलिए शोधकर्ता ने कमजोर वर्गों की उच्च शिक्षा का उनके आर्थिक विकास और सामाजिक परिवर्तन पर प्रभाव के अध्ययन की आवश्यकता की जरूरत को महसूस किया है यह अध्ययन निश्चित रूप से कमजोर वर्गों, विशेष कर अनुसूचित जातियों की शिक्षा में उन्नयन, गतिशीलता की महत्ता को प्रदर्शित करेगा। यह सरकार द्वारा कमजोर वर्गों को दिये गये शैक्षिक स्रोतों का उपयोग समाज में एक स्थान बनाने के लिए उत्प्रेरित करेगा।

उद्देश्य

उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण एवं शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों के समायोजन पर उच्च शिक्षा के प्रभाव का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।

परिकल्पना

उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण एवं शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों के समायोजन में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

शोध विधि

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हेतु शोध की घटनोत्तर अनुसंधान विधि (एक्स-पोस्ट फैक्टो रिसर्च) का चुनाव किया गया है।

तुलनात्मक कार्य—कारण शोध विधि को प्रायः घटनोत्तर अनुसंधान विधि के नाम से जाना जाता है। शोध घटनोत्तर शब्द का अर्थ बाद में की गयी क्रिया से है इसमें कुछ पूर्ववर्ती क्रियाओं के प्रकार प्रयुक्त होते हैं। शोधकर्ता सम्भावित सम्बन्धों एवं कार्यों की खोज में प्रतिगामी रूप से चरों का अध्ययन करता है। घटनोत्तर शब्द इस आशय की ओर संकेत करता है कि घटना घट चुकी है और उसके प्रभाव को कार्य—कारण सम्बन्ध के रूप में मूल्यांकित करना है।

शोध जनसंख्या

शोध अध्ययन में जनसंख्या से तात्पर्य उन सम्पूर्ण इकाइयों से होता है जिन पर शोध निष्कर्षों को प्रभावी माना जाता है। प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन में उत्तर-प्रदेश के मेरठ मण्डल के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न जिलों जिनमें मेरठ तथा गाजियाबाद में रहने वाले ग्रामीण एवं शहरी उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों को सम्मिलित किया गया है। मेरठ मण्डल का क्षेत्रफल 7697 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। इसमें मेरठ जनपद का क्षेत्रफल 4008 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। मेरठ मण्डल में अनुसूचित जाति की 918628 लाख जनसंख्या निवास करती है। जिनमें 121948 लाख व्यक्ति शहरी क्षेत्र में तथा 796680 लाख व्यक्ति ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में निवास करते हैं।

शोध न्यादर्श

प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन में उद्देश्यात्मक न्यादर्श का प्रयोग किया है।

उद्देश्यात्मक न्यादर्श से आशय है कि— शोधार्थी के समक्ष प्रथम प्रश्न यह होता है कि जनसंख्या में से कितनी इकाइयों को न्यादर्श के लिए चुना जाये, जिससे कि चयनित न्यादर्श जनसंख्या का शुद्ध रूप में प्रतिनिधित्व कर सके और उससे विश्वसनीय एवं वैध परिणाम प्राप्त हो सके। उपरोक्त सभी बातों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए वर्तमान शोध में 4800 उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों को न्यादर्श में सम्मिलित किया गया है। इस प्रकार अध्ययन हेतु कुल न्यादर्श की कुल संख्या 4800 रखी गयी है। जिसमें 2400 उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जाति के परिवार तथा 2400 उच्च प्राप्त शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों सम्मिलित किया गया है।

न्यादर्श का चयन

प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन में न्यादर्श के चुनाव के लिए सर्वप्रथम मेरठ मण्डल में स्थित जिलो की सूची बनायी गयी। तदोपरान्त मेरठ मण्डल में आने वाले दोनों जिलो (मेरठ तथा गाजियाबाद) का चयन किया गया। तत्पश्चात मेरठ तथा गाजियाबाद जिलो के शहरो की सूची तैयार की गयी साथ ही अनुसूचित जाति के ग्रामीण परिवारों का अध्ययन करने के लिए दोनों जिलो के विकास खण्डो की सूची तैयार की गई। कतिपय कुछ अनुसूचित जाति के प्रतिष्ठित लोगों से सम्पर्क करने पर यह तथ्य प्रकाश में आया कि शोध की आवश्यकतानुसार ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों के मोहल्लो में ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या उपलब्ध हो जायेगी जो उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त होंगे। इसी सम्भावना को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए वांछित अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों में से शोध के उद्देश्य के अनुसार चयन किया गया।

इस प्रकार प्राप्त कुल अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों की संख्या 4800 हैं, जिसमें परास्नातक स्तर तक शिक्षा प्राप्त शहरी व स्नातक स्तर तक शिक्षा प्राप्त शहरियों के 600-600 परिवार सम्मिलित हैं। इसी प्रकार परा-स्नातक स्तर तक शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण व स्नातक स्तर तक शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीणों के 600-600 परिवार सम्मिलित हैं। शोध न्यादर्श में प्रत्येक जिले से चयनित उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों की संख्या को न्यादर्श तालिका के द्वारा प्रदर्शित किया गया है।

तालिका-1 न्यादर्श संरचना तालिका

क्र.सं.	जनपद	ग्रामीण परिवारों की संख्या		शहरी परिवारों की संख्या	
		परा-स्नातक	स्नातक	परा-स्नातक	स्नातक
1.	मेरठ	600	600	600	600
2.	गाजियाबाद	600	600	600	600
	योग	1200	1200	1200	1200

शोध चर

- स्वतन्त्र चर - उच्च शिक्षित अनुसूचित जाति के परिवार
 आश्रित चर - समायोजन।

शोध उपकरण

उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों के समायोजन का अध्ययन करने के लिए बेल सामंजस्यता मापनी (भारतीय परिवेश) का प्रयोग किया गया है।

सांख्यिकीय प्रविधि

सांख्यिकीय प्रविधि के रूप में 'टी' टेस्ट का प्रयोग किया गया है।

विश्लेषण एवं अर्थापन

परिकल्पना

"उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण एवं शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों के समायोजन में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।"

तालिका संख्या-2 उच्च शिक्षित ग्रामीण व शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों के समायोजन की तुलना

क्र.सं.	चर	उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या	मध्यमान	मानक विचलन	'टी'-मूल्य
1.	गृह	600	10.22	1.78	3.07
		600	12.58	2.81	
2.	स्वास्थ्य	600	14.68	2.86	3.45
		600	17.08	2.08	
3.	सामाजिक	600	14.04	3.99	2.87
		600	15.62	2.70	
4.	संवेगात्मक	600	7.02	2.37	2.17
		600	6.28	1.87	
योग		1200	36.68	7.26	3.08
		1200	37.60	5.74	

प्रथम समूह : उच्चशिक्षित अनुसूचित जाति के ग्रामीण परिवार

द्वितीय समूह : उच्चशिक्षित अनुसूचित जाति के शहरी परिवार

प्राप्त "टी" मूल्य विभास के दोनों स्तरों पर सार्थक।

उपरोक्त तालिका में दर्शाए गए सांख्यिकीय मूल्यों के विश्लेषण से ज्ञात होता है कि उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त अनुसूचित जाति के ग्रामीण एवं शहरी परिवार के समायोजन के गृह विमा पर प्राप्त टी0 मूल्य तालिका मूल्य से अधिक है। अतः उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त अनुसूचित जाति के ग्रामीण एवं शहरी परिवार के समायोजन की गृह विमा से सार्थक रूप से प्रभाति होते हैं। उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण परिवारों ने उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों की तुलना में समायोजन गृह विमा पर अधिक है।

इस सार्थक सम्बन्ध की पुष्टि मध्यमान की तुलना से भी स्पष्ट हो जाती है। गृह विमा पर उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त अनुसूचित जाति के ग्रामीण परिवारों का मध्यमान उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों से अधिक है।

अतः उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त अनुसूचित जाति के बाहरी परिवार समायोजन की गृह विमा पर पीछे हैं। निष्कर्ष रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि समायोजन की गृह विमा पर उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों की अपेक्षा उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जाति के परिवार अधिक समायोजित हैं।

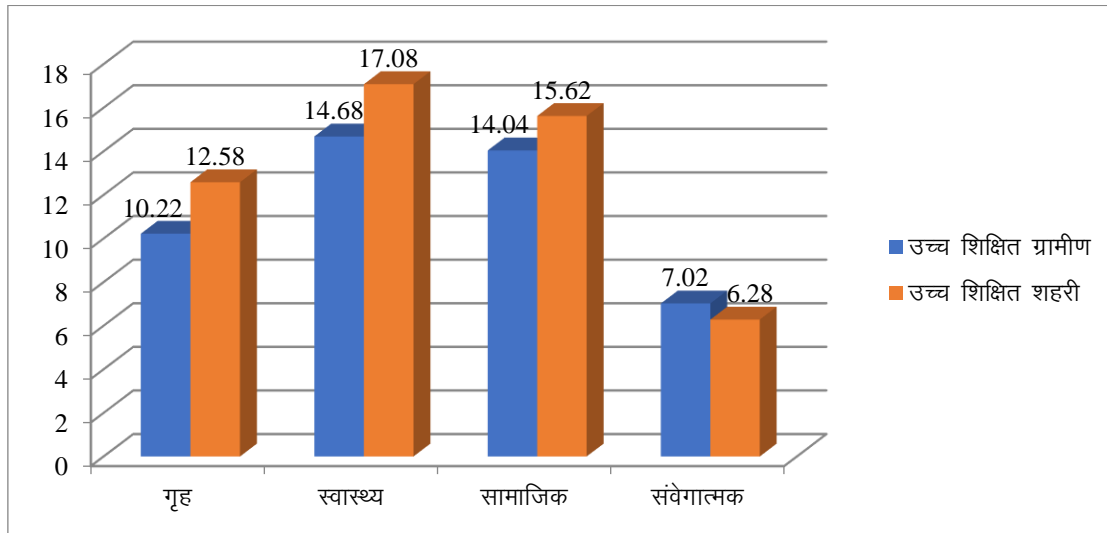
समायोजन की दूसरी विमा स्वास्थ्य पर प्राप्त टी मूल्य सार्थकता के स्तर 0.05 स्तर पर ही सारणी के मान से अधिक है अतः अंतर सार्थक है। इसकी पुष्टि मध्यमान की तुलना से भी स्पष्ट हो जाती है। स्वास्थ्य विमा पर उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त अनुसूचित जाति के ग्रामीण परिवारों का मध्यमान उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों से कम है।

अतः उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों की अपेक्षा उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त अनुसूचित जाति के शहरी परिवार स्वास्थ्य विमा पर आगे हैं। निष्कर्ष रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि समायोजन की स्वास्थ्य विमा पर उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों की अपेक्षा उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवार स्वास्थ्य विमा पर अधिक समायोजित है।

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अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों के समायोजन पर उच्च शिक्षा के प्रभाव की तुलना



सारणी 2 का विश्लेषण करने पर यह विदित होता है कि उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण एवं शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों का मध्यमान प्राप्तांक क्रमशः 36.68, 37.60 है तथा मानक विचलन क्रमशः 7.26, 5.74 है तथा टी मूल्य 3.08 है जोकि विश्वास के 0.05 स्तर पर सार्थक है। अतः शून्य परिकल्पना निरस्त होती है। इसके आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों एवं उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों के समायोजन के प्राप्तांकों में सार्थक अन्तर है। इसके आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों की समायोजन क्षमता उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों से कम है।

उपरोक्त के आधार पर शोध की परिकल्पना प्रमाणित होती है।

शोध निष्कर्ष

ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों के समायोजन की अपेक्षा शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों का समायोजन अधिक उच्च है।

शोध निष्कर्ष पर परिचर्चा

समायोजन की तृतीय विमा सामाजिक प्राप्त टी-मूल्य सार्थकता के स्तर 0.05 स्तर पर ही सारणी के मान से अधिक है। अतः उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों एवं उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों के सामाजिक समायोजन में सार्थक अन्तर है। इसका अर्थ है कि उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों एवं उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों के सामाजिक समायोजन क्षमता में सार्थक अन्तर है। निष्कर्ष रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त शहरी अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों की अपेक्षा उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जाति के परिवार सामाजिक रूप से अधिक समायोजित है।

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A Study On Rural Entrepreneurial Programmes In India

Priyanka*

Abstract

The studies on Rural Entrepreneurship offer many important new insights into the internal workings of a prime sector of the economy and raise a few more questions requiring further investigation. The research is carried with the notion that the entrepreneurial activity leads to the transformation of the rural. Economic development is essentially an outcome of the entrepreneurial behaviour of the people in a society. An entrepreneur is an individual who takes risks and starts something new. Entrepreneurship in a broader sense can be described as a creative and innovative response to the environment. The word entrepreneur is derived from the French verb “entrepredre” which means, “to undertake”. “Entrepreneurship is the process whereby people, money markets, production facilities and knowledge are brought together to create a commercial enterprise which did not exist before. Entrepreneurship is basically concerned with the development and coordination of entrepreneurial functions. The role of entrepreneurship in economic development involves more than just increasing per capita output and income. It includes initiating and constituting change in the business and society. An entrepreneur is a business person who not only conceives and organizes ventures but also frequently takes risks in doing so. This paper focuses and provides an insight into the meaning, history, qualities required for an entrepreneur, opportunities and challenges faced by them in the development of rural areas and at last with a discussion on role and benefits of entrepreneurship in rural development.

Key Words: Entrepreneurship, Rural Development, Economic development, Business, Society

Introduction

Rural entrepreneurs are those who carry out entrepreneurial activities by establishing industrial and business units in the rural sector of the economy. In other words, establishing industrial and business units in the rural areas refers to rural entrepreneurship. In simple words, rural entrepreneurship implies entrepreneurship emerging in rural areas. Or, say, rural entrepreneurship implies rural industrialization. Entrepreneurship can play an important role in rural development. “Entrepreneur means one who creates a product on his own account, who ever undertakes on his own an industrial/trading enterprise in which work men are employed”. If entrepreneurs really encouraged in rural area it would, of course, be instrumental in changing the face of rural areas by solving the problems of unemployment, poverty, economic disparity, poor utilization of rural capacity, low level of standard of living. Rural entrepreneurship is defined as entrepreneurship whose roots lie in the rural areas but has a lot of potential to drive various endeavors in business, industry, agriculture, etc. and contribute to the economic development of the country. India is a country of villages. Nearly 70% of its major population resides in villages and their livelihood is supported by agriculture and allied activities. Development of a country is a choice loaded on its people,

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whether urban or rural. It is individuals who shape up a society and decide its progress and performance.

In the last three decades, across the world there have been major shifts in rural economies. Rural enterprises are important generators of employment and economic growth both locally and internationally. It is important to stress that rural entrepreneurship in its core essence does not differ from entrepreneurship in urban areas. Entrepreneurship in rural areas is finding a unique blend of resources be it within the boundaries of agriculture or outside.

Rural entrepreneurship has the potential to promote artistic activities. A large section of the bearers of traditional heritage and culture lives in rural areas. They create artistically brilliant handicraft pieces and are equally good in the performing arts sectors. The age-old rich heritage of rural India can be preserved by protecting and promoting art and handicrafts through rural entrepreneurship. In a country like India, where people are still fighting on the issue of unemployment with 83.3 crore out of the total 121 crore Indians living in rural areas, rural entrepreneurship can awaken the youth there and expose them to various avenues to adopt entrepreneurship and promote it as a career option.

Review of Literature

The available relevant literatures are briefly summarized as follows: Piore and Sable (1984), in their book, "The Second Industrial Divide", provided a policy framework for small business development which states that economic development will be more successful if it takes place within a political context, where local communities actively support small-scale enterprises.

Petrin (1992), in a study observed that to accelerate economic development in rural areas, it is important to build up the critical mass of first generation entrepreneurs.

Keeble *et al.* (1992), in their research work found that SMEs in rural areas in the UK have better performance than that of their urban counterparts in terms of employment growth.

Petrin (1994) in another article concluded that rural development is now being largely linked to entrepreneurship. It acts as a vehicle to improve the quality of life for individuals, families and communities in order to sustain a healthy economy and environment.

Storey (1994) in his study found that policy measures can influence the level of entrepreneurship. Lyson (1995) indicated the prospects of small-enterprise framework as a possible rural development strategy for the economically disadvantaged communities.

Vaessen and Keeble (1995) revealed that the external environment in the more remote rural areas presents challenges for SMEs, which they need to adapt to if they are to survive and grow.

Smallbone and North (1997) revealed that firms with highest level of innovative behaviour were growing in terms of sales and employment, although the relationship between innovation and growth is an inter-dependent and mutually reinforcing one, rather than a simple cause and effect relationship.

Lu Rongsen (1998) in a study in the area of western Sichuan highlighted the important factors that were responsible for rapid development of enterprises. The factors include local natural resources, development of infrastructure, strong and integrated policy support from Government, well planned marketing strategy and linkage with larger companies and organizations for nationwide marketing and abroad.

Gavian *et al.* (2002), in their study, have suggested that SMEs are traditionally thought of as well poised to respond to the increased demand by creating jobs.

Giannetti and Simonov (2003) found that apart from the role of individual characteristics,

access to capital and institutions, social factors may also play in the decision to become an entrepreneur. Social interactions affect the payoffs from a variety of economic decisions.

Sherief, (2005) attempted to understand the determinants of rural entrepreneurship and the environment conducive to its development. The study concluded that to accelerate economic development in rural areas, it is necessary to promote entrepreneurship.

Paul et al (2005), promoting entrepreneurship is viewed as part of a formula that will reconcile economic success with social cohesion, (as cited in organization for Economic Co-operation and Development 1998).

Weber (2007), in his study recommends for future research in exploration of the market place could demonstrate how rural regions or local communities respond to new venture creation.

Kuslu (2008), the effects of an irrigation project on rural migration were investigated by applying questionnaires to the residences living around the reservoir. Relationships between the migration idea and education level, age, extent of cultivated and owned area of each of family heads have also been examined.

Ramalingam and Gayatri (2009) stated that innovation could be used as a strategic tool for development of entrepreneurship. The study concluded that small innovation in the rural area would definitely catch up the majority of the population, thereby leading to better quality of life of many people in the country.

Ganly, Kate and Mair, Johanna (2009) stated that one way to conceptualize the role of social entrepreneurs in social change processes is to view them as institutional entrepreneurs, i.e., entrepreneurial actors who introduce and push through the alternative conceptions of social, political or cultural order. The study addresses the issues of institutionalized inequality and social exclusion through community development work in eastern India.

Sharma, Swati, Vyas and Divya (2011) indicated that various social, economic, political and ecological problems in rural areas in developing countries like India create challenges in employment, decreasing agricultural production and increasing food shortage. This has resulted a huge impact on the domestic production, employment etc. To a certain extent, these problems can be solved by developing entrepreneurship in rural India.

Mehta, (2011), in his study indicated that many Indian companies including MNC started developing business strategies to tap the untapped rural market in India. The study will be helpful for the various agencies to formulate plans and policies in order to boost the rural entrepreneurship in India. This may help to make the Indian rural market as a critical force in the global economy. From the review of literature as mentioned above, we found few studies in the context of rural development in India. Hence, the present study is just another attempt to contribute to the existing literature.

Aslam et al (2012), finds out that persons' previous experience of entrepreneurship in practice, both directly and indirectly through their family background in business, is significantly associated to their attitudes and perceived behavioral control regarding entrepreneurial mind set.

Salleh & Sidek (2011), the researchers have chosen three government agencies and one non-government agency to examine their roles in assisting the lower income group to increase their income. This research offers recommendations in promoting entrepreneurship as a "career option" to young people.

Objective of Study

- To study the status of rural entrepreneurship in India

- To identify critical factors which are affecting the overall performance of rural entrepreneurship development in India?
- To study the effect various schemes of the government for promotion of rural entrepreneurship development in India
- To analyze the problems faced in the growth of rural entrepreneurs in India.
- To find out the remedies to solve the problems of rural entrepreneurs

Role of Rural Entrepreneur

The entrepreneurs with their ability to scan, analyze and identify opportunities in the environment transform them into business proposition through creation of economic entities. Rural entrepreneurship is labor intensive and provides a clear solution to the growing problem of unemployment. Development of industrial units in rural areas through rural entrepreneurship has high potential for employment generation and income creation. A catalyst is needed which results in entrepreneurial activity to a considerable extent. The diversity of activities that characterizes rich countries can be attributed to the supply of entrepreneurs. They play a vital role for the overall development of a country in the following ways.

- **Formation of Capital**

Entrepreneurs by placing profitable business proposition attract investment to ensure private participation in the industrialization process. The otherwise idle savings are channelized for investment in business ventures which in turn provides return. Again the savings are invested giving a multiplier effect to the process of capital formation.

- **Balanced Regional Development**

The entrepreneurs always look for opportunities in the environment. They capitalize on the opportunities of governmental concessions, subsidies and facilities to set up their enterprises in undeveloped areas. The setting up of still plant at Tata nagar, Reliance Petrochemicals at Jamnagar (Gujarat) have resulted in the development of Good Township and peripheral regional development. Thus entrepreneurs reduce the imbalances and disparities in development among regions.

- **Generate Employment**

This is the real charm of being an entrepreneur. They are not the job seekers but job creators and job providers. With the globalization process the government jobs are shrinking leaving many unemployed. In the circumstances, the entrepreneurs and their enterprises are the only hope and source of direct and indirect employment generation. Employment is generated directly by the requirement of the large enterprises and indirectly by ancilliariation and consequential development activities. .

- **Increase in per Capita Income**

Entrepreneurs convert the latent and idle resources like land, labor and capital into goods and services resulting in increase in the national income and wealth of a nation. The increase in national income is the indication of increase in net national product and per capita income of the country.

- **National Self-reliance**

Entrepreneurs are the corner stores of national self-reliance. They help to manufacture indigenous substitutes to imported products which reduce the dependence on foreign countries. There is also a possibility of exporting goods and services to earn foreign exchange for the country. Hence, the import substitution and export promotion ensure economic independence and the country becomes self-reliance.

• **Planned Production**

Entrepreneurs are considered as economic agents since they unite all means of production. All the factors of production i.e., land, labor, Capital and enterprise are brought together to get the desired production. This will help to make use all the factors of production with proper judgment, perseverance and knowledge of the world of business. The least combination of factors is possible avoiding unnecessary wastages of resources.

Entrepreneurial Skills in India

- **Technical skills:** Writing, oral communication, monitoring environment, technical business management, and technology know how, interpersonal, listing, ability to organize, network building, coaching, being a team player.
- **Business Management Skills:** Planning and goal setting, decision making, human relations, marketing, finance, accounting, management, control, negotiation, venture launch, managing growth.
- **Personal Entrepreneurial Skills:** Inner control, discipline, risk taking, innovative, change oriented, persistent, visionary leader, ability to manage change. Entrepreneurial Development Institute of India

Development of entrepreneurship theory

- 1725: Richard Cantillon suggested that as a person bearing risks was different from the one supplying capital.
- 1803: Jean Baptisten separated profits of entrepreneur from profits of capital.
- 1934: Joseph Schumpeter defined entrepreneur as innovator and one who develops untried technology.
- 1961: David McClelland said that entrepreneur is an energetic, moderate risk taker.
- 1964: Peter Drucker opined that entrepreneur is the one who maximizes opportunities.
- 1976: Albert Shapero refers to entrepreneurs as one who takes initiative, organizes some social and economic mechanism and accepts risks of failure.
- 1980: Karl Vesper explained entrepreneurship as different from economists, psychologists, business persons and politicians.
- 1983: Gifford Pinchot opines that entrepreneur is an entity within already established organization.

Types of Rural Industries

- All the village industries come under the following broad categories:
- **Agro Based Industries:** like sugar industries, jaggery, oil processing from oil seeds, pickles, fruit juice, spices, dairy products etc.
- **Forest Based Industries:** like wood products, bamboo products, honey, coir industry, making eating plates from leaves.
- **Mineral based industry:** like stone crushing, cement industries, red oxide making, wall coating powders etc.
- **Textile Industry:** like spinning, weaving, colouring, bleaching.
- **Engineering and Services:** like agriculture equipments, tractors and pumpsets repairs etc.

Problems in Rural Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurs are playing very important role in the overall development. They face various problems in day to day work. As the thorns are part of roses, similarly every flourishing business has its own kind of problems. Some of the major problems faced by rural entrepreneurs are as under:

Remedies to Solve Rural Entrepreneurship Problems

Different organization like IFCI, ICICI, SIDBI, NABARD etc. are trying to sort these problems. Marketing problems are related with distribution channels, pricing, product promotion etc. In order to make the rural entrepreneurs to start the business venture, the following measures may be adopted:

- **Creation of finance cells:** The financial institutions and banks which provide finances to entrepreneurs must create special cells for providing easy finance to rural entrepreneurs.
- **Concessional rates of interest:** The rural entrepreneurs should be provided finance at concessional rates of interest and on easy repayment basis. The cumbersome formalities should be avoided in sanctioning the loans to rural entrepreneurs.
- **Proper supply of raw materials:** Rural entrepreneurs should be ensured of proper supply of scarce raw materials on priority basis. A subsidy may also be offered to make the products manufactured by rural entrepreneurs cost competitive and reasonable.
- **Offering training facilities:** Training is essential for the development of entrepreneurs. It enables the rural entrepreneurs to undertake the venture successfully as it imparts required skills to run the enterprise.

Conclusion

The rural entrepreneurship is an extremely important part of rural India. Most rural entrepreneurship arises in service, trade, and household manufacturing like hand craft, handloom activities. These are dominated by small, part-time, mostly family businesses. Entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial culture are core components to building socially inclusive and highly participatory economies in an increasingly global and competitive world. Government and other concerned agencies have to tackle by intervening in addressing the concerned issues. But given the hardships and limitations of rural households in the study district to mobilize adequate resources for such developmental enterprises and activities, the state intervention through well designed plans and programmes becomes a pre-requisite. Considering the fact that the rural entrepreneurs who have overcome the initial challenges in running their enterprise have achieved some extent of social, economic and political transformation. It is noticed that there was an overall improvement in their standard of living. To conclude, monitoring rural development programmes by supplying right information at the right time, providing timely and adequate credit and continuous motivation of bankers, panchayat union leaders and voluntary service organizations will lead to the development of rural entrepreneurship.

Limitation of the study

The research article is limited due to time constraints. Limited access of article was another limitation of this study. Researcher has followed many steps to accomplish this article but several models is not included in this article due to limited accessibility of the entrepreneurial activity involved in this study. The research article was conducted in a limited time period on a limited sample.

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विकासशील देशों में शहरी अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन की चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएँ

कल्पना देवी*

सारांश (Abstract)

विकसित औद्योगिक देशों और विकासशील देशों में शहरी अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन की परिस्थितियाँ, मुद्दे और समस्याएँ अलग-अलग होती हैं। यद्यपि विकसित देश अपशिष्ट की ज्यादा मात्रा उत्पन्न करते हैं किन्तु उसके प्रबंधन के लिए उन्होंने उच्च तकनीक, पर्याप्त सुविधाओं और सरकारी संस्थानों का विकास कर लिया है। विकासशील देशों में अपशिष्ट पदार्थों का एकत्रीकरण अपर्याप्त है। इन देशों में निस्तारण के लिए प्राचीन विधि अपनाने से उचित समाधान नहीं हो पाता है। विकासशील देशों को विकसित देशों के उपभोग के स्वरूप, जीवनशैली आदि की नकल नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि परिस्थिति के अनुसार ऐसे उपाय किए जाने चाहिए जो इन देशों के लिए सामाजिक, आर्थिक व पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से उचित हों। इस शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य विकासशील देशों के शहरी क्षेत्रों में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन की समस्याओं को चिन्हित करना तथा इसकी परम्परागत विधियों के विकल्प के रूप में अन्य विधियों पर प्रकाश डालना। साथ ही अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन असंगठित क्षेत्र की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करना। इन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए विभिन्न स्रोतों से द्वितीयक आकड़ों की सहायता से यह निष्कर्ष प्राप्त किया गया है कि अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन की आधुनिक तकनीकों के साथ ही सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए प्रभावी कदम अत्यधिक प्रभावी हो सकते हैं।

परिचय (Introduction)

विकासशील देशों में जहाँ शहरीकरण हो रहा है तथा जनसंख्या अधिक है वहाँ अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए सरकार की स्पष्ट नीतियों और सक्षम नौकरशाही की सख्त जरूरत होती है। अपशिष्ट पदार्थों में खतरनाक जैविक व रासायनिक पदार्थ होते हैं जिन्हें कम करने व पुनर्चक्रीकरण की आवश्यकता होती है। अपशिष्ट पदार्थों के प्रबंधन के लिए सामान्यतः 3 विधियाँ डम्पिंग, कम्पोस्टिंग तथा बर्निंग हैं। डम्पिंग में अपशिष्ट पदार्थों का जलाशयों अथवा भूमि में क्षेपण किया जाता है जिससे उसमें उपस्थित जैव अपघटनीय पदार्थ मिट्टी में मिल जाते हैं तथा शेष को पुनः उपचारित करने की आवश्यकता होती है। जो पदार्थ मिट्टी में नहीं मिल पाते तथा उनकी उपस्थिति से पर्यावरण प्रदूषित होता है, उन्हें उच्च क्षमता युक्त भट्टियों में जलाया जाता है। यद्यपि यह विधि पर्यावरण के अनुकूल नहीं है क्योंकि उच्च तकनीकीयुक्त भट्टियों के अभाव में इनसे धुआँ उत्पन्न होता है साथ ही जलने के बाद बची राख को पुनः निस्तारित करना होता है। कचरे से खाद बनाने की विधि में कचरे के पृथक्करण की आवश्यकता होती है क्योंकि केवल जैव अपघटनीय पदार्थों से ही खाद निर्मित की जाती है। इस विधि में एकत्रित कचरे में बैक्टीरिया के प्रवेश द्वारा अपघटन की तीव्रता बढ़ाई जाती है। तैयार उर्वरक को बाजार में बेचा जा सकता है। इस विधि में अपघटित न होने वाले पदार्थों के निस्तारण की समस्या बनी रहती है। विकासशील देशों में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन को रोजगार उन्मुख, गरीबी उन्मूलक होना चाहिए साथ ही सामुदायिक भागीदारी से अपशिष्ट के प्रबंधन में पर्याप्त सहायता मिलेगी। सुचि गुप्ता, कृष्णमोहन तथा उनके सहयोगियों ने (1998) अपने अध्ययन में पाया कि भारत में भारत में ठोस अपशिष्ट पदार्थों के निस्तारण के लिए समुचित वैज्ञानिक तरीके नहीं अपनाए जाते साथ ही यहाँ अपशिष्ट पदार्थों के संग्रहण, परिवहन तथा उनके निस्तारण के लिए आवश्यक अधोसंरचना की कमी है, जिसमें उन्नयन की आवश्यकता है। नाइजीरिया के पैट्रिक अकाता ने अपने अध्ययन में बताया कि सरकार को पदार्थों के पुनर्चक्रीकरण के लिए पर्याप्त व बाध्यकारी नियम लागू करने चाहिए साथ ही उन्होंने इस क्षेत्र में निवेश की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया है।

उद्देश्य (Objectives)

- (i) विकासशील देशों में शहरी अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन की समस्याओं को चिन्हित करना।
- (ii) विकासशील देशों में शहरी अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन में असंगठित क्षेत्र के व्यक्तियों की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालना।
- (iii) अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन की परम्परागत विधियों के विकल्पों पर प्रकाश डालना।

प्रविधि (Methodology)

प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र में विभिन्न पत्र-पत्रिकाओं, रिपोर्ट, शोधपत्र, इंटरनेट पर उपलब्ध द्वितीयक आँकड़ों का विश्लेषण करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

विकासशील देशों में जहाँ तकनीकी पिछड़ापन, गरीबी व बेरोजगारी जैसी समस्याएँ पाई जाती हैं वहाँ अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन को रोजगार सृजन, गरीबी उन्मूलन व सामुदायिक भागीदारी से जोड़कर देखा जाना चाहिए। गरीब देश प्रायः अमीर

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देशों के रहन-सहन, खान-पान आदि की नकल करते हैं किन्तु यह उनके लिए न तो आर्थिक रूप से और न ही सामाजिक रूप से उचित है क्योंकि ऐसे देशों में कूड़ा इकट्ठा करने वाले व सफाई करने वाले प्रायः असंगठित क्षेत्र के होते हैं। ये अपनी आजीविका एकत्रित कचरे को बेचकर चलाते हैं। इस प्रकार के कचरे को पुनर्चक्रीकरण के लिए उचित स्थानों पर पहुँचाते हैं और निस्तारण के लिए कचरे की मात्रा को कम करते हैं। इसके साथ ही विकासशील देशों में जागरूकता के अभाव में घरेलू क्षेत्र कचरे का पृथक्करण नहीं करता। प्रायः इसे कचरा बीनने वाले लोग ही करते हैं। अतः विकासशील देशों में जागरूकता के अभाव में व तकनीकी पिछड़ेपन के कारण इन असंगठित क्षेत्र के कूड़ा एकत्रित करने वाले लोगों का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। ऐसे गरीब देशों में पुनर्चक्रीकृत वस्तुओं की भी उपयोगिता है क्योंकि इनकी लागत कम होती है। जमीनी स्तर पर किये गये प्रयास अधिक सफल होते हैं। विशेषज्ञों व नौकरशाहों की बजाय जनसमुदाय की भागीदारी अपशिष्ट के समुचित प्रबंधन को अधिक सुनिश्चित करती है। यदि गीले कचरे और सूखे कचरे को अलग-अलग कूड़ेदानों में रखा जाए तो गीले कचरे से उर्वरक निर्माण में आसानी होगी जो मिट्टी की उर्वरता में आई कमी की पूर्ति में सहायक होगा। अतः इसके लिए व्यापक रूप से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जैविक खेती नियामक संगठनों की आवश्यकता है जो अभीष्ट उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में सहायक होंगे। कई देशों में भूमि व जलाशयों में कचरे के क्षेपण को कम करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर आन्दोलन चलाए जा रहे हैं क्योंकि प्रायः कूड़े के पहाड़ स्थलित होने से दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं और जलाशयों में विसर्जित करने से पानी प्रदूषित हुआ है जिससे जलीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर हानिकारक प्रभाव पड़ा है। अतः विकासशील देशों को कचरे के इस प्रकार के क्षेपण के विकल्पों पर ध्यान देना होगा। इसके लिए पुनर्चक्रीकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए ऐसे पदार्थों पर सब्सिडी दी जा सकती है साथ ही जैविक खाद को भी बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उपाय किये जा सकते हैं। अपशिष्ट पदार्थों के अनुचित प्रबंधन से उत्पन्न समस्याएँ मानव व पर्यावरण दोनों के लिए हानिकारक हैं। अतः लोगों में व्यापक जागरूकता के लिये अभियान चलाए जाने चाहिए ताकि अधिक नुकसानदायक पदार्थों जैसे-प्लास्टिक आदि का न्यूनतम प्रयोग हो। प्रत्येक पदार्थ का समुचित ढंग से प्रयोग होना चाहिए तथा ऐसे उत्पादों को प्राथमिकता देना चाहिए जिनसे पर्यावरण को कम से कम नुकसान हो। उत्पादकों द्वारा प्लास्टिक से अनावश्यक पैकेजिंग से बचना चाहिए। अपशिष्ट पदार्थों के अनुचित निपटान से होने वाली समस्याओं को समझने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर गहरी शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है ताकि इसके लिए लोगों में जागरूकता फैलाई जा सके।

निष्कर्ष एवं सुझाव (Conclusion and Suggestions)

विकासशील देशों में शहरी अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए निम्नलिखित बातें आवश्यक हैं-

- ❖ कचरा उत्पन्न होने वाले स्थान पर ही यदि उसे उपयोगी पदार्थ, पुनर्चक्रीकृत करने योग्य पदार्थ, जैव-अपघटनीय पदार्थ आदि वर्गों में बाँट लिया जाये तो अन्तिम रूप से निस्तारण के लिए कम सामग्री बचेगी साथ ही उसी स्थान पर पृथक्करण व निस्तारण होने से परिवहन लागत में कमी आयेगी।
- ❖ सरकार द्वारा पुनर्चक्रीकृत पदार्थों से बने उत्पादों पर सब्सिडी देने से इनके प्रयोग को बढ़ावा मिलेगा व सामाजिक आर्थिक बदलाव हो सकेंगे।
- ❖ ऐसे केन्द्रों को आधुनिक तकनीक युक्त बनाया जाए जहाँ अपशिष्टों का उचित निस्तारण हो सके।
- ❖ ऐसे पदार्थ जो पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से खतरनाक हों अथवा जिनके निस्तारण से समस्या बढ़े उनके प्रयोग को हतोत्साहित करना चाहिए। ऐसे पदार्थों को चिन्हित करके इन पर प्रभावशाली प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहिए।
- ❖ डिजिटलाइजेशन द्वारा कचरे के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण सूचनाएँ उपलब्ध हो सकेंगी जो उत्पादक, संग्रहकर्ता व उपयोगकर्ता के लिए उपयोगी होंगी।
- ❖ जनसाधारण की जागरूकता के लिए कार्यक्रम चलाए जाने चाहिए क्योंकि जनसाधारण की जागरूकता व जिम्मेदारी से ही अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन में काफी सहायता हो सकती है।

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Human Resource Management and Recruitment Process

A.Anthoniammal*

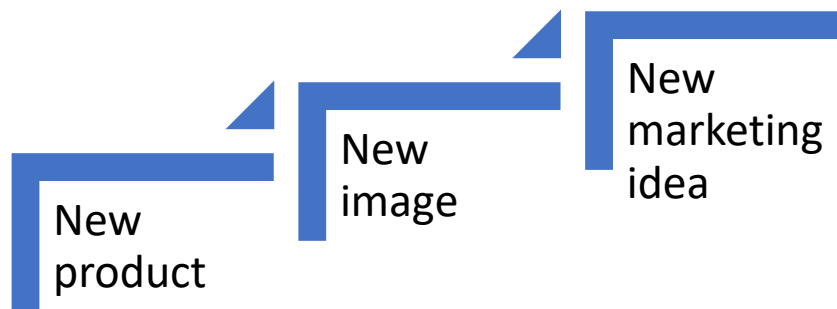
Abstract: *Industrial sectors began in the early eighties century. Where after, Organizations started delegating their non-core functions to an external organization. It was specialized with the aim to provide a particular service, function or product. Human resource is the soul of any organization. Organizational development is the development which defines the national growth level. Human resource in an organization has different levels and different sectors. It starts from top level to bottom level. It is part of owner to labour. The recruitment of human resource management is an important process of each and every organization sectors. Moreover, in an organizational sector planning for manpower and its recruitment is its foremost important task of an organization. Recruitment is based on the potential of the candidate with required qualification. The present paper aims to study on the recruitment process and its importance in an organization.*

Key Words: *Modern era, industrialization, qualification, human resource etc.*

Introduction: In the Recruitment process it is very important to cease with the placement of the candidate. But before the in the procurement function of manpower, it is important to work out for the planning of manpower. In any business, to pick a reliable candidate for the job needs the qualities of Trust, Knowledge, and Responsiveness which emerges as the demand of recruitment. Recruiting companies go through the culture of advertisement. The steady innovation, trait, and integrity and develop sourcing requirements, are the qualities of an organization which provides an excellence to build strong futures which allows a company to minimize recruitment investment.

There are numerous challenges in the selection process under the recruitment process of an organization as qualified staff, salary demand of training or excellence staff, the nature of working of selected staff, attitude and behaviour of the staff at workplace and so on. Selection and availability of Qualified, experienced, and motivated candidates are always a part of challenge to an organization. Today's era is a global era so now-a-days, companies are looking out for new ways to give themselves exposure to stand with a good status in a competitive advantage. There are three 'N', which are called as the Key of an organization. They are given in the below image:

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Three 'Ns' of an Organization

As given in above image 1.1, there are three 'N' which are important to manage in an organization i.e. new product, new image & new marketing idea. These are some of the ways which can help to achieve the desired goal of an organization. These three 'Ns' are managed with the help of manpower only. Here lies the importance of proper recruitment of an organization. Aims of recruitment in an organization is given below:

Aims of Recruitment

1. To make it possible to acquire the number and types of people necessary to ensure the continued operation of the organization.
2. To discover the potential of applicants for actual or anticipated organization vacancies.
3. To stimulate the human resource for the application in the organization for job.
4. To locate, to identify and to attract capable applicants in the organization for job.
5. To increase Organizational and individual effectiveness in the short and long term plans.

Thus, it is the truth of an organization that human resource is the biggest assets in any organization. Its importance is increasing vitally as this is the main method in which proper selection and placement of manpower is stand with three 'Rs' which is given in the below image 1.2 as:

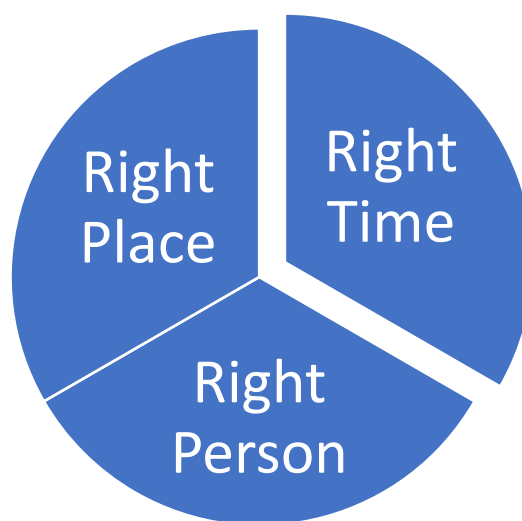


Image 1.2 Three 'Rs' of Recruitment Place

As given in the above image 1.2, right place, the right time and right person is important part of recruitment process in any organization. Following are the function of Good recruitments.

Functions of Good Recruitments: There are major four functions of good recruitments which are given as:

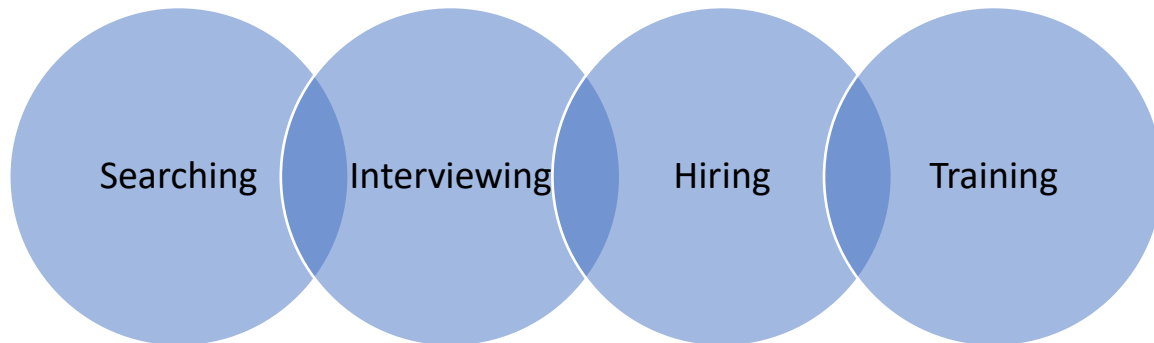


Image 1.3 Functions of Recruitments

As given in the above image 1.3, there are main four functions of recruitment as searching, interviewing, hiring and training. Searching involves inside process of an organization. It needs to search the necessity of required manpower.

a. **Searching:** There are many things that needs to be search as which placement you need to fulfil, how many positions are need to be filled, what qualification is required for defined positions, how much salary you will pay to the candidate etc.

It is very important to find the right or proper matching candidate for the job and to manage the application process consisting with the searching process. These all things should be analysed in the functions of searching process.

b. **Interviewing:** Recruitment process involved the function under interviewing as to identify the jobs vacancy, to analyse the job requirements, to review the applications, screening of application, shortlisting and selecting the right candidate. To select the candidates on the basis of their assessment after the HR round including the written assessment (if any) and personal interview are the tasks assigned under interviewing process for the recruitment.

After interviewing the candidate, making an appointment is crucial and careful process. It should be with the considerations and selections, finalized candidate who is hired by making and offering through an official document on the company letter-head as the appointment letter of the offer letter and some organizations provide the appointment letter on the day of joining also. This means there are several ways and they varies from organization-to-organization about the providing appointment order to selected candidate.

c. **Hiring:** After interviewing, the hiring process candidate is the next process. Here the role of management plays an important role to select candidate with following three 'Rs' of recruitments.

d. **Training:** After following, all the process of selection, the training to the candidate is required as per need of the work and nature of the work. No one is perfect in all skills. To provide the qualitative product, all skills of manufacturing are important. Therefore, proper training to recruitment is important to staff in an organization for the benefits of an organization and candidate.

Apart from it, following are few functions of recruitments:

- a. **Screening**– the screening involves activities as:
 - i. To choose the best fit candidates.
 - ii. To eliminate the rest in a very composed manner because it is crucial process to select an appropriate candidate with maximum qualifications and skill set required for the role.
- b. **Control**: There are several matters apart from selection which are the parts of recruitment process in an organization as to finalize with certain controls and checks prior about the confirmation of salary structure, stating if they opt for PF or any other benefits, finalizing their stipulated leaves, any special assignments, any time limits of their employment, etc.
- c. **Induction**– induction is the part of an organization after the joining the job assigned by an organization. The candidate is welcomed to the organization with an induction meeting with the HR manager, once the recruitment is finalized. This indicates the success of the selection process of candidate in an organization and duties or training are then assigned.

Thus, the above all discussion gives many activities which are involved in the recruitment process. The following diagram explain the selection process with all these activities:



Image 1.4 Source (Internet) –the Overall Recruitment pProcess

Importance of recruitment Process in an Organization: The importance of recruitment process plays a vital role in the development of an organization. There are many points which will explain the importance of recruitment process. Few of them are given below:

- iii. **It helps to save time and helps to select right candidate:** It is essential to follow few principles in the recruitment process as such as to minimize the time involved in searching, hiring, and training the employee. This will help to simplify the procedures of selection and it will help to search for the right candidates suitable for the job profile.

- iv. **Helps to select the right candidate:** It is important to select the skilled candidate to jot down and it is important to achieve relevant candidates for the job. Through preparation of the relevant criteria- it helps the candidate to know the purpose and work that he has to serve for the growth of the organization. It also helps the recruiter to identify the skills of the candidate to whom you are hiring for knowledge, skills, and ability. It helps in hiring the right candidate for the organization.
- v. Filling up the position with right candidates
- vi. Big names in the industry acquiring recruiting companies
- vii. Employee referrals as part of the recruitment
- viii. Plays a major role in the growth of the organisation
- ix. selecting the best-suited candidates
- x. Proving a backup
- xi. Internal recruitment
- xii. Creating the balance
- xiii. Background check of the candidates
- xiv. Getting loyal candidates on the board
- xv. All these duties should perform by the Recruitment team. So, recruitment is very important for any organisation.

Thus, this all means recruitment process is important in three main tasks of organization e.g. filling up the position with right candidate, Grow of business and Select best candidates. The above all goes with these three major tasks hand-in-hand.

Conclusion: Thus, to deal with human resource management is one of the important task of management which needs to arrange the financial aspects also. It starts from searching the vacant position of an organization to the training of selected candidates. The selected candidate must have a positive approach towards an organization where they are working. They should feel that an organization where they are working of themselves, their development is depend of the development of growth of an organization. Following the principles and rules of three Ns and Three Rs are very important aspects in the recruitment process of an organization.

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Challenges Of Small Business Owners

Manoj Kumar*

Abstract:- Some small businesses, such as a home accounting business, may only require a business license. On the other hand, other small businesses, such as day cares, retirement homes and restaurants serving liquor are more heavily regulated, and may require inspection and certification from various government authorities. many small business owners often find themselves tied to these habits to the detriment of the company's growth. There is a large middle ground between shoddy work and an unhealthy obsession with quality. In the daily grind of living, it is **crucial more than ever** to be obsessed with what you're doing. Otherwise, the quality of your product/services suffers... thereby giving your customers a shoddy experience... which inspires them to take their business elsewhere.

Keywords:- small business , government regulations , income taxes , cash flow , income taxes , client dependence , new employees problems , money management problem.

Small business owner

Small businesses are privately owned corporations, partnerships, or sole proprietorships that have fewer employees and/or less annual revenue than a regular-sized business or corporation. Businesses are defined as "small" in terms of being able to apply for government support and qualify for preferential tax policy varies depending on the country and industry.

Small businesses in many countries include service or retail operations such as convenience stores, small grocery stores, bakeries or delicatessens, hairdressers or tradespeople (e.g., carpenters, electricians), restaurants, guest houses, photographers, very small-scale manufacturing, and Internet-related businesses such as web design and computer programming. Some professionals operate as small businesses, such as lawyers, accountants, dentists and medical doctors (although these professionals can also work for large organizations or companies). Small businesses vary a great deal in terms of size, revenues and regulatory authorization, both within a country and from country to country. Some small businesses, such as a home accounting business, may only require a business license. On the other hand, other small businesses, such as day cares, retirement homes and restaurants serving liquor are more heavily regulated, and may require inspection and certification from various government authorities.

Biggest Challenges for Small Business Owners:-

Whether you're thinking of starting a small business, or in the first few years of operation, here are common problems we've all faced at some point in time.

1. Health Care

Bar-none, one of the most challenging aspects of running a small business comes from **managing health care** for your employees. Without a doubt, your workers' health is important, but the increased healthcare costs make finances difficult to manage. While

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“Obamacare” is undoubtedly beneficial for the health of workers, it’s often the business owners that receive the financial blow.

2. Government Regulations

Each year it seems like the government’s collar around owners’ necks becomes tighter. One of those regulations deals with the environment. The Clean Air Act of 1990 forces you to remove air pollutants, and your vehicles’ contribution to smog, gas and other chemicals that crush the ozone layer. While this act isn’t a bad thing, it *is* a challenge for business owners who don’t have the proper vehicles or environmental-protection know-how.

Another set of regulations that may damper your business is advertising regulations. In this instance, the challenge occurs when the copywriter enjoys artistic license *too* much... and puts fraudulent claims in the copy. The Federal Trade Commission applies these regulations to both online and print advertising. (In advertising, honesty truly is the best policy. Not only to save your own hide but to provide the service your customers expect; when they see that your business is “the real deal” your ads claimed, you’ll dramatically increase the number of lifetime customers who buy again and again.)

3. Federal Income Taxes

Does it feel like each year federal income tax rates skyrocket? It’s unbelievable. Under current U.S. law, the corporate tax rate is currently 15% on the first \$50,000 of taxable income. Expect 25% tax rate on the next \$25,000, and a whopping 35% tax on income over \$10 million. Knowing **your state’s tax rate** is crucial for minimizing the costly damage of paying them.

4. The Economy

Not even Wall Street stockbrokers—or so-called “masters of the universe”—do not truly know how the economy is going to pan out. Fortunately, a **SBA 504 loan** can help you *if* you plan on purchasing commercial property or major equipment. The SBA 504 loan protects you against the economy’s rising rates, since the loan keeps down your overall finance costs, letting you get the most from tax rates. The uncertainty of the economy’s condition cannot be overstated, and must be treated with the utmost respect; doing so keeps you from taking unnecessary risks.

5. Tax Compliance

When your small business is home-based, home office deductions are vital for keeping profits high. However, regulations concerning record keeping are time-costly and, if you don’t have a penchant for bookkeeping (guilty), frustrating.

If your business makes less than \$5 million, you’re allowed to use cash accounting. This is in stark contrast to the more traditional (and complicated) accrual method. The National Federation of Independent Business states that when you invest in your business, Section 179 allows you to instantly deduct the cost of that investment. Therefore, that investment-cost can be re-invested further into your company.

6. Cash Flow

From online invoice software to better budgeting systems and **effective cash flow management**, this challenge can be overcome. However, virtually *every* small business owner has cash flow problems. One simple tip is to keep strict track of your money, where it’s coming from, and where it’s going.

In “**How To Get Rich**”, Dennis Publishing founder Felix Dennis had problems getting a loan for his business from a bank. His solution was to keep astute track of his income and

expenses. This highly professional bookkeeping impressed the bank, and he finally received his loan.

7. Staying Passionate

In the daily grind of living, it is **crucial more than ever** to be obsessed with what you're doing. Otherwise, the quality of your product/services suffers... thereby giving your customers a shoddy experience... which inspires them to take their business elsewhere. That is why **obsession** is a critical component; when you're obsessed, working 14-hour days isn't as big a hassle. Without obsession, you're more likely to let your small business fold instead of fighting for it. Without obsession, work becomes another mindless grindstone to put your nose to. If you're still thinking about starting a business, make sure you are selling a product or service that **you are passionate about**.

8. Not Diversifying Client Bases

I want you to take a good, long look at your client list. If you have any clients who are responsible for more than half of your business income, it's time to a) **generate more clients** or b) work better deals for your other clients. When your income has you riding one "whale", that one whale could dash off to do business with someone else. Leaving you in the ocean, possibly drowning, while your other clients—or "small fish"—and their small incomes. Don't let your business rely on one client – it's a recipe for disaster.

9. Growth vs. Quality

In time, a business may boom beyond growth expectations. Small business owners who haven't planned for this increase in customers and product/service production are liable to fall by the wayside. As demands for your business increase, without the proper systems in place, you're more likely to come up short and fall short of those demands. This is why it is crucial for you to **scale up your business** – *without* sacrificing the qualities that made you such a hit in the first place.

10. Hiring New Employees

Around the nation, many small businesses face employee-hiring troubles. The cost (equipment, benefits, taxes, bonuses, etc.) of **hiring new employees**, unfortunately, keeps rising. All those hurdles come into play *before* outlining the position's salary.

Without employees, a small business cannot run successfully (with the rare exception of home-run businesses). In the event that you can, life would be a lot easier if you had a few employees under the belt. It's always wise to judge the profit against the cost.



11. Client Dependence

If a single client makes up more than half of your income, you are more of an independent contractor than a business owner. Diversifying your client base is vital to growing a business, but it can be difficult, especially when the client in question pays well and on time. For many small businesses, having a client willing to pay on time for a product or service is a godsend.

Unfortunately, this can result in a longer term handicap because, even if you have employees and so on, you may be still acting as a sub-contractor for a larger business. This arrangement allows the client to avoid the risks of adding payroll in an area where the work may dry up at any time. All of that risk is transferred from the larger company to you and your employees. This arrangement can work if your main client has a consistent need for your product or service. However, it is generally better for a business to have a diversified client base to pick up the slack when any single client quits paying.



12. Money Management

Having enough cash to cover the bills is a must for any business, but it is also a must for every individual. Whether it is your business or your life, one will likely emerge as a capital drain that puts pressure on the other. To avoid this problem, small businesses owners must either be heavily capitalized or be able to pick up extra income to shore up cash reserves when needed. This is why many small businesses start out with the founders working a job and building a business simultaneously. While this split focus can make it difficult to grow a business, running out of cash makes growing a business impossible.

Money management becomes even more important when cash is flowing into the business and to the owner. Although handling business accounting and taxes may be within the capabilities of most business owners, professional help is usually a good idea. The complexity of a company's books goes up with each client and employee, so getting an assist on the bookkeeping can prevent it from becoming a reason not to expand.

13. Fatigue

The hours, the work and the constant pressure to perform wears on even the most passionate individuals. Many business owners, even successful ones, get stuck working much longer hours than their employees. Moreover, they fear their business will stall in their absence, so they avoid taking any time away from work to recharge. Fatigue can lead to rash decisions about the business, including the desire to abandon it completely. Finding a pace that keeps the business humming without grinding down the owner is a challenge that comes early (and often) in the evolution of a small business.

14. Founder Dependence

If you get hit by a car, is your business still producing income the next day? A business that can't operate without its founder is a business with a deadline. Many businesses suffer from founder dependence, and this dependence is often caused by the founder being unable to let go of certain decisions and responsibilities as the business grows. Meeting this challenge is easy in theory—a business owner merely has to give over more control to their employees or partners. In practice, however, this is a big stumbling block for founders because it usually

involves compromising (at least initially) on the quality of work being done until the person doing the work learns the ropes.

15. Balancing Quality and Growth

Even when a business is not founder-dependent, there comes a time when the issues from growth seem to match or even outweigh the benefits. Whether a service or a product, at some point a business must sacrifice in order to scale. This may mean not being able to personally manage every client relationship or not inspecting every widget.

Unfortunately, it is usually that level of personal engagement and attention to detail that makes a business semi-successful. Therefore, many small business owners often find themselves tied to these habits to the detriment of the company's growth. There is a large middle ground between shoddy work and an unhealthy obsession with quality, so it is up to the business owner to navigate the company's processes towards a compromise that allows scale without hurting the brand.

Conclusion

As a small business owner, realizing this one insight is essential for maintaining a calm head: your competitors face the same problems as you do. All of us, regardless of the industry we're in, are essentially in the same boat. How you respond to these challenges will change the "game" – as you become more successful, thereby leaving your rivals by the wayside. It's important to remember that these challenges are just that – challenges and people *do* overcome them.

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Different Schemes Launched By Modi Government

Dr.rashmi*

Abstract

Democratically elected government is believed to be dedicated to the welfare of the people. Keeping in mind the welfare of all sections of the society the Modi government has created many new schemes. For example; The Atal Pension Scheme, Ujjwala Scheme, Gramodaya, Bharat Uday and Setu Bharti Yojana. Keeping in mind the welfare of all sections of the society the Modi government has created many new schemes. For example; jan dhan yojna, SKILL India Mission, Make in India, The Atal Pension Scheme, Ujjwala Scheme, Gramodaya, Bharat Uday and Setu Bharti Yojana, AMRUT yojna, Smart City Project etc.

Keywords:-

different schemes of govt (Atal pension scheme, Ujjwala Scheme, Gramodaya, Bharat Uday and Setu Bharti Yojana, Digital India, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, make in india, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, retail pension scheme, Sagarmala Project for smooth trade.

List of Important Schemes launched by the Modi Government



Schemes by Modi Government.

In this article we have compiled the list of important centrally sponsored schemes by the modi government.

Scheme / programme	Starting date	Purpose
1. jan dhan yojna	28 August, 2014	To connect more and more peoples from the banking services
2. SKILL India Mission	28 August, 2014	Skill Development in Youth

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3. Make in India	28 September, 2014	Promoting manufacturing Sector in the country
4. Swachchh Bharat Mission	2 October, 2014	Making India a clean country till October 2, 1919
5. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana	11 October, 2014	Development in the villages which includes social development, cultural development.
6. Shramew Jayate Yojana	16 October, 2014	Plan dedicated to labour development
7. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	22 January, 2015	The goal of this scheme is to make girls socially and financially self-reliant through education.
8. Hridaya Plan	21 January, 2015	To take care of world heritage sites and to make these sites economically viable.
9. PM Mudra Yojna	8 April , 2015	Loan to small businessmen from 50 thousand to 10 lakh

10. Ujala Yojna	1 May, 2015	Distribution of LED bulbs at low price to reduce electricity consumption
11. Atal Pension Yojna	9 May, 2015	Monthly pension for people from the unorganized sector b/w age of 18 to 40 years
12. Prime Minister Jyoti Jyoti Bima Yojna	9 May, 2015	Life Insurance of Rs. 2 lakh for people b/w 18 to 50 years (@Premium of Rs. 330 per annum)
13. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	9 May, 2015	General insurance / accident insurance for people between 18 and 70 years of 2 lakh (at premium of 12 Rs. / year)
14. Smart city scheme	25 June, 2015	Developing 100 selected cities of the country as smart cities from 2015 to 2020
15. AMRUT Plan	25 June, 2015	Developing all the basic amenities in more than 500

		cities which have more than one lakh population
16. Digital India Mission	2 July, 2015	Making all government services electronically available to the public
17. Gold Monetization Scheme	5 November, 2015	Putting inoperative gold (lying at home and lockers) in productive works.
18. Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme	5 November, 2015	To check the real demand of the Gold; government introduced Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme.
19. UDAY	20th November, 2015	Financial turnaround of Power Distribution Companies of Public Sector
20. Start-up india	16 January, 2016	To Promote new enterprises
21. Setu Bhartam Yojna	4 March , 2016	Construction of Over and Under Bridge to make National Highways Railway Crossing free

22. Stand Up India	5 April, 2016	Loans up to 10 lacs to 1 crore for establishment of new companies to Scheduled Castes / Tribes and women Entrepreneurs
23. Gramodaya Se Bharat Uday	14-24 April 2016	Emphasizing the development of villages for proper development of the country
24. Prime Minister Ujjwala Plan	1 May, 2016	Providing the LPG connection to BPL families at subsidized rates
25. Namami Gange Yojna	7 July, 2016	Cleanliness of river Ganga

Since when; NDA government came to power, there has been flood of the government schemes. I am optimistic that the positive results of these schemes will be visible to all in the near future. This list of schemes of Modi government is very useful for the upcoming exams to be held in India.

It was on May 30, 2019, our Prime Minister Narendra Modi again took charge of the Government of India. Since the time he has taken office, certain important decisions have been taken by the Cabinet. Let us try to recollect the important programmes and projects that our Government announced for the development and welfare of the country.

1. Digital India

On August 21, 2014, the “Digital India” campaign was launched. The idea is to change India into an electronically empowered economy. According to this programme, the Government of India wants all Government departments and the people of India to connect with each other digitally or electronically, so that there is effective governance. It also aims at reducing paperwork by making all the Government services available to the people electronically. There is also a plan to connect all villages and rural areas through internet networks.

There are three major components of Digital India: Digital infrastructure, digital literacy and digital delivery of services. The Government plans to complete this project in five years. That is, by 2019, the Digital India project is expected to be fully functional.

2. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

On August 28, 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. This scheme was announced when he gave his first Independence Day speech on August 15, 2014. This is a prestigious financial inclusion programme. On the very first day of the launch of the programme, 15 million bank accounts were opened and each of the account holders was given Rs 1,00,000 insurance cover. By September 2014, 3.02 crore accounts were opened and around Rs 1,500 crore were deposited. According to the yojana, anyone can open new bank accounts with zero balance too.

3. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

On 24 September 2014, Prime Minister approved the Swachh Bharat campaign, which was a modification of the Nirmal Bharat Programme, launched by the previous Government. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched formally on October 2, 2014, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The objective is to make India a clean India by 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The plan is to provide toilet and sanitation facilities in all rural and remote areas, to create public awareness of cleanliness, to clean roads, streets, encroachments and make India one of the cleanest countries of the world.

4. Make in India

This was basically a slogan, coined by Narendra Modi on September 25, 2014 to attract the global world to invest and manufacture in India. It then became an international marketing campaign. "Make in India" campaign was initiated so that India has ample job opportunities and the economy gets a boost. 'Make in India' seeks to make India a self-reliant country. It also aims to allow FDI in the country as well as bring back to health the loss-making Government firms. The Make in India campaign is completely under the Central Government, in which the Government has identified 25 major sectors which have the potential of becoming a global leader.

5. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

On October 11, 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. According to this yojana, each MP will take the responsibility of developing three villages by 2019. The idea is to make India's villages to be fully developed with physical and institutional infrastructure. There are certain guidelines for this scheme, which has been formulated by the Department of Rural Development. The Prime Minister released the guidelines on October 11, 2014 and requested all MPs to develop one model village by year 2016 in their constituency and two more by 2019.

Apart from the above schemes, PM Modi launched several other schemes in his first tenure as the Prime Minister. After taking oath as the Prime Minister of India for the second term in 2019, PM Modi has again been revamping many of his schemes to benefit people belonging to all sections of the society.

Following are some of the other important schemes launched by PM Modi:

PM-KISAN scheme

The PM-KISAN scheme was launched in the interim budget in February 2019 before the general elections, as agriculture is considered a priority sector. PM Modi has now announced the extension of the Rs 75,000 crores PM-KISAN scheme to all 14.5 crore farmers in the country. Under this scheme, each farmer will get Rs 6,000 per year in three equal installments, irrespective of the size of their landholding. Farmer families holding constitutional posts, institutional shareholders, serving or retired state/central government officials, doctors, engineers and pensioners (getting above Rs 10,000 per month) etc. are

excluded from the scheme. The onus of identifying the beneficiaries lies on the state governments. The revised scheme will cost upwards of Rs 87,000 crores.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA) launched a welfare scheme to generate employment and work opportunity for the rural labourers in India. Although this scheme was passed as a labour law in the beginning, later it was implemented in 200 districts in 2006. Then, it spread in the entire country in 2008. This scheme was modelled to provide at least 100 days work in a year to the landless rural labourers. Later its name was changed and it came to be known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

Under MGNREGS, Jal Shakti Abhiyan has been started in rural India in 2019. To provide safe drinking water to the rural people, Rs. 15,000 crores is to be spent in the first phase from July to September 2019. Apart from this, more than 200,000 projects are to be carried out for water conservation in more than 1,100 districts in the country.

Scheme to Provide Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM)

SPQEM is a scheme to bring about qualitative improvement in Madrasas in order to make it possible for Muslim children to attain standard education in national education system. For which, Narendra Modi led NDA (National Democratic Alliance) government has announced to provide scholarships to the minority communities including 50 percent girls.

Under this scheme, madrasa teachers will be trained in subjects like English, Hindi, Science, Maths and so on. After getting the training, these teachers can transmit their knowledge to madrasa students. Government is also planning to make a new educational infrastructure for them in the near future. Free coaching classes will be provided to the economically weaker sections from the minority communities and prepare them for the competitive examinations so that their participation in the government and private jobs can increase. Apart from this, opening of polytechnic, ITIs, residential schools etc are in the pipeline under the beneficial schemes of the present government for the minorities.

One Nation One Ration Card Scheme

By June 30, 2020 'one nation one ration card' scheme will be launched as decided by the Union Government. The scheme is being launched in order to overcome the on-going malpractices in the Public Distribution System (PDS) shops. Under this scheme, beneficiaries such as migrants can take ration across the country from any shop of their liking. This was revealed by Ram vilas Paswan, the minister of 'Consumer Affairs Food and PDS'. Government is mulling to link ration cards with Aadhaar and launch Point of Sale (POS) scheme so that the downtrodden of the society can get maximum benefit. POS scheme has been running successfully in several states.

Retail Pension Scheme

The Central Government has approved a pension scheme for the shopkeepers, retailers and self-employed persons of over 60 years of age. Under this scheme, beneficiaries will get Rs 3,000 per month. Shopkeepers and self-employed persons whose GST turnover is below 1.5 crore, and people of the age group of 18-40 years, can also enrol through this trader friendly scheme announced by the government.

Sagarmala Project for smooth trade

On March 25, 2015, Sagarmala project was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The aim of the project is to connect 600 ports to improve the performance of country's logistics sector. It is expected that this would make India's trade smoother and potent. The Central

Government has already spent 7.73 billion since the start of this project. Another objective of the scheme is to find out new regions and their proper connectivity with major economic centres through railways, inland waterways, coastal and road services. One more positive aspect of the project is to modernise the new ports and set up all the modern facilities to entice tourists. This way, coastal tourism will get a big boost and the employment opportunity will enhance for those living around the coastal areas.

Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh (PAHAL) Scheme

PAHAL was launched on January 1, 2015 by Narendra Modi with the aim to gradually provide LPG cylinders to all. Under this scheme, more than 9.75 LPG consumers have been identified. Consumers will get cooking gas cylinders at market price and their subsidy will go directly into their bank accounts. But Aadhar linkage and bank account linkage are necessary for this. This scheme has helped eliminate bogus and duplicate LPG connections. Another purpose of the scheme is to help the poor of the society, who are deprived of the cooking gas cylinders. Therefore, people are being encouraged to give up their subsidy to encourage the weaker sections of the society to have access to LPG cylinders.

eBasta Scheme

Pradhan Mantri eBasta scheme is an online application platform where school books based on the curriculum will be accessible in digital form i.e. e-books. The motive of this scheme is to bring teachers, students and publishers together on one platform and make the study material easily accessible. In order to use this, users are required to download the application first.

Digital Locker Scheme

In 2015, DigiLocker (e-locker) scheme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in order to enhance the Digital India initiative. The objective of this scheme is to provide online documents storage facility for people of this country, but Aadhar card is the pre-requisite for availing this facility. Through Digi Locker, one can store important documents such as Voter ID, PAN card, BPL card, Driving License, educational certificates and degrees online. This scheme will help reduce the physical document management issues and the hassle faced when the hard copy is lost. Its main advantage is that people will not have to carry original documents with them. DigiLocker is accessible through Umang app and other agencies will have its accessibility too.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

In 2015, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched AMRUT with the aim to transform nearly 500 cities and towns into well-planned urban living spaces. The objective of this project is to provide basic civic amenities like water supply, sewage, urban transport, parks and so on to improve the quality of life and health altogether. The Cabinet led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi approved Rs 50,000 crore for the entire project.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana

On October, 2014, 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' (BBBP) scheme was introduced as a joint initiative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The prime motive of this scheme is to address the issue of decreasing Child Sex Ratio in India (the number of girls per 1000 boys). To enhance the scheme further, the amount of annual deposit for the Sukanya Samridhi Yojana for the girl child has been reduced from Rs 1,000 to Rs 250. Since the launch of the scheme, positive results have started coming. The Sex ratio has increased in several states, especially in Rajasthan. At present Rajasthan's Child Sex Ratio

has increased to 948:1000, while it was 929:1000 in 2015-2016 (as per the state health department).

Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (SSY)

On January 22, 2015, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (SSY) was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The primary objective of this scheme is to promote and implement the welfare programme for the girl child. As per the scheme, parents or any legal guardian can open a bank account on behalf of their girl child who is below the age of 10. However, as per the criteria, only two accounts can be opened in one family. And the minimum investment is Rs. 250 while maximum is 1,50,000 in one financial year respectively. Money can be withdrawn when the girls reach the age of 21 or get married after turning 18. Another benefit is that the contribution is exempted from income tax under section 80C, and the interest earned and maturity amount are also tax free.

Mudra Bank Yojna

Announced on February 2015, in the Union Budget, this scheme was launched on April 8, 2015 with the aim to create business opportunity and curb unemployment from the nation. Under this scheme, small amount of loan will be provided to people to motivate them to start their own business. This will help the small business owners meet their capital expenses and operating costs. The interest rates on Mudra loan vary between 8.40% and 12.45%. Moreover, taking this loan is easy, as it is available without guarantee. Besides, there are no processing charges and the payment period is extendable up to five years.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

The Central Government started Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna in 2015 with the objective to encourage youngsters to take up industry-relevant skill training which will be based on the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF). And it is believed that the skill training will cover 10 million youth during the period 2016 – 2020. This will help people get jobs in different vocations or start their own machinery business. Moreover, this training is free of cost i.e. the government will bear all the expenses.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna was launched on July 1, 2015. The objective of this scheme was to provide proper irrigation facilities in the farms and convert the barren land into cultivable fields. Also, it is meant to minimise wastage of water and expedite implementation of water-saving technologies, which is indeed important for the bumper growth of crops. This project was intended to enhance the income of farmers.

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana was first dug out by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley in February 2015 budget. But this scheme was formally launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2016 in Kolkata. Government has realised that accidents on Indian roads are frequent, but the underprivileged section of the society finds it difficult to opt for accidental insurance due to high premiums. Hence, this scheme was launched in order to address this problem and encourage people to go for insurance. At present, only 20 per cent Indians have any kind of insurance. People between the age group of 18 to 70 with valid bank accounts can get benefit through PMSBY. Under this insurance scheme, nominee of the victims (accidental death or full disability) will get Rs 2 lakhs, while an amount of Rs 1 lakh is available for partial disability.

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana (PMJJBY)

Launched in the year 2015, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana is another innovative step taken by the Central government to prosper the weaker section of the society. The objective of this scheme is to provide a renewable insurance scheme to offer life insurance coverage upto Rs 2 lakhs to all savings bank account holders on death due to any reason. This facility is available to people between the age group of 18 to 50, with valid bank accounts. All bank holders can fill the form and get this facility. Net-banking is also available for this service.

The annual premium of PMJJBY is just Rs 330 and another encouraging point is that GST is also exempted from this scheme. In case of sudden demise of the insured persons, their nominee will get Rs 2 lakhs. Under PMJJBY, the future of the poor and the low income group is financially safe if sudden tragedy occurs in the family.

One Rank One Pension Scheme (OROP)

In response to the long-standing demand of the armed forces personnel, OROP scheme was announced in July 2018, with retrospective effect from July 1, 2014. It envisaged uniform payment of pension to the Armed Forces personnel retiring in the same rank with the same length of service, regardless of their date of retirement. Future enhancements in the rates of pension are to be automatically passed on to the past pensioners, and pension is to be re-fixed every 5 years. However, those taking voluntary retirement were kept out of its ambit, though all widows and war widows are covered.

Start-up India, Stand up India

The campaign 'Start Up India, Stand Up India' was first announced by Narendra Modi on August 15, 2015. The motive of the scheme is to extend tax benefits, patent fast tracking etc. to start-ups less than 10 years old, in order to create more and more employment opportunities and wealth. Another objective of this scheme is to enhance entrepreneurship among SC/ST sections and women. India is on the third spot in the world with 4200 registered start-up industries. The project is looking positive for the start-up industry in the country. Young entrepreneurs have the chance to expand their businesses easily, with help from DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

On June 1, 2015, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has introduced 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana' with the aim to provide affordable housing to the urban poor by the year 2022. Under PMAY, houses will be built using eco-friendly construction methods to benefit the urban poor in India. This scheme can be availed only by a family which comprise of husband, wife, unmarried sons or unmarried daughters. Also, the beneficiary family should not have pucca house in either of the family member's name.

Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

Announced by the Government of India in the 2015-2016 budget, the objective behind the Atal Pension Yojana is to provide pension to people engaged in the unorganised sector, like maids, gardeners, delivery boys and so on. This scheme is regularised by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). Also, it is not a mandatory but a voluntary scheme for people employed in the unorganised sector.

Conclusion

In conclusion we can say that Keeping in mind the welfare of all sections of the society the Modi government has created many new schemes. For example; jan dhan yojna, SKILL

India Mission, Make in India, The Atal Pension Scheme, Ujjwala Scheme, Gramodaya, Bharat Uday and Setu Bharti Yojana, AMRUT yojna, Smart City Project etc.

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Product Life Cycle In Marketing

Nitin kumar gautam*

Abstract

The product introduction phase generally includes a substantial investment in advertising and a marketing campaign focused on making consumers aware of the product and its benefits. Assuming the product is successful, it enters its growth phase. Demand grows, production is increased, and its availability expands. The stage of a product's life cycle impacts the way in which it is marketed to consumers. A new product needs to be explained, while a mature product needs to be differentiated from its competitors.

Keywords

Product life cycle , product life cycle work , examples of product life cycle , different stages of product life cycle

What Is a Product Life Cycle

Products, like people, have life cycles. The product life cycle is broken into four stages: introduction, growth, maturity, and decline. This concept is used by management and by marketing professionals as a factor in deciding when it is appropriate to increase advertising, reduce prices, expand to new markets, or redesign packaging.

The process of strategizing ways to continuously support and maintain a product is called product life cycle.

How Product Life Cycles Work

A product begins with an idea, and within the confines of modern business, it isn't likely to go further until it undergoes research and development and is found to be feasible and potentially profitable. At that point, the product is produced, marketed, and rolled out.

The product introduction phase generally includes a substantial investment in advertising and a marketing campaign focused on making consumers aware of the product and its benefits. Assuming the product is successful, it enters its growth phase. Demand grows, production is increased, and its availability expands.

As a product matures, it enters its most profitable stage, while the costs of producing and marketing decline. However, it inevitably begins to take on increased competition as other companies emulate its success, sometimes with enhancements or lower prices. The product may lose market share and begin its decline.

The stage of a product's life cycle impacts the way in which it is marketed to consumers. A new product needs to be explained, while a mature product needs to be differentiated from its competitors.

Examples of Product Life Cycles:-

Many brands that were American icons have dwindled and died. Better management of product life cycle might have saved some of them, or perhaps their time had just come. Some examples:

- Oldsmobile began producing cars in 1897 but the brand was killed off in 2004. Its gas-guzzling muscle-car image had lost its appeal, General Motors decided.

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- Woolworth's had a store in just about every small town and city in America until it shuttered its stores in 1997. It was the era of Walmart and other big-box stores.
- Border's bookstore chain closed down in 2011. It couldn't survive the internet age.

To cite an established and still-thriving industry, television program distribution has related products in all stages of the product life cycle. As of 2019, flat-screen TVs are in the mature phase, programming-on-demand is in the growth stage, DVDs are in decline, and the video cassette is extinct.

There are the following major product life cycle stages:-

Stage	Characteristics
1. Market introduction stage	<p>This is the stage in which the product has been introduced first time in the market and the sales of the product starts to grow slowly and gradually and the profit received from the product is nominal and non-attained. The market for the product is not competitive initially and also the company spends initially on the advertisement and uses various other tools for promotion in order to motivate and produce awareness among the consumers, therefore generating discerning demands for particular brand. The products start to gain distribution as the product is initially new in the market and in this stage the quality of the product is not assured and the price of the product will also be determined as low or high costs are very high</p> <p>slow sales volumes to start little or no competition demand has to be created customers have to be prompted to try the product makes little money at this stage</p>
2. Growth stage	<p>In the growth stage, the product is visibly present in the market, the product has habitual consumers, and there is quick growth in product sales. More new customers are becoming aware of the product and trying it. The customers are becoming satisfied with the product and are buying it again and again. The ratio of the product repetition for the trial procurement has risen. Competitors have started to overflow the market with more appealing and attractive inventions. This helps in creating increased competition in the market and also results in decreasing the product price.</p> <p>costs reduced due to economies of scale sales volume increases significantly profitability begins to rise public awareness increases competition begins to increase with a few new players in establishing market increased competition leads to price decreases</p>
3. Maturity stage	<p>In maturity stage, the cost of the product has been decreased because of the increased volume of the product and the product started to experience the curve effects. Also, more and more competitors have</p>

	<p>seen to be leaving the market. In this way very few buyers have been left for the product and this results in less sales of the product. The decline of the product and cost of attaining new buyers in this level is more as compare to the resulted profit. The brand or the product differentiation via rebating and discounts in price supports in recalling the outlet distribution. Also, there is a decline in the entire cost of marketing through enhancing the distribution and promotional efficiency with switching brand and segmentation.</p> <p>costs are decreased as a result of production volumes increasing and experience curve effects</p> <p>sales volume peaks and market saturation is reached</p> <p>increase in competitors entering the market</p> <p>prices tend to drop due to the proliferation of competing products</p> <p>brand differentiation and feature diversification is emphasized to maintain or increase market share</p> <p>industrial profits go down</p>
<p>4. Saturation and decline stage</p>	<p>In this stage, the profit as well as the sales of the product has started to decline because of the deletion of the product from the market. The market for the product in this stage started to show negative rate of growth and corroding cash flows. The product at this stage may be kept but there should be fewer adverts become cost counter-optimal</p> <p>sales volume decline</p> <p>prices, profitability diminish</p> <p>profit becomes more a challenge of production/distribution efficiency than increased sales</p> <p>Note: Product termination is usually not the end of the business cycle, only the end of a single entrant within the larger scope of an ongoing business program.</p>

Identifying PLC stage

some of the general product features at each stage. Identifying product stages when the product is in transition is very difficult.^[citation needed] More recently, it has been shown that user-generated contents (UGC) (e.g., in the form of online product reviews) has the potential to reveal buyer personality characteristics that can in turn be used to identify product life cycle stage^[4].

Identifying features	Stages			
	Introduction	Growth	Maturity	Decline
Sales	Low	High	High	Low
Investment cost	Very high	High (lower than intro stage)	Low	Low
Competition	Low or no competition	High	Very high	Very High
Profit	Low	High	High	Low

Conclusion

A product begins with an idea, and within the confines of modern business, it isn't likely to go further until it undergoes research and development and is found to be feasible and potentially profitable. At that point, the product is produced, marketed, and rolled out.

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“A Descriptive Study To Assess The Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Suicidal Thoughts In Major Depression Among Elders In Selected Urban Area Of Tumkur At Karnataka”

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Abstract

Suicide is the third most common cause of death . It is estimated that over half of all old age elders suffering from depression will attempt suicide, and of those elders, roughly seven percent will succeed on the first try. Old age people are especially vulnerable to the threat of suicide, because in addition to increased stress, work dependency, Lack of care , children negligence, death of peers group, old age are also dealing with physical health fluctuations that can complicate even the most normal situations. Worldwide, an estimated three million cases of pesticide poisoning occur every year, resulting in an excess of 250 000 deaths. This mortality accounts for a substantial fraction of the 900 000 people who die by suicide every year.

Introduction

Someone age 65 or over completes suicide every 90 minutes -- 16 deaths a day. Elders account for one-fifth of all suicides.² White males over age 85 are at the highest risk and complete suicide at almost six times the national average. The suicide rate among elders is two to three times higher than in younger age groups. Elder suicide may be under-reported 40% or more. Omitted are "silent suicides", i.e., completions from medical non-compliance and overdoses, self-starvation or dehydration, and "accidents."³

Suicide that is referred as causing own death is a social disease mostly that results from depression or a mental illness. Depression, excessive stretch, pain of loss, mental stretch, anger, stubbornness whatever is the reason suicide is not the ultimate solution. A suicidal person never seeks help from the family or friends on the contrary a person desperately tends to escape from the life via suicide when there is no one to help him/her with the unstable mental condition the person undergoing. So, there is no doubt that a suicidal person needs mental help and inspiration to live; no matter it's wanted or not by the person.⁴

Suicide is an irrational desire to die. We use the term "irrational" here because no matter how bad a person's life is, suicide is a permanent solution to what is nearly always a temporary problem. Most people who think about suicide, however, never make a "serious" attempt at it (every attempt, though, is viewed as "serious" by the person making it). For

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every attempted suicide, there is thought to be one or more people where the thought of suicide has never translated into an actual attempt. With over a half a million people making a suicidal attempt each year, this translates into a huge problem that society largely ignores⁵. Suicide is an important contributor to premature mortality accounting for over 800 000 deaths worldwide every year. Environmental and genetic factors acting from before birth to old age affect an individual's risk of suicide. Risk is influenced not only by psychiatric illness and impulsive behaviour but also by factors such as the cultural acceptability of suicide, the ease of availability of lethal suicide methods, help-seeking behaviours in times of crisis and access to effective treatments following self-harm⁶.

Suicide is an important contributor to global patterns of mortality, accounting for over 800000 deaths a year. Unlike many causes of death, suicide is not the result of a single disease process. It occurs as a consequence not only of a range of psychiatric disorders – most commonly depression, substance misuse and schizophrenia – but also of impulsive behaviour in moments of crisis and in the context of serious physical illness⁶.

Whites aged 40–64 years have recently emerged as a new high-risk group for suicide. Although firearms remain the most common method of suicide, the notable increases in suicide by hanging/suffocation in men and by poisoning in women deserve preventive attention⁷.

A suicide attempt is a clear indication that something is gravely wrong in a person's life. No matter the race or age of the person; how rich or poor they are, it is true that most people who die by suicide have a mental or emotional disorder. The most common underlying disorder is depression, 30% to 70% of suicide victims suffer from major depression or bipolar (manic-depressive) disorder⁸.

Suicide and suicide attempts are the “tip of the iceberg” of a larger mental health and substance abuse problem among our college students. A 13 year study showed that the number of students seen each year with depression doubled and the number of suicides tripled. In 2003 American College Health Association – more than 40% of students reported feeling “so depressed, it was difficult to function” at least once during the year. In 1998 suicide killed more teen-agers and young adults than AIDS, cancer, heart disease, pneumonia, birth defects, stroke, influenza and chronic lung disease combine⁹.

9 September 2006 | Geneva - The World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Association for Suicide Prevention (IASP) will mark World Suicide Prevention Day on 10 September to focus attention and call for global action. This year's theme is "with understanding, new hope" to draw attention to the need to translate current scientific knowledge and research about suicidal behaviour into practical programmes. Each year, nearly 900 000 deaths worldwide are due to suicide, which accounts for more deaths than homicides and wars combined. This number is believed to be largely underestimated as suicide as a cause of death is underreported¹⁰.

Need For The Study

NIMH-funded researchers designed a program for health-care clinics, to improve recognition and treatment of depression and suicidal symptoms in elderly patients. A recent study of the program showed that it reduced thoughts of suicide and that major depression improved¹⁰.

A total of 293 findings from 42 studies on the impact of publicized suicide stories in the media on the incidence of suicide in the real world were analyzed by logistic regression analysis. Studies measuring the effect of either an entertainment or political celebrity suicide

story were 14.3 times more likely to find a copycat effect than studies that did not. Research based on televised stories was 82% less likely to report a copycat effect than research based on newspapers. A review of recent events in Austria and Switzerland indicates that suicide prevention organizations can successfully convince the media to change the frequency and content of their suicide coverage in an effort to reduce copycat effects¹¹.

Few responsibilities are so heavy and intimidating as responding to suicidal risk. The need for careful assessment is great. Suicide remains among the top dozen causes of death in the United States, as high as number two for some groups. Homicide rates seize popular attention, but far more people kill themselves than kill others. Authorities in the field are almost unanimous in their view that the reported figures vastly understate the actual incidence because of problems in reporting procedures. Evaluating and responding to suicidal risk is a source of extraordinary stress for many therapists. This aspect of our work focuses virtually all of the troublesome issues that run through this book: questions of the therapist's influence, competence, efficacy, fallibility, over- or under-involvement, responsibility, and ability to make life-or-death decisions¹².

A study was performed on people age 65 and older have the highest rates of suicide of any age-group, late-life suicide has a low prevalence, making it difficult to conduct prospective studies. The authors examined risk factors for late-life suicide on the basis of general information collected directly from older subjects participating in a community-based prospective study of aging. Demographic variables, presence of a relative or friend to confide in, alcohol use, and sleep quality were assessed at baseline interview. Baseline and follow-up data were used to determine physical, cognitive, and affective functioning, as well as medical status. Of 14,456 people, 21 committed suicide over the 10-year observation period¹⁶.

A study was done on stereotypes suicide causes the findings shown that there are major causes of suicide:-

- The first one is external frustrations, which includes family pressure, social pressure, problems in a love relationship, discord in the family and economic problems.
- The second cause is unpleasant life events like failures, terminal illness, unpleasant life experience or death of a loved one.
- The third cause is depressive personality which brings about feelings of loneliness, hopelessness, touchiness, pessimistic point of view on life and introversion.
- The fourth cause is old age because this may cause depression, health problems, senility, feelings of being a burden on others and feelings of guilt after doing a life review. The study showed that these four major causes affect different age groups at different levels¹³.

For a study to come close to finding out the cause of suicide, the subjects would have to be individuals who tried to commit suicide but survived. However even though this would seem like the right way to do the study, normally suicide survivals want to be found and saved, those that are serious about committing suicide make sure that there is no way they will survive¹³.

Suicide Myths & Facts

Myth: People who talk about suicide are just trying to get attention.

Fact: People who die by suicide usually talk about it first. They are in pain and oftentimes reach out for help because they do not know what to do and have lost hope. Always take talk about suicide seriously always.

Myth: People who talk about wanting to die by suicide do not try to kill themselves.

Fact: People who talk about wanting to die by suicide oftentimes kill themselves.

Myth: Suicide always occurs without any warning signs.

Fact: There are almost always warning signs.

Myth: Once people decide to die by suicide, there is nothing you can do to stop them.

Fact: Suicide can be prevented. Most people who are suicidal do not want to die; they just want to stop their pain.

Myth: Suicide only strikes people of a certain gender, race, financial status, age, etc.

Fact: Suicide can strike anyone.

Myth: People who attempt suicide and survive will not attempt suicide again.

Fact: People who attempt suicide and survive will oftentimes make additional attempts.

Myth: People who attempt suicide are crazy.

Fact: No, They are in pain, and probably have a chemical imbalance in their brain. Anyone could attempt suicide.

Myth: People who attempt suicide are weak.

Fact: No, They are in pain and probably have a chemical imbalance in their brain. Many people who are very "strong" die by suicide.

Myth: People who talk about suicide are trying to manipulate others.

Fact: No. People who talk about suicide are in pain and need help. And telling them that they "just want something" or "are trying to manipulate" is both insensitive and ignorant. People often talk about suicide before dying by suicide. Always take talk about suicide seriously.

Myth: When people become suicidal, they will always be suicidal.

Fact: Most people are suicidal for a limited period of time. However, suicidal feelings can recur¹⁴.

it is necessary of investigator to assess the knowledge and attitude of elders regarding suicide.

Statement Of The Problem

“ A Descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression among elders in selected urban areas of Tumkur at Karnataka”.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Theories are linked to the real world through definition that specifies how concepts will be known, experienced, observed and measured. knowledge refers to the ability of elders to respond to questionnaire regarding suicide in terms of Incidence, risk factor, cause, symptoms, myths, and prevention, etc. Attitude refers to the response of the elders regarding suicide in terms of their likes or dislikes for suicide, it may be positive, negative or neutral.

**INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS
AND EXPERIENCE**

**ACTIVITY RELATED TO
COGNITION AND AFFECT**

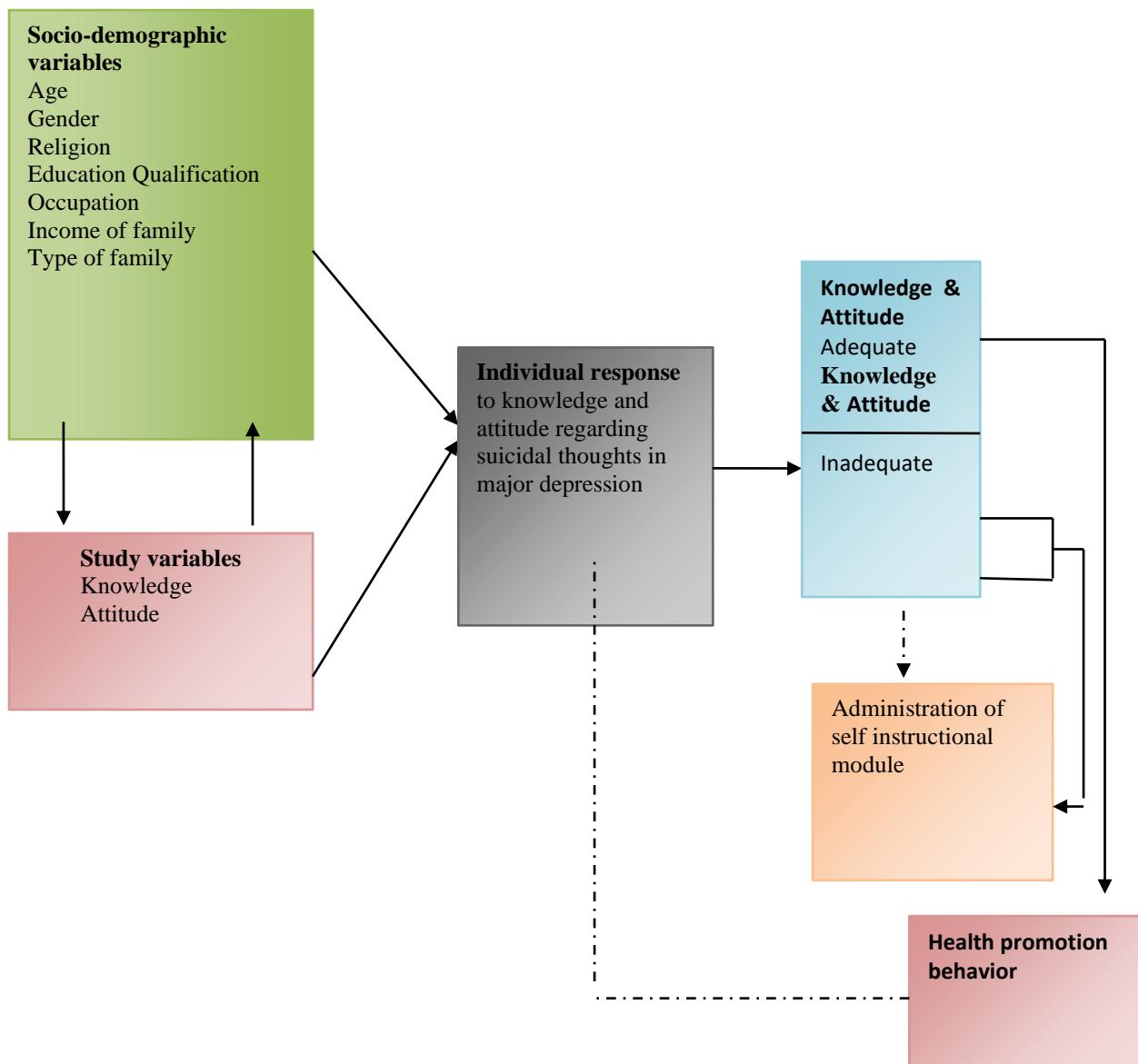


FIG 1. MODIFIED CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK BASED ON REVISED PENDER'S (2002) HEALTH PROMOTION MODEL

2. Objectives

Statement Of The Problem

“a descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression among elders in selected urban area of Tumkur at karnataka ”

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge and attitude of elders aged between 60-75 years regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression .

- To find out relationship between knowledge and attitude of elders aged between 60-75 years regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression .
- To determine the association of knowledge regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression with selected demographic variables.
- To determine the association of attitude regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression with selected demographic variables.
- To prepare & distribute self instructional module regarding suicide prevention measures.

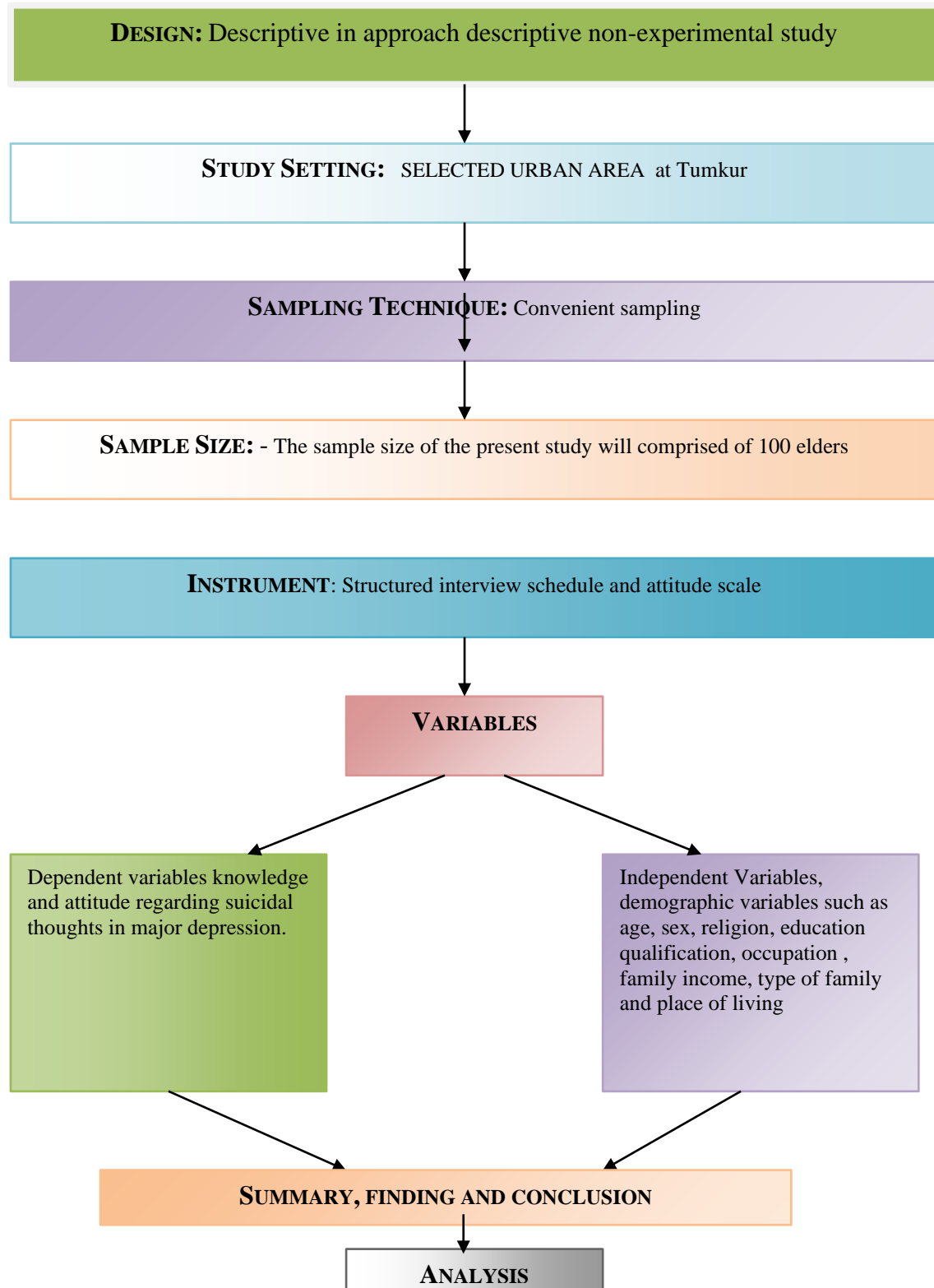
Methodology

Research Approach : Descriptive survey was considered an appropriate research approach for the present this study.

Research Design

The research design used for this study is descriptive non-experimental in nature. The schematic representation of the design used in the study is given in Fig.2.

Figure2. Schematic Representation of Research Design



Description of Setting: This study was undertaken selected urban area at Tumkur.

Population: In this study population includes elders aged between 60-75 years residing in selected area of Tumkur constitute the target population for the study.

Sampling Technique: Convenience sampling technique was used in selecting the sample for the study.

Sample size : The study originated with a sample of 100 elders aged between 60-75 sample size for explicating the knowledge and attitude on suicidal thoughts in major depression.

Sampling Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- Elders who are in age between 60 to 75 years.
- Elders who are able to understand Kanada or English.
- Elders who are willing to participate in this study.
- Elders who are residing in selected urban area of tumkur.

Exclusion criteria

- Elders who cannot understand Kannada or English.
- Elders who are not willing to participate in this study.

Selection and Development of Study Instrument

The following steps were included in preparing the tool

- a. Literature review
- b. Experts opinion

Literature Review

Literature related to the topic available form books, internet sites ,journals, periodicals, published and unpublished, research studies and news papers; articles were review to develop the tool.

Expert Opinion

The investigator had discussion with experts and incorporated their valuable suggestions also in the tool.

Description of the Tool

The structured interview schedule consisted of three parts

Part I

Performa for collecting demographic data of 7 items such as age, gender, religion, education qualification, occupation, family income, type of family .

Part II

Structured questionnaire regarding knowledge on suicide. Includes 22 items.

Each question was given 4 alternative responses out of which one was write answer and was given a score of one and other 3 responses were given 0 score.

Part III

Attitude scale: A 3 points rating scale was used to assess the attitude of elders regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression. It consist of 20 statements.

The scale was prepared by the investigator after reviewing the related literature and the opinion of the experts.

Scoring

Positive Statement
Agree – 2
Uncertain – 1

Negative Statement
Disagree – 2
Uncertain – 1

Disagree – 0

Agree – 0

Validity and reliability of the instrument

Validity refers to a complex concept which broadly concerns the soundness of the study's evidence that is whether the findings are coherent, convincing and well grounded¹².

Content Validity represents the universe of the contents (or) the domain of the given construct. The universe of content provides the framework and basis of formulating the items.

The interview schedule and SIM was given to experts in different fields like Psychiatric (Dept of Psychiatric) and Nursing (Mental health Nursing) and statistics. The tool was modified based on suggestion and opinion. The schedule and SIM was translated into Kannada language and got edited by the experts.

The reliability of the tool knowledge questionnaire was found to be 0.904 and for attitude scale was found to be 0.923, hence it is feasible.

Data Collection Procedure

Prior to data collection, permission was obtained from the head of the municipality in selected urban wards. The investigator collected the data in the month of May and June 2017. The structure interview schedule which was prepared in the English and later translated to Kannada was administered to 100 elders. Before interview, the purpose of interview was explained to all the elders with self introduction.

Participants were made comfortable and relaxed. The consent was obtained from the sample before starting the interview. The data gathered was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Development of self instructional module (SIM)

Self instructional module of suicidal thought in major depression was developed based on review of literature pertaining to development of SIM. The steps adopted in the development of SIM were

- Preparation of first draft of SIM
- Development of criteria checklist to evaluate SIM
- Content validity of SIM
- Editing of the SIM
- Preparation of final draft of SIM

Plan for Data Analysis

The following informational statistics were planned.

- Frequencies and Percentage Analysis for the demographic data
- Mean, SD, range and mean score percentages are calculated to assess the knowledge and attitude .
- Chi-square, Fisher's test and Z test is used to find the association of selected socio demographic variables with knowledge and attitude.

5. Results

The collected data themselves do not provide us with answer to our research questions. In order to meaningfully answer the research questions, the data must be processed and analyzed systematically.¹²

Section 1:-Description of socio demographic variables of elders

Table 1. Distribution of elders by Age

AGE(YRS)	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
60-65	21	21
66-70	51	51
71 -75	28	28
TOTAL	100	100

The table 1 and figure 3 shows that 21% of the subjects are in the age group of 60-65 years , 51% of the subjects are in the age group of 66-70 years and 28% of the subjects are in the age group of 71 -75 years.

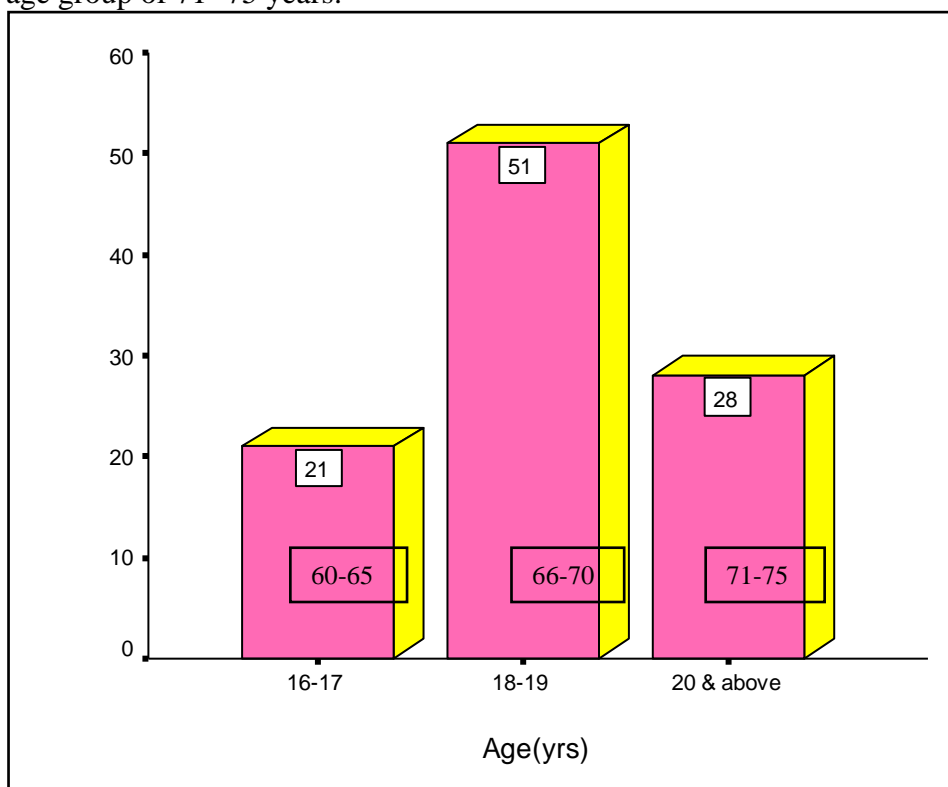


Fig :-3 Distribution of age in years

Table 2: Distribution of elders by Gender

Sl.No.	Gender	No. & percentage(100)
1	Male	20 (20%)
2	Female	80 (80%)

The table 2 and figure 4 shows that most of the elders are female (80%), and Remaining (20%) are male

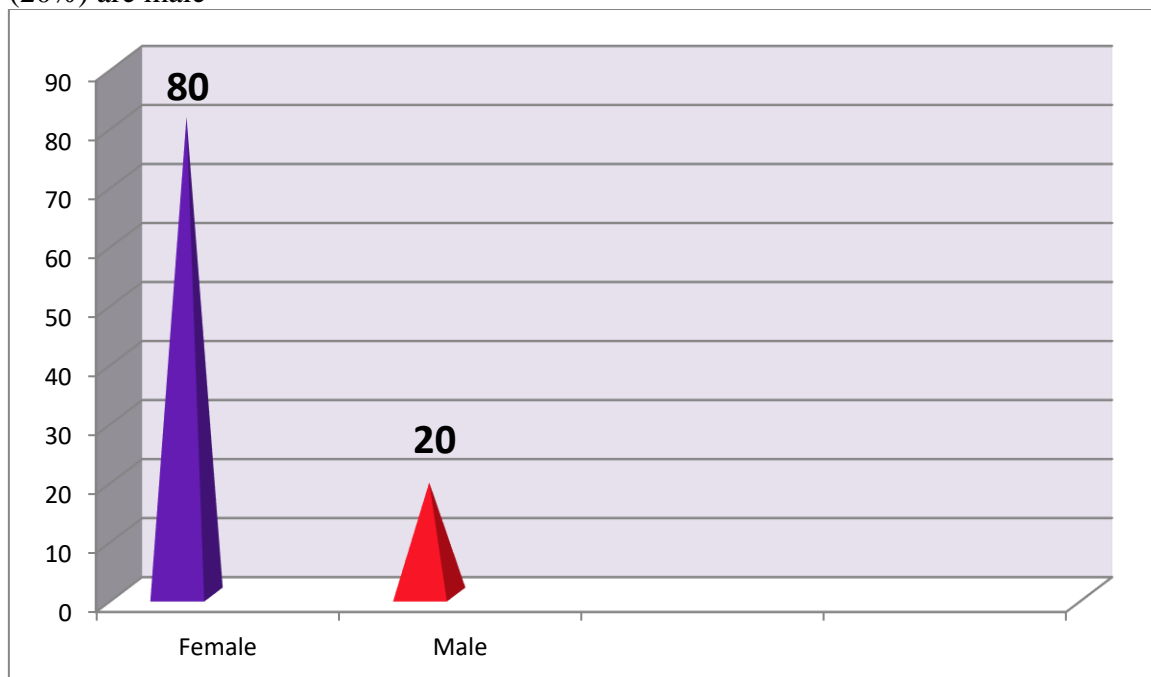


FIG 4: DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS BY GENDER

Table 3. Distribution of students by Religion

RELIGION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
HINDU	40	40
MUSLIM	48	48
CHRISTIAN	12	12
TOTAL	100	100

The table 3 and figure 5 shows that majority of the subjects (40%) are Hindus, 48% are Muslims and remaining 12% are Christians.

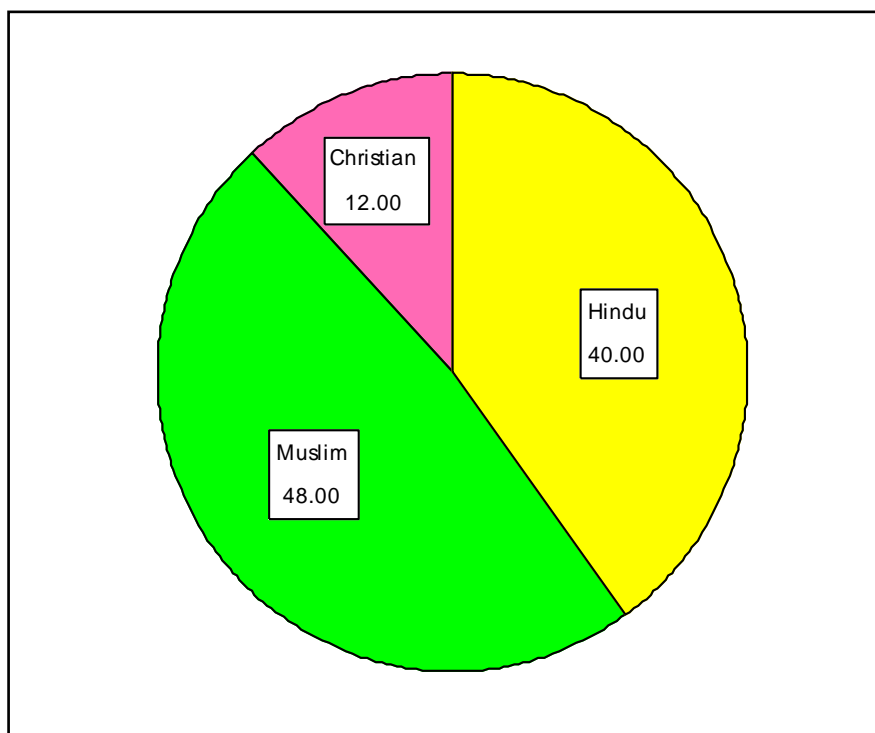


Fig 5 . Distribution of elders by Religion

Table 4. Distribution of elders by Education qualification

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
ILLITERATE	20	20
PRIMARY	50	50
SECONDARY	25	25
GRADUATE & ABOVE	5	5
TOTAL	100	100

The table 4 and figure 6 shows that majority (50%) of the subjects are having primary education, 25% are having secondary education, only the 20% are illiterate whereas only 5% are graduate and above.

Table 6: Distribution of elders by occupation

OCCUPATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
EMPLOYED	95	95
UNEMPLOYED	5	5
TOTAL	100	100

The table 6 and figure 8 shows that most of the elders are employed (95%), and Remaining (5%) are unemployed.

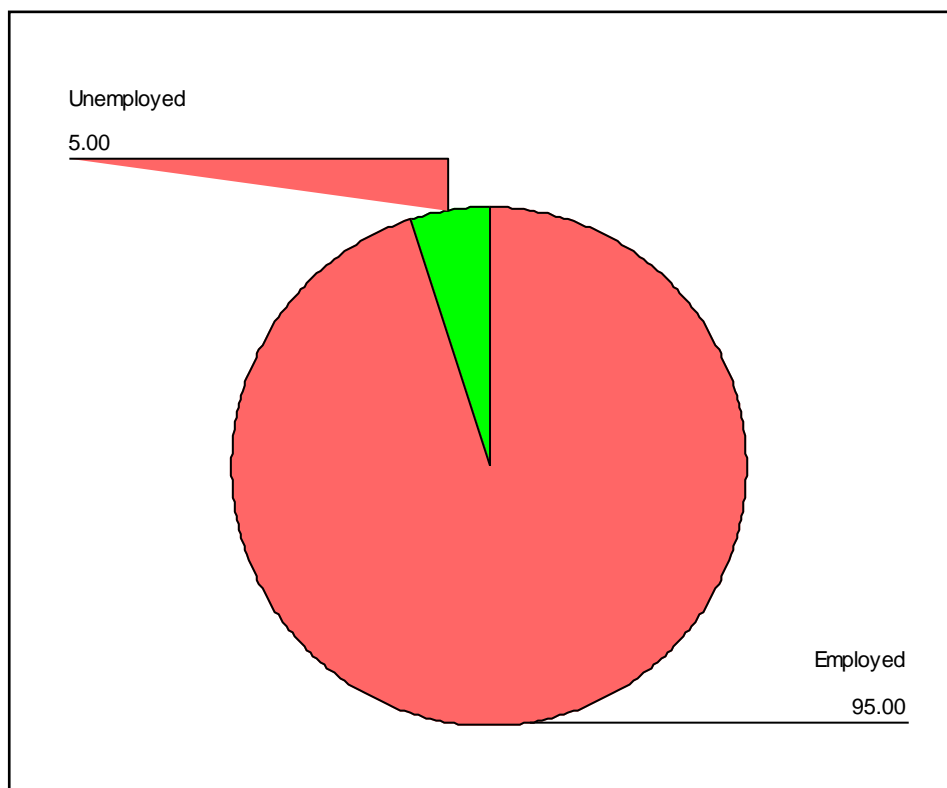


FIG 8 : Distribution of elders by occupation

Table 8. Distribution of elders by family Income/Month

FAMILY INCOME (RS)	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
≤ 3000	6	6
3001-6000	63	63
6001-10000	21	21
> 10000	10	10
TOTAL	100	100

The table 8 and figure 10 represents the family income/month. most of the subjects (63%) are having monthly income between rs.3,000-6,000, 21% are having monthly income between rs. 6,000-10,000, only 10% are having monthly income rs. 10,000 and above whereas only 6% are having monthly income less than rs. 3,000.

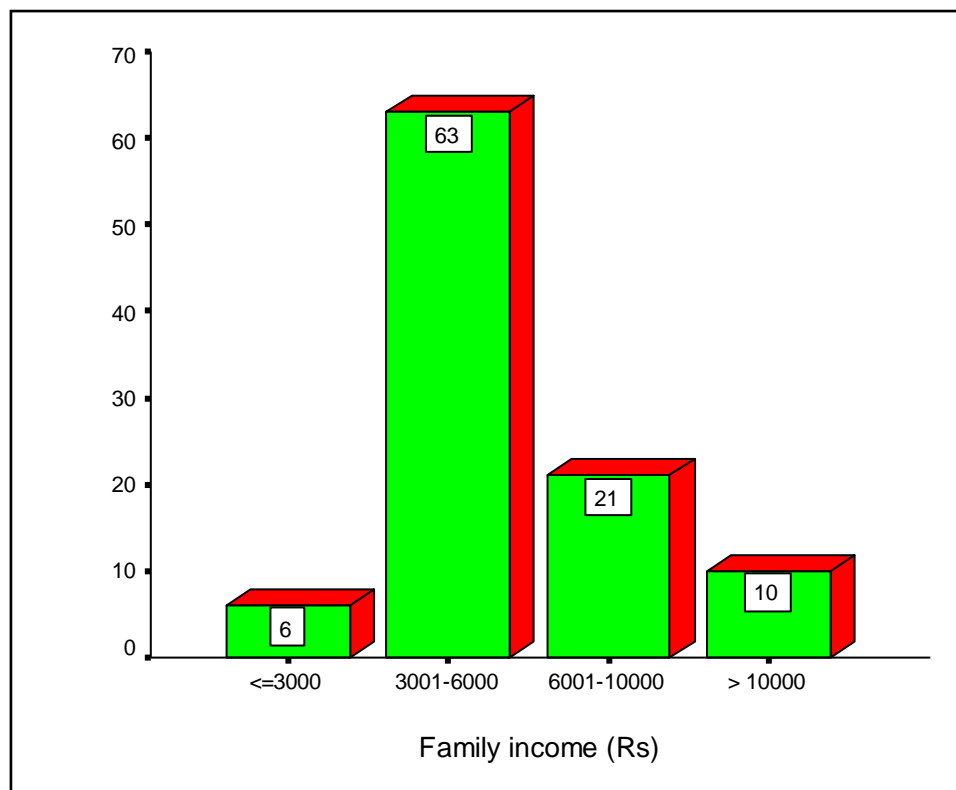


Fig 10. Distribution of elders by family Income/Month

Table 9. Distribution of elders by Type of Family

TYPE OF FAMILY	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
NUCLEAR	22	22
JOINT	78	78
TOTAL	100	100

The table 9 and figure 11 represents the type of family. majority of the subjects (78%) belong to joint family whereas the remaining (22)% belong to nuclear family.

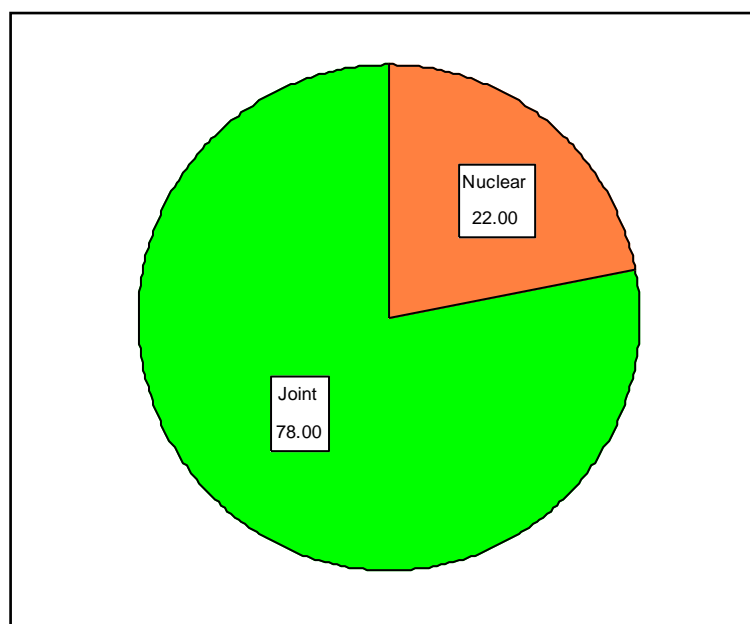


Fig 11. Distribution of elders by Type of Family

Table 11:- level of knowledge score of the elders regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression.

TOTAL KNOWLEDGE SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
INADEQUATE	40	40
MODERATELY ADEQUATE	44	44
ADEQUATE	16	16
TOTAL	100	100

The table depicts the level of knowledge score of the elders aged between 60-75 years regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression. 44% of the elders are having moderately adequate knowledge, 40% of the elders are having inadequate knowledge and 16% of the elders are having adequate knowledge regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression.

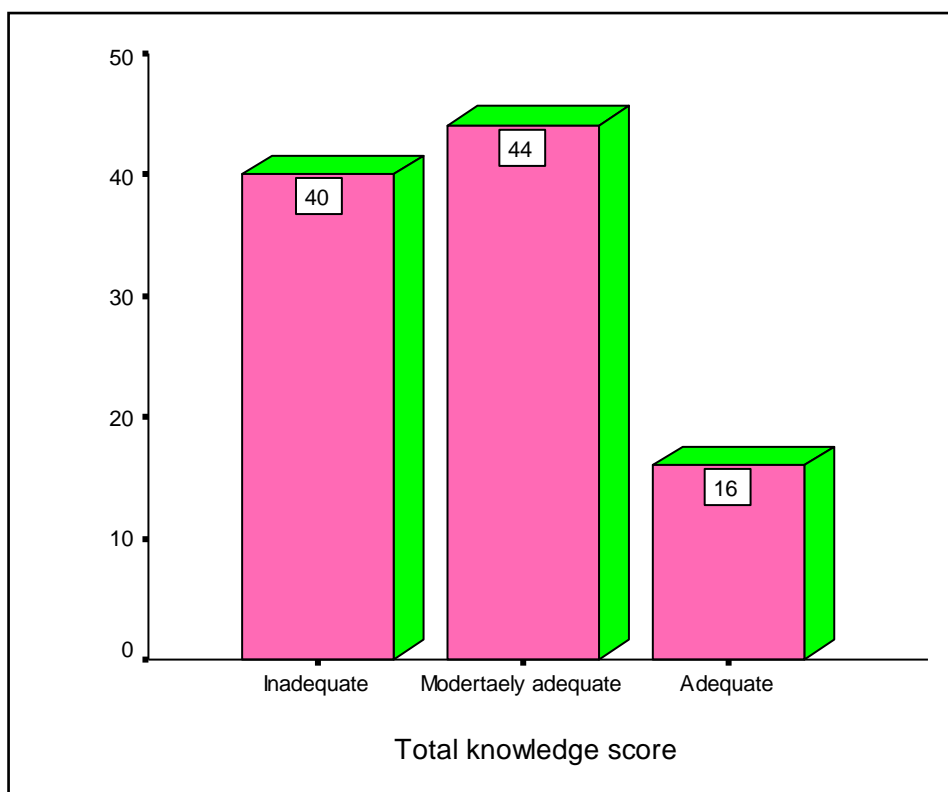


Fig -13 Distribution of the subjects by the level of knowledge score

Table 12:- level of attitude score of the elders regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression

TOTAL ATTITUDE SCALE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
INADEQUATE	17	17
MODERATELY	56	56
ADEQUATE	27	27
TOTAL	100	100

The table depicts the level of attitude score of the elders regarding suicide. 56% of the elders are having moderately adequate , 17% of the elders are having inadequate and 17% of the college stu elders dents are having adequate knowledge regarding suicide.

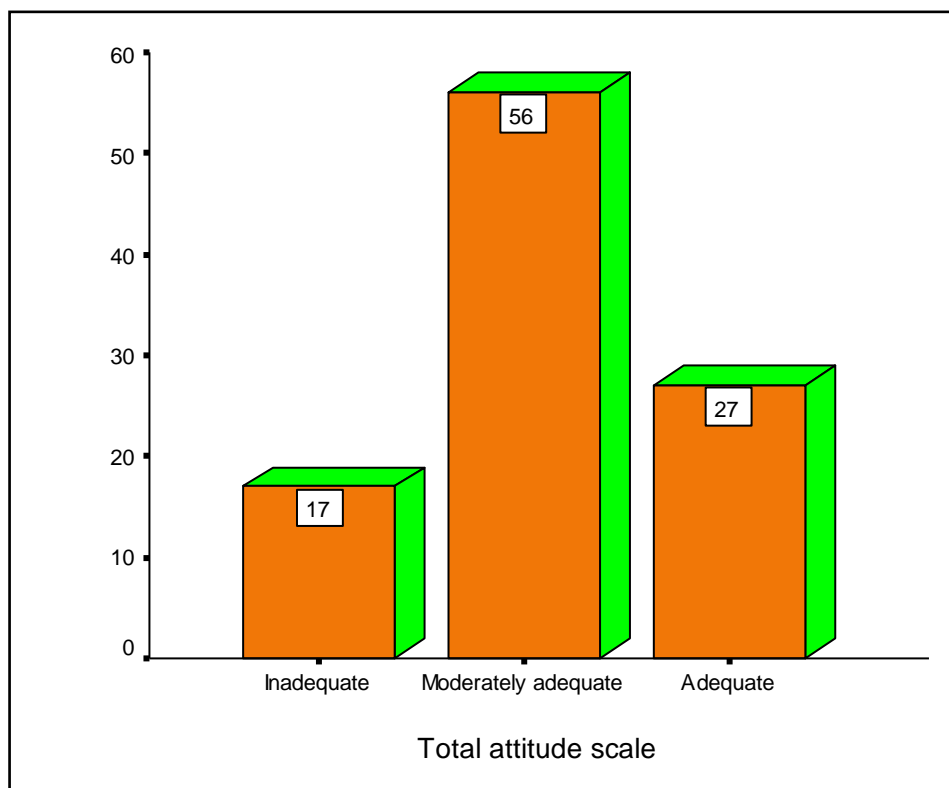


Fig -14 Distribution of the subjects by the level of Attitude score

Section II

Table 13- Mean, Median, SD, range and mean % score percent of knowledge of elders regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression.

TOTAL SCORE	MAX. SCORE	RANGE	MEDIAN	MEAN	SD	MEAN %
KNOWLEDGE	22	4-19	13	12.12	4.84	55.09
ATTITUDE	40	16-35	30	27.89	5.10	69.73

The table shows correlation of the knowledge with the attitude scores of the elders regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression. The mean of the knowledge score is 12.12 with a standard deviation of 4.84 and median is 13 with total mean % is 55.09 and range score is 4-19 and the mean of the attitude score is 27.89 with a standard deviation of 5.10 and median is 30 with total mean% of the attitude is 69.73 and range score is 16-35.

Table 14- Correlation between the knowledge and attitude scores of the elders regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression.

TOTAL SCORE	MEAN	SD	CORRELATION	Z-VALUE*	P-VALUE
KNOWLEDGE	12.12	4.84	0.837	8.712	0.001
ATTITUDE	27.89	5.10			

The table shows correlation of the knowledge with the attitude scores of the elders regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression. The mean of the knowledge score is 12.12 with a standard deviation of 4.84 and the mean of the attitude score is 27.89 with a standard deviation of 5.10 on comparison the Z-value is 8.712 and the P-value is 0.001 and statistically is found to be highly significant.

* Attitude being a subjective score, instead of elders's t-test, Wilcoxon Signed Rank test (a non-parametric test) is applied to compare between knowledge and Attitude.

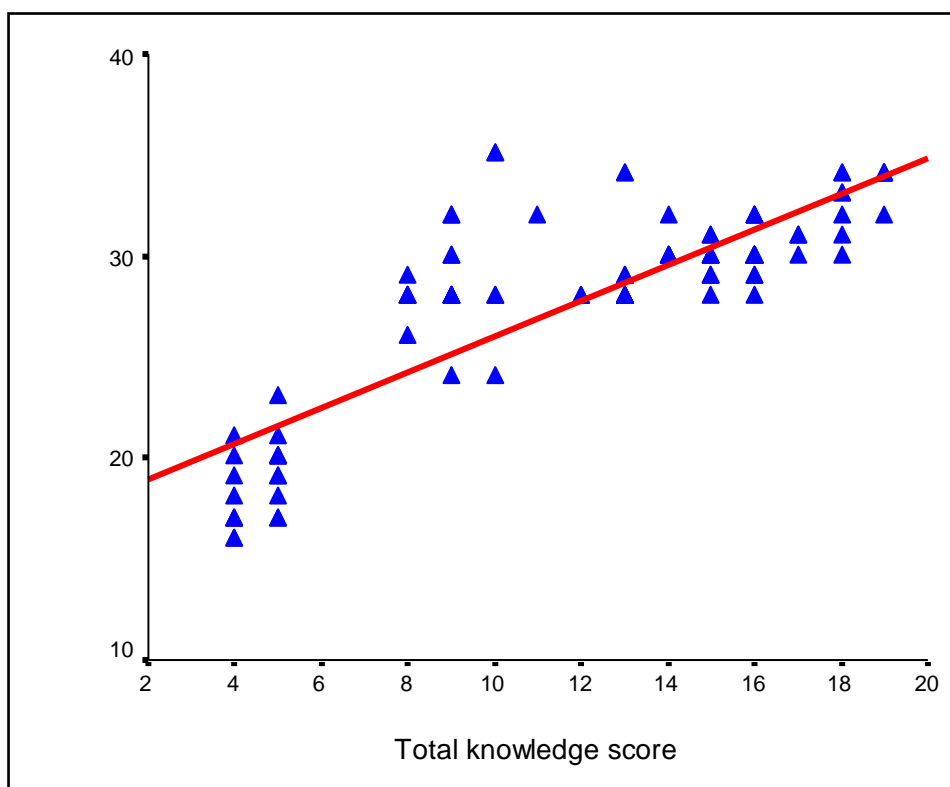


Fig 15:- Distribution of score with mean, median, SD correlation and overall value of level of knowledge and attitude among elders.

Hypothesis testing

Null hypothesis

H₀1 → There will not be significant correlation between knowledge and attitude of elders regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression.

Research hypothesis

H₁ → There will be significant correlation between knowledge and attitude of elders regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression.

Table no. 15 shows the significant correlation between knowledge & attitude of elders regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression at 0.001 level of significance hence H₀1 is rejected and H₁ is accepted.

Section III- Determining the relationship of level of knowledge and attitude scores with the selected demographic variables

Table 15- Association between the level of knowledge and socio-demographic characteristics

N-100

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	CATEGORIES	TOTAL KNOWLEDGE SCORE		CHI-SQUARE VALUE	DF	P-VALUE	INFERENCE
		BELOW MEDIAN	ABOVE MEDIAN				
AGE(YRS)	60-65	19	2	16.143	2	0.001	HS
	66-70	20	31				
	71-75	13	15				
GENDER	MALE	9	11	0.491	1	0.484	NS
	FEMALE	43	37				
RELIGION	HINDU	24	16	2.778	2	0.249	NS
	MUSLIM	24	24				
	CHRISTIAN	4	8				
TYPE OF FAMILY	NUCLEAR	16	6	4.885	1	0.028	S
	JOINT	36	42				
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	ILLITERATE	11	9	0.120	2	0.942	NS
	PRIMARY	26	24				
	SECONDARY & ABOVE	15	15				
OCCUPATION	EMPLOYED	48	47	FISHER'S EXACT		=	NS
	UNEMPLOYED	4	1	PROBABILITIES			
FAMILY INCOME	≤6000	38	31	0.842	1	0.359	NS
	> 6000	14	17				

Note: 1. The responses of some of the demographic variables have been merged as the expected frequencies was less than or equal to 5.

2. Fisher's exact probabilities are computed where ever in a 2 x 2 contingency tables the expected cell frequencies are less than or equal to 5.

3. NS: Not significant (P>0.05); S: significant (P≤ 0.05); HS: Highly significant

4. Critical value for 1 degree of freedom at 5% level of significance = 3.841

5. Critical value for 2 degree of freedom at 5% level of significance = 5.991

It is evident from the present study that the Chi- Square value computed for the age, education qualification, occupation with the knowledge score and was found to be highly significant and type of family was significant whereas the gender, religion education, occupation and family income with the level of knowledge and is statistically not significant which indicates that there is no association between the knowledge score and the demographic variables in relation to the knowledge and attitude. Since elders have some knowledge regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression.

Hypothesis testing

Null hypothesis

H₀2→ There will be no significant association between the knowledge and demographic variables of elders.

Research hypothesis

H₂ → There will be significant association between the knowledge and demographic variables of elders.

Table no. 15 shows that the variables of the students like age ,sex, religion, Education qualification, occupation, family income, type of family, place of residence are not significantly associated with the knowledge of elders at 5% level of significance and the variable age is found to be having significant association with knowledge of elders at 5% level of significance.

Table 16- Association between the level of attitude score and socio-demographic Characteristics:-

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	CATEGORIES	TOTAL ATTITUDE SCALE		CHI-SQUARE VALUE	DF	P-VALUE	INFERENCE
		BELOW MEDIAN	ABOVE MEDIAN				
AGE(YRS)	16-17	17	4	1.055	2	0.590	NS
	18-19	37	14				
	20-22	19	9				
GENDER	MALE	13	7	0.812	1	0.368	NS
	FEMALE	60	20				
RELIGION	HINDU	31	9	0.769	2	0.681	NS
	MUSLIM	34	14				
	CHRISTIAN	8	4				
TYPE OF FAMILY	NUCLEAR	18	4	1.113	1	0.291	NS
	JOINT	55	23				
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	ILLITERATE	18	2	3.704	2	0.157	NS
	PRIMARY	34	16				
	SECONDARY & ABOVE	21	9				
OCCUPATION	EMPLOYED	69	26	0.131	1	0.718	NS
	UNEMPLOYED	4	1				
FAMILY INCOME	≤ 6000	58	11	13.809	1	0.001	HS
	> 6000	15	16				

Note: 1. The responses of some of the demographic variables have been merged as the expected frequencies was less than or equal to 5.

2. Fisher's exact probabilities are computed where ever in a 2 x 2 contingency tables the expected cell frequencies are less than or equal to 5.

3.NS:Not significant (P>0.05); S: significant (P≤ 0.05); HS: Highly significant

4. Critical value for 1 degree of freedom at 5% level of significance = 3.841

5. Critical value for 2 degree of freedom at 5% level of significance = 5.991

It is evident from the present study that the Chi- Square value computed for the family income with the level of attitude and is statistically highly significant and age, sex, religion, educationqualification, occupation, family income and type of family with the level of attitude and is statistically not significant which indicates that there is association between the practice score and the demographic variables in relation to the attitude Since elders are having some attitude regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression.

Hypothesis testing

Null hypothesis

H_0 → There will be no significant association between the attitude and demographic variables of elders.

Discussion

The study was undertaken to assess the knowledge and attitude of the elders regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression with a view to prepare self instructional module to improve the knowledge and attitude of elders regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression in selected urban area of Tumkur, Karnataka. A sample of 100 elders was chosen using convenient sampling technique.

The findings of the study were discussed according to the objectives.

The first objective was to assess the knowledge and attitude of elders regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression.

In the present study it was found that elders knowledge regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression 55.09% i.e. inadequate knowledge. The overall mean knowledge score of elders is 12.12 with SD of 4.84 and score range is 14-19 and elders's attitude level regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression is 69.73% i.e having a neutral attitude and overall mean score is 27.89 with SD 5.10 and score range 16-35.

These findings are also supported by the review of literature

The findings of the study was supported that cohort study was done in a New Zealand to examine knowledge and attitudes about suicide among adults aged 25 years. The sample was a birth cohort of 1265 young people born in New Zealand in 1977 who have been followed in a longitudinal study for 25 years. The findings conclude that the fraction of all suicides accounted for by youth suicides with two-thirds believing that 50% or more of all suicides occurred among young people. The most common source of information about suicide was the media³⁶.

The second objective was to find out relationship between knowledge and attitude of elders towards suicidal thoughts in major depression.

In the present study it was found that the relationship between knowledge and attitude among elders regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression. The findings of the study depict a real evidence of significance between knowledge and attitude. The association was statistically proved the relationship between knowledge attitude. The mean knowledge score is 12.12 with a SD 4.84 and the mean of the attitude score is 27.89 with a SD 5.10 on a comparison of z- value is 8.712 and P-value is 0.001 was highly significant.

The finding of the study was supported that a study was conducted in Japan to assess the highest suicide rates in the world Suicides numbered 32863 in 1998 and have exceeded 30 000 in every subsequent year. . Participants numbered 160 (94 men with a mean age of 21.8 years, SD = 3.01, and 66 women with a mean age of 21.2 years, SD = 2.64); 59 first year, 52 third year, and 49 in their fifth year. The findings reveals that there is a significant difference was observed in prevalence of attitudes as categorical variables between student years ($P = 0.001$). Moreover, judgmental attitudes were common, especially in earlier school years. Better informed, more understanding physicians and other health professionals could contribute greatly to prevention³⁷.

The third objective was to determine association of knowledge regarding suicide with selected demographic variables.

The findings of the present study on knowledge revealed that 51% of the subjects are in the age group of 66-70 years, 21% of the subjects are in the age group of 60-65 years, and 28% of the subjects are in the age group of 71-75 years, as it could be calculated by using chi square it was found to be highly significant.

20% of the elders were male and 80% of them were females and on comparison with the knowledge score it was found to be not significant.

40% of the elders belong to Hindu and 48% Muslims religion and the remaining 12% of them are Christians. It was also found to be not significant.

50% of the elders primary, 25% of are secondary, 20% of them are illiterate and 5% are graduate and above. It is also not significant.

95% of the elders employed whereas 5% of the elders are unemployed. It was not calculated by chi square test, it was calculated using Fisher exact probability test and was found to be not significant.

69% of the elders family income is <6000 and 31% of the student's monthly family income is >6000. It is also not significant.

78% of the elders belong to joint or extended family and 22% belong to nuclear family. It was also found to be significant.

The fourth objective was to determine association of attitude regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression with selected demographic variables.

The findings of the present study on attitude revealed that 51% of the subjects are in the age group of 66-70 years, 21% of the subjects are in the age group of 60-65 years, and 28% of the subjects are in the age group of 71-75 years, as it could be calculated by using chi square it was found to be not significant.

20% of the elders were male and 80% of them were females and on comparison with the attitude score it was found to be not significant.

40% of the elders belong to Hindu and 48% Muslims religion and the remaining 12% of them are Christians. It was also found to be not significant.

50% of the elders education qualification are primary, 25% of the elders are secondary, 20% of them are illiterate and 5% are graduate and above. It is also not significant.

95% of the elders are employed whereas 5% of the elders are unemployed. It was found to be not significant.

69% of the elders family income is <6000 and 31% of the elders monthly family income is >6000. It is also highly significant.

78% of the elders belong to joint or extended family and 22% belong to nuclear family. It was also found to be not significant.

Conclusion

The following conclusions were drawn on the basis of the present study topic to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding suicidal thoughts in major depression among elders in selected urban area of Tumkur, this section brings about the limitations of the study into the practice. The implications are given on various aspects like nursing practice, nursing administration, public education, nursing education and nursing research.

The study shows that

Elders had inadequate knowledge and some positive attitude towards suicidal thoughts in major depression.

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मुरादाबाद जनपद में ग्रामीण-नगरीय अधिवासों और उनकी जनसंख्या वितरण का समसामयिक वि"लेषण

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शोध सारा"ी

आज किसी भी क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध उसकी जनसंख्या को सबसे बड़ा व महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन माना जाता है। वास्तव में किसी क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध जनसंख्या ही वह आधारभूत संसाधन है जो किसी क्षेत्र में स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध प्राकृतिक संसाधनों- भूमि, जल, जलवायु, भूगर्भ में संचित खनिज तत्वों के साथ ही अन्य क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध संसाधनों को कच्चे व तैयार माल के रूप में आयातोंपरान्त अपने लिए उपयोगी बनाकर उनसे ऐसी वस्तुएं व म"ीनें बनाता है जो स्थानीय जनसंख्या के साथ-साथ वि"वभर की जनसंख्या को अनेक प्रकार की उपभोक्ता और पूँजीगत वस्तुएं म"ीनें, उपकरण इत्यादि उपलब्ध कराता है। इसलिए सभी प्रकार के अध्ययनों में मानव जनसंख्या (मानव संसाधन) को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया जाता है। वि"वभर में सभी प्रकार के मानव संसाधन (जनसंख्या) के निवास स्थलों को दो प्रमुख वर्गों- 1. ग्रामीण और 2. नगरीय अधिवासों में विभक्त किया जाता है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में इसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में मुरादाबाद जनपद की जनसंख्या का समसामयिक वि"लेषण किया गया है।

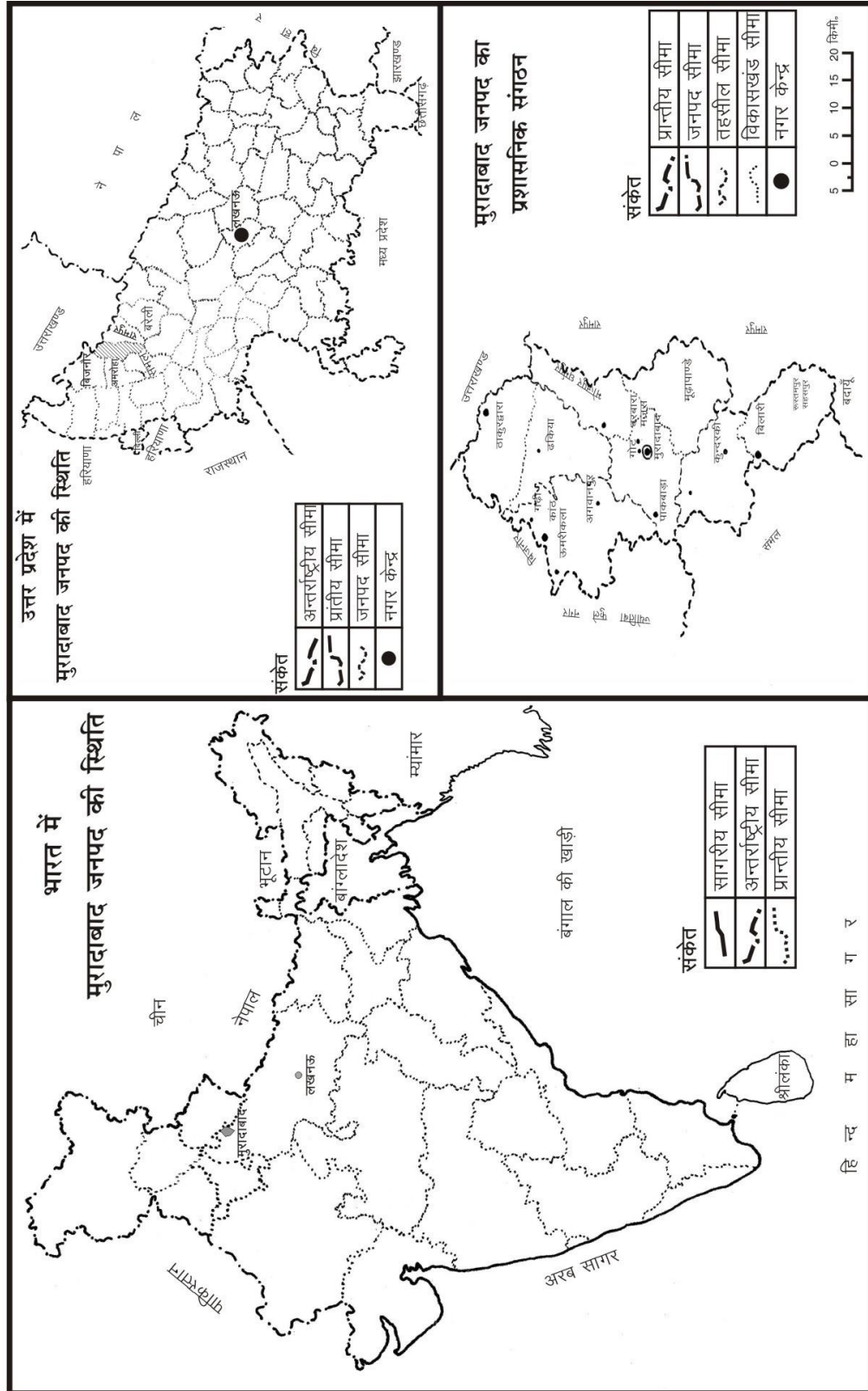
महत्वपूर्ण भाब्दावली

अधिवास, स्मार्ट सिटी, अनियोजित, सघन व तंग
हरित क्षेत्र, कृषि भूमि, अतिक्रमण, सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट

परिचय

अध्ययन के लिए चयनित क्षेत्र मुरादाबाद उत्तर प्रदेश का एक प्रमुख जनपद है। वर्तमान अध्ययन के लिए चयनित क्षेत्र प"िचमी उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रमुख जनपद है। इस जनपद को विभाजित करके अब तक दो नए जनपदों 1. ज्योतिबा फुले नगर (अमरोहा 2008) और भीमनगर (संभल, 23 सितम्बर 2012) का गठन किया जा चुका है। दो बार विभाजन के पश्चात अवशेष बचे मुरादाबाद जनपद का विस्तार 28°उत्तर से 29°उत्तर अक्षा"ी और पूर्वी 78° 25' से पूर्वी 79° 15' दे"ान्तर तक है। जनपद का क्षेत्रफल 2,224 वर्ग किमी० और 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार जनसंख्या 31,26,507 है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक स्थिति



मानचित्र संख्या - 1

जनपद का उत्तर से दक्षिण विस्तार 85 किमी⁰ और पूर्व से पश्चिम विस्तार 45 किमी⁰ है। जनपद की उत्तरी सीमा उत्तराखण्ड राज्य का उधमसिंह नगर जनपद, पूर्वी सीमा पर रामपुर और बदायूँ जनपद, दक्षिणी सीमा पर जन गठित संभल (भीमनगर) जनपद तथा पश्चिमी सीमा पर बिजनौर और जे० पी० नगर (अमरोहा) जनपद स्थित है। भौगोलिक

दृष्टि से अध्ययन क्षेत्र गंगा और रामगंगा के दोआब पर स्थित समतल नदीकृत मैदान का अंग है। जनपद की सागर तल से अधिकतम ऊँचाई 248 मीटर है। जनपद में 4 तहसील—ठाकुरद्वारा, कांठ, मुरादाबाद और, 8 विकास खण्ड, 64 न्याय पंचायत, 556 ग्राम पंचायत तथा कुल 939 आवासित गाँव हैं। जनपद में 8 टाउन एरिया, 3 नगर पालिका और 5 नगर पंचायतें और 1 महानगर है।

यह जनपद ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि वाला क्षेत्र है। संभल जनपद के गठन के पश्चात् (सारणी सं. 1 के अनुसार) वर्ष 2011 में मुरादाबाद जनपद की कुल जनसंख्या 31,26,507 व्यक्ति है। 2001 में यह जनसंख्या 24,67,960 व्यक्ति थी। 2001 से 2011 के दशक में जनपद की कुल जनसंख्या में 6,58,547 व्यक्तियों की सकल वृद्धि हुई। इस अवधि में जनपद की दशकीय जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर 21.06 प्रतिशत रही।

सारणी सं० 1 के अनुसार 2011 में मुरादाबाद जनपद की कुल जनसंख्या में से लगभग 63 प्रतिशत (19,69,982 व्यक्ति) जनपद के 939 ग्रामीण अधिवासों में निवास करती है तथा लगभग 37 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या (11,56,525 व्यक्ति) छोटे-बड़े कुल 12 नगरीय अधिवासों में निवास करती है।

सारणी सं० 1: मुरादाबाद जनपद में तहसील वार जनसंख्या में परिवर्तन 2001-2011

क्रम	तहसील का नाम	2001			2011			नगरीय जनसंख्या प्रतिशत में	
		कुल	ग्रामीण	नगरीय	कुल	ग्रामीण	नगरीय	2001	2011
1	ठाकुरद्वारा	424272	388901	35371	504560	460305	44255	8.3	8.8
	सकल वृद्धि प्रतिशत वृद्धि	—	—	—	80288	71404	8884	—	—
2	कांठ	208695	208695	0	301522	247405	54117	0.0	17.9
	सकल वृद्धि प्रतिशत वृद्धि	—	—	—	92827	38710	0	—	—
3	मुरादाबाद	1285558	580698	704860	1646613	674655	971958	54.8	59.0
	सकल वृद्धि प्रतिशत वृद्धि	—	—	—	361055	93957	167098	—	—
4	बिलारी	549435	480286	69149	673812	587617	86195	12.6	12.8
	सकल वृद्धि प्रतिशत वृद्धि	—	—	—	124277	107331	17046	—	—
	मुरादाबाद जनपद	2467960	1658580	809380	3126507	1969982	1156525	32.80	36.99
	सकल वृद्धि प्रतिशत वृद्धि	—	—	—	658547	311402	347145	—	—
		—	—	—	21.06	15.80	30.01	—	—

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. मुरादाबाद जनपद सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका— 2016-17

3. मुरादाबाद जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब (2011)

(अ) मुरादाबाद जनपद की नगरीय जनसंख्या का वितरण

सारणी सं० 2 में वर्ष 2011 में मुरादाबाद जनपद की नगरीय जनसंख्या का विवरण दिया गया है। सारणी के अनुसार वर्ष 2011 में मुरादाबाद जनपद में कुल 12 नगरीय अधिवास हैं। जनपद की कुल जनसंख्या 31,02,242 (जनपद के सीमांकन में मामूली सा परिवर्तन होने के कारण) में से 11,56,526 व्यक्ति (लगभग 37 प्रतिशत) इन्हीं 12 नगरीय अधिवासों में निवास करती है। मुरादाबाद महानगर (स्मार्ट सिटी) जनपद का सबसे बड़ा नगरीय अधिवास है। 2011 में मुरादाबाद महानगर की कुल जनसंख्या 8,87,871 व्यक्ति है। इनमें 4,64,580 पुरुष तथा 4,23,291 महिलाएं हैं। मुरादाबाद महानगर का कुल क्षेत्रफल 75 वर्ग किमी० है।

सारणी सं 2: मुरादाबाद जनपद में विकास तहसीलवार नगरीय जनसंख्या का वितरण- 2011

तहसील का नाम	क्रम	नगर का नाम	क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग किमी. में)	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या	पुरुष जनसंख्या	महिला जनसंख्या	लिंगानुपात
ठाकुरद्वारा	1	ठाकुरद्वारा	9.98	6826	44255	23046	21209	920
कांठ	2	गढ़ी	0.51	1504	9933	5111	4822	918
	3	कांठ	0.8	4467	26381	13757	12624	951
	4	उमरीकलां	0.6	2970	17803	9125	8678	943
मुरादाबाद	5	गोट	2.84	1016	6599	3282	3317	925
	6	बरवारा मजरा	3	1533	9455	4953	4502	911
	7	पाकबाड़ा	4	5808	36728	19157	17571	1011
	8	भोजपुर-धर्मपुर	4.49	4722	31305	16261	15044	909
	9	मुरादाबाद	75	161329	887871	464580	423291	917
बिलारी	10	रुस्तमनगर सहसपुर	2	2992	18677	9756	8921	888
	11	कुन्दरकी	3.51	4733	29951	15863	14088	902
	12	बिलारी	3.45	6882	37567	19747	17820	914
कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या			110.18	204782	11,56,526	6,04,638	5,51,888	913
कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या			2113.80	315842	19,45,716	10,20,183	9,25,533	907
कुल योग मुरादाबाद जनपद			2223.98	520624	31,02,242	16,24,821	14,77,421	910

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. मुरादाबाद जनपद सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका- 2016-172. 3. मुरादाबाद जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब (2011)

सारणी सं 2 के अनुसार जनसंख्या आकार के आधार पर मुरादाबाद जनपद का सबसे छोटा नगर गोट (सेन्स टाउन) है। 2011 में इसकी कुल जनसंख्या 6,599 व्यक्ति है। इनमें 3282 पुरुष तथा 3,317 महिलाएँ हैं। गोट नगर का क्षेत्रफल 2.84 वर्ग किमी0 है। जनसंख्या आकार के अनुसार अन्य नगर हैं- बरवारा मजरा (9,455 व्यक्ति), गढ़ी (9,933 व्यक्ति), उमरी कलां (17,803 व्यक्ति), रुस्तमपुर-सहसपुर (18,766 व्यक्ति), कांठ (26,381 व्यक्ति), कुन्दरकी (29,951 व्यक्ति), भोजपुर-धर्मपुर (31,305 व्यक्ति), पाकबाड़ा (36,728 व्यक्ति), बिलारी (37,567 व्यक्ति) और ठाकुरद्वारा (44,255 व्यक्ति) आदि।

क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से 75 वर्ग किमी0 के साथ मुरादाबाद महानगर सबसे बड़ा नगरीय अधिवास है। यह जनपद का जिला और मण्डलीय प्रशासनिक मुख्यालय के साथ-साथ शिक्षा, व्यापार-वाणिज्य, विदेशी व्यापार, उद्योग केन्द्र है। यह नगर रेल और सड़क मार्गों से देश के सभी भागों से जुड़ा हुआ है। क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से अधिक से कम क्षेत्रफल वाले अन्य नगर हैं - ठाकुरद्वारा (9.98 वर्ग किमी0), भोजपुर-धर्मपुर (4.49 वर्ग किमी0), पाकबाड़ा (4 वर्ग किमी0), कुन्दरकी (3.51 वर्ग किमी0), बिलारी (3.45 वर्ग किमी0), बरवारा मजरा (3 वर्ग किमी0), गोट (2.84 वर्ग किमी0), रुस्तमनगर-सहसपुर (2 वर्ग किमी0), कांठ (0.8 वर्ग किमी0), उमरी कलां (0.6 वर्ग किमी0) और गढ़ी (0.51 वर्ग किमी0) हैं।

(ब) नगरीय जनसंख्या घनत्व और लिंगानुपात

आगामी सारणी सं 3 में जनगणना वर्ष 2011 में मुरादाबाद जनपद के नगरीय केन्द्रों तथा मुरादाबाद जनपद के औसत जनसंख्या घनत्व तथा लिंगानुपात को दर्शाया गया है। सारणी के अनुसार मुरादाबाद जनपद का औसत जनसंख्या घनत्व 1395 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी0 है। जनपद का औसत ग्रामीण घनत्व 920 तथा नगरीय घनत्व 10497 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी0 है। उल्लेख्य है कि ग्रामीण घनत्व की तुलना में नगरीय घनत्व 11 गुना से भी अधिक है। इसी प्रकार जनपद का औसत लिंगानुपात 910 महिला प्रति हजार पुरुष है। नगरीय लिंगानुपात 913 तथा ग्रामीण लिंगानुपात 907 महिला प्रति हजार पुरुष है।

सारणी सं० 3: मुरादाबाद जनपद में नगरीय जनसंख्या का घनत्व और लिंगानुपात का वितरण— 2011

तहसील का नाम	क्र म	नगर का नाम	क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग किमी. में)	कुल जनसंख्या	घनत्व	पुरुष जनसंख्या	महिला जनसंख्या	लिंगानुपात
ठाकुरद्वारा	1	ठाकुरद्वारा	9.98	44255	4434	23046	21209	920
कांठ	2	गढी	0.51	9933	19476	5111	4822	918
	3	कांठ	0.8	26381	32978	13757	12624	951
	4	उमरीकलां	0.6	17803	29672	9125	8678	943
मुरादाबाद	5	गोट	2.84	6599	2324	3282	3317	925
	6	बरवारा मजरा	3	9455	3152	4953	4502	911
	7	पाकबाड़ा	4	36728	9182	19157	17571	1011
	8	भोजपुर-धर्मपुर	4.49	31305	6792	16261	15044	909
	9	मुरादाबाद	75	887871	11838	464580	423291	917
बिलारी	10	रुस्तमनगर सहसपुर	2	18677	9339	9756	8921	888
	11	कुन्दरकी	3.51	29951	8533	15863	14088	902
	12	बिलारी	3.45	37567	10889	19747	17820	914
कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या			110.18	11,56,526	10497	6,04,638	5,51,888	913
कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या			2113.80	19,45,716	920	10,20,183	9,25,533	907
कुल योग मुरादाबाद जनपद			2223.98	31,02,242	1395	16,24,821	14,77,421	910

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. मुरादाबाद जनपद सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका— 2016—172. 3. मुरादाबाद जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब (2011)

मुरादाबाद जनपद के नगरीय घनत्व का वि"लेषण करने पर हम पाते हैं कि नगरों का घनत्व 2,342 (गोट) से लेकर 32,978 (कांठ) व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० तक है। जनपद के सबसे बड़े नगरीय केन्द्र मुरादाबाद महानगर का जनसंख्या घनत्व 11,838 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० है। इसकी तुलना में कांठ नगर का घनत्व लगभग 2.78 गुना अधिक है तो गोट का घनत्व पाँच गुना कम है। जनपद के अन्य नगरों का घनत्व 3,152 से लेकर 29,672 व्यक्ति तक है।

नगरीय लिंगानुपात का वि"लेषण करने पर हम पाते हैं कि जनपद के नगरीय केन्द्रों का औसत लिंगानुपात 913 महिला प्रति हजार पुरुष है। नगरीय केन्द्रों के आधार पर इसमें काफी विषमता पायी जाती है। यह लिंगानुपात न्यूनतम 888 (रुस्तमनगर—सहसपुर) से लेकर 1011 (पाकबाड़ा) तक है। अन्य केन्द्रों का लिंगानुपात है— 902 (कुन्दरकी), 909 (भोजपुर—धर्मपुर), 911 (बरवारा मजरा), 914 (बिलारी), 917 (मुरादाबाद), 918 (बढी), 920 (ठाकुरद्वारा), 925 (गोट), 943 (उमरी कलां), 951 (कांठ)।

(स) मुरादाबाद जनपद की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या वितरण का वि"लेषण

अध्ययन क्षेत्र की अधिकतर जनसंख्या ग्रामीण अधिवासों में निवास करती है। साथ ही अध्ययन क्षेत्र में बड़े नगरीय केन्द्रों का अभाव होने के कारण यहाँ पर गिनती के ही नगरीय केन्द्र स्थित हैं। यहाँ की अधिसंख्य जनसंख्या अपनी आजीविका के लिए कृषि, अन्य प्राथमिक व्यवसाय व उन पर आश्रित व्यवसायों पर ही निर्भर हैं। नगरीय केन्द्रों में मात्र मुरादाबाद महानगर ही आधुनिक नगरीय वि"षताओं वाले केन्द्र हैं। शेष नगरीय केन्द्र भी ग्रामीण वि"षताओं से युक्त लघु आकार के नगरीय केन्द्र हैं जहाँ पर आधुनिक नगरीय लक्षणों व वि"षताओं का अभाव है। ऐसे परिवे"ा में ग्रागर केन्द्रों के विकास के अनुकूल वातावरण प्रतीत होता है। क्षेत्र के पुराने व सुगम स्थलों पर स्थित और अधिक जनसंख्या वाले ग्रामीण केन्द्र की नगरीकरण की संक्रमणीय द"ा के अधीन रहते हुए ग्रागर केन्द्रों में या तो परिवर्तित हो गए हैं या परिवर्तित होने की प्रक्रिया में हैं। जनपद व राज्य की अत्यधिक जनसंख्या के कारण जनपद प्र"ासन व राज्य सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार के लिए नए नगरों की स्थापना और वहाँ पर नगरीय अध:संरचना व सुविधाओं का विकास करना संभव नहीं है।

सारणी सं० 4 के अनुसार जनगणना वर्ष 2011 में मुरादाबाद जनपद में कुल 1137 गाँव हैं। इनमें से 939 गाँवों में जनपद की वर्तमान ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 19,45,716 व्यक्ति निवास करती है। जनपद के 198 गाँवों में कोई जनसंख्या निवास नहीं करती है अत: इन्हें गैर आबाद गाँवों के वर्ग में रखा गया है। मुरादाबाद जनपद में चार तहसील और आठ

विकास खण्ड हैं। सारणी के अनुसार मुरादाबाद जनपद का सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या वाला विकास खण्ड डींगरपुर- कुन्दरकी है। 2011 में इस विकास खण्ड की कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 3,41,272 व्यक्ति है। इनमें से 1,78,595 पुरुष तथा 1,62,677 महिलाएं हैं। विकास खण्ड का लिंगानुपात 910 है।

सारणी सं० 4: मुरादाबाद जनपद में विकास खण्डवारवार ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का वितरण 001-2011

क्रम	विकास खण्ड का नाम	गाँवों की कुल संख्या	आवासित गाँवों की संख्या	गैर आबाद गाँव	कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या			लिंगानुपात
					व्यक्ति	पु०	महिला	
1	ठाकुरद्वारा	152	118	34	207,526	108,922	98,604	905
2	डिलारी	185	131	54	269,282	141,009	128,273	907
3	छजलैट	172	147	25	230,902	120,654	110,248	914
4	भगतपुर टाण्डा	120	100	20	233,422	121,889	111,533	915
5	मुरादाबाद	79	62	17	188,157	98,482	89,675	911
6	मूढापाण्डे	117	105	12	253,076	133,130	119,946	900
7	डींगरपुर-कुन्दरकी	170	144	26	341,272	178,595	162,677	911
8	बिलारी	142	132	10	222,079	117,502	104,577	890
	कुल योग जनपद	1137	939	198	1,945,716	1,020,183	925,533	907

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. मुरादाबाद जनपद सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका- 2016-17

3. मुरादाबाद जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब (2011)

जनसंख्या आकार के अनुसार दूसरा स्थान डिलारी विकास खण्ड का है। 2011 में इस विकास खण्ड की समस्त जनसंख्या 2,69,282 व्यक्ति गाँवों में निवासरत है। विवेच्य अवधि में इस विकास खण्ड में कोई नगरीय अधिवास नहीं है (2017 में विकास खण्ड के सबसे बड़े गाँव ढकिया पीरू को नगर पालिका का दर्जा दे दिया गया है)। विकास खण्ड की कुल जनसंख्या में 1,41,009 पुरुष तथा 1,28,273 महिलाएँ हैं। विकास खण्ड का लिंगानुपात 910 है।

मुरादाबाद जनपद का तीसरा बड़ा विकास खण्ड मूढापाण्डे है। इस विकास खण्ड की भी शतप्रतिशत जनसंख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में निवास करती है। 2011 में मूढापाण्डे विकास खण्ड की कुल जनसंख्या 253076 व्यक्ति है। इनमें से 133130 पुरुष तथा 119946 महिलाएँ हैं। विकासखण्ड का लिंगानुपात 901 है।

ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के आधार पर चौथा स्थान भगतपुर टाण्डा विकास खण्ड का है। 2011 में इसकी कुल जनसंख्या 2,33,422 व्यक्ति है। इनमें 1,21,889 पुरुष तथा 1,11,533 महिलाएँ हैं। विकास खण्ड का लिंगानुपात 915 है।

पाँचवें स्थान पर जनपद का छजलैट विकास खण्ड है। विवेच्य अवधि में इसकी कुल जनसंख्या 2,30,902 व्यक्ति है। इनमें से 1,20,654 पुरुष तथा 1,10,248 महिलाएँ हैं। छजलैट विकास खण्ड का ग्रामीण लिंगानुपात 914 है।

जनसंख्या आकार के अनुसार छठा स्थान 2,22,079 व्यक्ति ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के साथ बिलारी विकास खण्ड का है। बिलारी विकास खण्ड में पुरुषों की संख्या 1,17,502 तथा महिलाओं की संख्या 1,04,577 है। बिलारी का लिंगानुपात 890 है।

घटती जनसंख्या के अनुसार सातवां स्थान ठाकुरद्वारा विकास खण्ड का है। यहाँ पर 2,07,526 व्यक्ति ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निवास करते हैं इनमें 1,08,922 पुरुष तथा 9,8604 महिलाएँ हैं। विकास खण्ड का लिंगानुपात 905 है।

जनपद में सबसे कम ग्रामीण जनसंख्या मुरादाबाद विकास खण्ड की 1,88,157 व्यक्ति है। इनमें से 98,482 पुरुष तथा 89,675 महिलाएँ हैं। विकास खण्ड का लिंगानुपात 911 है। मुरादाबाद विकास खण्ड में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की तुलना में नगरीय जनसंख्या अधिक है। मुरादाबाद महानगर इसी विकास खण्ड में स्थित है जिसकी कुल जनसंख्या 8,87,871 व्यक्ति है।

मुरादाबाद की जनसंख्या की समस्याएँ

कृषि प्रधान पृष्ठभूमि वाले मुरादाबाद जनपद की ग्रामीण व नगरीय जनसंख्या अनेक समस्याओं से जूझ रही है। इनका संक्षिप्त विवरण निम्न प्रकार प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है-

(क) नगरीय क्षेत्र की समस्याएँ-

(1) अनियोजित क्षेत्रों की अधिकता- अध्ययन क्षेत्र के नगरों की प्रमुख समस्या पुराने व अनियोजित ढंग से विकसित आवसीय, व्यापारिक, औद्योगिक व अन्य क्षेत्रों की है। मुरादाबाद महानगर (स्मार्ट सिटी) सहित जनपद के सभी नगरों का विकास ग्रामीण अधिवास से ही नगरीय अधिवास के रूप में हुआ है। 30-35 वर्ष पूर्व जबकि अधिकांश आधुनिक वाहन अनुपस्थित थे तत्समय की जरूरत के अनुसार सड़कों, गलियों, नालियों चौराहों आदि का विकास नगरवासियों ने अपनी आर्थिक क्षमता के अनुसार किया। आज जबकि कार, मोटर साईकिल, तिपहिया, हल्के व भारी मालवाहक वाहन अस्तित्व में आ गए हैं नगरों के प्राचीन क्षेत्र अत्यधिक तंग व असुविधाजनक बन गए हैं। बाजार के आकर्षण के कारण

नगरों के पुराने मोहल्ले शत प्रतिशत भवनों (सड़कों व गलियों के सम्मुख व नीचे दुकान और पीछे व ऊपर आवास) के पर्याय बन गए हैं। इन क्षेत्रों तक कार व अन्य चार पहिया वाहन सामान्यतः नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं।

इन क्षेत्रों में जो भी गलियाँ व सड़कें पायी जाती हैं उनमें टेलीफोन व बिजली के खम्भे, ट्रांसफार्मर, पेयजल व दूर संचार की भूमिगत पाइप लाईनें, सीवर की खुली व बन्द नालियाँ, घरेलू अर्वाष्ट्र जल की निकासी की नालियाँ आदि भी बनायी जाती हैं जो कि यहाँ के वातावरण को मलिन बस्ती सृष्टि बना देता है। मुरादाबाद महानगर में ऐसे सैकड़ों मोहल्ले व बाजार क्षेत्र हैं। वर्षाकाल में ये क्षेत्र जलप्लावन के क्षेत्र में परिवर्तित हो जाते हैं। स्कूल-कालेज की छुट्टी, तीज-त्यौहार, मेला-उत्सव, रैली, प्रदर्शन या किसी प्राकृतिक आपदा के समय इन क्षेत्रों का जनजीवन ठहर सा जाता है। एक किमी⁰ की दूरी तय करने में भी घण्टों का समय लगता है।

(2) सघन व तंग बस्तियाँ— अध्ययन क्षेत्र की अधिकांश नगरीय बस्तियाँ आज से लगभग 40-50 वर्ष पूर्व ही नगरीय केन्द्र के रूप में परिवर्तित हुई हैं। इसके साथ ही नगरीय क्षेत्र की भूमि का मूल्य भी अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होता है। अतः नगरीय अधिकरण, नगर निवासी और निजी कालोनियाँ विकसित करने वाले संगठन पर्याप्त मात्रा में भूमि क्रय नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसके साथ ही नगर निवासियों की कम आय होने के कारण व अपनी तात्कालिक जरूरत के लिए दूरदृष्टि के अभाव में सस्ती दर पर न्यूनतम भूभाग को क्रय करके उसमें अपने व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठान, उद्योग, स्कूल-कालेज और आवास आदि बना लेते हैं। कालान्तर में आमदनी बढ़ने पर वे अपने प्रतिष्ठानों को धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाते हैं। साथ ही अपने प्रतिष्ठानों को आसपास की सड़क व अन्य पूर्व में बने भवनों से ऊँचे चबूतरे पर बनाकर प्रवेश द्वार पर सड़क की ओर काफी ढालू रैम्प बना देते हैं। इससे नालियाँ व सड़कें तंग हो जाती हैं। एक-दूसरे से सटाकर मकान-दुकान मबाने से सभी गलियाँ व सड़कें तंग हो जाती हैं। इस पर भी व्यापारिक क्षेत्रों में दुकानदार अपनी दुकान का काफी सामान दुकान के आगे गली स सड़क पर रख देते हैं तथा अपना वाहन (कार व मोटरसाइकिल आदि) दुकान के बाहर अपने सम्मुख सड़क पर ही खड़ी कर देते हैं। इनसे बचे हुए स्थान पर ग्राहक व आगन्तुक अपना वाहन खड़ा कर देते हैं। इस अस्थायी अतिक्रमण से दिन के समय चौड़ी से चौड़ी सड़कें भी तंग हो जाती हैं। रात्रि के समय यही सड़कें पर्याप्त चौड़ी दिखती हैं।

दूसरी ओर आवासीय क्षेत्रों में भी भवन स्वामी द्वारा शतप्रतिशत एरिया भवन के अधीन इस्तेमाल कर लिए जाने के कारण कार आदि चौपहिया वाहन खड़ा करने का स्थान भी नहीं रहता है। इसके साथ ही भवन के अन्दर बने तंग स्थान पर वाहन को अन्दर बाहर निकालने में भी उसके रगड़ खाने के डर से वाहन स्वामी अपने चौपहिया वाहन को प्रायः घर के निकट सड़क पर ही पार्क करते हैं। इसी प्रकार औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में भी पर्याप्त पार्किंग स्थान का अभाव होता है। उनके कर्मचारी व मालवाहन वाहन (कार, बस, मिनी बस, ट्रक, टैंकर व अन्य वाहन) भी प्रायः सड़क पर ही पार्क किए जाते हैं। इससे नगरीय अधिवासों की सभी बस्तियाँ, उप-नगर आदि सामान्यतयः तंग व सघन स्वरूप ले लेती हैं।

(3) अत्यधिक जनसंख्या— भारत एक तेजी से बढ़ती हुई विशाल जनसंख्या वाला देश है। आँकड़ों के अनुसार 2001 से 2011 के दशक में भारत की जनसंख्या में प्रतिवर्ष एक आस्ट्रेलिया के बराबर (2.20 करोड़) तथा एक दशक में इण्डोनेशिया के बराबर (20 करोड़) जनसंख्या बढ़ी है। मुरादाबाद जनपद भी एक सघन बसा हुआ जनपद है। 2011 में इसके 2224 वर्ग किमी⁰ क्षेत्र में 31,26,507 व्यक्ति निवास करते हैं। जनपद का औसत जनसंख्या घनत्व 1395 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी⁰ है जो देश के औसत घनत्व 384 से लगभग 3 गुना अधिक है। जनपद का ग्रामीण जनसंख्या घनत्व 920 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी⁰ है। नगरीय जनसंख्या का औसत घनत्व और अधिक 10497 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी⁰ है। कुछ नगरों का जनसंख्या घनत्व तो 30000 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी⁰ से भी अधिक है। इसका अभिप्राय यह है कि अध्ययन क्षेत्र अत्यधिक जनसंख्या भार से गुजर रहा है जिनके लिए शिक्षा, रोजगार, आवास, आवागमन, सुरक्षा, शान्ति, सुव्यवस्था बनाना, भोजन, सहित अन्य अनेक प्राकृतिक, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक और उच्च आवश्यकताओं की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करना शासन-प्रशासन के लिए दुरुह कार्य होता जा रहा है।

(4) वाहनों की बढ़ती संख्या व आवागमन की समस्या— आवागमन मनुष्य की नितानत प्राकृतिक आवश्यकता होती है। विव्यापीकरण, उदारीकरण और निजीकरण के चलते भारत में सर्वाधिक विकास वाहन उद्योग- दोपहिया, तिपहिया, पार पहिया सवारी वाहन और भारी व मालवाहक वाहन उद्योग- बस, ट्रक, ट्रेलर, कन्टेनर, क्रेन, जे0सी0बी0, बुलडोजर इत्यादि के निर्माण व व्यापार ने किया है। पूरे भारत भर में इन वाहनों की संख्या दिनोदिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है। भारत में विवाह आदि के अवसर पर नव दम्पति को कार जैसा सवारी वाहन भेंट करना शानो-शौकत और प्रतिष्ठादायक माना जाता है। बैंकिंग व वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा कम ब्याजदर पर वाहन की ऑन रोड कीमत का 80 से 90 प्रतिशत तक ऋण उपलब्ध कराये जाने के कारण मध्यम वर्ग भी आसानी से मोटरसाइकिल व कार आदि खरीद लेता है। इसके साथ ही मध्यम व उच्च वर्ग की आय में वृद्धि के कारण तथा बाजार में उपलब्ध नये-नये वाहनों व माडलों के कारण वे अपने वाहनों को 2-4 वर्ष चलाकर उन्हें बेच देते हैं। इससे अपेक्षाकृत कम आय वर्ग भी अपनी जरूरत के अनुसार एक वाहन (मोटर साइकिल, कार, तिपहिया वाहन व अन्य हल्के माल व सवारी वाहन) की व्यवस्था आसानी से कर लेते हैं। इसके अलावा सरकारी व सार्वजनिक परिवहन अनुपलब्धता व कठिनाईयों के कारण भी प्रत्येक परिवार व कर्मकार द्वारा सुगम व सुनिश्चित आवागमन के लिए वाहन की व्यवस्था करना विवशता हो जाती है। इससे नए, पुराने वाहनों की संख्या में आती वृद्धि हो रही है।

एक अनुमान के अनुसार मुरादाबाद जनपद में 5 लाख मोटर साइकिल व स्कूटर, एक लाख कार, 50000 सवारी व माल वाहक छोटे बड़े (तिपहिया व चार पहिया ट्रक, बस, मिनी बस, छोटा हाथी, टैम्पो, वैन इत्यादि) हैं। ये सभी वाहन मानव के साथ-साथ उनके घरों, प्रतिष्ठानों, स्कूल-कालेज, ऑफिस, कारखानों के साथ-साथ सड़कों-गलियों में चलते हैं। ये सभी मिलकर ग्रामीण व नगरीय क्षेत्रों की भीड़-भाड़ में और वृद्धि करने के साथ-साथ प्रदूषण और दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि करके अध्ययन क्षेत्र के मानव संसाधनों को असहनीय कष्ट व हानि पहुँचा रहे हैं।

(5) **प्रदूषण**— भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में जहाँ तकनीकी व आधुनिक शिक्षा का स्तर नीचा है और एक बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन कर रही है मानव की अज्ञानता और इग्नोरेंस से प्रदूषण की विकट समस्याएं उभरी हैं। अध्ययन क्षेत्र मुरादाबाद जनपद के ग्रामीण और नगरीय अधिवास भी इनसे अछूते नहीं हैं। नगरीय क्षेत्रों में ठोस, तरल, गैसीय, दुर्गन्धीय, धातु, प्लास्टिक, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक आदि अनेक प्रकार के प्रदूषण उत्पन्न करने वाले सभी कारक उपस्थित हैं। इलैक्ट्रॉनिक कचरा जलाए जाने के चलते मुरादाबाद महानगर उत्तर भारत में चर्चित स्थान बन गया है जिसकी राख से रामगंगा नदी तक बुरी तरह से प्रभावित है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र के सभी नगरों में निवास कर रही जनसंख्या प्रति दिन करोड़ों लीटर मल-जल त्याग करती है जो कि घरों के भीतर बने भूमिगत गड्ढों में जमा हो रहा है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र के एक मात्र मुरादाबाद महानगर में 5 लाख लीटर की क्षमता वाला सीवर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट गुलाबबाड़ी में स्थापित है जो कि अभी तक शहर के सभी भागों से जुड़ नहीं पाया है। नगर की नालियों में घरेलू तरल व ठोस मलजल, पशुओं का गोबर, घर का ककूड़ा-कचरा, मृत जीवों के अवशेष बहते रहते हैं। समतल मैदानी भाग होने के कारण जलनिकासी की नालियों में ढाल का अभाव होने के कारण बहाव की दर काफी कम होती है। इस कारण इनमें कीचड़ व गाद की मात्रा बार-बार जमा हो जाती है। सही से सफाई न होने के कारण खासकर वर्षाकाल में इनमें जमा गंदगी सड़कों और निचले फर्नीचर वाले घरों में व खाली प्लाटों में भर जाती है। व्यापारिक क्षेत्रों व मार्केट के मुख्य भागों में दुकान दारों व भवन स्वामियों द्वारा नाली पर स्लैब डालकर उन्हें बन्द कर दिया जाता है तथा भवन का विस्तार करते समय नालियों को भवन के अन्दर ले लिया जाता है। ऐसी दशा में उनकी सफाई नहीं हो पाती है। मुरादाबाद महानगर में ही नगरवासियों व आगन्तुकों द्वारा प्रतिदिन 4 लाख टन से अधिक ठोस कचरा उत्पन्न किया जाता है जिसे ट्रिचिंग ग्राउण्ड तक पहुँचाना नगर निगम और उसके सफाईकर्मी दल को भारी पड़ता है। नगर की सीमा में चलने वाले, नगर से होकर चहुँदों ओर गुजरने वाले लाखों नए-पुराने, सवारी व माल वाहक वाहनों, रेलगाड़ियों, ट्रकों, बसों आदि द्वारा हानिकारक विषैली गैसों वातावरण में छोड़ी जाती हैं। नगर की तरल गंदगी मुरादाबाद जनपद की नदियों, तालाबों आदि में पहुँचकर उन्हें प्रदूषित कर रही है।

(6) **पार्क, खुले स्थान व हरित क्षेत्रों का अभाव**— नगरीय क्षेत्रों में मानव की प्राकृतिक आवश्यकता के अनुकूल हरे-भरे पार्क, खुले स्थान व हरित मेखलाओं का सामान्यतया अभाव पाया जाता है। इन नगरों की विभिन्न कालोनियों में जो भी पार्क व खुले स्थान आदि अवस्थित हैं, उनकी उचित देखभाल और रख-रखाव के अभाव में वे सामान्यतया उपयोगी व घूमने लायक नहीं हैं। इसके इतर ये पार्क व खुले स्थान विभिन्न प्रकार के आयोजनों के स्थान बनकर रह गए हैं। मुरादाबाद महानगर सहित सभी नगरों के पुराने भागों में तो स्थिति और भी विकट है। यहाँ पर पार्क व खुले स्थानों का पूर्णतया अभाव है। नगर निगम और आवास विकास परिषद द्वारा विकसित आवासीय कालोनियों में सड़क के किनारे जो हरित मेखला तैयार की जाती है, देख रेख व सख्त कानून के अभाव में वहाँ के निवासी उनमें अतिक्रमण करके, वृक्षों को काटकर उस पर अपने परिसर का प्रसार कर लेते हैं। अधिकतर पार्क व खुले सार्वजनिक स्थान वाहनों के पार्किंग और घरेलू कूड़ा डलाव घर के रूप में प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं।

(7) **भुद्ध पेय जलापूर्ति की समस्या**— स्वच्छ जल मानव सहित सभी जीव-जन्तुओं और पौधों के लिए आवश्यक होता है। नगरीय केंद्रों में अपेक्षाकृत कम भूभाग पर अधिक जनसंख्या निवास करती है, अतः इनकी स्वच्छ जल की माँग भी अधिक होती है। इनमें निजी हैण्ड पम्प (हस्तचालित व मोटर चालित) लगाकर जलापूर्ति करना प्रत्येक परिवार द्वारा संभव नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए नगरीय क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की आपूर्ति नगरीय निकाय द्वारा पाईपलाईन बिछाकर की जाती है। नगरों के विस्तार और जनसंख्या वृद्धि तथा अधिकाधिक क्षेत्र भवनों, गलियों, सड़कों के रूप में कंक्रीट से कवर कर दिए जाने के कारण नगरीय क्षेत्रों में भूगर्भ में जल का पुनर्संभरण की दर भी कम हुई है। कृषि, औद्योगिक और नगरीय प्रदूषक तत्व भूगर्भ में काफी गहराई तक प्रविष्ट कर गए हैं। अतः भूगर्भ की उपरी सतह का जल पीने योग्य भी नहीं है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में नगर सीमा में निवासरत सभी लोगों, प्रतिष्ठानों, कार्यालयों, उद्योगों आदि को स्वच्छ जल की समुचित मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराना दुष्कर होता जा रहा है।

(8) **घरेलू तरल व ठोस अवशिष्टों के निस्तारण की समस्या**— तकनीकी व जागरूकता के अभाव में अध्ययन क्षेत्र के नगरों से निससृत सभी प्रकार का कूड़ा-कचरा नगर की सीमा के बाहर खुले स्थानों पर डम्प कर दिया जाता है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र के नगरों के बाहर की सभी सड़कों के किनारे नगर निकायों द्वारा फेंके गए कूड़े के ढेर पाए जाते हैं। यहाँ पर भोजन ढूँढते आवारा कुत्तों, चील-कौवा, गाय तथा अन्य पशु मंडराते रहते हैं। वर्षाकाल में यह कूड़ा सड़कभर में गंदगी के रूप में फैल जाता है। यही नहीं गर्मी के दिनों में तेज हवाओं के साथ इन कूड़ा क्षेत्रों में पड़े कागज, प्लास्टिक, धूल और अन्य हानिकारक तत्व वातावरण में उड़कर दूर तक पहुँच जाते हैं। मुरादाबाद महानगर के मुख्य डम्पिंग क्षेत्र गुलाबबाड़ी और रामगंगा के पार फैले कूड़ों के अरबों टन कचरे से आस-पास के गाँवों में रहने वाले निवासियों का बुरा हाल है। उनमें अनेक तरह की त्वचा सम्बन्धी बीमारियों की समस्या का प्रकोप बढ़ता ही जा रहा है।

यही हाल क्षेत्र के अन्य नगरीय केन्द्रों के कूड़ा डलाव घरों के निकट रहने वाले निवासियों, पशु-पक्षियों और खेती की भूमि का है।

(9) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से नगरों की ओर प्रवास— यह आधुनिक असमान विकास की यह चरम परिणति के रूप में उभरकर हमारे सम्मुख उपस्थित होने वाली सर्वव्यापी समस्या है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में नगरीय क्षेत्र की विकास दर अधिक है। तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण हमारे देश की सरकारें जनसंख्या की जरूरतें पूरी करने व जनसंख्या नियन्त्रण में पूरी तरह से नाकाम साबित हुई हैं। आजीविका, शिक्षा, व्यापार, सुरक्षा, नागरिक सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता आदि सहित अनेकानेक कारकों के समुच्चयकारी प्रभाव के चलते ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या नगरीय केन्द्रों की ओर आकर्षित होकर दैनिक, साप्ताहिक, मासिक आदि रूप से नगर की ओर आती है तथा अपने घरों को लौट जाती है। इनमें से बहुत से लोग धीरे-धीरे नगरीय क्षेत्रों में ही बस जाते हैं। इससे नगरीय क्षेत्र पर जनसंख्या व उसकी विविध आवश्यकताओं का भार बढ़ जाता है। इसका सबसे प्रथम प्रभाव भूमि की कीमत पर पड़ता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के अविकसित होने व जीवन स्तर में सुधार होने के परिणामस्वरूप नगरीय क्षेत्रों में भीड़-भाड़ बढ़ती है जिससे अनेक प्रकार की समस्याओं का जन्म होता है। बाहरी क्षेत्र के आगन्तुकों— दैनिक कर्मकारों, खरीददारों, छात्र-छात्राओं, मरीजों, दूध, साग-सब्जी, अनाज व अन्य सामान विक्रेताओं आदि के नगरों में आने से दिन के समय व कार्यावधि के समय सभी नगरीय केन्द्रों की जनसंख्या उनकी वास्तविक जनसंख्या से कई गुना बढ़ जाती है। रात्रिकाल में इनके वापस अपने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की ओर लौट जाने से नगरीय क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या काफी कम हो जाती है। किसी मेला, उत्सव, त्यौहार, धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक समागम, रैली, धरना-प्रदर्शन आदि विविध अवसरों पर आस-पास के ग्रामीणों के नगरों की ओर आने से तो नगरीय जीवन ठहर सा जाता है।

(10) नागरिक सेवाओं व सुविधाओं की अल्पता— उपरोक्त के साथ ही विभिन्न अन्य कारणों से नगर निकाय व नगरीय प्राधिकरण अपने नागरिकों की सामान्य सुविधाओं— की आपूर्ति व सन्तुष्टि करने में विफल हो रहे हैं। 24 घण्टे स्वच्छ पेयजलापूर्ति, विद्युतापूर्ति, सुगम व सस्ता यातायात, सुरक्षा, शान्ति, सड़कों व गलियों की साफ-सफाई, मच्छरों, कीटों, महामारियों से सुरक्षा, समुचित वृक्षावरण, प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण करके स्वच्छ वायु इत्यादि उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रहे हैं। मुरादाबाद महानगर के कुछ भागों को छोड़कर किसी भी नगर के किसी भी क्षेत्र में 20 घण्टे से अधिक विद्युतापूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र के छोटे नगर तो 10 से 12 घण्टा ही विद्युत आपूर्ति प्राप्त करते हैं। पेयजल की आपूर्ति तो मुरादाबाद महानगर में भी सुबह-शाम को 4-4 घण्टा ही हो पाती है।

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की समस्याएं

उपरोक्त की तरह अध्ययन क्षेत्र मुरादाबाद जनपद का ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और उनकी जनसंख्या भी अनेक समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है जिनका विवरण निम्न प्रकार है—

(1) जनसंख्या का बढ़ता दबाव— शत प्रतिशत कृषि के अधीन कर लिए भू-भाग भी तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या के दबाव से ग्रसित हो रहा है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या लगभग 15 प्रतिशत प्रति दशक की दर से बढ़ रही है। इस कारण बढ़ती जनसंख्या की भोजन, आवास, रोजगार आदि सहित मौलिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति स्थानीय रूप से करने में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र असफल होता जा रहा है। कृषि की ऊँची लागतें, कृषि उपजों का कम समर्थन मूल्य, भुगतान में देरी, ऋणग्रस्तता में वृद्धि, वातावरणीय प्रकोप इत्यादि अनेक कारण पहले ही ग्रामीणों की कमर तोड़े हुए है। इसमें तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या उनके कष्टों को और बढ़ा रही है। भू-जोत का उपविभाजन और विखण्डन उनकी कृषि को और हानिकर बना रही है। समय व परिवर्तन के अनुसार बच्चों का लालन-पालन, शिक्षा, चिकित्सा, संस्कार, विवाह इत्यादि में बढ़ता दिखावा, होड़ इत्यादि सीमित आय वाले ग्रामीण कृषकों, खेतिहर मजदूरों, कुटीर व लघु उद्योग चलाने वाले ग्रामीणों के जीवन को दुष्कर बना रहे हैं। लागतों में वृद्धि और फसल का कम मूल्य ने निश्चित ही कृषकों की आय को कम किया है। इसके साथ ही कृषि में अधिकाधिक मशीनों के उपयोग ने खेतिहर मजदूरों के सम्मुख रोजगार व आजीविका का संकट खड़ा कर दिया है।

(2) कृषि भूमि पर गाँवों का विस्तार— जनसंख्या की वृद्धि और संयुक्त परिवारों के विभाजन का सर्वाधिक प्रभाव आवास स्थलों— घरों के विस्तार, वृद्धि व विखराव के रूप में प्रकट हुआ है। इससे अब गाँव की निकटवर्ती उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि पर निवास के घर-मकान बनाए जाने लगे हैं। गाँव से कुछ दूर पक्की सड़कों के किनारे घर व व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठान, स्कूल-कालेज, अस्पताल, सार्वजनिक भवन, कारखाने, भण्डारागार आदि विकसित हो रहे हैं। इनका विस्तार उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि पर ही हो रहा है। यदि इसी प्रकार से गैर कृषि कार्यों के अधीन उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि का उपयोग किया जाता रहा तो 40-50 वर्ष बाद क्षेत्र की विनाश जनसंख्या के लिए अनाज व अन्य खद्यान्न उत्पन्न करना संभव नहीं होगा।

(3) रोजगार की समस्या— जनसंख्या की वृद्धि और मशीनों के अधिकाधि उपयोग के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कृषि आधारित रोजगार अवसरों की कमी होती जा रही है। ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की कम आय के कारण इन क्षेत्रों में अन्य रोजगार अवसरों— निजी स्कूल, ट्यूनिंग, दुकानदारी, परिवहन क्षेत्र में विप्रेत: की संभावना भी काफी कम है। परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के नौजवान सरकारी व निजी क्षेत्र में रोजगार अवसरों की तलाश में मुरादाबाद जनपद और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित अन्य राज्यों, नगरों की ओर पलायन को विवश हैं।

(4) **ईंधन की समस्या**— प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को आग में पकाए गए भोजन की आवश्यकता होती है और यह आग उपलब्ध कराने वाले साधन ईंधन कहलाते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की बढ़ती जनसंख्या, वनों का अभाव, बिजली व एल.पी.जी. गैस की ऊँची कीमत व पर्याप्त आपूर्ति का अभाव तथा अन्य अनेक कारणों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के अधिकांश परिवार स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध पशुओं के गोबर से तैयार उपलों को जलाकर भोजन पकाने को विवश हैं। पशुओं के गोबर का ईंधन के रूप में उपयोग किए जाने के अनेक हानियाँ व दुष्परिणाम होते हैं। जैसे— 1. खेतों को कम्पोस्ट खाद नहीं मिलती है। 2. भोजन पकाने में समय अधिक लगता है। 3. धुआँ अधिक निकलता है जिससे भोजन पकाने वालों को श्वास सम्बन्धी अनेक बीमारियाँ ग्रसित कर लेती हैं। 4. परिवार की महिलाओं का अधिकधिक समय पशुओं का गोबर एकत्रित करने, उपलों को सुखाने, सुरक्षित रखने और पुनः रसोईघर तक लाने में ही व्यतीत होता है। 5. खासकर छोटी लड़कियाँ पढ़ाई—लिखायी व अन्य कला—कौशल सीखने से वंचित रह जाती हैं। जनसंख्या अधिक होने तथा दूर—दूर तक आवास होने के कारण इन सभी परिवारों तक सिलेण्डर व पाईपलाइन के माध्यम से एलपीजी गैस उपलब्ध कराना संभव नहीं है। ईंधन व ऊर्जा के गैर परम्परागत व नव्यकरणीय स्रोतों— सौर ऊर्जा, विद्युत ऊर्जा इत्यादि की तकनीक व साधन अपेक्षकृत महंगे हैं जिन्हें जुटाना ग्रामीणों की क्षमता से बाहर है।

(5) **अस्वास्थ्यकर निवास स्थल**— कम आर्थिक बचत, बढ़ते परिवार, महंगाई सहित सैंकड़ों वर्षों से पैत्रक घरों में रहने के कारण पुराने बने घर व हवेलियाँ आज के परिवेश के अनुसार अस्वास्थ्यकर व त्याग करने योग्य हो गयी हैं। कुछ गाँवों में पुराने मकानों की देख—रेख व मरम्मत का कार्य बड़ा खर्चीला पड़ता है। ईट, गारा, खपरैल आदि से 40—50 वर्ष पूर्व बने मकान तो पूरी तरह से अस्वास्थ्यकर हो गए हैं। इसके साथ ही अधिसंख्य ग्रामीण जनसंख्या बी० पी० एल० और निम्न आय वर्ग वाली है। विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं के तहत पक्का घर बनाने हेतु इन्हें सरकारी मदद दी जाती है। जैसे— इन्दिरा आवास, अटल आवास, अन्त्योदय आवास, समाजवादी आवास आदि। बढ़ती महंगाई के अनुरूप यह सहायता राशि पक्का मकान निर्माण हेतु पूरी नहीं पड़ती है। पुनः एक बार यहद मकान किसी तरह से बन भी जाए तो उसमें प्लास्टर करना, रंगाई—पुताई, खिड़की दरवाजे लगवाना, पक्की फर्श बनवाना, रसोई बनाना, शौचालय बनाना, पानी की सप्लाई करना परिवार के वश से बाहर होती है। गाँव के सभी परिवार मिलकर सामूहिक रूप से घरेलू अव्यवस्था जल निकासी की व्यवस्था करने में भी असफल होते हैं। घरों के आस—पास नलों का पानी, पशुओं का गोबर व मूत्र बहता रहता है। जल ठहराव गाँव के अन्दर बनी पक्की सड़कें, नालियाँ खड़जे आदि भी टूट जाते हैं। वर्षाकाल में तो इन बस्तियों में चलना भी दुष्कर हो जाता है। इस गंदे जल में तरह—तरह के जहरीले कीट—पतंगे, मच्छर, साँप, मेढक आदि पनप जाते हैं जिनके काटने से मनुष्यों और पशुओं को तरह—तरह की बीमारियाँ हो जाती हैं। ग्रीष्मकाल में धूल, कृषि का कूड़ा, भूसा आदि उड़ता रहता है। पर्याप्त खुले स्थान और पेड़—पौधों के अभाव, तालाबों और नदियों के सूखने के कारण लगभग सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का परिवेश स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक बनता जा रहा है।

(6) **तंग गलियाँ व सड़कें तथा अतिक्रमण**— सैंकड़ों वर्षों से आबाद बड़े ग्रामीण अधिवास भी आधुनिक नगरों की भाँति तंग व अनियोजित क्षेत्र के रूप में विकसित होते जा रहे हैं। ग्रामीणों द्वारा अपने भवनों की ओर का अधिकाधिक भाग पक्के भवन निर्माण के अधीन ले लिए जाने के कारण आवागमन की सड़कें व गलियाँ तंग होती जा रही हैं। इसके साथ ही स्थानाभाव के कारण अधिकांश ग्रामवासी अपने पालतू पशुओं को सड़क के किनारे ही बाँध देते हैं। कृषि उपकरण व मशीनें, वाहन आदि को सड़क किनारे ही खड़ा कर देते हैं। इससे पहले से तंग सड़कें व गलियाँ और भी तंग हो जाती हैं। ग्रामीण अधिवासों के कुछ क्षेत्रों में तो आने—सामने आने वाले वाहनों— कार, ट्रैक्टर, बैल गाड़ी इत्यादि को परस्पर बचने में भी दिक्कत होती है। घरों का बहता गंदा पानी इस समस्या को और भी विकराल बना देता है।

(7) **घरों व अधिवासों का अनियोजित विकास**— भारतवासियों की जीवन शैली व सोच इस प्रकार की है कि वे विभिन्न कारणों और जागरूकता के अभाव के कारण वर्तमान की ही अधिक चिंता व प्लानिंग करते हैं। इसके साथ ही अच्छी सरकारी नौकरी, राजनीति में कामयाब होने वाले व्यक्ति व अन्य साधन सम्पन्न व्यक्ति दिनोदिन नगरों की ओर पलायन करके वहाँ निपट होते जा रहे हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सामान्यतया निम्न आय वर्ग के व्यक्ति ही अधिक निवास कर रहे हैं। कम आय, कम बचत, अज्ञानता, जागरूकता की कमी, शासन प्रशासन में फैला भ्रष्टाचार इत्यादि कारणों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का नियोजित विकास एक दिवास्वप्न ही बनकर रह गया है।

(8) **नागरिक सुविधाओं का अभाव**— ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में किसी नियामक निकाय के अभाव और पंचायती राज की असफलता के कारण प्रत्येक परिवार को अपनी अधिकांश जैविक व नागरिक आवश्यकताओं की आपूर्ति करना व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी होती है। पुनः कमजोर आर्थिक स्थिति, परिवारों का बढ़ता आकार, तेजी से बढ़ती महंगाई, फसलों का न्यून समर्थन मूल्य, कृषि उपजों के मूल्यों के भुगतान में देरी, प्रशासन की विफलता आदि कारणों के सम्यक् प्रभाव के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सभी परिवारों तक पक्की सड़क, स्वच्छ पेयजल, 24 घण्टे विद्युतापूर्ति, सस्ता व नियमित सार्वजनिक परिवहन, चोर—लुटेर—डाकूओं से सुरक्षा, हिंसक व आवारा पशुओं से सुरक्षा, शिक्षा, चिकित्सा व स्वास्थ्य सुविधा, स्वच्छ वायु व स्वास्थ्यवर्द्धक हरा—भरा वातावरण पौष्टिक व समायानुकूल फल, साग—सब्जी, दूध व दुग्ध उत्पादों की व्यवस्था करना ग्रामीण परिवारों द्वारा संभव नहीं हो रहा है।

(9) **प्रदूषण**— कृषि में प्रयुक्त होने वाले विषकारी रासायनिक पदार्थों, कीटनाशकों, खरपतवार नाशकों के अधिकाधिक उपयोग और उपभोक्तावादी जीवन शैली, जनसंख्या में वृद्धि, खुले व सार्वजनिक स्थानों के अभाव आदि अनेक कारणों से नगरीय क्षेत्रों की भाँति ग्रामीण क्षेत्र भी तरह—तरह के प्रदूषणों के आगोश में फँसते जा रहे हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की वायु,

सतही जल, भूगर्भिक जल, मृदा आदि विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रदूषकों द्वारा प्रदूषित होते जा रहे हैं। आवासीय क्षेत्र के कूड़ा-कचरा, गंदा घरेलू जल के प्रभाव से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के घरों का वातावरण- जल, वायु, मृदा इत्यादि भी प्रदूषित हो गए हैं। खुले स्थान का अभाव, आपसी मन-मुटाव, जातिगत, सम्प्रदायगत और राजनीतिक तनाव व प्रतिद्वन्द्विता ग्रामीण लोगों को घरों के अन्दर ही अस्वास्थ्यकर परिवे"ा में सिमटने को विव"ा करता जा रहा है। लगातार फसलोत्पादन, गोबर की खाद की कमी, हरी कम्पोस्ट खाद का उपयोग न करना, अधिकाधिक रासायनिक खादों व उपज बढ़ाने वाले रसायनों के छिड़काव, कीटना"ाक और खरपतवार ना"ाक जहरीले रसायनों के छिड़काव, अधिकाधिक सिंचाई करके अधिकाधि उपज प्राप्त करने के अवैधानिक प्रयासों के कारण अध्ययन क्षेत्र की उपजाऊ मृदा का अवक्रमण हो रहा है। अधिक लाभ कमाने की लालसा में यूकेलिप्टस व अन्य पौधों के रोपण से उपजाऊ भूमि भी बंजर व ऊसर होती जा रही है।

(10) सड़कों व सार्वजनिक खुले स्थानों पर अतिक्रमण- बढ़ते जनसंख्या दबाव और म"ीनों, वाहनों की संख्या में वृद्धि, स्कूल-कालेज, दुकानों, वक"ापों, ढाबों, भोजनालयों, वाहन स्टैण्ड, तथा अन्य अनेकों प्रकार की गतिविधियों के विस्तार से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की सड़कें व सार्वजनिक स्थान संकुचित व अतिक्रमणित होते जा रहे हैं। अध्ययन क्षेत्र के गाँव भी इस समस्या से अछूते नहीं हैं।

समाधान के उपाय

उपरोक्त विवरण से स्पष्ट है कि अध्ययन क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण और नगरीय अधिवास, उनके निवासी, आगन्तुक आदि विभिन्न समस्याओं से पीड़ित हैं। महंगाई, तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या, बढ़ती बेरोजगारी, राजनीतिक व प्र"ासनिक अवसरवादी परिवे"ा, अ"ाक्षा, अज्ञानता, कृषि पर निर्भरता, दूरदृष्टि का अभाव आदि अनेक कारक उन समस्याओं को और गंभीर बना रहे हैं।

यदि समय रहते इन समस्याओं का प्रभाव"ाली समाधान नहीं निकाला गया तो ये समस्याएं दिनोदिन और गंभीर होती जाएंगी। शोधार्थी के अनुसार उपरोक्त वर्णित समस्याओं के समाधान और बेहतर वातावरण निर्माण के लिए निम्न उपाय व रणनीति अपनाना और उन पर प्रभावी अमल करना सार्थक व लाभप्रद होगा।

- (1) प्र"ासनिक व्यवस्था में सुधार व प्रावधानों का कड़ाई से क्रियान्वयन।
- (2) नियोजित विकास की रणनीति अपनाया जाना।
- (3) सभी प्रकार के अतिक्रमणों पर प्रभावी नियन्त्रण।
- (4) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नागरिक व सामान्य सुविधाओं का विकास करना।
- (5) मण्डी स्थलों का ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में विकास करना।
- (6) महंगाई पर नियन्त्रण।
- (7) जनजागरण अभियानों का चलाया जाना।
- (8) सीवेज ट्रीटमेन्ट व अन्य ठोस-तरल अर्वा"ाप्ट निस्तारण के संयन्त्रों की स्थापना करना।
- (9) सार्वजनिक व सस्ते परिवहन सेवाओं की सुलभता व क्षमता में विस्तार करना।
- (10) रोजगार अवसरों में वृद्धि करना।
- (11) कृषि उपजों का सम्मानजनक मूल्य दिलाना व तुरन्त भुगतान सुनि"चित करना।
- (12) पर्यावरण मित्र कृषि पद्धतियों का प्रचार-प्रसार करना।
- (13) परिवार नियोजन व जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर प्रभावी नियन्त्रण करना।
- (14) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में आव"यक अध:संरचना व नागरिक सुविधाओं का विकास करना।
- (15) लॉ एवं आर्डर को सख्त बनाना व अपराधियों पर सख्त कानूनी कार्यवाही करना।

निष्कर्ष

उपरोक्त वि"लेषण के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि मुरादाबाद जनपद के नगरीय व ग्रामीण क्षेत्र जनसंख्या व पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी अनेक गंभीर समस्याओं से जूझ रहे हैं। यदि समय रहते इन पर नियन्त्रण की कोई ठोस नीति नहीं अपनायी गयी तो ये समस्याएं और विकराल रूप धारण कर लेंगी।

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विशेष सामग्री

भारत की जनगणना 2001, 2011

मुरादाबादजिला की आधिकारिक वेवसाइटें और साँख्यिकीय पत्रिकाएँ।

स्थानीय व राष्ट्रीय समाचार पत्र एवं मासिक पत्रिकाएँ आदि।

मुरादाबाद जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब

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A Study On Customers Opinion Towards Gold Investment Vs Land Investment In Thoothukudi City

Dr.T.Chellammal*

Abstract

Investment is the employment of funds with the aim of achieving additional income or growth in value. The essential quality of income is that, it involves waiting for reward. It involves a commitment of resources which have been saved or put away from current consumption in the hope that benefits will occur in future. The term investment does not appear to be simple it has been defined investment has been categories by financial experts of economist. It has also often been confused with the term speculation. The present study reveals customers opinion towards gold and land investment in Thoothukudi city.

Keywords: Investment pattern, Sources of Investment

Introduction

Investment is the commitment of money or capital to purpose to purchase financial instrument or asset in order to gain profitable return in the form of interest income or appreciation of the value of instrument. Investment is related to saving or deferring consumption. Investment is the choice by an individual or an organisation. Financial derivatives or the foreign asset denominated in foreign currency that has certain level of risk and provides the possibility of generating return over a period of time. When an asset is bought a given amount of money is invested in the bank there is anticipation that some return will be received in the bank there is anticipation that some return will be received from the investment in the future. An asset or item that is purchased with the hope that it will generate income or appreciate in the future. In an economic sense, an investment is the purchase of goods that are not consumed today but are used in the future to create wealth. In finance, an investment is a monetary asset purchased with the idea that the asset will provide income in the future or appreciate and be sold at a higher price. Investment in land also made when the expected returns are very attractive. Buying property is an equally strenuous investment decision. Land investment is often linked with the future development plans of the location. At present, investment in land is booming there are various investment sources are available for investment which are directly or indirectly investing land. The bullion market present an opportunity for an investor by offering returns and the end value of future .It has been absorb that on several occasion, when stock market provided a return on investment.

Statement Of The Problem

India comes under the grade of developing countries. The reason for the rapid growth and development of the economic prosperity of the country is attained by means of investment. Diverse investment are commercialised and captures the eyes of the investors. Investors are in a flow to invest their capital in shares, bonds, gold, land and mutual funds. Due to fluctuations in the price of gold and land investors are clever in investing in the foresaid assets. Thus, study has been taken to analyse the investor's preferences towards gold and land.

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Objectives Of The Study

- To find out the factors that induces to make investment.
- To analyse the relationship between the investors personal details and their level of Investment.
- To find out the reason for investing in Land and Gold.

Methodology

This is an explanatory study on the investor’s preference towards investment in Land and Gold. Both descriptive and analytical methods have been used to explore the linkages on the status of investors in Land and Gold. The present study is based on convenient sampling method. The study is based on primary and secondary data.. Primary data were collected from a sample of 75 investors.

Hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant association between personnel variables such as education, occupation, size of the family, monthly income and factors influences towards gold.

Frame Work Analysis

- Percentage Analysis.
- Rank Analysis.
- Correlation.

Data Analysis And Interpretation

General Profile of the Respondents

Personal Factors	Classification	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Age	20-25	16	21
	25-30	21	28
	30-35	24	32
	Above 35	14	19
Gender	Male	35	47
	Female	40	53
Marital Status	Married	54	72
	Un-married	21	28
Qualification	School level	11	15
	Graduates	33	44
	Post graduates	10	13
	Profession	21	28
Occupation	Private employee	19	25
	Government employee	17	23
	Business	25	33
	Professional	14	19
Monthly Income	Up to 25000	17	23
	25-35 thousands	20	27
	35-45 thousands	25	33
	Above 45 thousands	13	14

Source: Primary data

The survey consists of 75 sample respondents. Out of the 75 sample respondents 19% of the respondents fall under the age group of above 35 years. Female respondents are dominated the study. With regard to marital status married people are more than unmarried. Majority of the respondents are graduates. It is evident that business people are the major players of this survey. The data relating to monthly income of the respondents 33% of the respondents have the monthly salary of 35 – 45 thousands.

**RANKING FOR FACTORS CONSIDERED
(Weighted Arithmetic Average Method)**

Sl.No	Factors	1	2	3	4	5	Total	%	Rank
1	Self-awareness	65	68	54	22	14	223	20	3
2	Financial advisers	100	64	36	36	9	243	23	1
3	Brokers advice	80	48	42	32	17	219	21	2
4	Friends or relatives advice	90	64	18	28	9	209	19	4
5	Media	35	52	42	32	25	186	17	5

Source: Primary data

The factors considered by the respondents while investing in land and gold have been classified from the above table. It is first Rank with 243 points, they investing land and gold with the advice of financial advisers, Next comes, self-awareness with 223 points, they said that they invest in land and gold by self-awareness. Only 17% of them got 186 points are considered the media advice.

REASON FOR GOLD AND LAND INVESTMENT

Sl.No	Classification	No.of Investors	Percentage
1	Only saving	23	31
2	Act as security	12	16
3	Make returns	8	10
4	Future to benefits	32	43

Source: Primary data

The above table shows the reason for Gold and Land investment. That out of 75 investors interviewed,31% of the investors reasons for investment is only for saving, 16% of the investors says that they feel that the investment are security , 10% of the investors feels that their investment make return, the remaining 43% of the investors feel that the investment is benefit to their future

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INVESTOR'S REASON FOR SELECTING IN LAND AND GOLD INVESTMENT.

Variables	Education	Occupation	Size of the family	Monthly income
influencing for selecting in gold investment	-0.50675	0.60978	0.30777	0.86585

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that all variables except education are positively correlated with gold investment. Value of r is 0.60978 with regard to occupation, 0.30777 with regard to family income and 0.86585 with regard to monthly income. The degree of correlation is higher between monthly income and factors influence for gold investment. Thus monthly income plays a vital role in determination of gold investment. The degree of correlation between size of the family and investment in gold is least cost at 0.30777. The value of r between education and gold investment is negative at 0.57708. Thus it gold investment inferred that education do not influence the gold investment. It is monthly income of the investors which is a predominant factor which influence the gold investment.

Suggestions

Based on the above findings the researcher suggests the following:

Before entering into land investment, the investors have to learn a complete knowledge about the land. The investors have to invest their money in less risky investment like gold investment because gold investment has a minimum risk while comparing land investment. Investors are required to check the quality of assets before they take decision to invest. Transparency must be made both in Gold investment and Land investment equally to help the investors to get their capital. The investors should have full knowledge about investment options in order to avoid any loss in future. Investors must be aware of fraudulent activities in investing in Land and Gold. Investment agency can introduce more short term investment and long term investment in Land and Gold.

Conclusion

“NO PAIN NO GAIN” it is the golden principle of investment management. In this fact moving world, one can earn more and more money. More risk leads of more profit. Investors cannot avoid risk bit they can minimize the risk by investing their money in various forms of investment, so that they can set a moderate profit. In India investment is most popular and important one. Most of the people are interested to withhold their money which will fetch a high return for future. After the detail study, the researcher has concluded that investors are more interested in land investment than gold investment. Moreover question of safety is lacking in gold investment nowadays. Land investment is safer and also it gives out high returns. In today's world more people invest in land but in olden days people invested in gold only. Hence the researcher concludes that land investment is the best mean of saving money which gives more profit in future.

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“भारतीय बजटीय ढाँचा का संविधान में व्यवस्था का अध्ययन” (बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के विीष संदर्भ में)

डा आलोक सिंह*

भीम कुावाहा**

प्रस्तावना

बजट किसी भी देा के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण होता है क्योंकि बजट के माध्यम से ही देा का आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक दोनों विकास किया जाता है। भारत एक विकासशील देा है जहाँ पर बेरोजगारी एवं गरीबी अपने चरम पर है वहीं देा का आर्थिक विकास भी सही प्रकार से नहीं हो पा रहा है। अतः देा के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक विकास के लिए बजट का प्रस्तुतीकरण से लेकर के क्रियान्वयन तक की सम्पूर्ण प्रक्रिया को सही प्रकार से क्रियान्वित किया जाना चाहिए जिससे बजट का लाभ सही को प्राप्त हो सके तथा देा का आर्थिक विकास भी अच्छी प्रकार से हो सके। इसके लिए इस शोध पत्र में निम्न बिन्दुओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया है—

- (I) बजट की प्रासन संरचना
- (II) बजट में शक्तियों का वितरण
- (III) बजट में करों का वितरण
- (IV) बजट से सम्बन्धित भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय एवं मंत्री
- (V) वित्त मंत्रालय
- (VI) भारत सरकार के आय एवं व्यय—केन्द्रीय वित्त

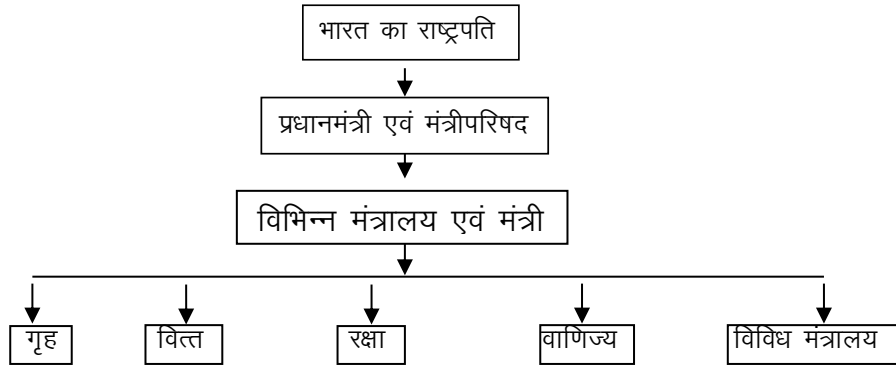
(I) बजट की प्रासन संरचना — 15 अगस्त 1947 को भारत आजाद हुआ, 26 जनवरी 1950 को संविधान के लागू होने के पचात् भारत एक गणतंत्रात्मक राष्ट्र बन गया। वर्तमान समय में यहाँ पर विव की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी जनसंख्या निवास करती है। भारत एक संघीय देा है जहाँ पर केन्द्र के साथ-साथ राज्य का भी अस्तित्व है। वर्तमान समय में भारत में 29 राज्य 7 केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश हैं।*1

संघ की कार्यपालिका की शीर्ष पर भारत के राष्ट्रपति हैं। भारत का राष्ट्रपति अप्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन पद्धति से निर्वाचित होता है अर्थात् अनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व पद्धति के अनुसार एकल संक्रमणीय मत के माध्यम से एक निर्वाचक गण द्वारा किया जाता है। जिसमें संसद के दोनों सदनों के निर्वाचित सदस्य, राज्य विधान सभा के निर्वाचित सदस्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों दिल्ली एवं पाण्डुचेरी विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचित सदस्य भाग लेते हैं।*2

भारत की संघीय व्यवस्था में राष्ट्रपति सभी शक्तियों का प्रधान होता है। वह अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग स्वयं प्रत्यक्ष करता है या अपने अधिस्थतोंद्वारा करवाता है, राष्ट्रपति की सहायता के मंत्री परिषद होता है जिसका प्रधान प्रधानमंत्री होता है उसकी सहायता के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के मंत्री होते हैं जरूरत पड़ने पर पूरा मंत्री परिषद या मंत्री राष्ट्रपति को विभिन्न मामलों पर सलाह भी देता है एवं उसकी तरफ से कार्य भी करता है। उन्हीं मंत्रियों में एक वित्तमंत्री भी होता है जो बजट सम्बन्धित सभी कार्यवाही को करता है अगर वित्त मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री के पास है तो वही बजट सम्बन्धित सारी कार्यवाही करते हैं। प्रासन संरचना को निम्न प्रकार से दिखाया जा सकता है।

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(II) बजट के लिए भावित्तियों का वितरण – भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार विधायी शक्तियों को तीन प्रकार से सूची I, सूची II, सूची III में वितरित या विभाजित किया गया है, तीन सूचियों से सम्बन्धित विषयों का वर्णन संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची में किया गया है, सूची I को संघ सूची कहा जाता है। इस सूची में दिये गये विषय पर भारत सरकार को कानून बनाने का तथा उसे लागू करने का अधिकार है। सूची II को राज्य सूची का जाता है इस सूची में दिये गये विषय पर राज्य सरकार को कानून बनाने तथा लागू करने का अधिकार है। सूची III को समवर्ती कहते हैं इस सूची में संघ तथा राज्य दोनों को कानून बनाने का अधिकार है। यदि किसी विषय पर संघ या राज्य के विधि में कोई मतभेद है तो संघ द्वारा बनाया गया विधि ही मान्य होगा।*3 संघ सूची में दिये गये विषयों के अलावा भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह अधिकार है कि वह कोई भी कर लगा सकती है। जिसका वर्णन भले ही राज्य सूची एवं समवर्ती सूची में किया गया हो। भारत सरकार को दे"ी के अन्दर तथा बाहर बहुत से कार्य एवं उत्तरदायित्व को निभाना पड़ता है। जैसे— रक्षा, विदे"ी एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामला, जहाजरानी एवं नागरिक उड़्डयन, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, पोस्ट एवं टेली ग्राफ, टेलीफोन एवं मोबाइल, सूचना प्रसारण एवं अन्य सम्प्रेषण के साधन, मुद्रा एवं सिक्का, बैंकिंग एवं बीमा, विदे"ी व्यापार, विदे"ी विनिमय, विदे"ी लोन, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार एवं वाणिज्य, मत्स्य एवं मछली पकड़ना, संगठना ऊर्ज, केन्द्रीय सरकार के खाते एवं राज्य सरकार के खातों का अंकेक्षण आदि।

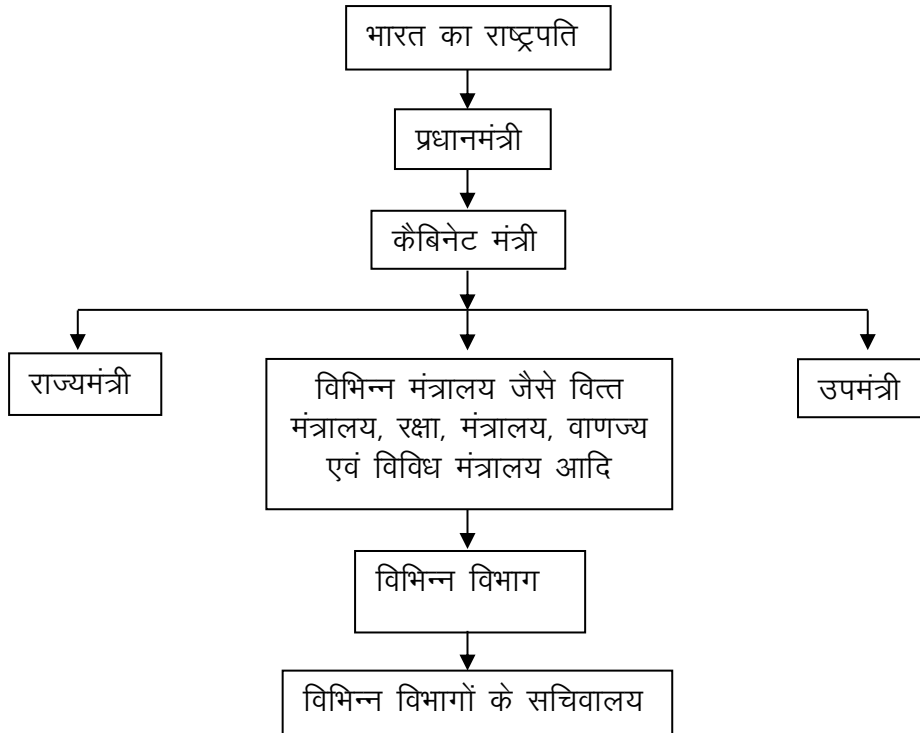
इस सभी कार्यों एवं उत्तरदायित्वों का सम्पादन बजट प्रवधान द्वारा किया जाता है। बजट के अनुसार ही विभिन्न मद पर खर्च की सीमा तय की जाती है और उस पर भारत सरकार द्वारा अपने शक्तियों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(III) कर का वितरण या विभाजन – संविधान के धारा 246 के अन्तर्गत संवैधानिक शक्तियों को संघ सूची, राज्य सूची एवं समवर्ती सूची में विभाजित किया गया है। संसद को कोई भी नियम बनाने के अधिकार दिए गए हैं। सरकार अपनी राजकोषी नीति के अनुसार कोई भी कर लगा सकती है या कोई भी कर उठा सकती है। वर्तमान समय में करों से संबंधित दौंचा को निम्न भागों में विभाजित किया गया है।

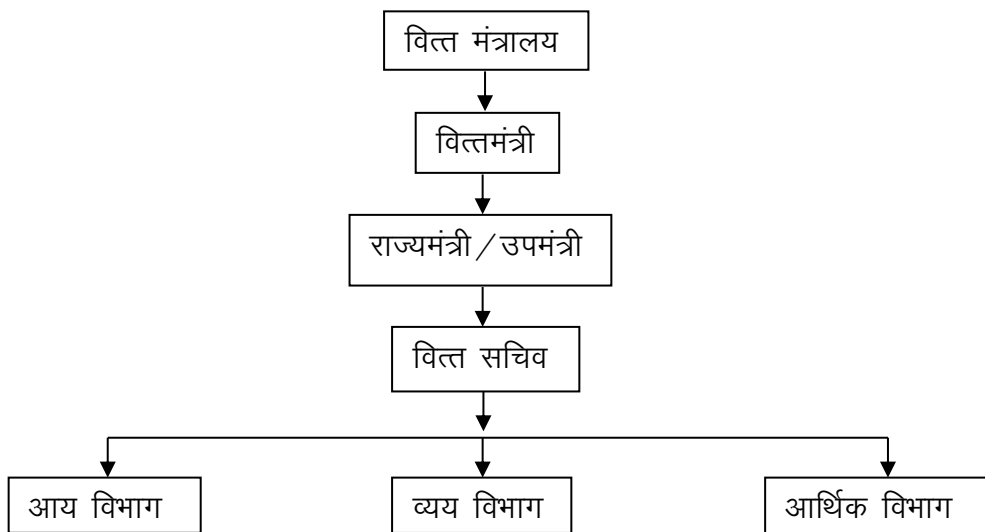
1. वे कर जो पूर्णतयः भारत सरकार द्वारा लगाए जाते हैं, वसूल किए जाते हैं और पूर्णतयः अपने पास रखती है एवं खर्च करती है। जैसे— सीमाकर, निगम कर, उत्पादन शुल्क, सम्पदा कर, आयकर आदि।*4
2. वे कर जो भारत सरकार द्वारा लगाए जाते हैं एवं वसूल किए जाते हैं लेकिन राज्य सरकारों को उनके हिस्से के अनुसार उनमें वितरित कर दिए जाते हैं। जैसे— सम्पत्ति के उत्तराधिकार पर कर, बिलो, प्रतिज्ञा पत्रों चेक, बीमा पॉलिसों पर स्टाम्प कर आदि।*5
3. वे कर जो भारत सरकार द्वारा लगाए जाते या वसूल किए जाते हैं और सारा रा"ी राज्यों को दे दिए जाते हैं। धारा 270 के अन्तर्गत कुछ करों को लगाने व वसूलने का अधिकार केन्द्र सरकार को होगा परन्तु उसकी शुद्ध आयु का विभाजन केन्द्र व राज्य सरकारों के मध्य वित्तीय आय पर होगा। जैसे— कृषि आय को छोड़कर अन्य आय एवं उत्पादन कर।*6
4. वे कर जो भारत सरकार द्वारा लगाए जाते हैं लेकिन उसको राज्य सरकार द्वारा वसूल किया जाता है और उचित आधार पर राज्यों में वितरित किया जाता है। जैसे – स्टाम्प कर, सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन पर लगा कर आदि।

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246(1) के अनुसार भारत सरकार के करों को संविधान के सातवीं अनुसूची के संघ सूची के प्रथम भाग में दिया गया है।*7

(IV) बजट से संबंधित भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय एवं मंत्री – भारत में शासन संसदीय प्रणाली के माध्यम से चलता है जहाँ पर एक कैबिनेट होता है जिसमें प्रधानमंत्री एवं अन्य मंत्री होते हैं और प्रधानमंत्री की सहायता के लिए कार्य करते हैं। उनके अपने अलग-अलग विभाग होते हैं। भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय एवं मंत्री की संरचना को निम्न चित्र द्वारा दिखाया जा सकता है।



(V) वित्त मंत्रालय – भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में परम्परागत रूप से वित्तीय नियंत्रण का समस्त कार्य वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है जिसका कार्य बहुत ही जटिल होता है। इस मंत्रालय का मुख्य एक मंत्री होता है जिसकी सहायता के राज्य मंत्री एवं उपमंत्री भी हो सकते हैं। भारत सरकार के मंत्रियों में वित्त मंत्री का गृहमंत्री के बाद दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है। यदि वित्त मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री के पास है तो प्रधानमंत्री ही वित्त मंत्रालय का प्रधान होता है। वित्त मंत्रालय का सचिव प्रासंगिक प्रमुख होता है। वित्त मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत— आगम विभाग, व्यय विभाग तथा आर्थिक विभाग आते हैं। इन सभी विभागों का प्रमुख वित्त सचिव होता है। जिसकी सहायता के लिए अतिरिक्त सचिव संयुक्त सचिव, उप सचिव, निर्देशक, अधीन सचिव एवं अन्य सचिव एवं स्टाफ को सम्मिलित किया जाता है। वित्त मंत्रालय के संगठकीय संरचना को निम्न चित्र द्वारा दिखाया जा सकता है।



(VI) भारत सरकार की आय एवं व्यय—केन्द्रीय वित्त – भारतीय संविधान में भारत सरकार की आय एवं राज्य सरकार की आयों की व्यवस्था की गई है। भारत सरकार की समस्त आय को भारत के संघनिट या सामेकित कोष में जमा किया जाता है तथा बिना संसद की अनुमति से एक भी रूपया खर्च नहीं किया जा सकता है। एवं कुछ आय को पब्लिक खाते में जमा किया जाता है जिसे भारत सरकार खर्च कर सकती है। केन्द्रीय वित्त दो भागों –

A. केन्द्रीय सरकार की आय

B. केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय में विभाजित है।

A. केन्द्रीय सरकार की आय— केन्द्रीय सरकार की आय को दो भागों में विभाजित किया गया है—

1. कर आय

2. गैर कर आय

भारत सरकार का बजट में दो भाग होते हैं—

राजस्व बजट एवं पूंजी बजट राजस्व बजट में राजस्व प्राप्तियाँ एवं राजस्व व्यय होते हैं जबकि पूंजी बजट में पूंजी व्यय एवं पूंजी प्राप्तियाँ होती हैं।*8

कर आय — केन्द्रीय सरकार को विभिन्न प्रकार के कर लगाने का अधिकार प्राप्त है। जैसे— आय कर, निगम कर, धन कर पूंजी लाभ कर, उपहार कर आदि।

भारतीय बजट व्यवस्था के अनुसार बजट दो प्रकार का होता है— राजस्व बजट एवं पूंजी बजट। कर आय का संबंध राजस्व बजट से है। जिसमें राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अन्तर्गत करो से प्राप्त आय को सम्मिलित किया गया है। कर दो प्रकार के होते हैं— प्रत्यक्ष कर एवं अप्रत्यक्ष कर। जिनका वर्णन नीचे दिया जा रहा है।

प्रत्यक्ष कर — प्रत्यक्ष कर वे कर होते हैं जिनको वही व्यक्ति देता है जिस पर ये लगाए जाते हैं। प्रत्यक्ष कर का दबाव तथा भार अन्तिम रूप से उसी व्यक्ति पर पड़ता है जिस पर वह सरकार द्वारा लगाया जाता है। कर दाता इस कर के भार को किसी अन्य व्यक्ति पर टाल नहीं सकता।*9 केन्द्र सरकार के प्रत्यक्ष कर निम्न हैं—

1. आयकर, 2. निगम कर, 3. व्यय कर, 4. सम्पत्ति कर, 5. पूंजीकर, 6. लाभों का कर, 7. व्याज कर, 8. उपहार कर, 9. अस्तित्व कर, 10. फ्रिंज बेनिफिट टैक्स, 11. बैंकिंग कैपिटल ट्रांजेक्शन टैक्स, 12. लाभों का वितरण कर, 13. गुड्स एण्ड सर्विस टैक्स, 14. प्रतिभूत व्यापार कर, 15. कामोडिटीज ट्रांजेक्शन टैक्स

अप्रत्यक्ष कर — अप्रत्यक्ष कर अथवा परोक्ष कर वे कर हैं जिसका दबाव एक व्यक्ति पर तथा उसका भार दूसरे पर पड़ता है। अन्य शब्दों में कर की जिम्मेदारी तो करदाता पर होती है परन्तु उस कर का भार पूर्ण रूप से अथवा आंशिक रूप से दूसरे व्यक्तियों पर टाल दिया जाता है।*10 कुछ अप्रत्यक्ष कर निम्न हैं—

1. सीमा शुल्क, 2. केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, 3. सेवा कर, 4. केन्द्रीय विक्री कर, 5. केन्द्रीय व्यापार कर आदि।

गैर कर आय स्रोत — भारतीय बजटीय प्रणाली में गैर कर आय का बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, क्योंकि गैर कर आय हमारी राजकोषी नीति पर बहुत ही गहरा प्रभाव डालती है। हम जानते हैं कि हमारा बजट राजस्व बजट एवं पूंजीगत बजट में विभाजित होता है। कर राजस्व, राजस्व बजट में सम्मिलित होता है जबकि गैर कर राजस्व पूंजी बजट एवं अन्य बजट में सम्मिलित होता है। गैर कर आय में निम्न का सम्मिलित किया जाता है। आंतरिक बाजार उधारी, अल्प बचत जमा, भविष्य निधि, लोक लेखा खाते की अन्य प्राप्तियाँ विदेशी ऋण एवं सहायता, ऋण एवं अग्रिमों की वापिसी, मुद्रा एवं तक्साल, डाक एवं तार, सामाजिक निर्माण कार्य, प्रशासनिक सेवाएं, सार्वजनिक उपक्रम, रेलवे, सामाजिक सेवाएं, नदी-घाटी योजनाएं, लाभ एवं लाभों का सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएं, अनुदान*11

B. केन्द्रीय सरकार की व्यय— भारत सरकार का व्यय दो खातों द्वारा किया जाता है 1. आय संबंधी खाते के व्यय 2. पूंजी संबंधी खाते के व्यय।*12 हम जानते हैं कि भारत सरकार का बजट वर्तमान समय में राजस्व बजट एवं पूंजी बजट दो भागों में बांट कर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। उसी प्रकार खर्चों को भी दो भागों राजस्व व्यय एवं पूंजीगत व्यय में बाँट कर दिखाया जाता है।

1. आय संबंधी खाते का व्यय *14— सरकार के वे सभी खर्च जो कोई भौतिक या वित्तीय सम्पत्तियों का निर्माण नहीं करते हैं उन्हें राजस्व खर्च कहा जाता है। इन खर्चों का सम्बन्ध सरकारी विभागों के संचालन, विभिन्न सेवाओं, सरकारी ऋण पर व्याज आदि से है।

बजट दस्तावेज में सकल राजस्व खर्च को योजना तथा गैर योजना राजस्व खर्च में श्रेणीबद्ध किया गया है।

a. गैर योजना व्यय — गैर योजना खर्च के अन्तर्गत व्याज भुगतान, प्रतिरक्षा सेवाएं, आर्थिक सहायता, प्रशासनिक सेवा आदि।

b. योजना राजस्व व्यय — योजना राजस्व व्यय का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय योजनाओं और राज्य तथा केन्द्र प्रशासित प्रदेशों की योजनाओं के लिए दी गई सहायता से है। इस खर्च से केन्द्र तथा राज्य दोनों के विकास के लिए वित्तीय आपूर्ति होती है। यह व्यय केन्द्रीय योजनाओं की वित्तीय आपूर्ति करता है। जैसे— कृषि, ग्रामीण विकास, सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण, खनिज परिवहन, संचार, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी आदि आते हैं।*13

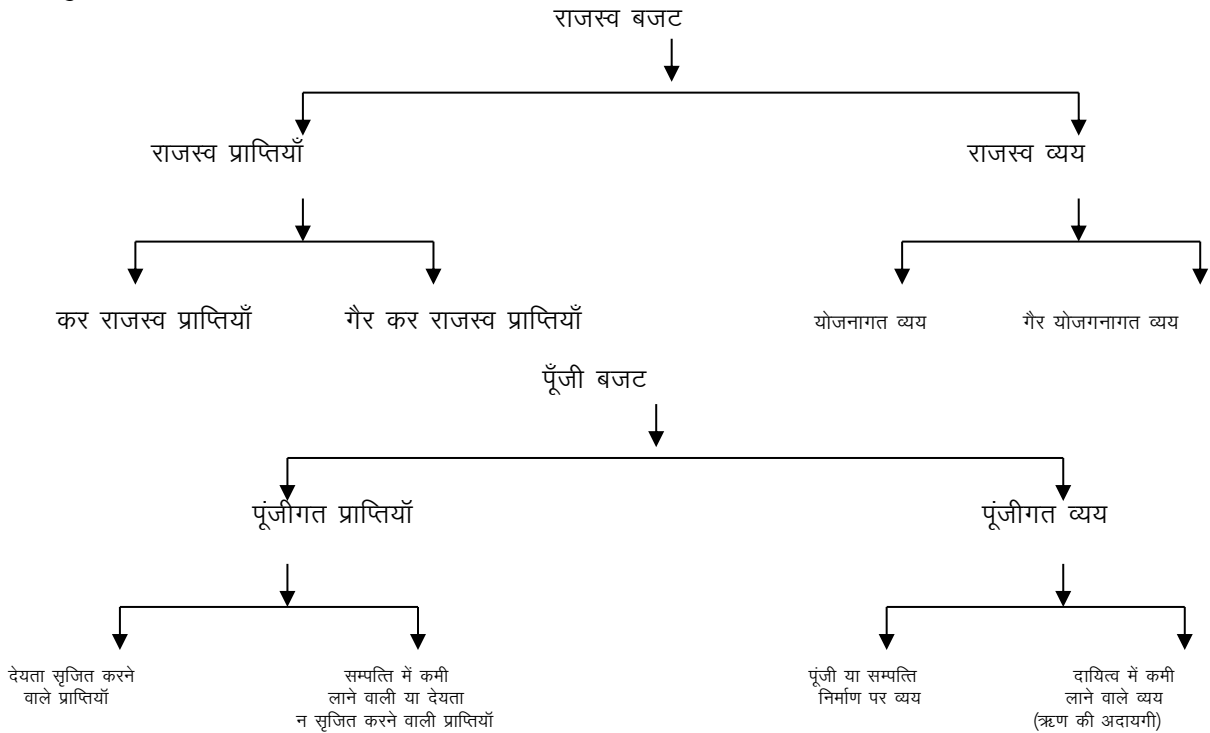
2. पूंजी संबंधी खाते के व्यय *15— यह सरकारी व्यय जो भौतिक व वित्तीय सम्पत्तिया बनाने में सहायक है पूंजी व्यय श्रेणी में आता है। बजट दस्तावेज में पूंजी व्यय को दो भागों में विभक्त किया गया है। (a) गैर योजना पूंजीगत व्यय (b) योजनागत पूंजीगत व्यय

(a) गैर योजना पूंजीगत व्यय – इसके अन्तर्गत सरकार के द्वारा प्राप्त कराई गई विभिन्न सामान्य सामाजिक आर्थिक सेवाएं आती हैं। इस प्रकार की व्यय की चार प्रमुख श्रेणियाँ हैं—

- i. सामान्य सेवाएं जैसे— गैर आवासीय मकान, कार्यालय तथा प्रशासनिक इमारतें, प्रतिरक्ष के उद्देश्य से किया गया भूमि अधिग्रहण तथा निर्माण कार्य के लिए किया गया व्यय।
- ii. सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएं— इसके अन्तर्गत स्कूल के लिए भवन, अस्पताल, वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संगठनों पर किया गया व्यय सम्मिलित किया जाता है।
- iii. आर्थिक सेवाएं — इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत वे पूंजीगत एवं ऋण आते हैं जो अनेक आर्थिक विकास योजनाओं के लिए जैसे— कृषि क्षेत्र से संबंधित सेवाएं उद्योग, खनिज, पेट्रोल, रसायन, सड़कें, पुल आदि पर किया गया व्यय।
- iv. ऋण और अग्रिम— इस श्रेणी में वे सभी ऋण एवं अग्रिम आदि आते हैं जो राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों, विदेशी सरकार एवं सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अनेक उद्देश्यों के लिए दिया गया है।

(b) योजनागत पूंजीगत व्यय – स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् देश के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक विकास के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा योजना बनाकर योजना के माध्यम से इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने का प्रयास कर रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा किए गए इस व्यय का संबंध केन्द्रीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत परियोजना से है। राज्य और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों की उनकी योजना की परियोजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा दी गई सहायता भी इसमें सम्मिलित है।

सुविधा के लिए भारत सरकार के आय एवं व्यय को निम्न चित्र द्वारा आसानी से समझा जा सकता है—



इस विषय में अध्ययन का औचित्य यह है कि हम सभी को भारतीय बजटीय प्रणाली में बजट की प्रशासन संचना, बजट में शक्तियों का वितरण, बजट के माध्यम से करो का वितरण, बजट से सम्बन्धित भारत के मंत्रालय एवं वित्त मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की आय एवं व्यय से सम्बन्धित जटिलताओं को समझना था जिसे इसमें आसानी समझाने का प्रयास किया गया है।

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- *1 किरण सामान्य ज्ञान, पेज नं० 253
- *2 भारत का संविधान-एक परिचय (1995) पेज नं० 165 लेखक डॉ दुर्गादास बसु एवं किरण सामान्य ज्ञान पेज नं० 236
- *3 भारत का संविधान-एक परिचय (2012) पेज नं० 329 लेखक डॉ दुर्गादास बसु
- *4 लोक वित्त पेज नं० 324 लेखक डॉ जे०सी० वार्ष्णेय
- *5 लोक वित्त पेज नं० 325 लेखक डॉ जे०सी० वार्ष्णेय
- *6 लोक वित्त पेज नं० 325 लेखक डॉ जे०सी० वार्ष्णेय
- *7 इकोनामिक्स आफ पब्लिक माइनेन्स पेज नं० 135 लेखक पी०सी० जैन
- *8 भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था सामान्य अध्ययन वि"ीषांक पेज नं० 288 सम्पादक ि"वकुमार ओड
- *9 भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था सामान्य अध्ययन वि"ीषांक पेज नं० 289
- *10 भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था सामान्य अध्ययन वि"ीषांक पेज नं० 290
- *11 लोकवित्त पेज नं० 393-395 लेखक डॉ जे०सी० वार्ष्णेय
- *12 राजस्व पेज नं० 332 लेखक डॉ जे०सी० पंत
- *13 भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था सामान्य अध्ययन वि"ीषांक पेज नं० 291-292 सम्पादक ि"व कुमार ओझा
- *14 भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था सामान्य अध्ययन वि"ीषांक पेज नं० 291-292 सम्पादक ि"व कुमार ओझा
- *15 भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था सामान्य अध्ययन वि"ीषांक पेज नं० 292-293 सम्पादक ि"व कुमार ओझा

लोकमान्य गंगाधर तिलक के शैक्षिक विचारों में निहित मानवीय मूल्यों की विवेचना

डा० बिजयपाल सिंह*

सारांश— मूल्यपरक शिक्षा की अवधारणा बहुत प्राचीन है किन्तु वर्तमान में मूल्य परक शिक्षा के नाम पर जो क्रियायें, प्रतिक्रियायें देखने को मिल रही हैं उनसे लगता है कि देश, समाज, और व्यक्ति असमंजस और डांवाडोल स्थिति में हैं। यह स्थिति क्यों हुई का विश्लेषण करें तो यह ज्ञात होता है कि मूल्य विहीनता को समाप्त करने के लिए हमने शिक्षार्थी को एक प्रयोगशाला के रूप में और शिक्षक को एक प्रयोगकर्ता के रूप में मान लिया शिक्षा के महत्वपूर्ण घटक विद्यार्थी को विभिन्न प्रयोगों द्वारा मूल्यों के विकास का केन्द्र मान लिया। शिक्षाचार्यों ने भी शिक्षा देने के नाम पर केवल बौद्धिक व्यायाम या कोरा ज्ञान दिया है। जिससे शिक्षार्थी की बुद्धि का विकास हुआ तो हुआ है पर संस्कार विकसित करने वाली मानसिकता का विकास नहीं हो पाया।

लोकमान्य तिलक जी ने ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली विकास किया था जो मूल्यों पर आधारित हो। बालक अपने कर्तव्य और अकर्तव्य के बीच अन्तर जानकर नैतिक और अनैतिक कार्यों की समीक्षा कर सकने की योग्यता उत्पन्न कर सके तथा संस्कार के अनुसार आचरण कर भविष्य निर्माण कर सके।

प्रस्तावना— लोकमान्य तिलक के अनुसार शिक्षा ऐसी होनी चाहिये जिसके अन्तर्गत बालक सत्य के आधार पर अहिंसा द्वारा प्रेम पूर्वक जीवनयापन कर सके। शिक्षा से ऐसा मनुष्य बनाना है जो स्वयं स्वेच्छा से शाश्वत मूल्यों के पालन का प्रयास करे। जिससे व्यक्ति, समाज सभी का कल्याण सम्भव हो। इसके लिये शिक्षा द्वारा व्यक्ति की आत्मा जाग्रत करना आवश्यक है, जिसके लिये अध्यात्म की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान समय में विज्ञान ने अध्यात्म की जड़ें उखाड़ फेंकी हैं। शिक्षा में अध्यात्म को भी स्थान दिया जाना चाहिये तभी मूल्यों का धराशायी वृक्ष पुनः खड़ा हो सकता है। अन्यथा आज की शिक्षा के स्तर को देखते हुये भारतीय संस्कृति के मूल्यों का संरक्षण दुष्कर प्रतीत होता है। लोकमान्य तिलक के अनुसार तत्कालीन भारतीय शिक्षा व्यवस्था में भारतीयता की झलक कहीं भी देखने को नहीं मिलती। विद्यार्थियों को न तो भारतीय इतिहास से अवगत कराया जा रहा है न परम्पराओं से और न ही उसे राष्ट्रीय दायित्व के बोध से अवगत कराया जा रहा है। वर्तमान परिदृश्य को देखकर आज हर कोई माता-पिता, शिक्षक, समाजसेवी, राष्ट्रसेवी और विद्यार्थी भी शिक्षा व्यवस्था में मौलिक परिवर्तन की बात कर रहे हैं। सब मानवीय मूल्यों की आवश्यकता महसूस कर रहे हैं। ऐसे में लोकमान्य बाल गंगाधर तिलक द्वारा प्रतिपादित शैक्षिक विचारों में मानवीय मूल्यों का अध्ययन करना है।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य—

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का उद्देश्य लोकमान्य गंगाधर तिलक द्वारा प्रतिपादित शैक्षिक विचारों में मानवीय मूल्यों की विवेचना व उपयोगिता पर प्रकाश डालना है।

शोध परिकल्पनायें

उपरोक्त विषयक अध्ययन के लिए अग्रलिखित शोध परिकल्पनाओं की रचना की गई है। जो इस प्रकार है —

- तिलक के काल में सम्पूर्ण वि"व अनेक प्रकार के द्वन्द्वों के मध्य से गुजर रहा था। दे"ग, भाषा, जाति, सम्प्रदाय आदि के विभिन्न द्वन्द्व सम्पूर्ण वि"व में व्याप्त थे। साथ ही भारत अंग्रेजी शासन के आघात से विश्रृंखलित और पराभूत हो चला था। तिलक ने धर्म को आधार मानकर भारत के पुनःनिर्माण का मार्ग प्र"स्त किया।
- उन्होंने व्यक्तियों की अज्ञानता दूर करने का संदे"ग दिया। तिलक ने कहा— "वर्तमान परिस्थितियों से जुझने के लिये हमें ऐसे व्यक्ति चाहिये, जो जीवन्त, मेधासम्पन्न, बलवान, वीर्यवान, ओजस्वी, समर्पित एवं त्यागी व ध्येयनिष्ठ हों। जो अपने बांधवों के कष्ट देखकर, अपनी भूख-प्यास एवं आराम की समस्त आकांक्षाओं को त्यागने के लिये तैयार हों। जिनको काय सिद्धि तक कोई भी आकर्षण आकर्षित करने में असमर्थ हों।
- तिलक ने अहंकार का त्याग कर एकता में बंधने पर जोर दिया, क्योंकि घास के अनेक तिनकों को जोड़कर जो रस्सी बनती है, उससे उन्मत्त हाथी भी बांधा जा सकता है।
- लोकमान्य तिलक ने समाजवाद की स्थापना के लिए सामाजिक सुधारों पर बल देते हुए कहा कि वर्तमान समय में हमें पहले एक ऐसी अधिकारी सत्ता का निर्माण करना होगा, जो दे"ग के समस्त व्यक्तियों के हितों का ध्यान रखे,

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उन्हें शिक्षित बनाये; उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान करें, उनकी आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान रखें, और उससे भी ज्यादा समस्त अधिकार जनता के हाथ में दें।

- स्वतंत्रता, समानता और भ्रातृत्व-भाव जागृत करते हुए तिलक का कथन है, कि- "सामाजिक, राजनैतिक और आध्यात्मिक कल्याण की एक ही नींव है- और वह यह जानना कि मैं और मेरा भाई- एक हैं।" यह सब दे"ों और सब जातियों के लिए सत्य है। हम नाम, य"ी और दूसरों पर शासन करने की इच्छा से रहित होकर काम करें। काम, क्रोध एवं लोभ इस त्रिविध बन्धन से मुक्त हो जायें और फिर सत्य हमारे साथ रहेगा।
- पुरानी परम्परा एवं आदर्श जो आज मृत प्राय हो गये हैं, उनके स्थान पर नवीन मूल्यों पर बल देते हुये तिलक ने कहा है, "आज कालव"ी आय सन्तान भ्रष्ट वैराग्यहीन व क्षीणबुद्धि हो गयी है। साम्प्रदायिक ईर्ष्या व क्रोध की ज्वाला प्रज्वलित होकर परस्पर आहृति देने की चेष्टा कर रही है। आज सनातन धर्म के समस्त भावन-समूह अपनी इस पतनावस्था में अधिकारी के अभाव में छिन्न-भिन्न होकर पड़े हुए हैं, कुछ तो छोटे सम्प्रदायों, में कुछ लुप्तावस्था के रूप में।

लोकमान्य तिलक के अनुसार मानवीय मूल्य

किसी भी व्यक्ति के जीवन में मूल्यों का अहम योगदान रहता है, क्योंकि इन्हीं के आधार पर अच्छा-बुरा या सही-गलत की परख की जाती है। लोकमान्य तिलक जी के अनुसार प्रमुख मानवीय मूल्य निम्नलिखित हैं:-

प्रेम व सत्य

जीवन में मानवीय मूल्यों का बड़ा महत्व है। मानवीय जीवन में प्रेम सबसे बड़ा मूल्य है और उसी की धुरी पर अन्य सामाजिक मूल्य भी घूमते हैं। सामाजिक सम्बन्ध प्रेम पर आधारित है। प्रेम ही अहिंसा का रूप धारण करता है। मानवीय सम्बन्धों को सत्य का भी आधार चाहिए।

इसलिए प्रेम और सत्य दो उच्चतम मानवीय मूल्य हैं सत्य समाज में निष्कपटता के रूप में प्रकट होता है। छल और धोखे पर निर्भर मानवीय सम्बन्ध अस्थिर होते हैं। प्रेम व सत्य सामाजिक जीवन में सुख और उन्नति लाते हैं। वही स्थायी और शा"वत हैं।

समानता

सभी मनुष्य बराबर हैं। सभी में एक जैसी आत्मा है। सभी में मनुष्यता है। सभी प्रकार के सामाजिक अन्तर न केवल अस्वाभाविक है अपितु गलत है। जैसे अमीर गरीब, उच्च-नीच, प्र"ासक प्र"ासित आदि में। एक श्रमिक का कार्य एक प्रोफेसर के समान है। बनावटी भेदभावों को अहिंसा व प्रेम से दूर रखना चाहिये।

सहयोग

मानव जीवन बिना सहयोग के अपूर्ण है। समाज में सभी व्यक्ति एक दूसरे पर आश्रित हैं। एक दूसरे के सहयोग के बिना मानवीय आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती है। तिलक जी ने मानवीय मूल्यों में सहयोग को प्रमुख स्थान दिया है। उन्होंने कहा है प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को चाहिये कि वह अपनी योग्यता व कु"ालता के अनुसार समाज में योगदान दे और केवल अपने लिये ही कार्य न करे। सहयोग असंग्रह पर निर्भर है, जो कुछ है वह सबका है।

अ"ोषण

हमारे समाज में शोषण करने की प्रथा प्राचीन समय से चली आ रही है।

शोषण की जड़ें इतनी गहरी हैं कि इसे आसानी से समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता। हमारे समाज में अनेक प्रकार के शोषण देखने को मिलते हैं- कार्य कराने के बदले पैसे न देना, बालश्रम, एक वर्ग द्वारा दूसरे वर्ग का शोषण, शिक्षार्थी शोषण, आर्थिक व सामाजिक शोषण आदि।

यदि कोई समाज प्रेम व न्याय स्थापित करना चाहता है तो समानता उसका फल होगा। न्याय और समानता से शोषण की अवस्था कभी पैदा नहीं हो सकती।

सहानुभूति व आदर

समाज के संगठन का रहस्य यह है कि एक व्यक्ति दूसरे व्यक्ति का आदर करता है और वि"ीष स्थिति में सहानुभूति करता है। दया, सहानुभूति के भाव मनुष्य के आध्यात्मिक स्वरूप से उत्पन्न होते हैं। यदि सभी में समान आत्मा है तो प्रत्येक का समान आदर होना चाहिए। बाइबिल में भी सहानुभूति व आदर का उल्लेख किया गया है। "Love the Neighbour as they self" पड़ोसी में हमारी ही आत्मा है। तिलक जी के अनुसार, "दूसरों की भलाई करो और उसके बदले कुछ न मांगो।" Do good to others without expecting any return for it.

धैर्य-

आज के युग में आदमी अधीर हो रहा है आज कोई व्यक्ति प्रतीक्षा नहीं करता। आज हर जगह अधीर व्यक्तियों को देखा जा सकता है। धैर्य महत्वपूर्ण मानवीय मूल्य है। कठोपनिषद में कहा गया है कि विधाता ने वहिर्मुख बनाये हैं। इस कारण व्यक्ति बाहर देखता है, आत्मा के भीतर नहीं। कोई धीर पुरुष ही इच्छा से युक्त होकर आंख खोलकर परमात्मा को देखता है। आध्यात्मिक दृष्टि से भी धैर्य को महत्वपूर्ण माना गया है। साधना के लिये ध्यान के लिये धैर्य अति आवश्यक है।

स्वावलम्बन

आज मनुष्य अकर्मण्यता के रोग से ग्रसित है। आज मनुष्य पराश्रित परवर्ती एवं परावलम्बी हो गया है। आज यांत्रिक जीवन ने मनुष्य को पूर्णतः यंत्रों पर आश्रित कर दिया है। वह हर कार्य के लिये जी चुराता है।

स्वावलम्बन मानव जीवन की पहली शर्त है, क्योंकि स्वावलम्बी व्यक्ति परिगृही नहीं अपरिगृही होता है। वह भोगी नहीं योगी होता है। वह अहंकारी नहीं विनयशील होता है। तिलक के अनुसार स्वावलम्बन व्यक्तित्व को नई ऊर्जा प्रदान करता है।

वैयक्तिक मूल्य

लोकमान्य तिलक ने पुनर्जाग्रत भावी आदर्श गुणों से युक्त व्यक्ति की विशेषताओं के सम्बन्ध में अपने मनोभाव प्रकट किये हैं। तिलक का कहना है कि व्यक्ति सर्वप्रथम चरित्रवान होना चाहिए। वह शारीरिक, मानसिक व भावात्मक रूप से बलवान हो, तभी वह आत्मसंयमी, आत्मविश्वासी तथा आत्मनिर्भर हो सकेगा। एक चरित्रवान व्यक्ति ही देश को उन्नति के रास्ते की ओर ले जा सकता है। तिलक एक ऐसे राष्ट्र शरीर की रचना करना चाहते थे, जिसकी माँसपेशियाँ लोहे की, रीढ़ इत्यादि की बनी हों और उसके अन्दर वज्र के समान मस्तिष्क हो।

तिलक के अनुसार प्रत्येक आत्मा में अनन्त शक्ति विद्यमान है। सबमें स्वनिर्माण की शक्ति है। अपने ऋषि स्वयं बनो। अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो व सम्पूर्ण दायित्व अपने ऊपर लो। एक समुन्नत राष्ट्र में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अपने सर्वांगीण विकास के लिये समुचित व अनुकूल अवसर की समानता व वातावरण उपलब्ध होता है।

तिलक जन-जन में, चाहे वह कितना भी गरीब क्यों न हो अथवा निकृष्ट जाति का हो, समान रूप से शिक्षा देने के हिमायती थे। उन्होंने स्त्री-शिक्षा पर भी जोर दिया। जन साधारण की शिक्षा व निर्धनता के अन्तर्गम को दूर करने के लिये समर्थ व्यक्तियों से "शिव भाव से जीवन-सेवा" करने का आह्वान किया। उन्होंने कहा भारत तभी जागेगा, जब विशाल हृदय वाले सैकड़ों स्त्री-पुरुष, अपनी इच्छाओं को विसर्जित कर मन, वचन और शरीर से उन करोड़ों भारतीयों के कल्याण के लिये सचेष्ट होंगे, जो दरिद्रता और मूर्खता के अगाध सागर में निरन्तर डूबते जा रहे हैं। तिलक ने मनुष्य के निर्माण पर जोर दिया। वे युवकों में जोश, काम के प्रति लगन के मूल्य स्थापित करना चाहते थे।

सामाजिक मूल्य

इसके अन्तर्गत सामाजिक संगठन, समाज में नागरिकों के कर्तव्य आते हैं, जो ऐहिक तथा पारलौकिक उन्नति के लिये आवश्यक है। तिलक सामाजिक विकास व उत्थान के लिये प्रजातंत्र तथा समाजवाद के मूल्यों व सिद्धान्तों को सर्वश्रेष्ठ मानते हैं। तिलक ने इस नये समाज के आधार स्वरूप, इसकी व्याख्या में प्रयुक्त समस्त प्रत्ययों का स्पष्टीकरण तथा रचना किस प्रकार की जाये, सभी का विस्तृत वर्णन लोगों को पत्र में लिखकर समझाया है। इसमें उन्होंने समाजवाद के सामाजिक मूल्यों की भी विवेचना की है।

आगे तिलक ने कहा है कि- ऋषि मुनि या देवता, किसी में भी सामर्थ्य नहीं कि वे सामाजिक नियमों का प्रवर्तन करें। जब समाज के पीछे किसी समय की आवश्यकताओं को झोंका लगता है, तब वह आत्मरक्षा के लिये आप ही आप कुछ आचारों की शरण लेता है। ऋषियों ने केवल उन सभी आचारों को एकत्र कर दिया है। बस जैसे- आत्मरक्षा के लिये मनुष्य कभी-कभी बहुत से ऐसे उपायों का प्रयोग करता है, जो उस समय तो रक्षा पाने के लिये उपयोगी हों, परन्तु भविष्य में बड़े ही अहितकर ठहरें। जैसे हमारे देश में जाति-प्रथा, विधवा-विवाह का निषेध व अन्य सामाजिक आचार। यदि किसी सामाजिक आचार को बदलना हो तो पहले यही ढूँढना चाहिये कि उस आधार की जड़ में क्या है ? उस आवश्यकता को बदल देने से आचार अपने आप ही नष्ट हो जायेगा।

तिलक के अनुसार मानवीय मूल्यों का महत्त्व

मानवीय मूल्य वे मानवीय मान, लक्ष्य या आदर्श हैं, जिनके आधार पर विभिन्न मानवीय परिस्थितियों तथा विषयों का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। वे मूल्य व्यक्ति के लिए कुछ अर्थ रखते हैं और उन्हें व्यक्ति अपने मानव जीवन के लिये महत्वपूर्ण समझता है। तिलक जी ने अपने शैक्षिक विचारों में मानवीय मूल्यों को स्थान दिया है। शिक्षा प्रणाली में मूल्यों को स्थान देने से शिक्षा प्रणाली भावी पीढ़ी के लिये उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकती है। शिक्षा प्रणाली मूल्य आधारित हो तो समाज में व्याप्त मानवीय समस्याओं का समाधान किया जा सकता है। वास्तव में मनुष्य को अपने परिस्थितिगत पर्यावरण में एक सन्तुलन बनाये रखने में मदद मिलेगी। मानवीय जीवन में जीवन निर्वाह, भरण पोषण सम्बन्धी समस्याओं का निदान हो सकेगा।

निष्कर्ष

शिक्षा के अभाव में कितनी समस्याएँ और विसंगतियाँ उत्पन्न हुई हैं यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। विशेषकर मूल्यहीन शिक्षा व्यवस्था के कारण तो कई प्रकार की समस्याएँ जन्म ले लेती हैं। अपनी बौद्धिक क्षमता और तर्क क्षमता से दुनिया पर विजय प्राप्त करने वाले युवा सन्ध्यासी विवेकानन्द तो यहां तक कहते थे यदि शिक्षा से सम्पन्न राष्ट्र होता है तो आप हम पराभूत मनः स्थिति में न आये होते। इस देश का सबसे अधिक नुकसान शिक्षा में मूल्यों के अभाव के कारण ही हुआ है। लोकमान्य तिलक ने कहा था, राष्ट्र निर्माण में शिक्षा और मानवीय मूल्य पहली और अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है। सब लोग पढ़ना लिखना सीख लें, अंगूठे की जगह हस्ताक्षर करना सीखले केवल इतना भर शिक्षा का उद्देश्य होना चाहिए क्या? मनुष्य अपने हित अहित के सम्बन्ध में जागरूक हो जाये उसे इतना शिक्षित करने मात्र से काम चलेगा क्या? अच्छे भले मनुष्य को पैसा कमाने की मशीन बना देना शिक्षा है क्या? अच्छी नौकरी पा जाने के योग्य हो जाना

अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हो जाना, किताबें पढ़ना लिखना सीख लेना ही शिक्षा और शिक्षा का उद्देश्य नहीं है तो भला क्या है? तिलक जी कहते थे अपनी अन्तरात्मा के प्रति समर्पण से ही विश्वबन्धुत्व का भाव जाग्रत होता है। वर्तमान समस्याओं का बहुत बड़ा कारण नैतिक व मानवीय मूल्यों में गिरावट है। मानवीय मूल्यों की गिरावट का सबसे बड़ा कारण मूल्य आधारित शिक्षा का आभाव है। शिक्षा में मानवीय व नैतिक मूल्यों समावेश होना बहुत ही नितान्त आवश्यक है। लोकमान्य तिलक के अनुसार नैतिक व मानवीय मूल्यों में गिरावट ठीक नहीं। शिक्षा में मूल्यों का समावेश जरूरी है। मानवीय मूल्य आधारित शिक्षा प्रत्येक राष्ट्र के लिये जरूरी है। सभी प्रकार की मूलभूत शिक्षा का उद्देश्य यही होना चाहिये कि अच्छे व्यक्ति का निर्माण हो जो समाज, राष्ट्र के प्रति सम्मान रखकर अपनी भूमिका का निर्वहन करने वाला व्यक्ति हो, लेकिन इसे विडम्बना ही ही कहेंगे कि सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्र की शिक्षा व्यवस्था से ही नैतिक व मानवीय मूल्य बाहर हो गये हैं। भारत हो विश्व का नेतृत्व करना है तो मानवीय मूल्य को शिक्षा में समावेश करना होगा, शिक्षा में मानवीय व नैतिक मूल्यों का ज्ञान अनिवार्य है। बिना मूल्यों के शिक्षा शिक्षा नहीं वल्कि महज सूचनाओं और जानकारियों का पुलिन्दा है। लोकमान्य तिलक जी ने कल्पना की थी कि जीवन मूल्यों द्वारा मनुष्य की रचना करनी है, विकास और हास की प्रक्रिया अनवरत चलती रहे, आदमी अच्छा बने, समाज अच्छा बने, राष्ट्र और पूरा विश्व अच्छा बने।

संदर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची

1. भाटिया बलदेव— शिक्षा के दार्शनिक आधार
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4. सफाया रघुनाथ— भारतीय शिक्षा की समसामयिक समस्याएँ।
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7. डॉ० शुद्धात्म प्रकाश जैन— मूल्य शिक्षा और शिक्षण
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संजीव के धार उपन्यास में आदिवासी नारी

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आजादी के साठ साल पश्चात् आदिवासी जन जातियों की अवस्था जैसी की वैसी क्यों बनी रही यह भी एक सवाल है ? इन जन-जातियों के विकास के लिए सरकार योजनाएँ बनाती है या नहीं यह भी एक सवाल है ? और सरकारी योजनाएँ बनती भी हैं, तो वह उन तक पहुँचती है या नहीं यह भी एक सवाल है। सन् 1990 में राधाकृष्ण प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली से प्रकाशित संजीव का 'धार' यह चौथा उपन्यास है, जिसमें आदिवासी जन जीवन का चित्रण हुआ है। बिहार राज्य के बाँसगड़ा, पीरटॉड़ा, जादूखेड़ा, मदनपुरा, गोमुपनी, कंदाहीड़, छोटा नागपुर के परिवेश में रहने वाले संथालों की जीवन व्यथा के साथ-साथ आदिवासी नारी को उपन्यास में केंद्र बिन्दु में रखा है। संजीव जी 'धार' उपन्यास की मैना और पर्मा के द्वारा किये गये संघर्ष के माध्यम से और उनकी ओर से आदिवासियों की दी जाने वाली चेतना के माध्यम से उक्त सवालों की ओर संकेत करते हैं। 'धार' उपन्यास की मैना यह अनपढ़ गँवार आदिवासी है, परन्तु वह ललक है, चेतना है, उर्मी है, विचारों की तेज धार है। इसी के बल पर मैना संथालों के स्वत्व के लिए लड़ती है और धीरे-धीरे सभी संथालों में या आदिवासियों में लड़ने की चेतना भर देती है। सान पर घिसने से षस्त्र में जैसे धार आती है वैसे मैना के सानिध्य में आने से आदिवासियों के विचारों में भी धार आती है। मैना तो एक धार है जिसे संजीव जी ने 'धार' उपन्यास में चित्रित किया है।

'धार' उपन्यास में मैना, टेंगर, कोकुल, मोड़ल, हैदर मामा, टिपका, सितवा, लुत्ता, षंकर, मेरी, जेकब, परेमा, रमिगा, षंकर, मंगर, महेन्दर, सीताराम और पर्मा आदि लगभग दो दर्जन तक पात्र हैं। उन पात्रों में महेन्दर बाबू, सीताराम, मंगर और पर्मा से संथाल या आदिवासी न होकर उस परिवेश के आसपास के उच्चवर्णिय हैं। वे संथालों के साथ मिल जुलकर रहने का प्रयत्न करते हैं परन्तु उनमें भी महेन्दर बाबू तथा सीताराम की नियत साफ नहीं है। वे संथालों की आर्थिक लुट भी करते हैं और उनके बहु-बेटियों की इज्जत भी लूटते हैं। पर्मा बाबू एक मात्र ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो नेक और साफ हैं। वे संथालों की भलाई भी चाहते हैं और उनके लिए जीवन भर लड़ते रहते हैं। अपना जीवन भी दाँव पर लगाते हैं। इसीलिए मैना के मन में पर्मा जी के प्रति प्रेम, अपनत्व और स्नेह का भाव है। उनके प्रति आकर्षण की भावना भी है। वह पर्मा जी पर प्रेम भी करती है परन्तु उसका वह प्रेम पारिरीक न रहकर आत्मिक बन जाता है। पर्मा जी के मन में भी मैना के प्रति आकर्षण है। उनका वह आकर्षण भी मैना के पारीर को लेकर नहीं है तो वह मैना में होने वाले चैतन्य के कारण है, मैना में होने वाली संघर्षशीलता के कारण है। पर्मा बाबू मैना से कहते भी हैं—“तुम्हें नहीं पता, तुम मेरी क्या हो, तुम मेरी माँ हो, बहन हो, बेटा हो, ताकत हो, प्यार हो!... क्योंकि तुम मेरी षक्ति हो।” मैना का यही रूप हमेशा बना रहे ऐसी पर्मा जी की कामना है कारण वही रूप लड़ने की प्रेरणा देने वाला है। षायद संजीव जी भी मैना को इसी रूप में रखना चाहते हैं। मैना संथालों का भला चाहती है, उनके स्वत्व की रक्षा करना चाहती है और जीवनभर इसीलिए लड़ती रहती है। उसके इस प्रवास में उसके अपने भी उसके विरोध में खड़े होते हैं। उसमें उसे जेल भी जाना पड़ता है, इसमें कई बार उसकी इज्जत भी लूटी जाती है। फोकल पति होकर भी उसके साथ दलाली करता है और महेन्दर बाबू तथा सीताराम उसकी इज्जत से खेलते हैं। जेल में जेलर उसके साथ मनमानी करता है और उसे एक बच्चे की माँ बनाता है। जेल के कैदी मंगर कबाड़ी द्वारा उस लावारिस बच्चे का पितृत्व स्वीकारने पर मैना मंगर कबाड़ी को अपना दूसरा पति बना लेती है। उसकी इज्जत के साथ हुए इस खिलवाड़ को वह संथालों की नियत मानकर स्वीकारती है और जीवन में उसे पचा भी लेती है। मैना यह भी जानती है कि इन राक्षसों के चंगुल से कोई भी संथाल स्त्री छुटी नहीं है। इन्हीं लोगों ने मैना की माँ को ज़ायन कहकर मार भगाया था परन्तु मैना ओझा की ही पिटाई करती है और अपने आपको बचा लेती है।

मैना का संघर्ष महेन्दर बाबू की तेजाब की फ़ैक्टरी से पुरु होती है। महेन्दर बाबू ने बाँसगड़ा में तेजाब की फ़ैक्टरी खोल रखी है। मैना के पिता टेंगर ने बड़ी दानपुरता दिखाते हुए और लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा इस उद्देश से अपनी जमीन उस फ़ैक्टरी के लिए दान में दे दी। टेंगर को और मैना के पति फोकल को चौकीदारी की और फ़ैक्टरी के संरक्षण की जिम्मेदारी सौंपकर महेन्दर बाबू उन्हें अपनी ओर कर लेते हैं। वे दोनों उनके दलाल बन जाते हैं। कुछ दिनों बाद तेजाब की फ़ैक्टरी के दुष्परिणाम दिखने लगते हैं। पानी खराब हो जाता है, हवा दूषित होती है, जंगल उजड़ने लगते हैं और धरती बंजर होने लगती है। खेती-बाड़ी, पशु-पंछी, जंगल ही आदिवासी की सम्पत्ती है। इसके नष्ट हो जाने पर आदिवासियों के पास क्या रह जायेगा? उनके अस्तित्व का क्या होगा? इस विचार से और फ़ैक्टरी के दुष्परिणामों से मैना चिंतित है और वह फ़ैक्टरी को बंद करने की ठान लेती है। इसी बात को लेकर मैना का फ़ैक्टरी के मालिक महेन्दर बाबू से संघर्ष पुरु होता है। मैना तेजाब की टंकी तोड़ने के हेतु कुल्हाड़ी लेकर घुमती है और उसके पिता एवं पति टंकी की रक्षा हेतु रातभर जागते रहते हैं। उसके पिता और पति दोनों उसके विरोध में थाने में गवाही देते हैं। और मैना को सजा होती है। जेल में भी उस पर जेलर की बुरी नजर रहती है और वह मैना पर जबरदस्ती करता है। वह जेल में एक बच्चे को जन्म देती है। जेलर वह बच्चा मंगर कबाड़ी के नाम पर थोपता है। जेल से रिहा होते वक्त मैना जेलर के मुँह पर तमाचा मारने हेतु और सबक सीखाने हेतु बच्चे को वहीं छोड़ आती है परन्तु जेलर बच्चा मंगर के हाथ सौंपकर मुक्त होता है। मैना को बच्चे का प्यार मंगर के पास ले जाता है। मैना बच्चे को और मंगर को लेकर बाँसगड़ा की बस्ती में आती है और रेल के एक डिब्बे में अपना टूटा-फूटा संसार पुरु करती है।

मैना के जेल से वापस लौटने पर बस्ती में सरगर्मी फैल जाती है। लोगों में नयी चेतना आती है। संघर्ष फिर नया मोड़ लेता है। संथालों की परम्परा के अनुसार पंचायत बैठती है। फोकल फिर से मैना को स्वीकारने को तैयार होता है परन्तु जिसने उसके साथ दलाली की उसके साथ मैना रहना नहीं चाहती। वह पंचायत के निर्णय को टुकराकर मंगर का हाथ पकड़कर उसे अपने साथ ले जाती है। मैना अपनी संघर्षशील चेतना से उन आदिवासियों में भी चेतना निर्माण करती है और उसे अपने लक्ष्य में कामयाबी मिलती है।

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तेजाब की फ़ैक्टरी बंद होने से कुछ लोगों का रोजगार चला जाता है परन्तु पर्यावरण की बरबादी बचती है। आगे चलकर माफिया लोगों की साजिश से पर्मा को जेल होती है। तीन साल के पश्चात् पर्मा जी की रिहाई होते ही मैना और उसके साथियों में खुशी की एवं चेतना की लहर फैलती है। पर्मा सभी के सामने जनखदान योजना का प्रस्ताव रखते हैं और सभी हर्षोल्लास से उसे स्वीकारते हैं। सरकारी दफ्तर में पत्राचार करके ही योजना कार्यान्वित की जाती है। जनखदान योजना में कार्ल मार्क्स के तत्व के अनुसार सभी को समान मजदूरी अर्थात् कोयला दिया जाता है और बचा हुआ कोयला सरकार की ओर जमा करने का निर्णय लिया जाता है। वहाँ अस्पताल की और बच्चों के लिए पाठशाला की शुरुआत की जाती है। लोग धीरे-धीरे माफिया लोगों की खदानों को छोड़कर जनखदान की ओर आते हैं। कोयले की तस्करी बंद होती है। पुलिस को रिश्त देना बंद होता है। पुलिस के आने पर भागने वाले आदिवासी अब उनके आने पर उनकी राय लिखवाने का आग्रह करते हैं। दिन-ब-दिन लोगों का हौसला बढ़ने लगता है। वे नेता तथा सांसदी को भी घेराव डालने लगते हैं। माफिया लोगों की तो उनके सामने एक नहीं चलती। जनखदान माफिया लोगों के लिए चुनौती बनती है। टेंगर की मृत्यु के कारण अकेला पड़ा फोकल की जरिये फिर मैना को परेषान करने की कोषिष की जाती है। मंगर मैना को छोड़ गया था। छोटे बच्चे की मृत्यु हुई थी। सितवा किसी के साथ भाग गयी थी। टिपका और लुता भी अपना-अपना देख रहे थे। फिर भी मैना अपनी जगह पर खड़ी आदिवासियों को प्रेरणा दे रही थी। माफिया लोगों की खदाने बंद होने से वे आगबगुला हो उठे थे। लोगों को फुसलाने की कोषिष कामयाब नहीं होती। मैना और पर्मा को परास्त करने की सफलता नहीं मिलती। अंत में जनखदान को लूटने की साजिश की जाती है और सरकार की ओर से रोड़ा अटकाने की भी कोषिष की जाती है परन्तु जनखदान के बहाव को कोई रोक नहीं सकता। खदान मिटाने के लिए जब बुलडोजर आता है तब एक मैना नहीं तो अनेक मैनाएँ उसकी चहु दिशाओं से खड़ी होती हैं। मिटाएँ तो किसे मिटाएँ इस भ्रम में पड़ जाता है। इसमें एक मैना मिटती है परन्तु वह हजारों मैनाएँ खड़ी करने में सफल होती है। मैना आदिवासी की चेतना को विप्रेषता आदिवासी नारियों की चेतना को जागृत ही नहीं करती उसे धार देती है। मैना की इसी जीत को इस उपन्यास में अभिव्यक्त किया है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

1. धार – संजीव
2. सामाजिक यथार्थ और कथाकार संजीव – डॉ.मणेर
3. कथाकार संजीव – सं.डॉ.गिरीष काषिद
4. हिंदी उपन्यास का इतिहास – गोपाल राय
5. आदिवासी स्वर और नयी षताब्दी – सं.गुप्ता

The Lingayat Women In Higher Education With Special Reference To Vijayapura District: Karnataka

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Abstract

The present study consists on the Lingayat women in higher education with special reference to Vijayapura district: Karnataka state, introduction, profile of Lingayat community, need of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, sample size, data collection and variables of the study, tools and Techeques, limitations, data analysis and interpretation, findings of the study and conclusion.

Key Words: Lingayat, Women, Higher Education.

1. Introduction

Education is an important element in the human life and development of any community. Education is a lifelong process; bringing about changes in the life of women through education. Women were not allowed to come out of the four walls of their house in the past. But 21st century women are to come out of the four walls of their house, every community women are getting education in all educational stages. Lingayat community women are also getting higher education in present days. Higher education aim increases knowledge, bring equality. More number of Lingayat women's have chosen by higher education to increases knowledge and development of personality. Women future plan is after completed of the present course will get better any job.

2. Profile Of Lingayat Community In Karnataka

The six million Lingayat in the Indian state of Karnataka wear a personal linga of Lord Siva. Basavanna founded by Lingayat community. It also looks at Lingayat literature, especially vacana prose lyrics of Basavanna and others. There is 32 sub-castes in Lingayat community, mainly jangam, panchamasali, banajiga, adi banajiga, shilavant banajiga, vokkaliga, kuda vokkaliga etc.

3. Need Of The Study

M. N. srinivas stated that Lingayat and Vokkaliga are dominant caste in the karnataka. Majority of the people under the Lingayat are lower class & middle class, some of lingayat are rich, at present days position of lingayat women is lower level in the. About the none of the research had not studied on lingayat women, books were not published. Hence, the present study is proved as need in revealing the position of women in particular and the development of the lingayat community in general.

4. Statement Of The Problem:

The present study is stated as “**A Sociological Study of Lingayata Women in Higher Education in Vijayapura District**”.

5. Objectives Of The Study

1. To study the educational status of the lingayat women in higher education.

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6. Area And Period Of The Study

Vijayapura District has chosen as the area of study, the fieldwork took two months to complete, the study was conducted by during the academic year 2017-2018.

7. Sample Size

The present research study is Lingayat women in higher education with special reference to vijayapura district. Selected samples are two hundred and sixty pursuing post-graduate lingayat community women are used by simple random sampling technique and questionnaire method. The study is consisted lingayat sub-castes are jangam, panchamasali, banajiga, adi banajiga, shilavant banajiga, vokkaliga, kuda vokkaliga only. Collected samples are covered vijayapura district taluks Vijayapura,Indi, Muddebihal, Sindagi and Basavana Bagewadi come into the post-graduate centers but Basavana Bagewadi was not there post-graduate center, Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, its affiliated colleges samples are 177, Rani Chennamma University under affiliated colleges samples are 78 and Visvesvaraya Technological University affiliated colleges samples are 5, affiliated colleges are included government and aided, private colleges.

8. Data Collection

The present exploratory study based on both primary and secondary sources were used. A suitable questionnaire was developed to generate primary data. Questions were asked into the multiple choices. Secondary data was collected using published reports, government reports, related books, research papers, articles, and websites.

9. Variables Of The Study

Different types of variables are used for the present study.

10. Tools And Techeques

Data collected through the questionnaire was tabulated and analyzed using the simple statistical tools such as percentage suitable tool i.e. chi-square test were used for the data analysis. Tables and graphs were also used for easy understanding of data in the present research work.

11. Limitations

This study is included some limitations

1. The present study is limited Vijyapura District only.
2. The study is limited only lingayat castes post graduate women students.
3. The study covers P.G Course are MCA, MBA, M Sc, M Com, MSW, Master of Journalism and Master of Communication, M.P. Ed and MA only.

12. Data Analysis And Interpretation

Table1.1 Types of family

Types of family	Frequency	Percentage
Nuclear family	178	68.5
Extended family	25	9.6
Joint family	57	21.9
Total	260	100.0

Source: Primary Data

The above table1.1 explains that types of family, out of 260 respondents, a majority of 68.5% (178) respondents have unclear type of families, a significant 21.9% (57) of respondents have joint type of families, a similarly 9.6% (25) respondents have extended type of families.

Table 1.2 Residence of the respondents

Residence	Frequency	Percentage
Rural	126	48.5
Urban	105	40.4
Semi-urban	29	11.2
Total	260	100.0

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows that residence, a majority of respondents 48.5 percent are live in the rural area, a significant 40.4 percent respondents are live in urban area, a small 11.2 percent respondents are live in semi-urban area, therefore majority of respondents have rural background.

Table 1.3 Are facing any problems related your study/education

Facing Problem	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	75	28.8
No	185	71.2
Total	260	100.0

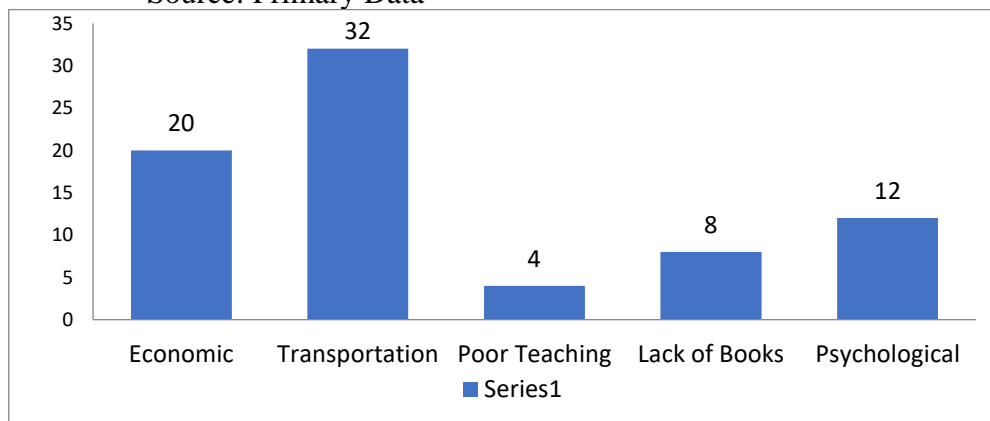
Source: Primary Data

The above table 1.3 shows that 28.8 (75) percent of respondents have faced problems, similarly 71.2 (185) percent of respondents have not faced any problems related study or educationally.

Table 1.4 if yes, give details

Problems	Frequency	Percentage
Economic	20	7.7
Transportation	32	12.3
Poor Teaching	4	1.5
Lack of Books	8	3.1
Psychological	12	4.6
Total	76	29.2

Source: Primary Data



The above table reveals that majority of 12.3 % respondents told that they are face the transportation problem, a significant 7.7 % respondents said that they are facing economic problem, a similarly 4.6 % respondents expressed that Psychological problem, 3.1% respondents reported that they are facing lack of books, 1.5 % of respondents indicated that poor teaching.

Result of Chi-square Test

Residence and are you facing any problem related Your study or education?.

Residence	Are you facing any problem related your study or education?.		Total
	Yes	No	
Rural	39	87	126
	31.0%	69.0%	100.0%
Urban	27	78	105
	25.8%	74.3%	100.0%
Semi-Urban	9	20	29
	31.0%	69.0%	100.0%
Total	75	185	260
	28.8%	71.2%	100.0%

Chi-square: 2.566^a DF: 04 Significant Level: 633

It is found that there no significant association between residence and facing problem related to study.

Type of family and are you facing any problem related your study or education?.

Type of family	Are you facing any problem related your study or education?.		Total
	Yes	No	
Nuclear family	48	130	178
	27.0%	73.0%	100.0%
Extended family	8	17	25
	32.0%	68.0%	100.0%
Joint family	19	38	57
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Total	75	185	260
	28.8%	71.2%	100.0%

Chi-square:1.595^a DF: 04 Significant Level: 810

It is found that there no significant association between types of family and facing problem related to study.

Residence and what future do you see after completion of the present course?.

Residence	Any job	Preparati on for civil service exams	Marriage	Social work	Politics	Equipped for situation	An y other	Total
Rural	76	19	5	10	1	9	6	126
	60.3 %	15.1%	4.0%	7.9%	.8%	7.1%	4.8 %	100.0 %
Urban	71	8	8	8	2	1	7	105
	67.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	1.9%	1.0%	6.7 %	100.0 %

Semi-Urban	19 65.5%	5 17.2%	1 3.4%	1 3.4%	1 3.4%	1 3.4%	1 3.4%	29 100.0%
Total	166 63.8%	32 12.3%	14 5.4%	19 7.3%	4 1.5%	11 4.2%	14 5.4%	260 100.0%

Chi-square:13.128^a DF: 12 Significant Level: 360

It is found that there no significant association between residence and what future do you see after completion of the present course.

Type of family and what future do you see after completion of the present course?.

Type of family	Any job	Preparation for civil service exams	Marriage	Social work	Politics	Equipped for situation	Any other	Total
Nuclear family	115 64.6%	22 12.4%	11 6.2%	12 6.7%	2 1.1%	7 3.9%	9 5.1%	178 100.0%
Extended family	14 56.0%	4 16.0%	2 8.0%	2 8.0%	0 .0%	1 4.0%	2 8.0%	25 100.0%
Joint family	37 64.9%	6 10.5%	1 1.8%	5 8.8%	2 3.5%	3 5.3%	3 5.3%	57 100.0%
Total	166 63.8%	32 12.3%	14 5.4%	19 7.3%	4 1.5%	11 4.2%	14 5.4%	260 100.0%

Chi-square:5.436^a DF: 12 Significant Level: 942

It is found that there no significant association between types of family and what future do you see after completion of the present course.

13. Findings Of The Study

1. Large number of respondents belongs to rural areas.
2. Majority of Lingayat respondents are nuclear family.
3. 28.8 % of Lingayat women are faced problems.
4. Large number of Lingayat respondents are faced transportation and economic problems, because of respondent comes from rural background.

14. Conclusion

The educational status is one of the important aspects of the present study. Different variables like educational qualification of the family, benefits of higher education etc, respondent mother's educational level is primary education, it is indicates that low level of women education. Motivation to higher education of respondents their family member. Parent fulfils educational needs to the respondents and husband supports to get higher education. Number of Lingayat women's helps to their family economically.

15. References

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ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਨਿਕਾਸ ਤੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ

Manjeet Kaur*

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਲੰਮੀ ਤੇ ਅਮੀਰ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਆਰੰਭ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਲੰਮੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੱਕ ਆਪਸੀ ਵਾਦ ਵਿਵਾਦ ਚਲਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਹਰਨਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਾਨ, ਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੀਤਲ, ਡਾ. ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਆਦਿ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਸਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂ ਟਿੱਕਾ ਟਿੱਪਣੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਮੁਢਲੇ ਅੰਗਾਂ ਵਜੋਂ ਪਛਾਣ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਆਲੋਚਕ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਮਾਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਡਾ. ਪਰਮਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੇ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਲਾਬਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿੱਸਾਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕਿੱਸਾਕਾਰਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਕਾਵਿਕ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢਲਾ ਮੁਹਾਂਦਰਾ ਪਛਾਣਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਦੇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਾਵਿਕ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਬਿਰਤੀ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰੰਤੂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੌਧਿਕ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣ ਦੀ ਘਾਟ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਕ ਆਧਾਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਨਿਰਲੇਪ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗਾਤਮਕ ਜਾਂ ਨਿਖੇਪਾਤਮਕ ਅੰਤਰਮੁਖੀ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣ ਆਦਿ ਕੁਝ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਨ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਕਾਵਿਕ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਆਰੰਭ ਨੂੰ ਜੋੜਨਾ ਤਰਕ ਸੰਗਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਡਾ. ਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਰਵੀ ਨੇ ਆਦਿ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਦੀ ਸੰਪਾਦਨਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਈ ਖੋਜ ਬਿਰਤੀ ਤੇ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਕ ਮਾਡਲ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਥਮ ਆਲੋਚਕ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਆਧਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੱਖ ਤੋਂ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਆਰੰਭ ਮੰਨਣਾ ਤਰਕ-ਸੰਗਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਡਾ. ਰਾਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੇਖੋਂ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ:-

"ਇਸ ਕਾਲ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਕਾਵਿ ਧਾਰਾ, ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਸੂਫੀ, ਕਿੱਸਾ ਅਤੇ ਵੀਰ ਕਾਵਿ ਇਸ ਕਾਲ ਖੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਸਫਰ ਆਰੰਭ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਦਕਿ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਕਾਵਿ ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ ਇਸ ਕਾਲ ਖੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਨਮਦੀ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਿਖਰ ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਕੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਇਸ ਕਾਲ ਖੰਡ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜਿਹੀ ਮਹਾਨ ਰਚਨਾ, ਮਹਾਂ ਪਾਠ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਆਕਾਰ 1430 ਪੰਨਿਆਂ ਤੱਕ ਫੈਲਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ, ਸਿਰਫ ਇਹੋ ਹੀ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਉਲਝੇਵਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਇਕਸਾਰਤਾ ਦਾ ਪਸਾਰ ਹੈ।"¹

1849 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਸਾਮਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਕਾਬਜ ਹੋਣ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਦੇ ਧਾਰਨੀ ਪੱਛਮੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਤੇ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਕਲਿਆਣ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸਾਧਨ ਮੰਨ ਕੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਉਸਾਰੂ ਤੇ ਨਿਸਚਿਤ ਸੇਧ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਆਰੰਭ ਨੂੰ ਪਛਾਣਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। 20ਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਦੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਦਹਾਕੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਧ ਸਿੰਘ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਤਿੰਨ, ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ "ਹੰਸ ਚੋਗ", "ਕੋਇਲ ਕੂਕ" ਤੇ "ਬੰਬੀਰਾ ਬੋਲ" ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢ ਬੰਨ੍ਹਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਿੱਸਾਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਕਲਿਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਵਿਰਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਾਲਣ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢਲਾ ਕਾਰਜ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਬਾਵਾ ਬੁੱਧ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਮੰਤਵ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਰਸੇ ਦੀ ਗੌਰਵਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪਾਠਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦੀ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਕ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਉਸਰੀ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਭਾਵੁਕ ਤੇ ਆਤਮ ਭਾਵੀ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਕਰਨ ਤੱਕ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਧ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਪਾਈ ਲੀਹ 'ਤੇ ਤੁਰਦਿਆਂ ਮੌਲਾ ਬਖ਼ਸ਼ ਕੁਸ਼ਤਾ ਨੇ "ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਹੀਰੇ" ਨਾਮਕ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ 18 ਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਤੱਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਿੱਸਾਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਤੇ ਰਚਨਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਵੀ, ਬਾਵਾ ਬੁੱਧ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੇ ਡਾ. ਜਸਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਆਪਣੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਕਾਲ 1901 1905 ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ:-

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"ਬਾਵਾ ਬੁੱਧ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਮੱਧਕਾਲੀਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਵਾਰ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ, ਤਰਤੀਬਵਾਰ, ਸੁਨਿਸ਼ਚਤ ਤੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ। ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਬਾਰੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਰੋਮਾਂਟਿਕ ਤੇ ਆਦਰਸ਼ਕ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਬੌਧਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਤਰਕਸ਼ੀਲ ਜੁਗਤ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਭਾਵਨਾਪਰਕ ਤੇ ਬਿੰਬਮਈ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਕਾਲ ਵੰਡ, ਨਾਮਕਰਣ ਆਦਿਕ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਪਰਮਾਣਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਤਾਰਕਿਕ ਨਹੀਂ, ਅੰਤਰ ਵਿਰੋਧਾ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਵਾਰੀ ਏਨੇ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਵਿਉਂਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਵੱਡੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਹੈ।"²

ਬਾਵਾ ਬੁੱਧ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੇ ਮੌਲਾ ਬਖ਼ਸ਼ ਕੁਸ਼ਤਾ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਸਿਰਜਨਾਤਮਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਸਰੂਪ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਖੁੱਲੇ ਲੇਖ, ਸਪਿਰਟ ਆਫ ਉਰੀਐਂਟਲ ਪੋਇਟਰੀ ਤੇ ਸਪਿਰਟ ਆਫ ਬੋਰਨ ਪੀਪਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਲਾ ਤੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਮੌਲਿਕ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਸੂਝ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਰੱਗਸਮਈ ਤੇ ਬੌਧਿਕ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਿਸ਼ਰਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਸਪੱਸ਼ਟਤਾ ਤੇ ਭਾਵੁਕਤਾ ਤੱਕ ਸੀਮਤ ਹੋ ਕਿ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਿੰ. ਤੇਜਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ 'ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ' ਅਤੇ 'ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਲਿਖੀਏ' ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਸਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਬੰਧ ਅਤੇ ਰੀਵਿਊ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢ ਬੰਨਿਆ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਮੁੱਢਲੇ ਆਲੋਚਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਯਤਨਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕਰਨ, ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਰੂਪ ਦੇ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਵੰਡ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣ ਦੀ ਅਣਹੋਂਦ ਤੇ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਕ ਮਾਡਲ ਦਾ ਆਧਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਥੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਆਲੋਚਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਮਈ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਅੰਤਰਮੁਖੀ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਕਰਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਕਰਨ ਤੱਕ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਡਾ. ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀਵਾਨਾ ਨੇ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਵਾਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਤੱਥਗਤ ਖੋਜ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਲਿਖਿਆ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀਬੱਧ ਸਮੀਖਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ੋਧ ਕਾਰਜ ਦੀ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਪਾਈ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਦੀਵਾਨਾ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਕਾਲ ਕ੍ਰਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੰਨ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਜੋ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਰੂਪ ਰੇਖਾ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ, ਅੱਜ ਤੱਕ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕਾਰ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਧਾਰ ਬਣਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਉਸ ਨੇ 'ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ' ਤੇ 'ਜਤਿੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸਰੋਵਰ' ਵਿੱਚ ਕਵੀਆਂ, ਕਵਿਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੁਝ ਨਿਰਣੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਹਨ, ਜੋ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਮੂਲਕ ਹੀ ਕਹੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਡਾ. ਜਸਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ:-

"ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਡਾ. ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀਵਾਨਾ ਇੱਕ ਉੱਚ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ, ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਫ ਕਵੀ ਵਜੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ, ਹਿੰਦੀ, ਉਰਦੂ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਗ ਸਨ। ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਦਾਰਸ਼ਨਿਕ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਦੇ ਮੌਲਿਕ ਚਿੰਤਕ ਸਨ। ਮੂਲ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਤੇ ਚਿੰਤਕ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੌਧਿਕਤਾ ਭਾਰੂ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਉਹ ਬੌਧਿਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਮਸਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਨ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਸੀ।"³

ਡਾ. ਗੋਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਰਦੀ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਵਸਤੂ ਤੇ ਰੂਪ ਦੇ ਪੱਖ ਤੋਂ ਵਰਗ ਵੰਡ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਗੰਭੀਰ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਲਈ ਆਧਾਰ ਕਾਇਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਦਰਦੀ ਦੀ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਕਾਵਿਮਈ ਤੇ ਰੱਗਸਮਈ ਸ਼ੈਲੀ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਿਰਜਨਾਤਮਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਸਿਰਜਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਡਾ. ਸੁਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਹਲੀ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਨਿੱਗਰ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣਿਕ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ। ਬਾਵਾ ਬੁੱਧ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਡਾ. ਸੁਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਹਲੀ ਤੱਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੜਾਅ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਢਲੇ ਯਤਨ ਹੀ ਕਹੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਇਥੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਦਾ ਸਮੁੱਚਾ ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਆਤਮਭਾਵੀ ਤੇ ਤਰਕ ਰਹਿਤ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਲਈ ਆਧਾਰ ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਵਾਪਰੀਆਂ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਗਤੀਵਾਦੀ ਲੇਖਕ ਸੰਘ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਕ ਨਵਾਂ ਮੋੜ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੇਖੋਂ ਨੇ ਮਾਰਕਸਵਾਦੀ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੂੰ ਆਧਾਰ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਕ ਆਧਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਸੇਖੋਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ 'ਸਾਹਿਤਿਆਰਥ' ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਤਰਮੁਖੀ ਨਿਰਣਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਰੂਪ ਦੇ ਪੱਖ ਤੋਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਮਝਣ ਦੀ ਪਿਰਤ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਸੇਖੋਂ ਨੇ 'ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਾਵਿ ਸਿਰੋਮਣੀ' ਤੇ 'ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਵੀ' ਆਦਿ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਪਿਛੋਕੜ ਤੋਂ ਦਾਰਸ਼ਨਿਕ ਆਧਾਰਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਮਝਣ ਦੀ ਪਿਰਤ ਪਾਈ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਰਾਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੇਖੋਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ:-

"ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਪ੍ਰਗਤੀਵਾਦੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦਾ ਨਾਵਲ "ਲਹੂ ਮਿੱਟੀ" 1947 ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਿਰਸਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਦੁਰਦਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਵਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਾਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਸਾਏ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ, ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਅਸਤਿਤਵ ਮੂਲਕ ਸੰਕਟ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।"⁴

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰਕਸਵਾਦ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਸੰਕਲਪਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਦੂਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਆਲੋਚਕ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਸੋਮੇ, ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ, ਸਿੱਖ ਇਨਕਲਾਬ ਦਾ ਮੋਢੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ, ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਨਾਵਲ ਚੇਤਨਾ, ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਸੱਚ ਆਦਿ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਤੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਦੰਦਾਤਮਕ ਸੰਬੰਧਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰਕਸਵਾਦੀ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਸਮਝਣ ਦਾ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ ਉਸਦਾ ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਕਾਰਜ ਮਾਰਕਸਵਾਦੀ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਬਿੰਬਾ ਤੇ ਮਕਾਨਕੀ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਲਾਗੂ ਕਰਕੇ ਇੱਕ ਪੱਖੀ ਨਿਰਣੈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੇਖੋਂ ਤੇ ਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਇੱਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਕਿਰਤ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਵਸਤੂ ਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਸੰਦਰਭਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਬਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਕਿਰਤ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਸ਼ੈਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਤਾ ਆਦਿ ਪੱਖ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ।

ਡਾ. ਅਤਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੇਖੋਂ ਤੇ ਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮਾਰਕਸਵਾਦੀ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਆਲੋਚਕ ਡਾ. ਅਤਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਕਾਵਿ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣ, ਸਮਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਆਦਿ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਮਾਰਕਸਵਾਦੀ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰੰਤੂ ਸਮਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਪੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਲਈ ਅੰਤਰ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨੀ ਵਿਧੀ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਤੇ ਬਲ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਕਿਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਸਤੂ ਤੇ ਰੂਪ ਦੇ ਪਰਸਪਰ ਸੰਬੰਧਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਨਖੜ ਮੰਨਦਾ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਅਤਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਪਿਛੋਕੜ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਤੇ ਰੂਪਕ ਪੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਇਕੋ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚਾਰਨ ਦੇ ਤਰਕ ਸੰਗਤ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸੇਖੋਂ, ਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੇ ਅਤਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਯਤਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਰਕਸਵਾਦੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢ ਬੱਝਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਯਤਨਾਂ ਸਦਕਾ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਕ ਤੇ ਦਾਰਸ਼ਨਿਕ ਆਧਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰੰਤੂ ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਾਰਜ ਮਕਾਨਕੀ ਵਸਤੂਗਤ ਤੇ ਬਹਿਰੰਗ ਹੋ ਨਿਬੜਦਾ ਹੈ। ਰੋਮਨ ਜੈਕਬਸਨ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹਨ:-

"ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦੀ ਸਹੀ ਵਸਤੂ ਜਾਂ ਅਸਲ ਖੇਤਰ ਸਾਹਿਤਿਕ ਕਿਰਤ ਜਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਤਿਕਤਾ (ਜਵਕਗਗਜਅਕਤਤ) ਹੈ। ਸਾਹਿਤਿਕਤਾ ਉਹ ਗੁਣ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਕੋਈ ਕਿਰਤ ਸਾਹਿਤਿਕ ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ ਭਾਵ ਉਹ ਜੁਗਤਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਰਚਨਾ ਸਿੱਧਾਂਤ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਪਾਠ ਨੂੰ ਕਲਾ ਕਿਰਤ ਦਾ ਦਰਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।"⁵

20ਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਦੇ ਛੇਵੇਂ ਦਹਾਕੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗਸ਼ੀਲ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਲਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਹੋਂਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗਵਾਦੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਆਰੰਭ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਪ੍ਰਵਕਤਾ ਡਾ. ਜਸਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਆਹਲੂਵਾਲੀਆ ਹੈ। ਉਸਨੇ 'ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗਸ਼ੀਲ ਲਹਿਰ ਦਾ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਕ ਪਿਛੋਕੜ' ਤੇ 'ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਇੱਕ ਪਰਿਚੈ' ਦੇ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੰਪਾਦਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀਆਂ ਭਾਵਨਾਤਮਕ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਕੂਲ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਕਰਨ 'ਤੇ ਬਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗਵਾਦੀ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰਕਸਵਾਦੀ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਅਗਲਾ ਪੜਾਅ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਾਰਜ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਕਰਤੱਵ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਕਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਵਾਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਦ ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਇਕਾਈ ਮੰਨ ਕੇ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਮਕ ਤੇ ਸੁਹਜਾਤਮਕ

ਪੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕਰਨ 'ਤੇ ਬਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਪੱਖਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਵਸਤੂ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਤੇ ਮਨੋਸਥਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਧਾਰ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।

20 ਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਦੇ ਸੱਤਵੇਂ ਦਹਾਕੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਉੱਚ ਪੱਧਰ ਦੀ ਸਿਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਹੋਂਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਅਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਹਿੱਤ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਪੱਛਮੀ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਬਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਹਰਿਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ, ਸਰੰਚਨਾਵਾਦ ਰੂਸੀ ਰੂਪਵਾਦ, ਅਮਰੀਕੀ ਨਵੀਨ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਆਦਿ ਨਵੀਨ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਬਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਕਲਪਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਧਾਰ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਦੀ ਨਵੀਂ ਪਿਰਤ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਸਨੇ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਨ, ਮੁੱਲ ਤੇ ਮੁਲੰਕਣ, ਪਾਰਗਾਮੀ, ਰੂਪਕੀ, ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ, ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ, ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਆਦਿ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਅੰਤਰੰਗ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਤੇ ਸੰਰਚਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢ ਬੰਨਿਆ।

"ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਣ ਆਧਾਰਿਤ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਪੁਰਸ਼ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚਲੀਆਂ ਪੁਰਸ਼ ਕੇਂਦਰਿਤ ਕਦਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੈ। ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਪੱਧਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਇਸ ਰੁਝਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਮੋਨ ਦਾ ਬੋਵਾ ਦੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਦ ਸੈਕਿੰਡ ਸੈਕਸ ਨੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾਰੀ ਸੰਵੇਦਨਾ, ਨਾਰੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਰੀਵਾਦ ਘੁਲੇ ਮਿਲੇ ਪਏ ਹਨ।"⁶

ਡਾ. ਹਰਿਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ 'ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਹੋਰ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਡਾ. ਤਰਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੰਵਰ, ਡਾ. ਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਸਤਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੂਰ, ਡਾ. ਸਤਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ ਗਿੱਲ, ਡਾ. ਦੇਵਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ ਆਦਿ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਆਲੋਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਤਾ ਤੇ ਰੂਪਕ ਪੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਭਾਰਨ 'ਤੇ ਬਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਡਾ. ਹਰਿਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਸਾਥੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਬਲ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਰੂਪਕ ਪੱਖਾਂ ਤੇ ਕੇਂਦਰਿਤ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਹਰਿਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਦੇ ਹੋਰ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੂਪਵਾਦੀ ਤੇ ਸੰਰਚਨਾਵਾਦੀ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢ ਬੰਨਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਯਤਨ ਸਦਕਾ ਕਾਫੀ ਦੇਰ ਤੱਕ ਵਸਤੂਵਾਦੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਰੂਪਵਾਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਵਾਦ ਵਿਵਾਦ ਵੀ ਚਲਦਾ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਵਾਦ ਵਿਵਾਦ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਤੁਲਿਤ ਆਧਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਜੋਗਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਹੀ ਡਾ. ਕੇਸਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੇਸਰ, ਡਾ. ਟੀ-ਆਰ ਵਿਨੋਦ, ਡਾ. ਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਵੀ ਆਦਿ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਮਾਰਕਸਵਾਦੀ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਨਵ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਨਵ ਮਾਰਕਸਵਾਦੀ ਆਲੋਚਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢ ਬੰਨਿਆ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਲਈ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਤੇ ਸਮਾਜ, ਵਸਤੂ ਤੇ ਰੂਪ, ਸਾਹਿਤਕਤਾ ਤੇ ਵਾਸਤਵਿਕਤਾ ਆਦਿ ਪੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਵੰਦਾਤਮਕ ਸੰਬੰਧਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਪਰਿਪੇਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਜੋਗਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਹੀ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਵਲ ਸਮਾ ਤੇ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਆਦਿ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਵਲ ਦੇ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਕ ਤੇ ਵਿਹਾਰਕ ਪੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

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Performance Of Kisan Credit Card Scheme In Andhra Pradesh

Reena Kumari*

Abstract

Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was started by Government of India in year 1998- 99 to provide adequate and timely support from the banking system to the farmers in a flexible and cost effective manner. The study has been undertaken to evaluate the Performance of Kisan Credit Card scheme in Andhra Pradesh through Regional Rural banks, Co-operative banks and Commercial Banks. The study used secondary data on KCC issued and amount sanctioned and data have been collected for the duration of past ten (10) years. The present study has been conducted to analyze performance of the Kisan Credit Card scheme through Regional Rural banks, Co-operative banks and Commercial Banks in Andhra Pradesh. The study concludes that Co-operative banks are performing better in this scheme, while the growth performance of Commercial banks is found satisfactory and the performance of RRBs is not up to the mark in context of issuance of Kisan Credit Cards and amount sanctioned.

Keywords - Kisan credit card, Performance, Growth, Institutional credit, commercial banks, cooperatives, regional rural banks.

1. Introduction

A Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is a credit delivery mechanism that is aimed at enabling farmers to have quick and timely access to affordable credit. **Kisan Credit Card (KCC)** is a credit programme launched in 1998 by Reserve Bank of India and **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)**. The main objective of the scheme was to meet the short term credit needs of the farmers during the crop season. The scheme is offered by all state cooperative banks, RRBs, public sector banks, small finance banks. The scheme was also introduced to reduce the dependence of Indian farmers on informal banking sector. It helps the farmer by providing timely credit at low interest rates in simple and hassle free manner. Then Finance Minister, Yashwant Sinha proposed the scheme in Budget session in the year 1998-99. As a result, the model scheme was prepared by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) on the recommendation of R.V Gupta committee to provide credit for agriculture needs of the farmers.

2. Literature review

Sirisha (2014) studied the performance evaluation of KCC scheme in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. The objective of the study were to know about the performance, utilization pattern, impact of KCCs in timely credit to farmers and constraints experienced by borrowers and bankers in implementing KCC's. Sample of 160 farmers were selected. Appropriate statistical tools like, ordinary least square model, logit regression and garrett's ranking, t-test. The study concluded that utilization percentage of KCC maximum in case of large farmers (62.67%), followed by medium farmers (56.41%) and small farmers (47.91%). Saving hassle free borrowing were positive impact on KCCs, and operational flexibility and

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adequacy of credit showed negative impact. Farmers have reported the insufficient credit limits as the major problem faced by farmers.

Verma, Chouhan, Singh and Nishad (2017) studied the utilization pattern of kisan credit card (KCC) among tribal farmers. This study was carried out in Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh state with a sample of 120 tribal farmers. Out of 120 tribal farmers 60 marginal and 60 small farmers included. Quantitative as well as qualitative both types of data were collected for the study. The quantitative data were interpreted in terms of percentage and qualitative data were tabulated on the basis of approved categorized method. For analyzing data descriptive statistics technique were used. The study concluded that the utilization of KCC was found to be maximum in case of increase in agriculture production followed by increase in income, crop production activities, utilization of credit for vegetable production and duration of utilizing credit.

Bista, Kumar and Mathur (2012) studied the performance of KCC with the objective of assessing the progress and impact of KCC scheme on farm economy, analyzing the constraints being faced by KCC beneficiaries and non- beneficiaries farmers. Data were collected from 120 farmers. Out of these 60 KCC beneficiaries and 60 non- KCC beneficiaries' farmers included. The Cobb Douglas production function and Garret ranking technique was used for analyze the data. Secondary data was also used by taking past 10 year data from 2000-01 to 2010- 2011. And the study concluded that the flow of credit through KCC in the state of Bihar has not been impressive in comparison of other states. The growth rate in case of agency wise sanctioned amount has been positive for regional rural bank (RRB) and commercial banks. And negative foe cooperative banks.

Godara, Sihag and Dhanju (2014) studied the performance of KCC through RRB and cooperative banks in Haryana in context of amount sanctioning and disbursing. The study was based on secondary data and data have been collected from past 10 year from 1999-00 to 2013-2014. Percentage change and compound growth rate techniques have been used for analyzing the data. The study concluded that the performance of RRB has been quite well in KCC scheme issuing, amount sanctioning and disbursing and the performance of cooperative banks has been declined in KCCs issuing, amount sanctioning and disbursing.

Kaur and Dhaliwal (2018) examined the performance in terms of card issued, amount sanctioned, and disbursed under the scheme in Punjab. The period of the study was from (2003-04 to 2014-15). The data has been analyzed by using mean, coefficient of variation, correlation, ANOVA. The study founded that there was progressive performance in terms of numbers of cards issued and amount sanctioned under the scheme by various agencies during the study period in Punjab.

Dhanabhakym and Malarvizhi (2012) studied the awareness, utilization and problems of using kisan credit card of Canara bank. The sampling unit is confined to the Coimbatore district. The sample size for the study was 66 respondents, who were residing in Coimbatore district. Concluded that Kisan credit card 41% of respondents come to know about this card through agricultural officers and 23% respondents comes to know about this card through bank employees. 61% respondents yes they are polite and 38% no they are not polite quality of services provided by bank 41% yes quick and promote the services and 59% no quick and promote the services provided by bank. According to the result the agriculturalists in Coimbatore area are well aware of the Kisan credit card scheme. Most of them are utilizing this loan is an efficient manner. Even though there are various agricultural credits provided by the banks. Kisan credit card is prepared by most of the banks.

Kumar and Alexpandi (2017) studied the relationship between the factors such as age, educational qualification, cropping pattern and size of land holding of the sample farmers and their opinion about the KCC scheme in Sivagangai Taluk in Tamilnadu. It was mainly based on the primary data collected from 150 KCC holders selected by employing proportionate random sampling technique. The collected data were put into critical statistical examination with the help of tools such as Percentile Analysis, Chi-square test and Factor Analysis Approach. The results showed that the farmers in the study area have only a medium level of opinion towards the implementation of KCC Scheme. The farmers' gender, age, educational qualification, size of land holding, cropping pattern and experience in agriculture do not have any significant relationship with their level of opinion about the KCC Scheme. The farmers welcome the simple procedure followed in the sanction of loan on time and the reasonable rate of interest. Though the farmers are satisfied with the cash discount offered under the KCC Scheme, they are deeply disappointed at the inadequacy of loan sanctioned which does not serve the purpose of meeting the cost of cultivation which eventually forces them to approach the money lenders in order to meet their cost of cultivation.

Samantara (2010) made a study on progress and constraints of Kisan Credit Card Scheme in India taking a sample of 1876 KCC holders from 14 states. The study found that KCC had provided hassle free access to institutional credit to the farmers resulting increasing productivity of paddy crop. However, with the expansion of KCC's several hindrances have also arisen. It was observed that most of the KCC holders were not aware of the modalities, benefits of KCC Scheme.

Shrotriya and Yadav (2017) focused on the flow of credit through KCC and agency wise growth and amount sanctioned were collected from sample size of 120 respondents. Out of these 120 respondents, 60 KCC beneficiaries' farmers and 60 non-KCC beneficiaries' farmers were included. The study showed, the credit flow to the farmers through KCC in the state of Rajasthan has not been impressive. And the growth rate in the amount per account advanced under KCC has been positive for RRB and commercial banks and negative for co-operative banks.

Jainuddin, Hiremath and Patil (2015) analyzed the efficiency of KCC scheme by the Comparative Study of Commercial and Co-operative Banks in context of cost of credit approach, and number of KCC cards renewed. The study was conducted in the Bellary district. 10 commercial and 10 cooperative (Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society) banks were selected based on the number of KCCs distribution. From each selected bank branch, 30 farmers representing small and large categories were selected making the sample size of 180 farmers. The ordinary least square model was applied. The study has revealed that the cost as percentage of loan amount was higher in borrowing from commercial banks (8.54%) than from co-operative banks (2.81%). There is not much difference in the number of KCCs renewed and the percentage of recovered amount in both the financial institutions.

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3. Identification of research gap

It is observed from the study of various studies that almost all the studies had covered the performance of some districts. Studies of whole state in context of performance/trend regarding issuance of Kisan Credit Card for the past ten years are rarely found. Therefore, researcher identified the problem to be studied with the following major objectives:

4. Objectives of the study

1. To examine work performance of Co-operative banks in context of issuing Kisan Credit Cards, amount sanctioned in last 10 years (2008-2017) in Andhra Pradesh.
2. To analyze the performance of Regional Rural banks in terms of issuing of Kisan Credit cards, amount sanctioned in last 10 years (2008-2017) in Andhra Pradesh.
3. To examine work performance of Commercial banks in context of issuing Kisan Credit Cards, amount sanctioned in last 10 years (2008-2017) in Andhra Pradesh.

5. Research Methodology

The research has selected Andhra Pradesh to study the performance of Kisan Credit Card in last ten years (2007-2018). Three types of bank groups have been taken for the study which is providing KCCs to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh and these bank groups are as follows:

1. Co-operative Banks
2. Regional Rural Banks
3. Commercial banks

No of cards issued and amount sanctioned are the major variables for which data is collected from secondary sources of data collection (websites of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Ministry of Finance (Government of India), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and published reports of Ministry of Finance.

6. Statistical Techniques for Analysis of Data

Trend analysis for the past ten years is used to study and the performance of Kisan Credit Card in Andhra Pradesh for the last ten years through Regional rural banks, Cooperative banks and Commercial banks.

For the analysis of data percentage change and compound annual growth rate has been calculated by using the following formulas:

$$\text{a) Percentage change} = \frac{\text{Current year value} - \text{Base year value}}{\text{Base year value}} \times 100$$

$$\text{b) CAGR} = (\text{Ending year value} / \text{Starting Year value})^{(1/n)} - 1$$

7. Results and discussion

The furnished results related to progress and performance of Kisan Credit Scheme in Haryana through co-operative banks, regional rural banks and commercial banks are presented as follows:

Table-1 Agency-wise Performance of Kisan Credit Cards in Andhra Pradesh

(No. of card issued in '000' and amount sanctioned in crore)

[The values in () shows the percentage change]

Years	Card Issued			Amount Sanctioned		
	Co-operative Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Commercial Banks	Co-operative Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Commercial Banks
2008	- (-)	- (-)	193.062 (-)	455.15 (-)	1,021.52 (-)	3714.59 (-)
2009	3594 (-)	6,751 (-)	1,853 (859.80)	3,739.2 (721.53)	8,985 (779.57)	27,986.60 (653.42)
2010	3,594(0)	6,751 (0)	2,068 (11.60)	4,405 (17.81)	9,919 (10.40)	32,880 (17.48)
2011	549 (-84.72)	378 (-94.40)	286 (-86.17)	751 (-82.95)	1,063 (-89.28)	7,556 (-77.02)
2012	27 (-95.08)	170 (-55.03)	143 (-50.00)	520 (-30.76)	1,244 (17.03)	8200 (8.52)
2013	126 (366.6)	310 (82.35)	234 (63.64)	800 (53.85)	1965 (57.96)	14140 (72.44)
2014	426.508 (238.50)	1,031.2 (232.66)	146.694 (-37.31)	712.22 (-10.97)	1272.744 (-35.23)	3317.209 (-76.54)
2015	658.2 (54.32)	695.2 (-32.59)	192.140 (30.98)	1,129.49 (58.59)	734.154 (-42.32)	19694.16 (493.70)
2016	383.71 (-41.70)	2854.5 (310.60)	117.776 (-38.70)	628.38 (-44.37)	1615.694 (120.08)	21219.77 (7.75)
2017	1,57 (309.16)	6860 (140.32)	767 (551.24)	6570 (945.55)	1,754 (8.56)	14060 (-33.74)
CAGR	-8.79%	0.18%	14.79%	30.60%	5.55%	14.24%

Table1. shows the growth and performance of Andhra Pradesh in context of issued card and amount sanctioned by cooperative banks, RRBs, commercial banks for the year 2008-2017. The above table highlights the performance of KCC, their CAGR On the basis of their past year performances CAGR has been calculated of the state. It is found that, in the case of commercial banks, the performance of the number of cards issued and amount sanctioned under the scheme decreased. From the year 2008-13 decreased the performance in context of card issued and amount sanctioned but in the year 2017 it increased. The CAGR of cooperative banks in case of no. of card issued was -8.79% and in case of amount sanctioned was 0.18%. In case of RRBs the number of card issued by RRBs was 193.062 (in '000') in the year 2008 and grew to 7,67,000 in the year 2017, and sanctioned amount of RRBs in the year 2008 was 455.15 crore and grew to 6570 crore in the year 2017. The CAGR of RRBs in case of no. of card issued was 14.79% and in case of amount sanctioned was 30.60%. In

case of commercial banks, the number of card issued by commercial banks was 1021.52 (in '000') in the year 2008 and grew to 1,754,000 in the year 2017, and sanctioned amount of commercial banks in the year 2008 was 3714.59 crore and grew to 14060 crore in the year 2017. The CAGR of commercial banks in case of no. of card issued was 5.55% and in case of amount sanctioned was 14.24%.

Figure 1.1

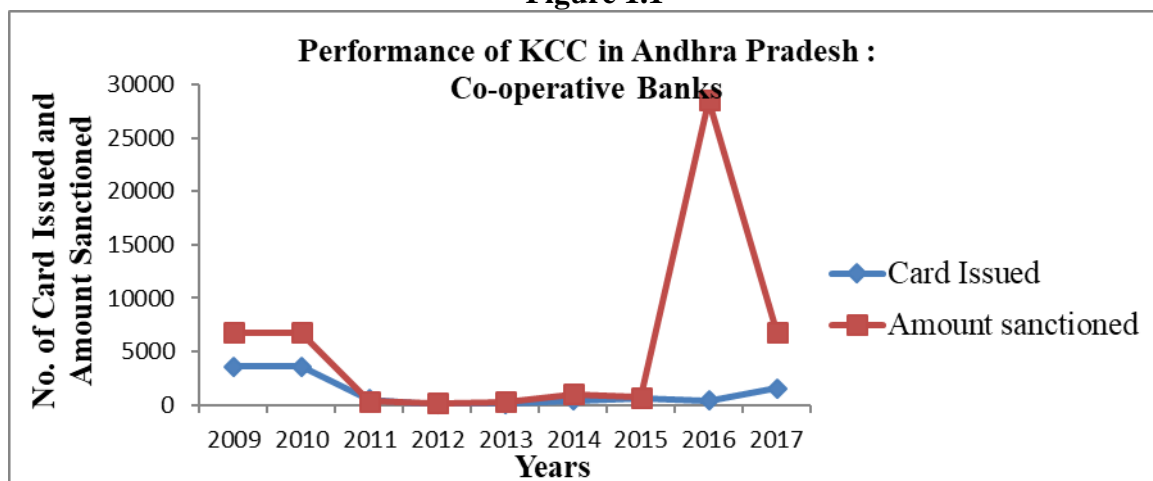


Figure 1.1 define that the growth of Andhra Pradesh in context of card issued and sanctioned amount by cooperative banks from 2008-2017. The above chart indicates that the progress of cooperative banks was not much better because progress of the banks decreased in initial years of the study but in year 2017 it increased in both context card issued and amount sanctioned. But overall performance of the bank from 2008-2017 was not better.

Figure 1.2

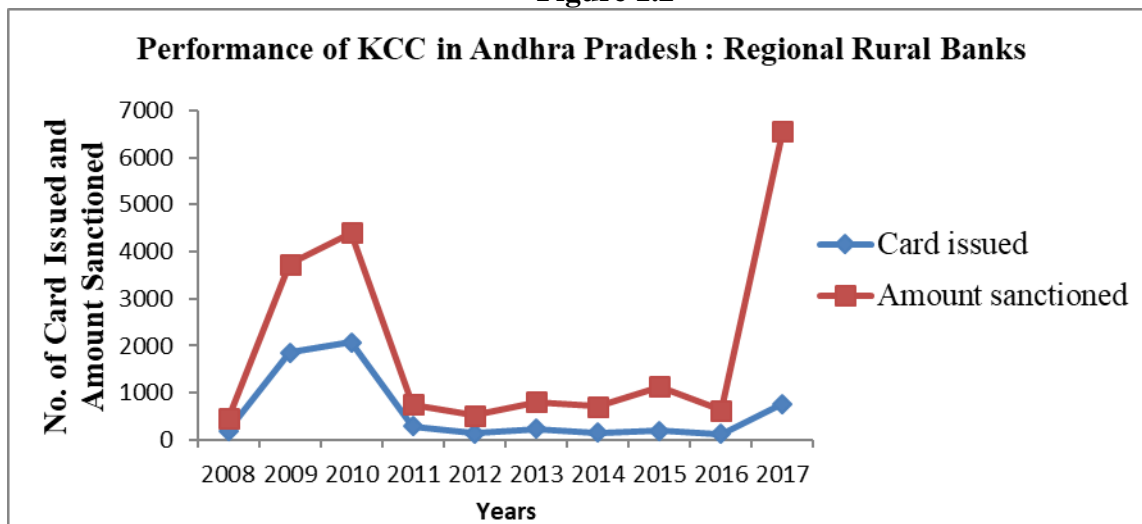


Figure-1.2 shows that the growth of Andhra Pradesh in context of card issued and sanctioned amount by RRBs from 2008-2017. The above chart indicates that the progress of RRBs was good because progress of the banks increased in initial years from 2008-2010 then it decreased from 2010-2011 but in year 2013 and 2017 it increased in both context card issued and amount sanctioned. And overall performance of the bank from 2008-2017 was good.

Figure-1.3

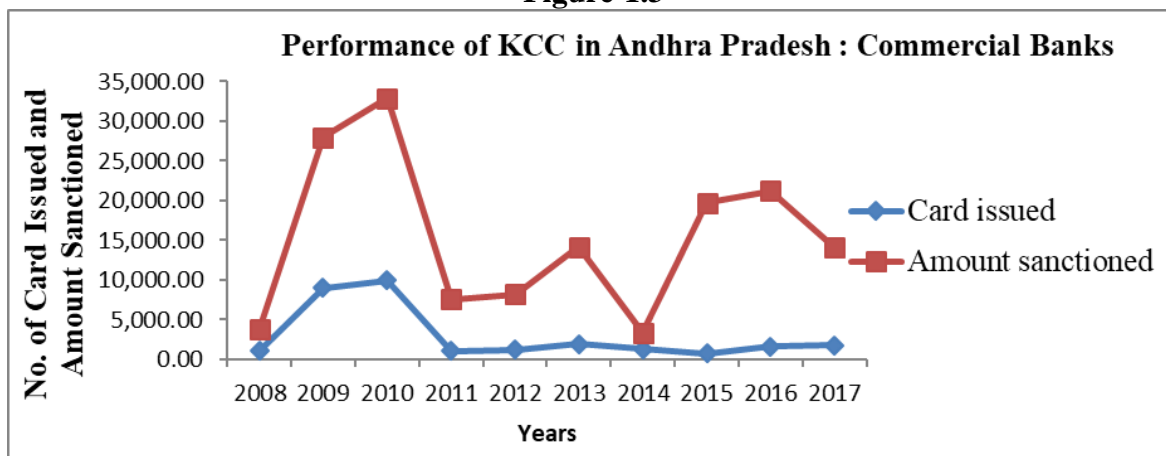


Figure 1.3 reveals that the growth of Andhra Pradesh in context of card issued and sanctioned amount by commercial banks from 2008-2017. The above chart indicates that the progress of cooperative banks was good because progress of the banks increased in initial years from 2008-2010 then it decreased in the year 2010 but in year 2012-2013 and 2017 it increased in both context card issued and amount sanctioned. And overall performance of the bank from 2008-2017 was good.

Chart: 1.1 Share of Institutional financial agencies in issue of KCC in Andhra Pradesh

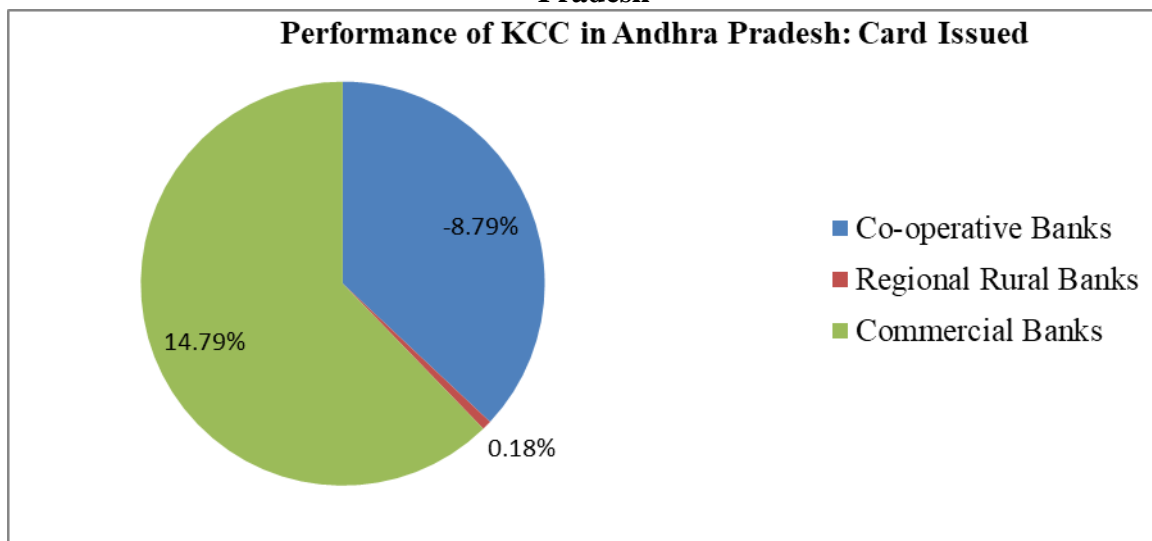
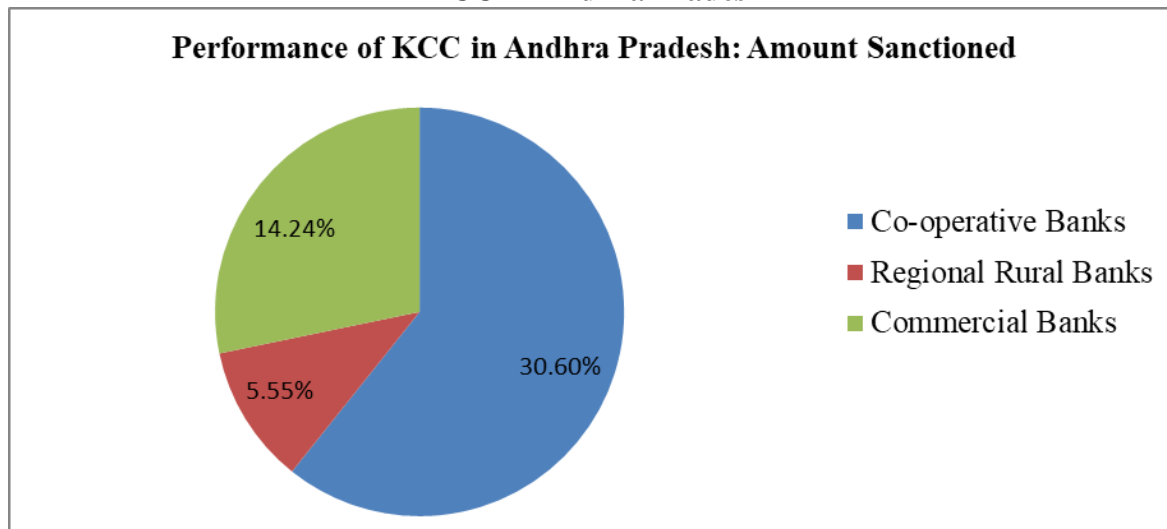


Chart: 1.2 Share of Institutional financial agencies in case of amount sanctioned of KCC in Andhra Pradesh



8. Implications of the study

It is further observed that there is a need to adopt measures to reduce paper work and time in sanctioning loan under KCC scheme especially in case of commercial banking system and regional rural bank, and there is a need to strengthen the co-operative banking system in the rural areas by infusing more resources and to reduce the regional disparity in the performance of KCC scheme the government should launch awareness generation programmes about the benefits of this scheme. Awareness of farmers about KCC, its functioning and its benefit are imperative for the success of the KCC scheme. The government should ensure the timely availability of good quality inputs like seed, manure, plant protection materials by improving marketing infrastructure so that farmers could properly utilize the loan taken under KCC scheme.

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MARGINALIZATION OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION AMONG THE VELIP TRIBE IN GOA AND ITS IMPACT ON OTHER TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS

Ms. Priyanka Velip*

Abstract

This paper titled “Marginalization of shifting cultivation among the *Velip* Tribe in Goa and its impact on other Traditional Occupations” discusses the present-day marginalization of traditional occupation and the struggle over it in persisting with the same community feeling. Goa, like the other States of India, has a unique system of ‘*VORO*’ a sort of Barter system wherein communities exchange services for services. Communities were interdependent and coexisted without government interference or economic management. The present paper highlights the village pattern in traditional Goa by focusing one of the tribal communities i.e. the Velip community. The Velip community is dependent on the traditional Occupation i.e. *Kumeri* Cultivation or Shifting Cultivation which can be distinguished from the other communities of Canacona taluka of South Goa. The present paper also deals with the hurdles in preserving the age-old village pattern and the community involvement in dealing with it in contemporary times.

Keywords: Shifting cultivation, marginalization, tribal community, livelihood, gender, traditional occupations.

1.1. About Goa, India and the Tribal Communities

Goa, a small state on the west coast of India with an area of 3,702 square km, became a State within the Indian Union on the 30th of May 1987. Goa was ruled by the Portuguese colonial rulers for nearly 451 years from 1500 to 1961. While Goa is a popular tourist destination not much information is known about the tribal population in Goa. In fact D. D. Kosambi in *Myth and Reality* talks about the village community in the Old Conquests of Goa and states how Goan society was during the Portuguese rule with special focus on Talukas of Bardez, Salcete, Tiswadi. However there is no mention of the tribal communities in this work. (Kosambi 2005). As per the Census of India (2011), the total population of Goa is 14, 58,545 and the population of Scheduled Tribes in Goa (Census 2011) is 1, 49,275 that is 10.2% of the State population. In 2003, three tribal communities in Goa, namely Velip, Kunbi, and the Gawda communities were recognized as Scheduled Tribes by the President of India. According to the available literature tribal communities were the original settlers or the first inhabitants of Goa (Correia L. 2006; Khedekar 2004; Gomes 2002; Bhandari 1999; Xavier 1993; and others). A majority of the tribal population resides in the three Talukas of Canacona, Quepem, and Sanguem of the South District of Goa. The Gawdas are further divided into three main categories: Hindu Gawdas, Christian Gawdas, and Nav-Hindu Gawdas.

Goa communities residing in the mountainous area have access to land which is controlled

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by the forest department which restricts the communities in practicing their age-old occupation. At the same time the Government negligence towards these tribal communities after having forest dwellers act, 2006, which seems to be eco-friendly.

The forest and the communities depending on it especially tribal communities or the forest-dwelling communities cannot be separated. As their livelihood is drawn from the forest it is their right to protect it and therefore let it be free from Government laws, rules, etc. which creates this hegemony between the Government and the local communities, nature and the worshiper.

In liberated Goa, Government has captured all the forest land under their control becoming village lives difficult. Community people are losing their areas. It made community life difficult.

Giving one example there are laws wherein one cannot take mushroom from the ruins in the forest but you see people selling it in front of government offices. The one who bans it is the one who buys it.

Bruce Wilson and Johanna Wyn (1985) give detail of powerful movement lead by working-class people to restructure the economic order in Australia. The struggle for livelihood and social division has been exposed and transformed by providing local employment opportunities.

There are some studies done in Kerala (Suresh 2010) on indigenous agricultural practices among the Mavilan tribe and in Northern-Eastern India such as Ramakrishnan (1992) who focuses on shifting cultivation practices locally known as *Jhum*. The latter author focused on the role played by women in carrying out this occupation among different tribal populations and their links to socio-cultural practices and religious beliefs among different groups in North-Eastern India.

Sumi Krishna, '*Livelihood and Gender: Equity in community resource management*' gives analyses and activism in rural and tribal India focusing on land, water, forest, etc. (Krishna 2004)

Prasad Archana, (2003) focuses on a critique of the stereotypes of posing the tribal question with the help of literature in defining formation of tribal identity.

Dev Nathan, '*From Tribe to Caste*' gives an account of the formation of Indian society by focusing on caste and tribe as two main basic categories while understanding Indian society.

Vandana Shiva, '*Staying Alive: Women, Ecology, and Survival in India*' focuses on development, ecology and gender debate. The author talks about ecological struggles in opposing the domination and exploitation of nature. She further argues for harmony, sustainability, and diversity of nature as she focused on women in developing countries such as India. Further she states that there is a link between the degradation of women and degradation of nature in society. (Shiva 1988)

Guha (1995) talks about people's relationship with nature by studying the environmental movement by analyzing natural resource conflict and anthropological traditional conservational pattern in Indian society.

Arnold and Guha brings together a pioneering essay of the environmental history of South Asia with the changing human relations affecting both ecological and cultural terms. (Arnold and Guha 1996)

Agarwal Bina (1995), shows how gender inequalities are there in the present religious bodies whether it is Hindu inheritance law, Christian law or Islamic law. Further, she focuses on

the changes that have taken in-laws by giving an example of Christian women in Kerela and women's rights in agricultural land.

Kishwar Madhu (1987) gives an account of how Ho tribal women denied land rights which were the subject for debate even after playing an important role in sustaining family and community.

1.2. Canacona and the Velip Community

The State of Goa is divided into two districts (North Goa and South Goa). Goa has further divided for administrative purposes into 12 talukas. Canacona is the southernmost taluka of Goa, covered by the dense forest and bound on the west by a coastline formed by the Arabian Sea. Canacona is the least populated taluka and is the home to the majority of the tribal population of Goa. The total population of Canacona taluka is 45,172 out of which 13,657 are Scheduled Tribes of which 13,451 are living in rural areas and only 206 persons are staying in an urban setting. Canacona is comprised of seven villages namely; Khola village, Agonda village, Shristal village, Gaodongri village, Paigunem village, Khotigao village and Polem village. There is one municipal council that unites the whole of Canacona people for administrative purposes. A majority of the Velip community resides in Canacona taluka. The table below indicates the village wise distribution of population of the Velip Community.

1.2.1: The *Mand*

Villages in Goa are further divided into wards and sub-wards. The Velip community has its own local administration known as *Mand* consisting of 12 elderly members residing in the ward. While there have been female members in the *Mand*, most often the *Mand* is comprised of male members of the Community. This 12 member *Mand* is the traditional, local decision-making body that looks after the welfare of each ward and who helps resolve local conflicts, oversee marriages, decide on the division of property, religious rituals, and customs, etc. In each ward there is a specially demarcated place on which the 12 members of *Mand* sit to discuss matters pertaining to the ward. This place is also termed as *Mand* and is held as a sacred place by all in that ward. The demarcation of the *Mand* is not documented in any of the village records but, it is known to all in the ward as the site itself is worshipped and all rituals and festivals are celebrated on the *Mand*. Any important function that is held in the community is almost always witnessed by a member or members of the *Mand*.

1.2.2: The *Kuldevta*

Each ward has its own god known as the *Kuldevta* which means village Goa. There is also a *Kuldevta* temple in the village. In Gaodongri village there are many *Gram Devta* temples such as *Kulgatipurush-Bhupar*, *Kulgatipurush-Chal*, *Shihapuris-Bhars* and the Mallikarjun is the *Kuldev* of the majority of people of Gaodongri.

Basically, the Velip is known for their ancestral worship in the Mallikarjun temple. Sangtu Velip talks about how the Velip performs his duty in the temple.

1.3. *Kumeri* Cultivation amongst the Velip Community

It is often said that India lives in her villages and these villages are sustained by nature and the environment. People in villages were intimately dependent on the forest and its produce and later on agriculture. Metcalfe, in his well-known remark stated, the Indian village communities were little republics, having nearly everything they wanted within themselves, and almost independent of foreign relations. They seemed to last where nothing else lasted. Dynasty after dynasty tumbled down; revolution succeeded revolution but the village community remained the same (Cohn 1987).

The Velip Community was in the past very connected with and dependent on the forest and when they began cultivation it was within the forest itself. The Velip Community was largely engaged in shifting cultivation in Canacona Taluka in Goa.

According to the literature on shifting cultivation, it is a form of cultivation or an agricultural system in which plots of land are cultivated temporarily and then abandoned for a while. This system often involves clearing a piece of land, followed by several years of wood harvesting or farming, until the soil's fertility needs replenishing. Once the land becomes inadequate for crop production, it is left to be reclaimed by natural vegetation, or sometimes converted to a different long-term cyclical farming practice.

According to Momin (2009), shifting cultivation is "characterized by rotation of fields rather than rotation of crops". He also talks of important features such as the absence of animals for plowing and manure, the dominant use of human labor and that food produced by this method of farming was usually only for family consumption. He also states that shifting cultivation required "short periods of occupancy alternating with low fallow periods. After two or three years the fields are abandoned, the cultivators shift to another clearing, leaving the old one to natural recuperation" Momin (2009) outlines the steps in shifting cultivation as:

1. Selection of forested hilly land.
2. Clearing of forest tract by cutting down the jungles.
3. Burning the dried forest wood into ashes.
4. Worship and sacrifice.
5. Dibbling and sowing seeds.
6. Weeding and protection of crops.
7. Harvesting thrashing
8. Merry making and feasting
9. Fallowing.

What is evident from the steps listed above is that occupation shifting cultivation was closely linked with religious practice and worship as well as a community celebration. This is a common practice among the tribal communities in several parts of India.

Shifting cultivation is called by different names, for example, it is known as *jhum* cultivation in North India, slash and burn, *swidden* agriculture, etc. In Goa, shifting cultivation is locally known as *kumeri* cultivation or *kaamat* in Konkani. Like in other parts of India, Goan tribal communities also follow the steps in shifting cultivation which was mentioned above. The preparation starts in the month of April before monsoon season then followed by selecting an area, clearing that area and latter burning that place so that there are fewer chances of getting wild weed at the same time by burning trees it makes that area more fertile due to ashes. Meanwhile in the month of May women in the villages sow chilly seeds or other vegetable seeds in open agricultural land, followed by watering it every day. At the beginning of June, with the rainy water these small tender plant transplants in the selected areas. Then begins the actual process of shifting cultivation.

As Adv. John Fernandes from Quepem gives details of shifting cultivation, as the main characteristic of the Gawda after the rich cultural heritage. He talks of shifting cultivation as collective/group cultivation wherein each family was doing cultivation separately over an area allotted to them "*Kamot or Savod*". Basically, *Savod* is a community process, through which family members work together, stay in the *Goval* (a tent to take rest, cook, and store the produced). This shifting cultivation was done in the forest areas which were stopped by

the Government of Goa and thereafter people started practicing it in an open area called "Moll" mostly owned by Comunidade.

1.4 Hurdles to Kumeri Cultivation

There are Government laws and rights which seem to be human-friendly, nature-friendly, community-friendly, etc. But what is contradictory is the implementation of Government laws and rights, for example, there is Forest Dwellers Act which seems to be tribal community-friendly. As per this act tribal communities have access to land to practice their traditional source of income activities which means tribal communities are free to practice *kumeri* cultivation but people of Canacona are not allowed to practice this particular occupation. There is Forest department which keep eyes on people. Sometime Forest officials remove planted trees and reasons are: that is government property, one cannot have income source from it, and one can guard it but cannot use it. Therefore practicing *kumeri* cultivation has become problem at the same time it is a need of the family.

Today the tribal communities in Goa have been hindered from *kumeri* cultivation and their right to traditional livelihood because of two reasons; 1) During the Portuguese period, large hilly areas had been declared as forests and later further sections of the hills were declared as forest areas by the Goa government. This has drastically reduced the availability of land for tribal communities, 2) A further decrease in land availability to the tribal communities has resulted from the forest department conversion of common land into forest cultivation of spices, rubber, teak plantations, etc.

In spite all these limitations today *kumeri* cultivation is still practiced by the tribal community as many families are dependent on it for their livelihood. People were used to grow chillies, different local pulses like *Kulid*, *Gonde*, *Udide*, *Oroia*, *Kangu*, *Tor*, etc. to sustain lives.

1.5 The Voro system in Canacona: Linkages between Tribal and other communities

A village life is totally dependent on nature for its survival. Here are some of the examples of the age old traditional occupation. The Fisher folk community involve in fishing occupation, *Madval* involve in laundry services, *Devli* involve in temple services, *Bhatji* or priest involve in priesthood, and the Velip involve in Kumeri cultivation.

During harvesting time, member from the other community come to collect their share. By asking why people come to take their share. I always use to get unclear answer as it is a part of our village pattern.

Here I am referring to the Barter System in Indian context where communities were involved in the process of exchange of goods for goods as a part of sustainable food system. State wise there is perception in understanding this concept. In Goa too people used this concept in understanding the age old life pattern of the community.

Here I understood this concept and try to link it up with traditional village pattern in Goa. A sort of barter system here this concept is understood in three ways for example;

1. Exchange of goods for goods:

Traditional communities do exchange whatever they produce for example the Velip family share whatever they produce in the Kumeri plot as for example exchange of chillies for fish to the *pagi* family (fisher folk family). Same way among the Velip community if one family has more *raagi* then it get exchanged with *tor* (pulses). In a way to avoid cash market, this system was prevalent when cash was not entered into the lives of traditional village setting.

2. Exchange of goods for services:

An annual form of collecting what has been produced. Fisher folk community cannot look into other occupation or other communities cannot go into fishing occupation so it was decided on the basis of each ones expertise. It was a well planned village pattern where services are been paid off. It is called as *VORO* in Konkani. Examples of exchange of goods for services are here:

Service of Pujari is free for the Velip community same way service of providing fish to the community is the task of the fisher folk community. Same way the services of *malo*, *dhobi*, *madval*, *dewli*, *mahar*, etc have been paid off annually by sharing whatever the Velip community produces from the kumeri cultivation or paddy fields. Velip community is dependent on kumeri cultivation at the same time above all communities too dependent on the kumeri cultivation as a means of livelihood.

3. Exchange of services for services:

Exchange of services for services was the way of dealing village business or the local work which is carried out with the help of others manual labor and in return it is paid off by giving manual services to for the same kind of work. For example if a family is involved in *kumeri* cultivation or paddy cultivation, on the day of transplanting crops particular family will ask people from the neighborhood to provide their manual labor and in return they will give their manual labor whenever required or asked for the same kind of work.

Above all these seen as part and parcel of a healthy village setting and was absolutely cash/money free.

1.5 Struggles of Kumeri cultivation affect Other traditional Occupations

The village pattern which include the exchange of services for services made available to the communities. For example the host community is always share whatever they produce. Here in reference to the Velip community they share whatever they produce to the other communities. So that there should be no shortage of services as well as goods to the community people.

People from the velip community think that if they grow or cultivate kumeri plot it is easy for them to give or share whatever they produce to the other communities as their *maann dhann* (service).

Due to the non-availability of land and also to the laws concerning to this particular occupation communities are struggling for their survival. Also day by day rising inflation prohibits them from buying the local things which can be shared as a part of their service or custom. For Example Velip community people find it difficult to buy local chillies for their daily consumption due to high market price then the question arises what they will offer if they themselves cannot cope. It is therefore more struggling for the Velip women who look after the food factory. Here it means the whole process of thinking what to cook, how much to cook how to get cooking ingredients, how much to keep for the next day or in future.

According to K. S. Singh (1993), there are more than four hundred different tribal communities in India and India has the largest tribal population in the world after Africa. The tribes in India are spread over the length and breadth of the country and the tribal population differs in different states. Most of the tribal communities in India have been practicing shifting cultivation as their means of livelihood.

The main characteristic of the tribal communities was that they were more closely associated with the nature; their livelihood was basically drawn from the nature for basic survival needs and one such is the way they practice their age old traditional occupation that is Kumeri

cultivation or shifting cultivation. Practicing this age old occupation is to sustain family needs, and also the way of coping with life by being self sufficient in this inflation targeting era has become a problem affecting women in particular because it is women who is looking after food security.

At present there are numerous laws to safeguard or protect the community interest at the same time tribal communities have been part of countless or everyday struggle for their livelihood. Going back to 50 years where there were no such laws but communities lived with an inter-related or community web. Here community web means interdependence of communities for their survival. To provide evidence I hereby focus on the Velip community one of the tribal communities of Canacona, Goa.

1.6. Conclusion

Tribal people especially poor tribal women are more dependent on natural resources as means of livelihood and the one who look after family needs. It is she who has to deal in handling the food security for the family members and the community too. Within the Velip community engaged in *kumeri* cultivation, it is the women who decide how much to cultivate, how much food will be required for community rituals, how much produce can be sold for generating income etc..But today because of government policy, forest laws, etc., the community has been denied access to land and other natural resources making survival by this traditional source of livelihood difficult. *Kumeri* cultivation has been a common practice among the tribal communities in several parts of India .It is known as the oldest method of cultivation.

It has been called by different names, for example *jhum* cultivation in North India, slash and burn, *swidden* agriculture etc. In Goa, shifting cultivation is locally known as *kumeri* cultivation or *kaamat* in Konkani.

This was usually on the hilly slopes in the forests of the South of Goa, which were abundant in natural resources such as water and fertile soil. Women's involvement in *kumeri* cultivation was to minimize the need for cash and to sustain the family's basic needs of food. But today because of government policy, forest laws, etc., the community has been denied access to land and other natural resources making survival by this traditional source of livelihood difficult. The age-old way of coping with life by being self-sufficient has become a problem affecting women in particular.

Women play an important role in sustaining family needs. They are the ones who are toiling without any rights. Their housework is always considered as unpaid work. Besides doing housework that is cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, etc. There is another home task such as collecting firewood, collecting water, collecting vegetables (here I mean women in *kumeri* cultivation), etc. which make women closer towards nature.

Paul Axelrod and Michelle A. Fuerch (1998) have focused on the differences between indigenous and colonial perceptions in the making Indian villages with special reference to the Portuguese colonial visions and policies which shaped the making of village communities in Goa. Like this there are contradictory views in defining Tribes of Goa.

Claude Alvares '*Fish Curry and Rice*' gives an account on ecology and life-style wherein he has stated that the Goa Government has failed to rehabilitate *kumeri* cultivators and it continues to be the same.(Alvares, Gadgil, and Goa Foundation 2002).

Tribal communities are known for their socio-cultural livelihood which is surrounded by forest, natural vegetation, springs, mountains, etc. The forest was the source of livelihood for the tribal communities. They are known for their sustainability pattern of livelihood.

With the coming up of education and modern technology in tribal belts the community starts imitating other cultural practices. Coping up with traditional and modern technology is sometimes a difficult task for the community people. Highlighting the importance of Women's role in supporting the age-old custom and making it a continues process is a major concern.

The tribal community seems close to nature because of their dependence on nature for their livelihood. Here livelihood meaning what?

Livelihood which is directly drawn by the community or the other way is indirectly other communities that are dependent on the host community. Here *Voro* was the medium to tackle the problem of exclusive occupation and to encourage a system of sharing each one's expertise.

The system of *VORO* is dying or struggling in this contemporary due to the less or no availability of where no such services are been magnified or in future the existing village pattern of inter-dependence is going to vanish completely.

The struggle which tribal communities been into for their basic rights is indifferent from the rest. They carry a tag of discriminatory practices. Their traditional livelihood is in danger. Their traditional right is incapable of this modern contemporary fortunate error of era.

Giving an example of Mahasweta Devi who fights for the tribal people in Northern India has depicted the brutal oppression of the tribal peoples and the 'untouchables by potent, authoritarian upper-caste landlords, lenders, and venal government officials'. She states that "I have always believed that real history is made by ordinary people. I constantly come across the reappearance, in various forms, of folklore, ballads, myths, and legends, carried by ordinary people across generations... The reason and inspiration for my writing are those people who are exploited and used, and yet do not accept defeat. For me, the endless source of ingredients for writing is in these amazingly, noble, suffering human beings. Why should I look for my raw material elsewhere, once I have started knowing them? Sometimes it seems to me that my writing is really their doing" (Talukdar 2001). At the same time one cannot ignore the fact that (Padel 2011) in his work '*Sacrificing People: Invasions of a Tribal Landscape*' talks about structure of power and authority in connection with the exploitation of innocent tribal people, the *Konds* of Central India by the British rule. He talked of how these same people continue to the present day to be targeted in the name of development. He illustrates how the growth of mining companies has resulted in displacement of several tribal people.

Then the question arises is that are tribal communities been used as a subject in the name of development? Or they feel secure in their native soil? Do tribal women is capable in handling the rise of inflation? Should tribal communities practice their traditional occupation or not?

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Social Maturity And Self Concept Among Smartphone Users: A Co-Relational Study

Hemlata*

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Abstract

The present study was aimed to explore the relationship in social maturity and self-concept among smartphone users. The sample of the study comprised of 100 smartphone users from private school. The age ranged between 15 to 18 yrs. The scales utilized were Rao Social maturity scale (RSMS) prepared by Dr Nalini rao in 2002 and Self-concept Scale was developed by Mukta rani Rastogi (1979). The results of the study revealed that there is a positive association between social maturity and self- concept among smartphone users.

Keywords- Social maturity, Self-concept, Smartphone users

According to Elizabeth Hurlock (1981) the term adolescence has been derived from the Latin word 'Adolescere', meaning "to grow" or "to grow to maturity". The term adolescence has a broader meaning - it includes mental, emotional and social maturity. Adolescents aged between 10-19 years account for more than one fifth of the world's population. Adolescence is considered as the best time of life. It is a period of fast physical development and deep emotional changes. Hence the relationship becomes more confusing and uncomfortable for both parents and their children. These changes are not only seen in adolescents during this transition from childhood to adolescence but even the parent's experience the process of change. This struggle is all about adolescents wanting independence while still in need of parental guidance which creates distress for both parents and adolescents.

Fallone, Owens, and Deane (2002) described that smartphones have become necessities in people's lives. Along with its obvious benefits, however, the smartphone has other effects that are not all that glorious. It seems difficult for them to do their daily activities in due time, poor fragmented sleep, late bed time and early wake up, seriously affect their mental health, learning capacity and quality of life. These usages not only create physical problems but also have its impact our psychological processes too like: Social maturity, Self –concept

Social Maturity

Social maturity can be seen in different perspectives. Firstly, the behaviour that is appropriate with the age of individual under observation and secondly behaviour that confirm with standard and expectation as adults. Thus Social Maturity permits more detail perception of the social environment with the help of adolescence to influence the social circumstances and development stable patterns of social behaviours, he is judged as being related in Social Development, so it is necessary for a person to acquire more mature pattern of behaviour to be accepted by the society and to be socially matured.

This usage of smartphone has its impact not only on the social maturity of youth but also on their self-concept. Raj. M (1996) defined "Social Maturity as the level of social skills and awareness that an individual has achieved related to particular norms related to age group".

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It is a measure of the development competence of an individual with regard to interpersonal relations, behaviour appropriateness, problem solving and judgment. Social responsibility also was a sub-trait of social maturity defined as adherences to social rules and role expectation.

Self-concept

Psychologists Carl Rogers (1959) was the first to establish the notion of self-concept. According to Rogers, everyone strives to reach an "ideal self". Rogers also hypothesized that psychologically healthy people actively move away from roles. Created by others expectations, and instead look within them-selves for validation. On the other hand, neurotic people have self-concepts that do not match their experiences. They are afraid to accept their own experiences as valid, so they distort them, either to protect themselves or to win approval from others.

We are always aware about our "self". We recognize our "self" as the very personal part of our life which is warm and central. Self is very important for the understanding of consciousness and personality in all of us. Hence it is considered as the central core in our human existence. According to Rogers (1959), we want to feel experience and behave in ways which are consistent with our self-image and which reflect what we would like to be like, our ideal-self. The closer our self-image and ideal-self are to each other, the more consistent or congruent we are and the higher our sense of self-worth. A person is said to be in a state of incongruence if some of the totality of their experience is unacceptable to them and is denied or distorted in the self-image.

Rationale of the Present Study

Adolescents of modern period are spending unnecessary and maximum time with cell phone. They are heavy users of this medium. It seems difficult for them to do their daily activities in due time, poor fragmented sleep, late bed time and early wake up, seriously affect their mental health, learning capacity and quality of life (Fallone, Owens, Deane, 2002). Researcher have found that continuous use of smartphones affects adolescents health outcomes, including behavioral changes effects on the immunological system, reproductive effects, changes in headaches, irritability, fatigue and cardiovascular effects. As adolescents have increased the use of this medium the empirical work has been done in the area of mental health and quality of life. Smartphone usage also impacts some other psychological capacities like social maturation, self-concept, loneliness, depression and techno-stress among smartphone users. Taking this perspective in new, the objective of this study is to study the relationship between social maturity and self-concept among smartphone users.

Hypothesis

- There would be a positive relationship between social maturity and self-concept among smartphone users.

Method

For the purpose of the study, the total sample comprising of 100 adolescents and the age range between 15 to 18 years. The data was collected from students studying in private schools, belonging middle class family.

Tools

(1) Rao Social Maturity Scale - The Rao Social Maturity Scale (RSMS, 2002) has been developed by Dr. Nalini Rao. RSMS consists of 90 items. The scale is scored on a four-point rating. In this scale subject has to select one out of four alternative responses like- "Strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree".

The three dimensions of social maturity and its components are:

- (i) **Personal Adequacy**- Work Orientation, Self Direction, Ability to take Stress.
- (ii) **Interpersonal Adequacy**- Communication, Enlightened Trust, Cooperation.
- (iii) **Social Adequacy**- Social Commitment, Social Tolerance, Openness to Change.

(2) **Self Concept Scale**- The Self-concept Scale was developed by Mukta rani Rastogi (1979). The self-concept scale consists of fifty one statements related to ten aspects of self-concept covering three above-mentioned elements of self-concept. The ten constructs are Health and sex appropriateness, Abilities, Self-confidence, Self-acceptance, Worthiness, Present-past and future, Beliefs and convictions, Feelings of shame and guilt, Sociability and Emotional maturity. These 51 items are positively and negatively framed items. The self-concept scale is self-administering and five-point rating scale i.e. “strongly agree”, “agree”, “undecided”, “disagree”, “strongly disagree”.

Research Design- A co-relational research design was used.

Procedure

First of all, the purpose of the study was explained to the subjects to establish a proper rapport. Each participant was contacted separately and confidentiality of information was assured. After establishing the rapport with the individual participant, he was asked about the information related to demographic variables. The instructions for each scale were provided separately. Every effort was made to complete the job in a single sitting.

Results and discussion

Table-1: Showing correlation between Social maturity and Self-concept among Smart phone users.

Variables	N	Social maturity	Self-concept
Social maturity	100	1	---
Self-concept	100	.406**	1

** Correlation is significant at .01 level.

Inter-correlation for social maturity and self-concept are shown in table no-1. Table-1 of the variables of the present study reveal that total social maturity has been found positively correlated with self-concept ($r=.406; p<.01$). Hundekar and Khadi (2011) also reported a positive correlation ($r=0.032, p<.01$) between social maturity and self-concept. Thus, social maturity and self-concept seem to be related to each other. If we begin with social maturity, self-concept follows naturally. Social maturity is the process of appropriate attitudes for personal, interpersonal and social adequacies of an individual which are essential for functioning effectively in the society. It involves references to the individual's age, experiences, standard of education, degree of effective adjustments achieved or of effectiveness and competence in life. Self-concept also called self-construction; self-identity or self-Perspective is a multi-dimensional construct that refers to an individual's perception of "self" in relation to number of characteristics, such as academics or non-academics, gender roles and sexuality, racial identity, and many others. Thus present result indicates that socially mature adolescents have better self-concept (self-awareness). The present study has lot of implications for the current youth. As it clearly guides that optimal use of smart phones enhance their social maturity in terms of their congenial social relations which results in their increased self-concept i.e. self-growth and broad perspective of oneself.

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Understanding The role of Resilience in Mental Health : A Review

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Abstract

Resilience is described as the ability to bounce back in extreme situations. Traumatic events, major life changes, chronic illness and repeated failures can have a deeper impact on mental health. However not every person is affected by these stressors, those who fight back strongly are perceived as more resilient. The relationship between illness and health has received less attention in mental health. Resilience can be seen as a defence mechanism, that makes people to thrive in the face of adverse conditions and improving resilience may be an tough goal for treatment and prevention of mental health. Resilience tends to increase adaptability and act as buffer against stress. The present review had focused on recent findings regarding role of resilience in mental health of people.

Keywords: Resilience, Mental Health.

Resilience is defined as the capability of any person for adapting adverse situations in a positive way i.e. dealing successfully to various conflicts and traumatic events. There are two different approaches to define resilience one takes it as a part of personality and other considers it a dynamic process (Herman, 2016). Both definitions focus on the two major lines of research about resilience: the personality psychology and developmental psychology (Leppert, 2013). In developmental psychology, focus is on children and adolescents by exploring the ways this population deals with traumatic events of life in a positive way (Luthar, 2000); longitudinal studies are best example of such types of researches (Werner, 201e; Masten, 2012). In addition resilience as a part of personality can be seen in adults (Bengel, 2013). Psychoanalysis defines resilience as a concept of ego-resiliency (Block, 2006). Present studies in the field of personality (Tugade, 2004; Waugh, 2011) had coined the word "trait resilience", for understanding resilience as a more stable trait of personality. There are two main features of resilience. These are:

- A preceding experience of adversity
- Subsequent positive adaption (Fletcher, 2013)

Positive adaption is necessary for the mental health after any temporary or permanent damage (Kalisch, 2015). Resilience is known as the store house of positive energy needed to tackle adverse situations (Bengel, 2012). There may be different situations like death of loved one, losing a job or chronic illness that will require being resilient (Davydov, 2010). Resilience is more important for persons dealing with any kind of physical or mental illness. It is found that there is double risk of mental disorders in individuals having with chronic physical illness as compared to healthy individuals. In addition, subclinical symptoms of mental distress are commonly observed in patients with physical illness (Bengel, 2007).

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Mental health is the basic elements of the value of life to finish your childhood and get into the society. Measuring, building and understanding the psychological health and establishing effective mechanism to cultivate and improve people's mental health helps in achieving a better life. Resilience refers to the individuals to relieve the stress that do harm to mental health and adapt to the bad environment in the face of pressure.

Individual resilience ability is stronger in the face of pressure resistance to pressure, it is significantly negatively correlated with the occurrence of negative emotions, has significant positive correlation relationship with emotions like optimistic, sunshine (Davydov et al., 2010). When people develop symptoms of any kind of mental distress, these can influence the course of disease, the compliance of the target individual, and the benefit of treatment (Bengel, 2007). Thus, it is very important to find out the factors which may help people to deal effectively with physical or mental illness.

Previous review has reported negative relationship between resilience and symptoms of mental distress in people with physical illness (Stewart, 2011), cancer (Eicher, 2015), or chronic disease (Glustak, 2015). A positive association was found between resilience and quality of life. High scores on depression may suggest how resilient people report themselves to be. However, other reason might be that less resiliency may predispose a person to develop depressive symptoms (Carli, 2007). Initially, resilience theory was based on personality attributes as self-esteem, self-efficacy, and personal hardiness (Rutter, 1987) but now resilience is considered as a multidimensional construct having both personality qualities and skills as well as protective factors like family support and healthy social system (Vogel, 2011). In addition, resilience is a dynamic process that is affected by age, gender, life situations and developmental factors and cultural aspect (Davidson, 2003; Wright, 2005). Many studies have addressed psychological resilience and mental health separately. There are also studies that have included both or some negative or positive aspects of mental health. We can conclude that mental health, in general, is significantly related to resilience (Kajbafnezhad & Keshi, 2015). Further, different aspects of resilience are negative correlation (confidence, optimism, will of challenge, having a meaningful goal, and perseverance) with anxiety and stress events (Zuhairi, 2012). Resilience also has positive effects on reducing daily stressors and anxiety and depression caused by them. There is also a relationship between resilience and high levels of religiosity and spiritual practice (Chrisman, 2011), resilience and life satisfaction, resilience and self-esteem and decision-making (Rudwan, 2018), resilience and coping strategies (Ahern, Ark, & Byers, 2008) and Ego-resilience and vitality of consciousness.

Mental health correlates with many variables, such as social well-being, the ability to find meaning in life, religiousness (Abdel Khalek & Lester, 2016), the "Big 5" personality traits, extraversion which is a good predictor of mental health, physical health, happiness, and satisfaction (Abdel Khalek A. M., 2015), in addition to its relation to self-efficacy (Abdel Khalek & Lester, 2016). Further education has also been found to have an effect on mental health, well-being, prevention, recovery from mental health related problems, and the ability to deal with potential stresses that may cause and/or exacerbate disabilities and chronic diseases (Hammond, 2004).

Moreover, a relation between mental health, resilience, and academic performance amongst university students has also been found (Hartley, 2013). The components of psychological resilience contribute to clarifying the cause of differences in GPA, efficiency, and achievement level amongst students. Researchers have also found that self-

resilience can more effectively help students who have psychological problems and difficulty adapting to the complexities of higher education studies and enhance their academic performance (Hartley, 2013).

Studies that have investigated gender variables are contradictory; Some studies have found differences between males and females that favor females (Rudwan,2018; Keller, 2011), while others have found differences that favor males (Jaber, 2014), in addition to other studies that had no difference at all (Zuhairi, 2012). With regard to mental health level, there was a study which showed no differences between males and females (Singh & Khandelwal, 2014), while other studies had differences in favor of males (Abdel Khalek & Lester, 2016).With regard to age, there were indications that psychological resilience is higher in younger age groups than in older age groups (Ahern, Ark, & Byers, 2008).

There are studies that indicate that older samples are more resilient with regard emotional organization and problem- solving abilities, despite younger groups being more resilient with regard to social support (Gooding, Hurst, Johnson, & Tarrier, 2012). These studies differ in terms of the age distribution of the samples as well as the recorded psychological variables (such as depression) and socioeconomic situation (divorce, death of the partner, financial distress and so on) (Netuveli, Wiggins , Montgomery, Hildon, & Blane, 2008). Resilience is an important defence mechanism and can help in the prevention of psychological disorders and the enhancement of mental health (Davydov, Ritchie, & Chaudi, 2010). Therefore, highlighting the relation between psychological resilience and mental health contributes to better understanding and development of factors that affect mental health.

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Study On The Awareness Of Psychological Health On Children Of Incarcerated Parents

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Introduction

Psychological health involves a normal emotional, behavioral, and social maturity to a person. This means such a person is in a healthy state of mental well-being, one that they can use to function normally in society and during everyday events. They have good emotional health, the kind affecting how we feel. They also have good behavioral health, involving how we act. Finally, they have great social health, the kind that involves our interactions with others. (Study.com)

Mental health is defined as a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to contribute to her or his community. The positive dimension of mental health is stressed in WHO's definition of health as contained in its constitution: "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." (World Health Organization, 2014)

Having a parent in prison can have an impact on a child's mental health, social behavior, and educational prospects. The emotional trauma that may occur and the practical difficulties of a disrupted family life can be compounded by the social stigma that children may face as a result of having a parent in prison or jail. Children who have an incarcerated parent may experience financial hardship that results from the loss of that parent's income. Further, some incarcerated parents face termination of parental rights because their children have been in the foster care system beyond the time allowed by law or have questions about child support. These children require support from local, state, and federal systems to serve their needs.

Children of incarcerated parents may also face several other challenging circumstances. They may have experienced trauma related to their parent's arrest or experiences leading up to it. Children of incarcerated parents may also be more likely to have faced other adverse childhood experiences, including violence in their communities or directly in their household or exposure to drug and alcohol abuse. (Youth. Gov)

Due to the apparent effects experienced by children, including changes in school performance and behavioral concerns, parental incarceration has become a topic of interest for professionals in the field of education. Research indicates that one of the most effective ways to ameliorate problem behaviors in at-risk youth is through one-on-one mentorship opportunities (Tierney, Grossman & Resch, 1995). One of the most well-known mentoring organizations, Big Brothers Big Sisters, found that children who participated in their mentoring program, including children with incarcerated parents, experienced significant improvements in behavior. Students who took part in the program were found to be less likely to use drugs and alcohol. In addition, participants were less likely to skip school (Tierney, Grossman & Resch, 1995)

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Children whose parents are detained or imprisoned are an invisible and highly vulnerable group whose rights and welfare are affected at every stage of criminal proceedings against their parent.

The rights of children of incarcerated parents remain largely unacknowledged within criminal justice systems. Children fall through the cracks created by inadequate social welfare provision, lack of clarity in law and policy as to how to respond to them, and inadequate protection for children living in prisons.

It is estimated that millions of children worldwide have a parent in prison: tens of thousands are living in prison with their parent, most often their mother, and many times that number are separated.

Children are confronted with a host of challenges when a parent or caregiver conflicts with the law.

- They must contend with the break-up of their family and may need to be placed in alternative care where they are more vulnerable to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.
- Losing their primary caregiver may result in financial hardship and make it difficult to access health services and education.
- They experience discrimination and stigma as a result of their parent's status as a suspect, defendant or convicted prisoner.
- They may end up living with their mother/ father in detention facilities.

The effect on children when a parent is sentenced to death or executed is of course even more traumatic. In some countries, children of parents sentenced to death or executed are stigmatized and abandoned by the wider family.

In 2011, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child dedicated a General Day of Discussion in 2011 to this topic, reiterating that the best interests of children must be taken into account at all stages of the criminal justice process when a parent is facing imprisonment. In 2013, the UN Human Rights Council held a panel discussion on the human rights of children of parents sentenced to the death penalty or executed.

At the regional level, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (Article 30) – supported by General Comment No. 1 – is an exemplary instrument explicitly laying out a number of provisions for children of imprisoned parents. It also stresses that non-custodial sentences always need to be considered first and that alternatives to detention should be established and promoted. (PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL, 2019)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the present study was to review the available research on the various effects of parental incarceration. Specifically, the study focused on the effects of maternal and paternal incarceration, the effects of incarceration on children, in addition to identifying ways to support the needs of this population. Furthermore, this paper addresses both the strengths and weaknesses of various programs as they relate to the needs of both the groups. Finally, recommendations for future programming for children of incarcerated parents will be addressed.

Definition of Terms

Incarceration. Merriam-Webster (2011) defines incarceration as to subject to confinement. Confinement may be in either a prison or jail setting.

Maternal. Merriam-Webster (2011) defines maternal as "relating through a mother".
Paternal. "relating through one's father" (Merriam-Webster, 2011)

Parental Programming. Parental programming is a type of educational programming provided to incarcerated parents which may include instruction regarding various parenting topics, including parental attitudes and beliefs, discipline, anger management, communication and conflict resolution strategies.

School. Merriam-Webster (2011) defines school as "an organization that provides instruction." Members of this organization include school counselors, teachers, administrators and support staff

Review Of Literature

The purpose of this literature review is to examine existing research regarding the effects of parental incarceration. Specifically, the goal of this paper is to examine the effects of incarceration on mothers, fathers and children. Furthermore, this paper will examine existing parental programming and services available to families of incarcerated parents, in addition to identifying ways that schools can assist the families of incarcerated individuals.

Maternal Incarceration. Issues related to maternal incarceration have the potential to produce substantial repercussions within society due to the tremendous boom within the female inmate population in recent history. Recent figures estimate there to be eight times the number of incarcerated women in jails and prisons today than there were in the 1980s (Solinger, 2007). In addition, a significant proportion of incarcerated women have children. Some estimates indicate that almost 70% of incarcerated women have children who are under the age of 18 (Greenfield & Snell, 1999). Furthermore, numerous women experience pregnancy and even childbirth behind bars

DuDeck-Biondo (2005) conducted an extensive qualitative study which examined several of the effects of incarceration on the perceived relationship between mothers and their children. It was discovered from their interviews that the physical constraints associated with being incarcerated greatly impacted various aspects of mothers' visitation and bonding with their children. Mothers in the study cited everything from the physical environment, lack of physical contact and high degree of control exerted over visitation all as factors which impeded their ability to effectively maintain contact with their children (Jensen & DuDeck, 2005; Kazura, 2001). Several of the mothers in the study suggested that the were reasons why 16 they elected not to maintain contact with their children during incarceration. In a separate study, 42 percent of incarcerated parents stated that their children never came to visit them during their incarceration, demonstrative of the impact of environmental factors on maintaining contact and relationships with kin (Kazura, 2001).

Parental Incarceration. Incarcerated parents experience unique challenges in comparison to other incarcerated individuals. This population has added responsibilities and considerations associated with being a parent, which often conflict with the experience of being isolated from society.

Arditti, Smock & Parkman (2005) conducted an extensive qualitative study which examined how incarceration affected inmates' roles as fathers. Many of the inmates stated the importance of maintaining a relationship with the mother of their children in order to maintain contact with their children during incarceration. For instance, one of the more significant findings from the study was that many of the fathers cited tension with their children's mothers as being one of the greatest obstacles they faced while parenting from behind bars. In contrast, in a qualitative study, father's contentment in their relationships identified their children's mother as vital in maintaining their sense of connectedness with their children throughout their incarceration (Arditti, Smock & Parkman, 2005).

In a separate study, researchers also found a strong association between inmates' self-assessments of their relationships with their significant others and their perceived quality of relationships with their children; findings which further indicate the level of influence of a significant other on the relationship between incarcerated fathers and their children (Alexander, 2005). These findings were mirrored in a separate qualitative study in which inmates reported using phone conversations with their significant other as a means of co-parenting (Meek, 2007)

Children of Incarcerated

Parents In order to discern the degree to which parental incarceration affects children, researchers have utilized comparative studies to examine the potential differences between children of nonincarcerated parents and children of incarcerated parents. Literature on the effects of incarceration has made numerous claims as to the negative outcomes of parental incarceration on children's psychological and developmental health and well-being.

Effects on behavior. Researchers in the study compared children of non-incarcerated parents from a variety of backgrounds with those of incarcerated parents and studied their behavior over a 40- year time span. The research showed that there was a very strong correlation between parents' incarceration and the development of delinquent behaviors in children (Farrington, 2002). While research regarding contact with parents during incarceration is mixed, studies have shown that children who have contact with parents during incarceration, without the addition of intervention techniques, also experience more behavioral problems than children who do not visit their incarcerated parents (Pohlmann, Dallaire, Loper & Shear, 2010).

High School Dropout. Children of incarcerated parents are also more likely to drop out of high school as compared to peers whose parents are not incarcerated. High school dropout often leads to long-term employment struggles for these individuals, as children with incarcerated parents are more likely to be unemployed as compared to peers (Farrington, 2002).

Substance Abuse. Children of incarcerated parents are significantly more susceptible to drug abuse than children whose parents were not incarcerated (Farrington, 2002). While increases in substance abuse among children of incarcerated parents may be linked with a multitude of factors, including deficiencies in effective coping strategies to deal with the added pressures and stresses related to incarceration, children with incarcerated parents may be more likely to experience problems with substance abuse due to parental use. Mumola (2000) found that most incarcerated parents were sentenced due to either drug-related charges or violent crimes

Mental Health. According to one study, children of incarcerated parents exhibited greater levels of depression and anxiety than their peers (Farrington, 2002). Children whose parents commit crimes of theft, prostitution or selling drugs are more likely to perceive their parent's criminal actions as a means of trying to support the family (Miller, 2006). Therefore, these children are more likely to feel a sense of guilt and responsibility for their incarcerated parent's actions. Left untreated, these feelings may lead to long-term mental health issues for these children (Miller, 2006).

Parental Programming Programming targeted at modifying various undesirable behaviors of inmates has become increasingly more prevalent within recent history. In

addition to substance abuse and anger management programs, programming for incarcerated parents has become commonplace within jail and prison settings. Studies have indicated that not all programs are created equally; therefore, the efficacy of programs greatly varies depending on their structure (Hughes & Harrison-Thompson, 2002). Research has shown that the programs aimed at reducing problem behaviors in children which address deficits in parenting styles and knowledge are more successful than programs which only address the behaviors of the child (Degraaf, Speetjens, Smit, Dewolff & Tavecchio, 2008). As a result of such research, various programs for incarcerated parents have been implemented nationwide

Palusci et al. (2007) conducted a study to examine both attitude changes and improvements in parents' knowledge as a means of assessing the efficacy of a parenting program for incarcerated individuals. The study involved 781 participants, 484 of whom were incarcerated individuals. The researchers also included both individuals with and without children in the study. The Adult Adolescent Parenting Inventory was used to assess participant's baseline knowledge regarding parenting prior to the program, and later following a parenting program. The jail parenting program called "Helping Your Child Succeed" involved lectures, activities and discussions and all participants took part in a version of the parenting program, even though individuals included incarcerated parents, incarcerated non-parents, parents who were not incarcerated, and nonparents who were not incarcerated. The results shown that both male and female prisoners made statistically significant gains in parenting knowledge and attitudes towards parenting following the parenting course.

School Support

Reduce Stigmatization. The social stigma of being associated with an incarcerated parent often makes it challenging for children and caregivers to seek out the support that children need. Dallaire, Ciccone & Wilson (2010) found that children whose mothers were incarcerated were particularly susceptible to stigmatization, and thus less likely to seek supportive services. As a result, children with incarcerated parents may go unnoticed, or their behavioral symptoms may be mistakenly attributed to other extraneous causes

Coordinate Services.

According to Vacca (2008), one of the ways that schools can improve outcomes for students is by building partnerships with community resources available for the children and families of incarcerated individuals. Programs which focus on communication, parenting skills, positive norm-setting, the struggles of distance parenting and transitioning home have been shown to be the most effective resources for incarcerated parents (Eddy et.al, 2008). By coordinating services, schools address the specific needs of the children, which include mental health issues and substance abuse education and prevention. Programs and interventions targeted at addressing the specific risk factors for these individuals include individual or group counseling and alcohol, tobacco, and other drug prevention curriculums. (American Bar Association, 2010)

School Performance

Parental engagement in children's academics has been shown to be a strong predictor of student achievement (Yun & Singh, 2008). Due to the absence of at least one parent as a result of incarceration, parental engagement in education is an area where children of incarcerated parents often struggle, and why high-school dropout can be such a prevalent problem for these students.

Mentoring Opportunities

Mentoring programs targeted specifically at children with incarcerated parents have also shown to benefit these students. Shlafer, Poehlmann, Coffino, & Hanneman (2009) found that children of incarcerated parents who participated in a mentoring program, and frequently saw their mentor, had reductions in both externalizing and internalizing behaviors, which are prevalent issues faced by children of incarcerated parents. Therefore, research indicates that mentorship opportunities serve a twofold function of improving academic achievement, while also reducing many of the negative behaviors associated with parental incarceration.

Discussion

The present literature review studied the needs of incarcerated parents and children and the current programming available for incarcerated families. As the figure of incarcerated individuals continues to rise, the number of children with incarcerated parents also continues to grow. Thus, the needs of incarcerated parents and their children have become issues of increasing concern for social workers, social officials, and correctional officers who work with these families. Research also designates that children of incarcerated parents are at an increased risk for incarceration, mental health issues, delinquent behaviors, substance abuse and high school dropout (Farrington, 2002). Though, there is evidence to suggest that providing programming to parents and encouraging student involvement in mentorship opportunities which meet the demands of these children may reduce some of these risks. Moreover, schools can assist children of incarcerated parents by working to coordinate community services and supports for these families.

Conclusion

While parental incarceration may be associated with significant hardships for inmates and their families which indicate that parental programming may be one of the potential workable solution by reducing some of the negative effects of incarceration on both parents and children. Research indicates that the effects of parental incarceration differ based on whether the child's mother or father is incarcerated. Maternal incarceration is more likely to cause greater disturbances in a child's life than a father's; consequently, children whose mothers are incarcerated may be at a greater risk than children whose fathers are incarcerated.

One of the fundamental themes uncovered by the research is that parental incarceration alone is not the problem, rather it is a culmination of risk factors experienced by children of parents who become incarcerated that ultimately leads to poorer outcomes for these children. Johnston (2006) found that overall parental behavior was a greater factor in outcomes for children of incarcerated parents, and that parental incarceration tended to be characteristic of various dysfunctional behavioral patterns of the parents.

Recommendations

By employing needs assessments for children and parents, establishing clear goals and guidelines for programming, and conducting more extensive empirical research regarding the effectiveness of family programming, programs could be customized to meet the demands of this growing population

As many government organizations have been working with children's of incarcerated parents, one of the known and well established organization is "India Vision Foundation" which is a voluntary non-profit, non-government organization registered as a "Trust in

India" dated August 1, 1994. The foundation was born out of Ramon Magsaysay award (Equivalent to Asia's Nobel Peace Prize) conferred to Dr. Kiran Bedi, the first lady IPS (Indian Police Services) of India, for forging 'positive relationships' between people and police through creative leadership. Foundation aspires to contribute towards a crime free society by initiating reformation programs for prison inmates and restoration opportunities to released inmates for the reduction in repetition also facilitate welfare programs for their children to save them from becoming victims of their parental incarceration.

Serving a prison term, whatever the reason may be, is a very traumatic experience for inmates. Prison inmates mostly find themselves without anything productive to engage in while behind bars. This leads to lack of personal development & employment opportunity after release. Through creative partnerships, the foundation has provided vocational trainings and skills development programs to male and female inmates, which help them to secure employment as well as financial independence post-release. Presently, the Foundation has successfully implemented its "**3S Model of Reformation**" across prisons of four states namely: New Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh

& Maharashtra benefitting more than **31,000** inmates. This holistic model encompasses the components of:

- Shiksha (Education)
- Skills (Training and Development)
- Sanskar (Value Education)

As this organization named as "India Vision Foundation" provide an extensive support to the incarcerated families and their children by formularizing the different interventions and supporting their needs. "India Vision Foundation: created with a vision of "Giving Back to the Society" as a token of gratitude for the received social support during the most difficult period in their lives.

As the number of incarcerated parents continues to grow, it is critical that stakeholders in society identify ways to enrich the impact of incarceration on parents and families. One of the ways to assist families of incarcerated parents is by connecting them with other community resources, agencies and organizations which may be able to help the families of incarcerated parents enhance their parenting skills. All stakeholders, including schools, foster families, child welfare, and corrections workers should aim to work together to coordinate efforts and share information with each other, in order to coordinate and provide the most effective services to families of incarcerated individuals.

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Quality of Sibling Relationship in Families of Children with Autism: A Review

Samridhi Ahuja*

Abstract

Relationships form an important part of the human development. Among all the relationships, the ones shared by siblings probably lasts the longest. It is a unique relationship by the virtue of it being ascribed rather than formed through interactions over time. Nurturance and conflict that form the essence of a sibling relationship, provides them with the experiences that foster emotional regulation, social adjustment and provides a sense of affiliation. A strong sibling relationship also contributes largely in the development of a well functioning adult. However, this bond suffers when a developmental disorder like Autism comes into play. Most children with Autism have cognitive limitations but they also have communication and social impairments that impact the sibling relationship and sibling well being. The purpose of present paper is to understand the quality of sibling relationship and identify the challenges faced by the siblings through a conceptual review. Articles published between the years of 2004-2016 were analyzed to fulfill this rationale. The paper also brings forth the paucity of Indian studies undertaken in this area, and highlights the existent research gaps.

Key Words: autism, adjustment, self efficacy, sibling relationship

‘What is right for one soul may not be right for another. It may mean having to stand on your own and do something strange in the eyes of others.’

Autism is one of the five developmental disorders that find their place under the umbrella of Pervasive Developmental Disorders. The arrays of symptom that fall on the continuum defining the autism spectrum disorder (ASD) become evident in the first years of life. The triad of impairments according to the Diagnostic & Statistical Manual (DSM-IV) includes “deficits” in social interactions, communication and symbolic or imaginative play. Autism as a developmental disorder manifests along a broad spectrum. Some individuals may be non-verbal while others are verbal; some of them face profound social and sensory challenges while others may possess the ability to function in a social setup like a school or a workplace. These differences along the spectrum tend to play a major role in the particular personal and public dynamic of the sibling relationship (Cumberland & Mills, 2011).

In the past, Autism has been linked to the mothers who could not love their children enough, and therefore created children who could not love and express this love for others. However, with the advancement in science, this connotation about Autism has undergone a dramatic change. Many people still perceive Autism as a curse, which the child bears because of a parent's personal failings- inadequate research, inadequate efforts and inadequate faith. Siblings who grow up in such an environment tend to feel the pressure of undertaking the parental role, which can lead to a second generation of felt inadequacy.

Autism therefore, not only impacts the growth and development of the child, but also has a significant impact over the life of the caregivers and family members. One such relationship

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that is impacted by the symptomatology that Autism presents with is the sibling relationship. Unlike the other developmental disorders, the triad of difficulties associated with Autism makes it difficult for a bond to be established, impacting the adjustment of the sibling as well.

Sibling Relationship

A unique relationship that exists within the family unit is that of siblings. This relationship is special, by the virtue of it being ascribed rather than being developed over time through interactions (Knott, Lewis & Williams, 1995). It is one of the longest and in most cases the first peer relationship experience that the child has (Aquilino, 2006; Sanders, 2004).

Interactions between the siblings form the basis of various social behaviours and skills. It provides them with the opportunities to explore, express and experience many emotions in a socially sanctioned manner. This relationship is also a platform for the practice as well as mastery of skills such as sharing, listening, turn taking and fair play, conflict resolution, self control, empathy building and the like (Hanline & Daley, 1992; Gibbs, 1993). Although the sibling relation extends into adulthood, their nature is established in the early years, the character and quality of this relationship contributes to the overall growth and psychological adjustment of the siblings (Bågenholm & Gillberg, 1991). Therefore, the sibling relationship plays a developmentally important role.

Siblings serve as important support systems to each other and have roles that are distinct from parents, friends and other family members (Buhrmester, 1992). Research over the years have effectively demonstrated the role of sibling relationships in various domains of development be it social (Kramer & Kowal, 2005), emotional (Brown & Dunn, 1996) or socio- cognitive development (Howe, 1991). This relationship plays a vital role in providing the children with a space to learn as well as rehearse social skills, emotional expression and regulation, interpersonal skills and empathy (Buhrmester & Furman, 1990; Furman & Buhrmester, 1992). Sibling relationships develop along a continuum throughout the life span (Dunn, Slomkowski, & Beardsall, 1994).

Research undertaken with the siblings indicated benefits of strong sibling ties on the physical and mental health of the siblings (Cicirelli, 1977, 1989; O'Bryant, 1988). The quality of sibling relationship tends to influence the individual's navigation from one phase of development to the other (Conger & Little, 2010).

Cicirelli's (1989) study found that sharing close bonds with sister was correlated to fewer reporting's of depression later in life. Siblings who reported being close to each other were also found to be more positive and affectionate (Shortt & Gottman, 1997), while other studies carried out by Ponzetti and James (1997), revealed that the level of closeness that the siblings shared had a positive impact on their mental health, such as reducing the feelings of loneliness. Overall, a positive and supportive nature of sibling relationship tends to predict healthier developmental outcomes and a disruptive sibling relationship tends to place children at risk of various behavioral outcomes. Negative sibling conflict leads to poor peer relationships, academic difficulties, manifestation of aggressive behaviour and conduct issues in late adolescence and early adulthood (Wolke & Samara, 2004). Conflicting sibling relationships have also been correlated with depressed moods, poor self esteem and loneliness (Dunn, 1983).

The nature of the sibling relationship changes when a sibling has a disability. With constrains that the symptoms of a particular disability brings forth, the trajectory of the relationship also undergoes a change (Tanaka, Uchiyama, & Endo, 2011).

Comparison studies between typically developing siblings and atypically developing siblings report both closer relationships as well relationships with increased difficulties between the siblings. A comparison between the self reports of sibling relationships of 30 siblings of children with ASD and siblings of children with Down syndrome revealed close bonds in the group of siblings of children with Down syndrome compared to the children with ASD and reported lower levels of conflicts between the siblings of children with ASD (Kaminsky & Dewey, 2001). On the other hand, a study carried out by Pollard, Barry, Freedman and Kotchick (2013), reported less social support, greater negative interactions and poorer overall quality of relationship in the ASD sibling relationship. Higher degree of behaviour problems of the atypical sibling tends to negatively affect the quality of sibling relationships (Hastings & Petalas (2014); Petalas et al., 2012a).

The severity of Autism tends to impact the nature of the sibling relationship. The difficulty that the child with Autism is undergoing plays a role in determining the extent to which the familial bonds will be tested.

Autism and Sibling Relationship

Siblings of children with autism have a different view about their relationship with their siblings (Hastings, 2003). Many researchers and clinicians in the past have believed that these siblings are prone to experiencing higher levels of stress than most siblings and therefore are at a greater risk of being subjected to psychosocial adjustment problems (Lobato, 1983; McHale, Simeonsson & Sloan, 1984; Mc Keever, 1983). Siblings of children with autism tend to struggle with communicative, social and behavioral challenges that are unique from typically developing siblings or siblings of children with other disabilities (Bågenholm & Gillberg, 1991). The behavior manifestations seen in children with Autism may seem as unpredictable and inexplicable to the siblings thus creating feelings of frustration and embarrassment (Morgan, 1988).

Siblings of children with disabilities often struggle with decreased parental attention since the parents remain preoccupied with the needs of the child with disability (Hannah & Midlarsky, 1985). Since the parents devote a lot of attention to the sibling with the disorder, the typically growing sibling is likely to be burdened with responsibilities such as excessive child care and household chores, which may lead to them missing out on various experiences outside the home (Hannah & Midlarsky, 1985; Seligman, 1983). They may also feel neglected and under appreciated by their parents (Seligman, 1983). Researchers are also of the view that parents tend to place higher expectations on typically developing siblings to succeed so as to compensate for the limitation of the child with the disorder (Hannah & Midlarsky, 1985; Seligman, 1983). Burdened by these expectations the typically developing siblings may come to resent their atypical siblings (Meyer & Vadasy, 1994). Loss of parental attention, pressure to perform and excel as well as responsibility towards the sibling and household may create feelings of frustration and anger, in turn leading to psychological maladjustment (McHale & Gamble, 1989; Meyer & Vadasy, 1994; Seligman, 1983).

The perception of sibling's disability is oftentimes minimal in early childhood (Lobato, 1983). However, they do express distress over the disruptions in family life and often perceive an unfair division of attention between children (Lobato, Faust & Spirato, 1988). Sibling's adaptation to a brother or sister with disability is influenced by a number of factors. It is evidenced that sisters tend to experience higher stress of having a sibling with disability and are likely to take on a nurturing role. Brothers on the other hand, are somewhat insulated from the disability's impact, by the virtue of greater peer-based interests and activities

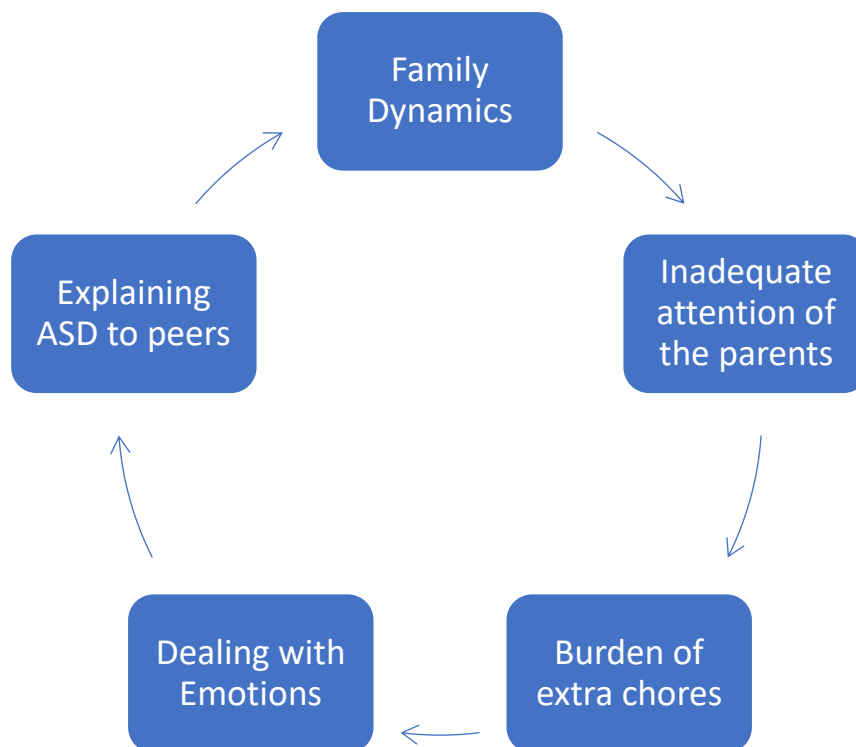
outside the house (McHale & Gamble, 1987, 1989). Older siblings also tend to adapt to the situation better than the younger siblings, perhaps due to the increased abilities to understand the complexities of a disorder. Siblings are also influenced by the extent to which the parents seem to be coping with the stress of parenting a child with disability (Dyson, Edgar & Crnic, 1989). Research carried out by O'Kane, Grissom and Borkowski (2002), found that mother's positive adaptation to the circumstances that nurturing a child with disability puts forth, influences the self-efficacy of the typical sibling thereby emphasizing the link between parental coping and sibling adjustment.

Another way in which having an atypically developing child in the family alters the course of typical developmental events is that transition processes may not occur. Typically developing siblings tend to assume a dominant role, regardless of their own age relative to the sibling with the disability (Brody, Stoneman, Davis & Crapps, 1991). Autism presents unique challenges to the sibling relationship. The severity of the symptoms of ASD may have a negative impact on the behavioural adjustment of the typically developing siblings (Benson & Kaulof, 2008; Pilowsky, Yirmiya, Doppelt, Gross-Tsur & Shalev, 2004). It has been evidenced that aggressiveness in children with ASD acts as a predictive factor in the behavioural, social and emotional adjustment of the siblings, the more aggressive or disruptive the behaviours of the children with ASD, the more issues with self-regulation the sibling of the child with ASD manifests (Hastings, 2007; Mascha & Boucher, 2006; Ross & Cuskelly, 2006).

Behaviour problems in children with ASD are a common manifestation, which may lead to embarrassment to the siblings as well as curtailment of various family activities that families with typically growing children can enjoy. Since children with ASD encounter difficulty with emotional reciprocity, forming close emotional bonds with siblings become challenging. Kaminsky and Dewey (2002) found that lower feelings of nurturance, less intimacy and less positive interactions were reported by siblings of children with ASD. Adjustment was also found to be dependent on the number of siblings the child had. In a nuclear setup, with presence of no other siblings the risk of maladaptive behaviour increases in the siblings of children with ASD (Macks & Reeve, 2007).

Voice of the Siblings

Self reports of siblings of children with Autism, point towards difficulty in a number of areas including the family dynamics, reduced parental attention, burden of extra chores, selective functioning by the sibling with ASD, fear of rejection by the peers and explaining ASD to peers (Allgood, 2010).



The typically developing child is generally accorded the role of a silent caretaker, a protector and at times an advocate of the disabled sibling (Caro & Derevensky, 1997; Knott, Lewis, & Williams, 2007). The child with the disability not only takes up a lot of parental time and energy but a huge degree of financial and emotional resources are diverted towards bringing up the child (Myers, Mackintosh, & Goin-Kochel, 2009). One of the by-products of autism is the difficulty that children face in respecting the personal boundaries of others, which may lead to the sibling feeling angry and frustrated due to the violation of privacy and personal boundaries (Lainhart, 1999).

Family Dynamics

Having a family member with disability has an enormous impact on the family which varies across different setups. Although the impact may be different for each family, the family dynamics are permanently altered in each of these cases. Some of the families are able to find new meanings and strength to deal with the challenges that the disability presents other families and marriages may falter under the stress that such a diagnosis causes. Siblings are generally privy to the strain and stress experienced by the parents, especially if the burden is shouldered mostly by the mother. The sibling relationship is also compromised when the children experience and report discontent with differential parenting. Differential parenting often occurs when the parents gave to manage the demands of raising children with different needs, at the same time undergoing stress resulting from these varied demands (McViker, 2013).

Some of the self reports collected as a part of the study carried out by Feiges, Weiss and Harris (2004) illustrated the negative influence that having a sibling with disability has on the family unit. The siblings' reports highlighted the struggles experienced by the parents and the stress associated with bringing up a child with disability. Resentment over parents trying to make excuses for the atypical sibling's behaviour was also evident in the reporting.

Inadequate Attention of the Parents

In households with a child with developmental disability the siblings are treated differently. Even though the parents try hard to treat all the children fairly, they are to adapt to the special needs and capacities of the child with Autism. Some of the accommodations that the sibling has to make are likely to create feelings of discontent and resentment in neuro-typical siblings. A frequent source of conflict is the chastening of behaviors that are clearly unacceptable, yet are sanctioned if exhibited by the child with Autism (Feiges, Weiss & Harris, 2004). Siblings of children with Autism, often complain of being unheard by the parents due to the parents complete attention on the needs of the atypical child (Naylor & Prescott, 2004).

Sibling interviews conducted as a part of Johnson and Rensselaer's (2010) study, revealed similar discontent. A feeling of frustration over being at the receiving end of the disabled sibling's antics was noted. The sibling also reported a difficulty in gauging the moods of the brother/ sister leading to persistent conflict. Self reports indicated the disgruntlement of the typical sibling over the fact that parents seemed to be attentive only towards the needs of their brother/ sister and had little or no time for what they wanted to share with them. A feeling of being 'invisible' was documented in these studies, where the sibling felt they would be better off if they stayed away from the family (River & Stoneman, 2008).

Burden of Extra Chores

Siblings of children with autism often complain about the extra burden they have to shoulder when it comes to performing household chores. Given the difficulties that manifest as a part of the disorder, the atypical sibling may not be given a lot of day to day responsibilities. In some cases, typically developing siblings may have to take on roles that they are not developmentally equipped to or willing to handle. For instance, siblings may be given the responsibility to take care of cognitively delayed older sibling. Female siblings may also be assigned the chores of feeding and dressing their brothers or sisters (Kaplan, 2013). This was also affirmed by sibling interviews undertaken by Ross and Cuskelly (2006). Furthermore, study carried out by Johnson and Rensselaer (2010) brought to light the exasperation experienced by the sibling over the unfair distribution of chores in the household. In some cases, a desire for a normal sibling was also noted, someone who could share the chores.

Dealing with Emotions

Growing up with a sibling with Autism can have far-reaching emotional consequences. The siblings tend to experience strong emotions and at times may find it difficult to navigate the emotions they are undergoing. Neuro-typical siblings tend to experience a broad range of emotions while dealing with a brother or sister with Autism. Some of these emotions that were reported in various studies are discussed below (Feiges, Weiss & Harris, 2004; Johnson & Rensselaer 2010; Martins, 2007).

Anger. Typically developing children may experience anger when much of the parental energy goes in making life comfortable for the child with the disability. The typically developing sibling may feel anger towards parents for neglecting his/ her needs and giving more time and attention to their sibling. They may also feel angry at the situation that they feel is unfair, having to live with a sibling with disability when so many others do not go through the same struggle (Martins, 2007). Siblings also tend to experience difficulties in understanding the behaviours associated with Autism and precisely what the disorder meant, making them angry over the way their sibling acted (Goehner, 2007). Siblings report also underline the use of different coping strategies to deal with the felt anger, ranging from

withdrawing into their own space, to consoling themselves by labeling their sibling as 'retarded', in order to cope with the distress caused by the sibling's behaviour (Martins, 2007).

Frustration. Sibling of children with Autism commonly experience frustration. There is frustration with the family situation, there is frustration with how the atypical sibling behaves, there is also frustration with the permanence of the disorder, the fact that the interventions are at play, but yet the disorder will persist (Mascha & Boucher, 2006). Sibling's reports tend to showcase frustration over the inability to communicate with their atypical sibling, failure to teach the sibling's new skills, and fixidity of the sibling behaviour that manifest as the symptom of the disorder (Feiges, Weiss & Harris, 2004).

Embarrassment and Guilt. Embarrassment is a common experience for the siblings. Siblings often encounter difficulty around people who are unaware of the disorder, or those who don't seem to accept a person with Autism. Behaviour meltdowns, ritualistic behaviors and oddity in communication often are cited as issues that lead to embarrassment (Mascha & Boucher, 2006). A feeling of guilt is also reported by the siblings in certain cases over being embarrassed by their brother/ sister in public or in front of their peers (Barr & McLeod, 2010; Bishop, 2012; Feiges et al., 2004). Barr and McLeod's (2010) study examined 676 online sibling interactions and found that siblings reported feeling guilty about being noticed in public by strangers because of the sibling's behaviours. Sibling's testimony pointed out their embarrassment over their brother/sister's tendency to act out in public and engage in repetitive movements such as hand flapping or head banging. The fear of being identified as being similar to the sibling was also noted (Mascha & Boucher, 2006).

Fear of rejection. Siblings of children with Autism, frequently undergo the fear of being rejected by their peers. Behaviors of the atypical sibling can be source of discussion among the peer group, following which the typical sibling fears to be associated with the same behaviour oddities. Sibling report indicated that they were embarrassed to bring their peers home, out of the fear that the peers may not understand what it is like to live with a sibling with autism (Barr & McLeod, 2010).

Explaining Autism to Peers

Typically developing siblings tend to face difficulty in explaining what exactly Autism is to their peers. Siblings tend to struggle with the decision of what and how much to share with their friends. Many try to avoid explaining, but often explanations are required. Siblings end up explaining Autism in inarticulate and inaccurate ways (Feiges, Weiss & Harris, 2004). Studies reported that the siblings felt ill-equipped in explaining what Autism is to others, since their understanding of the same was somewhat limited (Day, 2016). Encountering these difficulties also leads them to curtail their interaction with the peers fearing questions that they might not be able to address.

The fore mentioned issues are some of the concerns that the siblings of Autism, tend to deal with in their day-day lives. Persistence of the issues without a solution may in some cases lead to increased psycho-social maladjustments in the siblings, decreasing the quality of life of the sibling and impacting the familial interactions in a setup that is already struggling with the presence of a disability.

Normalizing the Abnormal: The Way Forward

Autism remains a disorder recognized for its permanence. The interventions help the child in making progress and reach certain milestones, but the disorder remains. Understanding the disability is at times a challenge for the parents, let alone the siblings sharing space with

the child. To be able to grasp what Autism is and the role it will play in defining and shaping the sibling's life, it becomes imperative to familiarize the sibling with the disability. To normalize what at the outset seems 'abnormal', it is important for the adults to educate the siblings about the disability. Overtime, researchers and clinicians have advocated the importance of providing typically developing siblings with authentic and relevant knowledge about the disabilities in order to explore and examine sibling functioning (McHale, Sloan, Simeonsson 1986; Petalas, et al., 2012a). According to the clinicians, a factual and developmentally correct knowledge of the disorder may help typically developing siblings cope in a better manner, by giving them insights about the disorder and enabling them to find answers to their questions as well as those of their peers about their sibling with autism (Beyer, 2009; Howlin, 1988). An implication of siblings not having an insight into the disorder is the creation of their own stories and explanations of behaviors displayed by the child with the disability. These explanations maybe misguided and flawed, leading to undue stress and anxiety manifesting in adjustment difficulties (Meyer & Vadasy, 1994). Present review of the literature also brought to the forefront the paucity of such sibling studies undertaken in India, and the gaps in the work that is being carried out with the families of children with Autism. In most cases, the studies address the needs of the parents and immediate caregivers, however, the needs of the siblings are often sidelined. Therefore, in order to ensure that the siblings are able to adjust with the atypical sibling it is critical for them to develop knowledge of the disability. Knowledge of the disability will also play a crucial role in improving the quality of life of the siblings enabling them to understand the disorder as well as respond to it in a manner which is psychologically healthy and be able to make sense of their experiences. Moving forward interventions aiming at the building the knowledge of autism, emotional management and enhancing family communication can be looked at, to promote and improve the quality of sibling relationship.

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A Study On Perception Of Soft Skills Development For Employability Among The Engineering Students In Coimbatore

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Abstract

Employability skills are related to across a variety of jobs and life contexts, they are very so often referred to key skills, core skills, essential skills, necessary skills, transferable skills and life skills. Industries preferred the employability skills, education is the process of human being work forces to further development on the job through systematic and information training programs. The researcher has taken five variables to find the perception of soft skill of the engineering students i.e. . (i) Interpersonal & Communication Skill; (ii) Analytical Thinking ; (iii) Enhance Team Work ; (iv) Emotional Intelligence and (v) Social Grace & Leadership. This study is must to find the students perception of soft skill which leads to get job. The following are the objectives of the study (i) to present the socio economic profile of the sample respondents ; (ii) to find the variables of perception of soft skill development and test ; (iii) to find the factors influence the perception of soft skill development and (iv) to give suggestions to the engineering students. This study concluded that the students should utilize the college the facilities which providing by the management to develop their soft skill to face the industrial needs.

Keywords : soft skills, perception of soft skills, employability and communication skill.

Introduction

Employability skills are related to across a variety of jobs and life contexts, they are very so often referred to key skills, core skills, essential skills, necessary skills, transferable skills and life skills. Industries preferred the employability skills, education is the process of human being work forces to further development on the job through systematic and information training programs. More number of workers increase their production by acquiring new employability skills i.e. non – technical and technical which helps the engineering students. Non-technical skills involve basic employability skills. While on the one side, the world's largest stock of scientists, engineers and management graduates, which has been unable to highest full economic gain from this talent pool since of the mismatch between industry needs and university output. Skillful management of the academic capital could be a driver for growth and is vital for the Indian economy.

In the past, employees did not require advanced academic or social competencies. Advanced academic skill was not of necessity essential for the production line employees. Basic reading and writing skills were adequate, simple and mathematical skills are required. In the past, most of workers were often isolated from the customer, more and more jobs require today. After graduation, numerous students find themselves in dark. Their career path developments are incomplete by lack of exposure to a solid career education program. In

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today's world students need to particular skills that many business leaders and community members feel are lacking in today's graduated students.

Need of the study

The soft skill will be improved by the level of expectations on among the engineering students and industry stakeholders. Soft skill and employability skills can't acquire overnight. The applicant has to find out necessary skill sets which are necessary by the future employers from various advertisements from time to time. The researcher has taken five variables to find the perception of soft skill of the engineering students i.e. . (i) Interpersonal & Communication Skill; (ii) Analytical Thinking ; (iii) Enhance Team Work ; (iv) Emotional Intelligence and (v) Social Grace & Leadership. This study is must to find the students perception of soft skill which leads to get job.

Objectives

The following are the objectives of the study

1. To present the socio economic profile of the sample respondents.
2. To find the variables of perception of soft skill development and test.
3. To find the factors influence the perception of soft skill development
4. To give suggestions to the engineering students.

Research Gap

Soft skill development is must to the engineering students to get job, management also helps to students to acquire skill to face the interviews to get jobs. Students involvement is must to do this in the colleges, studies might complete through data collection from the students. Regarding this many studies were conducted by the researchers at various places in India. But so far, there were no studies conducted to find the students perception about soft skill development in Coimbatore. Researcher has taken this as research gap to conduct study in this area.

Research Design

Coimbatore is one of the development city in the state Tamil Nadu. It has suitable climate for industries, hospitals and educational institutions. More number of schools, arts, commerce, science colleges and engineering colleges are in Coimbatore. There are lot of students from other part of Tamil Nadu and other State to come Coimbatore for higher education. Researcher selected seven top engineering colleges in Coimbatore and distributed structured questionnaire to collect the personal details of the students and perception of soft skill of the students. Researcher adopted convenient sampling method to collect data. Likert five point scale used to collect the perception of soft skill development of engineering students.

Socio economic factors

The following table shows the socio economic factors of the sample respondents, with percentage. Out of two hundred and ten sample respondents, one hundred and forty seven (70.00%) respondents are male and remaining sixty three (30.00%) respondents are female. Majority (70.00%) of the respondents are male. One hundred and eight (51.43%) respondents are come under less than 20 years and remaining one hundred and two (48.57%) respondents are come under above 20 years old. Majority (51.43%) of the respondents are above 20 years old.

Forty seven (22.38%) respondents are studied in state board, eighty four (40.00%) respondents are studied in CBSC. Thirty seven (17.62%) respondents are studied in ISCE and remaining forty two (20.00%) respondents are studied in matriculation. Majority

(40.00%) of the respondents are studied in CBSC. One hundred and sixty seven (79.52%) respondents' family members are up to 4 members and remaining forty three (20.48%) respondents' family members are above 4 members. Majority (79.52%) of the respondents' family members are up to 4 members.

Table 1 : Socio economic factors of the sample respondents

Variable		Number of respondents (%)	Variable		Number of respondents (%)
Gender	Male	147 (70.00%)	Family type	Joint	73 (34.76%)
	Female	63 (30.00%)		Nuclear	137 (65.24%)
Age group	Less than 20 years	108 (51.43%)	Family monthly income	Up to Rs. 60,000	28 (13.33%)
	Above 20 years	102 (48.57%)		Rs. 60,001 to Rs. 1,20,000	108 (51.43%)
Board of study	State board	47 (22.38%)		Above Rs. 1,20,000	74 (35.24%)
	CBSC	84 (40.00%)	Parents occupation	Agriculture	26 (12.38%)
	ISCE	37 (17.62%)		Business	85 (40.47%)
	Matriculation and Others	42 (20.00%)		Govt. Employee	67 (31.91%)
Up to 4 members		167 (79.52%)		Private employee	32 (15.24%)
Number of family members	Above 4 members	43 (20.48%)	Residence	Rural	53 (25.24%)
	Total Sample	210		Urban	157 (74.76%)

Seventy three (34.76%) respondents are in joint family and remaining one hundred and thirty seven (65.24%) respondents are nuclear family. Majority (65.24%) of the respondents' family are nuclear. Twenty eight (13.33%) respondents' family monthly income is up to Rs. 60,000. One hundred and eight (51.43%) respondents' family monthly income is between Rs. 60,001 and Rs. 1,20,000 and remaining seventy four (35.24%) respondents' family monthly income is above Rs. 1,20,000. Majority (51.43%) of the respondents' family monthly income is between Rs. 60,001 and Rs. 1,20,000.

Twenty six (12.38%) respondents' parents occupation is agricultural. Eighty five (40.47%) respondents' parents are doing business. Sixty seven (31.91%) respondents' parents are Government employees and remaining thirty two (15.24%) respondents' parents are working in private companies. Majority (31.91%) of the respondents' parents are doing business. Fifty three (25.24%) respondents are from rural area and remaining one hundred and fifty seven (74.76%) respondents are from urban area. Majority (74.76%) respondents are staying at urban area.

Chi Square Analysis

Researcher used chi square analysis to test hypothesis. Hypothesis framed based on the standard research rule. Five variables were taken to find the perception of soft skill

development of engineering students. Total score was taken to find the low, medium and high level of perception. The mean score of level of perception is 33.671, SD is 2.087.

Table 2 : Family monthly Income and level of perception of soft skill development

Family monthly income	Number of respondents	Level of Perception		
		Low	Medium	High
Up to Rs. 60,000	28 (13.33%)	13 (46.43%)	9 (32.14%)	6 (21.43%)
Rs. 60,001 to Rs. 1,20,000	108 (51.43%)	19 (17.59%)	33 (30.56%)	56 (51.85%)
Above Rs. 1,20,000	74 (35.24%)	6 (8.11%)	18 (24.32%)	50 (67.57%)
Total		38 (18.10%)	60 (28.57%)	112 (53.33%)

Source : Computed data

The above table shows the family monthly income and level of perception of respondents. Out of twenty eight (13.33%) respondents, thirteen (46.43%) respondents felt low level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students that family monthly income is up to Rs. 60,000. Nine (32.14%) respondents felt medium level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students and remaining six (21.43%) respondents felt high level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students. Majority of the respondents felt low level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students. Out of one hundred and eight (51.43%) respondents, nineteen (17.59%) respondents felt low level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students that family monthly income is between Rs. 60,001 and Rs. 1,20,000. Thirty three (30.56%) respondents were felt medium level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students and remaining fifty six (51.85%) respondents felt high level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students.

Out of seventy four (35.24%) respondents, six (8.11%) respondents were felt low level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students that family monthly income is above Rs. 1,20,000. Eighteen (24.32%) respondents were felt medium level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students and remaining fifty (67.57%) respondents were felt high level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students. Majority (67.57%) of the respondents were felt high level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students.

Chi square test has been applied to find the family monthly income influence the perception of soft skill development of engineering students.

Hypothesis : Family monthly income do not significantly influence the level of perception of soft skill development.

Table 3 : Chi square result

Chi square calculated value	25.456
DF	4
P value	0.001
Result	Hypothesis rejected

The calculated chi square P value is 0.001, it less than 0.05. Family monthly income is significantly influence the level of perception of soft skill development. Hence, hypothesis is rejected at 5% significant level.

Table 4 : Parents Occupation and level of perception of soft skill

Parents Occupation	Number of respondents	Level of Perception		
		Low	Medium	High
Agriculture	26 (12.38%)	4 (15.39%)	10 (38.46%)	12 (46.15%)
Business	85 (40.47%)	13 (15.29%)	40 (47.06%)	32 (37.65%)
Govt. Employee	67 (31.91%)	14 (20.90%)	31 (46.27%)	22 (32.84%)
Private employee	32 (15.24%)	8 (25.00%)	10 (78.45%)	14 (43.75%)
Total	210	39 (18.57%)	91 (43.33%)	80 (38.10%)

Source : Computed data

The above table shows the parents occupation and level of perception of soft skill of the respondents. Out of twenty six (12.38%) respondents, four (15.39%) respondents felt low level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students that parents are agriculturalist. Ten (38.46%) respondents felt medium level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students and remaining twelve (46.15%) respondents felt high level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students. Majority (46.15%) of the respondents felt low level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students.

Out of eighty five (40.47%) respondents, four (15.39%) respondents felt low level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students that parents are doing business. Forty (47.06%) respondents were felt medium level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students and remaining thirty two (37.65%) respondents felt high level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students.

Out of sixty seven (31.91%) respondents, fourteen (20.90%) respondents were felt low level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students that parents are government employees. Thirty one (46.27%) respondents were felt medium level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students and remaining twenty two (32.84%) respondents were felt high level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students. Majority (46.27%) of the respondents were felt high level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students.

Out of thirty two (15.24%) respondents, eight (25.00%) respondents were felt low level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students that parents are private employees. Ten (78.45%) respondents were felt medium level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students and remaining fourteen (43.75%) respondents were felt high level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students. Majority (43.75%) of the respondents were felt high level of perception about soft skill development in engineering students.

Chi square test has been applied to find the parents occupation influence the perception of soft skill development of engineering students.

Hypothesis : Parents occupation do not significantly influence the level of perception of soft skill development.

Table 5 : Chi square result

Chi square calculated value	4.370
DF	6
P value	0.627
Result	Hypothesis accepted

The calculated chi square P value is 0.627, it greater than 0.05. Parents occupation is not significantly influence the level of perception of soft skill development. Hence, hypothesis is accepted at 5% significant level.

Findings

The following are the findings of the study

1. Majority (70.00%) of the respondents are male. Majority (51.43%) of the respondents are above 20 years old. Majority (40.00%) of the respondents are studied in CBSC.
2. Majority (79.52%) of the respondents' family members are up to 4 members. Majority (65.24%) of the respondents' family are nuclear. Majority (51.43%) of the respondents' family monthly income is between Rs. 60,001 and Rs. 1,20,000.
3. Majority (31.91%) of the respondents' parents are doing business. Majority (74.76%) respondents are staying at urban area.
4. The calculated chi square P value of family monthly income and level of perception of soft skill is 0.001, it less than 0.05. Family monthly income is significantly influence the level of perception of soft skill development. Hence, hypothesis is rejected at 5% significant level.
5. The calculated chi square P value of level of perception of soft skill is 0.627, it greater than 0.05. Parents occupation is not significantly influence the level of perception of soft skill development. Hence, hypothesis is accepted at 5% significant level.

Suggestions

This study incorporated the concept by taking five factors that could help to study the perception of soft skill which helps on employability skill. Facilities are in the right positions to help and guide the students to right path to develop the soft skill and to be employable. Higher students complete with graduating the same time candidates should obtain some skills to get job. Hence, it is necessary to create awareness among the students to increase the employability skills along with the achieving academic graduates. After graduation the students are not able to sustain in their job because of less soft skill and tolerance. Hence while graduating they should specially educated to fill gap between college and corporate. Training wills the sustainability along with the students. Students should utilize the faculty helps, management support and placement directors contribution for develop their soft skills.

Conclusions

Soft skills are the most wanted after in the place of work but not ignoring the hard/technical skills as they are also necessary but most research has revealed that employability skills contribute more to job success and job satisfaction. In view of the findings, recommend the course curricular designing, use of examples by faculty members to allow enhanced perceptive of course content, academic case analysis and organizing case competitions to enhance critical thinking capability of the students, inclusion of more general teaching

course in the syllabi, incorporating more challenging major subjects in the curricula, and providing training in “soft skills” for communication and individual skill development.

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A Gap Analysis Of Customer Perception And Expectation In Health Care Sector: Empirical Evidence

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Abstract-Understanding the expectation of the customers is very crucial for any service provider. It is very important for the health care service providers to focus on the expectations of their customers and then making effective strategies to meet them to improve the quality of their services. Without providing the expected services to their patients, the hospitals may not be able to survive in the present era of tough competition. The present study is an attempt to measure the expectations and perceptions of the patients of public sector hospitals to understand the gap between these. Data has been collected through structured questionnaire based on SERVQUAL Scale from the patients visiting public hospitals. The results reflect that there exist gap in the expectations and perceptions of the patients in public hospitals of Punjab. So the hospitals need a lot of improvement in order to meet the expectations of the patients in order to cater to the needs of poor section of the society.

Research Type

The Research is empirical in nature

Findings

There exists a difference in the expectation and perception of patients of the selected public sector hospitals of Punjab

Keywords

Expectations, Perceptions, Public Health Care Sector, Service Quality

Introduction-In a developing country like India, public health care sector plays an important role as due to low per capita income of a significant section of the society; people cannot afford treatment in costly private hospitals. It becomes responsibility of the Government hospitals to provide health care services according to the needs of the patients so that their health can be protected with the low cost and it is possible only when there will be focus of the authorities to make extensive plan to improve the quality of health care services of the public hospitals. If the poor strata of the society will be able to get best medical facilities at the government establish hospitals then they do not have to spend their major chunk of income on the costly treatment from private hospitals.

From the above viewpoints it is clear that quality of the services plays an important role in the health care sector especially in the public sector for the development of any society. So first of all it is important to understand the concept of Service Quality.

SERVQUAL Model- The most well known model is the model of Parasuraman et al. (1985) which is widely utilized in the literature. The model attempts to show the salient activities of the service organization that influence the perception of quality. Moreover, the model shows the interaction between these activities and identifies the linkages between the key

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activities of the service organization or marketer which are pertinent to the delivery of a satisfactory level of service quality. The links are described as gaps or discrepancies. Parasuraman et al.(1985) proposed that service quality is a function of the differences between expectation and performance along the quality dimensions. They developed a service quality model based on gap analysis, including gaps namely

Gap 1: Customer expectation-management perception gap.

Gap 2: Management perception-Service quality specifications gap.

Gap 3: Service quality specification-service delivery gap.

Gap 4: Service delivery-external communication gap, and

Gap 5: Expected service-perceived service gap.

This According to this model, SERVQUAL scale was proposed by Parasuraman et al. (1988) for measuring Gap 5. Parasuraman et al. (1985) mentioned ten factors for evaluating service quality (including tangible, reliability, responsiveness, courtesy, credibility, security, accessibility, communication and understanding the customer). These ten factors are simplified and collapsed into five factors. Thus this model gives insight into the dimensions that consumers used in forming expectations and perceptions about the services.

Review of Literature

Chahal (2008) conducted a study in Civil Hospital of Ahmadabad(Gujarat) to understand the relationship between patient loyalty and service quality. Study was undertaken on 205 indoor patients of four departments of hospital namely-general study, orthopedic, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology. The loyalty of the patients measured by using eight predictors-overall satisfactions with the physician and nurses, overall physician and nurses quality, overall cleanliness, overall administration, atmospheric environment and technical support. For service quality four predictors- Physician performance, nursing performance, operational facilities and quality and overall service quality have been used. The result of the study revealed that from service quality predictors quality of physician performance, quality of nursing performance and operational performance has great impact on quality of services of the organisation that leads to enhance patient loyalty. So hospital administration should focus on incorporating customer relationship management to improve the image of the organization. **Akter**(2008) conducted a research on sub-urban public hospitals of Bangladesh to study the relationship between perception of patients regarding service quality and its impact on their satisfaction. Study was undertaken on 100 patients from 8 hospitals of Dhaka city, Bangladesh. Study was conducted using questionnaire based on modified SERVQUAL scale based on five dimensions- Responsiveness, Assurance, Communication, Discipline and Baksheesh. The results indicate that gap exist in patients' perception and expectation regarding service quality in term of all the dimensions of service quality that leads to poor patient satisfaction. So the studies suggest making significant changes in management policies to enhance quality of healthcare service so that patient satisfaction can be maximized in public hospitals. **Sodani & Sharma (2011)** studied that the satisfaction level of the investigative patients at public health facilities of Madhya Pradesh. Data was collected through structured questionnaire from eight selected districts of State from district Hospitals, civil Hospitals & community hospitals to check the satisfaction level of investigative patients regarding Laboratory Services,X-Ray Services, Ultra Sonography services,ECG services. The results showed that the 90% of the patients who availed the Ultra Sonography services & 70 % of the patients who availed ECG services found the problem of overcrowding but they were satisfied with the test facility.67.3% & 76% of patients found

the test facility good who availed services of Laboratory & X-Ray.80% of the total patients found the behavior of the technicians good.**Raman et.al.(2011)** conducted a study to assess the patient satisfaction level visiting the hospital with the objective to know the behavior & clinical care by the clinicians & Para medical staff & in terms of amenities available in multispecialty tertiary level hospitals,PGIMER Chandigarh. A pre designed & pre structured questionnaire was given to the respondents after the patients had undergone consultation with the doctor. The results indicate that overall satisfaction regarding the doctor patient professionals & behavioral communication was more than 80% at almost all levels of healthcare facilities. In total 55% of respondent opined that doctors have shown little interest to listen to their problems while 2/3 said that doctors used medical & technical terms to explain their illness & its consequences. More than 70% satisfaction level observed with the staff of laboratories & security personnel with their cooperation & sympathetic nature. More than 80% were satisfied with basic amenities.40% Patients feel that services were costlier than their affordability.**Irfan & Farooq (2012)** investigated the quality of services provided by the public hospitals of Pakistan. The data was collected using modified SERVQUAL scale based on five service quality dimensions- Reliability, Responsiveness, Empathy, Tangibility & Assurance from 369 patients availing services from public hospitals located in Lahore(Pakistan).The results indicated that the public hospitals of Pakistan were not making visible efforts to provide quality services to the patients. The studied service quality construct did not have positive impact on patient's satisfaction except assurance. The study proves the validity of SERVQUAL model for the evaluation of service quality in health care sector.

Objective

The study is an attempt to measure the gap between the expectation & perception of patients of selected public hospitals regarding quality of health care services.

Research Thrust-The thrust of this study is on the following five dimensions of service quality:

1. Reliability: Ability to perform the promised service dependably and accurately.
2. Assurance: Ability of employees to convey trust and confidence.
3. Tangibles: Appearance of physical facilities, equipment, personnel and communication material.
4. Empathy: Ability to provide caring and individualized attention to customers.
5. Responsiveness: Willingness to help customers and provide prompt service.

Research Methodology

The study is primary data oriented. The researchers have collected data from 300 patients of public hospitals from cities of Bathinda, Ludhiana Jalandhar, Mohali, Amritsar & PGI Chandigarh (50 patients from each hospital). The research instrument used was a structured questionnaire consisting of 44 statements based on SERVQUAL. The Gap score of perception & expectations has been calculated by computing means of all the dimensions of service quality and presented with the help of appropriate statistical tables.

Data Analysis and Interpretations

GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS												
GEN DER	Civil Hospital Bathinda		Civil Hospital Ludhiana		Civil Hospital Jalandhar		Civil Hospital Amritsar		Civil Hospital Mohali		PGI Chandigarh	
	NO OF PATIENTS	%AG E OF PATIENTS	NO OF PATIENTS	%AG E OF PATIENTS	NO OF PATIENTS	%AG E OF PATIENTS	NO OF PATIENTS	%AG E OF PATIENTS	NO OF PATIENTS	%AG E OF PATIENTS	NO OF PATIENTS	%AG E OF PATIENTS
MAL E	38	76	27	54	27	54	34	68	23	46	21	42
FEM ALE	12	24	23	46	23	46	16	32	27	54	29	58
TOT AL	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100

1. Tangible Dimension

H₀₁- There is no significant difference between the expectations and perception of patients regarding tangible dimension

H_{a1}- There exist a significant difference between the expectations & perception of patients regarding tangible dimension

Tangible Dimension	Civil Hospital Bathinda	Civil Hospital Ludhiana	Civil Hospital Jalandhar	Civil Hospital Amritsar	Civil Hospital Mohali	PGI Chandigarh
Expectations Mean Score	3.91	3.80	3.94	3.75	3.68	3.79
Perception Mean Score	2.27	1.87	1.90	1.99	2.07	2.39

Table 1: mean score of Expectation and perception towards Tangible dimension of the selected public sector hospital

The above table shows that there exists a difference in the expectation and perception of the patients of selected public hospitals regarding tangible dimension.

		Civil Hospital Bathinda					Civil Hospital Ludhiana					Civil Hospital Jalandhar				
		Paired Differences			df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean			Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean			Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean		
Tangible Expectations - Tangible Perception		1.6400	.7269	.1028	15.952	.000	1.93500	.8433	.1192	16.224	.000	2.04500	.60544	.08562	23.884	.000
		Civil Hospital Amritsar					Civil Hospital Mohali					PGI Chandigarh				
		Paired Differences			df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		mean	Std. dev	Std Error mean			mean	Std. dev	Std Error mean			mean	Std. dev	Std Error mean		
Tangible Expectations - Tangible Perception		1.76500	.87687	.12401	14.233	.000	1.60500	1.02032	.14429	11.123	.000	1.40000	.90773	.12837	10.906	.000

The above table shows that value of p in all hospitals is .000 which is less than .05 at 95% level of significance. So the null hypothesis is rejected. It can be concluded that there exist a significant difference between expectations and perception of patients regarding tangible dimension in all the selected public sector hospitals. The selected hospitals needs to focus on improving infrastructure and other services which customers expect to be up to the mark while visiting a hospital

2. Reliability

Reliability Dimension	Civil Hospital Bathinda	Civil Hospital Ludhiana	Civil Hospital Jalandhar	Civil Hospital Amritsar	Civil Hospital Mohali	PGI Chandigarh
Expectations Mean Score	3.95	3.96	4.01	3.91	3.86	3.99
Perception Mean Score	2.14	2.23	2.19	2.10	1.90	2.28

Table 2: Mean Score of Expectation and perception towards Reliability dimension of the selected public sector hospital

The above table shows there exists a difference in the expectation and perception of the patients of selected public hospitals regarding Reliability dimension.

H₀₂- There is no significant difference between the expectations and perception of patients regarding Reliability dimension

H_{a2}- There exist a significant difference between the expectations & perception of patients regarding Reliability dimension

	Civil Hospital Bathinda						Civil Hospital Ludhiana						Civil Hospital Jalandhar					
	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean				Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean				Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean			
Reliability Expectations - Reliability Perception	1.81200	.77133	.10908	16.611	49	.000	1.72800	.73818	.10439	16.553	49	.000	1.82000	.51942	.07346	24.776	49	.000

	Civil Hospital Amritsar						Civil Hospital Mohali						PGI Chandigarh					
	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	mean	Std. dev	Std. Error mean				mean	Std. dev	Std. Error mean				mean	Std. dev	Std. Error mean			
Reliability Expectations - Reliability Perception	1.80400	.59726	.08447	21.358	49	.000	1.96800	.73219	.10355	19.006	49	.000	1.71200	.99070	.14011	12.219	49	.000

The above table reveals value of p as .000 which is less than .05 at 95% level of significance. So the null hypothesis is rejected. It can be concluded that a significant difference exists between expectations and perception of patients regarding reliability dimension in the selected public sector hospitals. It reflects the status of services delivery in the hospitals. The selected hospitals need to instill confidence among visiting patients and inspire delivery of reliable services to them.

3. Responsiveness

Responsiveness Dimension	Civil Hospital Bathinda	Civil Hospital Ludhiana	Civil Hospital Jalandhar	Civil Hospital Amritsar	Civil Hospital Mohali	PGI Chandigarh
Expectations Mean Score	3.96	4.05	4.05	3.97	4.01	3.99
Perception Mean Score	2.13	2.17	2.06	2.09	1.89	2.30

Table 3: Mean Score of Expectation and perception towards Responsiveness dimension of the selected public sector hospital

The above table shows that difference exists in the expectation and perception of the patients of selected public hospitals regarding Responsiveness dimension

H₀₃- There is no significant difference between the expectations and perception of patients regarding Responsiveness dimension

H_{a3}- There exist a significant difference between the expectations & perception of patients regarding Responsiveness dimension

	Civil Hospital Bathinda						Civil Hospital Ludhiana						Civil Hospital Jalandhar					
	Paired Differences			T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean				Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean				Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean			
Responsiveness Expectations – Responsiveness Perception	1.83000	.73443	.10386	17.619	49	.000	1.88500	.81786	.11568	16.297	49	.000	1.98500	.65933	.09324	21.288	49	.000

	Civil Hospital Amritsar						Civil Hospital Mohali						PGI Chandigarh					
	Paired Differences			T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	mean	Std. deviation	Std. Error mean				mean	Std. deviation	Std. Error mean				mean	Std. deviation	Std. Error mean			
Responsiveness Expectations – Responsiveness Perception	1.88000	.52547	.07431	25.298	49	.000	2.12500	.86048	.12169	17.462	49	.000	1.68500	.96602	.13662	12.234	49	.000

The table clearly shows that P value is less than .05 in all the selected hospitals so the null hypothesis is rejected. It can be concluded that the difference between expectations and perception of patients regarding responsiveness dimension is significant in selected public sector hospitals. The hospitals needs to identify reasons as to why they are not able to respond to customers in first instance itself.

4. Assurance

Assurance Dimension	Civil Hospital Bathinda	Civil Hospital Ludhiana	Civil Hospital Jalandhar	Civil Hospital Amritsar	Civil Hospital Mohali	PGI Chandigarh
Expectations Mean Score	3.97	4.00	4.00	3.91	4.07	4.06
Perception Mean Score	2.15	2.35	2.01	2.15	2.03	2.66

Table 4: Mean Score of Expectation and perception towards Assurance dimension of the selected public sector hospital

The above table shows that difference exists in the expectation and perception of the patients of selected public hospitals regarding Assurance dimension

H₀₄- There is no significant difference between the expectations and perception of patients regarding Assurance dimension

H_{a4}- There exist a significant difference between the expectations & perception of patients regarding Assurance dimension

	Civil Hospital Bathinda						Civil Hospital Ludhiana						Civil Hospital Jalandhar					
	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean				Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean				Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean			
Assurance Expectations – Assurance Perception	1.81500	.79989	.11312	16.045	49	.000	1.65000	.89357	.12637	13.057	49	.000	1.98500	.61323	.08672	22.889	49	.000

	Civil Hospital Amritsar						Civil Hospital Mohali						PGI Chandigarh					
	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. dev	Std. Error mean				mean	Std. dev	Std. Error mean				mean	Std. dev	Std. Error mean			
Assurance Expectations – Assurance Perception	1.75500	.64383	.09105	19.275	49	.000	2.04500	.82945	.11730	17.434	49	.000	1.40000	.86011	.12164	11.510	49	.000

The above table shows that value of p is .000 which is less than .05 at 95% level of significance in all the selected hospitals. So the null hypothesis is rejected. It can be concluded that significant difference exists between expectations and perception of patients regarding responsiveness dimension in all the civil hospitals. The hospital staff needs to be trained to respond to service delivery failures

5. Empathy

Empathy Dimension	Civil Hospital Bathinda	Civil Hospital Ludhiana	Civil Hospital Jalandhar	Civil Hospital Amritsar	Civil Hospital Mohali	PGI Chandigarh
Expectations Mean Score	4.01	4.03	3.99	3.96	4.06	3.94
Perception Mean Score	2.20	2.25	2.08	2.09	1.86	2.40

Table 5: Mean Score of Expectation and perception towards Empathy dimension of the selected public sector hospital

The above table shows that difference exists in the expectation and perception of the patients of selected public hospitals regarding Empathy dimension

H₀₅- There is no significant difference between the expectations and perception of patients regarding Empathy dimension

H_{a5}- There exist a significant difference between the expectations & perception of patients regarding Empathy dimension

	Civil Hospital Bathinda						Civil Hospital Ludhiana						Civil Hospital Jalandhar					
	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean				Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean				Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean			
Empathy Expectations-Empathy Perception	1.81200	.77239	.10923	16.588	49	.000	1.77600	.83558	.11817	15.029	49	.000	1.90400	.59280	.08383	22.711	49	.000
	Civil Hospital Amritsar						Civil Hospital Mohali						PGI Chandigarh					
	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. dev	Std. Error mean				mean	Std. dev	Std. Error mean				mean	Std. dev	Std. Error mean			
Empathy Expectations-Empathy Perception	1.86800	.55345	.07827	23.866	49	.000	2.20000	.77512	.10962	20.074	49	.000	1.53200	.90946	.12862	11.911	49	.000

The above table shows that value of p is .000 which is less than .05 at 95% level of significance in all the selected hospitals. So the null hypothesis is rejected. It can be concluded that there exist a significant difference between perception and expectations of patients regarding empathy dimension in the selected civil hospitals. The hospital staff need to empathies with patients as empathy can help in recovering lost services.

Conclusion- The gap the between mean score of perception and expectations of service quality dimensions among patients of selected public sector hospitals indicates that the hospitals were unable to meet the expectations of the patients. So it is the responsibility of the concerned officials of these hospitals to take effective measures to improve their quality of services. When patients visit government hospitals, they expect to be treated at par with private hospitals. Most of the people visiting government hospitals cannot afford to get treatment from expensive private hospitals. So it is the responsibility of the state government that they direct these government hospitals to deliver quality services and establish a rapport with customers so that common man does not hesitate to visit the hospital. Further, these hospitals need to pull up their socks and improve upon their service quality so as to instill confidence among general public.

Implications of Research- Although the results of the present study cannot be generalized in each and every hospital context but still the implication of the present study are significant for researchers and policy makers of healthcare institutions especially the public sector hospitals. The results of the study clearly indicates that the state of quality of healthcare services in the government run hospitals is not satisfactory as the hospitals are unable to fulfill the expectations of the patients. The study is an eye opener towards casual attitude of public hospitals towards delivery of quality services.

Limitations and future research-The present study has number of limitations that can provide the basis for future research. The study had been carried out on the patients visiting Government district hospitals for their treatment. So the study can be expanded further to the Public Health care Centers (PHCs) and Community Health Care Centers (CHCs) for exploring micro view of the delivery of health care services in the government health care institutions. Secondly, service quality gap has been studied by measuring expectations and perceptions of patients regarding health care services so the impact of service quality on the overall satisfaction level of the patients can also be studied in the future research. Lastly the comparison between public and private hospitals service quality can also be studied in future.

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A Comparative Study of Social Intelligence of Male and Female Pupil-Teachers of Almora District

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Abstract-: The present study was conducted to find out the social intelligence of male and female pupil teachers studying in S.S.J. campus Almora and DIET. Random sampling technique was used to consist a sample of 50 B.Ed and 50 D.El.Ed. pupil teachers. The data were collected by using social intelligence scale (SIS) constructed and Standardized by Chadda and Ganesan (2009). The data was analyzed by using 't' test of significance. The analysis of the data revealed that male and female pupil teachers were found more or less similar in their social intelligence.

Key words-: Social intelligence, Pupil teachers and gender.

Introduction-: social intelligence is the ability to get along well with others, and to get them to co-operate with society. Sometimes referred to simplistically as "people skill". Social intelligence according to the original definition of Edward Thorndike is the ability to understand and manage men and women, boys and girls, to act wisely in human relations. It is equivalent to interpersonal intelligence and closely related to theory of mind.

Thorndike (1920) defined Social intelligence as the ability to understand and manage men and women, boys and girls to act wisely in human relations. Thorndike (1920) has divided intelligent activity into three types into Social, abstract and motor. According to Goleman (2006) Social Intelligence is concern with the best interests of others.

Social Intelligence is basically understanding and getting along with people. Above and beyond the skills to interact and cooperate successfully with them (Albrecht 2009). Hence social Intelligence can be defined as the ability to interact effectively with others in any social situations (Crown 2009). According to Carter V. Good (1945), "social intelligence can be defined as the ability to adopt oneself to the social environment and to act for its improvement. It is an individual's ability to deal effectively with social relationships and with novel social situations".

Singh (2007) concluded that the social intelligence between low creative and high creative adolescents and between high creative boys and high creative girls. Marlowe (1986) suggested that individuals who are socially intelligent appear to experience a rich, meaningful life as opposed to truncated affective experiences.

Bailey (1968) Studied the assessment of social intelligence Co-Varies with academic achievement. Higher achievers score more on social intelligence (Saxena and Panigrani, 2009), Riggio, Messamer and Throkomorton (1991) revealed that academic and social intelligence are conceptually distinct but overlapping constructs. Chesnokova (2005) observed that the development of social intelligence with age goes through stages. Ganadevan (2007) concluded that the social intelligence scores of the students differed significantly with respect to cast, mother's education and parent's income but did not differ

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significantly with respect to gender, father's education, mother's occupation or father's occupation.

Lovejoy (2008) conducted a study to determine the relationship between gender and level of social intelligence among Indians school superintendents. The analysis of the data revealed that female and male superintendents did not differ significantly in the levels of social intelligence. There were no gender difference in the level of social information processing, social skills and social awareness.

Dimensions that measure social intelligence

- A. Patience -:** Calm endurance under stressful situations.
- B. Cooperativeness -:** ability to interact with others in a pleasant way to be able to view matters from all angles.
- C. Confidence -:** firm trusts in one self and ones chances.
- D. Sensitivity -:** to be acutely aware of and responsive to human behavior.
- E. Recognition of social Environment -:** ability to perceive the nature and atmosphere of the existing situation.
- F. Tactfulness -:** Delicate perception of the right things to say or do.
- G. Sense of Humor -:** capacity to feel and cause amusement to be able to see the lighter side of loge.
- H. Memory -:** ability to remember all relevant issues names and faces of people.

Significance of Present Study -: The main aim of Education is the all-round holistic development of the students. SI becomes more important for a successful teacher because he/she has to build up society of the future and without understanding the social relations in the better way. He/she cannot get success in his profession. Socially intelligent teachers helps students with improved motivation, enhanced innovation, increased performance , effective use of time and resources, improved leadership qualities and improved teamwork. It will help to create positive teaching environment. This study will help teachers to solve the problem of students. Level of social intelligence of pupil teacher we can enhance it if we found low, as it is one of the requisites of a good teacher. This study will guide and help all those administrators engaged in the task of improving the educational standard of learning and teaching. Hence it is essential to develop the social intelligence of pupil teachers during pre-service. The present study aims studding the fuel of social intelligence of the pupil teachers.

Objectives -: The objectives of the present study were as follow:-

- To compare the patience of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- To compare the cooperativeness of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- To compare the confidence of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- To compare the sensitivity of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- To compare the recognition of social Environment of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- To compare the tactfulness of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- To compare the sense of humor of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- To compare the Memory of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- To compare the composite Social Intelligence of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.

Hypotheses

- There is no significant difference in patience of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- There is no significant difference in cooperativeness of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- There is no significant difference in confidence of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- There is no significant difference in sensitivity of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- There is no significant difference in recognition of social environment of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- There is no significant difference in tactfulness of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- There is no significant difference in sense of humor of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- There is no significant difference in memory of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender.
- There is no significant difference in composite social Intelligence of pupil teacher on the basis of their gender.

Method -: Descriptive survey method was used in present study.

Sample and sampling techniques -: For the selection of sample the random sampling technique was adopted. The sample consisted of 100 first year pupil teachers comprising 50 D.El.Ed and 50 B.Ed pupil teachers from DIET and S.S.J.Campus Almora.

Tools -: Social Intelligence scale (SIS) of Dr. N.K. Chadda and Usha Ganesan was used to measure social Intelligence of pupil teachers.

Statistical technique Used -: Mean, Standard derivation and ‘t’ test of significance were used to analyze the data.

Result and conclusion: The obtained results of the present investigation were as under-

Table 1: A study of patience of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender

Gender	N	M	SD	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
Male	44	20.02	4.59	2.08	0.05
Female	56	21.94	4.63		

Data presented in table 1 indicates that female pupil teachers were found higher in patience mean scores than male pupil teachers. The difference was found statistically significant of 0.05 level of significant (t=2.08). Hence hypothesis that “There is no significant difference in patience of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender” is rejected.

Table 2: A study of cooperativeness of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender

Gender	N	M	SD	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
Male	44	26.50	5.19	1.43	N.S.
Female	56	28.01	5.29		

Data presented in table 2 indicates that male and female pupil teachers were almost found similar in cooperativeness. There was no statistically significant difference was observed in cooperativeness on the basis of their gender (t=1.43). Hence hypothesis that “There is no

significant difference in cooperativeness of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender” is accepted.

Table 3: A study of confidence of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender

Gender	N	M	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance
Male	44	20.01	4.59	1.25	N.S.
Female	56	21.16	4.60		

Data presented in table 3 Indicates that both groups were almost found similar in their confidence. There was no statistically significant difference was observed in confidence on the basis of their gender. (t=1.25). Hence hypothesis that “There is no significant difference in confidence of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender” is accepted.

Table 4: A study of sensitivity of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender

Gender	N	M	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance
Male	44	20.01	4.63	2.04	0.05
Female	56	21.89	4.58		

Data presented in table 4 Indicates that female pupil teachers were found higher in sensitivity mean scores than male pupil teachers. The difference was found statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance (t=2.04). Therefore the null hypothesis that “There is no significant difference in sensitivity of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender” is rejected.

Table 5: A study of recognition of social environment of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender

Gender	N	M	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance
Male	44	1.36	1.02	2.42	0.05
Female	56	0.90	0.96		

Data presented in table 5 indicates that male pupil teachers were found higher in recognition of social Environment. The difference was found statistically significant at 0.05 level of Significance (t=2.24). Therefore the null hypothesis that “There is no significant difference in recognition of social environment of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender” is rejected.

Table 6: A study of tactfulness of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender

Gender	N	M	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance
Male	44	3.62	1.95	1.15	N.S.
Female	56	4.07	2.01		

Data presented in table 6 indicates that both groups were found similar in tactfulness. There was no statistically significant difference was observed in tactfulness on the basis of their gender (t=1.15). Therefore the null hypothesis that “There is no significant difference in tactfulness of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender” is accepted.

Table 7: A study of sense of humor of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender

Gender	N	M	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance
Male	44	4.27	2.06	0.48	N.S.
Female	56	4.07	2.01		

Data presented in table 7 indicates that both groups were found similar in sense of Humor. There was no statistically significant difference was observed in sense of Humor on the basis of their gender ($t=0.48$). Therefore the null hypothesis that “There is no significant difference in sense of humor of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender” is accepted.

Table 8: A study of memory of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender

Gender	N	M	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance
Male	44	11.25	3.35	2.32	0.05
Female	56	10.58	3.25		

Data presented in table 8 indicates that male pupil teachers were found higher in their memory mean scores than female pupil teachers. The difference was found statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance ($t=2.32$). Therefore the null hypothesis that “There is no significant difference in memory of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender” is rejected.

Table 9: A study of social intelligence of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender

Gender	N	M	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance
Male	44	108.47	10.47	2.05	0.05
Female	56	112.81	10.53		

Data presented in table 9 indicates that female pupil teachers were found higher in their social intelligence mean scores than male pupil teachers. The difference was found statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance ($t=2.05$). Therefore the null hypothesis that “There is no significant difference in social intelligence of pupil teachers on the basis of their gender” is rejected.

Findings and conclusion: The statistical analysis of the data provided the following findings and conclusion.

- Female pupil teachers were found higher in their patience dimension of social intelligence than male pupil teachers.
- Male and female pupil teachers were found more or less similar in their cooperativeness dimension of social intelligence.
- Male and female pupil teachers were found more or less similar in their confidence dimension of social intelligence.
- Female pupil teachers were found higher in their sensitivity dimension of social intelligence than male pupil teachers.
- Male pupil teachers were found higher in comparison than female pupil teachers in respect of recognition of social environment dimension of social intelligence.
- Male and female pupil teachers were found more or less similar in tactfulness dimension of social intelligence.
- Male and female pupil teachers were found more or less similar in their sense of humor dimension of social intelligence.
- Male pupil teachers were found higher in their memory dimension of social intelligence than female pupil teachers.
- Female pupil teachers were found higher in their social intelligence mean scores than male pupil teachers.

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Imagining The Indian Tribes And Reconstructing Hindu Identity In Nationalist Politics In The Early Twentieth Century Colonial India

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The question of tribal identity had taken an important place in the early twentieth century colonial India. Tribal identities may be considered a product of dialogues among the British, the Hindus and the Muslims. The colonial state played a significant role in defining and constructing identities of various communities, particularly the Hindus and the Tribals, and Muslims, for determining the amount of representation in legislatures, public services and educational institutions. The Hindus reacted to the colonial construction of political identities of the Hindus and the Tribals because the latter were associated with the former. In a response to colonial construction the Hindus had developed a set of political ideas better known as political Hinduism to define their identity with reference to notions of *swaraj* (self-rule or home rule), *swadeshi* (indigenous), race, language, religion, Hindu nation as fatherland, holyland, motherland, and the caste system. They tried to define the tribes within the boundaries of these notions to prove them Hindus against the socio-religious parameters set by the British administration. The British had constructed a separate category of the tribes terming them as the aboriginals or animists in the late nineteenth century census operations but with certain ambiguities to distinguish them from the Hindus. In the beginning of twentieth century the Muslim community requested the Government of India to grant them representation in the legislatures, public services and educational institutions, and subsequently to separate certain castes and tribes from the category of Hindus who did not qualify to be Hindus so that the percentage of Muslim populations could increase against Hindus to a total population. In 1930s the Tribal communities launched their movement for distinguished political identity independent of Hindus. Thus various images of tribes were constructed and the question of tribal identity had become one of the most debatable and controversial issues which involved the British, the Hindus, the Muslims and the Tribes themselves in the nationalist politics during the national freedom movement of India in the early twentieth century.

The Tribes and Hindus were defined in various sources applying different approaches, ideologies and methods. The processes of defining them involved the British census administration, colonial bureaucracy, constitutional bodies, anthropologists, and nationalist leaders from the Indian National Congress, Hindu Mahasabha, and Adibasis Mahasabha. The tribes were known by various names such as backward tribes, aboriginal tribes, criminal tribes, primitive tribes, hill and forest tribes, backward Hindus and so on both in colonial knowledge and Hindu knowledge. This paper inquires into the ideas, thoughts, dialogues, arguments advanced in the British official and constitutional records and the writings and speeches, statements, resolutions, addresses and memorandums of nationalist leaders under the aegis of socio-political organizations led by upper caste Hindus, the Muslims and the Adibasis (Aboriginals) for the construction of Tribal and Hindu identities.

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In the beginning of twentieth century the competition and conflict between the Hindus and the Muslims began rising for political representation in legislatures and public services through the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. Later, the Hindu Mahasabha also joined as an active party in communal politics. Political rivalry between the Hindus and the Muslims led to the creation of a separate political category known as the Aborigines Tribes or Adibasis. In the last decade of nineteenth century and the first decade of twentieth century the racial interpretation of Indian history and society was predominantly in fashion both in official and intellectual circles under the British rule. The Census Commissioner of India, Baines in the Census of 1891 made a clear-cut interpretation of Indian history and society on the basis upon racial grounds beginning before the coming of Aryans in ancient past to the Muslims in medieval period, and the British and other European colonizers in the modern times. Baines applied two-race theory of white Aryans and black tribes in his interpretation of Indian historical past in which 'the white Aryans asserted their superiority over the black tribes for a battle to possess resources.'^{††††††††††} Racial interpretation by Baines might be seen as an attempt to justify the British imperialism and the colonial rule in India. He mixed linguistic and religious elements with racial as the tools of his interpretation influenced by Risley. Baines in the 1891 Census accepted caste as the symbol of Hinduism and a religious factor of the very highest order to define a Hindu and the tribe as the symbol of Animism. He distinguished Animism from Hinduism hence associated the caste with Hinduism and the tribe with Animism. The importance of race as a deciding factor for the interpretation of Indian society and defining various categories and groups achieved its heights in the official report of first census of twentieth century operated in 1901 under one of the most influential British ethnographer and colonial administrators H. H. Risley and in his *The Tribes and castes of Bengal* (1891). *The Tribes and castes of Bengal* was the outcome of the Ethnographic Survey of India (1885-1891) conducted under the supervision of Risley using the method invented by French Anthropologist Paul Topinard. Risley for the first time clearly defined the caste and tribe in the 1901 Census. In his definition 'the caste was considered as collection of families bearing common name associated with specific occupation and claiming common descent with endogamy'^{††††††††††} but 'the tribe was defined a collection of families bearing common name but without specific occupation speaking same language occupying a definite tract of country practicing exogamy.'^{§§§§§§§§§§} Thus the tribe was distinguished from the caste, in other words a Hindu, in terms of racial, social, occupational, linguistic and geographical identity. Risley observed the racial origin of caste and classification of Indian population into seven racial types made a historical and deep impact on scholarly Indian imaginations. Risley's ethnographic knowledge was instrumental behind the partition of Bengal in 1905 that was opposed by the upper caste Hindus and created opportunities for them to advanced the movements of *swaraj* and *swadeshi* to unite the Hindus against the British and the Muslims. It also laid the foundation the Muslim League and Dacca as the centre of Muslim politics to counter the Hindus. However his racial classification and racial theory of the interpretation of Indian society were challenged in intellectual circles. But its impact on common Indian minds had been

^{††††††††††} J. A. Baines, *Census of India, 1891: A General Report* (Delhi: Manas Publications, 1985. first published in 1893), 123.

^{††††††††††} H. H. Risley, *Census of India, 1901*, Vol.1, Part 1., Report (Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1903), 517.

³ Ibid., 514.

^{§§§§§§§§§§} Ibid., 514.

enormous. His treatise *The Tribes and Castes of Bengal* became an essential reading for the aspirants of Indian civil services in India. Later, the British administration modified the basis of interpretation of Indian society from racial to socio-religious parameters.

Intellectual and educated class of upper caste Hindus found a political suitability in Risley's racial theory and racial interpretation of Indian society possibly for two important reasons. The first was a quest to establish their racial superiority over the aboriginal, untouchable and backward classes in a similar manner done by the British or white to justify their rule over Indians including the upper castes. Secondly they wanted to prove their historical relationship in terms of brotherhood with the British on the basis of racial similarity. The Congress stalwart Bal Gangadhar Tilak tried to prove both the points in his *The Arctic Home in the Vedas* interpreting the racial theory of the origin of Aryans in the arctic region on the basis of philological evidences from the Zend Avesta and the Rig-Veda. He observed that 'the traditions of the original Polar home were better preserved in the sacred books of the Brahmins and the Parsis.'^{*****} But a recent study on the construction of caste in colonial India reveals that however 'the British relied on Brahman knowledge but at the same time they denied Brahmins any real relation to the racial privilege they sought, despite all the claims of racial affinity, to preserve for themselves.'⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺ A section of Muslims also believed in racial superiority exploring their foreign racial origin that has been shown in some recent studies⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺ on Bengal Muslims. Culturally and economically superior and the elite Muslims-the *Ashraf* represented a foreign culture who boasted of foreign racial origin and tried to preserve Delhi or Lucknow court culture.

Tilak founded the theory of racial superiority of the Aryans on the non-Aryans indigenous tribes interpreting the process of their historical settlement and migration to India. He stated that:

Primitive Aryans were familiar with the art of spinning and weaving, knew and worked in metals, constructed boats and chariots, founded and lived in cities, carried on buying and selling, and had made considerable progress in agriculture. We also know that important social or political institutions or organizations, as, for instance marriage or the laws of property, prevailed amongst the forefathers of our race in those early days; and linguistic paleontology furnishes us with a long list of the fauna and the flora known to the undivided Aryans. These are important linguistic discoveries, and taking them as they are, they evidently disclose a state of civilization higher than that of the savages of the Neolithic age.^{*****}

Tilak's racial theory of the origin and superiority of the Aryans over the Non-Aryans had influenced the popular imagination of Indians for decades even after the independence. Tilak's *The Arctic Home in the Vedas* and the report of the 1901 Census were published in the same year in 1903 when Risley's racial theory was on its peak. He made an attempt to prove linguistic and religious superiority with racial superiority through conquest or assimilation of aboriginal tribes. The moderate wing of Congress proposed the concept of *swaraj* within the British Empire on the model of the self-governing colonies like Australia and Canada. Moderate leader of the Congress Gopal Krishna Gokhale for the first time referred the demand of *swaraj* at Benaras Annual Session of Congress in 1905 and Dadabhai

^{*****} Bal Gangadhar Tilak, *The Arctic Home in the Vedas* (Poona: Tilak Brothers, 1903), 388.

⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺ Nicholas B. Dirks, *Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of India* (Delhi: Permanent Black, 2001), 226.

⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺ R. Ahmad, *The Bengal Muslims, 1971-1906: A Quest for Identity* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1996); Asim Roy, *The Islamic Syncretistic Traditions in Bengal* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1983).

^{*****} Tilak, *The Arctic Home in the Vedas*, 408.

Naoroji defined it at Calcutta Session in 1906. In 1901 Naoroji in his *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* had already proposed the theory of drain of wealth to justify the claim of *swaraj*. His theory became the foundation of economic nationalism and the greatest critique of economic policies of the British rule in India.

Tilak gave importance to cultural losses to Hindu society caused by the British Empire. Tilak and other extremist Hindu leaders of extremist wing of Congress leaders offered its cultural interpretation instead of economic interpretation of Indian nationalism. He gave highest importance to the *Swadharma* and the *Swaraj* or self-rule based upon the principles of classification of Hindu society into four traditional classes as defined in the brahminical scriptures especially in *Manusmriti*. A glimpse of the meanings of *Swaraj* might be seen in Tilak's speeches on Home Rule between 1916 and 1918.

In Tilak's speech at Ahmednagar on 31 May 1916, *swaraj* meant the retention of the British Emperor and the rule of the English in India but change in the administration from the hands of the English to the Indian because that was the best principle of Hindu polity.*****

Tilak interpreted the transfer of administration from the British to the Indian based upon the principles of social organization and the king's duties defined in the law book of Hindus- the *Manusmriti*. It might be observed from his speech at Home Rule Conference held at Cawnpore on 1 January 1917, in which Tilak explained:

The Hindu polity which is included in the King's duties in the *Manusmriti* text, lays down a kind of social organization which is known as *Chatur Varna*... The *Kshatriyas* defended the dominion and defended the people against foreign aggression and against internal interruptions. Where are those? The whole of that class is gone off and their duties devolve upon the British who have taken charge of the duties of *Kshatriyas*... See the *Vaishya* class—that too is now being dominated by the British people or British merchants. Take the *Brahmins*. I am a *Brahmin*. We boasted that we were the intellectual head of the community—we were the brain in fact—but that brain is now rendered so dull that we have but to import into this country foreign philosophy at the cost of our ancient learning in every department of life. What I consider is that *Chatur Varna* divides the whole society into so many departments of life and, in every one of these departments you have been a loser every year, every decade. I want you now to recognize this fact and to try for gaining the position, which we occupied in our own societies.††††††††††

Tilak found a historical relationship between the *swaraj* and the Hindu scriptures as he argued that the word home rule was new but the concept of *swaraj* was as old as the *Vedas*. In his Yeotmal speech on 9 January 1917 he defined the principles of *swaraj*. The primary principle of Tilak's *swaraj* was the *Brahman's* advice in running the administration and the affairs of the state. He categorically stated that the Hindu law was *Manusmriti* that clearly ordered the king to administer with the help of learned *Brahmins*.†††††††††† According to Tilak the Congress believed in the principles of Hindu polity defined in the *Manusmriti* as he announced at the Home Rule Conference held on 30 December 1916 at Lucknow that his 'home rule was the synthesis of all Congress resolutions, therefore, he appealed that it should owned and preached by all Indians as their ultimate goal.'§§§§§§§§§§ He further stated that the eventual meaning of *swaraj* defined by the Congress was embodied in its resolution

***** Tilak, *Bal Gangadhar Tilak: His Writings and Speeches*, 146-148.

†††††††††† Ibid., 218-19.

†††††††††† Ibid., 226.

§§§§§§§§§§ Ibid., 209.

adopted at Lucknow in 1916. Thus according to Tilak's interpretation, the concept of swaraj preached by the Congress was based upon the fundamental principles of Hinduism and Manusmriti.

The essence of Tilak's home rule was to re-establish the traditional Hindu Social Order based upon the principle of social hierarchy to regain position, status and power lost to the British by the first three classes namely the Brahmin, the Kshatriya and the Vaishya but under the sovereignty of the British rule and sympathy of the English. Hence, the fourth Class or the Shudras comprised of the aboriginal tribes, the untouchables and the backward classes, and the Muslims and other minority communities had no respectable position and status in Tilak's scheme of the Home Rule which was parochial and communal. At the Annual Session of Congress held at Lucknow in December 1916 Tilak in his speech accepted 'the two-nation theory by recognizing the Hindus and the Muslims as two distinct races.'***** But he emphasised on the unity between the Hindus and the Muslims to achieve the goal of self-government. Therefore, Tilak in his speech on May 1916 made an advancement to include 'the rule of Muslim Kings in India into the definition of swaraj.'††††††††††

Thus Tilak made his significant contribution to develop a historical relationship among racial, religious, and cultural identities of the Hindus and synthesized these identities with the Home Rule in Congress politics. In Hindu politics led by the Congress, racial identity was advanced and combined with socio-religious and linguistic-cultural identities. Tilak's ideas on home rule or self-rule became the guiding force for the Congress and his political legacy was carried forward by the national hero and great Congress M. K. Gandhi-a Hindu who believed in the tradition of revivalism of Hinduism. Tilak's *Swaraj* was the ideal of Gandhi's *Ramaraj*. Parallel to Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha as the proselyting organization also made a significant contribution in transforming Hindu identity and converting or reconverting tribes into Hinduism since 1920s.

The Muslim community, since the beginning of Hindu politics, had shown its distrust to the ideas and elements of racial, religious, cultural and linguistic identity of Hindus and the interpretation and ideals of swaraj within the framework of Hinduism. The advocacy and interpretation of Swaraj in 1905-06 by the Congress was not spontaneous although it had a deep historical and political relationship with the partition of Bengal to diminish the domination of Hindus in politics. It was observed that the Muslim community had developed a sense of political insecurity since the inception of the idea of swaraj by the Hindu leaders of Congress. They observed swaraj as the coming of the Hindu Raj in which the Muslims might become subordinate citizens to Hindus. Such feeling and insecurities might have compelled the Muslim elites and leaders to invent the ideas of Muslim nationalism based upon separate religion, language and culture from the Hindus. In October 1906 the Muslim community appealed to the British government to secure their political rights through an address submitted to Viceroy Lord Minto under the leadership of Aga Khan. In this address they plead their 'representation in legislatures, services and education based upon the principle of historical and political importance of Muslim community irrespective of their numerical strength. In addition to this demand, significantly the Muslim community also demanded 'the separation of the aboriginals and the untouchable elements from the category of Hindus with a distinct non-Hindu identity to increase the amount of Muslim populace

***** Ibid., 205.

†††††††††† Ibid., 105.

the Brahmins, the authority of the Vedas, the receiving the Mantra from a Brahmin, and the reverence to cow and at the same time was not allowed to access to Brahman priests and to high-Hindu gods and temples, whom the upper castes Hindus refused to touch or take water was not a Hindu.'***** It means, a person who qualifies these socio-religious tests was a Hindu. The restricted definition of a Hindu formulated by Gait was based upon the Brahmanical sociology of knowledge applied by his predecessor in the tradition of census enumerations and classification of Indian populations. Gait was known too with this tradition, as he was closely associated with two important colonial intellectual and academic institutions: the Royal Statistical Society and, the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The controversy created by Gait's circular to define who were hundred percent Hindus and who were hundred percent non-Hindus, motivated 'nationalist' Hindus to take a pledge to define the scope of a Hindu. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, a nationalist leader and ideologue of the Hindu Mahasabha began framing his conceptual framework since 1911 to define a Hindu in such a way that the castes, tribes, and communities who did not qualify on the socio-religious parameters determined in Gait's Circular could be included in the fold of Hinduism to counter the colonial policy to distinguish such elements from Hinduism. Savarkar completed his most influential and famous ideological project *Hindutva: Who is a Hindu?* in 1922 though he was a political prisoner in the Cellular Jail in Andamans. It was published as a pamphlet in 1923 with a title *A Maratha* without his name because at that time Savarkar was in the Jail. The *Hindutva* became a foundational and fundamental text for the Hindu Mahasabha and the Hindutva movement. The Hindu Mahasabha accepted Savarkar's definition of a Hindu in relation to Hindutva as the authoritative definition and the two top-most and prominent leaders of Hindu Mahasabha Lala Lajpat Rai and Mandan Mohan Malaviya observed that the text was the most original and scholarly contribution to the Hindu ideology. Savarkar distinguished Hindutva from Hinduism because he excluded the element of religion to define a Hindu. Thus Savarkar's Hindutva was a political Hinduism based upon the elements of race, culture and territory.

In *Hindutva* Savarkar included the Sanatanists, Satnamis, Arya Samajists, Brahmos, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Kabirpanthis, Aryas, Anaryas, Marathas and Panchnamas despite in the definition of Hindu despite many of these communities had their distinct religious identity independent of Hinduism and its philosophy. But sometimes they were counted as Hindus and sometimes as non-Hindus in the census operations up to 1901. According to Savarkar it had helped in creating an intellectual chaos among scholars to produce a coherent and cohesive definition of a Hindu due to diversified and distinct opinions, beliefs, customs and traditions among such communities and the challenging sects and faiths. In search of a definition of a Hindu Savarkar made a historical inquiry using mythology as tool to interpret common racial unity, common culture, and common geographical and national territory of the Hindus. In his scheme of Hindutva Savarkar finally concluded that 'a Hindu is a person who regards India or Hindustan, as his Fatherland as well as his Holyland.'*****

Savarkar insisted upon this definition of a Hindu should be recognized by the Government in the enumeration of population of Hindus in future census operations instead of Gait's circular.

Savarkar's definition of a Hindu was framed with a great care and caution aimed to serve two important purposes. The first was to exclude the minorities such as Muslims, Christians,

***** Gait, *Census of India*, 117.

***** V. D. Savarkar, *Hindutva: Who is a Hindu?*, 5th ed. (Bombay: Veer Savarkar Prakashan, 1959), title page.

Parsis and Jews from the category of Hindus on the basis that India was not a fatherland and holyland to them. However, India was their motherland. The second was aimed to include Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, and particularly the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes whatever form of religion or worship they practice, as India was a fatherland and holyland as well as a motherland to them.

Savarkar distinguished the motherland from the holyland on the basis of an individual's birth and the place of origin of his faith. The motherland was a nation of his own birth and the holyland was the nation of the birth of the prophet of his religion in which he believed. Thus, India is a motherland for the Muslims and Christian but not the holyland because the place of their faith is outside India. India for the Hindus as well as well as for the Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Aboriginals, and other Vedic and non-Vedic sects is holyland as well as motherland therefore they were distinguished from the Muslims and Christians by Savarkar. He argued that 'besides culture the tie of a common holyland had proven stronger than the chains of a motherland in history.'+++++++ In India, likewise common holyland, common race and common nationality were other two important elements to distinguish the Hindus from the Muslims and Christians. The former were a common race and common nationality practicing a common religion but the latter were not except a religious unit.

However, Savarkar imagined the assimilation and absorption of the minorities of India into the main organism of Hinduism and to perceive India-a unified geographical territory on two primary grounds: firstly India as the motherland of minorities; and secondly the minorities were the converts from Hinduism to Islam and Christianity and so on. But the assimilation of minorities in Hinduism was conditional that they had to accept the subordinate position in comparison to the Hindus. Savarkar argued that the Hindus would be supreme in Hindustan because they had constituted that foundation of the Indian state. Their history and future had closely been associated with the Hindusthan as their fatherland (Pitribhu) and holyland (Punyabhu). Savarkar at the Calcutta Session of the Hindu Mahasabha in 1939 had justified the subordinate position to the minorities in these words:

The Moslem minority in particular has not obliged the Hindus by remaining in minority and therefore, they must remain satisfied with the status they occupy and with the legitimate share of civic and political rights that is their proportionate due. It would be simply preposterous to endow the Moslem minority with the right of exercising a practical veto on the legitimate rights and privileges of the majority and call it a "Swarajya". The Hindus do not want a change of masters, are not going to struggle and fight and die only to replace an Edward by an Aurangzeb simply because the latter happens to be born within Indian borders, but they want henceforth to be masters themselves in their own house, in their own Land.++++++

Ambedkar in his authoritative and significant contribution on the partition and political history of India *Pakistan or the Partition of India* (1946) concluded that 'this was Savarkar's alternative to Pakistan for the Muslims and an alternative to the other minorities in which they were given a position of subordinate citizens.'+++++++ In recent

+++++++ Ibid., 135.

+++++++ Savarkar quoted in Ambedkar, *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches*, Vol. 8, 139.

+++++++ Ambedkar, *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches*, Vol. 8, 142. Ambedkar's *Pakistan or the Partition of India* republished in this volume.

was carried forward in Hindu sociology and anthropology by Hindu nationalist anthropologists and sociologists.***** G. S. Ghurye rejected the idea of Aboriginal to explained the identity of Indian Tribes proposed by famous anthropologist Verrier Elwin in his works on tribes†††††††††††††††††††† in Central India and the British census officials, administrators, and ethnographers in their various census reports since 1871 up to 1931 and called the Indian Tribes 'Backward Hindus' instead of the Aborigines. N. K. Bose and M. N. Srinivas explained the process of backwardness of Indian Tribes by proposing the concepts of "Hindu Method of Tribal Absorption" and "Sanskritization."

Savarkar gave no account of the social system, religion, culture and polity of the Aborigines Tribes and importance to the formation of nationality in his *Hindutva* except that they were the originators of the word Hindu and guides to introduce the Aryans to the geography of their land. He gave credit to the Aryans for the expansion and development of agricultural land by deforestation, urbanization, and the rise of kingdoms and new polity.†††††††††††††††††††† He argued that the 'real birth of the Hindu people and the origin of Hindu nation begins with the day of victory of, Rama, a mythical king of Hindus, whom Savarkar called a prince of Aryan blood.'§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§

Savarkar's idea of Indian nationalism was based on the importance of four varnas system of Hinduism and Hindu nation. But to reduce the importance of internal divisions in Hindu society he laid emphasis on conception of common blood on the assumption of intermixing of the Aryans and the aboriginal populations. He avoided the conception of racial purity in his interpretation of the evolution of Hindu nation instead stressed on racial amalgamation. 'The Hindutva of Savarkar was conceived primarily as an ethnic community possessing a territory and sharing the same racial and cultural characteristics, three attributes which stemmed from the mythical reconstruction of the Vedic Golden Age.'***** Thus Savarkar's Hindutva was based primarily on the conceptions of national and geographical unity, racial feature and common culture to minimize the importance of religion in his definition of a Hindu. The reason behind the reduction of the importance of religion in defining a Hindu was not without a basis in Savarkar's definition. The basis of his definition may be seen in the recognition and exclusion of the Aborigines and the Untouchables as separate and distinct non-Hindu elements from the body of Hinduism in the official colonial process. The constitutional reforms of 1918 authored by Montagu and Chelmsford in their report†††††††††††††††††††† also recognised the Aboriginal Tribes as a distinct elements to be treated separately excluding from the jurisdiction of provincial government and administered by the head of the province. The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms defined the backward tracts on basis upon: the inhabitation of primitive people, and the absence of political institutions among them. The Backward Areas were excluded form the authority of the legislatures in

***** G. S. Ghurye, *The Aborigines-So-called- And Their Future* (Poona: Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, 1943); N. K. Bose, trans. Andre Beteille, *The Structure of Hindu Society*, (New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1975). It was first published in Bangla with a title *Hindu Samaj Garan* in 1949 and translated into English by sociologist Andre Beteille. M. N. Srinivas, *Social Change in Modern India* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1966).

†††††††††††††††††††† Verrier Elwin, *The Baiga* (London: John Murray, 1939); *The Aborigines* (London, OUP, 1943).

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ Savarkar, *Hindutva*, 11.

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ Ibid., 12.

***** Christophe Jaffrelot, *The Hindu Nationalist Movement and Indian Politics* (New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1999), 27.

†††††††††††††††††††† See E.S. Montagu and Chelmsford, *Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms* (London: His Majesty's Stationary Office, 1918, rpt. 1925), Para. 199.

the Government of India Act, 1919 but in Section 52A (2) wide powers of the legislation were kept alive by simple executive order.

Significant political and constitutional developments in the first two decades of twentieth century had compelled the Hindu leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha and also the Congress to do away with the distinct non-Hindu identity of the Aboriginal Tribes through the campaign of *shuddhi* and welfare programmes to assimilate and absorb them into the fold of Hinduism. These programmes and activities proselytise the Aboriginal Tribes strongly manifested that the Hindus were not limited to hypothetical replies to the British anthropology and administration they also searched the means to increase the number of Hindus in the census operation of 1931. The Hindu Mahasabha launched the campaign of *Shuddhi* (ritual purification) in 1920s for the purpose of manifestation of Hindutva ideology and philosophy particularly among the Aboriginal Tribes and it became more intensive and aggressive before the 1931 Census.

The Congress continuously opposed the recognition of separate social, religious and political identity of the Aboriginals but recognized them as a separate racial and cultural element in 1940s. It is evident from the speeches and writings of two of its highest and prominent leaders Rajendra Prasad, who served as the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly and as the First President of India; and Jawaharlal Nehru, the First Prime Minister. Rajendra Prasad, as the Chairman of the Reception Committee at the Annual Session of the Congress in 1940 at Ramgarh, acknowledged that the Aboriginals were a distinct race and culture with reference particularly to the Adibasis of Chota Nagpur and the Santhal Parganas.***** Jawaharlal Nehru in *The Discovery of India* argued for similar racial and cultural position of the Adibasis in India as expressed by Rajendra Prasad.

In his theory of the formation of system of four Varnas, the first three Varnas namely the Brahmin, the Kshatriya, and the Vaishya had evolved from the Aryans, and the fourth Varna: the Shudra from the Aboriginal Tribes and the Dravidians. Importantly, classifying the functions and occupations of each Varna or caste, Nehru attributed the credit to the Brahmins for maintaining the ideals of a nation in India as the guide and philosophers. Thus, Nehru was close to Savarkar in his historical interpretation of the formation of social system namely the caste system. In Nehru's scheme of social stratification and hierarchy the Aboriginal Tribes and the Dravidians were attributed a lower and inferior social position in the Hindu social order, as Savarkar did in his *Hindutva*.

However the Congress and its leaders were against the racial superiority of the British but in case of the Aboriginals their position was entirely opposite. The theories of racial purity and superiority were challenged and rejected in intellectual circles in the twentieth century. In the wake of difficulties for proving racial purity and racial distinctions appeared in physical characters of Indians populace might have led Nehru and other orthodox Hindu leaders to change their ideological position and modify arguments from racial superiority to cultural superiority. In their political dialogues the word *Arya* became a cultural 'noble' than the racial 'superior'. Nehru explained that the meaning of *Arya* was noble and *Anarya* as ignoble applied to nomadic tribes, forest dwellers and aboriginal tribes. Thus, Nehru's interpretation of Indian history and society seems to be influenced by the ideological and symbolical elements of both moderate and extremists leaders of the Congress and other prominent Hindu leaders.

***** Rajendra Prasad quoted in the Speech delivered by Jaipal Singh Munda as the Leader of Adibasi Mahasabha in the Constituent Assembly. *Constituent Assembly Debates*, Vol 1, December 19, 1946.

Effectiveness Of Different Teaching Strategies In Terms Of Achievement Of Mathematics Learner Of NIOS

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Dr. Alok Sharma**

1.1.0 Introduction

Our secondary education is still behind the target of universalization of education for all. Because of the inherent weakness of the social and educational system, we have not been able to get rid of the problems of wastage and stagnation and drop-outs. This problem is acute and alarming in the peoples, belonging to the weaker and culturally disadvantaged section of the society. Millions of eligible children have not yet to see the face of the secondary school after 60 years of independence and 11th five years plan.

For making secondary education familiar in rural and urban areas different instructional strategies, techniques with the help of different media's Indian Educational Policy makers put forth the concept. Television is the best media cover the areas irrespective of any geographical locations for spreading knowledge immediately. Keeping the view of advantages of teleconference, television broadcasting, television and other instructional strategies for facilitating learning out comes in the part of learners with full supports of psychological factors promoting learning problem has been taken. Awareness towards use of technology and their importance in students' life facilitated motivational factors towards learning attitude. Previous researchers' findings and most of the researches positive directions towards the directly proportionate relation of technology acquaintance and learning attitude direct to do test the above problem. There is positive relation among elated to media now a days a emerging arguments among researchers. So, it is worthwhile to study the Effect of instructional strategies towards achievement and their interaction with technology acquaintance of the learners.

Intervention of Information Communication Technology(ICT) in teaching learning process from elementary level to higher education try to reduce individual differences by providing best methods and content of learning objectives. According to Blooms taxonomy the overall development of learner with respect to three major domains is basic requirements in our process of learning. In order to achieve all these objective of learning more sense organs should be involve at the time learning. The new and innovative process through open and distance learning is able to fulfil the learners learning principles and its integrate form of teaching learning process makes difference from our traditional methods learning.

Keeping these views from endpoint analysis it has become necessary to implement different teaching methods, strategies, and tactics in teaching learning process to fulfil the future demands of the society. Television & Video Instructional Material have significant role in exploring social and disciplinary problems. Evidences strongly support use of television from nursery to higher education and in all the areas of curriculum. It is also difficult to explain subject like Mathematics within a single method. In order to overcome this difficulty

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different methods are used with other method for teaching mathematics and cover the courses of NIOS.

1.1.0. Method Employed For The Study

The selection of method depends largely upon the nature and purpose of the problem selected and the kind of data necessary for its solution. There was various research methods that was mainly classified under three major headings.

All research involves the elements of observation, description and analysis of what happens under certain circumstances. The actual method selected would depend upon the nature and the purpose of study. The main aim of this study is to find out the comparative effect of four different methods of teaching to different groups and different units from the topics of mathematics of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) for the standard X from Bhopal and Shehor Districts of M.P. State. The four different methods under considerations was as follows –

- a) The Traditional Method (i.e. readers of text book)
- b) The Text Book + Audio-Visual Method,
- c) The Text Book + Audio-Visual and Discussion Method
- d) The Text Book + Audio-Visual + Discussion Method and Biology Laboratory Method.

Keeping in view the aim of the present research the experimental method of comparing four different methods with respect to each other was found to be most appropriate and suitable. Hence the method used in this research work was the Experimental method.

1.2.0 Experimental Method

This method is based on experiments conducted in a laboratory but here experimental method is used as the different teaching methods. This method is to be tried out on different groups of students for different topics in the teaching of mathematics of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) for the standard X from Bhopal and Sehore Districts of M.P. State. Therefore the research was conducted on the basis of Experimental method.

1.3.0 Population

Lindquist defines a population as "Any identifiable group of individual or as any collection or agreement of comparable measure". Usually the population is known as the total human being involved in the research activity. The researcher considers all students of standard studying through NIOS class X as the total population of the study.

1.4.0 Sample

Lindquist defines sample as "Any number of members of a population that had been selected to represent that population." The purpose of any research is to know something about a larger group of people (here pupils) by studying a much smaller group of people (pupils). The larger group we wish to learn about is called a population whereas the smaller group we actually study is called a sample. The sample will comprise 160 students of NIOS secondary schools.

1.5.0 Design

- The present study was experimental in nature. Pre-test, post-test control group design was employed. 160 students were randomly divided into four equal groups. These randomly divided groups were randomly assigned to the treatment. The treatment in the study had four levels, namely, (1). The Traditional Method (i.e. readers of text book); Group-I, (2). The Text Book + Audio-Visual Method; Group-II, 3. The Text Book + Audio-Visual and Discussion Method; Group-III and 4. The Text Book + Audio-Visual + Discussion Method and Biology Laboratory Method; Group-IV.

1.6.0 Tools

For majoring different variable standardized tools were developed by the investigator was used for the study. Details about different tools used in the study was given details caption wise as under-

1.6.1. Criterion Reference Test (CRT)

Investigator was developed criterion Reference Test for measuring the learners' achievement taught through different methods to different groups. The test was consisted of 120 questions was objective types followed different pattern of questions. All the questions was objective type for making the test more reliable. Knowledge, understanding, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation level of cognitive variables is measured through the objective type of questions. Questions were covered fifteen topics which were integrated from Maths subject of NIOS, XIth and XIIth level. With the view of experts the test was finalized.

As stated above the first objective of the study is tested through applying percentile technique and t test to know the significant difference among different mode of instruction(i.e. . text, text + video, text + video+ discussion and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory) are given below;

1.1.1: To study the Effectiveness of Different Teaching Strategies(I.E. Text, Text + Video, Text + Video+ Discussion And Text + Video+ Discussion+ Math Laboratory) In Terms of Achievement of Mathematics Learner Students of National Institute of Open Schooling through Percentile

To study the effectiveness of different teaching strategies i.e. text, text + video, text + video+ discussion and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory in terms of achievement, sex and locality of mathematics learner students of National Institute of Open Schooling percentile techniques were used n order to find out learners achievement. The achievement scores of four groups of learners with their percentile given in the table 1.1.

Table No.1.1: Achievement in percentiles

S.No	Percentiles	Achievement of Students in Percentiles through Different Teaching Methods			
		Text	text + video	text + video+ discussion	text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory
1	P10	37.00	37.00	45.50	47.00
2	P20	43.25	42.83	50.21	51.50
3	P30	48.25	46.64	55.78	55.21
4	P40	51.64	49.50	56.35	58.07
5	P50	55.50	53.50	58.88	60.75
6	P60	58.83	57.50	62.00	63.25
7	P70	62.83	61.17	65.50	67.83
8	P80	67.50	65.50	69.50	76.17
9	P90	75.50	79.50	78.25	79.50

The first objective of the study was to consider the To study the effectiveness of different teaching strategies(i.e. text, text + video, text + video+ discussion and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory) in terms of achievement of mathematics learner students of National Institute of Open Schooling. The achievement of the students was measured by the Criterion Reference Test(CRT) prepared by the investigator. This Achievement test was

consisted of different types of questions of different levels of cognitive aspect that is to say the questions asked were very much related to subject matter that is knowledge; comprehension, Application Analysis, Synthesis and Evaluation Levels. Obtained scores were analysed by computing Percentiles Results of this are shown in a table 1.1

Students have achieved quite good marks through text + video+ discussion and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory. Twenty percent of the students achieved more than 65 percent of marks. It reflects that as the students gone through different combined teaching strategies then their understanding power increases and they become able to grasp the things, react the stimuli in a quite different way than that of their earlier behaviour.

This improvement of result can be considered due to teacher's interaction with the students effectively and the uses of Mathematic Laboratory have significant effect on the learners' achievement when interact with the practical approach. .

1.1.2: To study the effectiveness of different teaching strategies(i.e. text, text + video, text + video+ discussion and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory) in terms of achievement of mathematics learner students of National Institute of Open Schooling

To compare the effectiveness of different teaching strategies i.e. text(G1), text + video(G2), text + video+ discussion(G3) and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory((G4) in terms of achievement of mathematics learner students of National Institute of Open Schooling Mean, Standard Deviation and Standard Error followed t-value were used in order to find out comparison of learners performance within the group. The achievement scores of four groups of learners with their Mean, Standard Deviation and Standard Error followed t-value given in the table 1.2., 1.3 and 1.4.

Table No.1.2: Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	G1	55.95	40	15.24	2.25
	G2	60.88	40	12.34	1.95
Pair 2	G1	55.95	40	15.24	2.25
	G3	65.22	40	10.75	1.70
Pair 3	G1	55.95	40	15.24	2.25
	G4	68.90	40	9.72	1.54
Pair 4	G2	60.88	40	12.34	1.95
	G3	65.22	40	10.75	1.70
Pair 5	G2	60.88	40	12.34	1.95
	G4	68.90	40	9.72	1.54
Pair 6	G3	65.22	40	10.75	1.70
	G4	68.90	40	9.72	1.54

Graph no 1.1: Paired Samples Statistics with mean

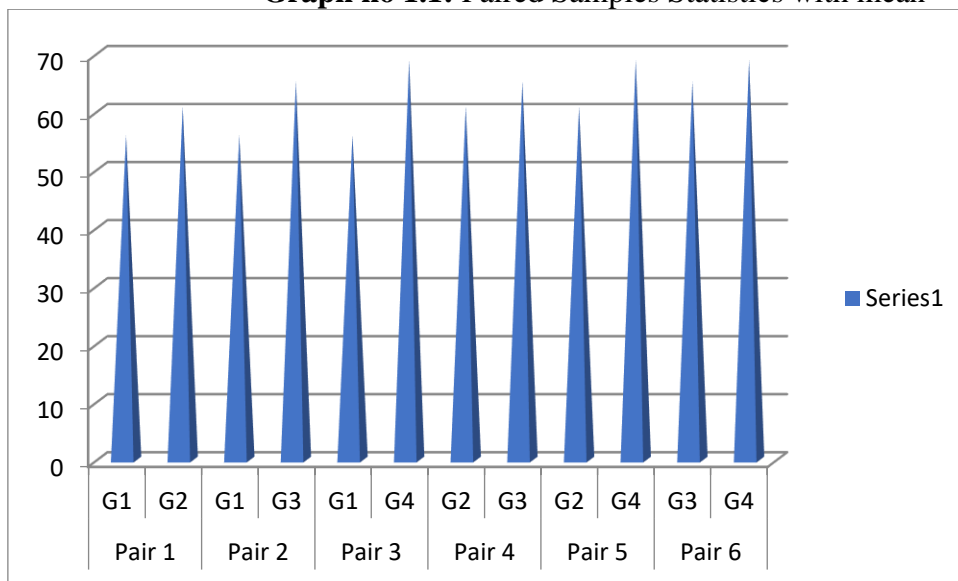


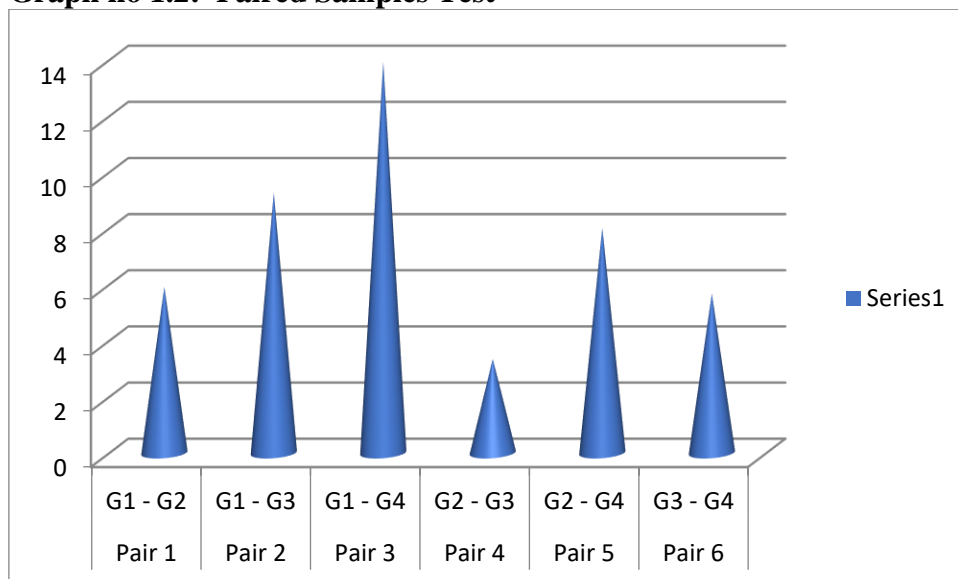
Table No.1.3: Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	G1 & G2	40	.043	.792
Pair 2	G1 & G3	40	.150	.355
Pair 3	G1 & G4	40	-.391	.013
Pair 4	G2 & G3	40	-.087	.595
Pair 5	G2 & G4	40	.181	.262
Pair 6	G3 & G4	40	.070	.669

Table 1.4: Paired Samples Test

		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t	df	Level of Significance
Pair 1	G1 - G2	5.92	18.44	2.91	2.033	39	.05
Pair 2	G1 - G3	9.27	16.51	2.61	3.554	39	.01
Pair 3	G1 - G4	13.95	20.13	3.18	5.382	39	.01
Pair 4	G2 - G3	3.35	17.06	2.70	1.242	39	NS
Pair 5	G2 - G4	8.03	15.25	2.25	3.561	39	.01
Pair 6	G3 - G4	5.68	13.98	2.21	2.114	39	.05

Graph no 1.2: Paired Samples Test



It was found from the above table the t-value are significantly differ among Group I and Group III , Group I and Group IV and Group II and Group IV at 0.01 level with $df=39$. Only Group II and Group III are found non significant even at 0.05 level. Group I and Group II, Group III and Group IV are significantly differ at 0.05 level when degree of freedom (df) is = 39.

1.1.3 To study the effectiveness of different teaching strategies(i.e. text, text + video, text + video+ discussion and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory) in terms of achievement of mathematics learner students of National Institute of Open Schooling in terms of boys and girls

As stated objective of the study the mean achievement score of the learner irrespective of different teaching strategies achievement score of the learners were analysed by using t-test. Details of the test result are given Table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Mean, SD, SE and t-Value for overall Achievement of Boys and Girls

Groups	Mean	SD	SE	N	t-value
Boys	62.17143	13.00216	1.268881	105	6.20189*
Girls	50.36364	10.52679	1.419432	55	

*Significant at 0.01 level

From Table 1.5, it can be seen that t-value 6.20189 which is significant at 0.01 level. It indicates that the mean overall achievement scores of boys and girls differ significantly. Therefore, the formulated hypothesis stated as “There was no significant difference of mean achievement score of boys and girls learners of different teaching strategies(i.e. text, text + video, text + video+ discussion and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory) of mathematics learner students of National Institute of Open Schooling” is rejected.

Findings: It was found that there is significant difference of mean achievement score of boys and girls learners of different teaching strategies(i.e. text, text + video, text + video+ discussion and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory) of mathematics learner students of National Institute of Open Schooling.

1.1.4 To study the effectiveness of different teaching strategies(i.e. text, text + video, text + video+ discussion and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory) in terms of achievement of mathematics learner students of National Institute of Open Schooling in terms of rural and urban areas

As stated objective of the study the mean achievement score of the learner irrespective of different teaching strategies achievement score of the learners were analysed by using t-test. Details of the test result are given Table 1.6.

Table 1.6: Mean, SD, SE and t-Value for overall Achievement of Rural and Urban areas

Groups	Mean	SD	SE	N	t'-value
Rural	59.0577	15.41075	1.41309	106	1.04627*
Urban areas	56.875	11.48456	1.53469	54	

*Not Significant

From Table 1.6, it can be seen that t-value 1.04627 which is not significant even at 0.05 level. It indicates that the mean overall achievement scores of rural and urban areas do not differ significantly each other. Therefore, the formulated hypothesis stated as “There was no significant difference of mean achievement score of rural and urban areas learners of different teaching strategies (i.e. text, text + video, text + video+ discussion and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory) of mathematics learner students of National Institute of Open Schooling” is accepted.

Findings: It was found that there is no significant difference of mean achievement score of rural and urban areas learners of different teaching strategies (i.e. text, text + video, text + video+ discussion and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory) of mathematics learner students of National Institute of Open Schooling.

1.1.5: Over All Findings

There is significant difference of mean achievement score of different groups taught through different teaching strategies (i.e. text, text + video, text + video+ discussion and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory) of mathematics learner students of National Institute of Open Schooling as well as in terms of boys and girls. Therefore, the stated null hypothesis “There was no significant difference of mean achievement score of different groups taught through different teaching strategies (i.e. text, text + video, text + video+ discussion and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory) of students of National Institute of Open Schooling” is rejected. In terms of locality of the learner the formulated null hypothesis “There was no significant difference of mean achievement score of rural and urban areas learners of different teaching strategies (i.e. text, text + video, text + video+ discussion and text + video+ discussion+ math laboratory) of mathematics learner of National Institute of Open Schooling” is accepted.

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Teacher Freezing Among Secondary School Teachers: A Comparative Study With Reference To Adjustment

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Santosh Yadav**

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to compare the teacher freezing among teachers with reference to their level of adjustment. Adjustment was treated as an independent variable whereas teacher freezing was treated as dependent variable. The investigator has taken 600 Govt. secondary teachers of four districts namely Rohtak, Bhiwani, Rewari and Ambala of Haryana state. For collection of data the investigator has used Teacher Freezing Scale by Hassen Taj (1998) and Mangal Teacher Adjustment Inventory (2012). Mean, SD, and 't' test were used to analyse the data. The findings of the study revealed that teacher freezing among secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment differ significantly. No significant difference was found in teacher freezing among male secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment. Further, No significant difference was found in teacher freezing among female secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.

Key words: *Adjustment, Teacher Freezing and Secondary School Teachers*

Introduction

Teaching profession is regarded as the most important profession as its social value lie in its significant contribution to the development in the quality of life and betterment of the society. Globalization, privatization and liberalization have thrown up many challenges to all fields in education. The role of a teacher is expected to be quite different from what it is in traditional classroom. A teacher is now required to be far more agile in his approach and has to play multiple roles and preserve the basic values of life (Singh and Pandey, 2008). Today, teachers are surrounded by so many situations that they feel overworked and frustrated. Certain stressful factors like heavy unacademic workload, indiscipline students, deterioration in service conditions, unappreciative principles, competition among colleagues, etc, account for teacher freezing.

Teacher Freezing is a comprehensive problem, which not only includes the teachers' inability to teach, but also festered and underutilize the intellectual, social, psychological, cognitive and moral potentialities of a teacher which results in flagging the teaching and learning process. Teacher freezing refers to the lack of interest and enthusiasm of a teacher in performing teaching duty and inability to innovate in teaching & research. Teacher freezingness is being described as the value dimensions to the school and college teachers that the community and administrators complain about the teacher indifferences as the main cause of deteriorating standards in education (Taj 1998).

An effective teacher helps the students in the development of basic skills, understanding, proper work habits and desirable attitude, value judgment and adequate personal adjustment (Ryan, 1969). To imbibe these qualities in the students, teachers must be well adjusted and

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has positive attitude towards teaching. But today, the teachers face new challenges in the education due to poor adjustment, lack of confidence in their own competence and respect towards their vocation. Adjustment helps a person in maintaining a balance between its need and the circumstance and influence the satisfaction of their needs (Shaffer, 1961). Adjustment is as psychological survival in the same way as biologist uses the term adaptation to describe physiological (Vonhaller, 1970). The success in teaching is significantly related to adjustment in various spheres of life including profession life (Gupta, 1977). There were differences in personality characteristics, adjustment and attitude towards teaching of successfully and unsuccessful teachers. There are a number of factors that affect the adjustment of teachers. In view of Mangal (1979), there are five common factors in teacher adjustment- adjustment with academic and general environment of the institution, socio-psycho-physical adjustment professional relationship adjustment, personal life adjustment and financial adjustment and job-satisfaction. Viewing the process of education, it is recognized and realized that the role of teacher is of utmost importance because the teacher and learner are the only two living agents of classroom activity that is teaching and learning.

Variables Used

- **Dependent Variable:** Teacher Freezing
- **Independent Variable:** Adjustment

Objectives Of The Study

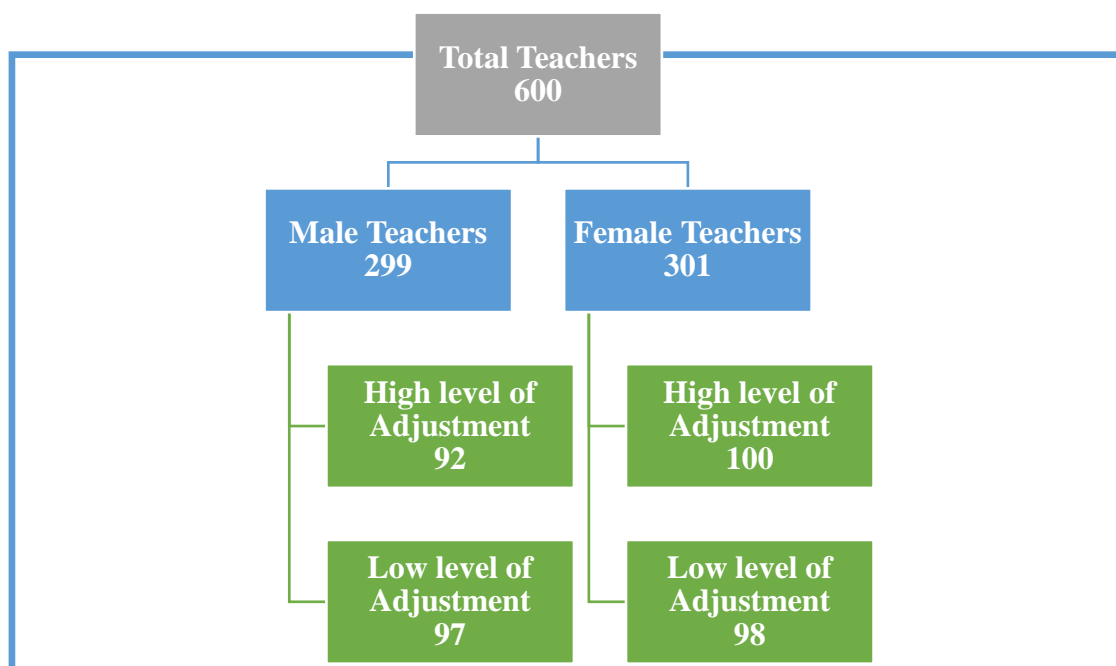
1. To compare the teacher freezing among secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.
2. To compare the teacher freezing among male secondary school teachers school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.
3. To compare the teacher freezing among female secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.

Hypotheses Of The Study

- H₀₁** There is no significant difference in the teacher freezing among secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.
- H₀₂** There is no significant difference in the teacher freezing among male secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.
- H₀₃** There is no significant difference in the teacher freezing among female secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.

Methodology

The present study is descriptive in nature and survey method has used. Simple random sampling technique was used to select a sample of 600 secondary school Teachers affiliated to H.B.S.E. The investigator has taken Govt. secondary teachers of four districts namely Rohtak, Bhiwani, Rewari and Ambala of Haryana state. The classification of teachers as sample for the present investigation is given below:



Tools Used

1. **Teacher Freezing Scale** by Hassen Taj (1998).
2. **Mangal Teacher Adjustment Inventory** (2012).

Statistical Techniques Used

Mean, S.D and 't' test were used to compare the teacher freezing among secondary school teachers with reference to adjustment.

Data Analysis And Interpretation

The collected data were analyzed both quantitatively as well as qualitatively. After the scoring procedure Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' values were calculated to find out the significance of difference between the mean scores among variables of the study. In order to verify the objectives and to test the null hypotheses, the present study has been analyzed as given below:

Objective 1: To compare the teacher freezing among secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.

For the purpose of studying the difference in the teacher freezing among secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment, the following null hypothesis was formulated:

H₀₁ There is no significant difference in the teacher freezing among secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.

To test the null hypothesis, Mean, SD, t-value and level of significance of the scores obtained from teacher freezing scale were calculated with respect to their level of adjustment. The results are presented in Table-1.

Table-1: Descriptive statistics related to Teacher Freezing among Secondary School Teachers with reference to Adjustment

Dependent Variable	Groups	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of Significance
Teacher Freezing	High level of Adjustment	192	278.43	57.43	5.13	Significant
	Low level of Adjustment	195	309.57	61.89		

** Significant at .01 level * Significant at .05 level NS-Not significant

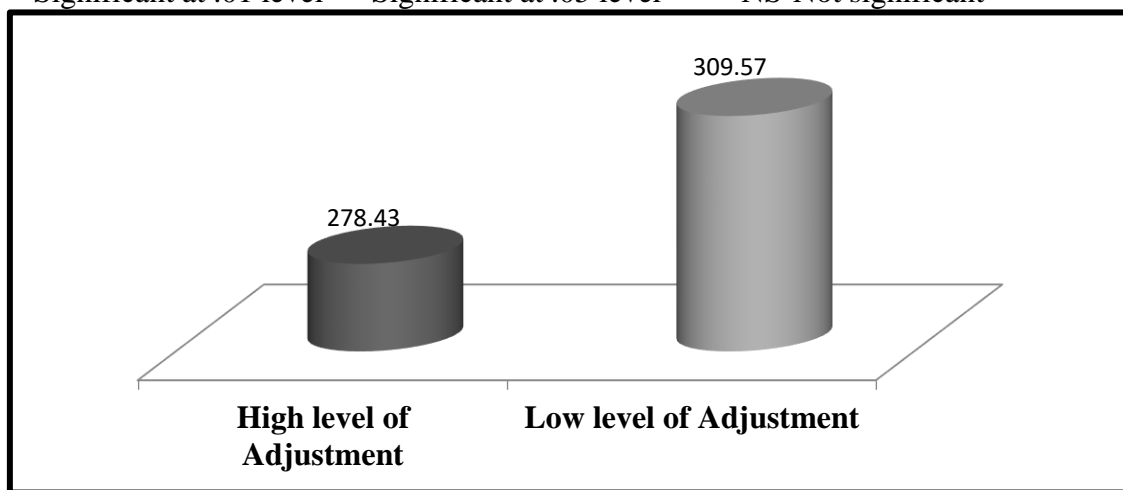


Fig. 1: Adjustment wise Mean Teacher Freezing scores of Secondary School Teachers

It is observed from the Table-1 and Fig.1 that the t-value of 5.13 was found significant at 0.01 level, which indicates that teacher freezing among secondary school teachers in relation to adjustment differ significantly. So, the null hypothesis “There is no significant difference in the teacher freezing among secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment” is not retained. From the comparison of mean scores, it was found that teacher freezing among secondary school teachers having high level of adjustment (278.43) is lower than teachers having low level of adjustment (309.57). So, it can be concluded that teachers having low level of adjustment experienced more teacher freezing than teachers having high level of adjustment.

Objective 2: To compare the teacher freezing among male secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.

For the purpose of studying the difference in the teacher freezing among male secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment, the following null hypothesis was formulated:

H₀₂ There is no significant difference in the teacher freezing among male secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.

To test the null hypothesis, Mean, SD, t-value and level of significance of the scores obtained from teacher freezing scale were calculated with respect to their adjustment. The results are presented in Table-2.

Table-2: Descriptive statistics related to Teacher Freezing among Male Secondary School Teachers with reference to Adjustment

Dependent Variable	Groups	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of Significance
Teacher Freezing	High level of Adjustment	92	256.76	51.63	1.61	Not Significant
	Low level of Adjustment	97	269.45	56.78		

** Significant at .01 level * Significant at .05 level NS-Not significant

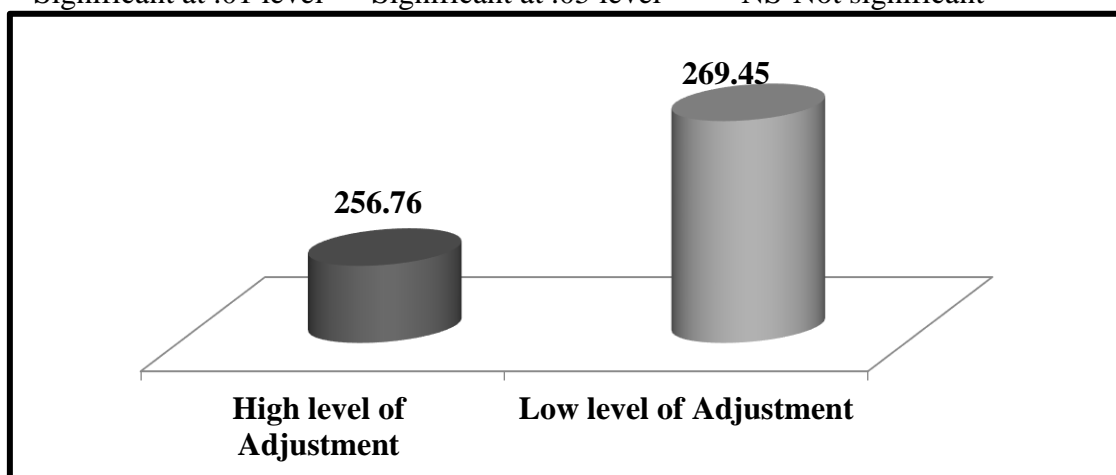


Fig. 2: Adjustment wise Mean Teacher Freezing scores of Male Secondary School Teachers

It is observed from the Table-2 and Fig.2 that the t-value of 1.61 was not found significant at 0.05 level, which indicates that teacher freezing among male secondary school teachers in relation to adjustment did not differ significantly. So, the null hypothesis “There is no significant difference in the teacher freezing among male secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment” is retained. From the comparison of mean scores, it was found that teacher freezing among male secondary school teachers having high level of adjustment (256.76) is lower than teachers having low level of adjustment (269.45). So, it can be concluded that male teachers having low level of adjustment experienced more teacher freezing than male teachers having high level of adjustment.

Objective 3: To compare the teacher freezing among female secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.

For the purpose of studying the difference in the teacher freezing among female secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment, the following null hypothesis was formulated:

H₀₃ There is no significant difference in the teacher freezing among female secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.

To test the null hypothesis, Mean, SD, t-value and level of significance of the scores obtained from teacher freezing scale were calculated with respect to their adjustment. The results are presented in Table-3.

Table-3: Descriptive statistics related to Teacher Freezing among Female Secondary School Teachers with reference to Adjustment

Dependent Variable	Groups	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of Significance
Teacher Freezing	High level of Adjustment	100	262.77	58.43	3.20	Significant
	Low level of Adjustment	98	289.87	60.67		

** Significant at .01 level * Significant at .05 level NS-Not significant

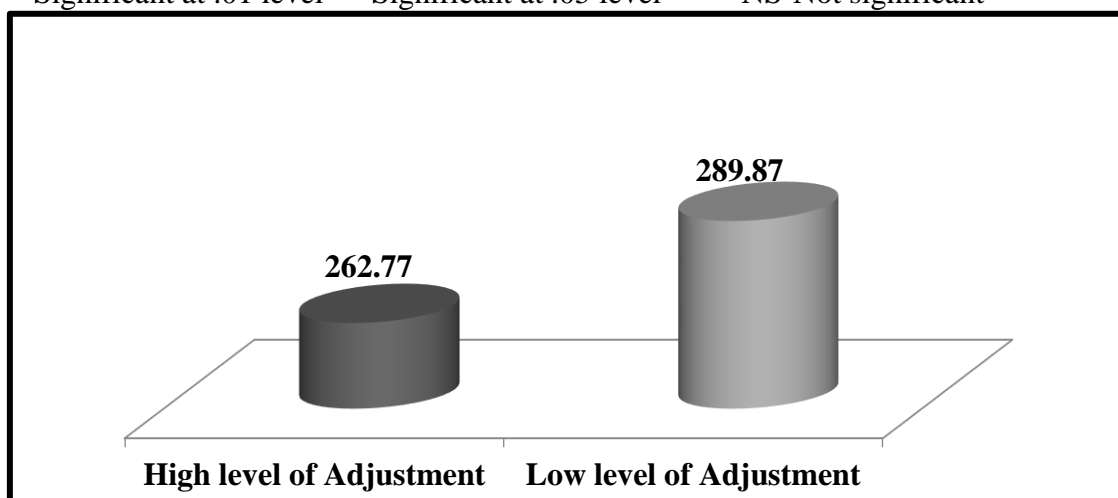


Fig. 3: Adjustment wise Mean Teacher Freezing scores of Female Secondary School Teachers

It is evident from the Table-3 and Fig.3 that the t-value of 3.20 was found significant at 0.01 level, which indicates that teacher freezing among female secondary school teachers in relation to adjustment differ significantly. So, the null hypothesis “There is no significant difference in the teacher freezing among female secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment” is not retained. From the comparison of mean scores, it was found that teacher freezing among female secondary school teachers having high level of adjustment (262.77) is lower than female teachers having low level of adjustment (289.87). So, it can be concluded that female teachers having low level of adjustment experienced more teacher freezing than female teachers having high level of adjustment.

Findings Of The Study

- It was found that teacher freezing among secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment differ significantly.
- No significant difference was found in teacher freezing among male secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.

- No significant difference was found in teacher freezing among female secondary school teachers having high and low level of adjustment.

Educational Implications

Any research work can be considered effective only when the fund of knowledge generated through it can be applied to improve the existing practices of education. The present study is important for educational thinkers, psychologists, principals, administrators, policy-makers and others who are concerned with the sphere of education.

- ❖ A teacher spends around seven hours a day in the school. If he/she is not happy and comfortable in the work place he won't be able to deliver the goods. So efforts should be made to provide warm and conducive working conditions which will be helpful for better adjustment. A faculty committee can be formed in each school for raising the healthy interpersonal relations of teachers with the head of the institution and among themselves.
- ❖ The provision of appointment of a psychologist who can act as a counsellor in the schools, on regular basis, can work wonders to maintain healthy organizational climate. He/she can contribute significantly by attending to teachers' personal, academic and social problems by arranging counseling sessions. If it is not possible to appoint a regular counsellor in the school, the provision may be made for a visiting counsellor who can pay visits in the school weekly or fortnightly.
- ❖ Orientation programmes and refresher courses should be organized for secondary school teachers. Teachers should be motivated to take initiative in organizing orientation programmes for exchange of new ideas. Secondary school teachers should be encouraged to participate in seminars and conferences.
- ❖ Extra increment should be granted to teachers with marked achievement in professional growth and competency. Reward and recognition should be given to them who distinguish themselves by involving themselves in different activities of the school.
- ❖ Teachers should evaluate their own work continuously. Annual performance record should be maintained in the institution. On the basis of this performance incentives and promotion should be introduced in order to enhance the overall academic standard.

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Political Economy of Social and Economic Exclusion

Deepesh Yadav*

Subah Singh Yadav**

“The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have little.”

Statement of the Problem

While it is unequivocally agreed that social and economic inclusion is an objective that we must all pursue, the debate continues on how to balance the growth and stability given the fact that pursuit of financial stability may have costs in the nature of foregone growth. In recent decades, economic and social inequalities have increased alongside growth rates. The poor and marginalized are those who are trapped in a perpetual cycle of exclusion and deprivation. These groups have been subject to exclusion through labour market discrimination, residential and, employment segregation policies, business ownership regulations, restriction on political participation and access to public service and more. Poverty, inequality growth and inclusiveness have posed a very critical question. While the fast economic growth under the neo-liberal policy regime helps reduce poverty, it increases inequality in income distribution in a way that retards poverty reduction. We need to break this cycle. There is an urgency to this exercise as all other developmental activities are hindered by this single disability. The task is gigantic. But this is a national priority and we must rise to meet the challenge collectively.

Upsurge in Economic Growth

The Indian economy, though achieved a high growth momentum till 2008, could not bring down unemployment and poverty to tolerable levels. Average real GDP growth rate for the Indian economy improved to 5.6% in the 1980s and was distinctly higher than the averages of 3.6% for the 1950s, 4.0% for the 1960s and 2.9% for the 1970s. The high growth phase that started in the 1980s has lasted for three decades. Growth trajectory shifted still higher in the decade 2000-01 to 2009-10. Real GDP growth averaged 7.3% catapulting the Indian economy to the status of the second fastest growing economy amongst the G-20 members. Before the financial crisis started surfacing the world economy, it was a matter of delight for us that Indian economy achieved a growth rate of 9 plus percent. In spite of growth success and remarkable near term growth prospects, growth sustainability in India would critically hinge on the three things: (1) our ability to make the growth process more inclusive, (2) improved governance, and (3) developing leadership in all walk of life. There is some slack in all these aspects, as a result of which India is not harnessing its full long-term growth potential inclusive of social development. However, opportunities exist for India to step up its high growth rate still higher.

Growth and Inequalities

Rapid growth has made a dent on poverty, but perhaps not enough. However a vast majority of the population remained outside the ambit of basic health and education facilities during

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this high growth phase. In recent decades, economic and social inequalities have increased alongside high growth rates which have exacerbated regional inequalities. Over 20% of Indians continue to live in poverty. The poor are living in exclusion and deprivation. We need to break this cycle. As a result, Inclusive growth has become a national policy objective of the Government. The 11th five-year plan (2007 – 2012) envisioned inclusive growth as a key objective which was furthered in Twelfth five year plan. The Plan document noted that the economic growth had failed to be sufficiently inclusive particularly after the mid-1990s. It has identified agriculture, infrastructure, health care and education as critical areas for achieving higher inclusive growth. Thus, the Eleventh Plan Document tries to restructure the policies in order to make **the growth faster, broad-based and inclusive by reducing the fragmentation of the society**. The farming community is one of India's largest segment of social and financially excluded. Huge investments in agriculture, education and health, and rural infrastructure were the key elements of the inclusive growth strategy as envisaged. Broadly, the policies aim at increasing the income and employment opportunities on the one hand and on the other; it tries to finance programmes which are capable of making the growth more inclusive. The inclusive growth' as a strategy of economic development received attention owing to a rising concern that the benefits of economic growth have not been equitably shared. Growth is inclusive when it creates economic opportunities along with ensuring equal access to them. Apart from addressing the issue of inequality, the inclusive growth may also make the poverty reduction efforts more effective by explicitly creating productive economic opportunities for the poor and vulnerable sections of the society. The inclusive growth by encompassing the hitherto excluded population can bring in several other benefits as well to the economy. **The concept "Inclusion" should be seen as a process of including the excluded as agents whose participation is essential in the very design of the development process, and not simply as welfare targets of development programmes (Planning Commission, 2007).**

Nature and Magnitude of Poverty and Socio- Economic Exclusion

The progress reports of different plans had noted with concern the increasing inequalities of income under the plan programmes. But reduction of inequalities remained only a pious hope. The persistence of acute poverty was recognized as a failure of planning. It was reckoned that no rate of growth that can be realistically envisaged could make a major impact on the problem of poverty within foreseeable future, if inequality remains acute, nor could any feasible equalitarian policies alter the position significantly in the absence of an accelerated rate of growth. Growth and reduction in inequalities are both indispensable to a successful attack on mass poverty. All the same the interdependence of the aims of the growth and poverty removal and reduction of inequalities was explicitly mentioned with a thrust at a later time. In fact, reduction of mass poverty was the strategic aim of the successive plans. However government of India adopted a strategy of Inclusive Growth in 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) which was stressed in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) with an accelerated dimension. There are two dimensions to this preoccupation for increasing concerns with poverty alleviation. The first type of concern relates to achieve growth with equity over a long term. **This requires policies and programmes that foster the participation of the poor in the process of economic growth, by creating employment opportunities and increasing their access to income generating assets, both physical and human.** We believe, if efficiently provided, financial services may play an important role in this task of incorporating (some of) the poor to the process of economic growth in

our country. A second type of concern relates to the need to mitigate the transactional cost of adjustment for the most vulnerable group of society. Formal financial services can play a very limited role in this effort, if any. Financial Inclusion has been a focus attention in recent times. However the facts culled so far reveal the real and uncomfortable picture. The increase in number of branches has not been answered the needs of farmers and reaching the unbanked population to enable inclusive growth is a serious problem today.

Theoretical Model of Economic and Social Exclusion

Normally such model is based on three aspects.

- 1) Firstly, seeking to go beyond unidimensional income-based approaches to measuring poverty and social exclusion by developing a multi-dimensional measure of economic exclusion.
- 2) Secondly, examining whether economic exclusion measured in this way is linked to broader indicators of social exclusion.
- 3) Thirdly, assessing whether economic exclusion is a significant influence on certain aspects of social integration.

Social policy assumes that poverty and exclusion tend to undermine social cohesion and the concern in dealing with our third parameter is to assess the validity of that assumption. Underlying the treatment of these three parameters is a concern for the effects of enlargement on patterns of economic and social exclusion and the manner in which those patterns should be measured. A large body of literature has argued the need for a move from a focus on income poverty to a concern with social exclusion and from a unidimensional to a multidimensional perspective involving consideration of a wider range of indicators of economic and social circumstances ranging from current living standards to housing, health and quality of environment. With enlargement the case for such a broader perspective has become more compelling and the need to take inequalities between countries and regions into account increases (Vaughan-Whitehead, 2004).

The term social cohesion is consistent with the broad definition of social cohesion adopted by authors such as Berger-Schmitt and Noll (2000) incorporates the extent of inequalities in life-chances. Our preference, however, is for defining social cohesion in terms of relational connectedness and a sense of a common membership of a given community (Friedkin, 2004). This approach highlights the need to explore the relationship between individual life-chances on the one hand and the interpersonal processes of social cohesion on the other. This is our concern here when we analyze the link between economic exclusion and indicators of social cohesion? For the first set of items the absence and affordability elements are incorporated. "There are some things many people cannot afford even if they would like them. Six items are administered in this fashion: • Keeping home adequately warm. • Paying for a week's annual holiday away from home. • Replacing any worn-out furniture. • Buying new clothes. • Eating nutritious food every second day, if they want to. • Having get together at least once a month. For the second set of items if a household could not afford the three items: • A car or van. • A home computer. • A washing machine. In these cases we consider a household to be deprived only if absence is stated to be due to lack of resources. A final item dealt with the experience of debt. The Current Life Style Deprivation (CLSD) measure is then constructed as the simple sum of the deficits on these 10 items. This measure had an overall alpha reliability coefficient of 0.872 and does not fall below 0.80. Finally the subjective measure of economic strain we employ is based on the basis of household's total monthly income, and whether that household is able to make both the ends meet?" The wide range of

items are utilized to create a sets of indicators covering the substantive areas that **we label as social exclusion and social cohesion.**

Social exclusion is the state of deficiency of proper accommodation, access to medical services, water quality, safety measures, access to recreational or green areas etc. likewise social cohesion covers eight aspects of what we consider to be of social cohesion in society, these are: social support, civic participation, confidence in social benefit system, confidence in social benefit system, perceived quality of services, alienation, perceived inter-group tensions, interpersonal trust etc.

Economic Vulnerability

The Economic Vulnerability consists of information that allows us to capture economic exclusion as measured by three variables comprising income, current life style deprivation and economic strain. We assume that being on low income, reporting a certain amount of deprivation and experiencing financial hardship are obvious and manifest signs of economic exclusion. To measure low income this information about the household total net income allowing us to allocate an income quartile position to each household. The measure of Current Life Style Deprivation, which is intended to capture exclusion from participation in a manner generally identified as appropriate in the relevant community, makes use of three types of items.

Having given theoretical priority to economic exclusion, it is generally sought to establish how such vulnerability is associated with other dimensions of exclusion. These additional indicators include housing, neighborhood environment, personal safety and access to medical services

Social Exclusion –an offshoot of Economic Exclusion!

We also seek to consider the consequences of economic vulnerability and the associated pattern of disadvantages for social cohesion. The measures available to us are predominantly at the micro and macro levels. At the former level we have a measure of interpersonal trust and one relating to the availability of support in situations of illness, need for advice regarding a serious personal or family matter or when feeling depressed. At the macro level we have a measure of what we term alienation from society that taps feeling of resentment and disenchantment with the manner in which society is regulated. We also have a measure of the extent of perceived tensions between groups such as rich and poor, racial and ethnic groups and management and workers. We also have measures of the perceived quality of public services and individual items that tap the extent of confidence in the welfare states ability in relation to pensions and benefits. Finally an indicator that covers attendance at meetings of voluntary organisation, trade unions or political parties, served on a committee or done work for voluntary organisations, engaged in petitioning or protest is included. Use of aggregated categorical versions of these variables can be made. Development practitioners are increasingly aware of the role of social and political factors in shaping development outcomes. The World Development Report, "Equity and Development" (World Bank 2005a), emphasized the importance of understanding how inequalities in power and wealth translate into unequal opportunities, which lead to loss of productive potential and increased political instability. The report also asserts that political power relations tend to reflect and shape social and economic distribution patterns in so-called "inequality traps" that constrain economic growth and poverty reduction and increase social tensions. Similarly, a report by the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG)³ on the World Bank's development effectiveness has indicated that successful programs require a sound

understanding of the country's political economy (Singh 2005). The distribution of public goods and resources is unequal in most countries. As a result, certain social groups experience inequality by virtue of their race, ethnicity, gender, religion, family/clan affiliation, political views, etc. (World Bank 2005a). The distribution is not only unequal but inequitable when it deprives the excluded groups of the opportunity to access civil, political, and economic mechanisms to improve their status (World Bank 2005a: 20–21, 48–50, 107–108). To approach the relationship between equity and development from this perspective, one needs to account for as many aspects of social diversity as possible so as not to miss any essential aspects of discrimination that limit the potential of individuals and social groups to choose or create. In a society in which cultural bias has no reflection on economic and political life fewer barriers to social mobility would exist and an optimal system of allocation could be achieved. Barriers to social mobility (also to education, information, infrastructure and other public services) obstruct people's economic behavior and retard growth. At the analytical level, this implies that it is essential to understand how the relationships between different groups and their competing demands are processed by the existing power structures into patterns of access and consumption. According to Moser (2004) this requires the analysis of the associated social and political processes that determine the likelihood of poor people's claims being reflected in the definition, interpretation, or implementation of rights.

Accelerated Dimensions of Social and Economic Inclusion

Making Growth more Inclusive

Inclusive Growth seeks to percolate down the benefits of higher growth rate to the cross sections of the society. It consists of four major components-social inclusion, financial inclusion, educational inclusion and infrastructural inclusion. Financial inclusion holds the key to more inclusive growth. Financial inclusion is not a new dispensation in India. The role of the financial sector in the financial inclusion efforts in India, dates back to early 60s when the focus was on channeling of credit to the neglected sectors of the economy and weaker sections of the population. Bank nationalization in 1969 and tremendous push for branch building which followed its wake were attempts at including the excluded. Starting with 1990s the focus shifted to strengthening financial institutions as part of financial sector reforms. The merits of financial sector reform need to be seen through the prism of what finance could do to harness the growth potential with stability, and financial inclusion represents a critical component of the policy process that intends to make the financial system serve the needs of the real economy. The 1990s also saw introduction of self-help groups – bank linkage programme and launch of Kisan credit cards in the country. The present phase of pursuing financial inclusion as a declared policy objective started in 2005. Financial inclusion efforts has been going on for that long, but we have not succeeded and we are talking so confidently about achieving universal financial inclusion now. According to RBI, Financial inclusion is the process of ensuring access to appropriate financial products and services needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost in a fair and transparent manner by mainstream institutional players. India's successful blending of "democracy" with "planning" is, therefore, one of the most intricate exercises in socio-political hybridization in the 20th century.

Policy Imperatives of Inclusive growth'

Inclusive growth refers to both the pace and the pattern of the economic growth. The literature on the subject draws fine distinction between direct income redistribution or shared growth and inclusive growth. The inclusive growth approach takes a longer term perspective

as the focus is on productive employment rather than on direct income redistribution, as a means of increasing incomes for excluded groups. Inclusive growth is, therefore, supposed to be inherently sustainable as distinct from income distribution schemes which can in the short run reduce the disparities, between the poorest and the rest, which may have arisen on account of policies intended to jumpstart growth. While income distribution schemes can allow people, to benefit from economic growth in the short run, inclusive growth allows people to “contribute to and benefit from economic growth”. The current policy objective of mainstreaming social and economic excluded groups of the society and attaining inclusive growth with stability is not possible without achieving universal Financial Inclusion. Thus, financial inclusion is no longer a policy choice today but a policy compulsion. And as agents entrusted with the task of achieving financial inclusion, the role of the mainstream financial sector in achieving inclusive growth becomes central. We are sanguine that with the concerted efforts of all the stakeholders, our planned, sustained and structured Financial Inclusion efforts would bear fruits and we can take the country not only towards an even higher growth rate but a growth which is inclusive and all encompassing. **In that case political economy of social and economic exclusion will realize the feel good factor.** Inclusive growth process goes far behind income redistribution. It embraces a long-term growth framework with a view to ensure that segments of population do not get excluded from the growth dividends. The process also goes far beyond poverty reduction strategy and is built on four pillars – (1) empowerment of the poor through provision of health, education and skill formation, (2) financial inclusion by improving the reach of institutional finance to the poor and (3) entitlement to food and nutrition and (4) asset creation, especially housing with water, electricity and sanitation so that poor gets shelter and is able to work therein or around and generate steady source of income to live a sustainable his livelihood. India’s remarkable growth story cannot be sustained in absence of rapid strides in financial inclusion. The targets under priority sector lending, the banks’ linkage to the Self Help Groups (SHGs), the introduction of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC), the regulatory nod to the Business Facilitators (BC)/ Business Correspondent (BC) model, the introduction of the no-frill accounts have been some of the several steps facilitated by the Reserve Bank to promote financial inclusion. However, a lot more needs to be done. As many as 145 million households or about 43% of India’s population still do not have access to banking. Regional disparities further compound the problem. The Report of the Committee on Financial Inclusion (Chairman: Dr. C. Rangarajan) states that about 95% of the farmer households in the North-East do not have access to formal finance. At an All-India level 49% the farmer households are indebted, though the level of their indebtedness to the formal sources is less at 27%. About 10% of the population has life insurance coverage. Over 90% of the villages still do not have bank branches. Banks are today working with micro-finance institutions in many parts of the country in their quest to reach out to those who have been excluded. However, the challenge remains gigantic and would need to be provided by the mainstream lending institutions. It is to take banking services to everybody to meet their entire savings, credit and remittance needs initially, and needs for all other financial products and services subsequently. It was initially focused on villages with population above 2000 but the banks planned to cover villages with population below 2000 in an integrated manner over the period. The objective is also to provide banking services to entire population residing in Urban and rural areas. Financial inclusion (FI) through the JAM trinity (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile) is seen as an important tool for financial inclusion. Convergence of the SHG BLP

with the FI initiatives of the Government and RBI needs to be ensured. The Credit history of all SHG members needs to be created by linking the E Shakti with Credit Information Companies (CIC). This will ensure credit discipline and facilitate the Banks for higher off take of credit to the SHGs.

Empowering Socially and Economically

Financial inclusion is one formidable way of empowering people to access social and economic empowerment. For achieving achieve this stipulated, a multi-model approach has been adopted since early 70s of the last century. Among the various models, the SHG - Bank Linkage Programme (BLP) helped extensively to empower the poor, especially rural women, through providing savings and credit windows from banks. "Coming together is a beginning, keeping together is chance but working together for years is not mere happenstance, it is a miracle. A miracle that has taken the form of a quiet revolution when translated across 1 crore Self Help Groups (SHGs) in more than two and half decades. Change always happens. It's inevitable. But when given some definite direction, it transforms into progress" The learnings from the savings and credit encouraged setting up of tiny micro enterprises and consequently generated employment. NABARD's Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme (LEDP) has been implemented since 2015 with 532 programmes wherein 61,033 SHG members have been trained. One can take pride to state that with the active collaboration of NGOs, Banks, the Governments and the NRLM, the SHG BLP has now crossed the milestone of 1 crore SHGs covering more than 12 crore families with savings deposits of R23, 324 crore and more than 50 lakh groups with loan outstanding of over R87, 098 crore, of which, 88% was disbursed to rural women groups (up to 31 March 2019). The growth during 2018-19 remained steady and promising. NABARD's theme chapter for this year's publication has been dedicated to 'SHG based livelihoods and scope for innovations' for highlighting successful, replicable models with support from the Banking system and government agencies. Despite the phenomenal growth, the SHG-BLP movement is faced with several issues like uncertainty in bank loans, smart book keeping, limited adoption of technology and declining advantage of aggregation at SHG level etc. Lack of good SHPIs is one of the reasons for slow growth of SHG BLP in underserved regions. There is need to identify a large nodal NGO with experienced and trained staff, who will act as a nodal NGO for training smaller local NGOs, who lack proper orientation for SHG promotion. The constraints in rural enterprise development are primarily low or negligible income, lack of skill and mentoring services and poor access to markets. MFIs have to realize importance of Customer Centricity. Experience has demonstrated the fact that customers value services from MFIs more when these help them improve their quality of life. Research had revealed those MFIs who have built and nurtured close and caring relations with their clients over time, had the highest repayment rates and were the least affected during the Demonetization-led crisis. Innovation are therefore needed in the microfinance sector to serve the customer better and ensure the provision of appropriate financial products at the right time to the customer.

Policy Recommendations

Improved Governance leading to better delivery model

Over the last decade, growth theorists and development experts have realized that governance goes a long way in explaining growth. Good governance refers to good order and workable arrangements that cover a wide array of institutional arrangements including regulatory and legal framework which are a must to ensure a cost-effective delivery model

for the entire range of products and services. In India, we have created many institutions in this direction over the last two decades. However, we do not still compare well in terms of governance indicators. In terms of the World Bank governance indicators developed by Kaufman, Kraay and Mastruzzi, India ranked at about 46th percentile in 2009 based on a range of indicators that are considered, implying that more than half of the 210 countries studied score better on governance. Our governance deficit can be reduced through faster decision-making and speedier implementation of all types of projects we engage in; be it safety nets, social infrastructure, road, other transportation or power or telecom projects.

Business Leadership

Business leadership with integrity and vision can make a difference to our Governance. There are several areas where governance can be improved. This range from safety net delivery to corporate governance in our most dynamic of the businesses. We can easily push up our growth by at least 1-percentage point by improving governance. We can improve a lot other economic parameters including the fiscal deficit also. What we need to aim at delivery mechanisms to speed up project implementation in all walks of life.

IT as a Key Facilitator

IT is becoming a key business enabler and it is being positioned as a key differentiator. Critically it is technology which enables undreamt of outreach. The banking industry has achieved significant success in leveraging IT through implementation of CBS and it has helped them in streamlining, standardizing and expanding their service portfolio. ICT solution will continue to help the banks in providing seamless systems to capture customer data, ensure unique identification, and facilitate financial transaction services using remote connectivity through mobile devices. It is only with the help of ICT that financial inclusion can be completely achieved from an economy as well as localization perspective at reduced cost and with greater accessibility. Technology will have to be leveraged for developing training tools like an e-learning portal / App with course contents suitable for Bank Managers, especially the new entrants, with the active involvement of Banks / NABARD's training institutes. As technology adoption gathers pace, there is need to raise level of financial awareness particularly digital. To address some of these issues and to keep pace with the growing digital ecosystem in the country, NABARD visualized digitization of SHGs and their operations by launching EShakti project as a pilot in 2015. The project is now under implementation in 100 districts and has great potential to deliver various banking services at the doorsteps of SHGs. As on 31 March 2019, more than 4.34 lakh SHGs have been on-boarded in the EShakti portal. This EShakti database is leveraged to bring SHG members under the social security and financial inclusion schemes of Government of India. Alternate delivery channels and support mechanisms are to be encouraged to provide the SHG member's timely banking services at a reasonable cost. The NABFINS model by NABARD has shown how an MFI can provide adequate and timely credit to SHGs at a reasonable rate of interest, in a transparent manner without using coercive measures of recovery and still continue to be a profitable entity. It has a client base of 8.9 lakh in 16 states. Efforts need to be made to scale up this model to other areas of the country. Financially aware customers are more responsible borrowers. With many of its clients lacking digital literacy, MFIs can consider investing in client literacy as a business promotion measure. Expansion of coverage of NABARD's EShakti in the country would increase credit linkage as well as credit deepening for the deserving SHGs in rural areas as also help banks in building up their SHG business portfolio. The 'one-click availability of

social and financial related information” of crores of rural families across India on a single platform will have tremendous significance for various stake holders. Leveraging the E Shakti database for making available financial and social security schemes of Government of India to rural poor, owing to its pan rural India reach and impact in the E Shakti districts is a positive step in the financial inclusion process. Increased confidence of banks in the project could result in their financial participation in the project and help reduce the gap of savings and credit linked SHGs. Linking of EShakti to the CBS of various banks using online or offline mechanism would help in better offtake of credit linkage and provide valuable data of digitized SHGs and help all the stakeholders in SHG BLP ecosystem.

Branchless banking could be a big step towards providing financial access to the poor people and achieving financial inclusion. Since the inception of planning process, expanding the reach of financial services to the poor has been at the centre of poverty alleviation policies in India. All the same at the same time, synergies embedded in non –bank financial players are being tapped. It must be our endeavor to ensure hassle free financial services to the poor without jeopardizing financial stability. Facilitating inclusion of India’s largest segment of financially excluded-the farmers to galvanize the thought and action.

MFI – Banks Linkage Programme:

MFI – Banks Linkage Programme: Microfinance is increasingly being considered as one of the most effective tools of reducing poverty. Microfinance has a significant role in bridging the gap between the formal financial institutions and the rural poor. The Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) accesses financial resources from the Banks and other mainstream Financial Institutions provide financial and support services to the poor. More than half of the rural households are still out of the ambit of institutional credit in spite of a host of efforts. Microfinance has a crucial role to play in development of Indian economy through enhancing credit access for these households.

Identification of linkage requirements

Creating livelihoods for the vulnerable households requires much more than social bonding and access to credit. A group framework can make the livelihoods become sustainable faster. Aspects such as the identification of linkage requirements such as skills, technology, markets, enabling local infrastructure and handholding are critical. Neither a financing institution nor a voluntary organization can by itself bring on board all the linkages and expertise to make livelihoods successful. Without such linkages, promotion of livelihoods for the poor is a high risk proposition and the poor have a lot to use in terms of their investment of meagre resources, but considerable time and effort. Collaborative projects with multiple partners that bring in varied expertise and knowledge are more likely to be successful in this space. Further, the long held assumptions as to nature of the beneficiaries and their lives need to be examined from time to time. The local context and client lives need to be studied in detail before designing the livelihood interventions. Given the large demand and the number of people who are part of the groups, the scope for innovative solutions to the livelihood challenges is very high.

Public-private partnership

Striking a fruitful **public-private partnership** holds the key to improved governance. On the one hand, the enabling environment for the business needs to improve further. On the other, the business leadership needs to focus more closely on investment project deliveries and bridge the wide chasm between planned investment and actual capital formation at the grass-root level. According to the World Bank database for 2009, it takes on an average 30

days to complete the procedures to legally start operating the business in India that puts it at a rank of 113 amongst 182 nations. In 29 countries it takes a week or less to start a business. New Zealand tops the chart as you can do so in just 1 day. In Australia it takes 2 days and in Singapore 3 days. Similarly, it takes in India 271 hours to prepare and pay taxes, ranking 114 amongst 182 nations. India scores even worse in bankruptcy resolution. On an average it takes 7 years in India to resolve insolvency through settlement of distressed assets through courts. On this score, India ranks 155 amongst 156 nations in the World Bank database, ahead only of Mauritania whereas in troubled Ireland it takes only 0.4 years and in 54 other countries it takes 2-years or less.

If each one of us, whether in public or private sector or as an individual works to capacity, the governance and delivery mechanisms would all improve. We have started to create marvel infrastructure, but it sometimes takes us more than a decade to complete an infrastructure project. There is no dearth of finance to fund infrastructure and experts from the infrastructure finance industry feels that no commercially viable project that has the requisite clearances and the input availability is suffering because of lack of debt finance. There is no dearth of initiatives undertaken to step up infrastructure investments. The Viability Gap Funding (VGF), enhanced financing by infrastructure finance companies, takeout financing, model concession agreements, annuity based funding are few examples. What is required today is commitment for speedier implementation. We still have glaring gaps in infrastructure. We still have about 9% energy shortage. Large transmission and distribution losses, estimated at nearly 40% and absence of adequate competition impacts electricity industry. At least 7% output is lost due to electrical outages. As a result, India's per capita electricity consumption at 542 kWh is only 4% that of United States and 1.5% that of Iceland. Our infrastructure deficit is reducing at a slow pace and we need to accelerate implementation of our plans.

Customer Centricity

For quite some time, many MFIs have been complacent with a plain vanilla loan product. However, MFI clients have to develop in holistic manners. Therefore, to lift the poor sustainably above poverty requires more than financial services alone. The core clientele of the microfinance sector, the poor and the underprivileged, are the most vulnerable to shocks due to ill-health. In order to insulate such people from sudden health shocks and scares, guarding the health of their clientele by providing suitable services and products makes eminent business sense to microfinance institutions (MFIs). **“SHGS, SAVING FOR THE PRESENT, SECURING THE FUTURE”** should strive to integrate health & microfinance. MFIs should develop products such as renewable & clean energy products, housing microfinance, micro insurance, water & sanitation etc.

Redefining the priority States

Redefining the priority states and strategy for such states with particular emphasis on Central, Eastern India and North-Eastern regions by mapping of potential could be one of the interventions for strategizing interventions for the underserved states of Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme. Mapping those pockets where there is virtually no intervention or presence of any Govt. Agency or Self Help Promoting institutions (SHPI) and putting in concerted efforts is important. The strategy would be to find ways to bridge the skill, knowledge and resource gap and at the same time maximize on the existing strengths and facilitate quality certification, packaging technology for greater shelf-life, marketing platform, market linkages, which is the critical gap in scaling up sustainable livelihoods for

the poor. Resource Agencies which provide cutting edge design, facilitate product “SHGs, saving for the present, securing the future” NABARD has been supporting need based skill development programmes under Micro Enterprise Development Programme, which bridges skill deficits and promotes entrepreneurial talents of the members to set up micro enterprises for matured SHGs through appropriate resource NGOs and other support organisations.

Harnessing Demographic dividends

India has demographic dividends to support its growth ambitions. The share of working age population of 20-59 years may rise from 49% in 2000 to 55% in 2025 and stay still high at 53% by 2050. India's old age dependency may be just 12% in 2025. This is in stark contrast to the ageing populations in many OECD countries, where dependency ratios are rising fast. In Japan the dependency ratio is set to rise from about 30% in 2005 to over 70% by 2050. Old age dependency ratios in EU countries are also rising fast. They are projected to go up from about 26% now to about 53% by 2050.

In essence macro social and political analysis should provide policy recommendations to help: • **Identify opportunities for pro-poor change** • **Overcome institutional barriers to social inclusion** • **Promote equity in opportunities and access to assets** • **Promote better governance and accountability** • **Support citizenship rights** • **Prevent social and political risks and promote security** • **Manage political economy risks and avoid adverse impacts of policy reforms** • **Support an enabling environment for civil society** • **Promote sustainable livelihoods.** All the same macro social and political analysis should provide entry points for managing political economy risks and social impacts of policy reforms. The macro-level analysis should identify and analyze risks associated with key policy areas. This is especially relevant when macro social and political analysis is linked to a particular process of policy dialogue or economic analysis. In this case, the social and political analysis should consider risks to the implementation of proposed reforms as well as potentially adverse social and distributional impacts. In some cases, sector specific poverty and social impact analysis may be integrated with the country-level analysis. In other cases, this may go beyond the scope of one particular study and additional poverty and social impact analysis may be recommended in a particular sector.

Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme

NABARD's Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme for tapping of livelihood opportunities will be used as a major livelihood promotion programme in coming years to ensure more thrust is given to livelihood interventions. Convergence with Govt. Programmes, Convergence of SHG BLP with Financial Inclusion initiatives of Government of India and RBI and other Govt. programmes, group insurance products, enhanced quantum of loans and fresh financing to members would further boost momentum of the programme.

FPO and JLG

The potential SHGs may be encouraged to graduate as members of Producers' Organisations of Farm and Non-farm activities. Promotion of Business Model for JLG by RRBs through BC network is also another Intervention which would give momentum to the Joint Liability Group Bank Linkage Programme.

Mudra Bank

With the introduction of institutional provisions like revision of RBI guidelines for NBFCMFI operations, launch of MUDRA bank and small bank licenses over the past few years the microfinance industry has seen strong growth. As MFIs grow to attain considerable size & access financial markets for funds, there would be increasing focus on their

governance. This would ensure institutional sustainability and confidence among its stakeholders. MFI business is primarily cash intensive but with demonetization, the focus has now shifted to “digital payments” necessitating digital literacy among clients. MFIs have been increasingly adopting technology to improve their services for clients. They are using recent advances in banking & payments system infrastructure to make loan disbursement into the bank accounts of their clients.

Conclusion

Political economists point to the interdependence of social and economic equity and political institutions. Resource distribution affects political institutions, which in turn influence the future allocation of goods. History and culture condition the extent to which institutions have the capacity to address issues of social cohesion and equal opportunity in any given context. Thus, the temporal dimension, or the timing and sequence of the development of existing institutional arrangements, is crucial to understanding what possibilities and alternatives exist for change. Our conclusion confirms that while the economically excluded constitute substantially larger groups in the poorer regions they are much more sharply differentiated from others in the richer regions. These results bring out the importance of being able to combine both regional and social policy perspectives within the same conceptual and measurement framework. While the economically excluded are also disadvantaged in relation to more wide ranging measures of social exclusion no case can be made that variation in the level and intensity of economic exclusion help to account for regional differences in levels of social exclusion. Substantial variations across regions in levels of social cohesion are observed. However, the vast bulk of such variation occurs within rather than between regions. Furthermore, while the economically excluded generally report lower levels of social cohesion, the impact of such vulnerability is actually greater in the more affluent regions. Thus regional variations in levels of cohesion cannot be accounted for by the differential impact of economic exclusion. In fact, in the absence of this latter variation differences in such levels would actually be greater. Thus while the economically excluded are characterized by exposure to higher levels of social exclusion and lower levels of social cohesion, regional differences in these dimensions cannot simply be accounted for by corresponding differences in the levels or impact of economic exclusion. Understanding social structures and the mechanisms through which these structures create or perpetuate exclusion is thus a necessary step in achieving more equitable outcomes. Focusing on one dimension only (for example, access to assets) is not enough since certain groups may be socially excluded without being poor, and poor without being socially excluded (Mitchell and Shillington 2002). The challenge is to identify and then transform the processes that impede a social group's participation in the economic, social, cultural, political, and institutional arenas (Gacitua et al. 2001). Labor in its different forms, from formal wage labor to informal self employment, is an important way of looking at the relationships between different social groups, their access to assets and resulting production, and consumption of goods and services. Focusing on the role of labor in social structures also helps link macro and micro processes, which contribute to understanding the different reactions of social actors to government policies.

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Guidance In The Elementary School Level

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Introduction

The necessity of providing effective guidance for children is generally recognized by parents and educators. Considerable disagreement, however, arises over the amount of guidance children need and the time when guidance should be provided. Because of the increasing complexities involved in modern living, we believe that guidance services must be increased. Because of the need to promote the study of each child to prevent personality maladjustments and to help each child to make maximum growth of his "whole personality," we believe that guidance activities must begin when the child enters school. Guidance, in fact, should be a continuation of those specific techniques started in the home by parents who are aware of the necessity for assisting children as they strive to adjust to the demands of modern living. If we accept the belief that more and continuous guidance must be provided for children, the next consideration must be with the type and quality of guidance services. In this research paper researcher explain briefly about guidance in the elementary school level.

Conceptual Study

"Guidance" refers to the systematic help provided by all who work with children to assist in pupils' adjustment to themselves, their school, their community, their home, and their peers. Good guidance deals with every aspect of an individual's personality social, educational, vocational. The individual's attitudes and behavior patterns are important. Each person must be helped to integrate all of his activities in terms of his potentialities and environmental opportunities. When a child needs guidance in-one area, perhaps involving a school problem, other factors usually have to be considered. The pupil's health, intellectual ability, opportunities for study at home, or his general plans for work or education will influence the kind of guidance given and the degree of pupil acceptance of suggested solutions -to his problems. The school curriculum must be related to guidance work so that improved methods for dealing with pupils may be achieved. Too much emphasis upon memorization of meaningless facts may confuse and annoy children without contributing to their fundamental understanding. The school program may demand standards of perfection in reading or hand-writing which are beyond the maturity or the motor development of many children. The guidance program must be so administered that these problems will be deal with objectively, and so that modifications will be made in the curriculum instead of there being a rigid adherence to standards which are unrealistic for some pupils.

Effective guidance necessitates a total-school approach to guidance work. The teaching staff and other school personnel must have a "guidance" attitude toward children. There must be emphasis upon understanding child growth and

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development. Sound guidance procedures should be based upon a knowledge of children and an interest in learning about them. Each child must be recognized as an individual with problems sometimes unique to himself, some-times common to all children of his age. With a full understanding of basic human needs and through working on specific difficulties, the teacher may help the child effect a satisfactory adjustment in his personal living.

Good guidance is inseparable from good teaching. The teacher first establishes a new learning situation—a problem or a new step in a specific subject. The pupil is placed in a state of temporary disequilibrium. A goal has been established and the pupil is motivated toward achieving this goal. Between the motive and the goal is a barrier which causes tension within the pupil or the group. By careful guidance, the teacher gives enough assistance so that the pupil achieves his goal or progresses enough so that a solution is within his grasp if he continues to work for a period of time. Goal-setting (pupil-teacher and pupil alone) and successful pupil achievement act as "governors" for future learning experiences. If the child is successful in his work he will probably set his goals progressively higher. If he fails, he may set his -goals at a lower level or may quit -entirely. One can readily see the implications of the guidance concept involved in teaching. Each step in the learning process involves efficient guidance.

Main Aims Of The Guidance At Elementary School Level

The main aim of the guidance program at elementary school level is to ensure the study of children so that personality adjustments may be furthered and so that effective learning may take place. To accomplish this important goal, the children's school and home environment should be stimulating and helpful. A good guidance program is designed to provide these services:

1. Locate children who have learning problems centering around emotional difficulties, and offer assistance through the daily class activities or make proper referrals if the difficulties are too serious for teacher treatment.
2. Facilitate communication between home, school, community, providing information about child development and achievement so that effective guidance can be given through cooperative efforts.
3. Provide teachers with accurate information about guidance materials and instruct them in the use of techniques suitable for child study and guidance.
4. Orient teachers to the testing program and provide adequate guidance information through some practical record system.
5. Provide the services of specialized personnel within the school such as nurse, physician, and psychologist whenever the local school system can finance and use such services.

Guidance Services Within The Elementary School

As we have already mentioned, guidance is concerned with the study and understanding of each child. Efforts of the entire staff should be directed toward preventing maladjustments and bettering adjustments throughout the total elementary school program. Thus a constructive mental hygiene program is established and maintained. A sound guidance program will provide for such guidance services as the following:

1. Emphasizing the studying of children:

- a. Through in-service discussions and study programs provided for teachers and directed by a counselor or staff member prepared in sound guidance procedures.
 - b. By observations of children made in the classroom.
 - c. By careful interviewing of new students and their parents to secure basic data about family relationships, developmental history, interest, and needs.
 - d. By maintaining a cumulative record folder for every child with ample provision for keeping the records accurate, current, and useful.
2. Providing guidance and curriculum counselors:
- a. So the teacher may secure assistance with guidance work at any time.
 - b. In order that assistance may be secured for curriculum problems in special areas such as music, art, science, health, or physical education.
 - c. In order to secure the analysis of facts gathered and so that pupil adjustment may be a continuous, evolving process.
3. Collecting useful data on pupil development and achievement:
- a. Through the use of valid individual and group tests.
 - b. By the use of anecdotal records, samples of pupils' work, and records from other agencies.
 - c. By preparing profiles of children which include chronological age; mental age; intelligence quotient; expectancies based upon age, maturity, and ability; and general achievement while in school.
4. Protecting physical and mental health of children:
- a. Through experiences which help to establish good health habits.
 - b. By providing basic information which will enable children and teachers to understand mental hygiene principles.
 - c. By securing the cooperation of all who work with children.
5. Recognizing the teacher as the key person in the guidance program:
- a. By stressing the importance of a classroom atmosphere which provides warmth and understanding, positive emotional support, pupil-teacher planning, release of feelings, and direction of abundant child energy.
 - b. By encouraging the utilization of special guidance techniques which supplement the regular curriculum activities and increase the teacher's understanding of children.
 - c. By promoting good mental health of all teachers and directing teachers' growth in understanding their feelings toward themselves, toward children, and toward adults.
 - d. By providing contacts with supervisory and special school personnel who will help in initiating referrals of children needing specialized consideration.
 - e. By assisting teachers in the preparation of practical reports to parents and in conducting useful parent-teacher conferences to report pupil progress. In addition to the five areas just presented, there are other services involving policies made for the placement and promotion of children, evaluation of children's work, reporting pupil progress, and special classes. The policies and practices established in these areas relate directly to effective guidance.

Shortly after Search's report, many investigations were made of retardation. Leonard P. Ayres wrote an article based on research titled "Laggards in Our

Schools" (1913). He pointed out the great cost of "educating repeaters" and the extreme differences in retardation between comparable cities.

While many changes have been made in the elementary school curriculum and in the organization of the daily program, the graded plan for grouping children has persisted throughout the years. What, then, should be done to prevent over-age children-14-year-olds, for example from working in the same grade with eight- or nine-year-old children? Several plans have been attempted. First, children are promoted each year, differences in achievement being provided for by subgroupings within each class. Second, special classes and schools are provided for the very bright, the -dull, and the slow learners. Third, the daily program is rearranged so that part of the day may be used for "special laboratory" classes or classes established on the basis of pupil achievement. Under this last plan pupils in grades four through six are reassigned to sections corresponding to their achievement in reading, science, social studies, or arithmetic. The regular teachers are assigned 25 or 30 pupils who are reading at one grade level, say fourth, but who represent several grade levels as far as chronological age is concerned. For the remaining periods of the day, usually the after-noon hours, pupils are sent back to the homeroom teacher and are grouped according to chronological age—the traditional plan. During these hours the other school subjects, usually skill subjects, are taught.

Promotion or Retardation?

Adjustments, like those just, enumerated, made in the daily program enable-children to work at a level commensurate with their maturity and development. Usually boys and girls are happy when they can participate successfully in school work. As they grow older, however, they want to be with children near their own chronological age. This brings up the question of promotion. Should students who are retarded be retained in the same grade or should they be advanced along with their peers to the next higher grade?

Research studies seem to show the need for promotion. From research studies on retardation, these conclusions are reached:

1. Children of normal ability gain more from trial promotion than do children of like ability who are retained.
2. Children of less-than-average ability seem to gain little more by repeating a grade than they gain by trial promotion.
3. Pupils in grades four through six profit more from trial promotions than do pupils in primary grades.
4. We are not justified in requiring normal-children to repeat in grades -four through-six.
5. Records of trial promotions show that 90 per -cent of the trial group is promoted at the close of the year.

Retaining a pupil for one-half year or for the full year may be necessary if the child has been out of school a great deal and has encountered difficulties which cannot be overcome by a reasonable amount of special work by the pupil and the teacher. For example, a third grade boy has been out of school because of illness and has not learned the basic reading skills. He is reading at second grade level. Chronologically he is seven years six months old. Retaining this pupil for one-

half year may be best for him and for the teacher. Retention should be made, however, only after careful consideration of all factors and after adequate - conferencing with pupil and parents.

Special Transfers

Special transfers for some pupils who are low in achievement, are markedly below average in mental ability, and are over-age, should be made on the basis of schools or classes which can offer the pupil the best -opportunities for achievement and adjustment. Not all school systems have special classes or schools. This may necessitate some plan for part-time school and work experience.

Certainly children who are 13 years of age should be transferred from elementary school to a junior high school or into grade seven, eight, or nine so that the last few years of their education can be with children near-their own age. Provision must then be made for a special educational program for them. In school districts with small enrollments this becomes a very serious problem because of the small number of over-age, retarded children. Under such conditions, several school districts may have to work out a cooperative plan whereby a special class or special school can be made available for these children.

The Gifted Child

One may ask, why are educators and citizens generally becoming so interested in the gifted child? One answer to this question is that our society needs highly specialized; capable individuals in many walks of life. Naturally the source for more manpower, highly educated and capable, is our public school system. Another answer is that gifted children are not sufficiently challenged by America's program of mass education, and numerous educators are discovering the neglected talent. Two particular groups of children are found in the neglected category: (1) the large group of economically underprivileged pupils who may go through life with their talents largely underdeveloped unless stimulated and aided to get a good education, and (2) those pupils who are willing to go through life without putting forth their best effort. Consideration must also be given to small village and country schools which do not have the numbers of students or the resources to provide a special program for the gifted child.

Through careful guidance, much can be done to individualize instruction and to provide enrichment for the gifted child within regular classes. Serious problems are encountered when classrooms are crowded, teachers are not of equal ability or are not properly prepared, and when gifted children advance to the point where they need specialized work and special children A few ways of developing unusual abilities of gifted children are:

1. Give added responsibilities to the gifted. Let them do more of the planning, carrying out, and evaluating of class work.
2. Expand the range of their interests and experiences through hobby groups, free periods, or special activities.
3. Set high standards of accomplishment for children of great ability.
4. Give superior pupils more independence.
5. Provide a wealth of desirable reading material.

Evaluation and Reporting to Parents

The public schools are obligated to evaluate their success in preparing responsible citizens as well as to appraise pupil growth in acquiring academic information and skills required for effective school work. This highly important work is essential to any good guidance program and to a sound program of school-community relationships. A separate chapter on evaluation and reporting to parents follows this one.

Guidance Techniques

So far in this chapter we have dealt with basic guidance -concepts, the aims of guidance, guidance services, and policies relating to the promotion of slow learners and gifted children. The elementary school teacher, as we have already shown, is responsible for guiding the child's total development. In order to carry out this important work, you should possess certain attitudes and skills essential to the effective guidance of children. We direct your consideration, then, to these attitudes and skills.

Basic Essentials for Effective Guidance

In order to guide the total development of children, the teacher must:

1. Want to help children and seek to understand their behavior as a means of directing desirable growth and development.
2. Know children through basic understanding of child growth and development and through careful study of children in a variety of learning situations.
3. Be skilful in helping children through counseling, group activity, special therapy, or changing the child's environment.
4. Have available instructional materials, adequate work space, special equipment, and the time to give assistance to children in a variety of situations.

Since several of the points just mentioned are covered in other sections, we will limit the discussion here to point three - the use of guidance techniques. Our purpose will be to introduce you to practical guidance procedures.

Making Use of Guidance Services

It takes skill and information to use special guidance services. Not only must you know what services are available, but you must know when and how to use them. As you read through the next few sections, try to decide upon those services you think will be useful to you in teaching in terms of your experience and education.

Testing Services

Individual and group tests are used in most elementary schools. Group tests are administered according to some plan so that continuous information can be secured for such areas as intelligence, reading readiness, and general achievement in elementary school subjects. The results of these tests are used for general curriculum improvement and in screening to indicate those children having difficulties. Individual tests are then administered, usually by a psychologist or psychometrist, to secure diagnostic information pertaining to intelligence, reading, arithmetic, or other school subjects, and to discover important facts pertaining to social and emotional adjustment.

It is important to note that obtaining a test score is not enough - the test itself must be analyzed to decide just what it tests, and the child's work on it must be

analyzed to find where his strengths and weaknesses lie. Then through careful observation, use of group test results, and records of pupils work, recommendations can be made for individual testing of children who seem to be retarded or who seem to be emotionally disturbed.

Many schools have cumulative records which provide forms for re-cording data, pupil achievement, and general information pertaining to personality development. You will be expected to use the records for guidance information and to help keep the records current. Pertinent information should be entered regularly. Near the close of the semester or the school year, summaries should be made of anecdotal records, conference reports, and results of therapy. Information which is no longer useful should be deleted so that the files do not become cumbersome or unorganized.

Health and recreation services

The health service should help in identifying: hearing, vision, or speech defects; abnormal physical conditions; nutritional deficiencies; allergies or undesirable skin conditions. An immunization program should be provided for the usual - childhood dis-eases. A school nurse may be available for daily health inspections and to provide care for children who are injured or become ill at school.

Because the classroom teacher can detect symptoms of illness and handicaps, he is the logical one to decide whether children should be sent home or to the school nurse. In schools where no nurse or physician is available, the teacher not only identifies children with illness or handicaps but reports the conditions to the principal and parents.

Some communities have cooperative programs for recreation. Regular activities are provided for after-school hours, weekends, special holidays, and summer months. Through careful study of children in the classrooms, the teacher is in a position to help in the planning of particular programs for individual children or groups of children. Free-play activities also provide many clues to pupil behavior.

Welfare services, visiting teachers, clinics

Each community has its share of children who do not receive adequate affection, food, clothing, medical care, or general adult guidance. Because of these conditions children come to school inadequately prepared physically, socially, or emotionally to participate in regular school work.

You should be familiar with the type of assistance available for helping children in the community where you plan to teach. Some schools have one person designated as a visiting teacher. This person provides instruction for children at home, plans the educational activities which parents can carry out, and makes brief visits to homes of children who are having difficulties in school work or who are irregular in attendance. Large school systems may have a staff of teachers to provide instruction for those children who are confined to their homes because of prolonged illness or severe handicaps. Also they may have child-guidance clinics and counseling centers.

Most parents can provide medical care and expert assistance for children who have handicaps requiring special equipment and professional treatment. There

are children, .however, who must be directed to some social agency because their families can not afford to pay for such services. You should be familiar with the referral system for exceptional children in the community.

As a beginning teacher, one of the authors taught in a small school system where no organized school or community welfare program existed. By his working with the principal, cases involving a need for glasses, hearing aids, or braces (for orthopedic cases), adequate food and shelter, and general home counseling were willingly provided for by a service organization such as the Rotary Club, a local church group or minister, or some helpful physician. The resulting improvement of children's social adjustment and achievement in school was well worth the time and effort expended. Much can be done to help needy children in any community if you will diagnose the difficulties and let the proper people know about children's needs.

Appraising Pupil Adjustment

Some of the appraisal techniques used for collecting information about social and emotional adjustment of pupils will be discussed in the next chapter. Four useful appraisal techniques will be discussed at this time because of their particular application to guidance. These are: so-ciometry, role playing, anecdotal records, and teacher-prepared informal case studies.

Sociograms

The procedures used for gauging the approximate nature and quality of relationships within a group are known as sociometric devices. The sociogram is a diagram showing social-status scores of positions of children in a class or smaller group. One type of sociogram is shown in Fig. 15. Information should be secured by asking several different types of questions over a period of time in order to 'get a clear picture of the groupings in the class. Three questions might be:

Who are three children with whom you like to work in social studies?

If you could choose three pupils to sit near you, who would they be?

If you were choosing three pupils to play with at recess time, whom would you choose?

Based upon one or more choices made by each sixth grade pupil. Mutual choices are shown with broken lines, and single choices with one solid line. Note the tight little friendship pattern for the girls (9, 10, 11) the isolated boy (7) sex choices (11, 12 boys with 4, 1 girls).

By careful use of sociometry, the teacher can discover popular students, isolates or rejected pupils, cliques, and general social structure of the class. Much care should be exercised in the use of the sociogram. The instructions given for indicating choices of whom to sit with or what partner to choose for play or work may influence pupils' choices and reactions markedly. Keep in mind that the sociogram does not usually reveal the reasons underlying the choices indicated. For this reason, we suggest that you spend enough time to gain basic information about this technique and secure some expert assistance before attempting to use the technique in your classroom.*****

***** See Helen M. Jennings, *Sociometry in Group Relations* (Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1948). See also Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute of 'School Experimentation,

Anecdotal Records

An anecdote is a short narrative of a particular incident of an interesting nature. Anecdotal records provide a general technique for appraising emotional and social adjustment that can not be appraised by formal or standardized methods. These records help to determine a pupil's attitude toward 'group work, toward standards set by the class, toward responsibility; they are useful in evaluating the growth of creativeness, dependability; perseverance, or emotional response. By the use of anecdotal records, the teacher can secure a variety of short descriptions of pupils in specific action to aid in understanding personality improvement. Unlike rating scales, anecdotes provide a continuous record and are used to supplement other evaluative procedures.

To make good use of anecdotes, make sure that they, contain exactly what was observed, that there is a proper balance between desirable and undesirable behavior, that several anecdotes are recorded for a particular child or behavior, and that the incidents recorded are significant. Note some of these qualities in the following anecdote:

Ajay volunteered to answer many questions asked today. He asked other pupils to speak louder. He offered to bring a letter received from his father who is in the army. While leaving the reading group he put his foot out to trip Bill, then quickly looked at me, smiled, and withdrew his foot. At his table he thumbed through his book for a few minutes, then began to work on the assignment.

The following anecdote was written, by an inexperienced writer and exhibits the usual errors of making quick judgments and recording interpretations of and reactions to a particular child.

Ashok is timid. This hampers his work and relations with others. School seems to be interesting but not always satisfying. He seemed to work hard at the science center but let Joe take his book without even complaining or coming for help. He needs to be given special help.

You will need assistance in preparing good anecdotal records. The school system in which you teach should provide some standards for writing, filing, and summarizing important anecdotal records. Ideally, three steps are taken in preparing anecdotal records: (1) observing an incident, (2) interpreting the incident if enough evidence is available, and (3) making a recommendation.

Anecdotal records have decided limitations. They may be subjective, inaccurate, and emotionally toned. Interpretations and recommendations based upon such distorted data will not be valid or helpful to the child. When poorly prepared anecdotes fall into the hands of inexperienced teachers, the unfavorable, emotionalized aspects may be used to hinder pupil adjustment rather than to elp the teacher understand pupil behavior. Keeping anecdotal records takes much teacher time, and additional clerical help for recording summaries may not be available.

Regardless of these dangers, anecdotal records do provide a significant way to evaluate emotional and social adjustment.

Role playing, sociodrama, psychodrama

These techniques are useful in helping the teacher understand children and in providing therapy for them. Caution should be taken in using special -techniques and in interpreting the behavior exhibited. Certainly we would not recommend their use without thorough understanding of the specific techniques; and one should have the assistance of a school psychologist until some proficiency is acquired. The psychodrama should be limited to clinical work by a specialist.

In role playing the teacher arranges a classroom play or drama which enables pupils to understand a particular role and the environment surrounding the activity. Children are selected for roles so that they can identify with their role and can express their feelings without inhibition. The free expression of emotions (no rehearsing) without criticism from the teacher or others may help a pupil get rid of tensions, fears, or antagonistic feelings. To appraise the value of role playing the teacher needs experience in this type of work and in understanding children's feelings.

Problems rather than roles are emphasized in the sociodrama. The teacher arranges a sociodrama by stating a problem interesting to children and pertinent to school work. Participants are selected to play the role of the aggressive child, the shy person, the polite individual, the greedy person, or the adult. Some appropriate "props" may be used to facilitate the role playing; Because of their interest in the problem, participants. and observers may gain some understanding of it. They may change their attitudes toward the problem and improve skills in communication. When sociodrama is properly conducted, there may be considerable carry-over of learning to related school problems.

Psychodrama is unrehearsed dramatization providing opportunity for a disturbed individual to play the role of a parent, teacher, classmate, or some individual involved in the child's disruptive behavior or emotions. A situation is described in which the problem area is located and the pupil may play the role of adult or child. As he plays the part, the child identifies himself with his role and reacts as if in an actual situation. The situation is controlled by the clinician so that the child speaks and reacts in ways which reveal his behavior and feelings. This technique is mentioned here only because of its value in guidance work when conducted by a specialist. It is possible that you may have an opportunity to refer a child to a guidance specialist who may use this procedure in diagnosis and treatment of some emotional disturbance.

Informal Teacher-Made Case Studies

Case studies are prepared by guidance specialists or psychologists when detailed information is needed in studying a child. Formal case studies prepared by these technicians involve considerable time and skill. Detailed information is secured pertaining to the child's home back-ground, early home-school-community experiences, intelligence, health factors, school achievement, and interests. After data are collected and organized, an attempt is made to plan some suitable program for the correction of his difficulties.

Teachers who prepare an informal case study for one child gain in-valuable experience for understanding cause and effect in child behavior. They learn to withhold judgment of children until many facts are secured which will enable

them to make sound appraisals of difficulties. Usually they develop useful skills for studying other children.

Some school districts have organized child-study programs, under the 'direction of a psychologist, so that teachers can learn these important skills. They are taught to record objective data; to identify valid information pertaining to health status, home relations, and relationships with friends; and to summarize the data in a practical form.

Counseling

Each teacher, of necessity, must be a counselor. As an adult, the teacher is expected to be a mature individual capable of helping less mature children make satisfying adjustments to problems encountered in their school work and living in general. Through the techniques discussed in this chapter, the teacher gains information needed for skilful guidance of each child at appropriate-times. The teacher plans for a counseling inter-view with a child to help him with some problem. The purpose of this conference is to help the child discover and get rid of tensions.

We do not intend to review the methods of counseling which should be used by the classroom teacher. These methods are best learned through some good guidance course or under the direction of a guidance specialist. Through the use of well-established procedures, you can learn to be courteous and friendly, accept what a child says about his feelings at face value, talk so that children understand you, give reassurance to children who lack assurance, help the child work out many of his own solutions, and close an interview with "something important to do right now." Probably most important of all, you can guide children during the formative years of their lives so that problems will be met squarely and effectively instead of linger-ing on like a toothache—necessitating costly or difficult therapy in later life!

Conclusion

An extensive, continuous guidance program must be provided for children in the elementary school. This should be a continuation of those specific techniques started in the home by parents who are aware of the necessity for assisting children as they strive to adjust to the demands of modern living.

Guidance is the systematic assistance provided by all who work with children to assist in pupil adjustment. Good guidance deals with every aspect of an individual's personality—personal, social, educational, vocational.

The guidance program must be so administered that curriculum problems will be dealt with objectively, so that there will be improvements in the curriculum rather than blind adherence to standards which require students to adjust to impractical learning experiences.

Effective guidance necessitates a total-school approach. The teaching staff and other school personnel must have a positive attitude toward children. Good guidance is inseparable from good teaching.

The main aim of the guidance program is to ensure the study of children so that personality maladjustments may be prevented or reduced and so that effective learning may take place.

If children are guided well during the formative years of their lives, problems will be met squarely and effectively—thus reducing the need for tardy and costly therapy in later life.

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Self-Esteem and Hardiness: A Function of Sex and Birth Order

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Indu Gulia**

This endeavor was under taken to study Self-Esteem and Hardiness as a function of gender and birth order among college students. The sample comprises of 120 students (30 males first born & 30 females first born and 30 males second & 30 females second born). Dispositional Resilience scale (DRS; Barton, 1995) to measure hardiness. A ten item Rosenberg Self- Esteem scale was used to assess the positive and negative feelings about the self. A two-way factorial ANOVA was used to analyze the data. The results revealed significant difference between sex and self-esteem. Birth order and Hardiness differences were also found to be significant. These findings were discussed in the light of existing literature. The limitations and implications of the study for the further studies were also discussed.

Introduction

Personality consists of overt and covert behaviors, cognition, and emotional configurations which caused from physiological and environmental determinants. Personality is the embodiment of unique characteristics of the patterns that influence behavior, thought, motivation and emotion of human beings.

Birth order has influential role in the development of child's emotions, behaviour patterns and overall personality development. It is a chance factor by which the order of birth is determined. First born child gets lots of love, affection and attention of parents and significant others. First born derives unchallenged benefits emotionally from the love, affection and attention of the family. Although he/she encounters certain difficult emotional challenges due to his/her first birth order. It invites more parental instructions, pressures & perfectionist expectations of parents.

Adler was the first one to propose and identify birth order positions as a determinant of personality traits. Adler's patients' personal struggle with seeking power and a sense of competence within the family made him identify the psychological significance of birth order (Eckstein, 2010). Isaacson (2004) opined that personality of a child is fashioned mainly by its birth order because parents incline to deal with children unusually as per their chronological place in the family.

Birth order research have focused on the four positions. First-born are robust, well organized and forceful. They tend to exert more pressure and follow the rules and regulations and are obedient (Kalkan, 2008). Such children usually help to mentor and tutor their young siblings and are extremely motivated and very likely to take charge (Kluger,

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2011). *First-born child may feel frustrated, agitated and intimidating when deposed or dethroned (Leman, 2000).*

Later-born are pampered and spoiled by their parents, as they are looked at as the babies of the families. The later-born children have the desire to be the focus of attraction, so they part their ways from their elder brothers and sisters (Kalkan, 2008). The literature describes the later-born as agreeable, sociable and outgoing personality (Leman, 2000).

However, these assumptions have not been tested empirically in conclusive manners in the context of birth order & personality traits. The present endeavor is an attempt in this direction.

Self-esteem

Self-esteem is a large part of an individual's self-understanding and is likely to be a fluctuating and dynamic construct, vulnerable to external and internal influences. According to Rosenberg (1965), one of the pioneers, self-esteem is an "individuals overall positive evaluation to the self".

Adler opined that order of birth is correlated with a person's self-esteem. He theorized that later-born may feel mediocre as they are younger, less strong, and less skillful than others in their surroundings. It was later argued that more self-esteem in some children may come from birth order in their family who get larger attention. According to Orth et al., (2009) high self-esteem is said to have better coping strategies and is thus guarded against the ill results of distresses in life and on the other hand persons with low self-esteem are more susceptible to this effect.

Various studies reported no set conclusions with regard to the differences in self-esteem, a determinant of order of birth. It is regarded as one of the most influential variable in birth order studies.

Many influential studies have documented contradictory conclusions with regard to the relationship between birth order and self-esteem. Researchers (Falbo, 1981 & Gates et al. 1988) reported that first born children scored more on self-esteem measure in comparison to their counterpart. On contrary to it, Greenberg et al. (1963) reported the lower level of self-esteem among first born children. In this vein Nystul (1974) have recorded insignificant difference in self-esteem due to birth order. Keeping this in mind it seems plausible to include this pertinent variable in the present investigation.

Hardiness

Researchers have long assumed that there are individual differences between people and they efficiently react to deal with distressful situations. Hardiness, as a personality trait explains the individual's tendency to resist to the injurious effect of stressful conditions, adapt and deal effectively with challenging situation (Kobasa, 1979). Kobasa et al. (1982) first associated hardiness as a resistance factor. Early studies found that people who remain healthy irrespective of high levels of stress had a different personality makeup as compared to persons experiencing high levels of stress and remain sick.

Hardiness is related with resilience, better health, and efficiency under a wide arena of stressful situations (Bartone, 1999; Kobasa, 1979; Maddi & Kobasa, 1984). Persons high on hardiness are strongly dedicated to and involved in various life spheres (e.g., family, work place, friends, etc.). It is believed that such persons can manipulate their life events and challenging situations.

Hardiness is thought of as a set of personality characteristics. It consists of three interrelated tendencies - Commitment, Control and Challenge. Commitment is defined as beliefs to stay

involved under adverse circumstances, instead of sinking into aloofness and loneliness. Control refers to as an inclination to trust and act as if he/she may affect events of life by his/her endeavors. Dimension of Challenge shows the degree to which individuals generally see adverse situation as challenging than threatening. Also, variations in life are seen as prospects for individual growth.

Peeping into the literature review, it is evident that the findings of previous researches are not consistent with regard to the relationship between birth order and hardiness personality characteristics. Furthermore, the investigations have been conducted in western culture than the Indian social milieu. Therefore, it seems more relevant to include this variable in this study.

Rosenberg (1965) reported that there exists no significant difference in self-esteem of firstborn and later born. Only-born males reported significantly higher self-esteem as compared to the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, or later male or female child. No significant

self-esteem differences were found in only female children as compared to other sibling birth order.

Moksnes, Molijord, Espnes & Byrne (2010) indicated in their study that boys obtained significantly more scores on self-esteem as compared to girls.

Frost & Mckelvie (2004) inferred from their study that self-esteem was lower for female students than for male students. The gender difference in self-esteem & the relationship between self-esteem & catharsis may develop as early as elementary school.

Khodarahimi & Ogletree (2011) reported in their study that overall birth order did not significantly relate to hardiness.

Objectives

- *To study the effect of Birth order on Self-esteem*
- *To investigate Birth order effect on Hardiness*
- *To demonstrate the Gender differences on Self-esteem measure*
- *To study the effect of Gender on Hardiness*

Hypotheses

- *H1: There will be significant difference between the self-esteem of first-born and later-born. First-born will show low self-esteem while later-born children will exhibit high self-esteem.*
- *H2: There will be no significant difference between the hardiness of first-born and later-born.*
- *H3: There will be significant difference between the self-esteem of males and females. Males will show higher self-esteem as compared to females.*
- *H4: There will be no significant difference between the hardiness of males and females.*

METHODOLOGY.

The data were collected on a sample of 120 participants (60-males, 60- females) in the higher education institutions of Bhiwani district.

Design

A 2 (Birth order: first-born, later-born) X 2 (Gender: males and females) factorial design was used. The data was analyzed using statistical package for social science (SPSS-20) where descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation), and ANOVA were used.

Sample

A total of 120 students of higher education institutions in the district of Bhiwani were included in the study. The sample consisted of 60 males and 60 females. The sample was not matched.

(First born Female n=30; later born female n=30; first born Male n=30; later born male n=30). The age range of the participants was 18-25 years. Only children were excluded from the study.

Measures

1- Dispositional Resilience Scale (Barton, 1995, Barton et al., 1989)

This scale was used as a measure of hardiness. It is a third generation scale of hardiness measurement. There are fifteen items in this scale. Five items are earmarked to measure the three dimensions of hardiness (commitment, control and challenge). .

2- Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965)

The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale is a self-report measure to assess the self-esteem. It is a ten item scale to evaluate the global self-worth. It includes the positive and negative feelings about the self.

Results

After applying the statistical techniques, the following results were obtained.

Table 1- Means and standard deviations for birth order and gender on self-esteem

Gender	Birth order	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
	First-born	20.60	2.568	30
F	Later-born	20.03	5.810	30
	Total	20.32	4.463	60
	First-born	17.53	3.461	30
M	Later-born	19.67	3.604	30
	Total	18.60	3.665	60
	First-born	19.07	3.394	60
Total	Later-born	19.85	4.797	60
	Total	19.46	4.156	120

Table 1: It elucidates mean and standard deviation which indicates the difference between the effect of birth order and gender on self-esteem. There is a negligible difference between first - born and later-born individuals but gender difference came out to be significant and female had higher self-esteem than males. There is an insignificant difference between first-born female and later-born female whereas, there is a significant difference between first-born male and later-born male.

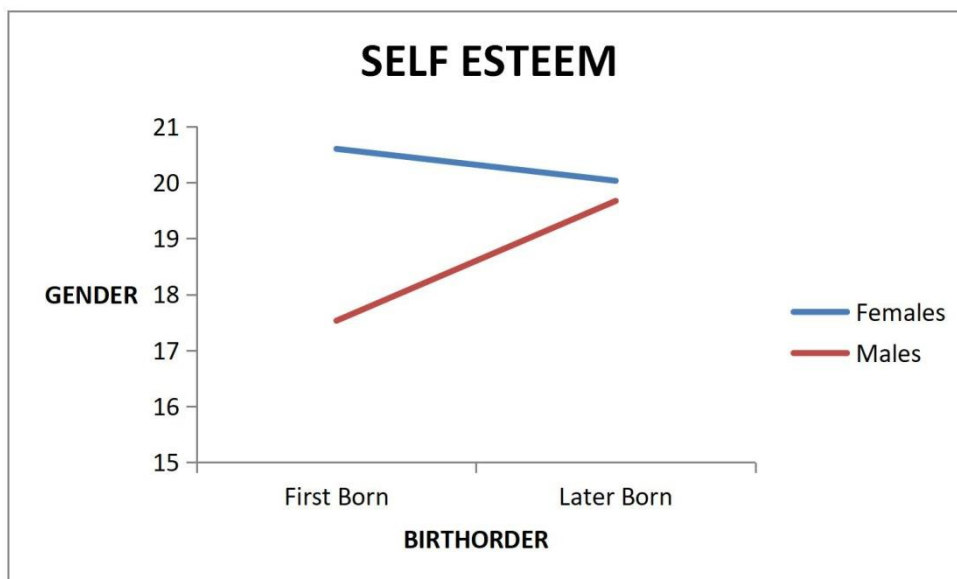


Figure 1 – The graph represents the effect of self-esteem on gender and birth order

Figure 1 shows gender on y axis and birth order on x axis. From the figure we can see that first-born females scored higher on self-esteem than later-born. Whereas, on contrast first born males had low self- esteem than later born males. It also depicts that first born female

scored higher than first-born male on self-esteem. However, later-born male and female had scored comparatively similar on self-esteem

Table 2 - Summary of Analysis variance of birth order and gender on self- esteem.

Sources of Variance	SS	df	MSS	F-Ratio	Sig.
A) Gender	88.408	1	88.408	5.414	.022*
B) Birth order	18.408	1	18.408	1.127	.291
(AX B) Gender X Birth Order	54.675	1	54.675	3.348	.070
Error	1894.300	116	16.330		

** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$

Two-Way ANOVA is computed to see the birth order and gender effects on dependent variable which is self-esteem and hardiness. From Table 2 “summary of ANOVA” we can see that the main effect of gender on self-esteem is significant. This table also shows that the effect of Gender on Self-esteem is significant at 0.03 level, $F(1,116) = 5.414$, $p < 0.03$. However, the interaction effect of gender and Birth order on self -esteem is not significant.

Table 3: Shows the Mean and SD for birth order and gender on Self Esteem

Gender	Birth order	Mean	Std.D	N
F	First born	29.67	5.585	30
	Later born	28.87	5.818	30
	Total	29.27	5.668	60
M	First born	30.40	7.176	30
	Later born	26.53	7.031	30
	Total	28.47	7.308	60
Total	First born	30.03	6.386	60
	Later born	27.70	6.505	60
	Total	28.87	6.525	120

Table 3: It elucidates mean and standard deviation which indicates the difference between the effect of birth order and gender on hardiness. There is a negligible difference between first-born and later-born individuals but gender difference came out to be significant and female had higher hardiness than males. There is a significant difference between first-born female and later-born female and also first-born male and later-born male had a significant difference.

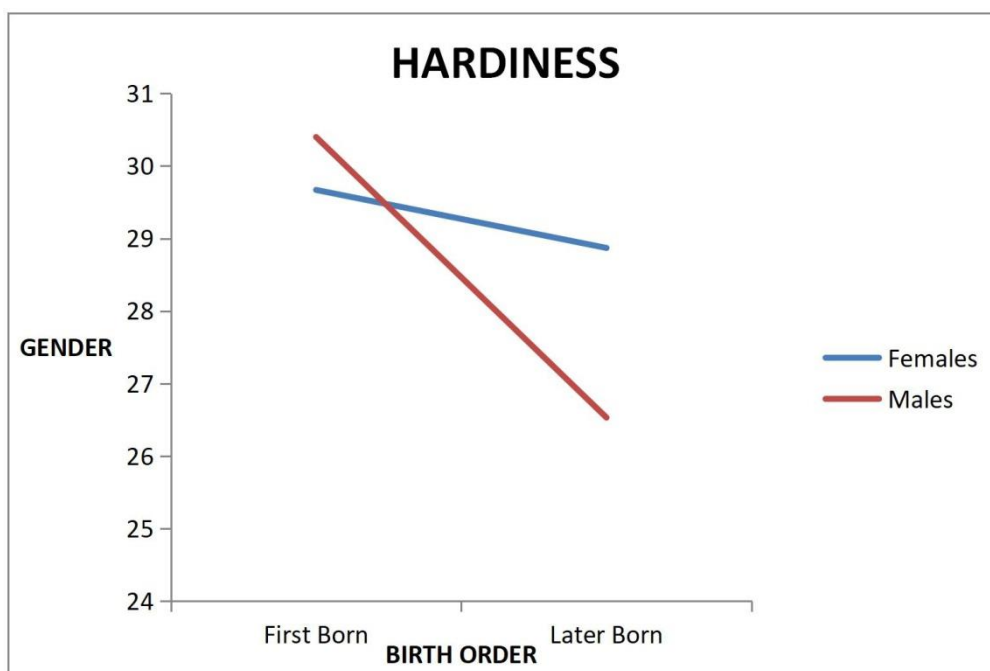


Figure 2 shows the effect of hardiness on gender and birth order

Figure 2 shows gender on y axis and birth order on x axis. From the figure we can see that first born male have high self-esteem than later born females on the self-esteem scale. It also showcases that there is a remarkable difference between later born male and females but however, because of negligible difference between first born male and female the occurrence of interaction effect took place.

Table 4 – Summary of analysis of variance of birth order and gender on hardiness

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender	19.200	1	19.200	.463	.498
Birth order	163.333	1	163.333	3.937	.050*
Gender x Birth order	70.533	1	70.533	1.700	.195
Error	4812.800	116	41.490		

** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$

A Two-Way ANOVA is computed to see the birth order and gender effects on the dependent variable which is hardiness. From Table 4 “summary of ANOVA” we can see that the main effect of birth order on hardiness is significant. This table also shows that the effect of birth order on hardiness is significant at 0.05 level, $F(1,116) = 3.937$, $p < 0.05$. However, the interaction effect of gender and Birth order on hardiness is insignificant.

Findings indicate that gender and birth order were statistically significant between self-esteem and hardiness respectively.

Discussion

The purpose of present research was to study the effect of birth order and gender on Hardiness and Self-esteem of college students. The hypothesis no. 1 in the current study hypothesized that birth order categories and self-esteem would differ significantly. It was hypothesized that latee born children exhibit high self-esteem as compared to first-born. This hypothesis is not supported as our results indicate minimal difference between the mean

values of first-born and later-born. These results are supported by previous researchers such as, Rosenberg (1965) who found no significant differences in self-esteem between firstborns and later born. Munford (1994) reported no significant gender difference in levels of self-esteem, whereas Watkins & Yu (1993) found little evidence of gender difference in level of overall self-esteem level. The second hypothesis proposed that there would be no significant difference between birth order and Hardiness. But our present findings indicate the contrary results that there is a significant effect of birth order on Hardiness at $p < .05$ level and hardiness level of later-born came out to be lower than first-born. Thus, our hypothesis is not supported. These results are contrary of Khodarahmi & Ogletree (2011) findings in which they found out that the overall birth order did not significantly relate to hardiness. The third hypothesis stated that there would be a significant difference between gender and self-esteem. It was hypothesized that males would score high on self-esteem and females would score low on self-esteem. The present findings indicate that there is a significant effect of gender on dependent variable i.e. Self-esteem at $p < .03$ level. These findings also indicate that female scored higher on self-esteem as compared to males. Thus, our hypothesis is not supported. These results are consistent with findings of Biernat & Manis (1994), who reported in their study that when females exhibit better performance in an area, the gender difference in that area will favor females. The average individual female is likely to perform better in an area if she gets appraisal and recognition for it and thus females self-esteem will be higher than males in that area on average. Gadzella & Williamson (1984) concluded in their study that female show higher self-esteem in the area of personal self-concept where they have to evaluate their personality apart from their physical body and relationship with others.

The fourth hypothesis suggests that there would be no significant difference between gender and Hardiness. This hypothesis is also accepted based on the non-significant result which has come to be in line with the findings of Rhodewalt and Agustsdottir (1984) who concluded that there is no gender difference in the relationship between hardiness and psychological distress.

Conclusions

The present study is designed to investigate the effect of birth order and gender on Self-esteem and Hardiness. Hardiness was assessed by administering using Dispositional Resilience Scale developed by Bartone (1989) and self-esteem using the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (1965). After collecting data and analyzing the results, the current study found statistically significant difference between gender and self-esteem. Other statistical findings included a significant difference between birth order and hardiness. Finally no significant difference was found between birth order and self-esteem and also on gender and hardiness.

Limitations

After completion of this study we could conceived some limitations of the present study and these limitations can be removed in the new upcoming researches. There could have been several reasons associated with it like the sampling method used was purposive and it was conducted in a limited area as students of only one district were selected and it lacked diversity. There is no assurance that our findings would be generalized. The sample size was small in number and having single demographic characteristics. The tools used in the study were of English version.

Future Directions

Future studies should involve a large sample size with different demographic characteristics

e.g. varied age, Socio Economic Status, caste, religion and geographic regions. Furthermore, future studies should also utilize robust measuring tools for dependent variables. Future studies may incorporate narrative and disclosure techniques in order to measure Self-esteem and hardiness characteristics.

Implications Of The Study

A major implication of the current findings is the emergence of birth order difference is an independent variable which affects the hardiness components which demonstrates the utility of including birth order as a variable in future investigations on the variable of hardiness. It can also be implied from the study, despite of the deterioration of self-esteem of women by Indian patriarchal society, the self-esteem of women cannot always be presumed to be low. Since, the only child were excluded from the study, maybe in future they could be included for more significant results.

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