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Higher Education for Skill Development

Dr. Jaya Mukerji*

Abstract

The need for integration of skill development and higher education has been highlighted. One finds that the entire skills set required in this age of rapidly changing global trends has undergone change and higher education cannot afford to overlook the new trends. Training must be of high quality and relevant to industry requirements. Also, along with enhancing quality of training, the issue of employability also needs to be given due emphasis. For this forging links with industry and implementing apprenticeship programmes is essential. India's skill training programmes must not only equip youth with marketable skills to make them employable but also train youth to be self-employed or take up entrepreneurship. There is a skill gap that exists between the inputs of education system and industry requirement. Some schemes that have been launched in India to integrate vocational education with formal education in the higher education sector have been briefly mentioned, such as, community colleges, bachelor in vocational education, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kaushal Kendras, National Skill Development Corporation. Though these steps have been taken yet there are many issues that need to be addressed. Life and soft skills need to be developed. Community base programmes that would provide an infrastructure for placements are necessary.

Keywords: Skill development, Employability, Community, Training, Vocational education, Entrepreneurship

Introduction

New technologies, new kinds of jobs, changing skill requirements have placed a lot of emphasis on skills training. Skills such as critical thinking, communication, collaboration and creativity are now important in more and more jobs. Skills training have become a process of lifelong learning. Looking at the current scenario, one finds, that there is a demographic change. At take off point the advanced countries have man power who is already experienced. New knowledge is now accessible to the young in our country but this knowledge has been accessible to the advanced countries for quite a long time. Young Indians probably in their plus twenties or early thirties will be called upon to assume responsibilities while the advanced and developed countries will have older people to do so, "By 2020 the average age of the Indian population will be 29 years as against 40 years in USA, 46 years in Europe and 47 years in Japan." (*Employment News*, 2-8 Sept., 2018). While being an advantage it poses a challenge for the higher education in our country, demanding integration of skill development and higher education.

India has the largest number of young people (age group of 14 to 25) and the highest global unemployment rate - these are pointers to the nature and

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efficiency of our education system. Against this, the job market is increasingly being redefined by specific skills. Nobody runs business and companies the way people did twenty years ago. The entire skills set required to work in a company that competes at the global level has undergone change and education, particularly higher education, cannot afford to overlook the new realities.

India's training capacity is limited. It has been officially estimated that about 50 lakh young people enter the workforce every year. As against this the known current capacity of India's Industrial Training Institutes (ITTs), which still form the backbone of India's vocational education and training is only 25 lakhs per annum. Therefore it is the need of the hour to enhance capacity and scale of skill training programmes in India. Training must be of high quality and relevant to industry requirements. Also, along with enhancing quality of training, the issue of employability also needs to be given due emphasis. For this forging links with industry and implementing apprenticeship programmes is essential. India's skill training programmes must not only equip youth with marketable skills to make them employable but also train youth to be self employed or take up entrepreneurship. Graduates in India as of now are not sufficiently trained to be employed by industries. This is the result of insufficient inputs during education, thereby creating a gap between ability and skill required.

Skill development is not an additional course that can be added to a university curriculum but it requires to be integrated into the training and education of a youth who will have to be readily employable and competent enough to be part of the mechanism which runs the country's industry. At this state it is fruitful to take a look at the National Sills Qualification Framework (NSQF). NSQF defines levels and credits for each competency based vocational skill. It goes on to establish a credit transfer framework which allows creation of pathways between formal and vocational education. NSQF in India was notified on 27th December, 2013. All other frameworks including the NVEQF (National Vocational Educational Qualification Framework) released by the Ministry of HRD, stand superceded by the NSQF. Under NSQF, the learner can acquire the certification for competency needed at any level through formal, non-formal or informal learning. It is a quality assurance framework.

In this connection it is worthwhile to mention briefly some schemes launched in India to integrate vocational education with formal education in higher education sector. Some of these are as follows:

1. Community College

A community college is an institution under India's higher education system that aims at providing job oriented education to students from local communities. It is a system that provides education above secondary level and below degree level with different skill oriented as well as traditional courses. One can get admission in these colleges after class 12 and there are no age criteria. The duration of these courses range from 6 months to 2 years. The concept of community college has basically originated from the USA where such institutions have been in existence for about hundred years. It is from here that community colleges gained prominence and were established in different countries across the world including India. Currently there are about 150 community colleges in India which are recognized by UGC. Here a vast variety of courses are offered such as Information Technology, Fashion Design, Beauty and Wellness, Hotel Management, Healthcare etc. Here courses are offered at an affordable cost without compromising the quality of education imparted. This gives opportunities to learners to move directly to the employment sector or further education.

2. Bachelor in Vocational Education (B.Voc.)

Bachelor in Vocational Education (B. Voc.) is available in several fields for students who have completed their 12th standard. This is largely targeted towards youth who want to enhance their employability opportunities to learn, earn and grow. The advantage of these courses is that as against degree courses like Engineering or B.Com or B.Sc., there are multiple exit points and continued exposure to industry. Unlike traditional UG Courses, B.Voc. Curriculum is often mapped with job role descriptions as per National Skills Qualification Framework (NSFQ). The curriculum is industry and work integrated and if for some reason a person is unable to complete three years programme, he can still obtain a Diploma or Advanced Diploma after completion of first and second years respectively. B.Voc course is offered in over 200 colleges across the country. It has a three year course of Diploma, Advanced Diploma and Bachelor. The course curriculum has 40% of general education (theory) and 60% of vocational training (practical) components. Semester system is followed and credits are offered after completion of the course. The courses are expected to comply with NSFQ and are financially aided by University Grants Commission. The students who have enrolled in B.Voc courses appreciate the practical focus and are confident that their chances of getting a suitable job are higher than other graduates. One can get a Diploma or Advanced Diploma after completion of first and second year respectively, which in turn shows that knowledge and skills are valued at every level and one is qualified for a suitable job as per market requirements. One can also explore becoming an entrepreneur in one's domain.

3. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Kaushal Kendras (DDU-KK)

UGC proposes to set up 100 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Kaushal Kendras (DDU-KK) for knowledge acquisition and upgradation of skilled human abilities and livelihood (KAUSHAL) during Twelfth Plan Period. These centres would offer vocational courses beyond Diploma and B.Voc. Degrees. Centres will focus not only on skilling but also on developing entrepreneurship traits. The centre may endeavour to maintain a paramedical structure of student enrolment with respect to Diploma, Advanced Diploma, B.Voc. and further studies at PG and research level. These centres will also coordinate between the country's higher education system and industry to work as centres of excellence for skill development in specialized areas. The courses would be planned /designed to have provision of multiple entry and exit at various levels culminating upto a research degree level. These shall also include courses which are offered under the Community College Scheme and B.Voc. degree programme of U.G.C. As

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per the scheme, all the universities which receive the general development assistance from the UGC and are accredited by the NAAC or the National Board of Accreditation or have applied for an accreditation will be considered for the assistance of offering the vocational courses. Also, there shall be collaboration with multinational companies for training and placements.

4. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) was set up in 2009 to address the need for providing skilled manpower across various industry sectors. It was formed on a public private partnership model to create and fund vocational training institutions and set up support systems for skill development. The National Vocational Educational Qualification Framework (NVEQF), will be formed for an integrated skill development infrastructure. This framework is for affiliations and accreditation of vocational education and training systems. Imparting skill development should enable the recipient to be capable of not only fulfilling the demands of industry but also creating newer avenues for employment. The need for skill development for employability is across every section of the workforce. It must be appreciated from the lowest rung of the ladder to the highest. In industry skill development is indispensable.

It will not be out of place to quote here the following decision taken by Vice Chancellors of major universities, "Acting on the directives of the government that asked for "uniformity" among their courses, state universities of UP will now share at least 60% common course curriculum for undergraduate courses. A university will also have the choice to adopt 100% common course curriculum. This move on common course curriculum will support the development of job skills in students." (*Times of India*, p.3, 3 Aug., 2018) Ambedkar University will adopt the common course curriculum for agriculture, statistics and fine arts. Kanpur University will determine English course at undergraduate level. Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut will work on political science, Lucknow for science and Gorakhpur for commerce. Courses related to various subjects of Arts will be developed by Lucknow and Gorakhpur Universities in collaboration with other State Universities.

These are some steps towards building a fully integrated vocational and formal education system. However, there is still a long way to go. Some aspects need attention. A youth seeking job in the market today is expected to have qualities which would enable him to deal effectively with man and machinery. But he finds himself inadequately trained in life and soft skills, thereby making him unable to face such situations. Higher education does little to address the skills requirement of a youth ready to go into the world and make a mark.

The process of education is not merely digesting books. It is also about doing several co-curricular activities that give a broader meaning to life in general and education in particular. Opportunities for such holistic development are not enough in India. Facilities for the same are lacking or not easily accessible in India. Even, where facilities exist, there is a lack of information about the same. There has to be community based programmes and work on social issues. Community engagement refers to the collaboration between institutions of higher education and their larger communities for the mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and resources in a context of partnership and reciprocity. Communication skills, problem solving, interactive skills, civic responsibilities are enhanced when the students become familiar with the living conditions of the people of the community. Also, it can provide infrastructure for placements. Ideally, a youth completing his/her education should not hunt for the job, infact; the employers should come to the doorsteps of the university and look for these skilled youth.

Equal emphasis has to be given to professional and life skills. Churning out graduates is not enough. It is the quality of education that has to be taken care of. While preparing students for employability due consideration should be given to the following issues like facing a job interview, preparing to be a profitable employee, adapting oneself to a working environment. The realities of a workplace should be included in the curriculum and rote learning should be discouraged.

The world "development" in this paper implies a change — change for the better. While development can occur at any time and at any age, it is best done in the youth by way of improving his skills to make him a more useful and productive citizen of the country. This portal of change in youth is education. While traditional education can never be discarded, it is time to bring about a skill development in him while he learns. These skills will not only ensure a better livelihood for him but also train him to be more useful to the country's industry and allied operations. With this end in view certain ongoing schemes have been enumerated, but a lot more needs to be done in this direction, such as giving practical and hands-on training, field based experiences by organizing camps, inviting industries to give talks and demonstrations in campus and forming short periods of training. This paper has attempted to focus attention on the subject.

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Interference of Mother Tongue on the Proficiency of English Language at Higher Secondary School Students in Kashmir

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Prof. Kripa.K.Gautum**

Abstract
English is a second language in Kashmir, many students from rural area in south region view English as a foreign language which is spoken only inside the classroom. Most of the students feel anxiety and are reluctant to speak in English for fear of being judge negative. They feel shy to talk in English within the community. These students are in an environment, where English is a foreign language and they have zero opportunity to practice it. Due to that student's mother tongue will be used more often and this will develop their linguistic competence to greater extent.(Rutherford, 1987)Language learning entails the successful mastery of steadily accumulating structural entities and organizing this knowledge into coherent structures which lead to effective communication in the target language. Twelve higher secondary school students from different district Kulgamparticipated in the study. They were given questionnaire English. The data was analyzed using SPSS proposed by Norman H. Nie in 1968. The main focus of the study is mother tongue interference; only errors related to L1 interference were addressed.
Main Words: ESL, SPSS, Mother tongue, Linguistic competence

Introduction

English language learners face difficulties when it comes to learn English as second or foreign language. It is for that non-native learners face many difficulties while using English. It is that the causes of such problems are due to interference of mother tongue. Mother tongue interference means the effect of the learners' native language on second or foreign language. Therefore it is found that Kashmiri language interferes with learners of the English language.One of the major obstacles in acquiring the second language is mother tongue or L1 interference especially in productive skills of speaking and writing. Mother tongue interference affects L2 learning as 'language' is considered as a set of new habits while 'learning' is considered as the establishment of habits (Jie, 2008).Richards C.John Plott and H.Plott (1992). "Foreign language is a language which is not a native language in a country. A foreign language is usually studied either for communication or for reading material in the language."

Research questions

The present study aimed at finding the answers of the following questions:

1. How does mother tongue interfere in second language learning?
2. Which skill(s) affects most while using mother tongue?
3. How can language background affect the learner's performance in the target language?

Literature Review

Literature review provides a comprehensive knowledge and guidance to a particular topic. Nuan and Bailey (2015) state four reasons for doing a literature review when conducting

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empirical studies: i) It provides background information on the area of research. ii) It helps to identify the research gaps. iii) It helps to find out the tools that could help the researcher answer his research question. iv) Finally, it helps to reassure the researcher that his proposed research question has not already been answered by someone else. Hence, a short review of the related literature is given below by the researchers of the current study.

A literature review is a description of relevant literature that relates to our study. It helps us to narrow down the focus of our research area to specific topics and enables us to decide on the direction of our research. Mackey and Gass (2005) states that most reasoned research questions come from a reading of literature and understanding the history of current issues. Ali Shehadeh (2015) relevant literature review helps you in identifying and choosing or deciding on the most appropriate way to the design of your study including the selection of target population, method of data collection procedure and treatment, and analysis of data. Hence, a short review of the related literature is given below by the researchers of the current study.

Karen et al (2001) The literature review is an important step in the research process. Its results provide a foundation for every other stage of the study. It helps the researcher to anticipate and avoid problems, define concepts, identify measures, and select design. The literature review is equally important to the reader of the research report because it helps him or her to understand the researcher's decisions and choices.

ElifNur (2011) revealed that mother tongue interference in almost all aspects in second language learning. The most effect seems in speaking and grammar skills. It affects learner's performance; it leads learners to make errors especially in speaking without preparation and translating a passage into the target language. It also seems that it mostly effects on fluency and pronunciation.

Tiwari, Raman (2008) in his book "Teaching of English" revealed that the use of mother tongue in teaching of English is a hindrance and plays retrogressive role. It is hindrance basically, because its speech habits including physical use of mother tongue interferes with the learning of new speech habits that is going to learn

Suliman (2014) conducted a study to investigate the "Interference of Mother Tongue/native languages in One's English Language Speech Production" among Malaysian students. The focus of the study was to identify the problems students face in speaking while using mother tongue. The study raveled that it is undeniable that the interference of student's mother tongue still exists as the students are found to be incompetent in the English language. It is also found that students rely on translation method from the mother tongue in comprehending certain instructions apart from producing utterances. It also revealed that speaking skill appears as the most difficult skill among the respondents and they agree that English is indeed crucial especially as the means of communication.

Dechert, (1983) In reality, Second language learners appear to accumulate structural entities of the target language but demonstrate difficulty in organizing this knowledge into appropriate coherent structures. There appears a significant gap between the accumulation and the organization of knowledge. If the structure of two languages is distinctly different, then one could expect a relatively high frequency of errors to occur in second language learning thus indicating an interference of L1 on L2.

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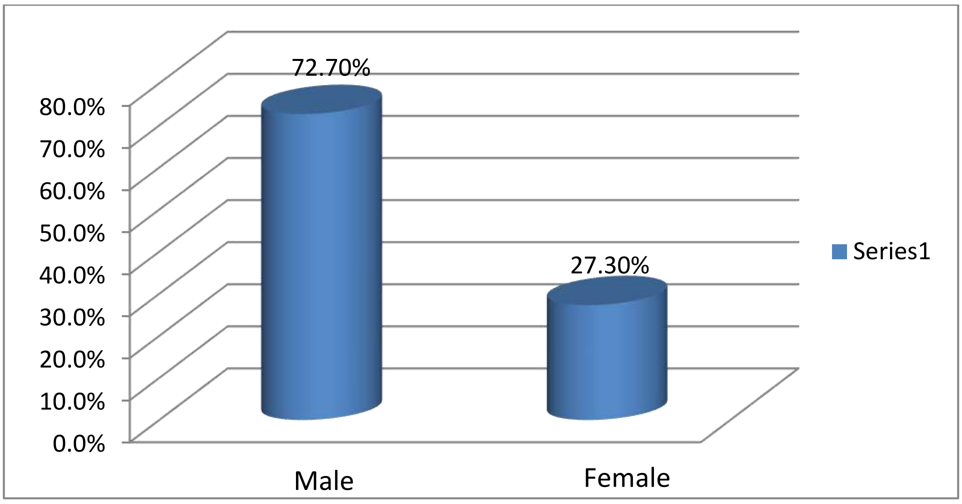
Results and Discussion

The results that were derived from the present study and discussion of the findings are presented in the following:

Gender

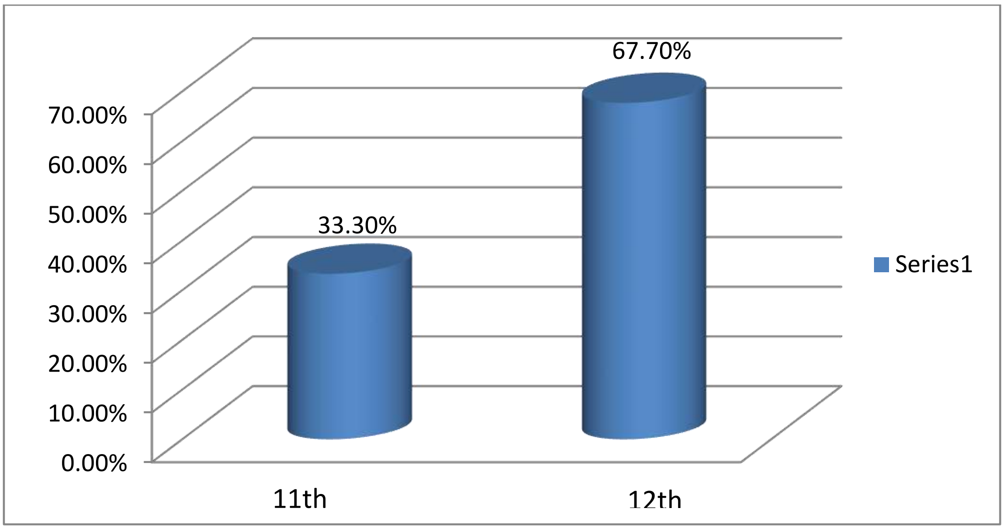
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	8	72.7	72.7	72.7
	Female	3	27.3	27.3	100.0
	Total	11	100.0	100.0	



The above table and bar chart shows the fraction of male and female participants [students].

72.7% of the participants were male and 27.3% of the participants were female. It reveals that male percentage is higher than female participants.

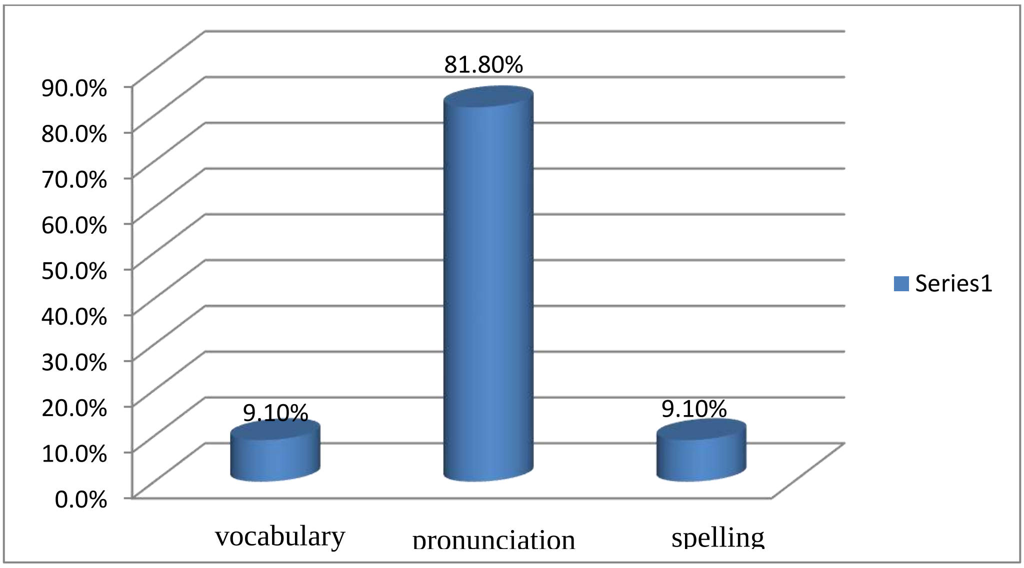
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	11th	4	33.3	33.3	33.3
	12th	8	66.7	66.7	100.0
	Total	12	100.0	100.0	



The above chart and table reveals that 33.30% of the participants [Students both male and female] were studying in the 11th class [higher secondary part 1] and 67.70% of the participants [Students both male and female] were studying in 12th class [higher secondary part 2]. Participated in the study

Areas mostly affected while using mother tongue in teaching learning

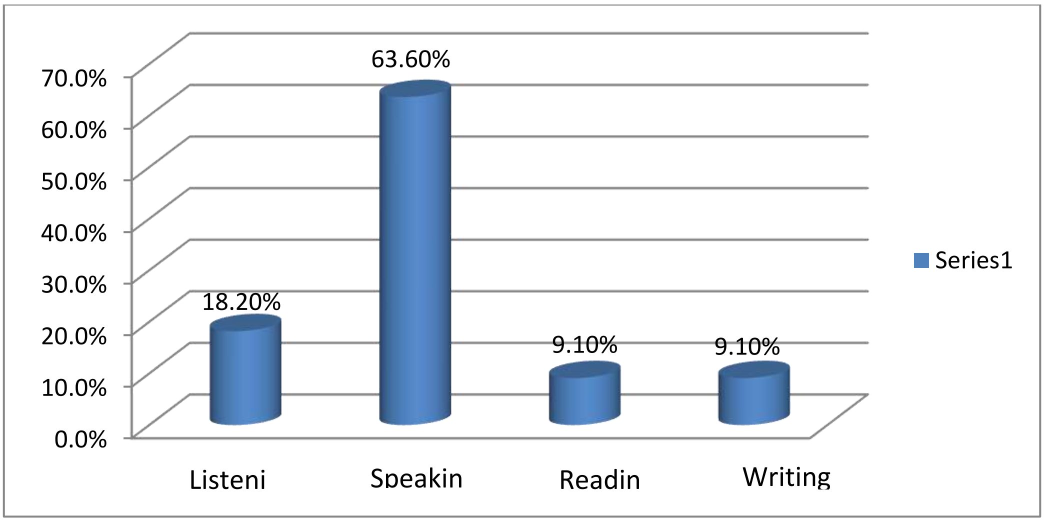
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vocabulary	1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Pronunciation	9	81.8	81.8	90.9
	Spelling	1	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	11	100.0	100.0	



The above item has four options {a. grammar b. vocabulary c. pronunciation d. spelling} only three options were selected by the respondents. So they are shown in the table and graph. It is clearly revealed that 81.80% respondents agreed pronunciation is mostly effected while using mother tongue in teaching learning. 9.10% respondents opted vocabulary which effected during teaching learning 9.10% respondents were agreed that spelling were affected while using mother tongue in teaching learning English.

Language skill mostly affected while teaching English

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Listening	2	18.2	18.2	18.2
	Speaking	7	63.6	63.6	81.8
	Reading	1	9.1	9.1	90.9
	Writing	1	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	11	100.0	100.0	



The above item has four options {a. listening b. speaking c. reading d. writing} all these options were selected by the respondents. Hence they are shown in the table and chart. The above table and bar chart shows responses collected from the participants [Students] about the activities contained in the English text book. Upon asking the participants' [Students] which language skills are mostly affected while using mother tongue in teaching learning English. 18.20% respondents agreed that listening skill affected, 63.60% agreed that speaking skill is mostly effected while using mother tongue, 9.10% respondents agreed that reading skill is affected and 9.10% agreed that writing skill is affected while using mother tongue in teaching learning language.

Students face problems whiles peaking English

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	translation from mother tongue to English	1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Difficulty in pronouncing words	7	63.6	63.6	72.7
	Lack of vocabulary	3	27.3	27.3	100.0
	Total	11	100.0	100.0	

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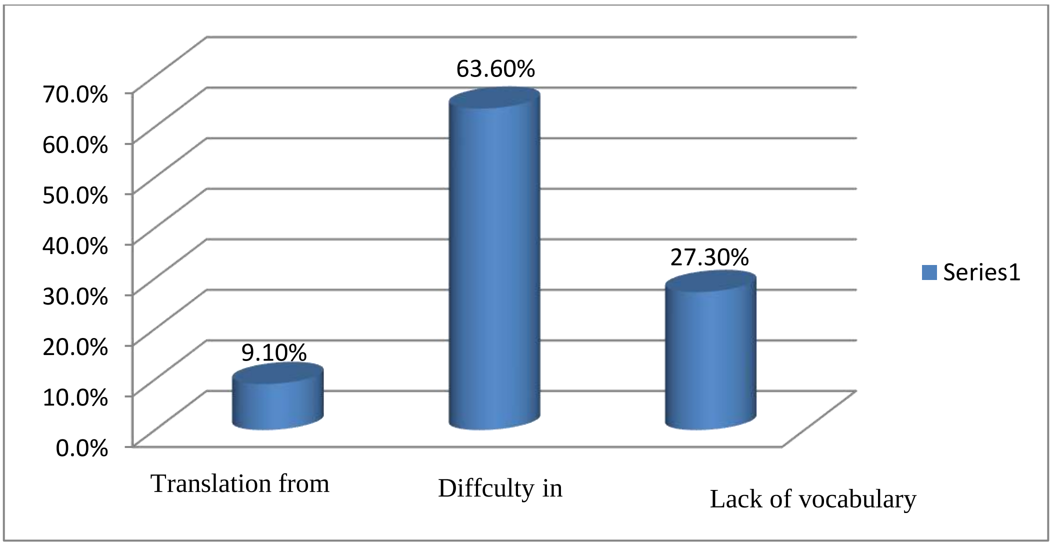
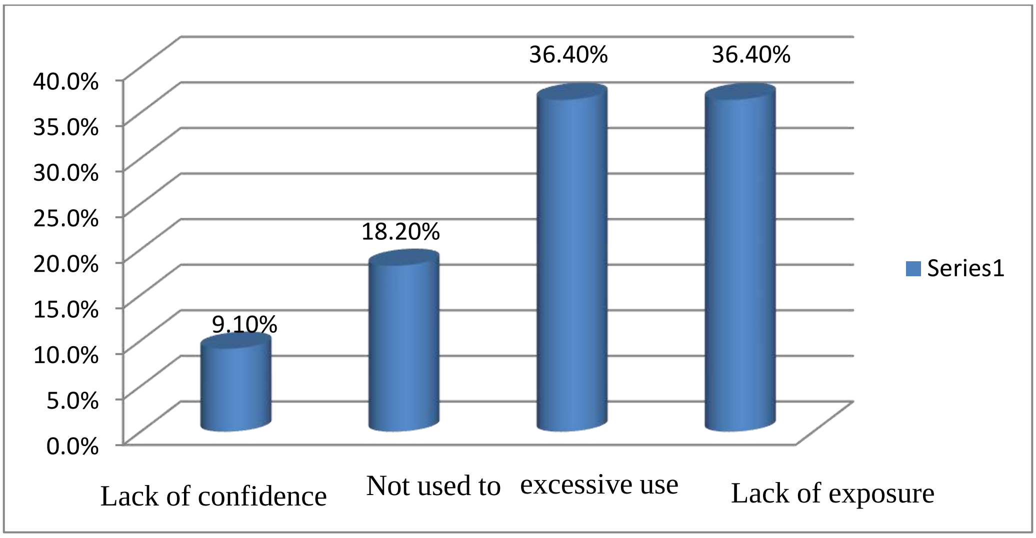


The above item has four options {a. translation from mother tongue to English b. difficulty in pronouncing words c. arranging words to form sentences d. lack of vocabulary} only three options were selected by the respondents. All they are shown in the table and bar chart. 9.10% respondents agreed that by translation from mother tongue to English hinders them to speak in English 63.60% agreed that difficulty in pronouncing words is most vital problem in speaking English 27.30% agreed that lack of vocabulary hinders them while speaking English inside or outside classroom.

Reasons students fail to express anything in English

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Lack of confidence	1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Not used to Speak in English	2	18.2	18.2	27.3
	Excessive use of mother tongue in the classroom by the teacher	4	36.4	36.4	63.6
	Lack of exposure	4	36.4	36.4	100.0
	Total	11	100.0	100.0	



The above item has four options {a. Lack of Confidence b. not used to English c. Excessive use of mother tongue d. Lack of Exposure} all these options were selected by the respondents, so all of them are shown in the table and bar chart. 9.10% agreed that lack of confidence hinders to express anything in English, 18.20% agreed that not used to English is reason we fail to express anything in English, 36.40% agreed that excessive use of mother tongue while teaching learning is main obstacle we fail to express anything in English and 36.40% agreed that lack of exposure also hinders us to express anything in English.

Do you make mistakes while translating a passage into you mother tongue

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	agree	6	54.5	54.5	63.6
	Disagree	4	36.4	36.4	100.0
	Total	11	100.0	100.0	

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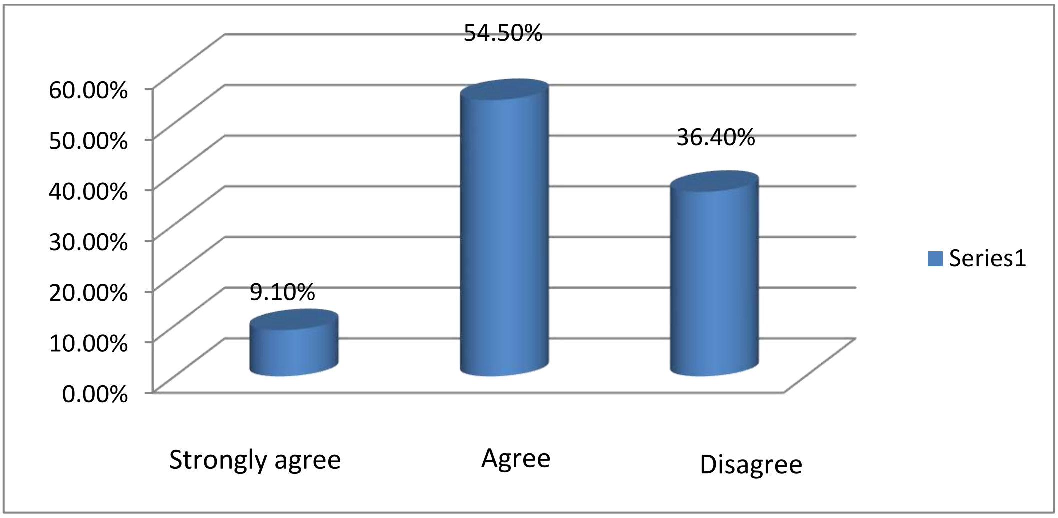
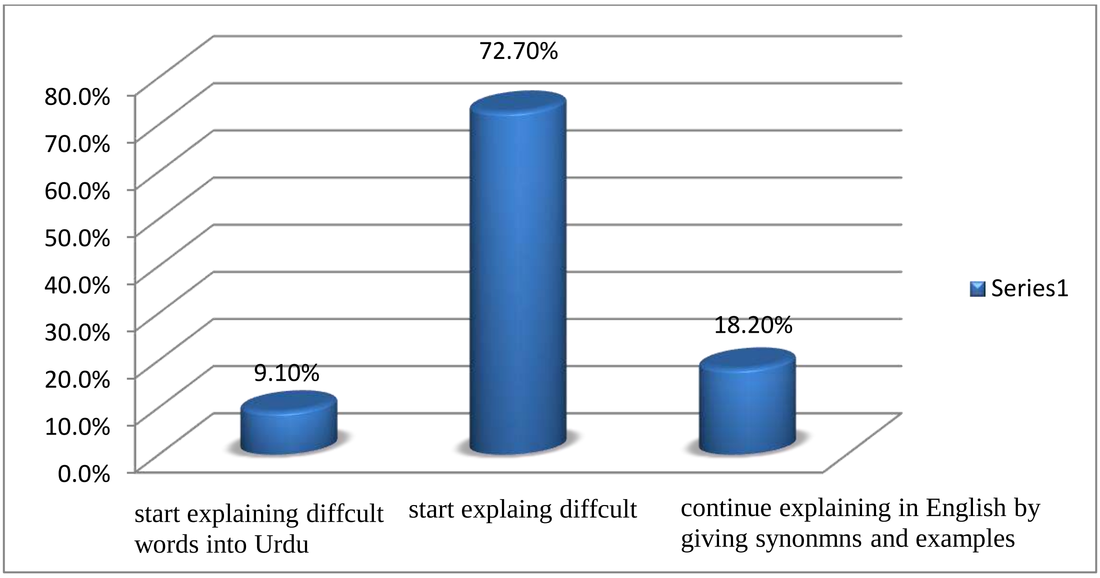


What your teachers do when you hardly understand the lecture Do they

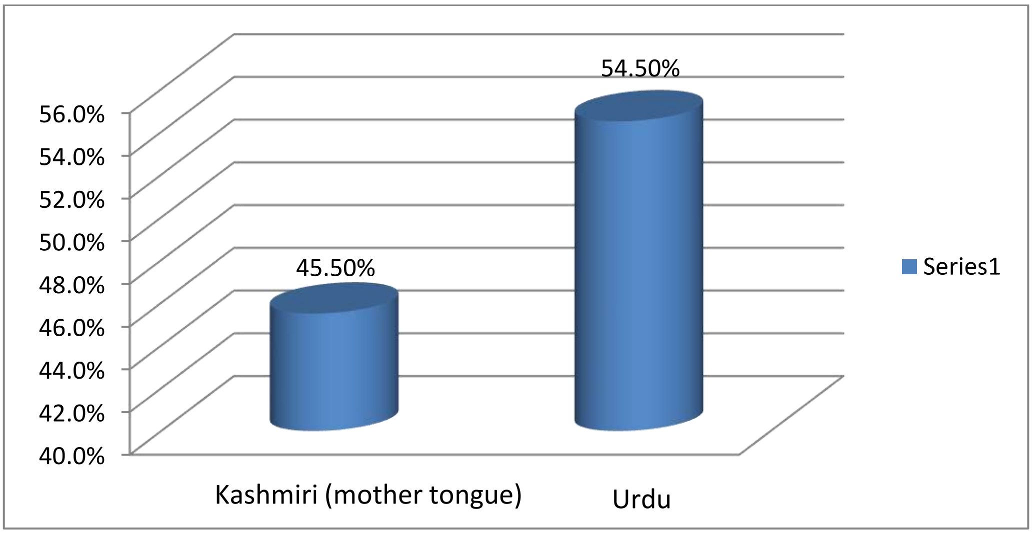
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Start explaining/translating difficult words into the Urdu	1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Start explaining/translating difficult words into mother tongue	8	72.7	72.7	81.8
	continue explaining in English giving synonyms and examples avoid translation	2	18.2	18.2	100.0
	Total	11	100.0	100.0	



The above item has three options {a. start explaining difficult words into the Urdu b. start explaining/translating difficult words into mother tongue (Kashmiri) c. continue explain in English giving synonyms, examples and avoid translation into L2 or L1} 9.10% selected that the teacher start explains difficult words into Urdu, 72.70% selected that the teacher start explains difficult words into Kashmiri and 18.20% selected that teacher continue explaining into target language by giving synonyms, examples and avoid translation.

What medium of instruction does your teacher use while teaching other subjects?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Kashmiri (mother tongue)	5	45.5	45.5	45.5
	Urdu	6	54.5	54.5	100.0
	Total	11	100.0	100.0	



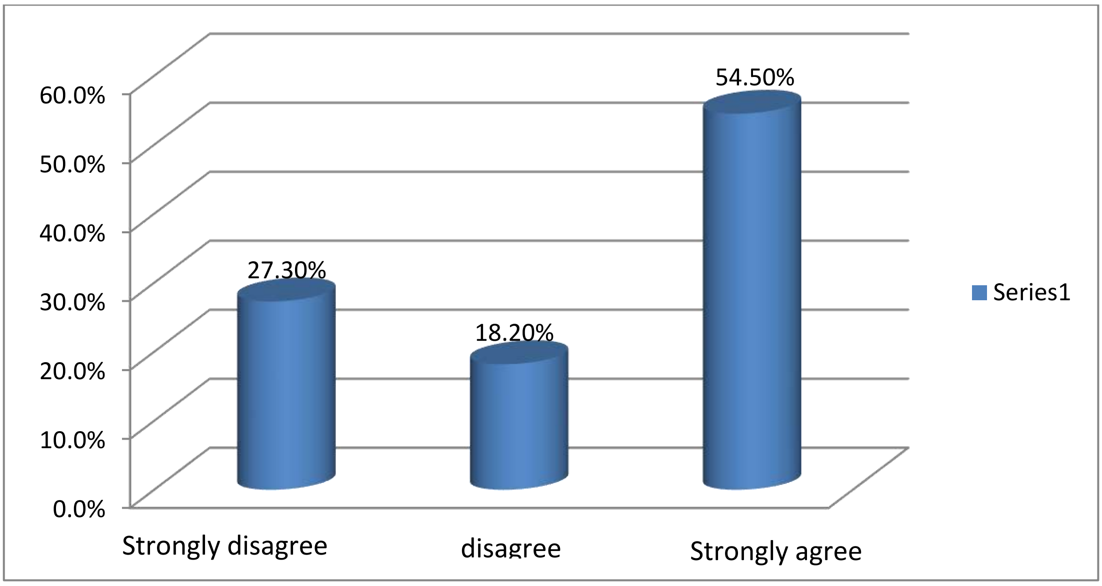
The above item has two options {a. Kashmiri (Mother tongue) b. Urdu c. English} only two options were selected by the respondents hence both are shown in table and bar chart

45.50% of the respondents agreed that teachers use Kashmiri while teaching other subjects, 54.50% agreed the same so it is revealed that teachers use only Urdu and Kashmiri language mostly while teaching other subjects like Math, Science, social science and other subjects.

Do you think excessive use of mother tongue by teachers hinders you from acquiring desired proficiency in English?

English

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	3	27.3	27.3	27.3
	Disagree	2	18.2	18.2	45.5
	Strongly agree	6	54.5	54.5	100.0
	Total	11	100.0	100.0	



The above item has five options {a. strongly disagree b. disagree c. strongly agree d. agree e. neutral} only three options were selected by the respondents, hence they are shown in the table and bar chart. 27.30% strongly disagreed, 18.20% disagreed with this while as 54.50% strongly agreed that by the excessive use of mother tongue hinders them in achieving desired proficiency in English language.

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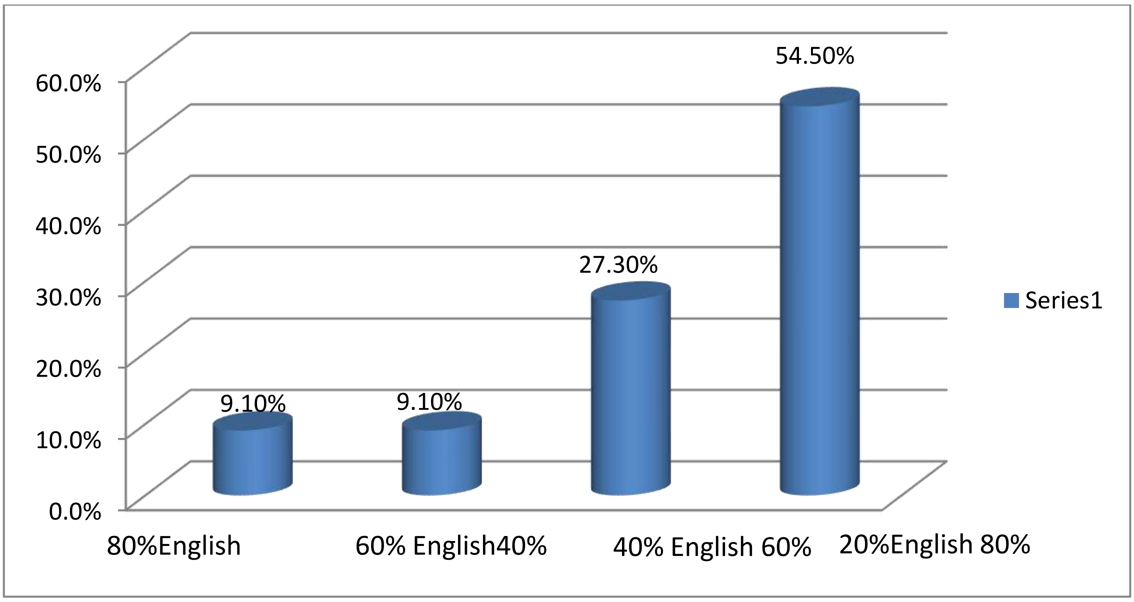
Your teacher uses English language ratio to Kashmiri/Urdu language teaching while teaching in classroom

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	80% English 20% Kashmiri/Urdu	1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	60% English 40% Kashmiri/Urdu	1	9.1	9.1	18.2
	40% English 60% Kashmiri/Urdu	3	27.3	27.3	45.5
	20% English 80% Kashmiri/Urdu	6	54.5	54.5	100.0
	Total	11	100.0	100.0	



The above item has four options {a. 80% English 20% Urdu/Kashmiri b. 60% English 40% Kashmiri/Urdu c. 40% English 60% Urdu/Kashmiri d. 20% English 80% Urdu /Kashmiri} all these options were selected by the respondents 9.10% agreed that teacher uses 80% of English and 20% of Urdu/Kashmiri while teaching, 9.10% agreed that teacher uses 60% English and 40% Urdu/Kashmiri 27.30% selected that teacher uses 40% of English and 60% of Urdu/Kashmiri during class and most of respondents 54.50% agreed that teacher uses 20% English and 80% Urdu/English while teaching. So it has revealed teachers use less English and Excessive Mother tongue while teaching English.

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Thematic Analysis of student's questionnaire

Items	Responses
Suggestions to make English teaching/learning more effective	Need of qualified and well trained teachers1 English should be taught as language than subject1 Listening labs should be established1 enrich vocabulary among students 1 teachers should use only target language inside the classroom1 stress should be given on speaking skill2 teacher should be given focus on grammar1 teachers should use modern methods of teaching language1 more focus should be given on listening and speaking skills students should read newspapers 1
Suggestions for more effective teaching methods	Communicative method and group discussion2 Modern methods like (audio visual aids) should be introduced in the teaching Interactive and role play 3 Having some fun in the classroom while teaching Teacher should use power point presentation
Suggestions to improve speaking skills among students	Debates, seminars, discussions and role play Students should always speak in English. Students should develop fluency Teachers must use only English inside the classroom Students should be encouraged to talk in English Teachers should help students to make presentation in the English More stress should be given to develop vocabulary among students Teachers should avoid to use mother tongue during class
Views regarding the use of mother tongue in the classroom	Teachers should avoid excessive use of mother tongue in the classroom Only 20% of mother should be used during class Both teachers and students should avoid use of mother tongue but its occasional use can't be neglected Teacher should use mother tongue in the classroom, everyone in the class cannot grasp if teachers use only target language Mother tongue should not be completely neglected sometimes its use is must Mother tongue should be used in lower class in higher its use must be avoided Minimum use of mother tongue

The above table shows that almost all the questions were responded by the students. The table displays that when the students were asked about the suggestions to make English teaching/learning more effective. One of the student responded that there is need of qualified and efficient teachers; two students responded that focus should be given on speaking skill; some of them responded that teachers should use only target langue inside the classroom. When the students were asked about teaching methods most of them responded that modern methods and innovative should be used to develop all four language skills among the students, some of them responded that teacher should use communicative method which help students to develop their communicative skill.

When the students were asked about the suggestion to develop communicative skill among students most of the students responded that teacher should avoid mother tongue inside classroom, he should use only target language while teaching it will develop speaking skill. Some of them suggested that he should encourage students to think in English and speak in English. Some of them suggested that students should also speak in English inside and outside classroom. Some of them suggested that by debate, discussions, seminars, role play and presentations will help us to develop speaking skill. Very few suggested that by enhancing vocabulary will help them to develop this skill.

Finally, students were asked about their views regarding the use of mother tongue, some of them suggested that it should be completely neglected inside the classroom, some of them suggested that teacher should use 20% of mother should while teaching. Some of them suggested that both teachers and students should avoid mother tongue, but its occasional use cannot be neglected.

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Co- Curricular Activities in Higher Education: A Need of an Hour

BHUSHAN KUMAR*
DR. P.P.GOSWAMI**

Abstract

The Whole development of personality of the child includes the development of scholastic & Co-Scholastic aspects of personality. The Scholastic aspect includes all academic & curricular activities & Co- Scholastic aspect includes the Co-Curricular activities organized in the higher educational institutions. The Co-Curricular activities are of great importance & immense Value in higher education system & it's Curriculum. They have numerous advantages & it is not possible to do away with them. They are Indispensable part & parcel of the whole educational activities of the students. They are supportive & Complementary to the higher education curriculum . The activities like games, sports, athletics, singing, dancing, painting, hobbies etc. provide opportunities for self-expression & ensure wholesome development of personality. This paper focuses on the importance of Co-Curricular activities in the higher educational system. Higher education sector plays a key role in boosting the student overall progression. A Colleges needs to plan its co-curricular activities so that it does not disturb the academic pattern. The College needs to systematically plan the activities with all stakeholders supporting the planning process. Several colleges come up with innovative ideas while planning their co-Curricular activities. Class teachers must act as managers, organizers, evaluators, decision makers, motivators, communicators, administrators & planners. College teachers while in charge of the class have the responsibility of motivating his students.

Key Words: Scholastic, academic, immense, Indispensable, Innovations

Introduction

In olden days, education was considered only the academic side of the students. There was no place for debates, dramas & sports in the Curriculum. The child who was scoring good works in the examination was regarded as the best child in the institution. Meaning thereby the criteria of one's intelligence was marks obtained by a child in the examination. All other activities were whosoever prestigious, they may be was considered 'Extra'. But with the coming of new approaches & modifications the other activities apart from academics, no more remained as 'extra' but now- a- days these activities are known as co-curricular activities.

The term 'Co-Curricular' contains two words i.e. 'Co' and 'Curricular'. 'Co' means companion or one who accompanies whereas 'curricular' is adjective from the Latin word, a curriculum which means 'course of study'. Therefore, jointly this word means the activities that are performed other than the course of studies. Education is aimed at the harmonious & all-round development of personality of the students at the higher

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educational level. This development of personality is in terms of physical, mental, social, emotional, aesthetic & cultural dimensions. For the development of all those aspects of the personality of an individual, there is a need to organize various activities in and out of classroom at the higher educational level.

The Important Features of Co-Curricular Activities are

1. These activities are helpful in the development of feelings of locality & Co-Operation.
2. These activities form an important part of the curriculum & have immense educational value.
3. Curricular & Co-Curricular activities are complementary to each other.
4. These activities are considered as an effective medium of realization of all educational aims and a source to enrich and vitalize the school curriculum and environment.
5. These activities also serve as an outlet to channelize the extra energies of the children/students to creative pursuits.

Therefore, all those activities which are organized outside the classroom but are the important & essential part & parcel of the Curriculum.

Types of Co-Curricular Activities

Many co-curricular activities are organized by the school for the harmonious development of physical, mental, social, aesthetic, emotional, ethical and cultural aspects of personality. The classifications of Co-curricular activities are as under:

1. **Physical Activities:** These activities are essential for physical development and for channelizing the superfluous energy of pupils. Games Sports, Athletics, Mass Drill Physical Exercises, Yogic Asanas, NCC, Gardening, Scouting, Guiding etc. are examples of physical activities.
2. **Literary Activities:** Literary and academic activities are organized for the development of linguistic skills and mental faculties. Debates, Discussions, Symposia, School Magazine, Declamation Contest, story Writing, Essay Writing, Seminars, news-Paper Reading, and Library work are some of the literary and academic activities.
3. **Social Activities:** These are also known as community activities. These activities promote the spirit of Social welfare. These are Red Cross, Scouting, National Service Scheme, Labor Squads, Girl Guiding, community Cooking etc.
4. **Aesthetic and Cultural Activities:** These activities develop an aesthetic sensibility and provide an opportunity for better understanding of culture. Drawing, Painting, Organising Exhibitions, and Variety shows, Folk – Dance, Folk – Songs, Celebration of Festivals, School Decoration etc are the examples. The activities connected with music and fine arts develop the aesthetic side of the pupil's personality.
5. **Craft Activities:** These activities are also termed as productive activities. The craft activities are Spinning, Weaving, Soap-Making, Book Binding, Toy Making, Knitting, Embroidery Work, Leather Work, Wood Work, Kitchen Gardening etc.
6. **Leisure Activities:** Under this heading, hobbies and leisure time activities are included. Collection of Coins, Stamps, Rare Stones, Pictures, Photographs, Paintings, Singing, Writing Poems, Album Making, Cartooning, Picnics, Excursions, Visit to Monuments, Museums are included in these activities.
7. **Civic Development Activities:** These activities provide a rich experience of the city life to the learner. These activities are Mock Polling Station, Mock Parliament, Mock Court, Student's Cooperative Store and visiting Civil Institutions like Panchayat, Post Office, Police Stations, Legislative Assembly and Celebrating of Festivals etc.

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8. **Moral Development Activities:** These activities promote the moral development of pupils. These activities include Morning Assembly, Mass prayer, Celebrations of Birthdays of Great Men, quiz on the teaching of Great men, Social Service Activities etc.
9. **Patriotic Activities:** These activities are meant for promoting the feeling of emotional and national integration among the students. These are a celebration of National Days, Student Exchange Program, Bharat Darshan Tours, National Integration Camps, and Cross-Cultural Programmes etc.
10. **Multipurpose Activities:** These Activities are:

i. Beautification and cleanliness drive.
ii. School decoration.
iii. Running dispensary in the school.
iv. Running a cooperative store in the school.
v. Alumni Meet.
vi. Cultural Programmes etc.

Importance of Co-Curricular Activities in Higher Education

Co-curricular activities have great educational significance. They are regarded as the essential and integral part of the total college programme. Modern Educators have recognized the importance of these activities for the complete development of personality. The activities provide the opportunity to the learner for self-expression. Importance of co-curricular activities in higher education is as under:

1. **Physical Importance:** Co-Curricular activities like games, sports, mass drill, N.C.C etc. improve the health of the students. Such activities directly contribute to physical strength and fitness for the higher education system in general and college students in particular.
2. **Moral and Spiritual Importance:** these activities have proved to be potent means of sound moral and spiritual development. These activities provide ample opportunities for the inculcation of moral and spiritual qualities like honesty, truth, justice, purity etc. among the students.
3. **Civil Importance**: Students, self-government, visits to civic institutions and celebration of social, religious and school festivals have a significant effect on the development of citizenship among the students of the college.
4. **Social Importance:** Pupils learn manners and become conscious of their role in the group by participating in co-curricular activities. These activities give them the training of living in society. In other words, they teach them the art of social living and dealing in society.
5. **Cultural Importance:** Activities like folk-songs, folk dances, dramas, excursions, a celebration of festivals etc., provide opportunities for a better understanding of our culture. The students may become well versed with the cultural heritage of the country and can do welfare of the society.
6. **Aesthetic Importance:** Co-curricular activities like music, dance, drawing, and painting, toy making, clay modeling, charts, models, fancy dress, etc. have special significance for developing the aesthetic aspect of the personality of the higher students.

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7. **Disciplinary Importance:** Through participation in literary and academic activities, the students learn to control their own reactions and actions in order to maintain the prestige of the school. They become self-disciplined.
8. **Recreational Importance:** Co-curricular activities like music, dance, art, painting, photography provide enjoyment and healthy recreations in the students. These are the rich source of amusement, entertainment, and enjoyment which is necessary for the students in the age of stress and strain.
9. **Leadership Importance:** Co-curricular activities bring out qualities and traits of leadership in the students. Through the participation in different co-curricular activities, the students learn as how to lead and how to follow.
10. **Academic Importance:** Co-curricular activities like debate competition, experiments, craft activities strengthen and supplement and academic value of the students.
11. **Ethical Importance:** These activities help the students in the formation of character. The feeling of truth, love, non-violence, and justice are inculcated in the students through these activities
12. **Psychological Importance:** Co-curricular activities satisfy the psychological needs of the pupils. Some of the psychological values of co-curricular activities are:

a. Sublimation of instincts.
b. Training of emotions.
c. Development of healthy sentiments.
d. Satisfaction of interest and aptitudes.
e. Development of capacities and talents.
f. Development of character.
g. Development of sound mental health

Importance of Co-curricular Activities in the Present Era:

1. These activities remove stress and strain, frustration, worries among the students.
2. These activities provide opportunities to the students for various vocations.
3. These activities provide the students rich and practical experience of the city life and the democratic society.
4. It discourages day-dreaming, nervousness, and sublimates and refines aggressiveness.
5. These activities help in the development & trial of new ideas, thoughts, concepts etc.
6. It gives an opportunity to the students to behave in a proper manner. They becomedisciplined & develop in the a sense of self-control &patience.
7. The modern age is an age of competition. No one can lag behind in any field. It generates a fair, healthy & strong spirit of competition. It also ensures that there should be no room for ill-will & jealousy for others. One must complete others in a fair & just manner.
8. Games & sports give encouragement to face difficulties & challenges of life. It provides physical strength which is always needed for doing their work. It is generally seen/viewed that without games, people usually become dull, boring, pessimistic & experience failure in life.

Conclusion

On the basis of the above points, we can say that Co-curricular activities have great importance in the field of education for the complete development of the college students. These activities prepare the students for future life. Hence co-curricular activities play a very positive role for the harmonious development of the students. These activities make

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the college students fit and healthy and remove various illnesses among the students. Through these activities, college students may also be motivated for joining various vocations so that they may stand on their own feet. Aristotle, a great Greek thinker has said, "Sound mind exists in the sound body."Therefore, physical activities play a significant role for the development of the child. Games & sports are indispensable part of education. It is truly said that "Education without games & sports is incomplete".

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Social Shopping – Opportunities and Challenges for New Era Marketers

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Abstract
The consumer is the basic foundation of every business. What consumer seeks, thinks, prefers and buys is of great importance to marketers to know and study the buying behavior of people. Every person has their own taste and preferences. It is influenced by many factors. Traditionally buyers concentrate on different aspects of products like quality, price and brand preferences, but now in the present time, many consumers relied also on social recommendations while making a purchase decision. Many consumers are using blogs/ facebook reviews and ratings as mean to seek a recommendation. Peer advice and find product/service information. So, social media is serving as an all-purpose medium to engage with consumers at all stages of the consumer decision journey. Social media growth represents an opportunity for business based on information sharing but also complicates the work of marketing managers who need to be ready to deal with current issues in this field. Consumers increasingly use social media for a variety of consumption-related tasks such as complaining about a brand or sharing purchase experiences. The main focus of the study is to provide an understanding to the concept of social shopping, its evolution and to find out the challenges and opportunities for social shopping opportunities and challenges for the new era marketers.
Keywords: **Social Shopping, Social Media, Marketers, and Consumers.**

Evolution of Social Shopping

Social shopping is getting a lot of media attention these days. For those not familiar with the term, social shopping is a form of social media and networking where consumers or retailers aggregate and share information about products, prices, and deals. In most cases, buyers get discounts by buying in collective bulk. Obviously, this is not a new concept. The U.S Grange movement in the 19th century used social shopping to provide small farmers with stronger negotiating power with railroads and farm equipment manufacturers. Fast forwarding to the late 1990s, multiple online social shopping companies formed and failed-during the Dot Com era. The 90's social shopping poster child, Mercata, raised roughly $90 million prior to going bust. Social shopping next showed up on the radar in China. Starting around 2004 dozens of team buying sites popped up on the Internet in China. "Tuangou"- Chinese for "grouping buying"- quickly became popular.

Groupon, an online collective buying service is the current leader of the new social shopping wave. Groupon subscribers (consumers) get daily deal emails. Offers come from local businesses and generally are heavily discounted. A recent San Francisco offer was $50 for a child photography session which normally retails for $295. The offer doesn't become good until a targeted number of people elect to buy it. Often subscribers will encourage their friends to also buy to the offer, Groupon is a pay-for-performance

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advertising and sales engine. The business pays a fee to Groupon for each sale. Groupon business users say it’s a great way to drive business and find new customers. Groupon is currently available in 30 cities, experiencing dramatic growth, and plans to be in over 80 cities by the end of the year. It recently raised $125 million to fund its expansion and a major competitor, living social, recently raised $14 million.

Evolution of Social Shopping in the E-commerce Landscape

Rapid advances in technology compel marketers to take a good look at how the evolution of platforms is affecting customer interactions, with analysts expressing doubts about the future of brands’ mobile initiatives. Amid mounting costs for marketing non-game applications and the rise of alternative digital channels like progressive web applications, Gartner forecasts that 20 percent of brands will abandon their mobile apps by 2019, even as mobile usage continues climbing. As millions more plug into social media, however, brands are increasingly looking to these channels to meet audiences where they are. The shift has not been without controversy, sparking questions about whether the original purpose of social media is becoming muddled, and whether a marketing department’s social media campaigns represent money well spent. Despite the skepticism, social media represents a potent source of consumers and revenue, making it a key element of a brand’s digital initiatives in an evolving e-commerce landscape.

Where social and e-commerce meet

Although social media took root as a convenient way of keeping in touch with friends, it has come to play a vital role in consumers’ everyday spending choices. In a survey of 5,500 consumers in the U.S., U.K., France, Germany, and Australia, 74 percent of respondents said there was a link between viewing a video on a social platform and making a purchasing decision. In a move that reflects the growing importance of social media in e-commerce, Instagram launched its shopping feature in 2017, enabling brands to tag products within their organic posts and create more immersive experiences for consumers. And now, with the addition of its native payment feature, Instagram will allow shoppers to buy items without even having to leave the platform. While the feature is currently only available for restaurants and salons, it presages a significant shift in the social shopping experience, moving customers away from the need to browse a brand’s site in order to make decisions with them. And as driving site traffic has always ranked among the biggest goals in e-commerce, social platforms are beginning to circumnavigate websites entirely, directing consumers from post to purchase without any stops along the way.

Where personalization fits in

Still, social media platforms currently drive meaningful traffic to e-commerce sites not only through organic traffic but also via paid media investments on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Pinterest. And when a visitor lands on a site from social, the e-commerce marketer gains valuable insight into the user—insight that can be harnessed to personalize the user’s experience, for instance, whether the user clicked on an ad for discount jeans or for a newly launched line of premium denim. Using this information, a site can then tailor its message and offers and recommend the appropriate products to dovetail with the user’s original campaign source. With fewer clicks at a marketer’s disposal and a smaller window for capturing attention and driving sales, a bespoke user experience will yield more conversions when every moment counts. With lines between social media and e-commerce increasingly blurred, brands shouldn’t see social as a threat, but an opportunity. Social channels may continue to enter personalized marketing territory, but the treasure trove of

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information on preferences and affinities marketers have access to via onsite activity for personalizing the shopping experience will largely keep consumers within a company's owned channels. Only now, social will begin to contribute more meaningful indicators to a brand regarding things like purchase intent for even more cohesive, omnichannel experiences. Social media is not and should not be siloed from other aspects of marketing. It's powered and supported by all other marketing channels, which work together to refine and build the most actionable audience segments. But to be able to deliver consumers these personalized, relevant shopping experiences, brands will need to employ cutting-edge technologies to unify interactions happening across each of these channels in order to deliver messages that resonate and drive results.

Brands are all too aware of the fact that consumers will readily abandon a site they don't find compelling or relevant, but they certainly aren't about to abandon their favorite social platforms, even despite growing data privacy concerns. The fact is, social-media-savvy consumers represent a growing share of the market. And Pew Research Center found that 85 percent of millennials use social media, suggesting that their affinity for social platforms is poised to drive further growth in social commerce in the years ahead. For those businesses less suited for social media, onsite personalization should become the cornerstone of their marketing initiatives. But for brands looking to succeed in a changing digital world, now is the time to leverage innovative new methods for personalizing the user experience on both traditional channels and social commerce.

Win-Win in Social Shopping

Why is social shopping looking to be so successful? There are three reasons:

1. It is simple: Social shopping is very easy and has clear benefits for both buyer and seller.
2. It is social: Social networking has matured and entered the mainstream. Social shopping leverages consumer comfort with online social activities and extends it to shopping.
3. It is local: The deals are coming from local businesses and plays into the broader "Buy Local" movement.

We are in the early day of social shopping, but it already has a strong following. And while today's focus is on consumer social shopping, we expect B2B social shopping to quickly emerge.

As a brand, selling directly and maintaining a direct channel of communication with your customers may seem a little alien. It may also conflict with your distributors. But what if you can give each and every distributor their own online channel of social communication and the ability to sell your products directly from this channel? As a brand working with distributors we need to be able to set revenue percentages for sales and give our distributors an interface to view sales and commissions.

This is exactly what Panasonic Israel has done using the f-commerce platform developed and supplied by the portal. Panasonic Israel has over 25,500 fans on Facebook. Therefore, from a common sense point of view, it's just logical to be able to interact, learn a little and reward the consumers following the Panasonic distributors also have exactly the same tools to utilize and leverage the power of selling on Facebook. This is already being used by Future Audio Video Ltd, a smaller distributor who is now able to sell Panasonic products directly within Facebook.

Social Shopping is a method of e-commerce where shopper's friends become involved in the shopping experience. Social shopping attempts to use technology to mimic the social interactions found in physical malls and stores. Social shopping has been around for a very long time. People have always asked friends for product or service recommendations, and sharing the virtues and headaches of purchases has been around forever.

What is different is the scale and scope of the new social shopper. New technologies (like the smartphone) and new platforms (like Groupon) now allow a scale of sharing that is unprecedented. Although there are formal services that allow consumers to take advantages of special offers by collectively selecting offers, many consumers simply seek advice, recommendations or deals using their own personal networks.

According to a recent study of social shoppers:

- An estimated 70% of social shoppers are also social networkers.
- 3 in 5 social shoppers perform competitive price search, find specials, coupons, deals while in a retail location.
- 53% also searched for product reviews.
- 45% researched product availability.
- 41% research product information.
- 40% alternate store locations.
- 37% search for product images 18% product videos. (source: Performics study Oct2011)
- 45% of social shoppers frequently or occasionally check in at a store.

Social Shopper Speed Rules

1. **Play the Impulse Game**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to sell impulse products—unplanned purchases that offer instant gratification and make people either feel good, look good, or get good value.
2. **Involve them**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to involve your customers as advisors or contributors with simple, easy, one-click "add-an-egg" social media initiatives.
3. **The Experiential Imperative**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to use social media to run online experiential retail events worth talking about.
4. **Incentivize Intelligently**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to offer social incentives that reward people for shopping together.
5. **Sell with Scarcity**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to offer your customers enhanced social status with social media limited editions and early access to new products.
6. **Build Consistency**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is through progressive and public up selling that takes customers from "Like" to "Loyalty."
7. **Reciprocity Rules**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is gifting, either offering free samples yourself or encouraging gifting between customers.
8. **Social Validation**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is selling with "social proof," allowing customers to shop smart with their social intelligence by learning from the shared experiences of others.
9. **Arm Yourself with Authority**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to use the voice of borrowed authority when selling: expert picks, endorsements, and testimonials.

10. **Like and be loved**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to sell through affinity networks, helping friends help their friends with your products and services.
11. **Drive Discovery**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to drive product discovery through a fusion of the "social graph" and the "interest graph"—where personal connections meet shared interests.
12. **Be Purpose-Driven**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to start with a purpose and be people-focused and not product focused. Stand for something and your customers will stand together for you.
13. **Deliver ZMots**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to reinforce advertising messages with a "zero moment of truth" (ZMOT)—a shared word-of-mouth experience.
14. **Flip the Funnel**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media xxi is to harness your happy customers as a volunteer sales force, deploying them as your premier new customer acquisition team. Retention is the new acquisition.
15. **Interest Pays**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to sell to peoples' passions and interests—a key motivator for sharing.
16. **Sell Shovels**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is marketplace thinking—create a social space for buyers and sellers to interact and transact with each other.
17. **Shopping First, Social Second**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to deploy social technology to help people solve shopping problems—finding, researching, deciding, buying, and enjoying.
18. **Sell to Niche Markets**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to sell to market niches—and build loyalty among people with a passion for what you sell.
19. **Get Rated. Get Reviewed**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to enable customers to share ratings and reviews about you and what you sell.
20. **Go Mobile**: The secret to unlocking sales with social media is to offer social utility with mobile technology—helping people shop smarter together wherever they are.

A Slower User Experience Affects Long-Term Behavior

Eric Schurman (Bing) and Jake Brutlag (Google Search) co-presented results from latency experiments conducted independently on each site. Bing found that a 2-second slowdown changed queries/ user by – 1.8% and revenue/ user by – 4.3%. Google Search found that a 400-millisecond delay resulted in a - 0.59% change in searches/ user. What's more, even after the delay was removed, these users still had - 0.21% fewer searches, indicating that a slower user experience affects long-term behavior.

Social Shopping Community has High-Performance Expectations

Mobile shoppers don't have much patience; they are quick to penalize a retailer for a bad site experience. When dealing with a problematic website, almost half of survey respondents said they would not be likely to return to the site again. 46% indicated they would be more likely to visit a competitor's site. About 1\3 of the social shopping community would be less likely to purchases from the company.

Based on these survey findings, there are significant implications for brands that do not accommodate the needs of this audience segment. It's important to address the issues because you may not get a second chance.

Social Shopping Trends

The growth trend for sales driven by the influence of Social Media is expected to double within 5 years according to Barclay's research. Retailers who figure out how to create a culture that supports this new social shopper will have an advantage over other businesses that don't. Sales growth through this channel is expected to grow exponentially within the next five years.

Social Shopping Websites Must Be Well-Planned

To capture and retain social hoppers, companies will need to develop strategies and deploy appropriate resources. We should conduct a mobile-friendly audit. To make the website pleasing to social-shoppers, and to enhance the relationship marketing strategy:

- Make sure consumers are able to quickly find what they are looking for on your site while using a mobile device such as a smartphone or tablet.
- Map your buying process. To create a map, ask yourself questions like:

a) How do consumers find my product or service?
b) What are some important considerations? Concern?
c) When I search for information on my site using a mobile device what is the experience? Can I find information quickly? If I want to download or use a feature does it load quickly? If you want to share information is it easy?

The Opportunities

A recent Crossing study titled "How America Searches: Online Retail," found that 42 % of consumers who view information about brands and products on sites like Wikipedia said the information was extremely or very influential to their online purchase decisions. Blog posts, online videos and brand profiles on social networking sites hold significant weight with 18 to 44-year-old shoppers. Use of customer product reviews and evaluations to research online purchases jumped from 40 % in 2005 to 49% in 2007. 70% of all online shoppers said online reviews were extremely or very important factors in their decision-making process. For advertisers, social shopping is still increasing in popularity; therefore, from a pure media buy perspective, many of the sites do not accept all forms of advertising. Those that accept advertising have signed on with rep firms or networks instead of selling the inventory directly. This next, despite ranking number two in terms of traffic, does not accept advertising at this time. Wists is a social shopping site that only accepts Google PPC advertising.

Some social shopping sites offer the unique opportunity for brands to connect with their audiences by integrating with and/ or creating shopping communities often with direct communication capabilities within the network. Style Hive is the forerunner in partnering with brands to create brand community pages aka "Nectar Hives". The Nectar Hive is a landing page that contains all of the bookmarkers that Style Hive members have created around the brand that also includes chat features. The brand has complete control over content through access to Style Hive's partner sites interface and can delete comments at its discretion (although according to the Style Hive rep, there has never been a negative comment on a Nectar Hive).

The Challenges

Hurdles that could impede the growth of social shopping include:

1. Users may not be motivated enough to bother posting their favorite products.
2. They may not want to go through the trouble of downloading software in order to grab images of products they like to add to their widgets. Some sites utilize buttons to grab the images. Other sites require the user to cut and paste the html into their webpage. This could be challenging for users who are not computer savvy. Additionally, every

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site calls the image that is grabbed and put into the display format something different- from tags to badges to shop casts. This leads to confusion among users.

3. Users may post images of out-of-stock products, so extra vigilance is required by merchandisers.
4. Privacy issues on social network sites.

The Future

Opinions vary on social shopping's staying power. Merchandisers who are selling their products via user-hype on social shopping sites obviously think social shopping is here to stay. Media analysis, such as Forrester Research, thinks the low traffic numbers will impede its growth and market value. Shopping engines, such as shopping.com, see social shopping as being more like venture investments than line extensions.

While the jury is still out, by its nature social shopping is more likely to impact brand awareness, purchase consideration and maybe even intent, but not necessarily direct sales, at least as measured by the last touch point. The shopping engines such as Yahoo shopping and Google product search that are very direct sales-focused will likely integrate social shopping with their current offerings; with others potentially to follow if they believe it will further drive sales for their customers and/ or revenue for them.

Benefits of Social Shopping

Social shopping is the next opportunity for brands and consumers to connect and enjoy products in a new way. A step above reviews and recommendation blogs, social shopping communities' help shoppers connect with each other based on tastes. Create a wish list, publish it on the portal, and start attracting friends and fellow shoppers with similar interests. Here are just seven benefits of joining the social shopping revolution:

1. You get to interact with brand representatives sites such as Style Hive allows the brand megastars to make an appearance and interact with their customers. By offering community blogs and profiles, you can go straight to the experts as a resource for your shopping debacle.
2. You can build and share your wish list. If your friends and family catch up with you and create their own profiles, you can exchange and view each other's wish lists. The concept of a wedding registry takes a new form with this easy to use the site, making it much easier to shop for those difficult gifts.
3. Develop and share your unique sense of style. Even if you don't own most of the products on your research exploits, it's a greater way to create a signature style and share segments of your personality with the masses.
4. You'll discover products you never knew existed. From the latest innovations from the Sharper Image to the 80s memorabilia you thought you'd never see again, hundreds of shoppers are finding and reviewing hard-to-find items. This is one of this next's specialties.
5. You can exchange shopping tips with other members. If you've found a great sale, a genuine antique or simply need to vent about a recent product, it's easier than ever to find people who are actually interested in your latest news. The targeted communities on social shopping sites make it easy to connect with people with very similar interests.
6. You'll learn from the professionals. No matter how hard you try, there are only so many shopping hours available to you in a lifetime. Finding out what other people have 'dug up' in their shopping ventures can be a great learning experience considers it 'market research'.

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7. You'll never be left with a 'what to buy?' dilemma. If you've gotten tired of heading out to the store for a gift or upcoming event with limited choices available, you'll find plenty of opportunities with online boutiques, designer collections and even savings on popular products. Once you get to the setup of sites such as this next and Style Hive, it becomes much easier to shop 'til you drop-it's also very easy to develop a new habit.

Conclusion

Undoubtedly, social shopping will continue to weave its way in and around e-commerce and other points of online networking and shopping services. It is part of the fabric of our culture and it is not surprising that the social aspect of shopping is now expanding and finding its voice online-and it is a consumer's voice. Just as in other areas of digital marketing, the consumer's voice is becoming louder, more clear and ubiquitous. Older advertising and marketing models, even those that have been applied online, may not work. There are new ways for consumers to connect and communicate and therefore, new ways for marketers to connect to them. We simply (or not- so- simply) have to connect the dots.

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Relationship between Mental Health and Family Environmentof Visually Impaired Children

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Abstract
Family is the first school of a child and it plays an important role in shaping the overall personality of the child.The present study aims to study the relationship between mental health and family environment of the visually impaired children. The researcher conducted this study on a sample of 200 visually impaired students of district Dehradun and Haridwar, who were selected through random sampling technique. In this study it was observed that nine dimensions of family environment have significantly influenced some dimensions i.e. free floating anxiety, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety, neurotic depression and hysterical personality traits of mental health of visually impaired children. But independence dimension of family environment has not affected any of the dimensions of mental health among visually impaired children. The researcher suggested some measures to enhance the mental health of these children.
Keywords: Mental Health, Family Environment and Visually Impaired Children.

Introduction

Human being is the best creation of God. He has bestowed uncountable abilities and favors upon mankind. Human body and different organs are the blessings from God which help us to lead our life properly and happily.But some people are deprived of the proper functions of their organs. Visual impairment is a kind of disability in which a person is not able to use his eyes properly.Visual impairment is similar to other disabilities but person suffering from visual impairment is treated differently as this is a visible disability.Unfortunately the children with visual impairment in one way or the other are deprived of the valuable opportunities of coming into direct contact with the realities of life using their sense of sight and therefore, suffer to the extent of requiring special care, provision, education and treatment for their development and adjustment.

Studies reported that visually impaired experience severe psychological and behavioral problems, specifically during adolescence period. ***Jan et al. (1977)*** reported that 57% children with visual impairment have psychiatric disorder including diagnosis of adjustment disorder, conduct disorder and personality disorder. ***Sharma et al. (2002)*** inferred that visually impaired children were identified with frequent challenging behaviors such as withdrawal, hyperactivity, stereotyped mannerism, irritability, aggression, inappropriate speech and self-injury. ***Wong et al. (2009)*** investigated the impact of visual impairment on quality of life and showed that the levels of psychological and school functionality are significantly low.

On the other hand, ***Zehran (1965)*** find out that blind children possess the same personality characteristics as well as sighted one. ***Abdi and Zaidi (1991)*** concluded that visually

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impaired children did not have any specific fear or threat in test situations. ***Reddy and Rajguru (1994)*** concluded that totally blind children have higher self-concept than the low-vision children.***Christy et al. (2002)*** revealed that visually impaired showed no significant problems on expression of moods, feelings, preferences and decisions making.***Afroz and Mittra (2005)*** concluded that most of the visually handicapped students show high self-worth and acceptance of self in spite of visual disability.

The researcher observed that many studied have been done on the visually impaired students but the researcher could not locate any study in which relationship of mental health of visually impaired has been studied with family environment. Hence, the researcher made the mind to study the relationship between mental health and family environment of visually impaired children of district Haridwar and Dehradun.

Objective of the Study

To find the relationship between mental health and family environment of visually impaired children.

Hypotheses of the Study

Following hypotheses have been formulated on the basis of the ten dimension of the family environment:

1. There is no significant relationship between mental health and cohesion dimension of family environment of visually impaired children.
2. There is no significant relationship between mental health and expressiveness dimension of family environment of visually impaired children.
3. There is no significant relationship between mental health and conflict dimension of family environment of visually impaired children.
4. There is no significant relationship between mental health and independence dimension of family environment of visually impaired children.
5. There is no significant relationship between mental health and achievement orientation dimension of family environment of visually impaired children.
6. There is no significant relationship between mental health and intellectual cultural orientation dimension of family environment of visually impaired children.
7. There is no significant relationship between mental health and active recreational orientation dimension of family environment of visually impaired children.
8. There is no significant relationship between mental health and moral religious emphasis dimension of family environment of visually impaired children.
9. There is no significant relationship between mental health and organization dimension of family environment of visually impaired children.
10. There is no significant relationship between mental health and control dimension of family environment of visually impaired children.

Methodology

Method: In this study normative survey method was used.

Sample: A sample of 200 visually impaired children of district Haridwar and Dehradun was selected through random sampling technique.

Tools

1. Mental Health Questionnaire developed by O. N. Srivastava and V. K. Bhat in this study. It has six dimensions i.e. free floating anxiety (FFA), obsessional traits and symptoms (OBS), phobic anxiety (PHO), somatic concomitants of anxiety (SOM), neurotic depression (DEP) and hysterical personality traits (HYS).

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2. Family Environment Scale developed by Prof. M. C. Joshi and Dr. Om Prakash 'R' Vyas in the present study. It has ten dimensions i.e. cohesion, expressiveness, conflict, independence, academic orientation, intellectual cultural orientation, recreational orientation dimension, moral religious emphasis, organization and control.

Results and Discussion

Table – 1: Coefficients of Correlation between Mental Health and CohesionDimension of Family Environment of Visually Impaired Children

Variables	Mental Health					
	FFA	OBS	PHO	SOM	DEP	HYS
Cohesion	-0.004	-0.051	0.002	0.047	0.144*	0.015

* = Significant at 0.05 Level.

The table no 1 shows that coefficient of correlation between neurotic depression and cohesion dimension of family environment is 0.144, which has been found significant at 0.05 level of significance. It reveals a very lowpositive correlation between the two variables. It means that the neurotic depression of visually impaired childrenincreases or decreases very slightly with the increase or decrease of cohesion in the family.

On the other hand, the coefficients of correlation of free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety and hysterical personality traits with cohesion dimension of family environment are -0.004, -0.051, 0.002, 0.047 and 0.015 respectively, which have not been found significant even at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates that cohesion dimension of family environment does not affect the free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety and hysterical personality traits of visually impaired children significantly.

Table – 2: Coefficients of Correlation between Mental Health and ExpressivenessDimension of Family Environment of Visually Impaired Children

Variables	Mental Health					
	FFA	OBS	PHO	SOM	DEP	HYS
Expressiveness	0.228**	0.027	-0.079	0.036	-0.021	-0.024

** = Significant at 0.01 Level.

The table no 2 shows that coefficient of correlation between free floating anxiety and expressiveness dimension of family environment is 0.228, which has been found significant at 0.01 level of significance. It reveals a lowpositive correlation between the two variables. It means that the free floating anxiety of visually impaired childrenincreases or decreases slightly with the increase or decrease of expressiveness in the family.

On the other hand, the coefficients of correlation of obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety, neurotic depressionand hysterical personality traits with expressiveness dimension of family environment are 0.027, -0.079, 0.036, -0.021 and -0.024 respectively, which have not been found significant even at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates that expressiveness dimension of family environment does not affect the obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety, neurotic depressionand hysterical personality traits of visually impaired children significantly.

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Table – 3: Coefficients of Correlation between Mental Health and ConflictDimension of Family Environment of Visually Impaired Children

Variables	Mental Health					
	FFA	OBS	PHO	SOM	DEP	HYS
Conflict	0.104	-0.037	0.084	-0.072	-0.149*	0.060

* = Significant at 0.05 Level.

The table no 3 shows that coefficient of correlation between neurotic depression and conflict dimension of family environment is -0.149, which has been found significant at 0.05 level of significance. It reveals a very lownegative correlation between the two variables. It means that the neurotic depression of visually impaired childrenincreases or decreases very slightly with the decrease or increase of conflict in the family.

On the other hand, the coefficients of correlation of free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety and hysterical personality traits with conflict dimension of family environment are 0.104, -0.037, 0.084, -0.072 and 0.060 respectively, which have not been found significant even at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates that conflict dimension of family environment does not affect the free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety and hysterical personality traits of visually impaired children significantly.

Table – 4: Coefficients of Correlation between Mental Health and IndependenceDimension of Family Environment of Visually Impaired Children

Variables	Mental Health					
	FFA	OBS	PHO	SOM	DEP	HYS
Independence	-0.038	-0.134	0.047	0.041	-0.007	0.014

The table no 4 shows that coefficient of correlation of free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety, neurotic depression and hysterical personality traits with independence dimension of family environment are -0.038, -0.134, 0.047, 0.041, -0.007 and 0.014 respectively, which have not been found significant even at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates that independence dimension of family environment does not affect the free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety, neurotic depression and hysterical personality traits of visually impaired children significantly.

Table – 5: Coefficients of Correlation between Mental Health and Achievement OrientationDimension of Family Environment of Visually Impaired Children

Variables	Mental Health					
	FFA	OBS	PHO	SOM	DEP	HYS
Achievement Orientation	0.050	-0.034	-0.010	0.157*	0.048	0.085

* = Significant at 0.05 Level.

The table no 5 shows that coefficient of correlation between somatic concomitants of anxiety and achievement orientation dimension of family environment is 0.157, which has been found significant at 0.05 level of significance. It reveals a very lowpositive correlation between the two variables. It means that the somatic concomitants of anxiety of visually impaired childrenincreases or decreases very slightly with the increase or decrease of achievement orientation in the family.

On the other hand, the coefficients of correlation of free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, neurotic depression and hysterical personality traits with achievement orientation dimension of family environment are 0.050, -0.034, -0.010, 0.048 and 0.085 respectively, which have not been found significant even at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates that achievement orientation dimension of family environment does not affect the free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, neurotic depressionand hysterical personality traits of visually impaired children significantly.

Table – 6: Coefficients of Correlation between Mental Health and Intellectual Cultural OrientationDimension of Family Environment of Visually Impaired Children

Variables	Mental Health					
	FFA	**OBS**	**PHO**	**SOM**	**DEP**	**HYS**
Intellectual Cultural Orientation	-0.055	-0.007	-0.025	-0.150*	-0.036	-0.152*

* = Significant at 0.05 Level.

The table no 6 shows that coefficients of correlation of somatic concomitants of anxiety and hysterical personality traits with intellectual cultural orientation dimension of family environment are -0.150 and -0.152 respectively, which have been found significant at 0.05 level of significance. It reveals a very lownegative correlation of two dependent variables with the independent one. It means that the somatic concomitants of anxiety and hysterical personality traits of visually impaired childrenincreases or decreases very slightly with the decrease or increase of intellectual cultural orientation in the family.

On the other hand, the coefficients of correlation of free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety and neurotic depression with intellectual cultural orientation dimension of family environment are -0.055, -0.007, -0.025 and -0.036 respectively, which have not been found significant even at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates that intellectual cultural orientation dimension of family environment does not affect the free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety and neurotic depression of visually impaired children significantly.

Table – 7: Coefficients of Correlation between Mental Health and Active Recreational OrientationDimension of Family Environment of Visually Impaired Children

Variables	Mental Health					
	FFA	**OBS**	**PHO**	**SOM**	**DEP**	**HYS**
Active Recreational Orientation	0.008	0.010	0.139*	0.030	-0.025	-0.131

* = Significant at 0.05 Level.

The table no 7 shows that coefficient of correlation between phobic anxiety and active recreational orientation dimension of family environment is 0.139, which has been found significant at 0.05 level of significance. It reveals a very lowpositive correlation between the two variables. It means that the phobic anxiety of visually impaired childrenincreases or decreases very slightly with the increase or decrease of active recreational orientation in the family.

On the other hand, the coefficients of correlation of free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, somatic concomitants of anxiety, neurotic depression and hysterical

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personality traits with active recreational orientation dimension of family environment are 0.008, 0.010, 0.030, -0.025 and -0.131 respectively, which have not been found significant even at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates that active recreational orientation dimension of family environment does not affect the free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, somatic concomitants of anxiety, neurotic depressionand hysterical personality traits of visually impaired children significantly.

Table – 8: Coefficients of Correlation between Mental Health and Moral religious emphasisDimension of Family Environment of Visually Impaired Children

Variables	Mental Health					
	FFA	OBS	PHO	SOM	DEP	HYS
Moral Religious Emphasis	-0.110	0.002	-0.119	0.174*	0.080	0.160*

* = Significant at 0.05 Level.

The table no 8 shows that coefficients of correlation of somatic concomitants of anxiety and hysterical personality traits with moral religious emphasis dimension of family environment are 0.174 and 0.160 respectively, which have been found significant at 0.05 level of significance. It reveals a very lowpositive correlation of two dependent variables with the independent one. It means that the somatic concomitants of anxiety and hysterical personality traits of visually impaired childrenincreases or decreases very slightly with the increase or decrease of moral religious emphasis in the family.

On the other hand, the coefficients of correlation of free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety and neurotic depression with moral religious emphasis dimension of family environment are -0.110, 0.002, -0.119 and 0.080 respectively, which have not been found significant even at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates that moral religious emphasis dimension of family environment does not affect the free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety and neurotic depression of visually impaired children significantly.

Table – 9: Coefficients of Correlation between Mental Health and OrganizationDimension of Family Environment of Visually Impaired Children

Variables	Mental Health					
	FFA	OBS	PHO	SOM	DEP	HYS
Organization	-0.014	-0.027	-0.085	0.113	-0.023	0.208**

**= Significant at 0.01 Level.

The table no 9 shows that coefficient of correlation of hysterical personality traits with organization dimension of family environment are 0.208 respectively, which has been found significant at 0.01 level of significance. It reveals a lowpositive correlation between two variables. It means that the hysterical personality traits of visually impaired childrenincreases or decreases slightly with the increase or decrease of organization in the family.

On the other hand, the coefficients of correlation of free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety and neurotic depression with organization dimension of family environment are -0.014, -0.027, -0.085, 0.113 and -0.023 respectively, which have not been found significant even at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates that organization dimension of family environment does not affect the free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety and neurotic depression of visually impaired children significantly.

Table -10: Coefficients of Correlation between Mental Health and ControlDimension of Family Environment of Visually Impaired Children

Variables	Mental Health					
	FFA	**OBS**	**PHO**	**SOM**	**DEP**	**HYS**
Control	0.053	0.034	-0.205**	0.182**	0.118	0.039

** = Significant at 0.01 Level.

The table no 10 shows that coefficients of correlation of phobic anxiety and somatic concomitants of anxiety with control dimension of family environment are -0.205 and 0.182 respectively, which have been found significant at 0.01 level of significance. It reveals a lownegative correlation between phobic anxiety and control dimension of family environment. While somatic concomitants of anxiety have low positive correlation with control dimension of family environment. It means that the phobic anxiety decreases and somatic concomitants of anxiety increases with the increase of control in the family.

On the other hand, the coefficients of correlation of free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, neurotic depression and hysterical personality traits with control dimension of family environment are 0.053, 0.034, 0.118 and 0.039 respectively, which have not been found significant even at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates that control dimension of family environment does not affect the free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, neurotic depression and hysterical personality traitsof visually impaired children significantly.

Conclusions

The researcher has drawn the following conclusions:

1. Cohesion dimension of family environment has affected neurotic depression of visually impaired children but it has not affected their free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety and hysterical personality traits.

2. Expressiveness dimension of family environment has affected free floating anxiety of visually impaired children but it has not affected their obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety, neurotic depression and hysterical personality traits.

3. Conflict dimension of family environment has affected the neurotic depression of visually impaired children but it has not affected their free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety and hysterical personality traits.

4. Independence dimension of family environment has not affected the free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety, neurotic depression and hysterical personality traits of visually impaired children significantly.

5. Achievement orientation dimension of family environment has affected somatic concomitants of anxiety of visually impaired children but it has not affected their free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, neurotic depression and hysterical personality traits.

6. Intellectual cultural orientation dimension of family environment has affected the somatic concomitants of anxiety and hysterical personality traits of visually impaired children but it has not affected their free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety and neurotic depression.

7. Active recreational orientation dimension of family environment has affected the phobic anxiety of visually impaired children but it has not affected their free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, somatic concomitants of anxiety, neurotic depression and hysterical personality traits.
8. Religious emphasis dimension of family environment has affected the somatic concomitants of anxiety and hysterical personality traits of visually impaired children but it has not affected their free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety and neurotic depression.
9. Organization dimension of family environment has affected hysterical personality traits of visually impaired children but it has not affected their free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, phobic anxiety, somatic concomitants of anxiety and neurotic depression.
10. Control dimension of family environment has affected the phobic anxiety and somatic concomitants of anxiety but it has not affected their free floating anxiety, obsessional traits and symptoms, neurotic depression and hysterical personality traits.

Educational Implications

The researcher has found that different dimensions of family environment have influenced the mental health of visually impaired children significantly. At this juncture, it becomes essential to make every effort that the visually impaired children can become mentally healthy.For this conducive atmosphere should be created in the schools and home to train their emotions in the right direction.Proper diet, physical exercises, sound sleep, recreational activities such as sports, games and exercises favor mental health, so these facilities should also be provided to the children.

Parents should encourage and involve their children in yoga and meditation for good mental health. Parents should provide caring and stimulating environment that will minimize the problems of all the children and should encourage for attaining their potential. They should feel and understand that their children are not burden for them. They are just like the normal children who have special needs. Family members should try to make them aware of their personal interest, talents and strengths. They should provide their children opportunities for the social interactions which would help them in their social development and socialization and eventually they would have good mental health.

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Children Are the Future Citizens of the Nation

ARCHANA SHUKLA*

Abstract
The world today faces challenges of violence, terrorism, intolerance and environmental degradation. The values of truth, tolerance, integrity, secularism and inclusiveness need to be imparted to our children to make the world a safer and better place to live in. Dear Teachers, please remember that your mentoring and your way of educating our children must be such that it transforms them into capable, knowledgeable and worthy global citizens. We are aware that our teachers are working under diverse contexts and conditions. We also know that the working conditions of teachers in many places are sub-optimal. However, over time there have been substantial improvements in salary scales and in the construction of proper school buildings with toilets and drinking water. Regular up-gradation programmes for teachers, in-service training and near at hand academic support systems have also been instituted across the length and breadth of our country. These constitute welcome steps, and are part of an ongoing process, aimed at making the work environment for our teachers positive and encouraging. As teachers you devote countless hours of selfless service to the nation in nurturing our most valued resource – our children. Society and the country have high expectations from you. I am sure you will live up to these expectations in ample measure. I once again express my deep appreciation and gratitude to all of you, across the length and breadth of the country, who are imparting knowledge and learning to our future generations with dedication and sincerity. I also take this opportunity to congratulate all the 357 teachers who are being awarded today for their outstanding contribution in the field of education. I wish them the very best in their future endeavours.
Keyword: *Children, challenges, Futures, Nation*

Introduction

Children are the future of the nation. They are, in fact, the foundation on which a strong, vibrant and dynamic India shall be built. Children are exposed in their formative years most to their parents and teachers, who have a tremendous responsibility towards inculcating in their young minds a sense of values, discipline, dedication and commitment to the nation. A robust and quality-oriented education system is the force multiplier that shall transform India into one of the leading nations of the world. We as a nation are now investing substantially in our education system. In the era of Information & Communication Technology (ICT), teaching-learning processes are changing. Teachers have to keep pace with rapidly changing technologies. It is vital for teachers to be comfortable in using ICT and to ensure that students get full benefit of ICT and emerge as citizens knowledgeable in the use of the information technology with the aim of pursuing higher education or entering the job market with relevant IT skills. To take advantage of the reach of the IT, Government has in the recent budget made allocations for setting up virtual classrooms as Communication Linked Interface for Cultivating Knowledge

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(CLICK) and online courses. A teacher ideally is one who facilitates his students in realising and maximising their potential. In recognition of this stellar role, teachers have since time immemorial been accorded a special place in our society. They have been called Acharyas in our ancient texts since they transmit the norms of acceptable conduct to our future generations. It is important that they impart not only knowledge and learning but also our traditional values which form the bedrock of our civilization dating several millennia.

Children – The Future of Tomorrow

The Wealth of a nation is not so much in its of economical and natural resources but it lies more decidedly in the kind and quality of the wealth of its **children** and youth. It is they who will be the creators and shapers of a nation's tomorrow.The Children of today will be adults of tomorrow. Today's leaders and activists. Their quality and personality will determine the kind of destiny that beackons the nation.It, therefore, become mandatory for every nation and every society to nurture a strong, healthy and intellectual youth. It is the responsibility of the adults to direct the youth in desired direction. The youth of a nation is its power-house. They have boundless stores of energy, will, capability, zeal, and enthusiasm and have the power to mould the destiny of the nation. This infinite storehouse of energy has to be properly moulded and needs to be given appropriate direction. The youth has to train to use their talents needs to given appropriate direction. The youth has to be trained to use their talents and abilities in constructive ways and help in nation-building and strengthening of it.Without harnessing this vast store of energy, a nation and a society cannot think of developing economically, politically, socially and intellectually. The best way to engage the youth into playing such a constructive role is to educate them with proper training in the desired direction.[*] If a society is careless and carefree about its youth and fails to educate them in a productive manner, then the society is in danger of facing a destructive and violent youth. The trees and flowers of a garden have to be trimmed in order to make it look beautiful and appealing. Otherwise, the plants and bushes will go haywire and spoil the beauty of the garden and will not reap proper blossoms. Similarly, a child has to be pruned of its baser instincts and trained in a proper manner in order to beneficial to society. If proper and timely attention is not paid to the grooming of the youth, it can turn haywire and become unproductive.For this, society should provide its youth with the right kind of education. The education provided should be progressive, in keeping with the needs of the society and should not only create great professionals excelling in their fields but also good human beings. Proper facilities and a conducive environment should be taken care along with the adequate and enhancement of creativity. Academics should be taken care along with the adequate emphasis on sports, technical areas and other as per the interests of the students. Moreover, social evils like child labour, drug addiction, child marriage, beggary, child abuse etc also hamper the proper the development of children. These rampant evils if remain unchecked will jeopardize and endanger the future of the country. The government should take strict measures to ensure that children are enrolled in primary and secondary schools and should try to reduce the drop-out percentage. Child labour too should be strictly prohibited.We often hears of children from poverty-stricken or extremely poor backgrounds achieving outstanding performances in secondary and senior secondary examinations. This just proves once again that the youth is capable of many feats and accomplishments. All they need is proper

[*]Sachit, http://www.shareyouressays.com/essays/essay-on-children-the-future-of-tomorrow/83823,2:30,india

channelization of abilities, right guidance and training and a desired environment. Given this, the posterity is sure to lead the nation to greater heights and newer worlds.

Important Things for Childrens in Life to Become Good Citizens

Honesty and Fairness

Simply put, *honesty* means being truthful with ourselves and with others. It means caring enough about others not to mislead them for personal benefit. It means facing up to our mistakes, even when we have to admit them to others or when they may get us into trouble.*Fairness* means acting in a just way and making decisions, especially important ones, on the basis of evidence rather than prejudice. It means "playing by the rules" and standing up for the right of everyone to be treated equally and honestly. To understand the importance of being honest and fair, children need to learn that living together in a family, community or even a nation depends on mutual trust. Without honesty and fairness, trusting each other becomes very difficult, and families—and societies—fall apart.[†]

Self-Discipline

Self-discipline is the ability to set a realistic goal or make a plan—then stick with it. It is the ability to resist doing things that can hurt others or us. It involves keeping promises and following through on commitments. It is the foundation of many other qualities of character.Often self-discipline requires persistence and sticking to long-term commitments—putting off immediate pleasure for later fulfillment.It also includes dealing effectively with emotions, such as anger and envy, and developing patience. Learning self-discipline helps children regulate their behavior and gives them the willpower to make good decisions and choices. On the other hand, the failure to develop self-discipline leaves children wide open to destructive behavior. Without the ability to control or evaluate their impulses, they often dive headlong into harmful situations.[‡]

What You Can Do

★ Talk with your child about setting reachable goals. For example, help him break big tasks into little tasks that can be accomplished one at a time. Have the child pick a task and set a deadline for completing it.When the deadline has passed, check together to see if the task was completed.

★ Help your child build a sense of her competence. To do this, she needs experiences of success, no matter how small. This builds confidence and effort for the next time. Keep making the tasks just a little more challenging but doable.[§]

Good Judgment

Children develop strong character by learning to think about and make sound judgments about what is right or wrong, good or bad. These are not always easy distinctions for adults to make, much less children.For example, it can be difficult for a child to recognize the difference between acting bravely and acting recklessly. As parents, we can help by showing, through what we do as well as what we say, that it is important in such situations to think carefully and honestly about what should be done, carefully weighing how others will be affected by what we do.Sometimes we get into trouble because we "just didn't think." We let our emotions lead us to actions that we regret later. Making good judgments

[†] Borba, Michele. *Building Moral Intelligence: The Seven Essential Virtues ThatTeach Kids to Do the Right Thing.* San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass, 2001

[‡] Borba, Michele. *Parents Do Make a Difference: How to Raise Kids with SolidCharacter, Strong Minds and Caring Hearts*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass, 1999.

[§] Brynildssen, Shawna. *Character Education through Children's Literature.* ERIC Digest #172.002.(www.eric.indiana.edu/ieo/digests/d172.html)

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requires skills in monitoring impulses, using reasoning to sort through feelings and facts, and thinking about the consequences of our actions. Your child's ability to think and make sound judgments will improve as she matures. With age, however, it also may become easier for her to try to justify and make excuses for selfish or reckless behavior. However, if you have helped her develop strong habits of honesty, courage, responsibility and self-respect, your child will have the ability to see the flaws in her reasoning and be able to come to the right conclusion about what to do.[**]

What You Can Do

★ Teach your child to stop and think before acting on impulse.

★ Teach your child to tell fact from feeling. Let him know that just because he feels strongly about something—such as hitting someone who made him angry— doesn't mean it's the right thing to do.

★ Encourage your child to think about the consequences of her decisions. Tell her little stories about situations she might face and talk about actions she might take, who might be affected by her actions, what might happen because of her actions and what the best action might be.

★When your child has a problem with a rule; brainstorm together a list of possible reasons for the rule. This leads to greater understanding.

★ Remind your child to pay attention to the rules or codes that apply in each situation. For example, the rules for behaving in church are different from those for a football game.[††]

Respect for Others

Respect for others is based on self-respect and is summed up in the Golden Rule: Do unto others as you would have others do unto you. It is the value that makes the world a more decent and civilized place.People show respect in many ways. They speak and act civilly—avoiding insults, cruel remarks and rude or crude language. They are courteous and considerate of others, including family members and friends, and care about their rights, beliefs and well-being. They treat others fairly and as individuals, regardless of race, sex, age or ethnic group. They display tolerance for people who do not share their personal beliefs and likes—so long as those people do not harm others.

Self-Respect

Self-respect means taking satisfaction in appropriate behavior and hard-won accomplishments. People with self-respect also respect others. They do not need to disparage others or build themselves up by bragging or exaggerating their abilities or talents. They do not need lots of money or power to feel good about themselves.People who respect themselveview selfishness, loss of self-discipline, recklessness,cowardice and dishonesty as wrong and unworthy of them.They have inner strength and are unwilling to let others use or manipulate them. They know that showing patience or tolerance does not mean allowing others to mistreat them.People with self-respect do not crumble when they fail. They accept mistakes as a part of life. As we help our children set high standards for themselves, we also need to let them know that failure is no embarrassment when they have done their best.[‡‡] Teaching children self-respect, however, does not mean

[**] Freedman, Florence B. *Brothers: A Hebrew Legend.* New York: Harper Collins, 1985. [Responsibility; Compassion]
[††] Gantschev, Ivan. *The Christmas Train.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1984.[Courage]
[‡‡]Hazen, Barbara Shook. *Even If I Did Something Awful?* Illustrated by Nancy Kincade. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1992. [Honesty]

complimenting everything they do. They also need honest criticism from time to time. When we do criticize, we should focus on things they have done, not on them personally.

Responsibility

Being *responsible* means being dependable, keeping promises and honoring our commitments. It is accepting the consequences for what we say and do. It also means developing our potential. People that are responsible don't make excuses for their actions or blame others when things go wrong. They think things through and use good judgment before they take action. They behave in ways that encourage others to trust them.People who are responsible take charge of their lives. They make plans and set goals for nurturing their talents and skills. They are resilient in finding ways to overcome adversity. They make decisions, taking into account obligations to family and community.Children need to learn that being part of a family and a community involves accepting responsibilities. When each of us acts responsibly, our families and communities will be stronger.[§§]

What You Can Do

★ Encourage your child to build a positive identity that focuses on her integrity and talents.

★ Emphasize that character is built upon the decisions and actions a person takes each day.

★ Work with your child to help him reach his full potential by encouraging him to develop his talents, set reachable goals and honor himself as a unique person.

★ Teach your child how to choose good values. Help her reason about what are worthy goals and what proper means to reach those goals are.

Citizenship and Patriotism

Citizenship requires doing our share for our community and our country. Being a good citizen means caring about the good of society and partici-pating actively to make things better.Research reveals that participating in community service programs andlearning about the importance and value of serving others can be a powerful influence on positive character development.*Patriotism* is an important part of good citizenship. Patriotism is love of and loyalty to our country. It involves honoring the democratic ideals on which the country is based and expecting elected officials to do the same, respecting and obeying its laws and honoring its flag and other symbols. It also involves accepting the responsibilities of good citizenship, such as keeping informed about national issues, voting, volunteering and serving the country times of war.

What You Can Do

★ Take your child with you when you vote. Talk to him about the candidates, the offices they aspire to hold and their positions on key issues.

★ Participate in community-building activities, such as cleaning up parks and assisting with school activities.

★ Discuss citizenship with your child and find examples of what good citizens have done for their communities.[***]

[§§] Hoberman, Mary Ann. *And to Think That We Thought That We'd Never Be Friends.* Illustrated by Kevin Hawkes. New York: Crown Books, 1999. [Respect for Others; Compassion; Good Judgment]

[***] Jakes, John. *Susanna of the Alamo: A True Story.* San Diego: Harcourt, 1986.[Courage; Citizenship

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Use Literature

Literature can be a very powerful teaching tool. In fact, people in stories, poems and plays can influence children almost as much as the real people who read with them. Therefore, reading to and with children, encouraging older children to read on their own and talking with children about the books they read are important ways to help children learn about and develop the values of strong character and good citizenship.[†††]

Choosing Books

Choosing which books to use for character development can take some time and effort. Many good selections are available, including fiction and nonfiction books and books of poems, folk tales, fables and plays. There are excellent modern stories, as well as timeless classics. There is also a growing number of books that allow children to explore values across various cultures and countries. For lists of books to read to and with your child, see Books That Can Support Character Development on page 53 of this booklet. For more titles or additional help in choosing books, talk with your local or school librarian.[‡‡‡]

Telling the Truth

Benefiting from manipulating or lying to others is dishonest and can destroy trust.

What to Do

- Tell or read to your child the fable "The Boy Who Cried Wolf." Point out that when the boy yells "wolf," he is lying as a way to get attention. Make sure your child understands that the boy paid for his lies: He had alarmed the villagers so many times; nobody came to his rescue when a real wolf showed up!
- Ask your child if anyone has misled her with a lie. How did that make her feel? What did she do? Does she still like and trust the person who told the lie?
- If you catch your child telling a lie, let him know that you do not approve and assign him some consequence—no watching of a favorite TV show, for example. But also ask him why he lied to you and reinforce the idea that he can always tell you the truth—regardless of how unpleasant it might be.
- You especially need to model honesty with your older child. Keep talking with her, being honest and expecting honesty in return. Adolescence is a time when children are faced with more temptations and often less supervision. They need you as a positive role model.[§§§]

Listen To Your Feelings

Children need to learn to notice their feelings and take them into account as they make decisions.

★ Help your child learn to identify his feelings. Talk out loud about how you are feeling. Ask him how he is feeling.

★When reading a story or watching a TV show with your child, discuss the feelings of the characters. What might they be feeling and why?

[†††] Kalman, Maria. *Fireboat: The Heroic Adventures of the John J. Harvey.*New York: Putnam, 2002. [Courage; Responsibility; Self-discipline]

[‡‡‡] Lionni, Leo. *A Color of His Own*. New York: Dragonfly, 1997.[Self-respect; Good Judgment]

[§§§] Lobel, Arnold. *Frog & Toad Are Friends.* New York: HarperCollins, 1970.[Compassion; Courage; Respect for Others]

★ Help your child realize that sometimes the way we think about things affects the way we feel. If something is bothering your child, help him examine his thoughts and change them so that he feels better. For example, your teenager[****]

Helping Out

Children need to learn that as they get older and can contribute more, additional responsibilities will be placed on them.

What to Do

★As your child matures, consider responsibilities that she can take on to contribute to the family and household. Discuss the new duties with her, but avoid describing them in ways that make them seem like punishment. With your younger child, you may want to do the new chores together for awhile. As you do so, talk with him and make the chore fun. Do not, however, do all of the work yourself![††††]

★ If possible, give your child new chores that will stretch her abilities and encourage satisfaction in good work. If your young child has been responsible for picking up her own clothes and putting them in the laundry basket, let her begin to sort the clothes in the basket by color. If your older child has been responsible for helping prepare dinner, let him plan and prepare family meals one night a week on his own. Praise good efforts.

Raising Children as Citizens of the World

The maiming and killing of Palestinians, Chechnyans, Iraqis, Kashmiris, Afghanis and many other innocent people around the world are a daily occurrence. The world may be inured to it because it has become routine, or because the victims are of a different faith and color or race. But parents wonder how to explain this collective human propensity for brutality and inhumanity, mass killing and extermination to their children. We may offer them intellectual justification or hide behind the historical reality of ancient hatred, but we can never convince them of the necessity of such brutality and inhumanity.The children must wonder whether the leaders of the nations are capable of telling them the truth, or their parents have the ability to teach them how to create a world where peace, liberty, justice and equity, rule of law, economic fairness, human equality, and international human rights would prevail. The racism, greed, and religious hatred that have fanned the fires of war are still alive on the pages of newspapers, magazines, films, and novels and they continue to pose a threat to the cultural and religious identity and well being of billions of people worldwide. How to ensure that the children become upright world citizens and spared the vicious cycle of ethnic and religious hatred, human greed and lust for power?Will the children, be able to transcend ethnic and religious hatreds, and the lust for power and wealth, to foster a global civil society based on the principles of fundamental freedom and human rights for all ?It will depend on what and how we teach and nurture our children, the future generation-in-the-making, to be good and worthwhile citizens of the world. There is indeed a way out of the vicious cycle.Across the ages and throughout the world, parents, teachers, philosophers, religious and civic leaders have wrestled with the question of how to raise morally and ethically responsible citizens in every society and civilization. Today, the task before parents is greater: they have not only to raise good

[****] San Sousi, Robert D. *The Talking Eggs: A Folktale from the American South.*Illustrated by Jerry Pinkney. New York: Dial Books, 1989. [Courage; Compassion]

[††††] Estes, Eleanor. *The Hundred Dresses.* Illustrated by Louis Slobodkin. San Diego: Harcourt, 1974. [Courage; Good Judgment]

citizens of the state, but also to train them to be good citizens of the world, to be part of humanity and the community of nations.

There are certainly no guarantees, but with these principles in mind, parents can expose the youth to basic global Islamic values and concepts, thus preparing them to be good citizens of the world. To achieve this goal, children need to know how to apply and integrate these basic Qur'anic principles to daily life:

1. Children must be able to think critically and rationally if they are to understand the Qur'anic principles governing human behavior in order to maintain a proper balance between knowledge *('ilm)* and behavior *('amal)*
2. Children should know their rights and responsibilities, which according to the Qur'an, begin at home and continue in concentric circles, encompassing the local and global arena.
3. Children should understand the importance of volunteering: at home, regularly helping their parents; and in the community by helping neighbors, sharing their time with the elderly, visiting the sick and sharing resources with others.
4. Children should learn to fit in with others. It means resolving conflicts with fair words, not clenched fists; it also means listening to one another, expressing one, developing self esteem, being a good team player, having good manners, and demonstrating civility to all.
5. Children should learn to participate actively in the political process, so as to improve economic and social conditions, both locally and internationally. They need to understand that global action has local impact.
6. Children should make the natural environment part of their entire life's concern. As stewards (or caring preservers) and inheritors of this planet, it is their task to take responsibility for the world's finite resources and seemingly infinite consumption habits. This means getting they committed to recycling, reusing materials, preparing and eating healthy and locally produced food, taking care of plant ecology and managing wisely the goods we have.
7. Children should be engaged in projects involving people in other countries to learn how to accept and celebrate human differences and gain self-confidence. They need to know that there are many others' with whom we share this planet earth and its resources.
8. Children should understand that history indeed matters. The Qur'an draws attention repeatedly to the misdeeds of previous peoples and to their destruction as the consequences of those misdeeds. The warning is that if the past produced all those disastrous results, or if, conversely virtuous deeds in the past bore fruits in the form of good results, there is a relationship between the past, present, and the future - and it is significant in fashioning human life.
9. Children need to understand where they come from and feel sufficiently confident in their own religious and cultural identity to appreciate other's customs and practices.
10. Children should experience the continuing, stable love of family and friends. This means being able freely to express emotions - love, humor, and respect - within the family.[‡‡‡‡]

[‡‡‡‡] http://www.irfi.org/articles/articles_551_600/raising_children_as_citizens_of.htm

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Conclusion

It is a well known fact that the children of the present day are the citizens of the future. It is also said that the child is the father of man. The seeds of the future society are in the children of the present age. As such these children have to be brought up along the right lines. Only then the society of the future will be a healthy one. Man's character is shaped as he proceeds from childhood to old age. But the impressions of his childhood are strong. It is better to teach children all positive qualities. Parents and teachers should share this responsibility. A child's education begins at home. His parents should mould his character in such a way that he grows into a useful youth. Children should be made to understand that all men are brothers. Virtues like honesty and mercy should be taught to them. At every stage a child's career has to be watched carefully. Boys and girls should be given training in school that teaches them good social and moral values. It is an unfortunate truth that many children in this country are neglected. They do not have proper upbringing owing to their parents' poverty. Education is not given to them and they become illiterates. Some fall into bad company and become a nuisance in society. Alter they turn into anti-social elements. Poverty is the main cause of this. Some parents turn their children into labourers to support the family. In India child labour is a big problem. In spite of several laws the practice continues. We cannot hope such children to grow into responsible citizens in future. The government realised the importance of providing free education to all children. In schools, children are taught social values. The ideas of equality, patriotism and honesty are placed before them. They are exposed to the lives of great men like the Mahatma. By this they have an object-lesson before them that can be followed. Children growing with these ideas in the mind will grow into healthy citizens.

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महात्मा गांधीजी के आर्थिक विचार

डॉ. संगीता टक्कामोरे*

पा"र्वभुमी

आज हमारे भारत दे"ा की, स्थिती एक असहाय यात्री जैसी हो गयी है जो घने जंगल मे अपना रास्ता भूल गया है और उसे जंगली जानवरो के बीच से वापस सुरक्षीत लौटने की कोई आ"ाा भी नही है । आझादी के 65 सालो के बाद भी गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, भुखमरी, दरिद्रता, आर्थिक विषमता, भ्रष्टाचार, आंतकवाद, विदे"ाी कर्ज काला धन, अन्याय, शोषण और राजनैतिक अक्षमता तथा दे"ा की बिघडती अर्थव्यवस्था इन सभी समस्यायोंका समाधान नही मिल पाया, बल्की ये सारी समस्याएं बढतीही जा रही है । ऐसी परिस्थिती में गांधीजी की विचारधारा ही मार्ग दिखला सकती है । गांधी मार्ग पर चलने का अर्थ है–हर वस्तू को अपनी समझता और उसका ले"ा मात्र भी दुरूपयोग ना हो, इसका ख्याल रखना ।

महात्मा गांधीजी अहिंसा के पुजारी तो थे ही साथ ही वे एक अर्थतज्ञ भी थे । (हालांकी उन्होने अर्थ"ाास्त्र की कोई किताब नही लिखी थी) आज युरोप, अमेरिका, आफिका, ए"िाया के अनेक दे"ाो में गांधीविचार का अध्ययन हो रहा है । सब जानते है की हम विकसीत हो या विकसन"िाल अथवा अविकसित हर समय परस्पर लडते – झगडते नहीं रह सकते । वैज्ञानिक आविष्कारों और पारस्परिक प्रतिस्पर्धाओं के चलते छोटे बडे दे"ाों की सैन्य शक्ति बढी है, जनसंहारक शस्त्रास्त्रो की खनखनाहट सुनायी पड रही है, सरकार अपनी केंद्रीत सत्ता सुदृढ करणे और उद्योगपती बडे–बडे करखाने खोलने मे व्यस्त है, तब आम आदमी अपनी अस्मिता बचाने के लिए बेचैन है. जिसकी सबसे अधिक चिंता गांधी ने की और ऐसी सलाह दी, जिससे भारत ए"िाया की या दुनिया के किसी भी हिस्से की कुचली या चुसी जातियों की आ"ाा बना रहें ।

गांधी अर्थनिती की बुनियाद

गांधीजी व्यक्ति थे और विचार भी । गांधीजी के लिए अर्थ"ाास्त्र जीवन के एक तौर तरीके का हिस्सा था । अर्थ"ाास्त्र पर लिखी जाने वाली किताबों में जो आम कायदे – कानून बताये जाते है, वे किसी उसूलों के मानहत होते है । लेकिन गांधीजी के अर्थ – विचार मे ऐसा भी नहीं होता । सिर्फ दो जीवन के उसुल है, जिनके मानहत गांधिजी के आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय और दुसरे सभी ख्यालात है । वे है सत्य और अहिंसा । इन दो कसौटिओ पर जो चीज खरी नही उतरती, उसे गांधी वादी नही कहा जा सकता ।

भारत दे"ा मे हमे"ाा कहा जाता है, कि गरीबी समाप्त करना है । लेकिन गरीबी के मायने क्या है ? किसीने कहा है कि गरीबी के मायने है, अपनी आव"यकता की पुर्ती करने मे असमर्थ होना । पर सवाल उठता है की आव"यकता किसे कहा जाय? यदि कोई स्त्री लिपस्टिक खरीदना चाहती है, पर उसके पास उतने पैसे नही है, तो क्या वह गरीब है? कई आव"यकताये बुंनियादी रहती है, जिनकी पूर्ति के बिना आदमी का जीना असंभव सा हो जाता है । ये कुदरती होती है न की कृत्रिम ।

गांधीजी कहते है की, बुनियादी आव"यकताओं में अहम हे भोजन । हम भुखे प्यासे नही जी सकते है। लिपस्टिक के बिना तो जीया जा सकता है, पर भोजन के बिना नही । इसलिए हमारी योजना का उद्दे"ा इस बात को मिटानें का होना चाहिए की लोगो को अनाज कैसे मिले ? इस के लिए हमारे पास कौन से साधन है ? हमारे दे"ा मे उत्पादन का सबसे बडा साधन मनुष्य की मेहनत है । यदि आव"सकताओं की पुर्ति करनी है, तो इस साधन का अधिक से अधिक उपयोग कर अपनी भूख की तृप्ति करनी चाहिए । गांधीजीने पैसा या संपत्ती के बजाय मानवी मुल्योंपर ज्यादा जोर दिया है । प्रत्येक मनुष्य को जीवन जीने का अधिकार है, इसलिये रोटी–कपडा–मकान की जरूरते पूरी करने के लिये सभी जरूरी साधन पाने का भी मनुष्य को अधिकार है । इसलिये सभी गावों को अन्न, वस्त्र, तथा अन्य बुनियादी जरूरतो में संपूर्ण स्वावलंबी होना चाहिए । गांधीजी के आर्थिक विचार के नैतिकता और अध्यात्मिकताही आधारस्तंभ है । गॉधीजीने सर्वजन सुखाय अहिंसा विज्ञान तथा वैज्ञानिक अहिंसा के आधार पर विकास करने का द"ाीन दिया, जिससे परस्पर शोषन कर परस्पर पोषण करने वाली रीति–नीती, ि"ाक्षा–दीक्षा, आचार–विचार, योग–उद्योग, अस्तित्व में आये ।

ऐसा विकसीत भारत गॉधी – कार्यो के आलोक में पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाने से ही होगा । गॉधी का नाम जपने वाले नहीं, गॉधी का काम करने वाले इसे चुनौती माने, तब नया युग अस्तित्व में आ सकता है ।

कृषी निती

आज दे"ा में जो कृषी निती अपनायी जा रही है उससे देष का अनाज उत्पादन घटता जा रहा है। भूमी का जल स्तर गहरा होता जा रहा है । किसानों के ऋण बढते ही जा रहे है । इसलिये उनपर आत्महत्या करने की नौबत आ रही है । जैसे–जैसे जनसंख्या बढ रही है वैसे–वैसे ही भूमी के टुकडे करने की प्रक्रिया तेज होती जा रही है । किसान

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अपनी अचल संपत्ति बेचकर काम की तला"ा में निकलने के लिए मजबूर हो रहा है। इसलिए हमे कृषी व्यवस्थायोंमें बदलाव लाना होगा।
पिछले साठ सालों में रासायनिक फर्टिलायझर को प्रोत्साहित करके सरकार ने भारत की खेती का भारी नुकसान किया है । इसलिए रासायनिक खाद को किसी भी प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन न देते हुये सेंद्रीय खाद को तमाम प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन मिलने चाहिऐ । इससे भारत की तमाम खेती अत्यंत उपयोगी व समृध्द हो सकती है । साथ ही इससे जमीन की उर्वरता भी खूब बढ जायेगी और खेती पैदावार का प्रति एकड उत्पादन पूरे वि"व में हम उच्चतम तक ले जा सकते है ।
1960 से हरितक्रांती के दौर में जहॉ पहले भारत में 40 हजार धान की, 4 हजार गेहूं की, 1 हजार आम की किस्में थी वे अब बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनीयो की तरजीह देने के कारण एक डझन तक सिमट गई है । इसलिए हमें अपने पारंपारिक बीजो की सुरक्षा और उत्पादन करने ही होंगे। गांधी के अनूसार भारतीय ग्राम समाज में मिलने वाले गोबर, गौमूत्र और अन्य जैविक पदार्थो से सेंद्रिय खाद बनाना जाना चाहिये ।

ग्रामोद्योग

देश में अनेक चीजे छोटे पैमाने पर गृह उद्योग के माध्यम से घर बैठे बन सकती है । ऐसी चीजों के लिए कारखाने की अनुमती न दी जाए । ऐसा करने सें करोडो इंसानो को घर बैठे उत्पादन करने का रोजगार हासिल हो सकता है । दे"ा की सच्ची समृध्दि ग्रामोद्योग व कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास में ही विहीत है। चीन, जपान इसके बडे उदाहरण है। गांधीजीने रोजमर्रा काम आनेवाली चीजों का उत्पादन कुटीर उद्योग व ग्रामोद्योग में हो इसके लिए यथा संभव उनको संरक्षण तथा जिन वस्तुओंका उत्पादन कुटीर उद्योग में संभव न हो वहा लघुउद्योगो के संरक्षण पर बल दिया जाना चाहिये ।

विकेंद्रीकरण

यदि जनतंत्र की स्थापना करनी है तो विकेंद्रीकरण उसके बीज बोता है । क्योंकी केंद्रीकरण से जनता की निजी सुझबुझ मारी जाती है । और वह बडी आसानी से केंद्रित ताना"ाही की f"ाकार बन जाती है। ये हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि आज हमारे उद्योग बहुत केंद्रीकृत हो चुके है । कपडा उद्योग चीनी उद्योग, सिमेंट उद्योग, दवा उद्योग, वाहन, बिजली उत्पादन आदि अनेक प्रकार के उद्योगो का विकेंद्रीकरण हो सकता है। ऐस किया जाए तो दे"ा का सच्चा विकास होगा और उसका लाभ आम जनता को मिलेगा। गांधीजी ने विकेंद्रीकरण करना जनता के हित में बतलाया है।

शिक्षा का महत्व

ऐसा लगता है कि पुरी शिक्षा पध्दती मुठ्ठीभर अरबपतियों द्वारा लाखो गुलामों के जरिये पुरे दे"ा की अर्थव्यवस्था को चलाने और दे"ा का शोषण कहा करे इसके लिए नित्य नये अवसर तला"ाने के लिए बनाई गयी हो। आज की शिक्षा क्लर्की शिक्षा है यह सत्य है । करोडो दे"ावासियों की जरुरत और आकांक्षा की पुर्ती आज की शिक्षा नही कर पा रही है । शिक्षा व्यवहारिक होनी चाहिए। हर एक नागरिक को उसके रुचि के अनुसार प्रामाणिक व स्वतंत्र व्यवसाय की शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। जिससे की आत्मनिर्भरता के साथ उसमें रोटी प्राप्त करने की क्षमता हो और साथ ही आत्मवि"वास भी हो।
गांधीजी का सुझाव था कि शिक्षा स्वावलंबी होनी चाहिए । उन्होने लिखा है कि शिक्षा से मेरा मतलब है मनुष्य की शारीरिक, मानसिक और नैतिक उन्नती। साथ ही सर्वप्रथम लडकियो को शिक्षीत करना चाएिये क्योंकी वे ही भावी पीढीयों की संरक्षिका है। इसके लिए सबसे पहले शिक्षा में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन होने चाहिए। व्यवसायिक शिक्षा पर ध्यान देने के लिए दे"ा की वास्तविक स्थितियो को ध्यान में रखना जरुरी है। जैसे की,
1) भारत कृषी प्रधान दे"ा है।
2) यहॉ मानव शक्ति बहुत ज्यादा है।
3) दे"ा की ज्यादा आबादी निर्धन है।
4) दे"ा की 60 प्रतिषत जनता गावों मे रहती है
5) दे"ा में ज्यादा बेरोजगारी तथा भुखमरी है।
इन परिस्थितीयों को ध्याान में रख कर गांधीजीके बतलाये मार्गपर चलकर f"ाक्षा की रचना की जाय तो समस्याए खत्म हो सकती है।

स्वदे"ाी वस्तू अपनाये

स्वदे"ाी वस्तू याने दे"ा में तैयार होने वाले वस्तुओंको प्रोत्साहन देना । ग्रामोद्योग द्वारा तैयार हुयी वस्तुओंको गांधीजी स्वदे"ाी मानते थे। गांधीजी ने 1918 में स्वदे"ाी का आवाहन किया था। इसका उद्दे"ा था की दे"ा के उत्पादन, रोजगार उत्पन्न, रहन–सहन में बढात्तरी हो सके।
गांधीजी ने कोई भी अर्थ"ाास्त्र का ग्रंथ नही लिखा लेकिन उसके आर्थिक विचार जगह–जगह बिखरे हुये है उन्हे एकत्रित करने का अर्थ बहुत से उसने अनयायीयों ने किया जिसमें एक नाम प्रमुखता से लिया जाता है वो है डॉ. कुमारप्पा उन्होंने अप्रैल 1951 की ग्रामोद्योग पत्रिका में लिखा था ''अगर हमारा दे"ा सच्चे लोकतंत्र को अपना ध्येय बनाता है तो यह ऐसा स्वावलंबी इकाइयों से बना हुआ होगा जो अपनी प्रारंभिक आव"यकताओं की स्वयं ही व्यवस्था कर सके। हर गांव में सभ्य जीवन के लिए आवा"यक सभी वस्तुओं के उत्पादन का प्रयास करना होगा। गांव में से

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काई भी वस्तू बाहर न जायें, अगर एक व्यक्ति को भी उसकी आव”यकता हो। व्यापार केवल अरिरिक्त वस्तू का ही होना चाहिए।

आज दे”ा को गांधीजी के सुत्रों को आत्मसात करने की जरुरत है जिससे की दे”ाी उद्योगांको संरक्षण मिल सके। और हमारा दे”ा भारत दुनिया मे सबसे अधिक शक्ति”ाली और समृध्दि”ाली राष्ट्रवन कर उभर सके।

कवि तटस्थ की पंक्तियॉं है

मानवता का हित कर पाये, हमको वर विज्ञान चाहिए,
हल करदे जो सभी समस्या, ऐसा अनुसंधान चाहिए।
पर्यावरण शुध्द कर पाये, इसका सब को ध्यान चाहिए,
ि”ाक्षा, सेवा, स्नेह कला से विकसित हिन्दुस्तान चाहिए।

संदर्भ सुची

नयेयुग का सुत्रपान – म. गांधी
कुमारप्पा जीवन, व्यक्तित्व और जीवन – जवाहरलाल जैन
सच्चे स्वराज्य की रुपरेख – आजादी बचाओ आंदोलन
अहिंसा के प्रयोग – अभय प्रताप

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Geographic Impact on Agriculture Diversification in Burhi Gandak River Basin in Muzaffarpur

MUKUL KUMAR (GOLD MEDALIST)*

Abstract

The Burhi-Gandak river flows from its upper catchment through an almost entirely embanked river channel towards it confluence with the Ganga River .The river is thus characterized by slope changes and high sediment load ("silt") causing meandering and instability but generally do not appear to possess flash flood characteristics. The floodplain is cultivated between the flood embankments. There is a ribbon of settlements all along the outside of the embankments on both sides of the river. The effectiveness of any flood control scheme to a significant extent depends on the river morphology. Erratic behaviour of the river causes frequent changes in its course, lateral migration, and heavy over bank spilling due to inadequate channel capacity, frequent carving of new or secondary channels, rise in river beds as well as frequent attacks on the river banks and flood embankments. The Burhi-Gandak is a so-called "plains-fed" river, which has different morphological, hydrological and sediment transport characteristics compared to other rivers in Northern Bihar, such as the Kosi and Gandak ("mountain-fed") and Baghmati ("foothills-fed"). It implies that the ratio between upland and plains is almost zero, i.e. hardly any catchment area above the so called mountain front. The Burhi-Gandak is a typical single-channel river with a high sinuosity (meandering), especially in the lower reaches, and is unbraided throughout its course .The meandering pattern is more pronounced in the lower reaches. Gradual building of point bars on the inner side of a bend and consequent lateral erosion of concave embankments is a common feature of the river. There is several erosion points spread over the reach downstream of Muzaffarpur.

Keywords: Burhi-Gandak River, Muzaffarpur, Agriculture

Introduction

The Burhi Gandak originates from Chautarwa Chaur near Bisambharpur in the district of West Champaran in Bihar.It initially flows through the East Champaran district. After flowing for a distance of about 56 kilometres (35 mi), the river takes a southerly turn where two rivers - the Dubhara and the Tour – join it. Thereafter, the river flows in a south-easterly direction through the Muzaffarpur district for about 32 kilometres (20 mi). In this portion, the river spills over its banks and a number of spill channels take off and rejoin it later. The Burhi Gandak runs a zig-zag course through the districts of Samastipur and Begusarai before covering a short distance in Khagaria district, running by the side of the town of Khagaria, and flows into the Ganges. It forms the western boundary of the Khagaria town and a protection embankment built along the eastern side of this river, protects Khagaria town from the floods of Burhi Gandak. The total length of the river is 320 kilometres (200 mi). The drainage area of the river is 10,150 square kilometres (3,920 sq mi).

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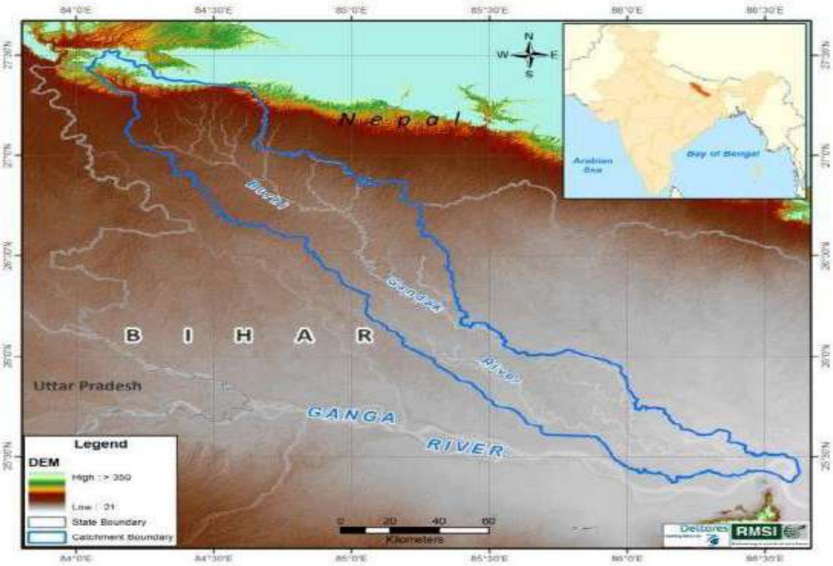
Burhi Gandak River Basin in Muzaffarpur

The Burhi-Gandak river flows from its upper Nepal catchment through an almost entirely embanked river channel towards it confluence with the Ganga River (Figure 1). The river is thus characterized by slope changes and high sediment load ("silt") causing meandering and instability but generally do not appear to possess flash flood characteristics. The floodplain is cultivated between the flood embankments. There is a ribbon of settlements all along the outside of the embankments on both sides of the river.The River originates from Chautarwa Chaur in the Someshwar range of hills at 300 m above mean sea level near Bishambharpur in the West Champaran district in Bihar (Figure 2). The main River course lies entirely in Bihar in Indian Territory. However, some left bank tributaries of the Sub-basin flow through Nepalese Territory. The total catchment of the Sub-basin is 12,500 km^2, out of which 2,350 km^2 lies in Nepal. The Sub-basin is surrounded in the North by the Bagmathi River system, on the Western side by the Gandak-Ganga River system, on the Southern side by the Ganga River and on the Eastern side by the Bagmathi-Kosi River system. The total length of the main river system is 320 km. The important right bank tributaries are Kunhra, Dhanauti and None Blan; and such important left bank tributaries are Masan, Belor, Pandai, Sikta, Uria, Tilawe and Teur. The River Burhi-Gandak outfalls in to Ganga near Khagharia Railway station (GFCC, 1992). The average annual rainfall in the sub-basin is 1,283 mm, out of which the monsoon months (June to October) receive 1,155 mm, which is about 91 % of the above annual average rainfall. In general, the upper part of the catchment receives higher rainfall than the lower part. The South-West monsoon generally sets in the first or second week of June and withdraws in the second week of October. The high concentration occurs in the period from July to September. Storms of 1 to 3 days durations are common. One day storm at 50-year return period may vary between 280 to 400 mm from the lower to upper reaches. Similarly, the 100-year return periods one day rainfall increases from 320 to 440 from the lower to upper reaches. About 20 hydrological stations were operating in the sub-basin in the past. Out of these only 4 gauge-discharge stations and three gauge stations are maintained by CWC. The gauge-discharge stations are Champatia, Lalbegiaghat, Sikanderpur and Rosera; the gauge stations of CWC are at Ahirwalia, Samastipur and Khagaria.



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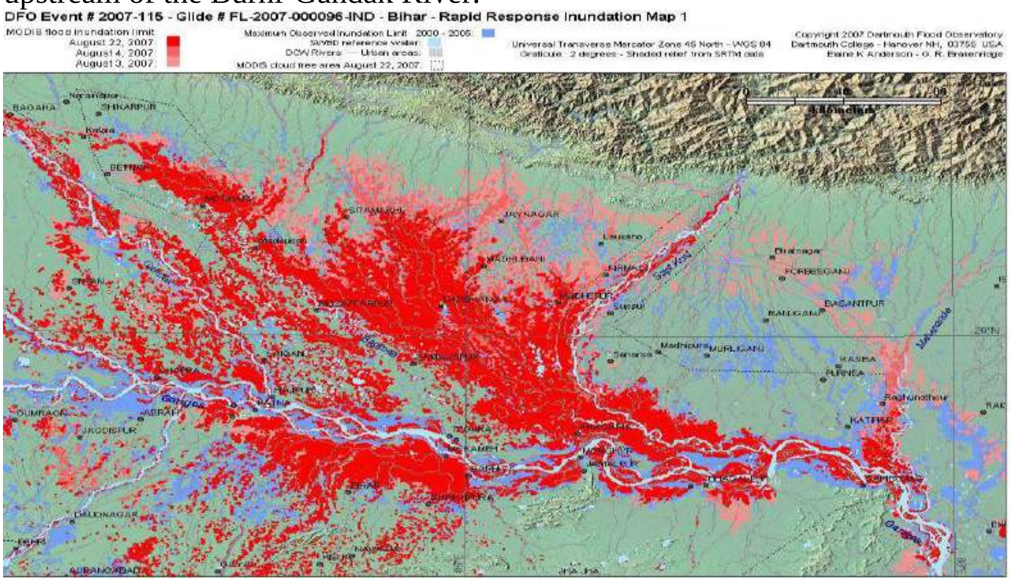
The effectiveness of any flood control scheme to a significant extent depends on the river morphology. Erratic behaviour of the river causes frequent changes in its course, lateral migration, heavy over bank spilling due to inadequate channel capacity, frequent carving of new or secondary channels, rise in river beds as well as frequent attacks on the river banks and flood embankments.The Burhi-Gandak is a so-called "plains-fed" river, which has different morphological, hydrological and sediment transport characteristics compared to other rivers in Northern Bihar, such as the Kosi and Gandak ("mountain-fed") and Baghmati ("foothills-fed"). It implies that the ratio between upland and plains is almost zero, i.e. hardly any catchment area above the so called mountain front. The Burhi-Gandak is a typical single-channel river with a high sinuosity (meandering), especially in the lower reaches, and is unbraided throughout its course (Sinha & Jain, 1998, GFCC, 1992). The meandering pattern is more pronounced in the lower reaches. Gradual building of point bars on the inner side of a bend and consequent lateral erosion of concave embankments is a common feature of the river. There is several erosion points spread over the reach downstream of **Muzaffarpur.**

Flood Characteristics

Before the embankments were constructed from near Motihari up to the confluence with Ganga, the river used to spill more or less throughout its length. But even now, when embankments have been constructed over most of the length, the area remains highly vulnerable to flood inundation not because of the floods of Burhi-Gandak alone. The Ganga River, which receives the floods of its tributaries in the upstream along with its own catchment generated floods, is in high stages in the monsoon in general and definitely during flood events. As such the backwaters push the Burhi-Gandak flood volume to its upstream channel. Thus the inundated waters spread up to even about 20 to 25 km upstream of the Burhi-Gandak River.



Flood extent in northern Bihar on August 2007 (source: Dartmouth Flood Observatory: http://www.dartmouth.edu/~floods/)

The flooding characteristics can be summarised as follows:

- A lot of flooding is due to water logging and impeded drainage, and not river flooding.

- Flooding also occurs through breaching of embankments, which is said to be often man-made.
- Downstream inundation is partly also coming from backwater effect of Ganges and overflowing water from other rivers (Koshi, Kareh).
- Bank erosion problems in the reach below Muzaffarpur
- Inundation due to spilling of the River in the upstream reaches
- Drainage congestion due to in-adequate waterway provided in the rail/road bridges, especially in the East Champaran district.

Pilot Study of Muzaffarpur

Muzaffarpur is located on the Southern bank of the Burhi Gandak River. The topography of the city is lower than the outer area. The water levels of the river during the peak monsoon period remain higher than the ground level of Muzaffarpur City. This makes discharging by gravity difficult during the monsoon period. Table 18 shows some water logged areas near to the study area. Figure 1 shows the map of the study area along with embankments. Operational Research to Support Mainstreaming Integrated Flood Management in India under Climate Change

Basin Flood Management Plan Burhi-Gandak – Final

District wise waterlogged area nearby study area

Sl. No.	District	Total area in Ha
1	Samastipur	18074
2	Begusarai	2908
3	Khagaria	2070

Proposals Made In the Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Muzaffarpur City

- Fall out drains of 39.325 kms have been proposed in Burdhi Gandak river, old course of Budhi Gandak River, Furdoo Nallah and low lying areas of Dighra Chour
- Pumping of flood /storm water to Brahmaputra Lake
- Three more pumping stations at existing sluice gates
- One pumping station at Kalyani Chowk
- DG sets to be provided at pumping station due to intermittent power supply

Drain sections: Rectangular and trapezoidal drain sections have been proposed. For RCC drains for flow upto 4.5 cum/sec are proposed and for greater flows trapezoidal sections have been proposed. Cement concrete M25 mix is recommended. Table 19 shows the types of drain recommended and their respective lengths.

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Types of drain recommended and lengths

Type of drain	Length in km
Outfall drain	39.325
Main and internal drains	125

The City Development Plan of Muzaffarpur by Urban Development and Housing Department, Government of Bihar envisages year-wise projects to control the floods in the lower reaches of Burhi Gandak. Illustrates the year wise projects to control flooding in the lower reaches of Burhi Gandak.

Year wise projects to control flooding in lower reaches of Burhi Gandak

Projects	1st Year (11-12)	2nd Year (12-13)	3rd Year (13-14)	4th Year (14-15)	2016-2020	2021-2030
De-silting of existing drains	3.15	9.45				
Repair & covering open pucca drains	582.75	1748.20				
Construction of pucca drain over existing kuchha drain	70.38	211.13				
Lining of main drains outfall in Furdoo and Budhi Gandak River	62.50	187.50				
Construction of new drains	3000.00	4500.00	4500.00			
Preparation of Comprehensive Drainage Master Plan						
SUB TOTAL DRAINAGE	3748.80	6656.30	4500.00			
Grand Total	INR 14905.10 Lakhs					

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

Source: City Development Plan Muzaffarpur (2010-30)

Status of Urban Drainage System of Burhi Gandak in Muzaffarpur

Muzaffarpur lies between the Burhi Gandak River and Furdoo River. The Burhi Gandak is a perennial river and is an important tributary of the river Ganges. The Burhi Gandak River has a very flat slope near Muzaffarpur (0.06 m/km) which allows water to penetrate into the soil and increase lag times. It is waterlogged during monsoon periods each year and

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hence, it was decided that Muzaffarpur be studied for urban drainage. Inundation depths are 0.5m or more, and the duration of water stagnation is more than 5 days.The drainage system in the city was constructed in 1895 to address its flood proneness. Taking advantage of the topography, the drains were constructed to discharge into the River Burhi Gandak. The capacity of the trunk drains has reduced on account of encroachment and faces blockage on account of dumping of wastes.Encroachments are also a major problem in Muzaffarpur. Habitations started growing into cities alongside rivers and watercourses. As a result of this, the flow of water has increased in proportion to the urbanization of the watersheds. Ideally, the natural drains should have been widened (similar to road widening for increased traffic) to accommodate the higher flows of stormwater. But on the contrary, there have been large scale encroachments on the natural drains and the river flood plains. Consequently the capacity of the natural drains has decreased; resulting in flooding.The city faces the threat of flood like situation every monsoon on account of the absence of storm water drains especially in Bela Industrial Area and northern part of the city. In course of time, the drainage structures in Muzaffarpur are used as both sewage and storm drains, functions for which they were never designed. As a result, the limited drainage system of Muzaffarpur has never functioned properly.The study included a visit to Muzaffarpur Municipality and Water Resources Department (WRD) offices. A detailed walk through survey of congested water logged spots were also identified and recorded. The following paragraphs explain observations found at site.

Observations during Field Visit to Muzaffarpur

The city does not have a sewerage system. The 36 MLD water is supplied to the city from ground water source through 13 functioning tube wells with 13 hours of operation per day. With supply coverage of around 30%, the per capita availability of water is 76 litre per day against the national average of 123 litre and required quantity of 135 litre for effective sewerage services.There is no water treatment plant in the water supply system. The drainage system is inadequate covering about 59% of the city area with the capacity to drain the storm water of 22 cum/sec against a requirement of about 81 cum/sec.Sewage flows through open drains and is discharged untreated into the River Burhi Gandak and Furdoo Nallah. The drainage structures in Muzaffarpur are currently used as sewage and storm water drains. The city area contour is very flat and the natural drainage is 3.5 feet to a mile. Central portion of Muzaffarpur is lower than the outer area. About 93% of drains within the corporation limits are open drains. Muzaffarpur is known to be an unplanned city and is rapidly growing with an unprecedented rate in the last decade. Shows the map of Muzaffarpur showing Furdoo River.

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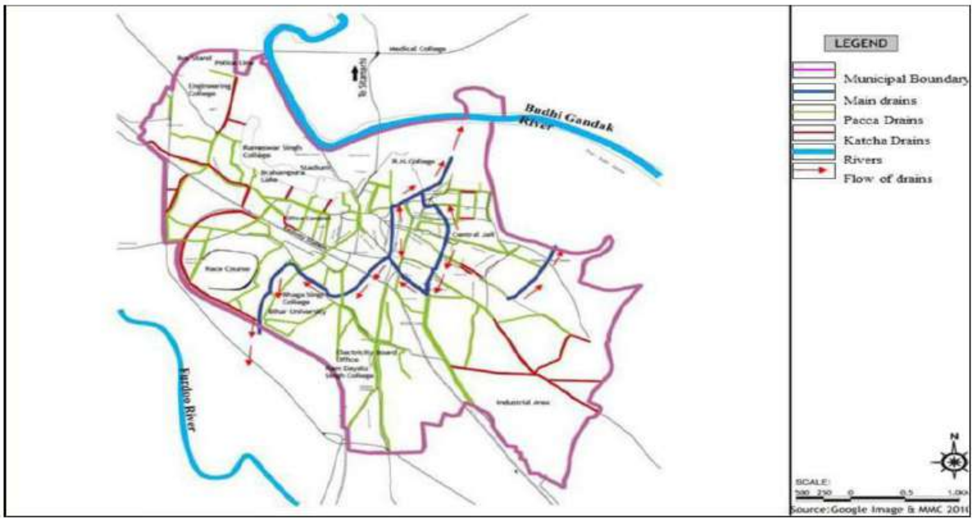

Map of Muzaffarpur showing Furdoo River
Source: Muzaffarpur Municipal Corporation

Outcomes of Discussions with Government Officials of Muzaffarpur

The visits to Water Resources Department (WRD), Patna, Flood Management Improvement Support Centre (FMISC) and Muzaffarpur Municipality were extremely fruitful. Detailed discussions with experts of Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC), Chief Engineer, WRD and members of Muzaffarpur Municipality provided very good inputs.There is no systematic maintenance of drains – it is mostly 'reactive' with the common practice being to de-silt drains and dump the sludge at the edge. The capacity of the trunk drains has reduced on account of encroachment, blocking on account of dumping of wastes. The city faces the threat of flood like situation every monsoon on account of the absence of storm water drains especially in Bela Industrial Area and Northern part of the city.

The following were outcomes of discussions with the officials:

- Storm Water Drainage Plan for Muzaffarpur City has been proposed and will cost INR 12141.51 lacs. The plan is with the State Government of Orissa for evaluation and approval.
- The officials claim that the 11 km stretch of sewage clogged Furdoo Nallah is the main cause of water logging in Muzaffarpur City.
- The officials mentioned 26 chours (low lying areas causing water logging) which contribute to water logging in the area.
- Frequent floods aided by the terrain of the city have resulted in silting of drains, thereby restricting carrying capacity of the drainage system.
- Encroachment of drains obstructs rain water drainage, reducing efficiency of drains
- The innermost part of the city is lower in elevation than the surrounding area. This becomes a collection ground for rainwater. Further aggravation with flood discharge from Burhi Gandak makes it impossible to discharge city water through sluice gates.
- Close to 30% of the city is not covered by drainage network and 70% has sewage overflow and encroachment issues further reducing the design capacity

- High average annual rainfall during monsoon further puts pressure on the existing drainage system and overflow is a recurring phenomenon.

Conclusion

Muzaffarpur district is served by rivers Gandak, Budhi Gandak, Bagmati and Lakhandayee. Also, there are lots of small streams passing through the district. The area has been prone to floods. The district lies in the fertile region of Gangetic plain. The town of Muzaffarpur, famous for Litchi, is the largest city of North Bihar. It is situated on the banks of a Himalayan foothill Someshwer Range originated, perennial river Burhi/Budhi Gandak. It has won international encomiums for its delicious Shahi Leechi and China Leechi. In British period, world famous American writer and Novelist Mark Twain, while visiting this town has written in his book -"Following the Equator ", Ch LVII a great region which was an endless garden miles of the beautiful flower from whose juice comes the opium, and at Muzaffarpore we were in the midst of the Indigo culture. Father of the Indian nation, Mahatma Gandhi came to Muzaffarpur in 1918 on his way to Motihari to redress grievances of the Champaran indigo farmers. In his autobiography Chapter -"The Gentle Bihari", he has written how he passed some delightful days in Muzaffarpur. In 1902, Noble Prize Winner Indian Bengali poet Rabindra Nath Tagore was accorded civic reception by the citizens of Muzaffarpur Town. In 1908, the first bomb outrage, a sign of militant Nationalism, occurred at Muzaffarpur and Khudiram Bose, a Bengali boy, offered his life for the freedom of India. Muzaffarpur area is largely an agricultural based economy. The principal agricultural crops are rice, wheat, pulses, and jute, maize and oil seeds. Cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, radish, carrot, beet-root etc. are some of the vegetables. Rice and wheat account for the major portion of the gross area sown. Maize is the next important crop for the district. Sugar cane, potato and barley are some of the non-cereal crops grown. The district is famous for delicious-mango and lichi, which are exported to other parts of the country & even abroad

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Impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) On Recruitment and Selection

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Abstract
In the competitive digital world, all the industries are moving toward technology, AI is one of the recent trends being followed in today's business world. Technology is giving different forums to the company, AI is also seen to be very beneficial for the industries facing manpower shortage, Organization that are using technology have adopted different innovative methods from the ones who are are still on the traditional format. A recruiter's primary objective is to hire an employee who has the competencies, education, and experiences which matches to the requirement of the job profile. An employee who has been recruited must have all the skills and knowledge by which he can perform the work efficiently to achieve individual as well as goal of the business. Technology is helping recruiter in analyzing the data, keeping the larger amount of record of the candidates, analyzing the right candidates from the data for the right profile whenever a vacancy arises. Most importantly the major KRA of a recruiter is to hire the right candidate at right time. On time hiring is very important factor for a recruiter or else if the position is vacant for a longer duration it will cause loss to the department and to the business, AI is helping in saving the time of the recruiter and giving them a larger scope to work more efficiently than doing a monotonous job.
Keywords: Recruitment & Selection, Artificial Intelligence, Technology in Recruitment & Selection, Impact of AI on Recruitment and Selection.

Introduction
Artificial Intelligence is the ability of a computer /machine to analyze and react on the different functions and process of work. AI also known as machine learning or machine intelligence minimizes the time and effort of human. AI is transforming the experience of work in organizations it is slowly impacting all the industries such as manufacturing, healthcare, retail, IT, any many more and also giving a new experience of work. AI also has its impact on Human Resource Functions, recruitment is the process for hiring employees for an organization, only hiring is not the only factor, but hiring the right candidate is major task. Now a day's company is moving towards bringing artificial intelligence in their work process. (Madeline laurano Co founder & chief officer) mentioned that "AI in recruitment will have a great impact on talent acquisition" Machines has the capacity of holding larger amount of data and records. AI is helping the recruiter in identifying the right candidates for the particular job profile. If a tool is involved which helps in the finding the candidate in half the time it is done manually then the time saved

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by the recruiter will help him/her in doing the other work process. Finnegan (1983) mentioned "Human resource as being a very major factor of an organization"

Recruitment Process

Recruitment is the process of hiring a candidate who is right fit for the right job , recruitment life cycle starts from identify and understanding the manpower requirement of the organization ,job posting (identifying the right job posting network) on different platforms such as e –recruitment sites, social media network , company website etc , screening the application , shortlisting the candidates , doing telephonic or first round of interview , scheduling face to face interview (also sending regret mail to the unselected candidates), shortlisting of the candidates for further round of interviews , taking final round of interview , document verification , issuing joining letter , completing joining formalities.

According to Edwin B.Flippo "Recruitment is the process of searching the candidate for employment and stimulating them to apply for jobs in the organization.

Recruitment process is moving from the traditional system of recruitment to the technology based recruitment, a recruiter has to go through the same process again and again and for every new vacant position he has to fill he had to go through calling hundreds of candidates per day and hardly he/she can find a right candidate on daily basis with the right competencies and also which matched the candidate and the organizational expectation.

Figure 1: Recruitment Process

Artificial intelligence

According to the latest market research report AI market by offering (Hardware, software, services) technology (Machine learning, natural language processing, context award computing, computer version) end user industry and geography – Global forecast to 2025". The artificial intelligence market is expected to grow from USD 21.46 Billion in 2018 to

USD 190.61 billion by 2025, at CAGR of 36.6 between 2018 and 2025.ref (marketsandmarket.com)
The current scenario of AI has been segregated into different parameters (ref. Delloite artificial intelligence innovation report 2016).
Narrow intelligence –it is capable of carrying on task having a combination of algorithms, learnings and techniques.
General intelligence – for general intelligence hardware are compared to human brains.
Supernatural intelligence – is more advance than human intelligence the intelligence level, of this is much more than the human mind.

Literature review

AI and automation are playing an important factor in new age; recruitment process is evolving from traditional recruitment to automated recruitment. Job description acts as a base of the recruitment process as it gives the clear understanding of the job role, KRA's , competencies ,qualifications and all relevant detail which helps in effective understanding of the recruiter and the candidate before he appliers for it.
Father if AI john McCarthy Described "Artificial Intelligence is the science and engineering of making intelligent machine, especially intelligent computer programs"
Artificial intelligence is a machine or a robot that helps in analyzing the competencies, experience and other factors of a candidate that are matching in respect to the requirement of the recruiter or as we can say the requirement of JD's.
Alan Turing (1950) Believes that in next 50 years a time would come when the storage capacity of an machine will increase up to a level that it would be possible to get the right identification may be in around 5 minutes of the search.
Impact of AI
There is a very crucial question about human, what will happen to the employees if machine is going to taking over the work human used to do? But we need to understand that AI is a machine which works with the human intelligence. In case of a recruiter the tool will help in identifying the candidates with the recruiter doing lesser repetitive work, effort and cost which will improve the efficiency of recruiter by giving him/her the time to innovate and perform using better idea, but the further process is done by the human only, which includes the face to face interview, onboarding, documentation and further process on and after onboarding.
In words of Dr A P J Abdul kalam (2010) "said the process of growing is at its height when you have all the strength to survive pain" The goal of recruitment hire right candidate at right time by the recruiter. A recruitment process is complete when the candidate gives the ROI to the business.
Forbes.com titled about the Facebook recruitment "Facebook helps candidates to find the right job and the organization find the right candidate"
There are many recruitment apps and social networking sites which are moving the trend of the traditional recruitment system to the technology based recruitment.AI is slowly coming in, in the day to day work of the business. The innovative methods of the organizations are playing an important factor for branding of the company (D.S Rawat – ASSOCHAM, Artificial Intelligence and Robotics – 2017).
Jonathan kestenbaum (2016) said "that an HR professional may not be concern about the AI on work but they will get the understanding that slowly they will get to know that will eliminate the mundane work".

(Winson) "The study gives the reason to understand how to react, act, when, and why".
There has been law of thought and approach to understand that the machine/technology is working properly or not. The process of recruitment can be said to be successful when the right candidate is selected for Job (Rao, 2010)
According to survey by Allegis global solution "58% of job seekers felt comfortable interacting with the AI than with the humans"

Objectives

To understand the traditional recruitment and selection system in industries
To study the modern recruitment and selection system of industries
To measure the impact of artificial intelligence on recruitment and selection in various industries

Research Methodology

According to Torraco (2005) Integrative literature review, ". . . is a form of research that reviews, critiques, and synthesizes representative literature on a topic in an integrated way such that new frameworks and perspectives on the topic are generated". It is integrated with the topic Impact of Artificial Intelligence on recruitment and selection. The research is done with data collection from different papers and online sources
The data collection was with help of google scholar, EBSCO (management research database), article and research papers from E- learning papers. This research helps in understanding the involvement and impact of technology recruitment & selection. This research helps in understanding the presence and impact of AI on recruitment. For this we referred around 70 papers relevant to the topic and found about 23 papers and links which were very much relevant to our topic.

Findings:

Traditional Recruitment and Selection System in Industries

Traditional recruitment is a process when job seekers would look for job opening in papers and apply for the same by going to the organizations location; this took a lot of time, money etc. The method of traditional recruitment was local paper advertisement, local employee office posting, internal hiring etc. After this the recruiter would take a lot amount of time and effort to screen the CV's, shortlist. Then the candidates would go for further interview process were the recruiter would then have to inform the candidates if he/she were selected or not, and if selected then he would be send for further interview. This further evolved to online resume and applying on company web sites, after this process the recruiter would then do sourcing and screening from the job portal and then shortlist the resumes and then calling all the candidates one by one. The mails were then sent for the confirmation or rejection and in many case the rejection mails would not be sent at all and the candidate would then continuously contact the recruiter for feedback all this process took a lot of effort of the recruiter making it very monotonous.

Modern Recruitment and Selection System of Industries

In the modern method of recruitment different platforms are being used by recruiter for recruitment. With advancements in technology methods like social media, online recruitment Aap (e- recruitment), psychometric tests, gamifications tools etc. are being used for recruitment. The method of recruitment is moving forward with using Job portals such as naukri.com, times job etc., Facebook, LinkedIn are commonly being used by the organizations and the applicants. The social media platforms are giving high exposure to the job seekers and a larger data base recruiter. Organizations are coming up with their

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tools and technologies for recruitment so that the recruiter can get released by the mundane work, for e.g. organizations are coming with ideas and technology were robots are doing the sourcing and screening of candidates, or makes the first round of calls and if the candidate is interested in the profile they can respond on the calls by the instructions given, after which call will be taken up by human recruiter for telephonic round and other round of interviews process. Organization is introducing AI at different levels of their work and for recruitment and selection it is highly impacting in taking the process to a higher level.

Recruitment process in IT sector

At entry level the recruitment is done from job fairs, campus recruitment, advertisement etc. With the help of aptitude test, technology based test, language and finally HR round of interview

At mid-level – mainly sourced by recruiters, with the technical interview, primary and secondary interview and finally the final round of interview

Managerial level/Senior level – recruitment is handled by HR VP's and directors and for senior level mostly by head hunting

The top level - is mainly handled by stake holders and board of directors

Recruitment process in automobile sector –

The recruitment process starts with manpower planning, line managers gives the requirement to HR manager along with the job description.

Candidate's identification from internal /external sources, for external sources job portal like naukri.com are used. The recruiter maintains a tracker of references and the fresh data of candidates. They also refer to consultants

Then shortlisting of profiles are done with discussion of line managers and HR manager, face to face interview are done moving up to the final round of interview and the ones who get shortlisted need to go through psychometric test, aptitude test, reasoning, criteria based interview etc and the are interviewed by the different managerial position depending on the profile of the vacancy.

Campus recruitment is also done based on GD, Aptitude test, logical test, panel interview, technical round etc.

Q3. To measure the impact of artificial intelligence on recruitment and selection in various industries

In this growing digital economy AI and machine learning is helping in reducing the time of employees while helping them in increasing the efficiency in work, AI Is being used by recruiters in different work process such as, screening candidate, engaging candidate, employee engagement etc. With help of AI also the machine reverts back to the candidate, it helps in target achievement AI also helps in resolving the problems of the candidates , many cases employees are not very comfortable to discuss their problem with people thinking that they would be judged by the people but they feel free to talk to the machine.AI has impacted recruitment process and has changed the old method of sourcing and screening in a larger platform , it helps in screening the candidates from a larger data base on the basis of gender , age , location , experience range , education background etc. It helps the recruiter in finding a candidate will specific skills and competencies. Candidates can interact with the chat box after or before applying in the organization. The chatbot can interact with employees once it analyze the candidate to fulfill the requirement of the vacancy.

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Conclusion

Artificial intelligence works very similar to the human mind, in recruitment it helps in screening shortlisting and other functions but still there is human touch in the process. Humans do the further calling, role discussion, policies, compensations etc. AI is introduced in all the industries be it agriculture, retail, automobile, and etc. It's very helpful in the sectors were finding labor are crucial as now a day. With introduction of AI , recruiters Job has moved away from the process of analyzing the candidates one by the one and going through all the CV's rather the machine/technology which the recruiter are using does the work of finding the right fit candidates from the 1000 and 1000 of candidates who have applied .It gives the recruiter the data of the people who match the competencies, experience , salary structure ,industry and all other details of the candidates who are perfect for that particular profile and also prepares the data of the people who have the competencies , experience etc which can match the other job profiles too. The presence of AI has brought the larger amount of data at one place so if a new vacancy arises in the organization and may be the person has not applied for, and then also if recruiter can find the candidate matching the profile from the data it has. The recruiter just has to give the inputs to the machine and the automatically will get the right candidates and then the recruiter can move forward with the further process of selection. So we can see the change AI has brought in the process of recruitment and selection.

Future scope – now it is at its primary existence in different areas. In connection to human resource it is growing in different functions such as recruitment and selection, talent acquisition etc. In future AI is going to evolve more and have more impact on various job roles.

Limitation – The topic of AI is trending, and recruitment is a very old process and still the use of technology in recruitment is very much evolving there has not been much study on this topic up till now. People are getting to know more on this topic and giving views on this on different articles. Still there is very high amount of information needed to be collected on impact of AI on recruitment and selection.

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Commercialisation of Agriculture and Change in Living Standards of Farmers in India

Renu Yadav*

The commercialization of agriculture means that the agricultural crops and goods are produced by the peasants for sale in the market and not for their own consumption. By commercialisation of agriculture we mean production of agricultural crops for sale in the market, rather than for family consumption. Moving away from subsistence farming to market-oriented agriculture and shifting from cultivation of traditional food crops to cash crops through commercialization of agriculture are seen as a way to improve food security and nutritional status of the rural households. There were three major types of agricultural commercialisation in India. The first form of commercialisation was associated with plantation agriculture, especially tea plantation of the northern districts of Bengal. The second type of commercialisation came to be known as 'subsistence commercialisation' or the 'jute phase'. Under this jute version of commercialisation, peasants in search of minimum subsistence level of living turned to intensive cash crops, mainly jute in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Rapid population growth in agroecologies that are already under high population pressure poses a major challenge for development policy. It becomes an even greater challenge in complex agroecologies where little new technology for rapid agricultural expansion is available. The development of transport and foreign trade led to the introduction of a variety of new crops such as tobacco, groundnuts and potatoes while, at a later stage, the Commercial requirements of the Company led it to encourage the cultivation of indigo, jute, tea and coffee. Food security and nutrition policy interventions generally rely on selective measures. Yet recent literature emphasizes the importance of identifying different pathways from agriculture to nutrition for better nutritional outcomes.
Keywords: Commercialisation, Agricultural crops, Food security, Population, Living Standard.

Introduction

This growing demand for Indian agricultural produce helped in the spread of the tendency towards commercialisation. The area under commercial crops began to be extended with different parts of the country specialising in particular crops. Yet another contributory factor was the introduction of money economy in the form of cash assessment of land revenue and the substitution of rent in kind by cash rents. The cultivation of usual crops was no longer profitable and the farmer had to grow a high priced crop intended for the outside market, Indian or foreign. A basic reason for the rapid growth in the cultivation of cash crops was the fact that such a development was welcome to the British authorities in India. The commercial Revolution had a far reaching impact on the socio-economic structure of the Indian rural society. It brought a severe break with the past for it remained no longer necessary for a village or even a whole region to be self- sufficient in food-grains and other necessaries of life. This increase in the output of commercial crops, however,

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does not imply a corresponding increase in the area under these crops. Only the cultivator devoted his better quality and irrigated lands to their cultivation. The pressure of population should have served as a catalytic agent in the agricultural progress of the country. Increased market integration of traditional agriculture is part of a development strategy oriented toward growth. Integration in the local, national, and international exchange economies promises gains through specialization. Thus the commercialisation of agriculture, notwithstanding the gains it conferred on producers of special crops in certain areas, brought about deterioration in the overall food situation in the country by increasing exports of wheat and rice, reducing food stocks in the country, raising cereal prices and discouraging cultivation of inferior food-grains like Jowar and Bajra for which there was no ready export demand. Commercialization may have many facets in this context. Generally speaking, it describes an individual's or a household's economic transactions with others. These may be both in cash and in kind, the latter playing a considerable role in many traditional communities. Transactions may relate to agricultural produce, indicating that a certain proportion of a farm's output is not produced for subsistence but for sale. They may also relate to inputs, indicating that a farm's production technology depends to a certain extent on external inputs. Insufficient food consumption to meet nutritional requirements is closely related to poverty, and a significant portion of increasing incomes among the poor would be expected to be spent on more food. If low-income fanners and landless laborers capture at least part of the economic surplus generated by shifts from subsistence to cash crop production, and if a portion of these people are malnourished, one would expect that the nutritional status would improve.

British Rule and Acceleration in Agricultural Commercialisation

In India, commercial crops like cotton, jute and sugarcane were largely grown even before British rule. In the true sense, commercialisation was a policy initiated under the British government for boosting the supply of raw materials for British industry. India's experience of commercialisation, thus, begins in nineteenth century with the legal entitlement for land rights, differentiation of peasantry, revenue transaction in cash, use of credit, shift to cash-crops, development of transportation, irrigation etc. Nadkarni (1979) argues that commercialisation in India has been occurring without a genuine capitalist development of agriculture. The motive behind agricultural activities shifted from self-sustainability to commercialization focused upon the increase of profits of colonials. As a result, there was an increase in the yield of cash crops, but it helped the farmers in no way. Farmers were now mass producing cash crops instead of food crops, which were ultimately used for the benefit of British industries. These cash crops include cotton, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco etc.

Social and Economic Effects

The commercialization of Indian agriculture also partly benefited Indian traders and money lenders who made huge fortunes by working as middlemen for the British. In this regard, they acted as conduits delivering the products from peasants to the British company from where it was taken abroad. The misery was further enhanced as the population of India was increasing every year, fragmentation of land was taking place because of the increasing pressure on land, and modern techniques of agricultural production were not introduced. Commercialisation of agriculture is a phenomenon identified closely with the development of capitalism in agriculture (Bharadwaj, 1985). In fact, commercialisation expands as capitalism advances. The term commercialisation is often misunderstood as the growth of non-food crops in the cropping pattern. However, it is defined in the literature as a larger phenomenon of expansion of trade and markets in the rural areas. About the period of colonialism in India, historian Irfan Habib (2006) wrote that: The term 'commercialisation of agriculture' is used to describe the extension of trade and money relations in India's countryside that followed the construction of railways. The word 'extension' in our explanation underlines the fact that trade and money relations were, by no means, absent in earlier times (Habib, 2006). Commercialisation of agriculture can develop both on the output side of production with increased marketed surplus, and on the input side with increased use of purchased inputs (Braun and Kennedy, 1994). Patnaik (1986) noted that the evolution of hired labour was a necessary condition, but not a sufficient condition for the growth of capitalism in agriculture. According to Bhaduri (1985), commercialisation of agriculture is a social process that cannot be captured by statistical indices, or by simply looking at the importance of monetary transactions in an agrarian economy. The process engages with different rural markets, such as in production, labour, land and credit.

Agriculture in the Changing Global Scenario

The diversity of India's agro-ecological setting, high bio-diversity and relatively low cost of labour provide potential for agricultural competitiveness in a globalized economy. Agriculture is unique among economic sectors in the nature of impacts from climate change. Previous studies of the impacts of climate change on agriculture have reported substantial differences in outcomes such as prices, production, and trade arising from differences in model inputs and model specification. The challenges facing agricultural development call for fundamental changes in our approach to technology transfer/extension programmes. Changes are necessary in the context of changing economic environment following policy adjustments in relation to privatization, deregulation and globalization calling for greater efficiency and effectiveness of the extension system. Another important implication of increasing globalization relates to the need for greater attention to the quality of produce and products both for the domestic and the foreign markets. This would imply that production must be tuned to actual rapidly changing product demand.

Commercialisation and Agrarian Change

With the end of the First World War, the beginning of an agrarian crisis was accompanied by the entry of peasant into the political arena, as exemplified during the Champaran and Kalra campaigns led by Gandhiji. As a result, the cultivator of the soil began to attract considerable attention from students of Indian society. G. Keatings and Harold Mann in Bombay, Gilbert Slater in Madras, and E. V. Lucas in the Punjab, initiated intensive studies of particular villages and general agricultural problems. The results of these investigations evoked great interest and stressed necessity for still further studies (Patel, 1952: 1). In view of enormous preponderance of its agricultural population over that engaged in mining, manufacture, commerce and transport, it is not likely to be overlooked; and least of all in Southern India, which has no coal mines and no great industries like cotton manufacture in Bombay and jute in Bengal (Slater, 1918: 1). According to Dube: a territorial as well social, economic and ritual unit, the village is a separate and distinct entity. The resident of this settlement recognize their corporate identity, and it is recognized as such by others. It is not uncommon to find in them a sentiment of attachment towards their own settlement site (Dube, 1967:7).

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Changing Land-Use and Future of Agriculture

Although India's population growth rate has slowed from 2.1 percent in 1980s to 1.8 percent in the 1990s and is expected to slow further in the coming decades, yet the population is projected to reach 1.33 billion by 2020 from the current one billion. The nature of the poverty line has been shifting. About 30 years ago 48.4 percent of those living in rural areas were poor and 20 percent of those living in the urban areas were classed as poor. In the context of poverty alleviation, therefore, emphasis will be required to be placed both on production of food by the poor as well as on the availability of food for the urban poor. Increasing population and economic growth are changing patterns of land use making potentially unsustainable demands on the country's natural resources. The pressure on India's land and water resources is seriously threatening native plant and animal diversity. India has uniquely rich and diverse genetic base. With increasing agriculture and economic development the genetic pool is declining.

Present status of living standard of Indian farmers

According to NCAER, India's middle class population would be 267 million in 2016. Further ahead, by 2025-26 the number of middle class households in India is likely to more than double from the 2015-16 levels to 113.8 million households or 547 million individuals. Another estimate put the Indian middle class as numbering 475 million people by 2030. It is estimated that average real wages will quadruple between 2013 and 2030. An important facet of progress in agriculture is its success in eradication of its critical dependence on imported food-grains. Indian agriculture has progressed a long way from an era of frequent droughts and vulnerability to food shortages to becoming a significant exporter of agricultural commodities. As we know farmer is backbone of our country so if farmer is healthy then whole nation is healthy mainly Indian economy, livelihood of people dependent upon farmer. The Situation Assessment of India reported that more than 40 percent of farmers would like to quit agriculture if alternative opportunities were available. Agriculture is becoming crowded and does not provide regular employment opportunities. In the absence of regular employment in rural areas, the rural population, especially youth, is migrating to urban areas to explore better opportunities and income. By 2020, people aged 15-34 will make up 34 percent of India's population; currently, more than 70 percent of India's youth lives in rural areas. Their energy and enthusiasm need to be tapped in ways that meet their aspirations and transform agriculture and rural economies. But agriculture per se will not be able absorb the growing number of youth in rural areas.

Suggestions to improve the living standard of Indian farmers

Biotechnology, meanwhile, can equip growers with techniques for developing high-yield crops, managing pests, better utilizing waste water and focusing on nutrition. The remarkable breakthroughs made in the cereal production industry show how much of an impact biotechnology can make. PPPs can help replicate this success in crucial areas such as oil seeds and pulses, which are highly import-intensive.

Some of the ways to improve standard of living of farmers are as follows.

1. Use of advanced science and technology: even though we are living 20th century still we are following traditional way of farming.

2. Generating employment opportunities with innovation and technological advancement.

3. Providing waiver to them: somehow it will change their way of living.

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4. Conducting some programmes for farmers: Experts from agri sector, science and technology, research and development etc. should give advice to farmers about cultivation, harvesting, high yield production etc.
5. Proper utilization of government scheme's: many central schemes are like KVP, Pradhan matri Fasal bheem yojana etc.

Conclusion

Agricultural sector is the mainstay of the rural Indian economy around which socio-economic privileges and deprivations revolve, and any change in its structure is likely to have a corresponding impact on the existing pattern of social equality. In this changing scenario of agriculture there is a need of change formers income. Agriculture is the greatest user of Water accounting for about 80% of all consumption. Animal Husbandry and Fisheries require abundant water. Development of Water Resources, since Independence, has been undertaken for specific purposes like irrigation, flood control, hydro-power generation, drinking water supply, industrial and various miscellaneous uses. In In-spite of the gains of commercialisation, farmers have not learned much towards cash crops. Till date cultivators are traditional in their cropping pattern. They have not changed their conservative outlook to the paddy cultivation. They need proper education, training and incentive to change their minds from food crops to cash crops. The infrastructure such as banking, transport and markets should be created on priority basis. The farmers should be educated about the crop insurance. The premium should be very low and the coverage of insurance should not be limited to specific crops.

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An Analysis of Working Conditions of Women Labour in the Cashewnut Industry of Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu

C. SHANMUGASUNDARAM*
Dr. T. SEZHIYAN**

Abstract
In the total population, women are worker section in India. Gandhi referred to women as "Nobler sex and she is weak in striking and she is strong is suffering". In the present conditions, women are forced to employ in order to support their family expenditure. In India most of the women living with poverty or below the poverty line. The women, especially in rural areas, are "socially backward and economically disadvantaged groups" like scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and most backward communities in rural areas. For eradication of poverty and economic disadvantages, women are seeking employment opportunities. The rural and urban woman's got employment opportunities in the cottage, small-scale industries in both areas. In the working environment, women are suffered in many ways. In this study how women are exploited and what type of problems they faced in the cottage industries and small scale industries in India. Take into account the researcher made a study in cottage industries in selected blocks of Tamil Nadu.
Keyword: Population, Employment, Expenditure, Working Environment, Small-Scale Industries

Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi referred to the woman as the nobler sex. According to him, "If she is weak in striking, she is strong in suffering''. In Indian society, the woman is one among the two wheels of the life-care. The responsibility of the family, society and nation, rests upon both men and women are equal. Although a woman is regarded as "shakti'' in India mythology and literature, she is never granted independence or equality with a man.

In the present situation, the Indian women forced to seek employment in order to increase their family earnings and make adequate to support to run the family. In many places, it gives rise to many cases of abuse and exploitation of women workers. The working and living conditions were also bad in rural areas and at the same time, the hours of work were long. The wages of women workers are usually fixed at rates lower than the men for the same (or) similar work. Most of the women bear the brunt of poverty, landlessness, homelessness, underemployment and in equal distribution. The social status of female labour reveals that most of them are socially backward and economically disadvantaged groups like scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, and most backward classes.

In India from the early stages of our social life, women have participated in socio-economic activities. In the field of industry, both organized and unorganized, including cottage and small-scale industries, the women workers have been doing various jobs, since the second half of the 19^{th} century. The government of India enforced protection to workers and their rights at the first time by the Factories Act of 1891. Hence the government comes forward to give protection to women workers in working places.

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Cashew Industry in India

The cashew nut industry plays a key role in the growth of the national economy. Cashew nut cultivation is an important horticultural activity in India. The cashew industry in rural areas satisfies the employment needs, as well as income of the agriculturist. In India, the cashew nut processing factory was initially started at Mangalore in Karnataka state. The cashew industry in India has the highest rate of productivity in the world. The cashew industry is mostly managed by individuals and partnership firms. It helps to remove poverty by generative rural income; both in the form of adequate return even though the marginal farmers in the backward rural areas and providing gainful employment. This industry generating more than two Lakh men day per year in the country and it gives gainful employment both in farmers and non-farmers in the rural areas. These industries eradicate 10 percent of the unemployment, engaging more than a million workers to employ themselves.

Mainly the cashew kernel industries managed by the individuals or partnership type of ownership in urban and rural areas of India. Nearly 4 lakh people get employment in fulltime work and more than 10 lakhs people got employment in part-time work in rural areas. The income also satisfied the employees in the rural areas of India. Regarding employment generation, it gives a major portion of employment opportunities in rural areas, were the cashew cultivation and industries situated. Among these employment opportunities, the women are got more employment opportunities from the cashew units and it is also removed of the poverty and makes it minimum sustainability in cashew cultivatable rural areas in India.

The major areas of cashew nut production states are Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Goa, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal. Nearly 800 lakh hectare of land cultivated by cashew nut in India and estimated at nearly 8 lakh tonnes of cashew nuts production in every year. The estimated area under cashew in India is 732 lakh hectares and the production has ranged between 3.5-4.7 lakh tonnes per annum in the recent past. The present installed capacity is over 8 lakh tones. Hence, to meet out the installed capacity of cashew industries it needs to import the raw cashew nuts from other countries.

Cashew nut Industry in Tamil Nadu

Similarly**,** in Tamil Nadu, cashew nut cultivation and processing industry plays a vital role in generating the rural employment, income generation, and removal of poverty and eradicate the rural unemployment. The major cultivation district of Tamil Nadu is Cuddalore, Tanjore, Salem, Thiruvarur, Pudukottai, and Kanyakumari. The cashew nut industries satisfied 15 percent of rural employment in the cashew production areas of Tamil Nadu.

Review of Literature

Girish. et. al, (2012) in their study have analyzed "prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders among cashew factory workers" work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WRMSDs) are impairments of the bodily structures, such as muscles, joints, tendons, ligaments, nerves, or the localized blood circulation system, which are caused or aggravated primarily by the performance of work and by the effects of the immediate environment in which work is carried out. The activities of cashew factory include cutting, peeling, grading, packing, and boiling are have risk factors for the musculoskeletal disorders, which include repetition, contact stress, forceful contraction, and awkward

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postures, as well as sustained positions. This study clearly explained that the risk factors behind to affect the workers in the cashew industries. According to this study, there are some occupational hazards in the cashew industries workers. In the same manner, another study also explained the occupational hazards and what type of health problems faced by female workers in cashew industries.

Rakesh. et. al, (2016) in his article "work-related health problems of female workers engaged in cashew processing industries a cross-sectional study from Kollam district, Kerala, southern India", India accounted for one-third of the global export market for cashew kernels. This study design as, a cross-sectional analysis with selected units and samples in the study area. He found out the problems faced by the female workers based on the working conditions by, unhealthy sitting posture, working near furnaces and contact with the cashew nut shell liquid may make the workers in the cashew sector vulnerable to many health issues. As the results, low back pain, hand and wrist pain, knee pain, neck pain, chronic respiratory illness, and skin conditions are highly prevalent among women engaged in the cashew processing industry. Based on the problems he suggested sense modification in the working places (ie), a comprehensive programme to prevent health-related issues including education on postural change, workplace modification and behavior change communication for use of gloves and masks may be considered to promote the health of women engaged in cashew processing industries.

Surya.et. al, (2016), in their study has analyzed, "comparative assessment of occupational health & safety issues prevailed among cashew workers". The occupational safety and health have become a very vital issue because of the shifting of technological advancements and deployment of newer concepts. Cashew processing is a highly laboou-intensive industry and has a long history of employing a large number of workers. In most cashew plantations and processing units, workers face several health problems like irritation to fingertips, skin burns, dramatic, respiratory diseases, cancer and reproductive disorders due to risks from their nature of work. The present study assesses and compares the status of occupational safety and health at cashew nut factories. The result obtained indicates with back pain, headache, asthma, cramp knees, and joint pain affecting the life of labours especially from traditional industry. Working conditions of workers are poor at traditional industry when compared with modern industry.

Objectives of the Study

Based on the parses and condition of women workers has following objectives framed.

1. To analyze the wage and employment pattern of women laborers in the cashew nut industry in the Panruti block of Cuddalore district.

2. To probe the living conditions of the respondents worked in cashew nut units of Panruti block.

Methodology

The study is empirical in nature. The data has been collected for analyzing the working condition of women labour in the cashew kernel units by conducting a survey to using an interview schedule. The data were collected from women labours in cashew kernel units in Panruti block. The simple random sampling methods were deployed in this study. The sample size is 110 from selected areas in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu. The study period is January 2018 to March 2018

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Analysis and Discussion

Based on the data were analyzed and discussed. The selection area, social status, nature of work, work availability in no of days, a division of work and wage details are discussed in this part.

Table-1: Classification of the Respondents According to the Selection of the Study Area

S.No	Panruti block	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Kadampuliyur	58	52.7
2.	Panikkankuppam	52	47.3
Total		**110**	**100.0**

Source: Computed

The above table discusses the selection of the study area and No. of respondents in Panruti block of Cuddalore district. The Cuddalore district has 13 blocks with three type of agro-climatic region. They are floodplain region, coastal region and north plain (Dry) region. In this three type, the coastal region and north plain regions have highly cultivated the cashews. More than 4 blocks cultivated cashews and for the purpose of micro research, only Panruti block was selected. In this block, two villages were selected namely 1.Kadampuliyur 2. Panikkankuppam. Because of this village have highly cashew cultivatable areas.

From the selected village in Panruti block of Cuddalore district, the researcher selected 110 respondents from two villages. The reason for the selection of village made by running No of the cashew units in the villages. The village Kadampuliyur has more No of units than Panikkankuppam. The researcher takes into the account of this cashew unit, The 58 respondents selected in Kadampuliyur and 52 respondents in Panikkankuppam villages.

Table-2: The Social Status of the Respondents in the Study Area

Sl.No	Category Age	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below-30 years	20	18.2
2.	31-40 years	39	35.5
3.	41-50 years	30	27.3
4.	Above-50 years	21	19.0
	Total	**110**	**100.0**
	Gender		
1.	Male	8	7.3
2.	Female	102	92.7
	Total	**110**	**100.0**
	Community		
1.	OC	9	8.1
2.	BC	45	40.9
3.	MBC	50	45.5
4.	SC/ST	6	5.5
	Total	**110**	**100.0**
	Religion		
1.	Hindu	92	83.6

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2.	Christian	14	12.7
3.	Muslim	4	3.7
	Total	**110**	**100.0**
	Educational qualification		
1.	Illiterate	28	25.5
2.	Primary education	47	42.7
3.	Secondary education	21	19.1
4.	Diploma/ITI	6	5.5
5.	Under Graduation	5	4.5
6.	Post Graduation	3	2.7
	Total	**110**	**100.0**
	Occupation		
1.	Agriculturist	46	41.8
2.	Non Agri labor	43	39.1
3.	Daily Wages	18	16.4
4.	Private employee	3	2.7
Total		**110**	**100.0**

Source: Computed

Table-2 discusses respondent's social status in the study region. The table highlights the general categories of age, gender, community, religion, educational qualification, and occupation of the respondents the selected village of Cuddalore district. Regarding age, the researcher grouped into 4 categories, according to the respondent's age. Of the surveyed sample 35.5 percent records as the age group of 31 to 40 years, in the age group of 41 to 50, 27.3 percent were recorded, the above 50 years of age group were 19 percent are recorded and the remaining 18.2 percent of the respondents fall under below 30 years of age group. From the table, it is revealed that the group 31 to 40 years is recorded heights percent of cashew unit workers.

Regarding the gender 92.7 percent of the respondents are registered under the female categories the remaining 7.3 percent is registered under the male categories. Of the total sample survey, the cashew industry gives the preference to the female categories for their all work. The male respondents are employed only for supervising, loading & unloading, and boiling section.

Regarding community of the workers, the researcher grouped as 4 categories, such as Other Category (OC), Backward Community (BC), Most Backward Community (MBC), SC/ST Scheduled Caste (SC) / Scheduled Tribe (ST) as such. In the 4 categories, MBC Community and BC Community are registered a high level of employment in the cashew units of all the villages in the selected block of Cuddalore district. The 45.5 percent of respondents are registered MBC community and 40.9 percent are register BC community in the cashew unit of the study area. The reason behind the work among the two categories of the study area is more than 65 percent of respondents belong to these two categories. Among the cashew units in the region more than 60 percent of micro-units run by MBC and BC community in the study region. Therefore these two categories of respondents played a vital role in the study region.

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In the category of workers religion, the researcher identified three types of religion in the study area i.e. Hindu, Christian, and Muslim. Of the total surveyed sample 83.6 percent of the respondents are belongs to Hindu religion, 12.7 percent fell under Christian religion category. From the table, it is clearly identified that Hindu religion people are highly engaged in the cashew industry work, the remaining two categories are very lesser in the study region.
Regarding the educational qualification of the respondents in the study, the region is classified into six categories. In the total respondents, 42.7 percent are registered under the category of primary education and 25.5 percent of the respondents are registered in the category of illiterate. The 19.1 percent of the respondents were registered in the secondary education categories. The 5.5 percent, 4.5 percent and 2.7 percent of respondents are registered in Diploma/ITI, UG, and PG category of education respectively in the selected villages. Of the total sample, respondents 89 percent of the respondents have recorded as below the secondary level of education categories in the study villages. From the table, it is observed that the education level is low in the study region. Only 10 percent of the respondents are having diploma and degree level of education in the study area.
From table 2 the occupation status of the respondents are analyzed and categories into 4 groups according to their nature of employment. Of the total sample size, 41.8 percent are registered the agriculturist categories, the 39.1 percent of the respondents are registered under the category of non-agriculture labour in the study region. The 16.4 percent of the respondents are registered the daily wages category and 2.7 percent of the respondents are registered are under private employee category in the study villages of the Cuddalore district.
From table 2, it is clearly identified that 81.6 percent of the respondents are fall under the agriculturist and non-agriculture labor categories. Because of the study region mostly covered agriculture and allied activities. Hence most of the respondents are belongs to the agriculturist and non-agriculturist categories.

Table-3: Classification of the Respondents by their Nature of Employment

S.No	Nature of employment	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Regular job	64	58.2
2.	Part Time job	32	29.1
3.	Contract job	14	12.7
	Total	**110**	**100.0**

Source: Computed

Table-3 highlights the respondent's nature of employment in the cashew units in the study villages of Cuddalore district. The researcher classified the nature of employment in three categories, namely regular/permanent, part-time and contract basis of employment in cashew units. Not only in cashew kernel industry, all other agriculture-based industries like coir industry, flowered industry, oil mill, modern rice mill, handloom, groundnut mill, etc. are followed the same pattern of employment in this region. Therefore the researchers also take in to account the same classification of employment type in the cashew units for this study. Of the total sample size, 58.2 percent of the respondents are registered under the regular mode of employment. 29.1 percent of the respondents are register under the part-time employment and remaining 12.7 percent of the respondents are registered under the contract basis of employment.

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The regular type of employees are allotted in the section/ division of cutting, shelling, peeling, steaming, drying, roasting, and office work. The grading, packing sections are employed by part-time work, the contract type of employment are employed only the loading and unloading work.

Table-4: Classification of the Respondents by No. of day's Getting Job per Week

S.No	No of days Working Per Week	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below-3 days	38	34.5
2.	4-5 days	55	50.0
3.	6-7 days	17	15.5
	Total	**110**	**100.0**

Source: Computed

Table-4 explains the respondent's job opportunities received in a number of days per week in the study area of Cuddalore district. The employment pattern, the previous table explains as three types such as regular, part-time and contract. Based on the employment opportunities in term of days in the study area are also categorized into three groups namely below-3 days, 4-5 days and 6-7 days per week. The researcher identified the number of days per week of their getting employment opportunities in the study region. The 50 percent of the respondents opined they're getting employment opportunities for 4-5 days per week, 34.5 percent of the respondents opined below-3 days per week. And remaining 15.5 percent of the respondents give their views 6-7 days per week. The researcher has also identified the nature and reason for they get a job. The cashew industries are fixed the job/work based on the division of units and importance of the work in the industries. Based on the importance of the work/job the employer employed the regular, part-time and contract basis in the cashew units. Those respondents getting the job below- 3 days fall under the contract basis work. Those who are getting 4-5 days of the job fall under the category of part-time work, those who are getting 6-7days per week fall under the regular work in the cashew units of the study area of Cuddalore district.

Therefore, jobs are deserved already based on the desired job the employment opportunities are given in the cashew unit in the study region and it is clearly stated from the analysis.

Table-5: Classification of the Respondents under the Division of Cashew Unit

S.No	Divisions	No of respondents	Percent
1.	Cutting, Shelling, Peeling	53	48.2
2.	Steaming, Grading, Drying	35	31.8
3.	Roasting, Packing	16	14.5
4.	Supervising &Office work	4	3.6
5.	Loading & Unloading	2	1.8
	Total	**110**	**100.0**

Source: Computed

Table-5 Discuss the respondents employed in the division of cashew unit in the study region. The researcher identified they are various types of work undergone in the cashew unit and all industries followed same types of division in the cashew industry. The researcher classified all the division in some groups, such as cutting, shelling and peeling one group, steaming, drying, grading are another category and roasting packing are another

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division, loading and unloading are another division and finally supervising and office work is another category. From the above table, 48.2 percent of the respondents are recorded as the first division of work like cutting, shelling and peeling in the cashew unit. The 31.8 percent of the respondents are recorded as the second division of cashew units such as steaming, grading, and drying. The 14.5 percent of the respondents are recorded the third group of the cashew unit such as roasting and backing, the 3.6 percent of the respondents are recorded fourth division of supervising and Office work. The remaining 1.8 percent of the respondents are recorded as loading unloading and cleaning work division in the cashew unit.

Form the analysis it is clearly stated that nearly 50 percent of the respondents/workers are engaged in the cutting, shelling, peeling division of work in the cashew industry and remaining 50 percent of the respondents are engaged in other division of categories in cashew industry of the study region.

Table-6: Classification of the Respondents by their Per Day Wage Rate

S.No	Per Day Wage Rate	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below Rs 250	60	54.5
2.	Rs 251- Rs 300	43	39.1
3.	Above Rs 300	7	6.4
	Total	**110**	**100.0**

Source: Computed

Table 6, clearly explained the respondents per day wage rate received from the cashew units in the study region. Per day wage rate fixed by cashew unit in the study region are below–Rs 250, Rs 251- Rs 300, and above Rs.300. The 54.5 percent of the respondents have received the wage rate of below Rs.250 per day for their work, the 39.1 percent of the respondents are received Rs 251- Rs 300 per day for their work in the cashew units and 6.4 percent of the respondents are received the per wage rate as above Rs.300.

From the study, the researcher identified per wage rate is classified nature of work and nature of employment of the respondents in the study region. Those who are averagely below Rs.250 per day are employed as part-time or hourly basis mode of work in the division of as grading, packing in the cashew units. Those who are received by pre day high-level salary Rs.251- Rs.300 are recorded as a regular mode of work, and above Rs.300 are registered under the contract type of employment. This type of wages fixed logically by the employers in the study areas. Therefore, there is no dispute arise between employer and employees.

Therefore the middle-level wages received by the respondents are getting permanent employment in the cashew unit and high-level wage rate respondents are registered under contract basis type employment in cashew unit in the study area of Cuddalore district.

Table-7: Classification of the Respondents by Period of Wage Received by Them

S.No	Period of Wage Payment	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Daily	28	25.5
2.	Weekly	67	60.9
3.	Monthly	15	13.6
	Total	**110**	**100.0**

Source: Computed

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Table-7 highlights the respondent's wage received from the cashew units on the basis of the period in the study region. The researcher classified wage periods received by the respondents and practices followed in the cashew units, namely daily, weekly and monthly wage basis. The 60.9 percent of the respondents have recorded the weekly basis of wage payment received from the cashew units. The 25.5 percent of the respondents are received on the basis of daily wages and the remaining 13.6 percent of the respondents are recorded to receive their wages on the basis of monthly salary.

Based on the wages received by the respondents are also classified the table-3. Those who are received a monthly salary are employed in regular type. Those who are received weekly wages are registered under part-time work. Those who are received daily wages are registered under the contract works. Therefore a minimum number of respondents (13.6 percent) are getting regular types of employment, a major portion (60.9 percent) are getting weekly basis are employment opportunities.

Findings of the study

Based on the analysis from the collected data the following findings arrive. They are as follows.

1. Nearly 93 percent of the respondents belong to female workers and remaining of them are male workers in the study region.
2. The 42 percent of the respondent's occupation is recorded as agricultural based activities in the study region.
3. Nearly 58 percent of the respondents received regular work in the cashew units.
4. The 50 percent of the respondents received 4-5 days per week from the cashew industries in the study region.
5. Nearly 50 percent of the respondents worked in the division of cutting, shelling and peeling and 46.3 percent of the sample respondents are worked in the division of roasting, grading and packing in the cashew units.
6. The 54 percent of the respondents are received their salary as below Rs.250 per day in the cashew units.
7. The 60 percent of the respondents are getting salary by a weekly basis in the cashew units.

Suggestions

The present study reveals about working conditions of women labour in the cashew nut industry of Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu. The researcher grasped up various problems of the workers and summed up here.

1. In the cashew units from the study, regions are giving very minimum salary when compared to other industries. Therefore the government should take measures and maintained minimum wage act in the study region for the benefits employees.
2. The women are unaware of rules and regulation about minimum wage act and unaware of sanitation and first aid. Therefore, the government, other government, and department owners are take measures to create awareness through the awareness and training programme to the workers in the study region.
3. In order to increase and maintained the health conditions of the workers the proper measure or rules and regulations should frame by the government and followed the same in the study region.
4. Every cashew industries may be provided gloves, oils, and soaps to workers for safeguard their health because of a lot of women workers affected by skin disease.

5. The industry owners should give necessary training to the women workers in order to increase the efficiency of the workers.
6. The cashew industry may provide a bonus to the workers regularly. The Employee State Insurance Scheme can also be introduced for the welfare of the workers in the cashew industry.
7. The cashew industry may provide the necessary basic facilities like a toilet for genders, waiting for the hall, safe drinking water, and safeguard equipment etc. to the workers in the working place.
8. The industry should modify the wages system in order to meet the present condition of expenditure.
9. The cashew industry may introduce the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) facility to the workers for future benefits.

Conclusion

From the study, the researcher groped up various issues and problems of the workers and cashew units give the suggestion and arrived the conclusion here.

The study majorly deals with the respondents working conditions in the cashew units. The working conditions are not so bad but it will be improved. The cashew industrial owners earn more profit from the marketing and exports of cashew nuts in Gulf Countries and other Western Countries. At the same time, the workers are still lived in poverty or below the poverty line. They are unable to come over their dints and unable to become economic empowerment. Therefore the owner of the companies and the government should take some measure to overcome the above-said problems and fulfill the above said suggestions for the benefits of workers and as well as industries. It is most important for the upliftment of the cashew industries workers, and cashew industry developments in the study area.

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Exploring the Factors Affecting Quality of Work Life of Academic Staff

Barooj Bashir*

Abstract
The quality of work life holds a prime importance in the life of a working individual. This has given rise to employee expectations and has forced employers to take into consideration even the minutest of parameters which influence their quality of work life. This research study attempted to find out the factors that have an influence on the quality of work life of academicians in selected universities of North India. As educational institutes are human capital intensive organizations, practices followed by them for enriching the QWL of its teachers can be of great help in attracting, retaining and managing highly qualified and competent teachers. In the present study, responses from 317 employees were analysed and the results revealed six factors (Career Growth &Development, Pay & Benefits, Work Life Balance, Social Integration, Nature of Job and Working Conditions) that have a significant influence on the quality of work life of the teachers. The results also suggest that teachers with favourable QWL are inclined to stay and maintain a long term relationship with their universities as compared to those with unfavourable QWL.
Keywords: Quality of Work Life, academicians, retaining, favourable, universities, India.

Introduction

QWL has become a maxim in today's revolutionary world because of its utmost importance. It includes series of organizational practices that enables the employees to improve their skills, have good interpersonal relations, be motivated, virtually safe, and have passionate work environment and better opportunities for growth and development. Quality of Work Life (QWL) is the cornerstone for the sustainability and advancement of business organizations. For an educational system to be successful, highly reputed and quality teaching staffs is required. When teachers are satisfied, motivated and committed, they carry out their tasks and responsibilities effectively to achieve the national mission of educating students. As teachers play an essential role in certifying the effectiveness of education. The job scope of teachers is becoming more challenging as it incorporates multitude of responsibilities and tasks which calls for the willingness of teachers to sacrifice a lot of their time and effort, particularly at the turn of the millennium when there is a constant flux of competition.
Education sector is a significant factor of prosperity and an indicator of socio-economic development. The world economy is changing as knowledge becomes a key source of wealth. Higher education is no longer referred as an extravagance, in-fact it has become an essential tool for national, social and economic development. In spite of the phenomenal growth in the higher education sector, teachers still have many controversies with their quality of work life such as improper working conditions, inappropriate compensation, overcrowded classes, low career insight, identity and resilience, low job security, lack freedom of speech, limited career opportunities, poor organizational culture, job overload,

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roles not clearly defined, absence of compensation strategies have contributed to the degradation of the QWL of university employees. Therefore, the administrators must be able to create a working environment that leads to the development of the staff, which is only possible through favourable Quality of Work-Life as it has an optimistic and important relation with work liking.

Literature Review

After in-depth literature review it is found that there are many literatures accessible on the concept of Quality of Work Life. A number of researchers have been paying attention in the QWL concept and have tried to identify the different kinds of dimensions that determine the QWL. Various studies conducted on QWL include, employment conditions, employment security, income adequacy, profit sharing, equity of pay, worker autonomy, commitment, social interaction, self-esteem, democracy, workers satisfaction, employee involvement, advancement, relations with peers and supervisors and job enrichment (Chander &Singh 1993; Davis & Cherns 1975; Gani 1993). Walton (1975) identified eight major conceptual categories relating to QWL which includes adequate and fair compensation, safe and healthy working conditions, opportunity to use and develop human capacities, opportunity for continued growth and security, social integration in the work organization, work and total life space, social relevance of work life and constitutionalism. The key elements of QWL include job security, job satisfaction, better reward system, employee benefits, employee involvement and organizational performance (Havlovic 1991). Thus, QWL is the favorable condition and environment of employees benefit, employee's welfare and management attitudes towards operational workers as well as employees in general (Islam & Siengthai 2009).

Lam (1995) studied the relative importance of incentives in enhancing QWL which includes; recognition of work done, good opportunity for promotion, adequate earning, lesser work load, professional collaboration and interaction, use of skills and knowledge, teaching learning environment and withdrawal cognition. Oshagbemi (1997) contends that despite the fact that high salary and profits are the main reasons for enhancing motivation, they should only be looked upon as maintenance factors so as to ensure that employees are not dissatisfied. Additionally, Bandura (1977) is of the view that the intrinsic motivation from self-evaluation is more effective than the extrinsic reinforcement given by others. Akinly, Debasis (2015) states that development of faculties and operational freedom ensures QWL. Moreover, he is also of the opinion that the universities dwell when the faculty members have freedom to work and function without any obstacles from administration.

QWL is the shared responsibility not only of the management and employees, but also of the society (Bharathi et al, 2009). A high QWL exists when democratic management practices are prevailing in an organization and all the managers, employees, workers, union leaders share organizational responsibility (Sadique , 2003). Furthermore, Gani and Riyaz (1995) also revealed a significant relationship between QWL and variables of salary and benefits, job security; healthy work environment, autonomy at work, job development and advancement opportunities and the non fulfillment of any of these expectations could lead to frustration, discouragement, bitterness, which is all negatively related to QWL. In another study, it was observed that apparent value of work, work climate; work-life balance and satisfaction with relationships in life are the major aspects that shape work attitudes and teachers' perception towards overall quality of work-life (Arif and Ilyas, 2013). Thus, the advocation for quality of work life creates a win-win situation both for the institution and the employee. Several studies on QWL in India have attempted to focus on typical organization like manufacturing, IT, banking, auto, steel, and construction sectors however, there are only few studies wherein an attempt has been made to identify the factors influencing the Quality of Work life (QWL) of university teachers in higher education sector, particularly in North India. So, the present research is designed to fill these identified research gaps and further validate the existing sparse evidence on quality of work life.

Research- Methodology

Development of the Measuring Instruments

For achieving the objectives of the study a structured questionnaire was designed based on Walton's (1975) theory of QWL. (Havlovic 1991, Sadique 2003, Royuela et al 2007, Islam & Siengthai 2009) also considered Walton's theory for determining QWL in their studies. Respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement on each statement from ‘‘1’’ as ‘‘strongly disagree’’ to ‘‘5’’ as ‘‘strongly agree’’.

Data Collection

The sample for the study comprised of full time academicians working in selected universities of North India. The sample size for the study has been worked out on the basis of the formula developed by Taro Yamane (Yamane, 1973) which was obtained to be 317. Simple random sampling technique was used for the purpose of collecting data. Cronbach alpha value for the construct was (α-0.955) which indicates that the scale has internal consistency; hence no change in the instrument was required.

Analysis and Results

Factor analysis was carried out through SPSS to identify the factors that influence the Quality of Work-Life of university teachers. It was carried out with principal component analysis along with the orthogonal rotation procedure of varimax for summarizing the original information with minimum factors and optimal coverage. Items with factor loadings less than 0.4 and factors with Eigen values less than 1.0 were ignored. The factors of QWL explain 77.029% of the total changes in variations (Table 1).

Table 1: Factor Analysis of Quality of Work Life

Factors (Multi - Item Measure)	No. of Items	Item (Label) Code	Rotated Factor loading	Eigen value	Variance extracted %
(Factor 1) WORK- LIFE BALANCE	7	Able to balance work and family life.	.820	14.143	41.596
		Sufficient time for rest and recreation with family members.	.802		
		Social and individual requirements are neglected.	.852		
		Colleagues understand and help.	.818		
		Life style has drastically changed being an employee of this university.	.835		
		Overtime employment affects the family commitment.	.863		
		Asked to attend during the holidays.	.807		
		Satisfactory infrastructure.	.828		

(Factor 2) WORKING CONDITIONS	6	Satisfactory cleanliness initiatives	.839	4.093	12.039
		Reasonably rich library	.853		
		Satisfactory Sanitary facilities.	.838		
		Facilities and opportunities for individual creative work.	.841		
		Congenial academic atmosphere.	.861		
(Factor 3) PAY AND BENEFITS	5	Salary appropriate for the knowledge, ability and experience.	.775	3.022	8.889
		Sufficient salary to accommodate the cost of living.	.820		
		Increment as per the standards.	.850		
		Satisfactory Leave encashment benefits.	.828		
		Reimbursement of medical bills and pays allowance as per Govt. norms.	.690		
(Factor 4) NATURE OF JOB	5	Repetitive and boring job.	.816	2.228	6.554
		Reasonable duration of working hours	.801		
		Stressful job	.790		
		Sense of job security.	.798		
		Will switch over to another university for better job if offered.	.756		
(Factor 5) SOCIAL INTEGRATION	4	Sense of one community.	.802	1.430	4.206
		"Working in a group" is no problem here.	.775		
		Have a sense of achievement from work.	.826		
		Have a good social status in the family and in the community.	.793		
(Factor 6) CAREER GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT	4	Recognized and rewarded for the efforts and hard work.	.733	1.273	3.745
		Organizes orientation/ refresher/faculty development programs frequently.	.747		
		Fair Promotion policies.	.795		
		Rewards for the innovative ideas and suggestions.	.774		
Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings (Cumulative % of variance)					***77.029%***

The significant factors as extracted from the factor analysis (Table 1) affecting Quality of Work-Life of faculty members are:

- **Work- Life Balance**

Work life balance (Factor 1) is the most important factor of QWL as 41.5 percent of variation is being explained by this factor alone. In the present study, Work Life-Balance factor consisted of 7 statements which was a mix of both positively and negatively framed items that in essence sought to capture the teacher's assimilation towards their life and work related situations. This factor includes a diverse range of statements capturing the teacher's perception about their ability to balance work and family life, have sufficient time for rest and recreation, neglecting of social and individual requirements, attitude of colleagues at work and family members, overtime employment affects the family commitment and if asked to attend during the holidays.

- **Working Conditions**

Good working conditions have a significant impact on the effectiveness of teachers and students' learning conditions and explain 12% of variation in this study. In the present study, "Working-Conditions" factor was measured by 6 items that sought to capture the teacher's perception towards their psychological work conditions and the physical layout of the workplace. This factor included an assorted range of statements towards the infrastructure provided by the university; cleanliness initiatives; facilities of library; sanitary and opportunities available for individual creative work in the university.

- **Pay and Benefits**

Fair and equitable salary and proper recognition are the basic elements of a good QWL and explained 8.8 percent of variation. In the present study, pay and recognition factor consisted of 5 statements that sought to gauge teachers perception about salary being sufficient enough to fulfill the personal and family needs, able to accommodate the cost of living; appropriate for the knowledge, ability and experience; satisfactory annual increment and leave encashment benefits and reimbursement of medical bills and pay allowances as per Government norms.

- **Nature of Job**

Job autonomy, enhancement, ingenuity, achievement and proper workload are some of the main constituents of the QWL of university academicians. In the present study, this factor explained 6.5% of the total variance. This factor was measured by 4 statements which was a mix of both positively and negatively framed items that in substance sought to capture the teacher's affinity towards their job. This factor includes an assorted range of statements scaling their inclination towards the duration of working hours and job security. It also consisted of the elements like my job yields too much stress and is highly repetitive and boring.

- **Social Integration**

Social relationship between co-workers at the work place is very essential for better quality of work life and is an indication of successful work organizations. Social integration explained 4.2% of the total variation in the present study. This construct consisted of 4 statements measuring the teacher's interaction and bond with supervisors and peers, by statements such as members of the university have a sense of one community; working in a group is no problem; good social status in the family and community and fine relationship between superior and subordinate.

- **Career Growth and Development**

Growth and development is one of the imperative components of QWL and explained 3.7% of the variation in the current study. The construct "Growth and development" consisted of 4 statements that mapped the teachers perception about the growth opportunities available in the university. This factor includes a diverse range of statements that assess whether the university recognizes and rewards for the efforts, hard work, innovative ideas and suggestions; if promotion policies of the university are fair and organizes orientation/refresher/faculty development programs frequently.

Discussion and Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to find out the most frequent drivers that enhance the quality of work life of university teachers. The findings of the current study revealed six

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imperative factors (Career growth & Development, Pay and benefits, Work Life-Balance, Social Integration, and Nature of job and Working Conditions) that have an influence on the Quality of Work Life of university academicians. Out of all these factors, Work Life Balance was identified as the major contributing factor for enhancing QWL within an organization as it is a major issue in teaching profession. Therefore, teachers have become more aware of the necessity of balancing their working lives with their personal lives. The findings of this study are consistent with those of previous researches conducted by Devi & Rani, (2013) and Koubova & Buchko, (2013) which specify work life balance as a vital component of psychologically healthy organizations. Providing a supportive work environment is the need of the hour, as teachers are experiencing excessive work overload, work intensification and pressure due to the increased demands of rapid and extensive changes.

The study revealed Working Conditions as the second most important factor which influences the QWL of university teachers. These findings are corroborated by the findings of Hackman and Oldham (1980) and Newell (2002). Teachers' conditions of professional practice have an impact on their effectiveness as educators and hence, on their students' learning conditions. It stands to reason that in order to improve the quality of education for all students, including and especially those students with the greatest learning needs, more attention needs to be paid to improving teachers' working conditions, as the wellbeing of the students is dependent on the teachers' satisfaction (Saba, 2011). Moreover, pay and benefits has also been identified as one of the important components of QWL in this study, which is in line with the findings of Mirvis and Lawler, (1984); Reid, (1992) and Stephen, (2012) who state that monetary rewards are positively related to all aspects of quality of work life.

Additionally, Nature of Job is an essential determinant of QWL and has been used by various researchers to measure the quality of work life (Alireza, et.al, 2011; Chitra, & Mahalakshmi, 2012 and Stephen, 2012). Job autonomy, enhancement, ingenuity, achievement and proper workload are some of the constituents of job that account for maximum quality of work-life of university academicians. Work itself should be a challenging experience that encourages creativity and self-expression. The study also divulged social relationship between coworkers in the work place as an essential factor for better quality of work life, which aids in enhancing productivity as friendly and helping attitude of colleagues at work adds to the satisfaction while groupism, lack of team spirit, non-cooperative peers leads to dissatisfaction. These findings of the study are in line with those of the earlier studies of (Sharma and Jyoti, 2005 and Zeenobiyah & Anne, 2011). Therefore, cordial relationships with other teachers within the universities enhance their quality of work life as academics are more content with the intrinsic aspects of their jobs than with extrinsic aspects (Adekola, 2012).

The study also revealed Growth and development as one of the imperative component of QWL. Employees prefer to stay in those organizations that provide work designs which are useful for work and careers. These results are consistent with the previous researches of (Normala & Daud, 2010 and Sorabsadri & Goveas, 2013). By providing career opportunities to the academicians on the job leads to continued personal growth and security. The rationale behind the career development opportunity is to help the teachers to uphold and equip with new skills the skills to remain viable and to spearhead in their career (Rethinam and Maimunah**,** 2008) as in this unstable business environment the employer can no longer guarantee job security and how well the teachers perceive their career development forms their attitudes and behaviour (Amin, 2013). Improving the QWL will have positive effects on employees' feelings and consequently it will improve their productivity. The results may provide meaningful insights to university decision makers, administrators, and practitioners to design appropriate QWL strategies and interventions to make the working lives of the teachers more meaningful and value driven.

Limitation and Future Directions

This study identified the factors affecting the QWL among a sample of university teachers. However, some caution is needed in interpreting the results. As there are number of other vitally important variables and dimensions of QWL, besides the ones taken in present study, which could be explored in future studies. Moreover, in order to examine strengths and weaknesses in the total work environment and develop appropriate strategies for QWL, further examination of employees' perceptions of QWL concepts, dimensions, and categories across different settings is needed.

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''मध्यप्रदेश में गेहूँ फसल उत्पादकता का भौगोलिक अध्ययन''

डॉ. अजय तिवारी*

शोध सारांश – भारतीय सन्दर्भ में कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था की आधार स्तम्भ है। भारत की 70 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या कृषि पर निर्भर है। मध्यप्रदेश में कृषि भूमि तथा उत्पादन की दृष्टि से गेहूँ यहां की दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण फसल है। मध्यप्रदेश में गेहूँ उत्पादन से सम्बधित अनेक समस्याएँ दृष्टिगोचर होती है। प्रस्तुत शोध–पत्र में गेहूँ उपज से सम्बधित समस्याओं को दूर कर किस तरह गेहूँ का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये इसका विवेचन किया गया है।
कुंजी शब्द– अर्थव्यवस्था, श्रमशक्ति, संकेन्द्रण, उत्पादन

प्रस्तावना – भारत में कृषि आर्थिक कार्यकलापों का सबसे बड़ा क्षेत्र है। यह न केवल खाद्यान्न व कच्चा माल उपलब्ध कराती है, वरन् जनसंख्या के बड़े भाग को नियोजन भी प्रदान करती है। सबसे बड़ा क्षेत्र होने के कारण राष्ट्रीय आय में विकास और परिवर्तन कृषि आय पर आधारित होते है। इसी कारण कृषि के विकास के लिये पूंजी प्रदान करना होती है और राष्ट्र के आर्थिक विकास के लिये पूंजी का निर्माण करना होता है। मूलभूत उत्पादन के निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर आधार ढांचा और उद्योगों के विकास के लिए पूंजीगत सामग्री आयात की जा सकती है। इसलिए स्थिर और सक्षम अर्थव्यवस्था हेतु कृषि का विकास हमारी तीव्र आवश्यकता है। कृषि की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका इस बात से प्रगट होती है कि कृषि क्षेत्र की स्थिति राष्ट्र की सम्पूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार ग्रहण करती है। यहाँ की 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निवास करती है और श्रमशक्ति का 72 प्रतिशत अपनी जीविका हेतु कृषि पर निर्भर है।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य

1. मध्यप्रदेश में गेहूँ उत्पादन क्षेत्रों का अध्ययन करना।
2. गेहूँ उपज से सम्बंधित समस्याओं को ज्ञात करना।
3. मध्यप्रदेश में गेहूँ का उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु सुझाव प्रस्तुत करना।

विधि तंत्र

प्रस्तुत शोध आलेख में सर्वप्रथम अवलोकनात्मक निरीक्षण कर मध्यप्रदेश भू: अभिलेख तथा मध्यप्रदेश की कृषि सांख्यिकी से द्वितीयक समंक प्राप्त किये गये है इन समंकों का सारणीयन कर विश्लेषण किया गया है एवं आवश्यकतानुरूप छायांकन कर शोध पत्र को बोधगम्य एवं स्पष्ट बनाने का प्रयास किया गया है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र

भारत के मध्य में स्थित होने के कारण मध्यप्रदेश अपने नाम को चरितार्थ करता है। इसकी भौगोलिक स्थिति 21°21′ से 26°55′ उत्तरी अक्षांश तथा 74°02′ से 84°48′ पूर्वी देशांतर के मध्य स्थित है। कर्क रेखा (23°30′ उत्तरी अक्षांश) इसके मध्य से गुजरती है। फलतः इसके दक्षिण का भाग ऊष्ण तथा उत्तर का भाग उपोष्ण रहता है। भारतीय मानक समय निर्धारित करने वाली 82°30′ पूर्वी देशांतर इस राज्य के पूर्वी सीमा से गुजरती है।

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देश के पांच राज्यों उत्तरप्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र तथा छत्तीसगढ़ से घिरा मध्यप्रदेश राज्य लगभग आयताकार है। इसका विस्तार 3,08,285 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्रफल पर है। यह क्षेत्र देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का 9.38 प्रतिशत है। क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से यह राज्य राजस्थान के बाद दूसरे स्थान पर है। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार इस राज्य की जनसंख्या 7,25,97,656 है, जो देश की कुल जनसंख्या का मात्र 6.0 प्रतिशत है। जनसंख्या के आकार के अनुसार इस राज्य का देश में छठवां स्थान है। राज्य में जनसंख्या का घनत्व 236 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर है। जो देश के औसत घनत्व 382 व्यक्ति से काफी कम है, जबकि जनसंख्या घनत्व में यह राज्य देश के राज्यों में 17वें स्थान पर आता है। प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था के लिये यह 10 राजस्व सम्भागों, 50 जिलों तथा 342 तहसीलों में विभक्त हैं तथा विकासखण्डों की संख्या 313 है। वर्तमान में कुल 476 नगर तथा 54903 गाँव है। राज्य की मात्र 27.6 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या नगरों में रहती है। जबकि देश का औसत 31.16 प्रतिशत से कम है। इस तरह यह ग्रामीण प्रधान राज्य है।

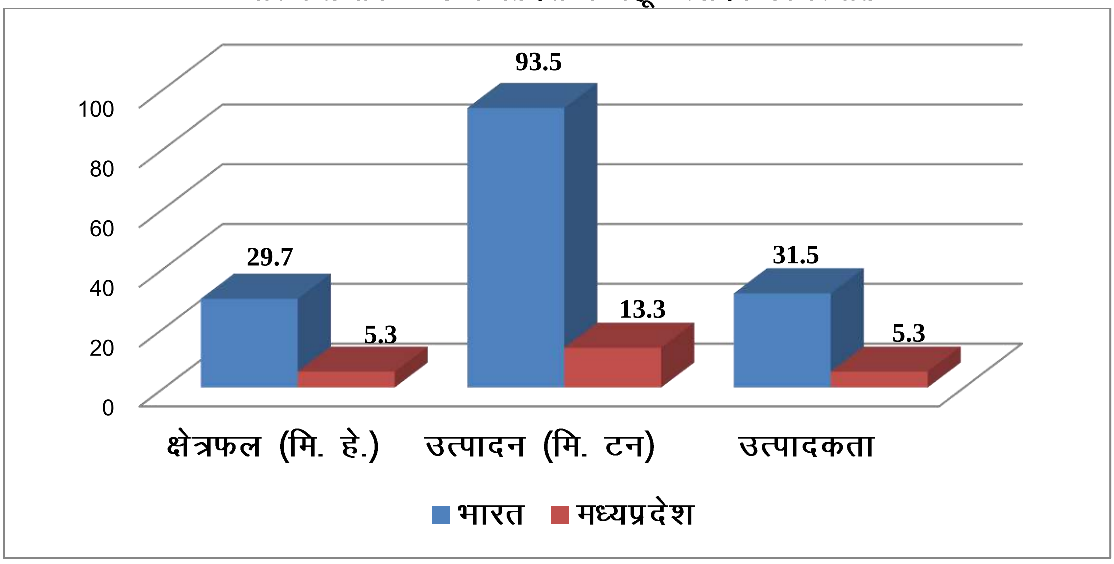
प्रदेश में गेहूँ की उपजः

कृषि क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन की दृष्टि से गेहूँ मध्यप्रदेश की दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण फसल है। रबी की फसलों का सबसे अधिक क्षेत्र गेहूँ के अन्तर्गत है। 2010–11 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार मध्यप्रदेश में 3834.3 हजार हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि पर गेहूँ की खेती होती है। यहाँ 2014 हजार हेक्टेयर भूमि में सिंचाई के द्वारा गेहूँ का उत्पादन किया जाता है। गेहूँ के अन्तर्गत भूमि की निरन्तर वृद्धि हुई है।

सारणी क्रमांक – 1 मध्यप्रदेश में गेहूँ उत्पादन की स्थिति

देश/प्रदेश	क्षेत्रफल (मि. हे.)	उत्पादन (मि. टन)	उत्पादकता
भारत	29ण्7	93ण्5	31ण्5
मध्यप्रदेश	5ण्3	13ण्3	5ण्3
मध्यप्रदेश की भागीदारी	18ः	14ः	18ः

आरेख क्रमांक – 1 मध्यप्रदेश में गेहूँ उत्पादन की स्थिति



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भारत में गेहूँ की एक पेटी उत्तर–पश्चिम दक्कन पठार में है। पश्चिमी मध्यप्रदेश उसी का भाग है। मध्यप्रदेश के इस भाग में औसत वर्षा 25–127 से.मी. तक होती है। जहाँ वर्षा इससे कम होती है वहाँ गेहूँ का उत्पादन कम होता है। भारत के अन्य भागों के समान यहाँ गेहूँ अक्टूबर–नवम्बर में बोया जाता है। मध्यप्रदेश में गेहूँ के मध्यक्षेत्र में काली मिट्टी पायी जाती है। जो गेहूँ कि उपज के लिए अच्छी होती है। इस मिट्टी में नाइट्रोजन की कमी एक समस्या है। रासायनिक खादों के उपयोग से अब इसको पूरा किया जाता है। उत्तरी मध्यप्रदेश में जलोढ़ मिट्टी पर गेहूँ होता है। विशेष रूप से जहाँ समतल भाग है तथा सिंचाई की सुविधा है। सिंचाई की सुविधा से पश्चिमी मध्यप्रदेश में उन भागों में भी गेहूँ हो सकता है जहाँ अभी ज्वार अथवा अन्य मोटे अनाज होते है। यही कारण है कि पिछले दशक में गेहूँ के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है और सिंचित प्रदेशों में गेहूँ की उन्नत किस्में प्रचलित हो गई है। मध्यप्रदेश के प्रमुख गेहूँ उत्पादक जिले निम्नानुसार है (सारणी क्रमांक–2)

मानचित्र क्रमांक–1

सारणी क्रमांक–2 मध्यप्रदेश : प्रमुख गेहूँ उत्पादक जिले

जिला	क्षेत्रफल (हजार हेक्टेयर में)	उत्पादन (हजार टन में)	उपज दर (कि.ग्रा. प्रति हेक्टेयर)
होशंगाबाद	292.3	854.0	3525
हरदा	141.5	560.7	3963
धार	193	453.5	2350
छिंदवाड़ा	114.5	388.9	3397
विदिशा	206.9	341.6	1651
सीहोर	204.2	327.2	1602
शिवपुरी	147.1	298.1	2027
जबलपुर	95.8	280.5	2928
रायसेन	182.3	278.4	1527
रतलाम	68.7	276.8	4029
खरगौन	92	276.6	3007
इन्दौर	107.9	271.3	2514
दतिया	130.3	260.2	1997
ग्वालियर	93.8	254.1	2709
देवास	137.3	247.5	1803
उज्जैन	135.1	237.8	1760
नरसिंहपुर	68.8	226.9	3298
मुरैना	96	221.8	2310

स्रोतः मध्यप्रदेश की आधारभूत कृषि सांख्यिकी

सारणी क्रमांक 01 से स्पष्ट है कि राज्य में गेहूँ के अन्तर्गत भूमि का वितरण बहुत असमान है। (मानचित्र–1) यहाँ सभी जिलों में गेहूँ कि कृषि की जाती है। इसका मुख्य कारण पानी की सुविधा होने एवं उर्वरकों के प्रयोग द्वारा किसी प्रकार की भूमि में गेहूँ कि खेती करना लाभप्रद हो गया है। फिर भी प्रमुख गेहूँ उत्पादक जिले पांच पेटियों में वितरित है। भोपाल–विदिशा–सागर पठार, रीवा पठार, बुन्देलखण्ड उच्च भूमि, मध्य भारत पठार तथा मध्य नर्मदा घाटी।

गेहूँ का सबसे अधिक संकेन्द्रण मध्य नर्मदा घाटी तथा पूर्वी मालवा है। इसी भाग में स्थित होशंगाबाद जिला राज्य का सबसे बड़ा गेहूँ उत्पादक जिला है। होशंगाबाद, हरदा से लेकर पूर्व में नरसिंहपुर और जबलपुर तक और उत्तर में रायसेन, सीहोर और विदिशा तक प्रमुख गेहूँ उत्पादक जिले है। (सारणी क्रमांक–2) उत्तर पश्चिमी मालवा में धार, इन्दौर, देवास, उज्जैन, रतलाम और शाजापुर तथा नीमाड़ क्षेत्र में खरगौन भी उल्लेखनीय गेहूँ उत्पादक जिले है। (मानचित्र–2) यद्यपि इन जिलों में गेहूँ की खेती के अन्तर्गत भूमि अधिक नहीं है। इस भाग में चारों ओर गेहूँ का उत्पादन कम होता है। जहाँ गेहूँ का उत्पादन अधिक होता है। वहाँ जोतों का आकार बड़ा, समतल तथा उर्वर भूमि

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एवं आधुनिक कृषि विधियों तथा मशीनों का अधिक उपयोग किया जाता है। गेहूँ उत्पादक दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र ग्वालियर के चारों ओर स्थित है, जिसका विस्तार शिवपुरी दतिया, ग्वालियर, मुरैना तथा श्योपुर जिले में है। बुन्देलखण्ड तथा रीवा पठार के जिले में भी 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक कृषि भूमि पर गेहूँ बोया जाता है, परन्तु उत्पादन में ये महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। इसके विपरीत बघेलखण्ड पठार, सतपुड़ा क्षेत्र नीमाड़ क्षेत्र तथा उत्तर पश्चिम मालवा पठार में गेहूँ की खेती कम महत्व की है।

देश के अन्य राज्यों की भांति मध्यप्रदेश में भी हरित क्रान्ति का सबसे अधिक लाभ गेहूँ को मिला है। जिसका मुख्य कारण गेहूँ एक ऐसा खाद्यान्न है जिसकी बाजार में मांग अधिक है। इसके व्यापारिक महत्व के कारण कृषक सिंचाई, उच्च उत्पाद बीज, उर्वरक एवं कीटनाशक का उपयोग करके इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाते है। गेहूँ का क्षेत्र सभी जिलों में बढ़ा है। किन्तु विशेष वृद्धि उन जिलों में हुई है जिनमें सिंचाई का विकास किया गया है। नर्मदा घाटी तथा मालवा के जिलों में गेहूँ के अन्तर्गत भूमि बढ़ने का मुख्य आधार सिंचाई है। ग्वालियर तथा बुन्देलखण्ड में यह मुख्य सिंचित फसल है। कृषि में आधुनिकीकरण के कारण गेहूँ का उत्पादन तीव्रगति से बढ़ा है। मध्यप्रदेश में वर्ष 1955–56 में 15.21 लाख टन गेहूँ का उत्पादन हुआ था, जो बढ़कर वर्ष 2010–11 में 90.5 लाख टन हो गया यह वृद्धि छः गुनी है।

गेहूँ उत्पादकता के सम्बधित प्रमुख समस्यायें

1. वास्तविक उच्च ताप प्रतिरोधी किस्मों का आभाव।
2- अंकुरण के समय नमी तथा दाना भरते समय उच्च तापमान।
3. उच्च तापक्रम के कारण भूमि से वाष्पन अधिक जिससे सिंचाई की संख्या में तथा सिंचाई के पानी की मात्रा में वृद्धि।
4. कमांण्ड क्षेत्रों में भी समय पर सिंचाई के लिए पानी की अनुपलब्धता।
5. बहुफसल प्रणाली के कारण देरी से बुवाई।
6. जोत के आकार का छोटा होना।
7. अधिक तथा अमानक उर्वरकों का उपयोग।
8. अशिक्षा के कारण नरवई जलाने की प्रथा के कारण भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति नष्ट होती है।

सुझाव

1. मिट्टी परीक्षण के पश्चात् कार्बनिक एवं जैविक उर्वरकों का प्रयोग।
2. उच्च उत्पाद एवं मानक बीजों का उपयोग जो बदलते परिवेश में सांमजस्य कर सके।
3. वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी ज्ञान के प्रचार–प्रसार से इस प्रथा की समाप्ति।

निष्कर्ष

कृषि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है। देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए कृषि का विकास अनिवार्य है। कृषि क्षेत्र में उत्पादन की दृष्टि से गेहूँ मध्यप्रदेश की दूसरी प्रमुख फसल है तथा प्रदेश का गेहूँ गुणवत्ता में श्रेष्ठ है। गेहूँ उत्पादन में आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान से गेहूँ का उत्पादन और अधिक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में कृषि क्षेत्र कम हो रहे हैं, जिन्हें पुनः स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। भूमि सुधार के बिना संसाधनों का समुचित उपयोग और उन्नति सम्भव नही है। सरकार पड़त भूमि को निजी क्षेत्रों के सौंप रही है। इसके बजाये कृषकों और भूमिहीनों को प्रदान कर भूमि विकास में मदद की जानी चाहिए जिससे सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विकास कर गेहूँ का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकें।

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An Enquiry into the Perceptions of Civil Society on the Impact of E-Governance in Jammu and Kashmir

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Abstract

The performance of a democratic state is always oriented towards ensuring welfare and development of the public. We are witnessing a growing concern in development circles about the issue of governance and accountability in developing countries. The nature of civil society in India has been debated for quite some time against the backdrop of declining institutions of the democracy and the erosion of legitimacy of the state. Besides, the most noticeable features of Indian democracy today are perceived as being growing intolerance despite ethnic and cultural plurality, the lack of communication, discussion and debates on public issues among sections with diverse backgrounds and weakening capacity for conflict resolution at all levels. All these features clearly indicate the situation of a restricted civil society in India. E-Governance can enhance the transformation of work culture by serving a variety of ends, better delivery of Government services to citizens, improved Government interactions with business and industry, citizen empowerment through access to information and participation for decision-making and more efficient Government management. The e-Governance is not meant only for introducing or using technological tools, it fundamentally strives to bring about a change in mindset and work culture to integrate government processes and functions to serve the citizens better. In this process, it is crucial that the capacity of government to be open to criticism as well as the application of new social contract between all stakeholders, confirming a shared responsibility on the transformation processes.

Keywords: Civil society, Perceptions, Jammu and Kashmir, e-Governance

Introduction

With the development of e-Governance the government is now expected to ensure citizen participation in government and thereby help rescue the public sphere of civil society. At the various stages of the policy process, from elections to policy planning and implementation, citizens are becoming increasingly involved through various participating tools. E- Participation is one basic tool that enables governments to dialogue with their citizens. By enhancing government's ability to request, receive and incorporate feedback from citizens, policy measures can be better tailored to meet the needs and priorities of citizens. Governments as public institutions and guardians of democracy need to play a proactive role in the online world. First, they need to maintain existing democratic practices despite pressures coming from information-age. Secondly, they need to incorporate and adapt online strategies and technologies to lead efforts that expand and

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enhance participatory democracy. deepening citizen participation in democracy is vital to ensure that governments at all levels and in all countries, can both accommodate the will of their people and more effectively meet public challenges in the information age.

It is the responsibility of government to expand the channels of communication to reach as many citizens as possible. The internet is not inherently democratic, but it can be used for democratic purposes. The full implications of how internet will enhance this interaction are yet to be explored. It is from the civil society that government can easily reap and analyse the impact of its programme implementations. The state of Jammu and Kashmir is noteworthy for its possession of an elevated civil society which has higher degree of analytical outlook. Jammu and is a state known for its good degree of social development and is unique compared to other Indian states that Jammu and Kashmir has achieved a good quality of life on a comparatively low income level. Being the medium literate and politically vibrant state in India, the people of Jammu and Kashmir seem to be very critical on perceiving the issues. Owing to this factor, most often the feedback of the newer initiatives comes in a moderate way and the researcher could observe the same while conducting survey on civil society perceptions regarding the implementation of e-Governance.

The field study was conducted in 2018 in five government departments on the basis of the intensity of popular interaction and the universe of the study was selected on the basis of the degree and performance of e-governance implementation. The survey of the identified departments was conducted in Srinagar and Kulgam districts on the suggestion by the Jammu and Kashmir State IT Mission, the nodal agency for implementing e-Governance activities in Jammu and Kashmir. Due to the lack of a centralized and integrated data on the progress of e-Governance in various field offices and due to the immaturity of e-Governance in Jammu and Kashmir, the researcher had to rely more on the suggestion by the IT Mission and had to limit the survey only to certain offices in which e-Governance performance was at an appreciable level.

As part of the community information centers the Government of Jammu and Kashmir conceived a comprehensive reform package for overhauling Government towards improving transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in the service delivery at the entire level of administration. To improve the quality of life, the State, Area Network (SAN) was started as part of the fast track projects under the domain of SAN. The DC Suite is a project on file management and monitoring suite for collectorates in Jammu and Kashmir as part of Mission Mode Projects conceived by the National e-Governance Plan. This project was created with the help of the National Informatics Centre (NIC), Jammu and Kashmir State IT and Revenue Departments. In Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar district is the pilot district of this project and the online revenue recovery in the district has been one of the first and most tangible benefits of the implementation.

The selected departments for the study were Revenue, Registration, Motor Vehicles, Higher Education and Local Self Government. The survey in the first three departments was conducted in Srinagar and in the remaining two was conducted in Kulgam district. The University of Srinagar was identified as the universe for conducting survey in Higher Education Department and for conducting survey in Local Self Government, Eidgah Panchayat.

The sample size constituted 200 citizens and 80 bureaucrats. The study was explorative in nature. Accidental sampling method was adopted by the researcher for conducting survey among the civil society. However, bureaucrats were selected through random sampling technique.

Table 1.1: Age and gender wise profile of the civil society

18-20	**No. of respondents**	**Per cent**
20-30	69	34.05
30-40	16	8.00
40-50	58	23.02
Above 50	57	28.5
Total	200	100
Men	130	52
Women	45	18

Source: Computed from primary Data**.**

There was no considerable variation in the representation of different age categories of the respondents. The lowest representation was from the age group between 30-40 years. Men constituted the majority of the respondents in the category of civil society. The surprising element was that even though Jammu and Kashmir possesses higher literacy rate the researcher could find that some women were skeptical on the intention behind the survey and thereby they returned the questionnaire back to the researcher without providing details and responses. The researcher could not collect the opinion even from a single woman citizen from the Motor Vehicles Department. The highest degree of women cooperation was received from the University circles. This might be due to the awareness they have received through their academic background. In all, 32.8% of the total respondents constituted women.

Table 1.2: Education wise profile

Education	No. Respondents	Percentage
Below SSLC	21	10.05
SSLC	38	19
Pre-degree/2	44	22
Degree	50	25
P.G	17	8.5
Above P.G	30	12
Total	200	100.00

Source: Computed from primary Data.

The lowest representation was from the group who possessed the educational qualification Post Graduation. The researcher could receive different perceptions on e-Governance from different categories of citizens having different educational qualifications. The major response was from Graduates and this shows their interest in the current socio-political events. More in-depth observations were received from post graduates and those who have qualifications above Post Graduation. The difference and depth in visions show the critical outlook of the civil society in Jammu and Kashmir.

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Table 1.3: Occupational pattern with education

Category	Total	Percentage					
		Below SSLC	SSLC	Pre-degree/+2	Degree	P.G	Above
No occupation	21.6	6.4	4.4	4.4	2.4	1.6	2.4
Government services	16.8	00	0.8	3.2	0.4	6.0	2.8
Private sector	16.8	00	1.6	3.2	15.04	4.8	0.8
Agricultural	25.6	4.0	8.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business	16.4	0.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	1.6	2..0

Source: Computed from primary Data.

It is evident that the Graduates are more absorbed in private sector than the public sector. This indicates the boosting of private firms and the attitude of the people towards the private organizations. They highlighted that the government employees are more or less lethargic and the government should renovate its work culture in order to compete with the developed economies since Jammu and Kashmir is having higher degree of social development. Out of the total respondents 21.6 per cent were lacking occupation and among them 2.4 per cent were degree holders and a similar portion had education above post-graduation and those respondents were research scholars.

Table 1.4: Annual income

Income	No. Respondents	Percentage
Not informed	69	34.05
Below 50,000	49	24.05
50,000-10,0000	59	29.05
Above 10,0000	23	11.05
Total	250	100.00

Source: Computed from primary Data.

Majority of the respondents did not reveal their annual income and this constituted about 33.2 per cent. The percentage of the respondents who had annual income above 1, 00000 was only 11.05 per cent. The economic background of the citizens is very crucial for finding out and bridging the gap between them in accessing Information and Communication Technologies. Here, only 11.2 per cent of the total respondents have that much economic affordability for utilising all the benefits of technologies

Table 1.5: Speediness after e- governance

Response	No. Respondents	Percentage
Yes	85	42.05
No	16	8
To some extent	99	49.05
Total	200	100.00

Source: Computed from primary Data.

Altogether 42 per cent of the respondents from civil society had an opinion that speedy service is one of the benefits of e-Governance. They highlighted that compared to previous decades the government is now rendering the services at a faster rate. This opinion was very much emphatic from the respondents who were accessing services from Motor Vehicles and Higher Education Departments. The citizens are now getting the services like registration of vehicles, driving license, permit and transfer of vehicles very fastly compared to previous years from the Motor Vehicles Department. The respondents who are utilizing the services from University of Kashmir informed that they could check the examination results very fastly, could submit online applications, could access information regarding University notifications and the like. But they complained that issuance of certificates apart from mark list by the University is getting delayed. The researcher could find that even though Kashmir University and its various Departments possess their own websites, the computerization of University office works is not yet fulfilled. The bureaucrats in the University of Kashmir were working more or less in conventional manner while the survey was conducted. The researcher had an observation that the officials of the University office were totally immersed under the heap of files like any other traditional government office. It is due to this bulky work that the issuance of University Orders and Degree certificate are getting delayed. Now the computerization in the University office is getting implemented and in progress.

Majority of the respondents from the Revenue Department were accessing the computerized services like the issuance of Non-Creamy Layer Certificate, Income Certificate, Cast Certificate, Residential Certificate and the like at a faster rate. The respondents informed that they had to wait a lot for the same before computerizing the services. The respondents from the Local self-Government Department also informed that they were getting the certificates of birth, death, marriage, ownership, residence and the like at a faster rate compared to previous decades. The speedy services have become one of the advantages of e-governance according to majority of the respondents

Table 1.6: Citizen-Administration Partnership

Perception	Citizens percentage	Bureaucratics
Can be achieved	53.8	59.8
Cannot be achieved	13.1	20.02
Can't say	33.1	20.02
Total	100.00	100.00

Source: Computed from primary Data.

On the question of social progress there was a majority support. According to the supporters from both civil society and bureaucrats, social progress can be achieved through the proper implementation of e- Governance. It can cure many ailments prevailing in administration. But the problem arises out of the lacuna of reaching the benefits to the entire society. The respondents again suggested that government should take much more efforts in imparting awareness among citizens regarding newer technological applications in government. But 13.1 per cent of the respondents from civil society had argued that e-governance is acting only as a tool in a complex society. Then what is needed is that the society has to rectify itself in order to cope up with the innovation. This indicates the need of proper e-readiness. Otherwise this would create newer problems Altogether 20.2 per cent of the bureaucrats negatively responded to the question and they highlighted that change is more needed in policy making than in administration. The policy makers have the crucial role to play. They argued that majority of the political leaders in India also lack awareness in technology and these ignorant policy makers are making adhoc policies out of political bias. In such a society e-Governance will serve as a tool for enhancing political power rather than developing the community.

Conclusion

The analysis reveal that while in charting increasingly ambitious goals for e-Government, a word of caution is necessary. "E-Government should not be seen as a panacea for the complex and well-entrenched problems of corruption and poverty. Many applications of e-Governance in Jammu and Kashmir exhibit an early stage of e-Government development. Both IT enabled and manual services can be seen in the delivery of services. The critical civil society in Jammu and Kashmir is not much impressed with the implementation of e-Governance since it fails to address the conventional mind set of bureaucracy and policy makers.

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An Effectiveness of Activity Based Teaching Learning Strategies on Attitude towards Science among IX Standard Students

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Introduction

Today the process of education in a formal system is loaded with competition of notes, homework and so on. The all-round development of an individual personality has been minimized to a large extent. It is really possible to overcome all these problems and create a sense of healthy competition among the pupils in the present day system.

Greater emphasis in the present day situation is mainly on the concept of acquisition of knowledge; many approaches are made to bring good academic achievement of an individual. Researchers have shown that the effectiveness of education process depends on methodologies of teaching and learning adopted at various stages.

Need for the Study

The main aim of education is to modify the behavior of the child according to the needs and expectancy of the society. Behaviour is composed of so many attributes; one of these important attributes is attitude. One's behavior to a great extent depends upon his attitude towards the things, ideas, person or object in his environment. The entire personality and development of the child is influenced by the nature of his attitudes, learning of student and acquisition of habits, interest and other psycho social dispositions are all affected by his attitudes. So the teacher has to develop positive attitudes of learners in learning science with the help of activity based teaching learning strategies.

Statement of the Problem

"Effectiveness of activity based teaching learning strategies on attitude towards science among IX standard students".

Objectives of the Study

The researcher has formulated the following objectives for the present study.

1. To measure the attitude to IX standard students towards science.
2. To prepare activity based teaching learning strategies in science to IX standard students.
3. To find out effectiveness of activity based teaching learning strategies on attitude towards science among IX standard students.

Scope of the Study

The present study attempts at preparation of activity based teaching learning strategies for secondary students. The study is confined to IX standard students of Hanagal Taluk, Haveri District.

Methodology

For the present experimental study two groups pre-test, posttest design was used by the researcher; subjects are selected randomly from the population and assigned randomly to control and experimental groups. Each group is given pre-test and post-test. Experimental group is exposed to the treatment. Administered pre-test on both groups, implementation

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of activity based teaching learning strategies on experimental group and posttest is administered after the treatment.

Experimental Design

Control Group	Experimental Group
Pre – Test (ATS)	Pre –Test (ATS)
Teaching by conventional Method	Teaching by ABTL strategies
Post – Test (ATS)	Post – Test (ATS)

Tools used for the Collection of Data

1. Attitude towards science scale constructed by Avinash Grewal.

2. Activity based teaching learning strategies prepared by researcher.

Activity based teaching learning strategies in science including the concept of science for 9th Standard students. It is being developed by researcher keeping in view the abilities and level of 9th standard students. Here learner proceeds at his own speed and space. Developing ABTLS involving

1) Planning

2) Designing ABTLS device

3) Production of ABTLS Device

4) Follow-up.

With the help of above steps researcher made modules or activity based lesson plan in physics, chemistry and biology subjects. In physics researcher selected concepts are such as Motion, Laws of Motion, Gravitation, Work and Energy and Sound. In chemistry researcher selected concepts like Matter in our Surrounding, Is Matter around us pure and Atoms and Molecules. In Biology researcher selected concepts like Structure of Living Organism, Diversity in Living Organism and Tissues. To convey above concepts the researcher used so many activities in each lesson and clarify all the concepts clearly.

Sample

For the present study simple random sampling technique was used. The sampling consists of secondary students of IX standard in Hanagal town Haveri district of Karnataka. These students are divided into two groups namely control and experimental group. They are equated by selecting the students randomly based on the marks obtained during 8th standard annual examination.

Statistical techniques used to analyze data: Paired 't' test, individual 't'test, ANCOVA and 2 way ANOVA were used to analyze the data.

Analysis of Data

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference between pre-test and post-test scores of attitude towards science of high school students in control group.

To test this hypothesis, the Paired t-test was applied and the results are presented in the following table.

Table: Comparison between pre-test and post-test scores of attitude towards science of high school students in control group

Test	N	Mean	SD	Mean Diff.	SD Diff.	Paired t	P-value
Pretest	50	42.10	4.74	-0.22	2.03	-0.7651	0.4479, NS
Posttest	50	42.32	5.27				

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The pre-test and post-test scores of attitude towards science of high school students in control group are similar.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference between pre-test and post-test scores of attitude towards science of high school students in experiment group.

To test this hypothesis, the Paired t-test was applied and the results are presented in the following table.

Table: Comparison between pre-test and post-test scores of attitude towards science of high school students in experiment group

Test	n	Mean	SD	Mean Diff.	SD Diff.	Paired t	P-value
Pretest	50	43.18	5.52				
Posttest	50	50.78	6.73	-7.60	5.76	-9.3233	0.0001*, S

*p<0.05

The posttest attitude towards science scores of high school students is higher as compared to pre-test attitude towards science scores of high school students in experiment group. From this we can conclude that ABTL strategies are effective in bringing changes in attitude scores of students in experimental group.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference between control and experiment groups with respect to pretest scores of attitude towards science of high school students

To test this hypothesis, the Independent t test has been applied and the results are presented in the following table.

Table: Results of Independent t test between control and experiment groups with respect to pretest scores of attitude towards science of high school students

Groups	n	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	P-value
Control group	50	42.10	4.74	0.67	-1.0492	0.2967, NS
Experiment group	50	43.18	5.52	0.78		

The pretest scores of attitude towards science of high school students are similar in control and experiment groups.

Hypothesis 4: There is no significant difference between control and experiment groups with respect to posttest scores of attitude towards science of high school students

To test this hypothesis, the Independent t test has been applied and the results are presented in the following table.

Table: Results of Independent t test between control and experiment groups with respect to posttest scores of attitude towards science of high school students

Groups	n	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	P-value
Control group	50	42.32	5.27	0.75	-6.9972	0.0001*, S
Experiment group	50	50.78	6.73	0.95		

*p<0.05

The posttest scores of attitude towards science of high school students are different in control and experiment groups. In another words, the posttest scores of attitude towards science of high school students are significantly higher in experiment group as compared to control group.

Hypothesis 5: There is no significant difference between control and experiment groups with respect to change in attitude towards science scores of high school students from pretest to posttest

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To test this hypothesis, the Independent t test has been applied and the results are presented in the following table.

Table: Results of Independent t test between control and experiment groups with respect to change in attitude towards science scores of high school students from pretest to posttest

Groups	n	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	P-value
Control group	50	0.22	2.03	0.29	-8.5378	0.0001*, S
Experiment group	50	7.60	5.76	0.82		

*p<0.05

The change in attitude towards science scores of high school students from pretest to posttest is different in control and experiment groups. In another words, the change in attitude towards science scores of high school students from pretest to posttest are significantly higher in experiment group as compared to control group.

Hypothesis 6: There is no significant difference between control and experiment groups with respect to pre-test and post-test scores of attitude towards science of high school students.

To test this hypothesis, the Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) (pretest scores as covariate) technique has been applied and the results are presented in the following table.

Table: Comparison between control and experiment groups with respect to pre-test and post-test scores of attitude towards science of high school students by Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA)

Groups	N	Pretest		Posttest		
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Adjusted mean
Control group	50	42.10	4.74	42.32	5.27	42.77
Experiment group	50	43.18	5.52	50.78	6.73	50.33
F-test		1.1009@		77.7067#		
P-value		0.2967		0.0001*		

*p<0.05, @one way ANOVA applied, # ANCOVA applied

The results of the above table clearly show the following:

- The pre-test attitude towards science scores of high school students is similar in control and experiment group.
- The post-test attitude towards science scores of high school students is significantly higher in experiment group as compared to control group.

Hypothesis 7: There is no significant interaction effect of two groups (control and experiment) and gender (boys and girls) on change scores from pretest to posttest of attitude towards science of high school students

To test this hypothesis, the two way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with interaction design was applied and the results are presented in the following table.

Table: Results of 2-way ANOVA between two groups (control and experiment) and gender (boys and girls) on change scores from pretest to posttest of attitude towards science of high school students

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Sources of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean sum of squares	F-value	p-value
Main effects					
Groups	1	1361.61	1361.61	72.5386	0.0001*
Gender	1	28.09	28.09	1.4965	0.2242
2-way interaction effects					
Groups x Gender	1	0.49	0.49	0.0261	0.8720
Error	96	1802.00	18.77		
Total	99	3192.19			

*p<0.05

From the results of it can be seen that,

- The students of high schools of control and experiment groups have different change scores from pretest to posttest of attitude towards science.
- The boy and girl students of high schools have similar change scores from pretest to posttest of attitude towards science.
- Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected and alternative hypothesis is rejected.

Further, to know the pair wise comparisons of interaction effects of two groups (control and experiment) and gender (boys and girls) on change scores from pretest to posttest of attitude towards science of high school students by applying the Tukeys multiple posthoc procedures and the results are presented in the following table.

Table: Pair wise comparisons of interaction effect of two groups (control and experiment) and gender (boys and girls) on change scores from pretest to posttest of attitude towards science of high school students by Tukeys multiple posthoc procedures

Interactions	Control boys	Control girls	Experiment boys	Experiment girls
N	25	25	25	25
Mean	0.68	-0.24	8.20	7.00
SD	1.57	2.35	5.85	5.73
Control boys	-			
Control girls	P=0.8762	-		
Experiment boys	P=0.0001*	P=0.0001*	-	
Experiment girls	P=0.0001*	P=0.0001*	P=0.7616	-

*p<0.05

The results of the above table, it clearly shows that,

- The control group boy students of high schools and control group girl students of high schools have similar change scores from pretest to posttest of attitude towards science.
- The control group boy students of high schools have significant smaller in change scores from pretest to posttest of attitude towards science as compared to experiment group boy students of high schools.
- The control group boy students of high schools have significant smaller in change scores from pretest to posttest of attitude towards science as compared to experiment group girl students of high schools.

- The control group girl students of high schools have significant smaller in change scores from pretest to posttest of attitude towards science as compared to experiment group boy students of high schools.
- The control group girl students of high schools have significant smaller in change scores from pretest to posttest of attitude towards science as compared to experiment group girl students of high schools.
- The experiment group boy students of high schools and experiment group girl students of high schools have similar change scores from pretest to posttest of attitude towards science.

Findings

1. The pre-test and post-test scores of attitude towards science of high school students in control group are similar.
2. The post-test attitude towards science scores of high school students is higher as compared to pre-test attitude towards science scores of high school students in experiment group.
3. The pre-test scores of attitude towards science of high school students are similar in control and experiment groups.
4. The post-test scores of attitude towards science of high school students are different in control and experiment groups. In another words, the post-test scores of attitude towards science of high school students are significantly higher in experiment group as compared to control group.
5. The change in attitude towards science scores of high school students from pre-test to post-test is different in control and experiment groups. In another words, the change in attitude towards science scores of high school students from pre-test to post-test are significantly higher in experiment group as compared to control group.
6. The pre-test attitude towards science scores of high school students is similar in control and experiment group. The post-test attitudes towards science scores of high school students are significantly higher in experiment group as compared to control group.
7. The students of high schools of control and experiment groups have different change scores from pre-test to post-test of attitude towards science. The boy and girl students of high schools have similar change scores from pre-test to post-test of attitude towards science. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected and alternative hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusion

From the present study, we can conclude that Activity Based Teaching Learning Strategies influenced positive attitude towards science among IX standard students.

Implication

1. The study helps the teachers to utilize the developed teaching learning strategies while teaching science in high schools.
2. The study motivates teachers to design new teaching learning materials.
3. It helps the teachers to improve the apparatus essential for teaching science in high schools.
4. It develops positive attitude towards learning science.
5. It helps to know the effect of Activity Based Teaching Learning Strategies on attitude towards Science.

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हठयोगिक ग्रंथों में कुण्डलिनी शक्ति का अध्ययन

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डॉ. अखिलेश सिंह****

सारांश
वर्तमान में योग के विविध आयाम हैं। जिनमें से एक है हठयोग। हठयोग की उत्पत्ति तंत्र विद्या से मानी जाती है। जिसमें कुण्डलिनी शक्ति हठयोग का मूल आधार है। कुण्डलिनी शक्ति शरीर में प्राण ऊर्जा के रुप में सूक्ष्म रूप में विद्यमान रहती है। कुण्डलिनी शक्ति को जागृत करने पर साधक में चेतना का विकास होता है। कुण्डलिनी शक्ति से नाड़ियों में प्राणों का ऊर्ध्वगमन होता है, प्राणमूलाधार से सहस्त्रार की ओर गति करने लगते हैं जिससे प्रारम्भ में सूक्ष्म शरीर में स्थित चक्रों में स्पन्दन का अनुभव होने लगता है। साधक मानसिक रुप से आत्म चिन्तन करने लगता है वह प्रतिदिन नित्य, नैमित्तिक एवं काम्य कर्मों को करते हुए भी सभी पापों से मुक्त होकर सनातन ब्रह्म में लीन हो जाता हैं। कुण्डलिनी के जागरण में प्राण इड़ा, पिंगला से होकर सुषुम्णा में प्रवेश पाता है। जिसे तंत्र की भाषा में शिव और शक्ति का मिलन कहा जाता है।
मुख्य बिन्दु– कुण्डलिनी, कुण्डलिनी शक्ति, चक, नाड़ी।

प्रस्तावना
जिस प्रकार सम्पूर्ण वनों सहित जितनी भूमि है उसका आधार सर्पों का नायक शेषनाग है उसी प्रकार समस्त योग साधनाओं का आधार भी कुण्डली है। तान्त्रिकों की दृष्टि में यह पिण्ड–शरीर एवं विश्व–ब्रह्माण्ड का ही लघु रूप है उनका यह विश्वास है कि जो कुछ इस सम्पूर्ण जगत में है वही शरीर में भी है। मानसिक शक्ति का विकास होते–होते पिण्ड और ब्रह्माण्ड का अन्तर धीरे–धीरे कम होने लगता है और अन्त में चलकर वे सर्वथा एकाकार हो जाते हैं। जो शक्तियाँ इस विश्व–ब्रह्माण्ड में हैं वे ही शक्तियाँ प्रसुप्त अथवा अविकसित रूप में इस सूक्ष्म शरीर में भी विद्यमान हैं। योगिक साधन मानसिक शक्ति के विकास में अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण हैं। हठयोग से शरीर की शुद्धि होती है और साधक को कुण्डलिनी–शक्ति को जगाने में सहायता मिलती हैं और अष्टांगयोग के साधन से सिध्दियाँ प्राप्त होती है।

हठयोगिक ग्रंथों में कुण्डलिनो
हठयोगिक ग्रंथों में कुण्डलिनीशक्ति का`बताते हुए कहा गया है कि–

मूलाधारे आत्मशक्तिः कुण्डली पर देवता।
शयिता भुजगाकारा सार्धं त्रिवलयान्विता।।[1]

मूलाधार में जो कुण्डलिनी साढे तीन चक्कर लगाये हुए सर्पिणी के रूप में सो रही है । गुदा से दो अंगुल ऊपर तथा जननेन्द्रिय से एक अंगुल नीचे जहाँ का स्थान है जो गुदा एवं जननेन्द्रिय के बीच में पीछे की ओर मुख किये हुए है।

सशैलवनधात्रीनां यथाधारोऽहिनायकः।
सर्वेषां योगतन्त्राणां तथाधारो हि कुण्डली।।
सुप्ता गुरुप्रसादेन यदा जागर्ति कुण्डली।
तदा सर्वाणि पद्मानि भिद्यन्ते ग्रन्थयाऽपि च।।
प्राणस्य शून्यपदवी तदा राजपथायते।
तदा चित्तं निरालम्बं तदा कालस्य वंचनम्।।[2]

जिस प्रकार सर्पो के स्वामी शेषनाग पर्वत वन सहित सम्पूर्ण पृथ्वी के आधार हैं उसी प्रकार सम्पूर्ण योग–तन्त्रों का आधार कुण्डली है। गुरु के अनुग्रह से जब प्रसुप्त कुण्डली जाग जाती है तब सभी पद्म (षटचक्र) ओर सभी ग्रन्थियों

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का भेदन हो जाता है तब सुषुम्ना प्राण के लिये राजमार्ग के समान सुखदायी हो जाती है। चित्त निरालम्ब हो जाता है तथा मृत्यु का भय भी दूर हो जाता है ।

कन्दोर्ध्वे कुण्डलिशक्तिःसुप्ता मोक्षाय योगिनाम।
बन्धनाय च मूढानां यस्तां वेत्ति स योगवित ।।
कुण्डली कुटिलाकारा सर्पवत्परिकीर्तिता
सा शक्तिश्चालिता येन स मुक्तो नात्र संशयः।।[3]

कन्द के ऊपरी भाग में यह कुण्डलिनी 'ाक्ति योगियों के मोक्ष के लिये तथा मूढ़ जनों के बन्धन के लिये सोई हुई है।

कुण्डलिनी शक्ति

कुण्डलिनी शब्द कुण्डाल का स्त्री रुप है जिसका अर्थ कुण्डल या अंगूठी है जो आध्यात्मिक ऊर्जा के रूप में सूक्ष्म शरीर में मूलाधार में सोई हुई अवस्था में रहती है। यह शुध्द चेतना के रुप में गुदा से दो अंगुल ऊपर तथा जननेन्द्रिय से एक अंगुल नीचे चार परिधिवाला एक समकोण कन्द है जो पीछे की ओर मुख किये हुए योनिस्थान में है जिसके बीच में कुण्डली वास करती है। वह कुण्डलिनी पूंछ को मुख में रख कर सुषुम्णा में स्थित रहती है जो यह सत, रज, तम तीनों गुणों को क्रियाशील रखती है। कुण्डलिनी इच्छाशक्ति, क्रियाशक्ति एवं ज्ञानशक्ति से युक्त होकर शरीर के सभी भागों में भ्रमण करती है।

कुण्डलिनी का संबंध चक एवं नाड़ी से

नाड़ियों के द्वारा प्राण या वायु संचार होती है। कुण्डलिनी शक्ति के जागृत होने पर इड़ा और पिंगला के मध्य में सरस्वती प्रवाहित होती है।मूलाधार चक्र को जाग्रत करने से मेरूदण्ड के मध्य में स्थित सुषुम्णा मार्ग से सूर्य नाडी और चन्द्र नाडी से प्राण ऊपर की ओर प्रवाहति होते हैं इन तीन नाडियों के अन्दर से प्राण जब मेरूवंश से होकर ऊपर उठते हैं तो भौतिक जगत से पारभौतिक जाने का रास्ता बन जाता है। कुण्डलिनी एक–एक कर स्वाधिष्ठान, मणिपुर, अनाहत विशुद्धि और आज्ञाचक्र को प्रज्वलित करती हुई अन्त में सहस्त्रार में जाकर सदाशिव के साथ मिल जाती है।

मूलाधार चक्र

मूलाधार चक्र का आधार कमल है जो कन्द में योनि स्थल पर स्थित है यह चार दलों वाला है जिसके प्रत्येक दल पर 'व', श, ष, स, वर्ण है जिसकी देवी डाकिनी है। जिसमें द्विरण्ड नामक सिध्द है जो स्वयम्भू लिंग के नाम से प्रसिध्द है।[4] मूलाधार पृथ्वी तत्व का प्रतीक है जिसका रंग 'हरताल' गंधक और संखिया से बना रसायन के समान पीला है। यह वर्गाकार है। पृथ्वी तत्व के यन्त्र का बीज मंत्र लं है। वर्ग के केन्द्र में एक लाल त्रिभुज है, जिसका शीर्ष नीचे की ओर है, जो कि शक्ति का प्रतीक है। त्रिभुज के भीतर धूम्र वर्ण का स्वयंभू लिंग है जो सूक्ष्म शक्ति का प्रतीक है। सुषुप्त कुण्डलिनी का स्वरूप सर्प की भांति मूलाधार के पास लिगं के चारों ओर साढ़े तीन लपेटा के स्थित है।

स्वाधिष्ठान चक्र

स्वाधिष्ठान चक्र दूसरा कमल है जो लिंगमूल में स्थ्ति है यह छः दलों वाला है जिसके प्रत्येक दल पर ब, भ ,म, य ,र ,ल वर्ण है। इसकी देवी राकिनी है। जिसमें बाल नामक सिध्द हैं।[5]

मणिपूर चक्र

मणिपूर चक्र तीसरा कमल है जो नाभिस्थान में है। यह दस दलों वाला है जिसके प्रत्येक दल पर क्रमशः ड, ढ, ण, त, थ, द, ध, न, प, फ, वर्ण है जिसकी देवी लाकिनी है। जिसमें सर्वमंगलदाता रूद्र नामक सिध्द है।[6] मणिपुर चक्र का प्रतीक तत्व अग्नि है। अग्नि का क्षेत्र नाभिस्थान है इसका रंग लाल है।

अनाहत चक्र

अनाहत चक्र चौथा कमल है जो हृदय स्थान में है यह बारह दलों वाला है जिसके प्रत्येक दल पर क्रमषः क, ख, ग, घ, ङ, च, छ, ज, झ, ञ, ट, ठ, वर्ण हैं जिसकी देवी काकिनी है। जिसमें पिनाकी सिध्द हैं। अनाहत चक्र वायु तत्व का प्रतीक है। वायु का रंग अंजन या धुँए रंग के समान हल्का काला होता है। इसका बीज मन्त्र यं यकार है। यह तत्व सत् गुण वाला है। इस चक्र का यन्त्र दो त्रिकोणों से बना हुआ एक ऊर्ध्वमुखी और दूसरा अधोमुखी, दो अन्तर्ग्रथित त्रिकोण है जिसका सम्बन्ध भावना या अनुभूति के साथ है। हमारे भीतर दोनों प्रकार की भावनायें उत्पन्न होती है प्रेम और करुणा की तथा राग, द्वेष और क्रोध की भी ईश्वर इसके इष्ट देवता है।

विशुध्दि चक्र

विशुद्धि चक्र पाँचवा कमल है जो कण्ठस्थान में है। यह सोलह दलों वाला है जिसके प्रत्येक दल पर क्रमशः अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ लृ, ॡ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ, अं, अः वर्ण है जिसकी देवी शाकिनी है जिसमें छागलाण्ड सिध्द है। कमल के केन्द्र में सफेद वृत्त है जो आकाश तत्व का यन्त्र है। इसका बीज मन्त्र 'हं' तथा वाहन सफेद हाथी है ।

आज्ञा चक्र

आज्ञा चक्र छटवाँ कमल है जो भ्रूमध्य में है यह दो दल ह एवं क्ष ,वाला है जिसकी देवी हाकिनी है। यहाँ महाकाल सिध्द विराजमान है। वह श्वेतरंग का है। कमल के केन्द्र में पवित्र बीज मन्त्र ओंमकार अंकित है यह चक्र पीनियल ग्रन्थि से सम्बन्ध रखता है। इस चक्र को सोम चक्र भी कहते हैं।

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सहस्त्रार चक्र

सहस्त्रार चक्र सातवां कमल है जो तालूमूल के ऊपर स्थित है जो सहस्त्र दल वाला है जिसमें संस्कृत वर्णामाला के बावन बीज मन्त्र बीस बार अंकित हैं कमल के केन्द्र में एक दीप्त ज्योर्लिग है, जो शुध्द चेतना का प्रतीक है।

इस प्रकार इन चक्रों के माध्यम से मूलाधार में सोई हुई कुण्डलिनी शक्ति का जागृत होकर सुषुम्णा नाड़ी में प्रवेष कर ऊपर की ओर चलने लगती है तथा षट्चक्रों का भेदन करते हुए ब्रह्मरन्ध्र में पहुचकर ब्रह्मा के साथ एकतत्व को प्राप्त होती है।[7]

विचार–विमर्श

जीवन को उन्नत के लिए आत्म उत्थान के लिए कुण्डलिनी शक्ति को जागाना एक निःसन्देह अत्यत प्रभावशाली मार्ग है परन्तु यह तभी सम्भव है जब इस साधाना को किसी अनुभवी साधक की देख–रेख में किया जाये। इससे भी अधिक आवश्यक यह है कि साधक के आचार–विचार और उद्धेश्य पूर्णतः शुद्ध होने चाहिए जिससे शरीरिक, मानसिक, समाजिक और आध्यात्मिकता का विकास हो सके। योग का उद्धेश्य है आत्मशुद्धि एंव मानसिक एकाग्रता द्वारा सुषुप्त कुण्डलिनी को जाग्रत करना तथा प्राणों को विभिन्न चक्रों से होते हुए सहस्त्रार तक ले जाना जहाँ पर शिव और शक्ति का मिलन हो सके और मनुष्य अपनी पूर्णता के प्राप्त कर सके।

उपसंहार

कुण्डलिनी शक्ति हठयोग की एक साधना है जो हठ सिद्धि के लक्षण के रूप में हम कह सकते हैं कि हठयौगिक साधनों के माध्यम से प्राण इड़ा, पिंगला से सुषुम्णा की ओर उर्द्धगमन करता है। मूलाधार से प्राण सहस्त्रार की ओर उर्द्धगमन करके साधक के शरीर में चेतना का विस्तार करता है। यही कुण्डलिनी शक्ति है जिसका उपयोग सात्विक भावना से ही करना चाहिए नहीं तो जो ऊर्जा हमें उत्थान की ओर ले जा रही है वही ऊर्जा हमारे पतन का कारण बनेगी। कुण्डलिनी के अभ्यास किसी योग्य गुरू के संरक्षण में किया जाना चाहिए।

सन्दर्भ सूची

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Nature as Backdrop in a Political Narrative: A Review of Jewett's *The Tory Lover*

Dr. E. Esther Rosalind*

Abstract
Sarah Orne Jewett's old friend Charles Dudley Warner, editor of the Hartfort Courant, suggested that she consider writing an historical novel with Berwick for its setting. This idea appealed, and against her better judgment, she turned aside from her sketches of country people and everyday happenings in coastal Maine to produce The Tory Lover. In The Tory Lover, Jewett personifies Nature into a person watching over the follies of human life. This is an exception to Sarah Orne Jewett's Nature writing. Since Jewett wanted this work to be different from her other works the reader cannot find many sketches of Nature. Yet she is in praise of Nature which serves as a backdrop to this political narrative.
Key Words: *Nature, Revolution, Humans, Farming, Wilderness, Conservation, Story, Friend, Political, History, Economy*

Sarah Orne Jewett's old friend Charles Dudley Warner, editor of the Hartfort Courant, suggested that she consider writing an historical novel with Berwick for its setting. This idea appealed, and against her better judgment, she turned aside from her sketches of country people and everyday happenings in coastal Maine to produce *The Tory Lover***.** It is an exception to Sarah Orne Jewett's Nature writing. She wanted to write a historical novel after loads and loads of writing on Nature. But *The Tory Lover* proved unsuccessful since she was not experienced in writing action stories. Though the title speaks of a lover, there is no apparent love story in the novel. Since Jewett wanted this work to be different from her other works the reader cannot find many sketches of Nature. Yet she is in praise of Nature which serves as a backdrop to this political narrative.
Sarah Orne Jewett was well aware of her shortcomings as a writer; specifically, she realized that her stories often lacked a concrete plot. That is why she was nervous about writing an historical novel of such proportions as *The Tory Lover*, but she wanted to do it, and so she did. Readers love her *The Country of the Pointed Firs*, which is really more a series of character sketches than a novel with a plot. Critics accept Jewett's individual 'genre' in her stories and sketches, but when it comes to *The Tory Lover*, they find that her plot and characters do not match up to historical novel genre standards. Some like Henry James thought Jewett sold out to the wave of popular historical fiction, trying to emulate the adventure and suspense but failing, because she was out of her league. Others, like Cary, Blanchard and Easton, say the plot is silly and nonexistent, and the characters are stiff and unrealistic.
However, the plot is well structured, presenting a set of related journeys through which the three main characters grow as they work toward goals they set for themselves. The problems they encounter and how they overcome these problems help to develop some of the central themes to each character, such as patriotism, friendship, gender roles, and heroism. As defined by M. H. Abrams, plot is "constituted by its events and actions…performed by particular characters in a work…Plot and character [his italics] are

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therefore interdependent critical concepts" (159). There cannot be one without the other. Critics find neither to be satisfactory in Jewett's novel but both are well ordered in *The Tory Lover*, and that Jewett has written a successful historical novel, even though it may not meet conventional genre expectations. Briefly three plot lines must be identified with each protagonist's goals and desires, problems, and solutions.

The narrative of *The Tory Lover* often leaves one or two characters and focuses on one protagonist for a few chapters. Mary is left behind while Jones and Roger sail on the *Ranger*, and then the men are out of sight while the book follows Mary back home in Berwick. When Roger gets separated from Jones and put into prison, the two narrative threads turn into three. One chapter shows Roger at the prison, another shows Mary sailing to England, and a few chapters later, Captain Jones returns to tell what he's been doing while offstage. If Jewett had left one of these three out, the plot would become unbalanced or unreasonable.

However, Alison Easton is clear in her judgment of the plot of *The Tory Lover*: she calls it is an "unconvincing, indeed silly, adventure story" (153). She and Richard Cary are concerned instead with techniques and specific problem areas. Cary, like Henry James, claims Jewett was giving in to popular demands when she wrote *The Tory Lover*, trying to fill it with "exciting cloak-and-dagger action" but failing, as the story is "seldom anything but polite and pallid" (152). She "overdoes the cliff-hanging and nick-of-time techniques" (152) and captures none of the "pageantry and the intoxication of history in its bright moments" (152-153). If she cannot describe a scene of violence or of love, she doesn't write it, but offers a report of it later. These are hefty charges, some partially true; however, the study believes that there is a solid plot foundation that upholds the novel, despite some flaws.

Lady Mary Hamilton the heroine of the novel has is passionate about Nature. The Hamilton estate is known for its scenic beauty and natural resources.

> The broad green fields of Hamilton's estate climbed a long hill behind the house, hedged in by stately rows of elms and tufted by young orchards; at the western side a strong mountain stream came down its deep channel over noisy falls and rapids to meet the salt tide in the bay below. (TL 3)

He takes pride in the buildings rather than the plants in his garden. Jewett remarks he can entertain like a prince. But this entertainment is quite different from the pastimes in all the other works of Jewett. Because when a group of people gather they go out for a walk, they row boat or gather fruits and herbs. In *The Tory Lover* it is just eating, drinking and making merry. Jewett's philosophizing is also missing in this book.

The architecture in Berwick would help the reader to develop Jewett's place identity. Thorp credits Jewett's childhood home for her appreciation of the older styles of architecture in Berwick, writing, "The house in which she was born and lived for much of her childhood left a strong influence on her tastes" (12). While the house was important, the role of architecture in her life cannot be dismissed with a superficial statement such as this that implies it was a matter of stylistic preference; it was her personal association with architecture and her association of the house with Berwick that impacted her. Based on her memory, this style of architecture was "of" Berwick.

Mary Hamilton is of a different nature and she is the one character in the entire novel that has an intimate relationship with Nature. Jewett adores her heroine saying, "Some strain of good blood, which they had inherited, seemed to have been saved through generations to

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nourish this one lovely existence, make her seem like the single flower upon their family tree" (TL 3). Her boldness and her adventures in the rough weather, her individuality makes her a unique personality.

Major Haggens is another character who acknowledges the goodness and usefulness of Nature. He realizes the facts that though the country is at war they are not at the back door of poverty. They are still leading a luxurious life because of farming. He appreciates the women of the country who toil in the fields in order to support the family while the men are at the battlefield.

> You will still find in old Barvick and a mug of honest cider by every farmer's fireside. We may lack foreign luxuries, but we can well sustain ourselves. This summer has found many women active in the fields, where our men have dropped the hoe to take their old swords again that were busy in the earlier wars. (TL 21)

The inference that the reader draws from Jewett's works is that farming has played a vital role in building up New England's history and economy.

In *The Tory Lover* Jewett personifies Nature into a person watching over the follies of human life. All the characters like Jonathan Hamilton, Paul Jones, Roger Wallingford and Madam Wallingford want to prove their loyalty to their nation. As a result they lose their happiness and peace. All of them lack inner peace. For the sake of the nation Mary Hamilton is ready to part with Wallingford forever. Wallingford is worried that he may not be able to dance with Mary any more. When these humans are worried about trivial things Jewett uses her authorial voice to comment on it:

> The fiddle has a trivial sound, and the slow night breeze and the heavy monotone of the falls mocked at them, while from far down the river came a cry of herons disturbed in their early sleep about cry of herons disturbed in their early sleep about the fishing weirs, and the mocking laughter of a loon. Nature seemed to be looking on contemptuously at the silly pleasantries of men. Nature was aware of graver things than fiddles and the dance; it seemed that night as if the tine for such childish follies has passed forever from the earth. (TL 35)

Here Nature is portrayed as a superior being who leads a life of transcendence. Jewett discusses the problem of deforestation towards the end of the nineteenth century in America. The Berwick timber was used for the king's shipyards. But due to the war the trees were safe from the axe. We do not find 'wilderness conservation' in this novel. Yet being a lover and protector of Nature Jewett highlights such atrocities against Nature. "There were hundreds of trees standing yet in the great forests of the white hills that were marked with the deeply cut kings arrow, but the winter snows of many years to come were likely to find these timber pines for the King's shipyards still standing" (TL 60). E.O.Wilson observes,

> Now when you cut a forest, an ancient forest in particular, you are not just removing a lot of big trees and a few birds fluttering around in the canopy. You are drastically imperiling a vast array of species within a few square miles of you. The number of these species may go to tens of thousands. ... Many of them are still unknown to science, and science has not yet discovered the key role undoubtedly played in the maintenance of that

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> ecosystem, as in the case of fungi, microorganisms, and many of the insects. (29)

His understanding of the scale of the extinction crisis has led him to advocate a number of strategies for forest protection, including the Forests Now Declaration, which calls for new markets-based mechanisms to protect tropical forests.

Mary Hamilton is a very strong character like many of the protagonists of Jewett. She sails in the lonely boat in a very bad weather to meet Wallingford's mother. The experienced sailors, who look upon her sailing in such rough weather in dangerous waters, comment that she is as strong as a man. Like Doris in *A Marsh Island* Mary is also a child of Nature. The author gives a vivid description of her courage on the dangerous waters:

> Mary Hamilton paddled steadily up river in the smooth water of the eddy, now and then working hard to get round some rocky point that bit into the hurrying stream… All the shy little beasts, weasels and minks and squirrels, made haste to disappear before this harmless voyager, and came back again as she passed. The great fish hawks and crows sailed high overhead, secure but of their rights than wild creatures that lived aground. (TL 80)

Nature looks upon her as a harmless friend and does not harm her in desperate situation. Sarah Orne Jewett understands and presentation of Nature in this novel is that the peace and tranquility found in Nature is lacking in the human world which fights for vain glory and ends up in pain and agony. "The northern mountains were as blue as if it were a day in spring. They looked as if the warm mist of April hung over them; as if they were the outposts of another world, whose climate and cares were of another and gentler sort, and there was no more fretting or losing, and no more war either by land or sea" (TL 138).

Jewett's departures from accuracy in her depiction of Berwick, its people, or of Jones, were not the real reasons for the lukewarm reception accorded to the novel. The violent temper of the times never explodes in *The Tory Lover*; the heartbreaking separation of two lovers never develops into a warm love story. Reared in a gentle Victorian atmosphere, Jewett was quite unable to portray an unknown violence; embed with her cameo portraits of the elderly, she did not understand and could not realistically portray youthful love. These faults were the basis for unfavorable criticism of the novel when it appeared in 1901.

Because of this irresistible personality, her comradeship with Nature, her responsiveness to all the sweet and dear humanities of life, her instinctive rejection of the repulsive and the harsh, and in spite of distinction rare in its quality and gifts of insight and description, she is not in the modern sense either a novel or a short story writer. She lacks two essentials of both concentration and constructive power. Her novels are moving pictures rather than one coherent, unified presentation of life. Her shorter stories are impressions taken upon her imaginative sympathy, chapters out of her own life of emotion quite as much as out of the lives of her characters.

The limitation of her gift makes *The Tory Lover* flat and inconsecutive, and proves that no amount of preparation or culture will take the place of historic imagination. Paul Jones is a feeble and ineffective shadow of the Paul Jones who lives "a man of like passions as us" in Mr. Buell's admirable biography. One critic makes the following comment on the story:

> The importance of family and good breeding governs the characters in The *Tory Lover*; Gentle tolerance furnishes the tone; feminine distaste for violence curbs the action; unfamiliarity with romance restricts the live story; and only fate –exemplified in William Cowper's" God moves in a

> mysterious way / His wonders to perform" __ties sections of the story together to create a semblance of unity of plot. (Parsons 231)

A long idyll, unfortunately, defeats its own ends by becoming cloying, at least to those who are past their youthful love of sweets. Jewett seems to have realized that the novel was not the form in which to present the good and beautiful things of which alone she cared to tell her readers, since not for nearly twenty years did she attempt another long tale. This was *The Tory Lover*.

But the title, *The Tory Lover*, aroused in the well-tutored public the hope of a swashing romance of the cloak and sword. Readers avid of melodrama missed the rush of incident and the recurrent shock of surprise peculiar to such compositions, and would not be put off with mere honest writing. Had it been remembered that authors, after years of work in a certain form, cannot change their literary methods in a day, and had the book been read with the reasonable expectation of finding it written, not by Dumas, but by Jewett, there would have been much more pleasure taken in this somewhat slowly moving, scholarly romance.

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Diligence and Academic Achievement among XI Standard Girl Students in Madurai District

DR.C.SUBBULAKSHMI*

Abstract
Diligence is needed in all spheres of life as it is one of the key ingredients for success. Those who use the sheer power of diligence, succeed in their goals surely. If you are a student, you can make yourself successful in your studies on the basis of your diligence. If you are an employee, diligence causes you to be regarded as an asset to your organization and leading you toward the excellence eventually, diligence does not only delight you but it also does to your owners keeping you in their good books always. Making a good career or career move or craving for career development requires one hundred percent commitment and in order to stay committed you must be diligent.
One must remind oneself of the drawbacks or downsides of sitting idle. An idle person is known as good-for-nothing. There is no real pleasure in sitting idle but it is idle pleasures. One therefore needs to be active to keep all his relating matters activated. Diligence refers to being persistent and making hard work effort in doing something. As it goes in this saying that emphasizes the importance of diligence, "A wandering dog is better than a lion lying down".
Keywords: Diligence and Academic Achievement

Introduction
School student need systematic hard work to improve their academic achievement. Systematic hard work otherwise known as Diligence. Academic achievement decides their future life. If they take more mark in higher education they can study what they like. If they achieve low marks they can't get sheet from higher institution.
Diligence is one of the key ingredients for success in school, but it's also important for success in life. It's important to understand the need to complete small tasks, because people who don't follow through and complete small tasks are those who don't finish big things that persistence over a long time.

Need For the Study
Diligence means systematic hard work. In the competitive world students need systematic hard work to achieve their goal. The support of parents and educators encourages students to be diligent. Others factors which encourage diligence in students include motivation, discipline, concentration, responsibility and devotedness. Teacher, counselor and administers they should know about how to promote diligence among students to enhance their academic achievement. That's why the investigator wants to measure the level of diligence among girl students and how diligence influence one's performance or academic achievement. Hence the need for the present study.

Terms and Definitions
Diligence: Refers to careful and persistent work or effort.
Academic Achievement: Refers to the marks scored in half – yearly examination.

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XI standard Girl Students: Refers to the girl students those who are studying I st year of Higher secondary course in Madurai district.

Variables of the Study

Dependent Variables

1. Diligence
2. Academic achievement

Independent Variables

1. Nativity : Village /Town
2. School type : Government/ Private
3. Education generation : First / Others
4. Present stay : Home / Hostel

Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. To measure and find out whether there is a significant difference in diligence among XI standard girl students in Madurai district in terms of select population variables.
2. To measure and find out whether there is a significant difference in academic achievement among XI standard girl students in Madurai District.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. Each of the independent variables involved in this study exerts a significant influence on diligence among XI standard girls' students in Madurai district.
2. Each of the independent variables involved in this study exerts a significant influence on academic achievement among XI standard girls' students in Madurai district.
3. Diligence and Academic Achievement are significantly correlated.

Methodology-In-Brief

Sample

A stratified representative sample of 350 students constituted from Government and Private school in Madurai district with due representation given to the selected population variables.

Tool

1. Diligence inventory constructed and standardized by Manivannan, R. (2013).

1- General information sheet structured by the investigator.

Statistical treatment

1. Test of significance of difference between the means of large independent samples was used for analysing the collected data.
2. Pearson's product moment correlation.

Results and Discussions

Diligence among XI Standard Girl Students

The empirical average score of diligence in this study is found to be 58.95 while the theoretical average is 50 only. This indicates the XI standard girls' students have above average level of diligence. This shows that the XI standard girls' students have high level of diligence.

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Table 1: Results of test of significance of difference between the mean scores of Diligence among XI standard girl students: Population Variables – Wise.

Sl.No.	Variable	Sub-Variables	N	M	S.D.	't'-value	Significance at 0.05 level
1.	Nativity	Village	167	60.45	5.89	2.841	Significant
		Town	183	58.66	5.67		
2.	School Type	Government	186	61.01	5.65	3.500	Significant
		Private	164	58.98	5.23		
3.	Education generation	First	132	61.61	5.48	2.984	Significant
		Others	218	59.73	6.14		
4.	Present stay	Home	287	62.11	6.08	4.663	Significant
		Hostel	63	58.24	5.94		

Diligence and Nativity

The calculated 't' value (2.841) is **higher** than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is a **significant difference** in diligence behavior of village and town nativity XI standard girl students.

Diligence and School type

The calculated 't' value (3.500) is **higher** than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is a **significant difference** in diligence behavior of Government and private school XI standard girl students.

Diligence and School type

The calculated 't' value (2.984) is **higher** than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is a **significant difference** in diligence behavior of first and other education generation XI standard girl students.

Diligence and Present stay

The calculated 't' value (4.663) is **higher** than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is a **significant difference** in diligence behavior of home and hostel XI standard girl students.

Academic Achievement among XI Standard Girl Students

The empirical average score of diligence in this study is found to be 64.87 while the theoretical average is 50 only. This indicates the XI standard girls' students have above average level of academic achievement. This shows that the XI standard girls' students have high level of academic achievement.

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Table 2: Results of test of significance of difference between the mean scores of Academic Achievement among XI standard girl students: Population Variables – Wise.

Sl.No.	Variable	Sub-Variables	N	M	S.D.	't'-value	Significance at 0.05 level
1.	Nativity	Village	167	63.56	3.62	-4.942	Significant
		Town	183	65.29	2.93		
2.	School Type	Government	186	62.18	2.45	-9.138	Significant
		Private	164	64.83	3.01		
3.	Education generation	First	132	60.33	2.11	-16.393	Significant
		Others	218	64.92	3.12		
4.	Present stay	Home	287	63.28	2.37	-4.961	Significant
		Hostel	63	63.92	2.64		

Academic Achievement and Nativity

The calculated 't' value (-4.942) is **higher** than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is a **significant difference** in academic achievement of village and town nativity XI standard girl students.

Academic Achievement and School type

The calculated 't' value (-9.138) is **higher** than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is a **significant difference** in academic achievement of Government and private school XI standard girl students.

Academic Achievement and School type

The calculated 't' value (-16.393) is **higher** than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is a **significant difference** in academic achievement of first and other education generation XI standard girl students.

Academic Achievement and Present stay

The calculated 't' value (-4.961) is **higher** than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there is a **significant difference** in academic achievement of home and hostel XI standard girl students.

Relationship between Diligence and Academic Achievement

The 'r' between diligence and Academic Achievement is found to be 0.892. This is found to be higher than that of the table value at 0.105 level 0.05. Hence there is a positive relationship between Diligence and Academic Achievement.

Conclusions

The major conclusions emerged out the present study are listed below.

1. Diligence among XI Standard girl students are found higher.

2. Diligence among XI standard girl students is found in dependent upon all the population variables.

3. Academic Achievement among XI standard girl students is found in dependent upon all the population variables.

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Self Determination among M.ED.Students in Madurai District

Dr.K.VELLAICHAMY*

Abstract
Self determination is a concept that emphasizes the belief that all individuals have the right to direct their own lives through the choices they make. Students who have acquired effective self determination skills are more likely to have a successful transition to adulthood.
Self-determination is the combination of skills, knowledge, and beliefs that enable a person to engage in goal-directed, self-regulated, autonomous behavior. An understanding of one‘s strengths and limitations together with a belief in oneself as capable and effective are essential to self determination and to successful transition.
Simply knowing that self-determination means people or peoples having control over their lives and destinies does not provide adequate information to be used to enable people to become self-determined. This is true for either a personal or political self-determination. If self-determination is a legally protected right, then efforts to promote self-determination will focus on ensuring legal protection and compliance with the law. On the other hand, if it is a value or principle, there will be no law to enforce and efforts to promote self determination will focus on educating people, changing attitudes and values, and changing systems to be responsive to such principles.
Key words: Self Determination, M.Ed.students

Introduction
Self determination is a concept emphasizes the beliefs that all individuals have the right to direct their own lives through the choices they make. Students who have acquired effective self determination skills are likely to have a successful transition to adulthood. Self Determination is the combination of skills, knowledge, and beliefs that enable a person to engage in goal-directed, self-regulated, autonomous behaviour. An understanding of one's strengths and limitations together with a belief in one as capable and effectiveness are essential to Self Determination and to successful transition.
Self determination is important for all people; especially students. The skills included in self-determination; such as goal-setting, problem-solving, and decision-making, enable students to assume responsibility for the choices they make for their life. People with disabilities have emphasized that having more control over their lives, instead of having someone else make the decisions for and about them, increases their self-esteem and self-worth (Ward, 1996) graduation, they are more likely to have obtained jobs with benefits and are more likely to be living somewhere other than the family home (Wehmeyer and Palmer, 2003).
Need For the Study
Self determination emerges across the life span as children and adolescents learn skills and develop attitudes and beliefs that enable them to be causal agents in their lives these skills and attitudes are the component elements of self determined behaviour and include choice making , problem solving ,decision making ,goals setting and attainment, self-advocacy

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and self management skills. Self determination identifying talents, interests and aspirations that influence career choice and identifying attitudes and behaviour that strengthen the individual work ethic and promote career success.

Self determination behaviour is volitional self caused or self initiated action. Volitional actions that enable one to act as the primary causal agent in one's life and to maintain is improve one's quality of life. Quite simply being self determined means making things happen in a person's own life, instead of having others do things to, or problem for them. People who are self determined know what they want and how to get it. They choose and set goals, then work to reach them. They advocate on their own behalf, and are have to do everything for themselves, but instead they make or cause things to happen in their lives that improve the quality of their lives.

Self determination is an essential for each and every individual must have this quality because it can help and develop their career and future. Especially M.Ed. students should have this quality because they are creating and build for the society. People with mental disabilities should make their own life decisions. A study of self determination would help to find out the influence prominent self determination on the individuals. Therefore this research is necessary to know how far the M.Ed. students. Hence the need for the study.

Terms and Definitions

Self Determination - refers to freedom to live as one chooses, or to act or decide without consulting another or others.

M.Ed., Students - refers to those who are studying face- to face M.Ed. Program affiliated to Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University, Chennai.

Variables of the Study

Dependent Variables

Self Determination

Independent Variables

1. Gender	:	Male / Female
2. Residence	:	Hosteller /Dayscholar
3. Family Type	:	Joint / Nuclear
4. Family Kind	:	Orthodox / Modern

Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the present study are listed below:

1. To measure the level of self determination among M.Ed. students in Madurai district.

2. To find out whether there is a significant difference in self determination among M.Ed. students in Madurai district.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. There is no significant difference in self determination among M.Ed. students with respect to gender.
2. There is no significant difference in self determination among M.Ed. students with respect to residence.
3. There is no significant difference in self determination among M.Ed. students with respect to family type.
4. There is no significant difference in self determination among M.Ed. students with respect to family kind.

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Methodology-In-Brief

Sample

A stratified representative sample of 185 M.Ed. students constituted from colleges of education in Madurai district with due representation given to the selected population variables.

Tool

2. Self- determination inventory constructed and standardized by Vellaichamy,K (2015)
3. General information sheet structured by the investigator.

Statistical treatment

3. Test of significance of difference between the means of large independent samples was used for analysing the collected data.
4. Pearson's product moment correlation.

Results and Discussions

Self Determination among M.Ed. Students in Madurai District

The average score of self determination among M.Ed. students is found to be 32.56, while the theoretical average is 25 only. Hence self determination of M.Ed. students is found to be above the average level. In other words, self determination among M.Ed. students is found to be satisfactory.

Self Determination and Gender

Hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference in self determination among M.Ed. students with respect to gender.

The results of tests of significance of difference between the mean scores of self determination among M.Ed. students in terms of gender are presented in Table-1.

Variable	Sub-variables	No. of Students	Mean	Standard deviation	't' Value	Significance at 0.05 level
Gender	Male	66	32.54	1.605	2.346	Significance
	Female	119	31.93	1.934		

The calculated 't' value (2.346) is greater than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level. This shows that there is a significant difference between Male and Female M.Ed. students in possession of self determination.

It can be inferred from the above finding that, Male B.Ed. students possess more self determination behaviour than female B.Ed. students. Hence the hypothesis is rejected.

Self Determination and Residence

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference in self determination among M.Ed. students with respect to residence.

The results of tests of significance of difference between the mean scores of self determination among M.Ed. Students in terms of religion are presented in the below Table -2.

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Variable	Sub-variables	No. of students	Mean	Standard deviation	't' Value	Significance at 0.05 level
Residence	Day scholar	134	32.21	1.941	4.214	Significance
	Hosteller	51	33.46	1.751		

The calculated 't'- value (4.214) is higher than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level. This shows that there is a significant difference between dayscholar and hosteller students in position of Self determination among B.Ed. students. It can be inferred from the above finding that, Hostel students possess more self determination behaviour than dayscholar students. Hence the hypothesis is rejected.

Self Determination and Family Type

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference in self determination among M.Ed. students with respect to family type.

The results of tests of significance of difference between the mean scores of Self determination among M.Ed., students in terms of family type are presented in Table -3:

Variable	Sub-variables	No. of students	Mean	Standard deviation	't' Value	Significance at 0.05 level
Family Type	Orthodox	109	32.38	1.427	-2.836	Significance
	Modern	76	33.16	2.085		

The calculated 't'- value (-2.836) is higher than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level. This shows that there is a significant difference between orthodox and modern family in the possession of in Self determination among B.Ed. students**.**

It can be inferred from the above finding that, modern family students possess more self determination behaviour than orthodox family students. Hence the hypothesis is rejected.

Self Determination and Family Kind

Hypothesis 4: There is no significant difference in self determination among M.Ed. students with respect to family kind.

The results of tests of significance of difference between the mean scores of Self determination among M.Ed. students in terms of family kind are presented in Table -4:

Variable	Sub-variables	No. of students	Mean	Standard deviation	't' Value	Significance at 0.05 level
Family Kind	Joint	38	32.03	1.746	1.415	Not Significance
	Nuclear	147	31.56	2.103		

The calculated 't'- value (1.415) is less than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level. This shows that there is no significant difference between Joint and nuclear family kind in the possession of in Self determination among M.Ed. students. **Hence the hypothesis is accepted.**

Conclusions

1. Self determination among M.Ed., students are found to be well above the average level.
2. Self determination is found dependent upon Gender, Residence and Family type.
3. Self determination is found independent upon Family kind.

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Socio –economic, Political issues and the Mass movement: The Role of the Tea Tribes (Adivasis) organizations in Assam

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Abstract
Assam is one of the strategically important states among the north eastern states of India. Assam is a home of different cultural groups. Since time immemorial, different races have immigrated and settled in this part of Indian Sub-continent. The Tea tribes or Adivasi is one of the prominent communities in Assam. In Assam they are well known as Tea Tribes. People usually used the derogatory term Tea tribes to denote this community. But the elite groups of this community proudly identify themselves as Adivasis. Before independence they were categorized as "Tea garden Coolie Tribes" under depressed sections. When Indian constitution came into force, the then state machinery has recognized them as outsider (Bohiragoto).Generally they have been descheduled due to political gains. It is a major cause for the emergence as well as formation of different Tea tribes or Adivasi organizations in Assam. The Adivasis are being deprived in the socio- economic and political fields even after the 70 years of independence. This community of Assam has been deprived of their constitutional rights of being recognized as ST since independence. Since then the leader of this community reacted on the role of the state machinery. Different organizations of this community have sprung up to provide a common platform wherein the people of this community can present their problems as well as the nature of exploitations and whereby they can present their constitutional demands to the government.. This research paper is an attempt to find out the socio-political issues of this vulnerable community and to bring the systematic change in their major issues. It is an effort to find out the varied political movements which inspired the Adivasis or Tea tribes of Assam to think about their own identity. This proposed study is an attempt to examine the reasons for which the movement launched by this community has not got proper attention by the government.
Key words: ***Tea tribes, Adivasi, Coolie, outsider, ST, Adivasi/ Tea Tribes organizations, Socio- political movements, identity***

Introduction

This proposed study primarily deals with the socio-political movements led by the Tea Tribes organizations in Assam and their role in addressing the socio-economic problems along with the issue of identity crises of this vulnerable community. When exploitation is continuing for a particular community then they would be compel to initiate the organized mass movement. There were different organized and unorganized movements led by the Tea Tribes during the British period. Due to exploitation in innumerable ways, the Tea Tribes were compelled to come out and fight against the British tea planters and British government. Some of the prominent movements may be mentioned like Bhil rebellion

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initiated by Tantya Tope in Banswara (1858), Gond rebellion in Adilabad (1860), and Santhal revolt (1885-1886). In the initial period, the Tea tribes were not conscious about their rights and privileges. Ethnic assertions of the different tribal groups in Assam have created innumerable problems for the Tea tribes. Tea tribes are victims in the name of border issue, local clash in kokrajhar and eviction by the State machinery etc. The other ethnic groups can't easily accept them as their own. There is a common perception of the ethnic groups that they are the outsiders. When the Tea tribes faced ethnic conflict with the Bodo community in Kokrajhar district on 1996, since then the Tea tribes or Adivasis people has became more conscious and compelled to think about their own identity. There was no prominent platform such as Tea Tribes organization where they can collectively raise their issues and grievances. The Tea tribe has 200 years experienced as labour and after independence they have 70 years experienced as victims. Therefore, Tea Tribes people has been compelled to come out and form number of Tea tribes or Adivasi organizations for a strong platform in addressing their socio-economic and political issues and create a consciousness about their authentic rights and civil liberties.

Objectives

1. To find out the socio-political movements of this vulnerable community.

2. To examine the role of their organizations on focusing the issues of this community.

3. To find out the varied political movements which inspired the Adivasis or Tea tribes of Assam to think about their own identity?

4. To examine the reasons for which the movement launched by this community has not got proper attention by the government.

Research Methodology

Both survey and descriptive methods have been applied to conduct the present study. The present study has been conducted on the basis of collection of both primary and secondary data. Therefore, Data has been collected both from primary and secondary sources. Primary data has been collected by way of construction of Questionnaire and interview schedule for eliciting required and relevant information from different prominent **(**Tea Tribes**)** Adivasis organizations. For the purpose of collection of primary data, a total of 46 respondents are selected purposively from the active **(**Tea Tribes**)** Adivasi organizations. For collecting secondary data books, research journals, research papers, magazines, articles and websites are consulted.

Socio –economic, Political issues and the Mass movement: The Role of the Tea Tribes (Adivasis) organizations in Assam: There are different Tea tribes or Adivasi organizations in Assam as a platform where they are able to raise their issues as well as grievances. Since independence they have been playing a significant role for the welfare of this community. These organizations are ---

All Assam Tea Tribe Student Association (AATSA)—The Chotanagpur Students Union was formed on 1947.It has played a key role on the Adivasis society of Assam. The Chotanagpur Students Union (CSU) had reformed as Cah Masdur Shatra Sangathan (CMSS) or Tea Labour Student Union (TLSU). Now All Assam Tea Tribe Student Association (AATSA) has emerged from this union. It was formed on 1974. It has taken the initiatives of their organized political movement for the collective development of tea garden labourers including Adivasis. It provides a platform where the poor tea garden labours can collectively present their problems. It has created a socio-economic consciousness among the different tribes of Adivasis to against the exploitation of the tea

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garden management. It is strange that large numbers of prominent AATSA leaders has joined in the congress party (INC). For instance, the name of the leaders is Atuwa Munda, Paban Singh Ghatowar, Rameswar Dhanuwar, Silvious Codapan etc. Demand of ST status is not the main demand of AATSA. In its 20 points charter, ST is one of the demands of All Assam Tea Tribe Student Association (AATSA). During the Assam movement All Assam Tea Tribe Student Association (AATSA) has joined with All Assam Students Union (AASU) .Formation of Assam Gana Parishad (AGP) is an outcome of six years Assam movement. Some leaders of AATTSA have joined in Assam Gana Parishad (AGP) and represent this community as M.L.A. For instance Nareswar Tanti, Dineswar Tasa etc. On 1986 the All Assam Tea Tribe Student Association (ATTSA) has prepared 20 points charter of demand. To execute these 20 point demands they have started the first organized political movement on 10Aug, 1987. As a result an accord has signed between ATTSA and the Assam government led by the then chief minister Prafulla kumar Mahanta.In that accord ST is not their basic demands. It has succeeded to create socio-political consciousness among the Adivasi tea garden labours of Assam from 1987. It has succeeded to present their problems before the government of Assam. On the other hand, it has failed in the following grounds- it has failed to take the faith of the tea garden labours. When the AATSA leaders have succeeded to become a prominent leader then they joined in the political parties.The ATTSA has failed to take the policy for the protection of language, culture and literature. The ATTSA leader thinks that they are the Tea tribes .It is surprising that the AATSA has been organizing their mass movements under the banner "Tea tribes"

Other important organizations and their role in the development of this vulnerable community: the role of Tea Tribes or Adivasi organizations in the development of Adivasi community has been discussed as below:

Adivasi Council of Assam (ACA):- The Adivasi Council of Assam is an important Adivasis organization of Assam. It was formed on 1955. The president of Adivasi Council of Assam was Franchise Hans and the secretary was Abraham Sanga. The main demands of Adivasi Council of Assam (ACA) are to fulfill ST status as well as to create unity among the different tribes of Adivasis in Assam. It has raised their demands and started democratic mass movement since 1957. The prominent leaders of this organization were Mical Lugun, Mathius Tudu, and S. Topno etc. Mr. Joipal Singh has visited to Assam to create socio-political consciousness among this vulnerable community and large numbers of Adivasis were present in the meeting addressed by Joipal Singh. The Adivasi Council of Assam (ACA) has demanded to fulfill the ST status of Adivasis. Issue of unemployed Adivasi youth is one of the demands of the Adivasi Council of Assam. It is strange that Assam Labour Welfare Department (ALWD) has requested the Adivasis Council of Assam to find out the unemployed Adivasis youth through the said letter- BOGLR299/79/89 dt-28/7/81. They have also raised their demand on the issues of land alienation of this community. The demand of ST status was firstly raised by Adivasis Council of Assam. They have also submitted memorandum to the then prime minister Indira Gandhi. The Adivasi Council of Assam has launched different program such as dharna, road block, fasting, strikes to fulfill their authentic rights and privileges. Now the secretary of Adivasi council of Assam is Isidar Nag and the president is Philiman Baska.

In the year 1976, the Adivasi Council of Assam (ACA) had launched organized mass program at Jantar Mantar, Delhi to raise the issues of ST status. In Jantar Mantar the Adivasi council of Assam (ACA) had tried to convince the Central government through

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memorandum.In the year 1976 Adivasi Council of Assam (ACA) had launched a democratic mass rally at Udalguri district to pressurize the state machinery on the demand of scheduling the Adivasis under constitutional safeguards. On 1983, a team under the leadership of Suleman Ekka, general secretary of Adivasi Council of Assam (ACA) met the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and submitted memorandum for scheduling the Adivasis under constitutional safeguards. . In the same year, another team led by the then president, Adivasi Council of Assam, Saimon Baskey met Indira Gandhi and discussed on the matter of scheduling, urging to initiate the issue. In its fifth general conferences held at Baithabhanga, Sonitpur district, the Adivasi Council of Assam (ACA) has decided to form a youth body. Accordingly a youth organization in the name of Adivasi Student and Youth Federation has been formed under the president ship of Anthony Kerketta. In the year 1992 Adivasi Mahila Samiti (AMS) was formed under the guidance of Adivasi Council of Assam (ACA) at Gossaigaon. In the year 1990, the Adivasi Council of Assam (ACA) has launched a democratic mass rally organized at Latashil, Guwahati. A team headed by the then general secretary Simon Soren met the then prime minister P V Narashingha Rao and submitted a memorandum. And the delegated team also met the then union home minister Rajesh Pilot and urged them to initiate the matter of scheduling. Juel Oraon, the Tribal Minister of India visited Tezpur in Oct 2000. During his tezpur visit 8 members of Adivasi Council of Assam (ACA) met him at Tezur Circuit House and discussed on Adivasi issue.

All Adivasi Student Association of Assam (AASAA):-- On 29 Oct, 1988 the Adivasi Student Union (ASU) was formed in Shillong. The prominent members of this union were Professor Helena Nikolson, Piyush Barlak, Tintus Bhengra (professor of Dibrugarh Kanoi College). Before 1996 there was no Adivasi students union in Assam to raise the voice for the welfare of Adivasis. At that time the ethnic conflict took place in kokrajhar on 15th may, 1996. Many Adivasis were killed by the Bodo extremist .Almost two lakhs Adivasi people were compelled to live in refugee camps. In that time there was no strong voice raised by any of the existing students organizations in Assam. At last All Adivasi Student Association of Assam (AASAA) was formed on 2 July 1996. The president of AASAA was Justin Lakra and the secretary was Juseph Minz. The All Adivasi Student Association of Assam (AASAA) has started many organized political movements. On 24 July, 1996 AASAA has started silent procession in every district of Assam .In same day the central committee of AASAA started political movements on the issues of peace, development, and demand of ST status. Once again on 19 Aug, 1996, AASAA has started fasting in dispur for the demand of protection of the life of Adivasis in refugee camps. At that time the central committee of AASAA submitted the memorandum to the chief minister of Assam to save the life of dying Adivasis of relief camp. In the same year the central members of AASAA visited the entire refugee camps. AASAA has started organized mass movement in Gorge playground of Guwahati to stop injustice for the Adivasis of Assam. In the year 1997 the leaders of the All Adivasi Student Association of Assam (AASAA) has submitted the memorandum to the prime minister of India on the issues of ST status and rehabilitation of Assam Adivasis. On 30th to 2nd July, 1997 they have organized Adivasi Mahasabha where they demand for CBI inquiry as well as disarming of Bodo militants. On 16 March, 1998, the Central Committee of AASAA met the Chief Minister to solve the following issue- rehabilitation of conflict affected families, proper implementation of labour welfare policy etc. In the year 1999 they had started movements and submitted many memorandums to the chief minister and other minister as well as

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Central Minister to banned National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) militant groups. The AASAA once again started their organized political movement for proper and correct recommendation for the secluding of Adivasis under constitutional safguards. They also opposed to create the Bodoland territorial council (BTC). In the year 2007 AASAA has launched a big procession to raise the demand of ST status. But unfortunately peace movement has become into violent among the local people and Adivasis. Lakhi Orang was molested by unknown person. Many Adivasi people died in this incident. On 2011 they have started their organized mass movement and submitted their memorandum to the Governor of Assam and Deputy Commissioner of all districts of Assam regarding the issue of illegal Lungsung eviction and protection of Adivasis victims. Till today AASAA has been playing a dominant role for the all- round development of Adivasis in Assam. Due to the persistent demands of the AASAA once again the Assam government has prepared the ST list. On the other hand, the All Adivasi Student Assocaition of Assam (AASAA) has organized seven great Adivasi Mahasabha starting from the North Lakhimpur in 1997 where Ram Dayal Munda was the chief guest. The former chief Minister Tarun Gogoi was the chief guest in two of the Adivas Mahsabha i.e. Mazbat and Guwahati. The seventh Adivasi Mahasabha had the privilege of having the Chief Minister of Jharkhand Mr. Arjun Munda as the chief guest.The All Adivasi Student Assocaition of Assam (AASAA) has also launched great rallies as many as five rallies at Judge Field and Chandmari field of Guwahati.It has organized more than sixty two central executive meeting all over Assam. It has also organized many rallies and demonstration at Delhi demanding the immediate scheduling of Adivasis. A delegated team of All Adivasi Student Association of Assam (AASAA) has reached the international organization i.e. U.N.O. to put up the issue of Adivasis of Assam. The AASAA leaders have submitted memorandum to the chief Minister for the implementation of the state's Minimum Wage Act in the tea plantation of Assam. The Joseph Minj, general secretary, AASAA, has opined the Assam Tribune that websites like www.change.org, www.avaaz.org and other networks have exposed the exploitation of tea garden Adivasi and non adivasi workers by the State government and the tea companies. AASAA president Raphael Kujur has argued that if the below mentioned organization is failed to provide the minimum wage for the tea garden Adivasi workers of Assam then the AASAA will decide to continue its agitation program against the Consultative Committee of Planters' Association (CCPA)- constituent members like the Indian Tea Association (ITA),), Bharatiya Cha Parishad (BCP), Tea Association of India (TAI) Assam Tea Planters' Association (ATPA), the Assam Chah Mazdoor Sangha(ACMS), North Eastern Tea Association (NETA),

Adivasi Sahaitya Sabha (ASS):-Another major Adivasi Organisation is Adivasi Sahaitya Sabha (ASS).On 15th may, 2002 the Sadri Sahitya Sabha was renamed as Adivasi Sahitya Sabha (ASS) at Tezpur. On 1st February 2004, a cultural rally was organized by Adivasi Sahitya Sabha (ASS) where more than 2000 people had gathered. The Adivasi Sahitya Sabha will endeavor to promote the Adivasi laguages like Munda, Orang, Gond, Kharia, Santali etc. The Adivasi Sahitya Sabha (ASS) has organized different seminars, workshop, conference to popularize the Adivasiya language.The first conference of Adivasi Sahitya Sabha was held at Lakhimpur on Jan, 2004.The conference was attended by Adivasi intellectualsand prominent leaders from different places of Assam. The professors, teachers, social activists, social workers, youth leaders, women leaders have participated in the organized public awareness meeting led by Adivasi Sahitya Sabha. The Adivasi

Sahitya Sabha(ASS) held public meeting at Tezpur to fulfill the following objectives which are –books on History of Adivasis in Assam should be published, strengthening Adivasi women body, promoting the Sahitya Sabha of Munda, Kurukh, Santhali,Kharia,Gond etc., formation of trained Adivasi leader, literacy rate of Adivasi community should be increased etc. Apart from this, in its first convention the Adivasi Sahitya Sabha(ASS) has been demanded that the Adivasi should not be called as derogative term like Tea tribes, Coolie, Tea laboures in any places. They should be called by their original term "Adivasi". Adivasiya should be implemented as a medium of instruction in the government schools and it gives true identity of the Adivasis in Assam.All India Radio and T.V. centre of Guwahati and Dibrugarh should show air and telecast programs in Adivasiya language. They have also demanded to establish the Central Research Center (CRC) in Assam for promotion and development of Advasiya language and the culture of the different tribes of Adivasis.

Apart from the role of the major Adivasi organizations, the Adivasi organizations have launched several strategies to concentrate the Adivasi people and become consciousness about their authentic rights and liberties. The Adivasi organizations have launched two day workshop on the Assam Adivasi vision 2020 held at ACRTC, Dhekiajuli, on 12th and 13th jun 2010.The Adivasi students from different places of Assam have participated in this workshop. Besides this, the Adivasi organizations have organized seminars at different points of time. Recently, an Adivasi Training Centre was formed in Dhekialjuli to promote the culture and language of Adivasis and create the basic knowledge of the Adivasi community about their folk culture, scripts etc. The different Adivasi organizations such as All Adivasi Student Association of Assam (AASAA), Adivasi Council of Assam (ACA), All Adivasi Women Association of Assam (AAWAA), Adivasi Sahitya Sabha (ASS) have launched some tactics to concentrate the Adivasi people in the organized movements such as public awareness meeting, blood donation camp, collectively celebrates festivals etc. Apart from this, the intellectual Adivasi leaders and PAD have established 7 schools consisting of 1 Mundari and 6 Adivasiya school to promote the Adivasi language among the children of the vulnerable community. Due to collective effort of Adivasi organizations a popular Adivasi Magazine is published in every month namely "Adivasi Awaz". They have launched some internet websites where the original history of Adivasis has been uploaded to create a common idea among the Adivasi people. Due to collective efforts of Adivasi organizations, numbers of Adivasi books, songs, Story and CD has been published. Therefore, the Adivasi organizations have started to adopt different approaches to get the Adivasi people involved in the organized Adivasi movements.

On the basis of survey it is clear that there are some other initiatives of Adivasi organizations that worked more effectively. For instance –

(a) Adivasi council of Assam's rally at Guwahati in 1990 and 1998 and Democratic rally in Delhi on 2001, besides this,(b)**Agitation program of AASAA in Dhekiajuli on 1996**: (c) **The Organised movement in Kokrajhar**: (d) **Organised movement in Srirampur, 2001**: (e) **Movements in Paneri 2005**, (f) **Movements in Beltola 2007**:

Some leaders of Adivasi organizations have been interviewed to know the role of their organizations in creating a socio-economic consciousness among the Adivasi People.The president of Adivasi Sahitya Sabha (ASS), Wilfred Topno (interviewed on 3rd March, 2017) has opined that the Adivasi people are not conscious about their socio- economic liberties and democratic rights. For a long period this community has been facing a lot of problems and is deprived of their basic rights and liberties. Due to lack of proper plateform, they were not serious about their existing issues. But the different Adivasi organizations have launched several policies to create consciousness and have established Adivasi Training Centre to realize their original identity.The secretary of Adivasi Council of Assam (ACA), Isidar Nag (Interviewed on 29st march 2017) has viewed that the different Adivasi organizations such as Adivasi Council of Assam (ACA), Adivasi Sewa Samiti (ASS), All Assam Santhali Student Union (AASSU), All Adivasi Women Association of Assam (AAWAA), All Adivasi Student Association of Assam (AASAA) have been working with utmost dedication in addressing the different issues of Adivasi community at all times. In their organized mass movements the Adivasi organizations have concentrated on their socio-economic issues such as issue of ST status, human rights violation, low literacy rate, issues of reservation in assemble, issues of wages, issues of unconstitutional term, land alienation, ethnic conflict, issues of assimilation, issues of Adivasi medium, issues of hospitals etc .

On the basis of survey it is clear that 60.86 % of the total respondents have opined that they are satisfied with the collective response/efforts in favour of their organized movements. On the other hand, 30.43% of the total respondents have said that Adivasis has not been able to secure collective response in favour of their organized mass movement. However, 8.69 % are partially satisfied with the collective response in the movements run by their active organizations.

Findings and Analysis

Response of the government towards the movements of Adivasi organizations

The prime focus of Adivasi organizations is to protect their identity and constitutional safeguards. But the Assam government has categorized this community under the illogical banner like Tea tribes or Tea garden tribes. Due to tremendous pressure of the Adivasi organizations, the Assam government has taken the proposal of scheduling this community under constitutional safeguards.The Assam government said that the migrated labour is far better than the local tribes. The different Adivasi organizations have been demanding that the term Tea tribes should not be used in any place. For a long period, the Adivasi has been socio-economically dominated and exploited in society by the government and some higher social classes. The state government has given less effort and interest towards the development of the Adivasi community. The major Adivasi organizations are not satisfied to the reactions of the government towards their demands. The state machinery has repeatedly sent wrong report to the Registrar General of India (RGI) for scheduling the Adivasi under constitutional safeguards. The state government has established some welfare departments under the name of Tea garden tribes or Tea tribes. But in the name of Adivasi no government run departments are found in Assam. But due to tremendous pressure by the Adivasi organizations, the State government has recently formed "Adivasi Development Council" (ADC). There are different reasons behind it which are mentioned as below:

(1) Media: - The media is recognized as the forth pillar of the democracy. The different media of Assam have given a very least amount of attention on the Adivasi issues of Assam. This vulnerable community has least amount of representation in the media. A noticeable incident of Adivasi community is reported by the media whereas major issues are unreported by the both electronic and print media.

(2) Active and well trained leaders: - The Adivasi organizations are run by few active and well trained leaders. The movement of an organization will be successful when the organization is run by well trained and intellectual leaders. Majority of Adivasi leaders are not properly trained.

(3) Lack of socio-political consciousness: - The Adivasi is one of the socio-economically depressed communities in Assam. They are not socio-politically conscious and they live in a very low social image. Therefore, the state machinery has taken the benefits and their movements receive less amount of attention both from the central and state government.

(4) Lack of strategy and plan: - To run an organized movement proper plan and strategy should be followed. The major Adivasi organizations have taken numbers of their organized movements to raise their different issues but no proper plan and strategies are followed in their movement.

(5) Humble and accepting in nature: - The humble nature of Adivasi community is one of their major obstacles for running their organized movements. Besides these, ideological difference between All Adivasi Student Association of Assam (AASAA) and All Assam Tea Tribes Student Association (AATSA), crisis of original identity, treated as outsider, lack of proper fund, lack of proper participation of Adivasi MLA and MPs are the reasons for the least amount of response of the state machinery towards their organized movements.

Achievements of the Movements of (Tea Tribes) Adivasi Organizations

(A) Under the pressure of the **(Tea Tribes)** Adivasi organizations led movements, the government has initiated to implement Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the tea garden schools.,(b) As a consequence of Adivasi organizations led organized movements, the Assam tea plantation provident fund and pension scheme has been introduced in the tea gardens of Assam., (c)It is also found that under the pressure of Adivasi organizations, the Assam government is wanted to implement Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Prime Minister Gram Sarak Yojana (PMGSY) in tea gardens of Assam., (d) Under the pressure of the Adivasi organizations, the government has prepared to include the Adivasi under ST categories. The state government has already formed Adivasi Development Council (ADC) under the pressure of the Major Adivasi organizations, (e) The organized movements of Adivasi organizations have succeeded to mobilize the Adivasi people. The movements of Adivasi organizations have promoted to realize the importance of identity among the vulnerable Adivasi community, (f). The Adivasi organizations have received the supports of Adivasi people to run their organized movements. The movements of Adivasi organizations have inspired the Adivasis to think about their language and culture.

The (Tea Tribes) Adivasis organizations have failed in the following areas

(a) They have failed to mobilize the people of other community. The other community is not interested to involve with the Adivasi issues. The ethnic groups of Assam donot think the Adivasi as their own. (b) To run a successful movement proper strategy should be maintained. Sometimes the peace movement of Adivasi organizations has turned into violent (c) The Adivasi organizations does not get any financial help from other source. Their source is self finance. (d) They have failed to separate the tribes who have come under the Adivasis from the term Tea tribes.Apart from this; they have failed to pressure the Government to fulfill their basic needs and to change the derogative word like Tea tribes, Khauj Asomiya etc. (e) they have not fully succeeded to get collective response in favour of their movements. The 30.43% of the total respondents have opined that the

Adivasi organizations could not get collective response in favour of their organized movements. (f) The movements launched by Adivasis organization could not pressurize the government sufficiently because of lack of political awareness of Adivasis in Assam. (g) The Adivasi organizations have failed to fulfill the demand of ST status.

Conclusion & Recommendations

Strong public opinion is a prerequisite for the success of socio-political movements of the Adivasi or any other ethnic groups in Assam. The strong public support is very essential to run a successful organized movement of the Adivasi organizations. The core members of Adivasi organizations should be conscious about the factors whenever they are interested to launch their organized movements. The Adivasi organizations should follow democratic principles in the functioning of their organizations. The leaders of Adivasis organizations should involve in organized mass movement to success their movement for the protection of the identity of this community. The movements of any organization will successful when it will be directed by trained selfless and visionary leadership. Therefore, the leaders of Adivasi organizations should be honest, well trained and strong capability to run their organizations.The Adivasi organizations should create a better relationship with other ethnic and student organizations of Assam. They should try to spread their committees and sub committees into grassroots level.

In the context of Assam, it is found that the (Tea Tribes) Adivasi organizations led movements have promoted the consciousness of the Adivasi community to think and realize their identity. The major Adivasi organizations came into existence in the last part of 20th century with a view to fulfill the interest of the disadvantaged (Tea Tribes) Adivasi sections. It is found that under the pressure of major Adivasi organizations, some problems and issues of the (Tea Tribes) Adivasis are solved. The Adivasi organizations mainly All Adivasi Women Association of Assam (AAWAA), All Adivasi Student Association of Assam (AASAA), Adivasi Council of Assam (ACA), Adivasi Sahitya Sabha (ASS) and All Assam Tea Tribes Students Union (ATTASA), have maintained a close contact with the (Tea Tribes) Adivasi people to create socio-economic consciousness among the (Tea Tribes) Adivasi people. Therefore, it can be projected that in the days ahead, the major (Tea Tribes) Adivasi organizations will be working with sincerity and dedication for the sake of better improvement of (Tea Tribes) Adivasi community in Assam.

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Influencer for Entrepreneurial Inclination

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Abstract
Entrepreneurship, the process and a purposeful activity, is very much in the purview of both the researcher and the policy maker has its root in multiple faculties. It is a distinct quality that him from others. He is a person who takes the mission forward and called an entrepreneur. The entrepreneur always possesses a curious mind to observe the environment and look for an opportunity. Entrepreneurship induces economic development of a society by disturbing both the production and the consumption, thereby change the economic dynamics. The entrepreneurial intention lies subtle in the mind of a person that needs to be nurtured and cherished so that a dynamic, innovative business can be envisaged for the betterment of life. This intention is hindered by many factors, due to this fact; the research on entrepreneurship inclination gained momentum and has fascinated many scholars. This has prompted the investigator to undertake a study to understand the entrepreneurial inclination among the students. This paper describes on the entrepreneurial willingness of the candidates and their part-time employment status. Further the author using the Chi-Square statistics has examined the relationship between the present status and family background to that of entrepreneurial willingness
Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Inclination

Introduction: Beginning of the 21st century, the world witnesses a profound shift in the field of management, to that of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship, in the words of Perter Drucker is neither a Science nor an art; it is a skill based talent to be practiced continuously in a planned systematic way to fetch success. The Entrepreneurship Center at Miami University of Ohio defines of entrepreneurship as a process of identifying, developing, and bringing a vision to life. The vision sometimes can be an innovative idea or an identified opportunity, or simply a better way to do something. The end result of entrepreneurship process is the formation of new concern formed under conditions of risk and considerable uncertainty. In the words of (Stevenson, 1983) Entrepreneurship is a process by which individuals pursue opportunities without regard to the resources they currently control. It is also a mental attitude to foresee risk and uncertainty with a view to achieve certain strong motives. Entrepreneurship is also a purposeful activity of an individual or a group of associated individuals, undertaken to initiate, maintain or aggrandize profit by production or distribution of economic growth and service was said by (Arthur, 1959). On the passage of time the term has been widely used by social scientist, with the change in the scope of

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social economic context, the concept of entrepreneurship has also further evolved as well as refined.

The one who is practicing entrepreneurship and undertaking the mission forward is called an entrepreneur. The term Entrepreneur, derived from the French word *Entreprendre*, in the 17th century which means *to undertake*. A good entrepreneur used to be dynamic, innovative, resourceful, aware of all opportunities, explores new possibilities, thinks out-of-the-box and able to adapt to changing environment and accepts the risk involved in such changes.

Entrepreneurs have distinct qualities which separates them from others. They always possess a curious mind to observe the environment and look for new opportunities. Their non – stop alertness make them adjust their business tactics to achieve their goals. They are also visionaries; foresee the trends and future needs of the market. They are always aware and are prepared enough to imbibe the untapped potentials in the market. Entrepreneurs possess creative mind and they understand the importance of the being innovative in business. An entrepreneur should be interested in advancing and improving the quality of his/her product. He/She should also have plans to expand the venture as and when required and reinvest in it. They have the ability to think out-of-the box and have the guts to cease the traditional age-old practices. They seek new ideas in all corners of their task. They also have strong mind and attempts to bring their cognitive thinking into reality. Entrepreneurs have clear mindset which make them know what they need, how to get things done, what has to be done for it and in which sequence.

Review of literature: Entrepreneurship, an idea has its roots in many intellectual disciplines (Murphy, Liao, & Welsch, 2006) (McClelland, 1965) In their studies, the authors found out that by motivation and imparting certain managerial skills with reinforcement an individual's inclination towards the entrepreneurship can be made into a successful entrepreneur. It is suggested that through motivational programs an individual's drive to become an entrepreneur can be triggered. (Hisrich & Bowen, 1986) has given nine major categories in entrepreneurial careers in their life- cycle approach. Those are educational environment, individual personality, childhood family environment, employment history, adult development history, adult non-work history, current work situation, individual's current perspective and current family situation. (Christy & Wylin, 2000) is of the opinion that a few variables play a significant role in determining the entrepreneurship and the subsequent economic growth in any locality. They consider human capital, economic well being and locational attributes as determinants of entrepreneurship. In his view (Kuttalam, 2012) Entrepreneurship properly nurtured proves to be the key for solving some of the problems like poverty, illiteracy and unemployment that any nation encounters in the contemporary period. The author further states entrepreneurship has the potential to spur a nation on the path of development and prosperity.

Entrepreneurship Behaviour: Entrepreneurial intentions as stated by (Thomson, 2009) is self-acknowledged conviction by a person that they intend to set up a new business venture and consciously plans to do so at some point in the future. The entrepreneurial intention which lies subtle in the mind of a person need to be nurtured and cherished so that a dynamic, innovative business can be envisaged for the betterment of life. Apart from creating economic growth, entrepreneurs bring in new products to the market and employment opportunities to the Society. This is being done by their innovation and

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creativeness. According to Schumpeter's Theory of Innovation, entrepreneurs by introducing innovations in their business either by new production method or by increasing the demand for the product can earn economic profits.

Entrepreneurship induces economic development of a society by disturbing the per capita output and income which results in the increment of both the production and the consumption, thereby change the economic dynamics. An entrepreneurial initiative involves initiating and constituting change in the structure of business and slowly the Society (Robert, Michael P, & Dean A, 2008). These authors also insist that not only creating a new product through innovation but also mobilising fund for the new venture and triggering investment interest also depicts economic growth. It is deliberated that the entrepreneurship is also instigated through the product-evolution process for which innovation helps, develops and commercializes the new product or services. Thus the structure of the economy is being changed through entrepreneurial activity. The crucial point in the product-evolution process is the intersection of the entrepreneur's knowledge and an identified social need. This phase called iterative synthesis in the process. According to these authors an entrepreneur has to be very cautious in this process as chance of failure are more at this juncture.

Need of Entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurship, as an engine for socio-economic improvements are inevitable for a society. In the present scenario entrepreneurship is gaining more importance among policy makers. Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI) in collaboration with Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) studied the entrepreneurial activity of Indians in the age group of 18 and 64 years. The report states that only 11 percent of Indian adult population is engaged in total early-stage entrepreneurial activities (TEA) of which only 5 percent go on further to establish their own business. This need to become an entrepreneur has to be nurtured consistently. But is hindered by many factors, due to this fact, the research on entrepreneurship inclination gained momentum and has fascinated many scholars. This has prompted the investigator to undertake this study to understand the entrepreneurial willingness and the related perspectives.

Research Objective: The responsibility of creating an entrepreneur although depends on the multiple factor including that of the policy makers, the primary responsibility is with the individuals himself and his aspiration. Here the researcher has pursued the study to check on the willingness to become an entrepreneur, and the association with the incumbent's part-time employment and his/her family's business back ground among the University Students.

Methodology: The investigator has used descriptive type of design and has collected data using a structured questionnaire developed to assess the propensity to become an entrepreneur among the students pursuing their higher education in Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. The study has made use of systematic random sampling a probability type of sampling using the list of all the students pursuing their PG program generated from the University. The survey research has been carried out during June 2018 and September 2018 using a sample size of 392 samples. The collected data has been tabulated and analysed using SPSS. The study has used mean score analysis to elucidate the data pertaining to the research question.

Limitation: The study is limited only to the students pursuing the PG program of the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli department only. It does not consider the students undergoing other courses like PhD, MPhil, Integrated PG program, PG Diploma or Vocational course. The study also does not consider the students enrolled to the University through the Directorate of Distance and Continuing Education and Extension Learning Program.

Data Analysis and Interpretation: This below mentioned table 1 is an attempt to assess the individual incumbent's willingness on an entrepreneurial career. The result obtained from the student respondents are exhibited below

TABLE NO: 1 STUDENTS WILLINGNESS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

S. No	Willingness Particular	Frequency	Percent
1	Not willing to be an Entrepreneur	145	36.99
2	Depends on Situation	96	24.49
3	Willing to be an Entrepreneur	141	35.97
4	Indifferent	10	2.55
Total		**392**	**100**

It can be inferred that the group is split majorly on three broad categories. Almost an equal numbers of respondent have expressed their willingness and unwillingness in becoming an entrepreneur. Both these categories make almost $3/4^{th}$ of the respondent. Whereas nearly $1/4^{th}$ of the candidates have handed over the decision in the hands of the situation. And a minority of respondent i.e. 2.55 percent or 10 respondents are indifferent to this aspect. They have abstained from expressing their views; it seems they have not decided to go in any of the mentioned way. Hence these respondents were not used for finding further associations with identified factors given later in this paper.

The propensity to become an entrepreneur among the respondents depends on a multiple factors that are a part of the entrepreneur ecosystem. One such factor to gauge the entrepreneurial penchant is to find their present activity other than their academics. The incumbent willing for entrepreneurship would attempt to pursue activities relevant to their dream during their free time. The below mentioned table 2 records the opinion of the respondents employment status.

S. No.	Employment Status	Frequency	Percent
1	Employed Part Time	31	7.9
2	Not Employed	361	92.1
Total		**392**	**100**

The concept of part time employment has not taken a strong root here among the university students. A meagre 7.9 percent of the respondents getting engaged in the part time employment testimonies the above mentioned phenomenon. In order to understand the influence of this part-time employment to that of the entrepreneurial willingness the following hypothesis has been developed and tested with the chi-square analysis.

H_0=There is no significant relationship between part time employment and willingness to be an entrepreneur

H_1=There is significant relationship between part time employment and willingness to be an entrepreneur.

TABLE NO: 3 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PART TIME EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURIAL WILLINGNESS

Part-time employment	**Willingness to be a Entrepreneur**			**Total**	**Chi-Square Statistics**	***p* Value**
	Not willing	**Depends on Situation**	**Willing**			
No Part time employment	138 (36.13)	86 (22.51)	127 (33.25)	351 (91.88)	**6.298^a**	**.391**
Work in Par time	7 (1.83)	10 (2.62)	14 (3.66)	31 (8.12)		
Total	**145 (37.96)**	**96 (25.13)**	**141 (36.91)**	**382 (100)**		

The above cross tabulation gives the view that out of the 31 respondents who are into part-time employment only 14 persons fall in the category of entrepreneurial willingness. This works out to be a very minor quantum of the total samples. The analysis of chi-square indicates clearly that no relationship exists between the part time employment and the willingness to been entrepreneur. The absence of relationship intimates a fact that the student take up part time employment only to support themselves or the family economically. The employment is not taken with the objective of testing or honing their entrepreneurial abilities.

However when the similar assessment was done among those respondent having his/her family involved in the business, the results are quite different, the same can be seen from the table 4 mentioned below. The following hypothesis has been developed for its assessment in the sample population.

H_0=There is no significant relationship between willingness to be an entrepreneur and the respondents family business background

H_1=There is significant relationship between willingness to be an entrepreneur and the respondents family business background.

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TABLE No: 4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY BUSINESS BACKGROUND AND ENTREPRENEURIAL WILLINGNESS

Entrepreneur Willingness	Family's Business Background		Total	Chi-Square Statistics	*p* value
	Business Background	Non Business Background			
Not willing	8 (2.1)	137 (35.9)	145 (38)	**9.404[a]**	**.009**
Depends on Situation	14 (3.7)	82 (21.5)	96 (25.1)		
Willing	25 (6.5)	116 (30.4)	141 (36.9)		
Total	**47 (12.3)**	**335 (87.7)**	**382 (100)**		

The resultant p-value indicates the rejection of the null hypothesis and the acceptance of the alternate one. This establishes the fact that there exist a relationship between the family business background and the entrepreneurial willingness.

One can clearly infer from the above table that business background of the family of the respondents were instrumental in instilling an inclination towards an entrepreneurial career than that of his/her economic compulsions. The pressing economics of the family direct the incumbent to move more towards employment than that of entrepreneurship. This is because of the exposure the candidate obtains from his immediate family. Thus it can be concluded that the aspirant's primary ecosystem plays a major role in his/her career inclination.

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A Study on Macro Level Trends in Student's Enrolment and Educational Development in India and Tamil Nadu

R.Gomathi*
Dr. B. Mathavan**

Abstract
The study of higher education development is very essential in production of goods and services. The growth in research education enables one to make innovations and new avenues of creation of products and services. The higher education development can be observed in terms of growth of research education over a period of time. It is very essential in developing new skills towards development of new products and development of new technology and economic mode of application of such technology in production of goods and services. The higher education development can be observed in terms of growth of students' participation in post graduate level education, under graduate level education, post graduate diploma level education, diploma level education, certificate course level education and integrated programme level education. The findings of growth of student's enrolment in M.Phil level education in India and Tamil Nadu show the following facts. The students' enrolment in M.Phil degree level education shows a much faster growth rate in Tamil Nadu than India national level growth in both on campus and off campus mode of education. The growth of male students' M.Phil degree level enrolment has become negative at the all India level and it is a more than 10 per cent increase in annual compound growth rate in Tamil Nadu. The growth of female students' enrolment in M.Phil degree level education doubled the male students' enrolment in Tamil Nadu during the period 2010-11 to 2017-2018. This indicates the growing importance of women higher education in Tamil Nadu state in recent years. It is remarkable to note that in absolute term also female students' enrolment in M.Phil degree level education is greater than the male students' enrolment. In M.Phil degree level education, Tamil Nadu shared 50 per cent of the enrolment in 2017-2018 and it has been grown much faster during the period 2010-2011 to 2017-2018.
Keyword: Student's Enrolment, Government Expenditure, Higher Educational Institution's Growth Rate

Introduction

The study of higher education development is very essential in production of goods and services. The growth in research education enables one to make innovations and new avenues of creation of products and services. The higher education development can be observed in terms of growth of research education over a period of time. It is very essential in developing new skills towards development of new products and development of new technology and economic mode of application of such technology in production of goods and services. The higher education development can be observed in terms of growth of students' participation in post graduate level education, under graduate level education,

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post graduate diploma level education, diploma level education, certificate course level education and integrated programme level education. This study gives due attention towards growth of higher education in India in relation to Tamil Nadu state. In this chapter attempt has been made to examine the caste wise variation in the growth of higher education and religion wise variation in the growth of higher education. Further, participation of disabled persons in higher education has been brought into focus in the study.

It could be noted that education is an important engine of economic growth. Different levels of education have various level of influence in accelerating the process of economic growth. The utilization of primary education is important and it is not sufficient condition to meet the millennium development goals. The United Nation sustainable development goals have urged that all girls and boys should attain a complete free and equitable, high quality primary and secondary education. It could be noted that human capacity development not only based on primary education, but also secondary education and higher education. Simultaneous attainment of primary and secondary education is required towards enhancement of income in the hands of people towards alleviation of poverty and inequality.

The promotion of technical education is very important in developing innovation in production of goods and services. The importance of technical education is expected to replace the old skills. As per the report by Hanushek, E.A., Schwerdt, G., Woessmann, L., and Zhang, L (2017) technical education along with training is required towards producing new goods and services. The imparting technical education enables to develop new skills, new design construction and innovation in production of goods and services. However, the technical education is not uniform among countries and among regions in a country. The technical education development enables a country to achieve a rapid process of socioeconomic development.

The role of education is very essential towards promotion of economic growth in developing countries. Sparreboom and Stanever (2014) argued that expansion in educational opportunities results in production of a large number of highly skills labour, but some countries are unable to absorb the mass level production of skilled labour force. In such countries a massive level utilization of uneducated and persons without skills results is low quality production of goods and services. The job opportunities should be made available according to the educational attainment level of the workers. The return to education is not uniform among workers and it differs significantly among workers according to their occupational placements. The role of education in accelerating the process of economic development is quite noteworthy.

The spending on education is very important in achieving process of economic development. In this connection, Kautz, T et al., (2014) argue that educational investment is very important in achieving economic development. Greg Larson et.al., (2016) brought to attention that educational investment develops human resources and investment variation across regions results in regional disparity in the process of development. It is evident from the work done by Acemoglu, Dell (1998) and Duncan, G. J. and Hoffman; S. D. (1981) that increases in investment in education enhances the income level in the positive direction of economic development. The individual income level depends on labour market, skill utilization level and occupational choice. In general, investment in

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education and bring enhancement in both public and private income generation and increase in income results in increase in purchasing power on the part of people.

Review of Literature

Tschapka, Johannes M (2017) identified the role of education in sustainable development in Korea. There is no proper connection between geographical settings and contribution of education for sustainable development as per the report by the authors. They proposed a model linking contribution of education towards sustainable development.

Jones, Glen A (2014) made an analysis on decline in the trends in higher education policy research capacities in Canada. The author urged the needs for strong national data system with respect to educational access facilities, students' mobility and programmes offered by the educational institutions and international comparison data base on educational development towards enhancing the higher educational system in Canada.

Tan, Jason (2010) conducted a study on compulsory education system in Singapore and identified the target beneficiaries in 2000. The authors brought to attention on nature and scope of compulsory education legislature and the policy measures. The role of education in economic development and social coherent has been brought into focus by the researchers.

Chalupeck, Petr and Johnson, Zdenka (2016) identified the difference in higher educational attainment between Czech and Slovakia during the period 1945 to 1953. The study has brought to focus on similarities and differences in economics of education between Czech Republic and Slovakia with reference to community colleges. In general, differences have observed between two regions in development of higher education as per the report by the researchers.

Singh, Madhu (2013) had made an analysis of educational practices in India on the basis of indigenous culture oriented method and formal culture oriented method. These two aspects are found in the modern education system. The author brought to attention on nature of educational system in India in terms of formal, non formal and informal system of education and training. Shukla, Amit and Singh, Shailendra (2016), pointed out the academic excellence in management education. The authors made a survey among 634 faculty members from IT management institutions in India. The author identified the variation among faculty members in their attitude on academic excellence in management education.

Mukhopadhyay, Rahul and Sriprakash, Arathi (2011) had examined the education policy and its implications in educational development in Karnataka state in India. The authors conducted a survey with education lists and administrators towards framing appropriate educational policy in educational development in Karnataka state. Tilak, Jandhyala B. G. (2016), evaluated the educational policy of India towards development World-Class Universities in India. In this connection a positive development has been noticed among policy makers to enhance the standard and quality of higher educational institutions in India and some important initiatives have been made towards upgrade the quality of higher educational institutions in India as per the report by the author.

Objectives

1. To analyze the Macro Level Trends in Student's Enrolment and Educational Development in India and Tamil Nadu

2. To analyze the pattern and diversification and trends in development of higher education in India and Tamil Nadu.

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Hypothesis

1. The presence of gender inequity in students' enrolment in higher educational opportunities is significantly observed in India in relation to Tamil Nadu state.

Methodology

The study employs only secondary data. There is no concern about the sampling method and procedure. However, in this study, Indian educational scenario has been analyzed with Tamil Nadu state. The selection of Tamil Nadu is left with the following facts. It could be noted that though Tamil Nadu lags behind Kerala state in terms of literacy, but Tamil Nadu has well developed in higher educational infrastructural facilities and also students' enrolment. This study employs only secondary data. The relevant secondary data are collected from the various statistical reports of Ministry of human resource development, government of India. Such as Statistics of Higher and Technical Education, Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education, All India Survey on Higher Education, Educational Statistics At a Glance and Annual Status of Higher Education of States and UTS In India The collected data are classified and tabulated with the help of application of appropriate statistical tools, cross tabulation has been made on the basis of putting time duration period as independent variable and indicators on educational expenditure, students' enrolment in various levels of education growth of educational institutions, diversification of higher education, community groups participation in higher education, minority groups participation in higher education and people with disability participation in higher education.

Analysis and Discussions

Table-1: Growth of Student's Enrolment at Ph.D Degree Level Education in India and Tamil Nadu

Year	India			Tamil Nadu		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2010-11	48007 (61.67)	29837 (38.33)	77844	4925 (61.60)	3070 (38.40)	7995 [10.27]
2011-12	49296 (60.54)	32134 (39.46)	81430	7092 (56.38)	5486 (43.62)	12578 [15.45]
2012-13	55654 (58.32)	39771 (41.68)	95425	8555 (56.82)	6502 (43.18)	15057 [15.78]
2013-14	64772 (60.04)	43118 (39.96)	107890	10536 (59.90)	7052 (40.10)	17588 [16.30]
2014-15	69584 (59.32)	47717 (40.68)	117301	11253 (59.21)	7753 (40.79)	19006 [16.20]
2015-16	74547 (58.95)	51904 (41.05)	126451	13059 (58.77)	9162 (41.23)	22221 [17.57]
2016-17	81795 (58.00)	59242 (42.00)	141037	16363 (57.05)	12321 (42.95)	28684 [20.34]
2017-18	92570 (57.35)	68842 (42.65)	161412	16267 (54.63)	13511 (45.37)	29778 [18.45]
Annual Compound Growth Rate	**8.55**	**11.02**	**9.54**	**16.11**	**20.35**	**17.86**

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education 2017-18 Ministry Of Human Resource Development Department Of Higher Education New Delhi, Government of India PP.191-249

Figures in parentheses indicate the sex wise percentage of student's enrolment, Figures in the square brackets indicate percentage share of Ph.D enrolment in Tamil Nadu and Kerala

T Test Summary Results

Comparison of Gender difference	T statistical Value	Degrees of freedom	t Critical value
gender difference in the growth of students enrolment in Ph.D degree level education in all modes of education in India	19.71	7	1.89
gender difference in the growth of students enrolment in Ph.D degree level education in all modes of education in Tamil Nadu	8.50	7	1.89

A keen observation of data in table-1 indicates the growth of student's enrolment in Ph.D degree level education in India and Tamil Nadu. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that the growth of students' enrolment in Ph.D degree level education is found to be higher in Tamil Nadu than the all India level during the period 2010-11 to 2017-2018 in both on campus and off campus mode. It is significant to note that Tamil Nadu shared nearly 18 per cent of the Ph.D degree level students' enrolment in India and it attracted a large number of students in Ph.D degree level admission. Though Kerala holds the first position in literacy rate in India, Tamil Nadu dominates the development in Ph.D degree level education, consequent upon establishment of a large number of higher educational institutions in the state. Tamil Nadu state doubled the admission of female students' secured admission in Ph.D degree level education than the national level growth rate. In general, the Ph.D degree level education is well developed in Tamil Nadu compared to other states and union territories. A significant gender variation has been observed both at the national level and at the Tamil Nadu state level in students' enrolment in Ph.D degree level education.

Table-2: Growth of Student's Enrolment in M.Phil Level Education in India and Tamil Nadu

Year	India			Tamil Nadu		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
2010-11	12687	12625	25312	1847	2765	4612
	(50.12)	(49.88)		(40.05)	(59.95)	[18.22]
2011-12	15913	18241	34154	4688	8144	12832
	(46.59)	(53.41)		(36.53)	(63.47)	[37.57]
2012-13	13257	17117	30374	5080	8735	13815
	(43.65)	(56.35)		(36.77)	(63.23)	[45.48]
2013-14	13632	17748	31380	4680	9185	13865
	(43.44)	(56.56)		(33.75)	(66.25)	[44.18]

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2014-15	14107 (42.27)	19264 (57.73)	33371	5539 (34.09)	10709 (65.91)	16248 [48.69]
2015-16	17473 (41.09)	25050 (58.91)	42523	6405 (32.83)	13104 (67.17)	19509 [45.88]
2016-17	16464 (38.05)	26803 (61.95)	43267	5850 (28.31)	14811 (71.69)	20661 [47.75]
2017-18	12287 (36.02)	21822 (63.98)	34109	4424 (25.75)	12755 (74.25)	17179 [50.37]
Annual Compound Growth Rate	**-0.40**	**7.08**	**3.80**	**11.54**	**21.06**	**17.87**

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education 2017-18 Ministry Of Human Resource Development Department Of Higher Education New Delhi, Government of India PP.191-249 Figures in parentheses indicate the Row percentage values

T Test Summary Results

Comparison of gender difference	T statistical Value	Degrees of freedom	t Critical value
gender difference in the growth of students enrolment in M.Phil degree level education in all modes of education in India	4.32	7	1.89
gender difference in the growth of students enrolment in M.Phil degree level education in all modes of education in Tamil Nadu	5.49	7	1.89

A keen observation of data in table-2 indicates the growth of student's enrolment in M.Phil level education in India and Tamil Nadu. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that students' enrolment in M.Phil degree level education shows a much faster growth rate in Tamil Nadu than India national level growth in both on campus and off campus mode of education. The growth of male students' M.Phil degree level enrolment has become negative at the all India level and it is a more than 10 per cent increase in annual compound growth rate in Tamil Nadu. The growth of female students' enrolment in M.Phil degree level education doubled the male students' enrolment in Tamil Nadu during the period 2010-11 to 2017-2018. This indicates the growing importance of women higher education in Tamil Nadu state in recent years. It is remarkable to note that in absolute term also female students' enrolment in M.Phil degree level education is greater than the male students' enrolment. In M.Phil degree level education, Tamil Nadu shared 50 per cent of the enrolment in 2017-2018 and it has been grown much faster during the period 2010-2011 to 2017-2018.

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Table-3: Growth of Student's Enrolment in Post Graduate Level Education in India and Tamil Nadu

Year	India			Tamil Nadu		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
2010-11	1813992 (55.48)	1455677 (44.52)	3269669	201662 (51.89)	187009 (48.11)	388671 [11.89]
2011-12	1769276 (52.54)	1597914 (47.46)	3367190	244234 (48.42)	260189 (51.58)	504423 [14.98]
2012-13	1769101 (51.31)	1679050 (48.69)	3448151	236558 (47.12)	265520 (52.88)	502078 [14.56]
2013-14	1888637 (49.41)	1933582 (50.59)	3822219	224102 (44.94)	274595 (55.06)	498697 [13.05]
2014-15	1867142 (48.45)	1986296 (51.55)	3853438	213418 (42.77)	285601 (57.23)	499019 [12.95]
2015-16	1818443 (46.42)	2098713 (53.58)	3917156	185764 (41.06)	266691 (58.94)	452455 [11.55]
2016-17	1820564 (45.43)	2187006 (54.57)	4007570	176324 (39.71)	267673 (60.29)	443997 [11.08]
2017-18	1891071 (45.96)	2223239 (54.04)	4114309	175012 (39.88)	263874 (60.12)	438886 [10.67]
Annual Compound Growth Rate	**0.52**	**5.44**	**2.91**	**-1.76**	**4.40**	**1.53**

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education-18 Ministry of Human Resource Development Department Of Higher Education New Delhi, Government of India PP.191-249 Figures in parentheses indicate the Row percentage values

T test summary results

Comparison of gender difference	T statistical Value	Degrees of freedom	t Critical value
gender difference in the growth of students enrolment in post graduate degree level education in all modes of education in India	0.71	7	1.89
gender difference in the growth of students enrolment in post graduate degree level education in all modes of education in Tamil Nadu	3.79	7	1.89

Table-3 depicts data on the growth of student's enrolment at post graduate level education in India and Tamil Nadu. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that students' enrolment in post graduate degree level education in all modes of education shows a lesser level annual compound growth rate in Tamil Nadu than the national level scenario during the period 2010-2011 to 2017-2018. The growth of male students' enrolment in post graduate degree level education has become negative in Tamil Nadu and it has become positive at the national level. It is very significant to note that female students shared a

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more than 50 per cent enrolment in all post graduate programmes both at the national level and at the Tamil Nadu state level in combined on campus and off campus mode of education. This shows a growing aspiration of women students' towards pursuing higher education, consequent upon realization of importance of higher education along with attainment of empowerment. At the national level, Tamil Nadu state holds the predominant position in attracting a large number of students' in pursuing post graduate degree level education as it is worked out to 10-67 per cent share in 2017-2018. Even students admission in post graduate degree level education gender variation has been observed both at the national level and at the Tamil Nadu state level during the period of analysis.

Table-4: Growth of Student's Enrolment in Under Graduate Level Education in India and Tamil Nadu

Year	India			Tamil Nadu		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
2010-11	12117511 (55.15)	9854749 (44.85)	21972260	810432 (51.45)	764762 (48.55)	1575194 [7.17]
2011-12	12612513 (54.42)	10562437 (45.58)	23174950	1037967 (49.93)	1041005 (50.07)	2078972 [8.97]
2012-13	12918796 (54.08)	10971513 (45.92)	23890309	1102362 (50.18)	1094629 (49.82)	2196991 [9.20]
2013-14	13574434 (53.23)	11925891 (46.77)	25500325	1098374 (49.26)	1131580 (50.74)	2229954 [8.74]
2014-15	14467226 (53.24)	12705120 (46.76)	27172346	1138732 (48.79)	1195130 (51.21)	2333862 [8.59]
2015-16	14611603 (53.29)	12808847 (46.71)	27420450	1140408 (49.49)	1163824 (50.51)	2304232 [8.40]
2016-17	14933909 (52.68)	13414288 (47.32)	28348197	1181357 (48.83)	1237806 (51.17)	2419163 [8.53]
2017-18	15052304 (51.88)	13964045 (48.12)	29016349	1189690 (47.74)	1302087 (52.26)	2491777 [8.59]
Annual Compound Growth Rate	**2.75**	**4.45**	**3.54**	**4.92**	**6.88**	**5.90**

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education-18 Ministry of Human Resource Development Department Of Higher Education New Delhi, Government of India PP.191-249 Figures in parentheses indicate the Row percentage values

T test Summary Results

	T statistical Value	Degrees of freedom	t Critical value
gender difference in the growth of students enrolment in under graduate degree level education in all modes of education in India	13.92	7	1.89
gender difference in the growth of students enrolment in under graduate degree level education in all modes of education in Tamil Nadu	1.70	7	1.89

Table-4 depicts data on the growth of student's enrolment in under graduate level education in India and Tamil Nadu. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that growth of students' enrolment in under graduate level education shows a faster rate in terms of 5.90 per cent annual compound growth rate in Tamil Nadu and it higher than the all India level growth rate during the period 2010-2011 to 2017-2018 in both on campus and off campus mode of education. The female students' growth rate is greater than the male students' enrolment in under graduate level education both at the national level and at the Tamil Nadu state level. However, the female students' growth rate is much faster in Tamil Nadu than the female students' enrolment at the national level. In Tamil Nadu state, the proportion of the female students' enrolment in under graduate level education is higher than the male students and in the case of national level female students' enrolment lag behind the male students' enrolment and that too very small proportion. Thus the growing importance of women education is well established both at the national level and at the Tamil Nadu state level.

Table-5: Growth of Student's Enrolment in all Higher Educational Programme in India and Tamil Nadu

Year	India			Tamil Nadu		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2010-11	15466559 (56.24)	12033190 (43.76)	27499749	1369840 (56.87)	1038680 (43.13)	2408520 [8.76]
2011-12	16173473 (55.42)	13010858 (44.58)	29184331	1674821 (53.94)	1430187 (46.06)	3105008 [10.64]
2012-13	16617294 (55.11)	13535123 (44.89)	30152417	1735314 (53.99)	1478853 (46.01)	3214167 [10.66]
2013-14	17495394 (54.10)	14840840 (45.90)	32336234	1718971 (53.05)	1521433 (46.95)	3240404 [10.02]
2014-15	18488619 (54.04)	15723018 (45.96)	34211637	1745275 (52.05)	1607606 (47.95)	3352881 [9.80]
2015-16	18594723 (53.77)	15990058 (46.23)	34584781	1690425 (52.25)	1544929 (47.75)	3235354 [9.35]
2016-17	18980595 (53.16)	16725310 (46.84)	35705905	1735536 (51.48)	1635815 (48.52)	3371351 [9.44]
2017-18	19204674.9 (52.41)	17437703 (47.59)	36642378	1739315 (50.55)	1701630 (49.45)	3440945 [9.39]
Annual Compound Growth Rate	**2.74**	**4.75**	**3.65**	**3.03**	**6.36**	**4.56**

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education-18 Ministry of Human Resource Development Department Of Higher Education New Delhi, Government of India PP.191-249 Figures in parentheses indicate the Row percentage values

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T test Summary Results

Comparison of gender difference	T statistical Value	Degrees of freedom	t Critical value
gender difference in the growth of students enrolment in higher educational programmes in all modes of education in India	14.44	7	1.89
gender difference in the growth of students enrolment in higher educational programmes in all modes of education in Tamil Nadu	5.41	7	1.89

Table-5 depicts data on the growth of total student's enrolment the higher level education in India and Tamil Nadu. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that the growth of students' enrolment in all higher education programme is greater in Tamil Nadu than India both in on campus and off campus mode of education. The growth rate is faster in Tamil Nadu both on the basis of gender wise analysis during the period 2010-2011 to 2017-2018. The proportion of female students' enrolment in all higher educational programmes is marginally lesser than the male students' enrolment during the period 2020-2011 to 2017-2018. It could be noted that Tamil Nadu state shared 9.39 per cent students' enrolment in all higher education programmes in 2017-2018 and it is higher compared to some states and union territories. A significant gender variation has been observed with respect to students' enrolment in all high education programs both at the national level and at the Tamil Nadu state level and it is proved as per the result of T test.

Conclusion

The findings of growth of student's enrolment in M.Phil level education in India and Tamil Nadu show the following facts. The students' enrolment in M.Phil degree level education shows a much faster growth rate in Tamil Nadu than India national level growth in both on campus and off campus mode of education. The growth of male students' M.Phil degree level enrolment has become negative at the all India level and it is a more than 10 per cent increase in annual compound growth rate in Tamil Nadu. The growth of female students' enrolment in M.Phil degree level education doubled the male students' enrolment in Tamil Nadu during the period 2010-11 to 2017-2018. This indicates the growing importance of women higher education in Tamil Nadu state in recent years. It is remarkable to note that in absolute term also female students' enrolment in M.Phil degree level education is greater than the male students' enrolment. In M.Phil degree level education, Tamil Nadu shared 50 per cent of the enrolment in 2017-2018 and it has been grown much faster during the period 2010-2011 to 2017-2018.

The findings of gender the growth of student's enrolment at post graduate level education in India and Tamil Nadu indicate the following facts. The students' enrolment in post graduate degree level education in all modes of education shows a lesser level annual compound growth rate in Tamil Nadu than the national level scenario during the period 2010-2011 to 2017-2018. At the national level, Tamil Nadu state holds the predominant position in attracting a large number of students' in pursuing post graduate degree level education as it is worked out to 10-67 per cent share in 2017-2018. Even students admission in post graduate degree level education gender variation has been observed both at the national level and at the Tamil Nadu state level during the period of analysis.

The findings of the growth of student's enrolment in under graduate level education in India and Tamil Nadu reveal the following facts. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that growth of students' enrolment in under graduate level education shows a faster rate in terms of 5.90 per cent annual compound growth rate in Tamil Nadu and it higher than the all India level growth rate during the period 2010-2011 to 2017-2018 in both on campus and off campus mode of education. The female students' growth rate is greater than the male students' enrolment in under graduate level education both at the national level and at the Tamil Nadu state level. However, the female students' growth rate is much faster in Tamil Nadu than the female students' enrolment at the national level. In Tamil Nadu state, the proportion of the female students' enrolment in under graduate level education is higher than the male students and in the case of national level female students' enrolment lag behind the male students' enrolment and that too very small proportion. Thus the growing importance of women education is well established both at the national level and at the Tamil Nadu state level.

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Impact of Work Stress on Employees Job Performance-A Study With Reference To Industry Employees in Pondicherry

Mrs. A.MARGRET USHA*

Abstract
Stress is a rising concern among employees, especially those belonging to the industry sector. It not only affects employee's health and productivity but also hampers the financial health of the company. Stress had hampered the professional and personal life of the employees which necessitated the need for a work-life balance in the organization. Various organizations had initiated various programs for work-life balance of their employees. The systematic approach towards work-life balance would help employees to attain individual as well as organizational goals. The purpose of this study was to determine the levels and causes of stress amongst employees. The specific objectives were to determine the perceived levels of stress in concurrence with their job profile. The levels and factors of stress amongst industry employees including suggestions to the management also formed part of the objectives for this study. With the help of finding, few suggestions were made to both employees and employers. Stress at the workplace provides a serious risk of litigation for all employers and organizations, carrying significant liabilities for images, bad publicity, and loss of reputation.
Keywords: stress, workplace employees.
Keywords: **Stress, Work Place Employees**

Introduction

Stress has become the 21 st century buzzword. the present world is fast changing and there are a lot of pressures and demands at work. The word stress means different things to different people. Some people define stress as events or situations that cause them to feel tension, pressure, or negative emotions such as anxiety and anger. Stress affects people differently. Some people seem to thrive on extremely stressful lifestyles, while others struggle to cope with everyday life.

Everyone has an optimum level of stress. Too little excitement and too few challenges may lead to an extremely dull life, yet too much stress can lead to health problems. Nevertheless, a certain amount of stress can actually prove to be good for individuals. Work-related stress can be caused by various events. For example, a person might feel under pressure if the demands of their job (such as hours or responsibilities) are greater than they can comfortably manage. Other sources of work-related stress include conflict with co-workers or bosses, constant change, and threats to job security, such as potential redundancy. Employers should provide a stress-free work environment, recognize where stress is becoming a problem for staff, and take action to reduce stress. Stress in the workplace reduce productivity, increases management pressure and makes people ill in many ways, evidence of which still increasing. Stress at the workplace provides a serious risk of litigation for all employers and organizations, carrying significant liabilities for images, bad publicity, and loss of reputation.

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Work Stress Factors

Nature of the job

Poor working conditions, work overload or under load, physical hazards, salary, extremely difficult or extremely easy tasks, excessive physical effort, inconvenient hours.

Work relationships

Poor relationships with co-workers, supervisor, or staff, problems in giving assignments to others, competition among employees

Organization role

Unclear job description, conflicting job demands, too much responsibility for people, too much responsibility for things.

Cater development

Lack of security, overqualified for the job, under qualified for the job, ambition is inhibited by the boss, inadequate credit for accomplishments.

Organizational structure and atmosphere

Little control over decisions, office politics, restrictions on behavior, discouragement of individual expression, being evaluated

Non-work factors

Family problems, money problems, life satisfaction, life stages and health

An individual who is experiencing stress may develop the following symptoms:

1. Physiological Symptoms

In the initial stages, the major concern of stress was directed at physiological symptoms. The reason was that this topic was researched by specialists in the health and medical sciences. According to the researchers, high degrees of stress are typically accompanied by severe anxiety, frustration, and depression.

2. Psychological Symptoms

While considerable attention has been given to the relationship between stress and physiological symptoms, especially within the medical community not as much importance has been given to the impact of stress on mental health. But psychological problems resulting from stress are very important in day to day job performance.

3. behavioral symptoms

Any behavior which indicates that you are not acting your usual self may be a sign of adverse reaction to stress.

Need For Research

Stress is a fact of every human life and mostly experienced by the industry employees. Work stress has become a great, matter of concern for the employees. the individuals working in the organizational face more stress because they have to update their knowledge continuously, fast-approaching deadlines and due to the emergence of 24/7 working culture. Thus it is important to understand and tackle the causes of stress in the workplace as stress at work can lead to problems for the individuals, working relationships and the overall working environment.

Research Objectives

1. To know the employees work stress among industry employees in Pondicherry.
2. To identify the factors causing stress in their workplace.
3. To provide suggestions for the stress-free workplace.

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Research Methodology

In this study, descriptive research is used. Descriptive research is a scientific method which involves observing and describing and behavior of a subject without influencing it in any way. Data sources consisted of primary and secondary. A well –structured questionnaire developed to generate the primary data. Sources of secondary data included the information provided by textbook and internet. The sampling produces adopted is simple random sampling with the sample size of 100 respondents.

Data Analysis

Respondents get Necessary Information from the Management to perform their Job Effectively

Particulars	No. of Respondents
Strongly Agree	08
Agree	66
Neutral	18
Disagree	5
Strongly Disagree	3

Source: Computed

Respondent's Age Vs Difficultness to Work in 24/7 Culture

Age	Yes	No	Total
<=25	27	25	52
26-30	18	15	33
31-35	2	5	7
36-40	1	4	5
>40	1	2	3
Total	49	51	100

Source: Computed

Gender Vs Excessive workload

Excessive workload	Male	Female	Total
Always	5	4	9
Mostly	12	7	19
Something	27	29	56
Rarely	6	5	11
Never	3	2	5
Total	53	47	100

Source: Computed

Results and Discussion

1. Most 51% i.e. 51 respondents feel difficult to work in 24/7 culture.

2. Most 56% i.e. 56 respondents sometimes feel excessive workload.

3. Most 35% i.e. 55 respondents sometimes face a stressful situation that affects their performance in the organization.

4. Most i.e 49 respondents belong to the total experience group of 3 to 5.9 years.

5. Most 47% i.e 47 respondents said that the management is something effective in handling their stressful situation.

Suggestions

Employers shall offer various stress reduction programs to help employees manage stress is prevalent in the workplace. Educators or counselors should incorporate into their business curriculum discussion of stress in the workplace and ways to manage stress. The organization should provide a specific place for meditation and appoint an industrial psychologist to provide proper input and remedies to relieve from stress.

Conclusion

The present study revealed that only a small percentage of employees are highly stressed and most of the employees are not enough satisfied with the stress management programs in the organization. it cab concluded that stress is not just an individual issue but an issue that requires the immediate and fullest attention from both the employer and employee to minimize the impact of stress in their job performance.

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A Study On Gokarnesvara Temple At Thirukokarnam, Pudukkottai District

Dr. M.JOTHI*

Introduction

Gokarnesvara Temple at *Thirukonarnam* is an exemplary portrayal of continuous tradition and culture of *Pudukkottai* from ancient time. Originally constructed as a cave temple during seventh century this temple has been patronized and extended by the rulers of later dynasties. As seen with many other old temples of *Pudukkottai* region, this temple is also a live temple and under worship at present time. The earliest inscription found in the cave temple is written in *Grantha* character of seventh-eighth century. As this is not a foundation inscription hence the cave temple must be in existence at that time and hence might be constructed in early seventh century. Though the pillar style and other features of the cave temple resemble with the *Pallava cave temples* however few scholars suggest that this would be a creation of the *Pandya-s*. Argument given to support this is that the *Pallavas* were not ruling over this part of land hence their monuments are rare to find. Though this might be true however vassals under *Pallava-s* were not very far from this land. *Muttharaiya-s* has constructed marvelous cave temples at *Namakkal* not very far from *Pudukkottai*. But as there is no foundation inscription hence it is hard to determine authorship of the cave temple. Where the country is *Pandya*, the style of construction is *Pallava*.

GOKARNESVARA TEMPLE

The rock-cut cave Temple of Sri Kokarneswarar Brahadambal at Thirukokarnam is of Mahendraverma Pallava's period. Thirukokarnam is situated about 5 kms from Pudukkottai. The presiding deity is Gokarneshwarar and His consort is Brahadambal. Lord

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of Kokarnam is main deity of Tondaiman kings.Locally, this temple is known as Brahadambal temple and it is also known as Arakasu Amman temple. Kokarneswarar Cave Temple is excavated on the southern slope of a low rising hill and faces east. A sanctum is sunk into the back wall and has a monolithic Shiva linga inside. Right side has Ganesha while left is adorned with Shiva as Gangadhara.The mandapams in front of the main rock-out shrine are the work of the Cholas and Pandyas, between 11th & 13th century AD. There is an upper tier in this temple, where the shrines of Subrahmanya, Durga, Lakshmi, Saraswathi, Annapurani and Rudrakshalingam, Brahma, Jvarahareshwarar, Bhairava, Surya, the Shaivait saints

Nanacampantar, seventh century *Nayanmar*, has sung in praise of the Lord of *Kokarnam*. In *Tevaram*3:337:4, *Nanacampantar* invokes the lord with epithet, *Malaittalaivan*, referring to the cave temple. Another *Nayanmar*, *Navukkaracar*, has compared the hill of *Kokarnam* with that of *Kailasha*. Though the hill is not very high however places of *Shiva* were usually compared to *Kailasha* as seen in many other temples of contemporary time such as *Kailasanatha Temple* at *Kanchi* and *Kailasha Cave* at *Ellora*. Later this comparison was done with the *Meru* Mountain as seen in *Brihadeeshvara Temple* at *Thanjavur*. In *Tevaram* 6:263, *Navukkaracar* gives description of the Lord where he holds a sword and a tanka in his hands. *Ganga* mounts the crest of the Lord.

As per *stahala-purana*, *Kamadhenu* (celestial cow) is supposed to fetch waters of the *Ganga* in her two ears and showered one earful on the *murti* (main deity image) and one into the tank. This explains the name *Gokarnam*; *Go* for cow and *Karnam* for ears. Currently the erstwhile princes of *Pudukkottai*, of *Tondaiman* lineage, are the trustee of this temple. The temple would have come to *Tondaimans* after the fall of *Vijayanagara* and then *Nayaka* rulers of *Tamilnadu*. They patronized this temple and the Lord of *Kokarnam* is *Kula-devata* (main deity) of *Tondaiman* kings.

Shiva is depicted as *Gangadhara* on left lateral wall of the cave *mandapa*. This is probably the only image of *Gangadhara* icon in whole of *Pandya* region. *Shiva* is standing in *tribhanga* posture. It Shown with four hands, he holds an *akshamala* in his upper right hand while his left upper hand holds tresses of his hair. His lower hands are placed near his thighs. *Ganga* is shown descending down towards the head of the Lord holding her two hands in *anjali mudra* in upper right corner.

Thitukokarnam cave is probably the only cave where we have *Ganesha* as a stand-alone image and also in *Sapta-matrika* panel. Stand alone image of *Valampuri Ganesha* (truck turned to right) is carved on the right lateral wall of the cave *mandapa*. He is shown with four hands and seated in *padmasana* posture. He carries his broken tusk in his left upper hand while *ankusha* (elephant goad) in upper right hand. A *modaka* (an Indian sweet) is held in his right lower hand and as well as in his trunk. He is shown wearing *vastra-yajnopavita* and *karanda-makuta*.

Inscriptions

Most of the inscriptions found in the temple are from the time of the *Cholas*. All are donative inscriptions which either talk about certain grant or donation for lamps such as that of *Rajakesarivarman Chola*, *Kopparakesarivarman.* Mention of celebrating *tiruvuttiram* festival in the month of *Pankuni* during the reign of *Kulottunga Chola* is found in one inscription. An inscription in the reign of *Rajaraja* of later *Chola* period talks about a gift of *nontavilakk (eternal lamp)* to the *brahmanas* of the temple.

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Depression and Anxiety in Somatization Patients

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Masroor Jahan**

Abstract

Background: Somatization disorder may be considered as an extreme form of Somatization phenomena. Somatization is the presentation of physical symptoms without an objective and identifiable cause, and the condition is among the most common and challenging problems in primary medical care.
Aim: The aim of the study is to assess the difference and correlation in the level of depression and anxiety of somatization patients and normal healthy controls.
Settings and Design: This study was a center based study using the descriptive, case control and correlation design.
Methods and Material: Based on purposive sampling 30 OPD patients from LGBRIMH, Tezpur who diagnosed as Somatization disorder were selected for study group and matched normal healthy control group taken from Tezpur municipal area. Psychological assessments were done using General Health Questionnaire-12 (GHQ-12), The Bradford Somatic Inventory (BSI), Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II), and Hindi Version of Cattell's Self Analysis Form or IPAT Anxiety Scale (IPAT).
Results: Results reveals that there is significant differences found between both the groups in context of level of depression and anxiety. Correlation also found between BSI and BDI-II score and BSI and all domains of IPAT of psychological measurements.
Conclusions: The study findings establish that somatization patients are significantly different from normal healthy control group in context of level of depression and the level of anxiety.
Key words: Somatisation, Depression, Anxiety.

Introduction

Somatization disorder, also termed *Briquet's syndrome*, is a distinct clinical and epidemiological condition that lies in the borderland between clinical medicine and psychiatry. [1]

Patients with somatization disorder usually present with numerous symptoms, such as headaches, back pain, persistent lack of sleep, stomach upset, and chronic tiredness, all without demonstrable medical causes. Patients with somatization disorder have a persistent conviction of being ill, despite repeated negative results on laboratory tests, diagnostic tests, consultations with specialists, and recurrent hospitalizations. [2]

Somatization is likely to be caused by a combination of factors. A variety of individual, family and environmental factors have been proposed as predisposing, precipitating or perpetuating in somatization which contribute to individual's quality of life and conflicts.

The association of somatization with anxiety and depression is a very well known phenomenon but the pattern and degree varies widely across the culture. About half of the

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patients with medically unexplained somatic symptoms, meets criteria for mood and anxiety disorder and rest falls in the diagnostic category of Somatoform Disorders.
In a study by Kiramayer & Robbins [3] found / Somatization and Functional Somatization. Presenting somatization was defined as 'the predominantly or exclusively somatic presentation of psychiatric disorders, most commonly depression and anxiety'. Kielholz [4] suggests that somatization can be better understood as a somatic equivalent of affective disorders (e.g. somatized or masked depression). High co-morbidity rates between somatoform disorders and depression confirm a close relationship. Moreover, somatization shows strong associations with anxiety disorders and with subjective feelings of distress. [5] Depressive illness has also been found to be present in 54% to 88% of patients presenting with conversion symptoms. [6-11] The amount of anxiety and depression associated with somatization varies across cultures. There is a high degree of co-morbidity between somatization and depression. Depression is the most common co-morbid diagnosis (54.6%) of somatization disorder in primary care. [12]

Aim

The aim of the study is to assess the difference and correlation in the level of depression and level of anxiety of person with somatization and normal healthy controls.

Settings and Design

This study was a center based study using the descriptive, case control and correlation design.

Methods and Material

Sample

Based on purposive sampling thirty **o**utdoor patients diagnosed as somatization disorder as per tenth revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) criteria were selected for study group and thirty matched normal healthy control group were taken from Tezpur, Assam municipal area, those who scored below 3 in the GHQ-12 were included in the study.

Tools

General Health Questionnaire-12 (GHQ-12, Goldberg, 1972) [17] consists of 12 items was used to screen out persons with possible mental health issues.
The Bradford Somatic Inventory (BSI, Mumford et al., 1991) [18] a 40- item self report inventory was administered to assess severity of somatic symptoms in clinical group. BDI-II is used in his study to find out level of depression in patients. IPAT test was utilized in this study to understand nature of anxiety and to assess level of anxiety during various phase of intervention. [19]

Procedure

Participants were identified, approached and briefed about the nature and purpose of the study. GHQ-12 was used to select normal healthy control group from sample. Socio-demographic and clinical data sheet used to collect the information about study group and normal healthy control group.
After that psychological measures were done through BDI-II and IPAT of both groups. Scoring was done for individual subjects with respect to each of the variables in accordance to the standard procedure of scoring.

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Statistical Analysis

Data was statistically analyzed using Chi-square for group comparison; independent t test was applied to examine the difference and Pearson moment correlation to find out correlation between study group and normal healthy control group.

Results and discussion

No significant differences in socio-demographic variables of age, sex, marital status, domicile, religion and employment between both the groups. There is difference found between both the group in education ($\chi 2$ = 16.24, p<.001) and type of family ($\chi 2$ = 7.93, p<.01).

Table 2 result show that somatisation group scores are significantly difference from normal healthy control group on all domains of IPAT measure i.e. Total score (t= 5.92, p<.001), overt (t= 4.57, p<.001), covert (t=6.70, p<.001), apprehension (t=5.27, p<.001), tension (t=3.14, p<.01), low self control (t=4.67, p<.001) and emotional stability (t=2.65, p<.05) and suspicion (t=3.73, p<.001).

Similar findings reported by many studies [13-15] in which they reported the high prevalence of psychiatric morbidity in patients with somatization disorder. In study done by Lowe et al. [13] reported that over half of patients with somatoform disorders have co-morbid anxiety or depressive disorders, whereas depression, anxiety and somatization are highly inter-correlated. “One syndrome might act as a risk factor for the development of the other syndromes” and “all areas of functional impairment are more strongly associated with the commonalities of depression, anxiety and somatization than by their independent contributions”.

On BDI-II measures result suggest in BDI score (t= 4.85, p< .001) is significant different from normal healthy control group. Many studies findings [6-11] are supported the same findings. Rief & Auer [5] examined 22 patients with somatization and found that clinical groups were characterized by high rates of depression.

Table 3 results reveals that all domains of IPAT measures are showing correlation with BSI score, In other word it can say that somatic severity is positively correlated with overt, covert, apprehension, tension, low self control, emotional stability and suspicion domains of IPAT psychological measures.

Correlation between BDI-II and BSI score suggests that positive correlated with somatic severity. That means person those are having depression they are more somatic concern. Several study findings supporting that severity of somatic problems exhibited a high level of anxiety. [6, 20-22]

Conclusion

In conclusion the present findings suggest that somatization patients tend to more depression and more anxiety in comparison of normal healthy controls. Somatic severity is positively correlated with level of depression and level of anxiety.

Ethical consideration

All participants from study group were given psychiatric treatment and planned multimodal psychological management done in follow up sessions.

Conflict of Interest: Nil

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Result Tables

Table-1: Presents descriptive information about the socio-demographic characteristics of the study group and normal healthy control group.

Variables		Study Group	Normal Healthy Control Group	Chi square $\chi 2$ (df)
		Frequency (%)	Frequency (%)	
Age	21-25	7 (23.3)	6 (20.0)	.35 (3)
	26-30	8 (26.7)	10 (33.3)	
	31-35	5 (16.7)	5 (16.7)	
	36-40	10 (33.3)	9 (30.0)	
Sex	Male	17 (56.7)	19 (63.3)	.27 (1)
	Female	13 (43.3)	11 (36.7)	
Education	1-5 years	4 (13.3)	0 (0)	16.24* (2)
	6– 10 years	19 (63.3)	8 (26.7)	
	>10 years	7 (23.3)	22 (73.3)	
Marital status	Married	20 (66.7)	12 (40.0)	4.30 (2)
	Unmarried	8 (26.7)	14 (46.7)	
	Divorced	2 (6.7)	4 (13.3)	
Domicile	Rural	17 (56.7)	18 (60.0)	.74 (2)
	Urban	9 (30)	2 (6.7)	
	Semi urban	4 (13.3)	10 (33.3)	
Religion	Hindu	15 (50)	22 (73.3)	4.85 (2)
	Islam	14 (46.7)	6 (20.0)	
	Christian	1 (3.3)	2 (6.7)	
Employment	Employed	16(53.3)	20 (66.7)	1.11 (1)
	Unemployed	14 (46.7)	10 (33.3)	
Family	Nuclear	16 (53.3)	26 (86.7)	7.93* (1)
	Joint	14 (46.7)	4 (13.3)	

(*Significant at 0.05 level)

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Table-2: Presents group difference in WHO-QOL and SSCT measures between study group and normal healthy control group.

Psychological Measurement		Study Group Mean ±SD	Normal Healthy Control Group Mean ±SD	df	t value
BDI-II		17.46±6.93	11.46±3.08	58	4.85***
IPAT	Total	35.86±11.79	20.40±8.06	58	5.92***
	Overt	17.86±6.16	11.30±4.88	58	4.57***
	Covert	18.66±6.65	9.10±4.11	58	6.70***
	Apprehension	11.56±5.11	5.53±3.62	58	5.27***
	Tension	8.56±5.37	5.00±3.10	58	3.14**
	Low self control	7.16±2.40	4.40±2.17	58	4.67***
	Emotional stability	5.83±2.18	4.26±2.39	58	2.65*
	Suspicion	2.76±2.11	1.13±1.13	58	3.73***

(*** significant at 0.001 level,** significant at 0.01 level,*significant at 0.05 level,)

Table-3: Presents correlation among Bradford Somatic Inventory to WHO-QOL and SSCT measures

Psychological Measurement		Bradford Somatic Inventory
BDI-II		.300*
IPAT	Total	.645**
	Overt	.513**
	Covert	.687**
	Apprehension	.547**
	Tension	.524**
	Low self control	.510**
	Emotional stability	.337**
	Suspicion	.378*

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Different Methodologies to Measure Economic Impact of Tourism: A Critical Review

Dr. Mala Sharma*

Abstract

Economic impact studies aim to measure economic benefits. Tourism has a variety of economic impacts. Tourists contribute to sales, profit, jobs, tax revenues, and income in an area. To measure the economic impact of tourism, various methods are used, such as input-output model, general equilibrium model, social accounting matrix model, tourism satellite accounting model etc. By the survey of literature, it can be concluded that economists have applied different methods and techniques for measuring the economic impact of tourism, but in some way each of the methods needed to utilize input-output table as a foundation in estimating the economic impact of tourism. It is evident from the literature survey that input-output model is an ever-present model in conducting economic impact analysis in different regions of the world.

Key words: economic impact, input-output model, general equilibrium model, social accounting matrix model, tourism satellite accounting model.

Introduction

Tourism is a global activity with local implications, while the travels of one tourist can cross many boundaries and step on different soil, the places they visit sometimes include the region where we live. The town we call home, or the same facilities that we use on a day-by-day basis. A single act of spending by an outsider may seem insignificant; however as acts of spending become increasingly regular the significance of the single act increases dramatically.

There is a considerable interest in measuring the impacts of such increased economic activity, either on a country as a whole or on a region or even a local destination. Economic impact studies aim to measure economic benefits, that is, the net increase in the wealth of residents from tourism, measured in monetary terms, over and above the levels that would prevail in its absence.

Tourism has a variety of economic impacts. Tourists contribute to sales, profit, jobs, tax revenues and income in an area. The most direct effects occur within the primary sectors of tourism industry as they are called core industries of tourism, e.g. accommodation, transportation, food and beverages, entertainment and shopping. Through secondary effects tourism affects most sectors of the economy. All the effects are distinguished as direct, indirect and induced economic effects.

The total economic impact of tourism is the sum of direct, indirect and induced effects within a region. There are various definitions of direct, indirect and induced effects. Most authors is use the following terminology—

Direct impacts: are the changes in the economy that are caused by the direct expenses of visitors.

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Indirect impacts: are the changes in the economy that are caused by the subsequent suppliers' production as a consequence of further related economic activity in the analysed region.

Induced impacts: – are the changes in economic activity resulting from household spending of income earned directly or indirectly as a result of tourism spending.

By means of indirect and induced effects, changes in tourist spending can impact virtually every sector of the economy in one way or another. The magnitude of secondary effects depends on the propensity of business and households in the region to purchase goods and services from local suppliers.

Methods to estimate the economic impact of tourism:

To measure the economic impact of tourism, various methods are used, from simple estimation of its contribution to complex mathematical models. A number of methods are employed to estimate the economic impact of tourism such as input-output model, general equilibrium model, social accounting matrix model, tourism satellite accounting model etc.

A. Input-Output Model

Input-output analysis is one of the most useful techniques to measure economic impacts of tourism, with the most important advantage, being the ability to numerically measure indirect and induced impacts.

The input-output analysis was invented by Wassily Leontief, and it is considered the most accurate and sophisticated among the methods of calculation of economic impacts of an institution, activity or project. It is particularly associated with Keynesian economics. One of the best known results of input-output analysis is its ability to derive multipliers.

The analysis is based on the tables of the use and supply, known as input-output table published by statistical offices of the particular country. Input-Output table shows the structure of the country's entire production system for a particular period (usually one year). They shoe the value of goods and services produced by each industry and who purchase them.

Thus input-output tables show the relationship that exists between industries. From these tables, it is possible to determine what type of inputs, such as raw materials, manufactured goods and labour, are used by any industry. By setting out the links amongst different industries, input-output tables are a presentation of the structure of economy.

Various attempts have been aimed to measure the economic impacts of the tourism industry by using input-output analysis. One of the prominent studies that employed input-output model in estimating the economic impact of tourism was performed by Harmston (1969) using 1963 input-output table of Missouri state economy. Archer and Owen (1971) used input-output model in measuring regional tourism multipliers. Later Liu and War (1982) analyzed differential income and employment multipliers of accommodation industries in terms of their organization characteristics, using the modified input-output model developed by Archer and Owen in 1971. Ruiz (1985), Liu (1986), Fletcher (1989), Fesenmaier et. al. (1989), Heng and Low (1990), Khan et. al. (1990) Rashid et. al. (1993), Archer (1995), Andrew (1997), Stynes et. al.(1998), Mistills and Dwyer (1999), Tohamy and Swinscoe (2000) Kweka et. al. (2001), Yan and Wall (2002), Martin (2004), Albqami (2004), Bashir and Ahmad (2005), Contini et. al.(2009), Schubert and Brida (2009), Surugiu (2009), Tantirigama and Singh (2009) are some of the prominent authors who studied the economic impact of tourism by using input-output model.

Limitations

The uses of models based on input-output relationship suppose various assumptions that are not always satisfied in particular:

- A linear relationship between inputs and outputs, expressed through the matrix of technical coefficients;
- Relative stability of these technical coefficients over time as most countries observe them only from time to time; and
- Stability in the shares of locally produced goods and services and non-locally produced goods and services (originated in other country or in other region of the sane country), that is no substitution between the origins of the products.

In case of tourism, the application of input-output models is further complicated by the fact that tourism consumption includes elements that do not belong to final demand but to intermediate consumption of activities developed by resident producers.

Input-Output estimates impacts, on economic activity generally or on specific variable such as employment, are usually overestimates, very often by large margins. Indeed such estimates can even get the direction of the change wrong.

B. Tourism Satellite Accounting Model

TSA is a new statistical instrument, developed by World Tourism Organization, which will allow for valid comparison with other industries and eventually from country to country and between groups of countries. Such measures will also be comparable with other internationally recognized economic statistics. TSA will give the most accurate and reliable measurement of the role of tourism in an economy.

The TSA concept is based on the principles of National Accounts, an integrated statistical framework that measure a country's national output from each sector's contribution to economic activity. The TSA is prepared by extending the system of National Accounts in order to estimate the specific economic importance of tourism. From the TSA, it is thus possible to evaluate tourism consumption and output and to estimate tourism's added value in a country's economy.

There are currently 70 countries and territories around the world implementing TSA. According to Paci (1998), Canada was the first country to release the results of its TSA in October 1994. Since then, a number of countries in Europe (including France, Poland and the U.K.), America (including Mexico, the Dominicans Republic, Chile, and Columbia), Asia (i.e. Singapore, Indonesia and India) and Australia have undertaken assessment programmers for the development of TSA.

TSAs avoid the problem of traditional methods which collect data from trade associations, state agencies and consultants who often use different definitions and vary in terms of quality and timeliness. They allow meaningful comparison of tourism data from different regions and different time periods. With TSAs, government entrepreneurs and citizens are equipped with better data to design and evaluate public policies and business strategies.

There are many studies that applied TSA model to measure economic impacts of tourism industry. Studies by Smith (1995), Ahlert (2008), Frechtling (2009), Vellas (2011), and Baker (2013) are some of such examples.

Limitations

- TSAs have only limited progress on "non-consumption elements of tourism related activity", such as capital formation and treatment of durable goods.

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- Seasonal nature of some, if not all, tourism related employment, which might undermine the validity of comparisons of the tourism economy with other industries.
- TSA does not measure induced of tourism expenditures; the TSA typically concentrates only on measuring the direct and indirect impacts of visitor expenditures.

However it provides basic and important content that can serve as a starting point for analyzing the economic impact of tourism.

C. Computable General Equilibrium Model

CGE models have their historical origins in the I-O methodology, but have been developed to overcome any short comings of I-O models. Conceptually CGE models include more general specifications of the behaviour of consumers, producers and investors than those allowed in I-O models. They treat an economy as a whole, allowing for feedback effects of one sector on another. CGE models can make explicit assumption about realistic set of an economy. In particular CGE modelling can allow for detailed inter-industry analysis together with an active price mechanism.

Broadly speaking the construction of a CGE model is a process of setting up a series of markets (for goods, services and factors of production), production sector and household demand groups. Each market, sector or household has its own set of economic rules that determine how it reacts to external changes. By setting up the economic conditions whereby each markets, sector or household reacts to changes in the economy, a CGE model can then represent a variety of possible scenarios. With this context, this gives CGE models a significant advantage in flexibility over other forms of modelling.

There have been initial applications of CGE models to the tourism field in many countries such as Australia (Adams and Parmenter 1995 and Dwyer et. al. 2005), Hawaii (Zhou et.al. 1997), Spain (Black2000), the UK (Black et. al. 2001) and the USA (Black and Sinclair 2002).

D. Keynesian Multiplier Model

As known, the economic contribution of tourism is spread across different sectors; it is consequently very difficult to identify how tourism can contribute to an economy by using standard national accounts and existing statistical resources. In the early stage, economic impact analysis for tourism relies on the simple Keynesian Multiplier Model. Essentially, the basic model shows that the multiplier is calculated by dividing a unit of visitor expenditure by the proportion of it "leaking" out of the economic system due to saving and spending on import Keynesian Multiplier Model.

Miller and Blair (1985), Eriksen and Ahmat (1999) and Janeczko et.al. (2002), are some of the best examples that used Keynesian Multiplier Model to measure the economic impact of tourism in their studies.

Limitations

Keynesian Multipliers are relatively straight forward to calculate and provide a quick and simple way of assessing the overall magnitude of a change in visitor expenditure. However, such multipliers only give a ratter limited and partial perspective on the impact of tourism not least because they focus on simple aggregates and is unable to address the nature of linkages between sectors.

E. Social Accounting Matrix Model

A SAM is an ordered double entry table that provides a disaggregated and consistent picture of the circular flow of income. It covers transactions generated in the production of goods and services, the generation and distribution of income and income expenditure. For commodity accounts, equality between total row and column entries can be interpreted as commodity balances. Distribution accounts on the other hand, assign income generated in production among the institutions. Finally, institutions use their income to acquire consumption commodities and finance investment.

The concept of a SAM first appeared in the revised SNA published by the UN in1968. The list of tourism studies based on SAM's rather short. An early and rather complete study is West's (1993) analysis of tourism in Queensland that combines a regional SAM with econometric time series analysis. Other studies that used SAM models are Wagner (1997), Polo and Valle (2007), Jones (2010), Akkemik (2012) and Bhatt and Munjal (2013).

Limitations

SAM is a demand-driven model with excess capacity consumption. Therefore, a SAM models are generally justified for economies with high unemployment and unused capacity in all industries.

A SAM can simply be seen as a way of presenting the national accounts or even as an extension of an I-O table.

Conclusion

By the survey of above literature, it can be concluded that economists have applied different methods and techniques for measuring the economic impact of tourism on regional, local and national economies. The technique that is to be used in a particular situation depends upon the types of problems found in the subject region, and conditions assumed in the study.

The existing literature survey showed that most of the studies employed input-output framework in assessing the economic impact of tourism whereas only few studies utilized SAM, CGE, TSA and Keynesian model. In some way each of the methods needed to utilize input-output table as a foundation in estimating the economic impact of tourism. It is evident from the literature survey that input-output model is an ever-present model in conducting economic impact analysis in different region of the world. I-O model has been considered as a useful technique for estimating the complete performance of tourism in terms of direct, indirect and induced impacts of tourism.

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अनुसूया त्यागी के उपन्यास में प्रतिफलित वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण

डॉ.श्रीदेवी.एस*

आज पूरे विश्व में थर्ड जेंडर एक सामाजिक समस्या बन गयी है। पूरे विश्व में थर्ड जेण्डर (हिजड़ों) की संख्या लाखों में बताई जाती है। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास की लेखिका डॉ. अनुसूया त्यागी स्वयं स्त्री रोग एवं प्रसूति विशेषज्ञ है। अतः प्रस्तुत उपन्यास को थर्ड जेंडर समुदाय से संबन्धित अग्रलिखित बिंदुओं के माध्यम से समझा जा सकता है।

हिजड़ा जीवन से मुक्ति, सम्मानपूर्ण जीवन संबंधी सामाजिक चिकित्सीय धार्मिक अवधारणाओं एवं तथ्यात्मक सत्यों पर ही आधारित है डॉ. अनुसूया त्यागी का उपन्यास 'मैं भी औरत हूँ'। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास के कथानक पर यदि संक्षेप में दृष्टिपात करें तो गाजियाबाद के नजदीक काजिपुरा ग्राम की रोशनी एवं मंजुला नामक दो ऐसी बहनों की कहानी हैं, जिन्हें खुद या उनके परिवारवालों को पता ही नहीं होता है कि वे हिजड़ा हैं। रोशनी युवावस्था में कदम रखते ही एक दिन बलात्कार का शिकार हो जाती है ये और बात है बलात्कारी उसके हिजड़ा रूप में देख हिजड़ा कह कर भाग जाते हैं। पिता का नाम मास्टर तुलसीराम और माता का नाम चन्द्रमुखी है। दोनों ही बहनों को राजो धर्म प्रारंभ नहीं होता है। उनकी माँ यह देखकर कि दोनों लडकियों में से किसी को भी अभी तक मासिक स्राव आरंभ नहीं हुआ था। रोशनी तो खैर अभी पन्द्रह वर्ष की है पर मंजुला तो सत्रह की होकर अठारहवें में लग गयी है। अपने पति को लेकर गाजियाबाद में स्थित डॉ.रमन्ना के नर्सिंग होम ले जाती है। वहाँ डॉक्टर अल्ट्रासाउंड के बाद बताती है कि बडी बेटी मंजुला के शरीर में भ्रूण आदि है और ऑपरेशन कर उसकी योनि विकसित कर दी जाएगी तो वह पूर्ण स्त्री बन सकती और विवाहोपरांत वह माँ भी बन सकती हैं परंतु छोटी बेटी रोशनी के शरीर में भ्रूण नहीं है अतः वह भी योनि बनाने के बाद स्त्री तो बन जाएगी परंतु कभी माँ नहीं बन सकेगी। दोनों का ऑपरेशन कर स्त्री रूप दे दिया जाता है। बड़ी बहन मंजुला का विवाह एक डॉक्टर से हुई।

रोशनी उच्च शिक्षित होकर पुणे के ऑक्सफोर्ड टावर में स्थित बहुत बडी कंपनी की सी.ई.ओ. बन जाती है। उसका विवाह एक गुजराती युवक से होता है। दोनों परिवारों की सहमती से परिणय सूत्र में बंधने के बाद वे एक सोरोगेटेड मदर से बच्चा जनवाना चाहते हैं। रुपयों की आवश्यकता के कारण एक मराठी स्त्री 'इला' इसके लिए तैयार भी हो जाती है और आठ माह का गर्भ लेकर रोशनी से अपने रिश्तेदार की तबीयत खराब होने का

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बहाना कर पैसे आदि लेकर चंपत हो जाती है। ओंकार और रोशनी की इस धोखे से बहुत धक्का लगता है और अंततः वे बिना किसी को बताएं और यह दर्शाते हुए कि रोशनी गर्भवती थी उसने ही बच्चे को जन्म दिया है, अनाथालय से एक नवजात शिशु को गोद लेते हैं। रिश्तेदारों एवं अन्य सभी संबंधितों को बताते है कि वो उनका जन्मित संतान है। बच्ची का नाम 'तेजस्विनी' रखा गया था। संयोगवश उस बच्ची का चेहरा बहुत हद तक रोशनी से मिलता भी था इसलिए किसी को कोई शक नहीं हुआ। तेजस्विनी को ओंकार एवं रोशनी पाल-पोशकर बडा करते हैं और उसका प्रवेश आई. आई.टी.दिल्ली में हो जाता है। तेजस्विनी पूरे देश में द्‌वितीय स्थान पर आती है प्रथम स्थान पर एक बहुत ही गरीब युवक मयंक सावंत आता है। मयंक और तेजस्विनी में मित्रता होती है। मयंक की माँ को स्तन कैंसर होता है और वह कुछ महीनों की मेहमान होती है। रोशनी मयंक की माँ के उपचार में उसकी बड़ी सहायता करती है परंतु कैंसर की वजह से वो भगवान को प्यारी हो जाती हैं। मयंक और रोशनी की मित्रता प्रगाढ़ होती जाती है। एक दिन मयंक रोशनी के घर आमंत्रित होता है और वार्तालाप के दौरान मयंक ओंकार पटेल और रोशनी पटेल को पहले से ही जानने की जानकारी देते हुए बताता है कि वह और उसकी माँ रोशनी से मिलने ग्लेनमार्क कंपनी गये लेकिन तब वे उस कंपनी को छोड़ चुके थे। रोशनी के पूछने पर वह बताता है कि उसकी माँ का नाम 'इला सावंत' है, तथा वो रोशनी केलिए एक चिट्‌ठी भी छोड़कर गई। उस चिट्‌ठी से यह मालूम होता है कि मयंक ओंकार और रोशनी का बेटा है। रोशनी अपने बेटे को ओंकार से सहमति लेकर पढ़ाई पूरी होने के बाद तेजस्विनी से शादी भी करवाती है।

प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में लेखिका ने मंजुला एवं रोशनी का ऑपरेशन से हिजड़ापन दूर करने का उल्लेख करते हुए आधुनिक चिकित्सा पद्‌धति की प्रगति से परिचित कराया है। विदित है कि हिजडा बच्चा पैदा होने पर परिवार में मातम छा जाता है। यहाँ लेखिका इस प्रकार के ऑपरेशन की पद्‌धति का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन करते हुए प्लास्टिक सर्जरी से योनि का विकास दिखाकर जनमानस में यह संदेश देना चाहती है कि हिजडा बच्चा जन्मने पर घबराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उसके उपचार से ठीक कर अच्छी जिंदगी दी जा सकती है। लेखिका ने रोशनी की माँ, बहन तथा स्वयं रोशनी के माध्यम से स्त्री विमर्श के बहुत से संवेदनशील महत्वपूर्ण मुद्‌दों को उठाया है।

उपर्युक्त विवेचन के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि अन्य उपन्यासों की तुलना में यह उपन्यास चिकित्सीय दृष्टिकोण से महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि इसकी लेखिका स्वयं स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञ हैं। लेखिका चूँकि अन्य स्त्री साहित्यकारों की तरह लेखिका नहीं है। लेखिका ने कहानी को बहुत ही योचक ढंग से तीन पीढ़ों को समाहित करते हुए स्त्री विमर्श, थर्ड जेंडर

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विमर्श, शिक्षा का महत्व, कर्तव्यनिष्ठा आदि के संदेशों को बहुत ही सरल एवं सहज भाषा में प्रस्तुत किया है। शब्द प्रयोग भी सरल और बोधगम्य है।

सहायक ग्रंथ सूचि

1. हिन्दी आलोचना का उत्तर आधुनिक विमर्श - कृष्णदत्त पालीवाल
2. कालिदास एवं शेक्सपीयर के अलोक में नारी - वन्दना वागीश्वरी
3. उपेन्द्रनाथ अश्क के नाटकों में युगबोध - डॉ.राजकुमार शर्मा

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Green Practices in IT Sector-An overview

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Abstract
With entry of time, individuals comprehend the significance of embracing green practices and "being green" is turning into the standard and the future has a place with a green economy. Presently days, it is seen that the business networks receive condition the board framework which thusly is a device to give upper hands and aides in controlling the association's ecological effects. Presently organizations acknowledge and develop social inner voices for Green practices and corporate social duty. The goal of this paper is to comprehend the idea of Green practices, its
development and improvement and Green practices pursued by IT segment dependent on optional information. The human asset the board capacities create natural supportability inside the association through the Green human resources executives practices and arrangements with maintainability objectives reflecting 'Eco-centers'. There are various advantages to associations on receiving green practices and can be watched effortlessly with organizations watching a detectable enhancement in the nature of the association.
Keywords: Green HRM, IT Sector, Environment Management System

1. Introduction

Green Administration is supplanting the old and customary administration which doesn't consider the ecological angle. With the adjustment in way of life, our day by day exercises are affecting the earth and it has turned out to be essential for us to receive green practices. Presently only people as well as following the scenic route now. Today, like never before previously, will work in an earth mindful way and they comprehend that they are a piece of society and should, along these lines, embrace green practices in associations. For example In created nations, Green administration is another idea and has turned into a crucial part in a wide range of associations yet on the off chance that you talk about creating countries there is a great deal of degree for development and much should be done in the region. In the course of the most recent two decades, the corporate record of Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) execution has been noteworthy. Despite the fact that the level of achievement shifts by organization, broad advance has been made over the business in building up the correct administration framework (Walter Wehrmeyer, 2017).The world has seen the significant change in China, Vietnam, Taiwan, and Singapore from ruined forming districts into solid and globally aggressive economies (Peter Ho, 2006).
These days, it is seen that the business networks embrace an ecological administration framework which thus is a device to give upper hands and aides in controlling the association's natural effects. Green human resources management practices retain good employees in organization by reducing replacement cost (Shikha Y, 2017). Presently organizations acknowledge and develop social still, small voices for Green HR

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the executives rehearses and corporate social duty. Green practices are able to draw in and hold great worker in the association and furthermore helps in advancing and lessening the substitution cost.

2. Review of Literature

Pascal Paille (2015), explains inside the paper makes a case for the mix of the foremost half separate literatures of environmental management and human resource management analysis. The findings of the review counsel that understanding of but inexperienced human resources management practices influence employee motivation to induce concerned in environmental activities lags behind that of but organizations develop inexperienced skills and provide employees with opportunities to be concerned in EM structure efforts. Organizations do not appear to be practice the whole vary of inexperienced human resources management practices, and this would possibly limit their effectiveness in efforts to spice up Environment Management. This study suggests that support among peers contributes to achieving property.

Dr. Venkatesh et.al. (2014) examines the features of the grouped unpractised activities from the HRM deliberate units alluding to IT segment in Bharat. The simple truth that there's a developing worry among various firms towards natural property makes this investigation generally significant. We have received the quantitative strategy for research to observationally look at the connection between the different green HR practices of the association and the general adequacy of maintainable improvement accomplished by the association. Our survey incorporates a progression of activities by the association to empower green HR hones in the association. Representatives from more than 100 IT organizations all finished India was chosen as a feature of our example. These components are Unique Mindfulness projects, Enrolment and the HR Part, Acknowledgment and Honours, Preparing and Advancement, Worker Self-rule and E-HRM, Centre Administration activities, Philanthropy Projects and representative support. The way that there is a developing worry among different organizations towards ecological maintainability makes this investigation generally pertinent.

Amar Hisham Jaafar et.al. (2017) discloses that to comprehend the part of pioneers' past natural related involvement and positive aberrance conduct in green administration hones, this examination picks Malaysia as the institutional setting. The explanation for this is there is an absence of coercive weight identified with green administration rehearses contrasted with regulating and psychological weights in Malaysia. In light of the purposive testing strategy, this examination found that 458 Malaysian open recorded organizations fall inside naturally touchy ventures. The example is viewed as adequate as it speaks to 46 percent of the aggregate populace of 458 Malaysian open recorded organizations from ecologically touchy enterprises. This examination utilizes auxiliary information from the organizations' distributed yearly reports, remain solitary maintainability reports, organization sites and OSIRIS. The upgrade of ecological information, skill, systems administration, and worry of the best level directors is basic to lead organizations to go astray decidedly in green administration rehearses.

Liu (2010); "The Environmental Responsibility of Multinational Corporation" according to the author, application of new technology could progress the environmental decline by developing for example- the biotech product and by searching for alternative energy to reduce the use of finite natural resources. However, the organization should put more effort into the research in new technology to minimize the impact of environmental destruction by creating products that are less harmful and less polluted for the environment.

Arzbhutto & Auranzeb (2016); "Effect of Green Human Resources Management on Firm Performance: An Empirical Study on Pakistani Firms", investigate the impact of Green HRM like Green recruitment, green training, and development and green learning on firm performance in Pakistan. SPSS multiple Regression analysis is applied to test the consequence of Green human resources variables and results indicate that all variables extensively affect the performance of firm. Organization focused on the waste management, recycling and using green products and readyto 'GO Green' and adopting practices of Green HRM. The needs of Green HRM practices are necessary for constant monitoring and recognizing the impact on HRM issues. So HR department and top management extend Green HRM policies and other function.

2.1 Concept of Green Practices

Practicing environmental awareness implies Protection of earth characteristic assets and additionally supporting the "Safeguarding of your own assets" i.e. your family, Companions, way of life, networks. With the goal that we called Green practices is the Preservation of Human asset their work life and Family life. It implies executing decided way of life changes that will assist the person with living in an eco-accommodating way. For this, each individual ought to be more mindful of the earth and changing their conduct, disposition, and way of life to limit the practices or exercises that reason the corruption of the earth. Any move that you make by keeping the manageability of the assets it adds to a positive effect on the earth. Each little change by each person in their way of life makes a Green work-life and green condition for us and for who and what is to come. With the end goal to accomplish natural maintainability objectives, most firms can utilize appropriate HR the board practices to invigorate their workers.

It is discovered that Green human resources the board is another plan in human asset the board and HR the executives writing. The expression of Green human resources is for the most part utilized in the corporate natural program and furthermore consistently use out in the open administration arrangements and practices. It includes condition benevolent HR activities which thus bring down expense and help in better representative commitment and maintenance. It additionally causes association to diminish representative carbon impressions by the accompanying ways like electronic documenting, vehicle sharing, work sharing, remotely coordinating, and virtual meetings web based preparing, reusing and so on. Green human asset utilize HR the board arrangements to help the supportable utilization of accessible assets inside the business and for the most part these assets our condition maintainable. It helps in execution of green HR approaches like as– arranging, choice, enrollment, preparing and improvement, pay and so on. In this green World, the green individuals the executives work has manageability and its kin the board and ability the board connect with the general population and clients, networks and contractual workers all transform into equivalent representatives alongside investors. A green organization is distinct as a place of work that is well planned, environment relevant, and socially accountable. In the green management they have highlighted the balance between organizational developments for prosperity and protecting the natural environment so that the future generation may succeed (Daily, B.F et. al, 2001). To implement any corporate environmental plan, numerous plan of company like as- finance, operations, supply chain management, human resources marketing are merged together. However, chief element of the human resources department is corporate social responsibility (CSR), so Green human resources is the extensive agenda of corporate social responsibility. It mainly involves two elements like- Environment friendly human resources practices and Preservation of knowledge capital (Opatha & Anton Arulrajah, 20014). In the Green human resources management employee focused on achieving the organizational goal and solve the environmental related problems. However, the organization has set up the duties and responsibility that integrated the Environmental activities. Some of the practices concerning general green management in which human resources is actively involved have been described. Furthermore, according to Mandip (2012) the practice of Green human resources should be elucidate in to the HR developments, such as recruitment, training, reward etc. So, the next HR developments precisely recruitment; presentation management.

2.2 Job Description

It very well may be utilized to connect with the ecological security undertaking, obligations, and duties. These days, most organizations incorporated the natural and network errand, obligations and duties in each activity to keep the earth ensured. Occupation detail likewise incorporates natural, individual, social and specialized necessities in each activity in the association to the extent achievable, as obligations related with the ecological assurance and furthermore distribute the job and wellbeing assignments as per the soundness of the workers. Today the vast majority of the organizations have planned their association work structure as per natural administration. It is genuinely valuable activity and practices to ensure nature for the perspective of individuals the board.

2.3 Green recruitment

It means recruitment process in the organization is paperless with minimum environmental impact. It is a system where major focus is given on the importance of environment and making it a chief component within the organization. (Holtom BC, et al, 2008). Today companies focused on various websites for hiring employee which reduce the CV/Resume printing and courier cost and leads to less usage of paper (Shika, 2017). Companies select the CV/Resume whenever needed of appropriate applicant and download them and print them (Bassam K & Rahman, 2016). Therefore sustainable development matter must be included into the recruitment process as green recruitment process help in attracting and retaining competent employee in the organization.

2.4 Green Selection

In the determination system, a few organizations consider competitor's ecological concern and keeping in mind that creates a choice for the activity in the organizations, naturally, related inquiries are solicited at the time from the choice process. These are the great Green choice practices for any association and for the choice of naturally cordial individuals, and it is the best choice criteria.

2.5 Green Orientation

Introduction program identified with Green practices would be exceptionally helpful in that stage. Most organizations utilize projectors and PCs in the association and furthermore give these offices to the worker at the season of preparing. It is additionally essential for the worker to comprehend their obligation towards the earth.

An association with the assistance of worker support can accomplish ecological manageability.

2.6 Green training and development

The green training and development is a practice that focuses on development of employee's knowledge, skills and attitude. The green training and development educate employees about environmental training and development and also educate employees about energy awareness in the organization and reduce wastage, and solve environmental problem in the organization (Zoogahs, 2011). Training is a key instrument for the employees for controlling wastage (in terms of both prevention and reduction) in the organization. So it important for organization to instruct good training to employees and guide them and also update them about the Green practices, policies and procedure.

2.7 Green Appraisal

At the point when the evaluation of the representative comes into record in the association it is critical to consider Green Targets, reason, Green starts and duty taken by workers and the finish of green outcomes. Notwithstanding, execution examination strategy ought to likewise incorporate Green target one of the key introduction territories of the worker.

2.8 Green Compensation and reward

Remuneration and reward are the real Green HR rehearses through which representatives are compensated for their execution. Variable pay framework included pay framework by connection it by eco-execution. Remuneration bundles are something identified with procuring planned green expertise and they are having a long haul affect among the organizations.

2.9 Green employee relation

In the association, the representative relationship is a vital angle which is worried about building up great boss and worker relationship. Through this Green HR the board rehearses, the inspiration and certainty of the representatives will increment and it enhances the efficiency of workers. It urges representatives to create a potential answer for the biological issues through practices of chiefs towards workers.

3. Methodology

This investigation is completely founded on optional information gathered from various sources. The information are induced by responsible foundations of the segments and accessible research by different scientists gave on their site/reports. Aside from these, information has been taken differing Books, Diaries, and Exploration Papers. The current investigation was embraced to comprehend the practices and improvement of execution of Green practices in IT segment.

4. Objectives

1. To investigate the growth and development of Green Practices.
2. To understand the concept of Green practices in IT sector.

5. Evolution and growth of Green practices

The Green Development over the world brought forth Green activities. Human Asset the executives are in charge of overseeing, creating and holding workers in the association. nineteenth and twentieth Century was a time of industrialization, particularly in Europe the Modern Transformation began in the Nineteenth Century, fabricating vast amount of shopper merchandise, the processing plant framework and interest for various items, the progression of innovation put parcel of weight on the normal assets of planet Earth e.g. misuse of assets like air, water, abuse of greenery. E.g. timber, minerals, synthetic

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concoctions including creatures and woods for the business needs of the general public. The vast number of a person left their conventional business of cultivating, prepared themselves and were utilized by ventures like mines, materials, transportation, synthetic compounds, pharmaceuticals, and so on. The consequence of Industrialization was that the world network begun talking about characteristic assets, contamination, biological irregularity, and bio-decent variety. As the quality of modern specialists expanded a different division or cell was made to deal with the representatives, it was early called as Staff Office and now Human Asset. The duties given to this division was to guarantee and get correct individual for the correct activity, prepared them, hold and create them according to the prerequisite of an industry. The effect of industrialization was great to the point that the enterprises turned into the real buyer of characteristic assets like air, water, arrive minerals, plants, and creatures, consequently affecting the earth and turning into the fundamental reason for contamination and biological irregular characteristics. The abuses of common assets comprehensively have to lead the significant issue like a worldwide temperature alteration, exhaustion of ozone layers and CO2 in the climate. The outcome is dissolving of ice/snow close to the shafts and increment in the ocean water levels. Misuses of common assets had likewise affected the widely varied vegetation, brings about decreasing the timberland creatures, irritating the natural pecking orders and the eco-frameworks. The outcome was the world naturalist begun examining environmental issues all inclusive. The Unified Countries Meeting on the human condition having met at Stockholm in June 1972. The Second Meeting was held in the year 1992, June is called as Rio-Affirmation as a result of these gathering the effect was that the separate governments began passing laws to secure the earth in their nations. In India, the administration has passed the laws to ensure characteristic assets – E.g. the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

6. Best practices for Greening

Green HR alludes to the commitment of individuals the board arrangements and exercises towards this more extensive plan. It's an essential issue for HR since it is plainly a critical issue for all workers, and in addition clients and different partners. It's additionally one in which HR can have a major effect without causing much consumption, great natural administration can enhance deals and lessen costs, giving subsidizing to green advantages to keep staff locked in. Ten thoughts for trying the greater part of association's endeavors to give green advantages. Here are some natural well-disposed answer for remain green:

1. **Go Green Challenges:** Conduct go green challenges to employees. (Ex: beat plastic pollution, wealth out of waste etc) and Develop Training Programs in Environment Management to increase environmental awareness, skill & expertise of employees.
2. **Save power and energy:** Spare power and vitality by taking free nearby meetings on the most proficient method to utilize vitality in the most ideal way. Proposals like enhance protection, introduce clocks to naturally kill lights, utilize vitality productive lights, keep temperatures at agreeable reaches, turn off power when not required received. Set up arrangements and measures, for example, legitimate waste transfer, utilizing condition amicable contraptions, water and vitality effective items and

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condition neighbourly fuel vehicles were received.

3. **Measure Performance:** Estimating execution with the norms every year will empower the association to survey their execution in making strides toward environmental friendliness and further moves to be made whether the guidelines are not met.
4. **Reduce, Reuse and Recycle:** Following the green way, associations should begin utilizing the 3 R model of reduce, Reuse and recycle. Material like glass, paper, plastic, metal junk ought to dependably be reused beyond what many would consider possible.

Dispense with superfluous photocopying and the two sides utilized paper ought not to be tossed to dustbin; it ought to be reused to evade the wastage of assets.

5. **Promoting Green Initiatives:** Little activities go far in advancing the green activities inside the association. Every one of the workers of the association empowered for carpooling and portability benefit. Colleagues urged to walk and to take open transportation to the workplace.
6. **Online tool:** Decreased business travel and authority visits by supplanting it with remotely coordinating, and video-conferencing as opposed to voyaging. Assessing the effect of vehicles utilized for transportation by Buying or renting vitality productive vehicle and trucks and other overwhelming vehicles for use in the association. The significance of up close and personal gatherings can't be disregarded while setting up an association with partners. In any case, use of online apparatus directed gatherings essentially. These virtual occasions are financially savvy as well as have a lower effect on the earth.
7. **Promoting green initiatives:** Urge the workers to purchase practical, eco-accommodating items that can be reused, or can be reused effectively. Utilization of jute sacks as opposed to utilizing the plastic pack. These little propensities for the purchasing condition well-disposed item go far in advancing the green activities of the association.
8. **Dispose off toxic substances:** Dangerous substances, for example, utilized batteries and copier toner, printer ink utilized in workplaces arranged off painstakingly in meeting with providers without hurting nature.
9. **Solid waste system:** Water is a valuable asset for society and ought to without a doubt be utilized well. Enhanced strong waste frameworks (squander division, fertilizing the soil, reusing) and water gathering framework, rehearsed in the association.
10. **Use of renewable sources:** Wherever and at whatever point conceivable endeavored to make utilization of inexhaustible wellsprings of vitality like sun oriented vitality, biofuels, wind control, and other elective vitality sources. Urged to utilize containers, plates, and eating utensils that can be washed and reused.
11. **Creating awareness and encouraging employees:** Making mindfulness and urging representatives to spare power by killing lights when they aren't being utilized. Turning off workstations when it's the ideal opportunity for an update from a PC as they utilize 80 percent less vitality than personal computers. Utilization of common light to spare power amid daytime.
12. **Prevent carbon emission:** Permitting colleagues to telecommute at least one days. This will yield extraordinary advantages for both the association and the earth. Individuals who telecommute don't sit around idly voyaging which avoids carbon

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emanations.

7. Benefits of Green Practices Adopted In the Organization (IT Sector)

There are various advantages to associations that address green issues that incorporate enhanced brand and friends picture. The effect of embracing green administration practices can be watched effortlessly with organizations watching a detectable enhancement in the nature of the association and its main goal both inside and remotely.

Improved public image: The enhanced open picture is the greatest advantage of embracing green administration rehearses in the working environment. As the shoppers are getting increasingly worried about the earth, they see association receiving green administration rehearses better when contrasted with the association that is making hurt nature, along these lines enhancing general society picture of the association.

Improve the relationship with stakeholders: Other than enhancing people in general picture of the association, going greener help enhance the relationship of the association with its partners like clients, providers, government organizations, and the media.

Increases profit in the organization: Embracing green administration rehearses have a coordinate effect on the gainfulness of the firm and all things considered, it is useful for the association to receive green administration rehearses as Green is the method for future.

Reduction on cost: With increment in worry about worldwide issues, numerous associations are endeavoring to lessen their effect on the earth. Green activities can likewise diminish costs. The diminished expenses rely upon the measure of the association and the means taken to decrease vitality utilization.

Better employee retention rate: Study directed among the association with Make strides towards environmental friendliness Moto demonstrates that they have a superior representative maintenance proportion when contrasted with firms not embracing green administration rehearses, the reason being firms with Make strides toward environmental friendliness Moto have more prominent market esteem.

Stimulates innovation: Green activities can invigorate advancement. Studies demonstrates that making strides toward environmental friendliness has helped associations oversee chances all the more successfully, enter new markets, enhance their item quality, improve the procedures, utilize assets all the more proficiently with the assistance of animating advancement to embrace green administration rehearses at the work environment.

8. Conclusion

Green, means shading, harmony, development, greenery and is unquestionably in form nowadays as associations today are understanding the way that becoming environmentally viable isn't just great and a mindful thing to be done however can likewise be useful for general society picture of the association. Green thoughts, ideas, and activities are happening to more prominent incentive inside the associations and are without a doubt conveying unmistakable advantages to the business. These activities whenever upheld in the association include brand and notoriety as well as are said to expand the benefit of the association by advancing the item and administrations of the association through the enhanced open picture. These green practices and activities advanced in the associations go far in guaranteeing consistence and enhancing profitability. It has likewise been seen that representative cooperation in green projects like lessening carbon prints builds the yield of these projects. Studies demonstrate that as organizations start reusing, reusing, renovating their items and move up to vitality effective creation frameworks that spare vitality or diminish wastage of vitality, it turns out to be very simpler for them to accomplish numerous roundabout advantages of becoming environmentally viable.

The associations are additionally offering a key interchanges stage to their partners that incorporate bosses, specialists to empower the need and significance of Green Administration as an imperative piece of the present association. Nonetheless, even after such a significant number of endeavors, it isn't hard to presume that bunches of holes and issues exist even in the ongoing situation to advance Green Administration in the association of today. To close, Green practices is the administration routine with regards to today however there is a need to recognize the issues identified with executing Green Administration so that is fruitful and embraced at a bigger scale. For businesses, chiefs, pioneers and different partners there is a need to set up Green Administration rehearses as an indispensable part in the association and to set up a connection among representative and Green Administration for expanded hierarchical execution, efficiency, and enhanced procedures.

9. Scope for future research

To further explore the impact of green practices on organizational performance, future studies may investigate the impact of green practices by section in each industry. For example, in the manufacturing industry, one study could examine the impacts of green operation in each industry sector (Food and Beverage, General Industrials, Oil and Gas, Pharmaceuticals, Technology, Transport etc); while in the service industry, another study could examine how the impact of green practices differ in sectors such as in Banking and Insurance; Financial Services; Health Care; Media, Travel, Leisure; and retail. Other future studies may incorporate other contextual variables, such as firm size, organizational culture, environmental pressure, etc.

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Gross Domestic Savings And Economic Growth In Ethiopia:- An ARDL Bounds Test Approach

Dr. Akshaya Kumar Mohanty*

Abstract
The interaction between gross domestic savings and economic growth is critically important for the development policy. The wide range of controversies surrounding the direction of causality between savings and economic growth motivated this study. Hence, the objective of this study intends to investigate empirically the relation between gross domestic savings and economic growth in Ethiopia using annual time series data spanning through a period of 42 years (1976 to 2017) obtained from MoFEC and annual reports of NBE. The study employes autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) approach to co-integration test and the augmented Granger causality test approach developed by Toda and Yamamoto (1995) so as to achieve this objective. After performing robustness checks, ARDL bounds to the co integration test concludes that Gross Domestic Savings and economic growth are co-integrated, and therefore holds a long run relationship which exists between them. Error correction model also identifies a short run relationship. The speed of adjustment has value 0.72 and 0.421 with negative sign, which shows the convergence of saving and Growth model towards long run equilibrium. In addition, the Toda and Yamamoto version of Granger causality test reveals that causality runs from economic growth to gross domestic savings, implying that economic growth proceeds and Granger causes saving. Thus, the study rejects the Solow's hypothesis that saving precedes economic growth, and accepts the Keynesian theory that economic growth leads to higher saving. As a result, the study recommends that government and policy makers should focus on more income policies that would accelerate economic growth so as to increase savings.
Keywords: Growth, Savings, ARDL Bounds Test, Ethiopia.

I. Introduction

The rate of economic growth in any economy depends on the level of investment made in different sectors of that economy; and there cannot be any meaningful investment without saving. The slow rate of development in third world countries are usually attributed to the low levels of national saving, It is observed that economies witnessing rapid economic growth such as China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand, etc. also characterized by high domestic saving rates during their developmental phase. Similarly, many countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America typically save at a low rate and experience slow economic growth (Patra *et al*., 2017).

Ethiopia is among the low-income sub-Sahara African countries which needs fast and sustainable economic growth. However, low domestic saving rate is consistently cited as one of the most serious constraints to sustainable economic growth.

Currently, Ethiopia has adopted policy reforms of the five year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) for the period between 2015/16 to 2019/20 to sustain rapid and broad-based economic growth and eventually end poverty.

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Accordingly, a sound understanding of the interaction between savings and economic growth in a country's economy is strategically important for the achievement of macroeconomic policy to sustainable economic growth and hence higher standard of living of citizens.

One of the most controversial issues in macroeconomics is the nexus between savings and economic growth. This is because of divergent opinions in theories and mixed empirical results among various literatures (Bolarinwa & Obembe, 2017). For instance Ibrahim (2014) has reported causality running from economic growth to saving, while **Mohanty (2017)** found bidirectional relationship. At the same time Getenet, 2017 reported that saving and economic growth are independent of each other. To mitigate these problems, Toda and Yamamoto (1995) developed a procedure based on augmented VAR modeling, by introducing a modified Wald test statistic (MWALD). This procedure has been found to be superior to ordinary Granger causality tests since it does not require pre-testing for the co-integrating properties of the system and thus avoids the potential bias associated with unit roots and co-integration tests as it can be applied regardless of whether a series is non co-integrated or co-integrated of an arbitrary order, thereby yielding consistent and unbiased estimates (Toda and Yamamoto, 1995; and Dolado and Lutkepohl, 1996). Additionally, this study includes real interest rate and inflation rate into the model between Economic growth and savings since the omission of relevant variables leads to econometric problems.Generally, this article employs a more robust Toda and Yamamoto (1995) causality test to study the causality between saving and economic growth within the dynamic VAR framework.

II. Objective of the Study

To offer empirical evidence on the causal relationship between gross domestic savings and economic growth and the particular direction of causality between them in Ethiopia from 1976-2017

III. Literature Review

Ibrahim (2014) founds that there was unidirectional causality runs from economic growth to savings both in the long run and short run using annual data from 1975-2013 by employed Johansen co-integration method and the Granger causality test to examine causal relationship between savings and economic growth in Ethiopia.

Mohanty (2017) has examined the direction of causal relationship between gross domestic saving and economic growth in Ethiopia using annual time series data during the period 1975-2016. He employed Johansen Co integration Test to explore the long-run relationship between the series and Vector Error correction (VECM) model and Pair wise Granger Causality Test to perform the causal relationship between domestic savings and economic growth after growth rate of gross domestic savings and the growth rate of real gross domestic product were ascertained using the ADF unit root test procedure. Finally, he revealed that there was bi-directional causal relationship between growth rate of gross domestic savings and growth rate of GDP both in the short run and long run in Ethiopia indicated that both the Keynes theories and Solow's hypothesis are relevant for Ethiopia.

Lambamo (2017) investigated the interplay between savings, inflation and economic growth by applying 2SLS technique within the framework of Simultaneous equation and OLS model using time series data from 1981 to 2015 to estimate the threshold level of inflation that is consistent for the economic growth of Ethiopia. He confirmed that the relationship between domestic saving and economic growth has been found to be one

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directional and positive. The direction of causality running from economic growth to saving

Getenet (2017) examined the trends and determinants of gross domestic savings (GDS) as economic growth rate was among one of the explanatory variables of gross domestic savings. He employed co-integration and error correction model via annual time series data for the period 1980-2014. The study revealed that economic growth rate was insignificant to boost gross domestic saving but he did not mean that saving was not contributed to economic growth in Ethiopia.

Sililo (2010) enquired a directional link between stock market development and economic growth in Zambia for 2002 to 2009. He applied and compared the results of both Granger causality test developed by Granger (1969) as well as the Toda and Yamamoto (1995) causality test methods to investigate the causal relationship and concluded that the results of Toda and Yamamoto method were more reliable. It suggested that the economic growth caused stock market development. In contrast, Granger causality test indicated that economic growth and stock market development were independent of each other.

IV. Methodology of the Study

This paper employed annual time series data for the period between 1976 and 2017. Sample time span was selected based on the availability of statistical data. The data include real Gross Domestic Product per capita (RGDP), Inflation rate (INF), Real interest rate (RIR), Real Gross domestic saving (RGDS). The first three data were collected from National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) whereas Real Gross domestic saving was obtained from Minister of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC).

The close relationship between savings and the economic growth has been well specified in a number of empirical investigations (Sinha and Sinha, 1998; Saltz, 1999; Mohanty, 2017). They were derived from the Keynesian hypothesis and the Solow's growth model.

RGDP: - Real gross domestic product per capita growth rate is a proxy for economic growth. It is argued that an increase in income (economic growth) coupled with sound financial system increases the marginal propensity to save (MPS). Therefore, the expectation of the relationship between economic growth and gross domestic savings is positive.

RGDS: - This study used Real Gross domestic saving rather than savings ratio as the focus of this study is on the total amount of resources available for capital formation. Hence, the exact expected impact of gross domestic savings on economic growth is positive.

Inflation rate: - This is represented by consumer price index and used as a proxy of macroeconomic uncertainty. But high and unpredictable inflation leaves negative impact on the long term investment prospects. This is why inflation rate is expected to have negative impact on gross national saving and per capita income growth rate; and eventually it impedes the growth of the economy.

Real interest rate: - It is expected as a positive relationship between real interest rate and private savings.

The econometrics approach was analyzed through Unit root, Co-integration, Granger causality and relevant Diagnostic tests. Computations were performed by using E-views 10.

v. Data analysis

The econometric results are given in the following five steps. First, the ADF unit root tests are presented. Second, the optimum lag structure selection for the VAR is determined.

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Third, the Bounds co-integration test results are presented. Fourth, Granger causality test results are provided based on Toda and Yamamoto causality test. Lastly, diagnostic tests of the model are investigated.

V.1. Unit root test Result

The results presented in table 1 indicate that RGDS, RIR and INF are stationary in their levels form, implying that unit root was rejected for these variables. But, real GDP is non-stationary in level form implying that unit root was accepted for real GDP, but rejected in 1st difference which is presented in table 2. These results indicate that, with intercept and trend, the variables are integrated at different order I (0) and I (1). Hence the study would use the ARDL approach.

Table 1: ADF Unit Root Test Result for original Series (level)

Variables	Only Constant	With Trend and constant	Without intercept and trend	Order of Integration
	Test Statistics	Test Statistics	Test Statistics	
LRGD	-1.854883	-6.445736	-0.581273	-
LRGDS	-8.522209***	-8.666149***	-7.430714***	I(0)
LRIR	-5.463743***	-5.568942***	-5.281888***	I(0)
LINF	-5.976786***	-6.012771***	-1.947101*	I(0)
Critical values at 1%	-3.600987	-4.198503	-2.622585	
Critical values at 5%	-2.935001	-3.523623	-1.949097	
Critical values at 10%	-2.605836	-3.192902	-1.611824	

Source: E -VIEWS 10 RESULT

Note: The rejection of the null hypothesis is based on MacKinnon (1996) critical values. Akaike information criterion (AIC) is used to determine the lag length while testing the stationarity of all variables. The ***, ** and * represent the rejection of the null hypothesis of non-stationary at 1%, 5% and 10% significant level respectively.

Table 2: ADF Unit Root Test Result for differenced Series (first difference)

Variables	Only Constant	With Trend and constant	Without intercept and trend	Order of Integration
	Test Statistics	Test Statistics	Test Statistics	
Δ(LRGD)	-4.937238***	-4.863516***	-10.52944***	I(1)
Δ(LRGDS)	-5.975345	-5.870179	-5.978079	-
Δ(LRIR)	-6.048693	-5.985902	-6.127189	-
Δ(LINF)	-6.249233	-6.186742	-6.328198	-
Critical values at 1%	-3.615588	-4.219126	-2.627238	
Critical values at 5%	-2.941145	-3.533083	-1.949856	
Critical values at 10%	-2.609066	-3.198312	-1.611469	

Source: E -VIEWS 10 RESULT

Note: The rejection of the null hypothesis is based on MacKinnon (1996) critical values. Akaike information criterion (AIC) is used to determine the lag length while testing the stationarity of all variables. The ***, ** and * sign shows the rejection of the null hypothesis of non-stationary at 1%, 5% and 10% significant level respectively.

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The unit root test shows that the maximum order of integration was one. In table 3 indicates that the appropriate lag length criteria for the VAR model is one that minimize Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Schwarz Information Criterion (SIC), Final Prediction Error (FPE) and Hannan-Quinn Information Criterion (HQ) which is the bolded row in table 3.

Table 3: Selection of the order of the VARs (k*)

Lag	LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
0	-390.3565	NA	7129.140	20.22341	20.39403	20.28463
1	**-349.4649**	**71.29812***	**2000.366***	**18.94692***	**19.80003***	**19.25301***
2	-335.6843	21.20093	2305.576	19.06073	20.59633	19.61169
3	-321.9847	18.26607	2788.108	19.17870	21.39679	19.97453

* indicates lag order selected by the criterion. LR: sequential modified LR test statistic (each test at 5% level). FPE: Final prediction error. AIC: Akaike information criterion. SC: Schwarz information criterion. HQ: Hannan-Quinn information criterion

V.2. Bounds Test for Long-run Relationship

The ARDL bound test approach is testing the existence of the co integrating relationship that is applied by comparing the F-statistics with the bound critical values of Pesaran, Shin, and Smith (2001). The Akaike information criterion (AIC) was used in the co-integration analysis.The results of the bounds test to co integration test are presented in Table 4. The empirical result rejects the null hypothesis of no long-run relationship between gross domestic saving and economic growth using both LRGDSt and LRGDPt as a dependent variable, the results show that there is a long-run relationship from the log of real gross domestic saving to log of real gross domestic product and from log of real gross domestic product to log of real gross domestic saving in Ethiopia. Because the calculated F-statistics for Model 1 and Model 2 is 5.84 and 14.68 respectively, these are greater than the upper and lower bounds at 1 percent significance level. The estimated ARDL model and the regression result for both LRGDP and LRGDS models are presented below.

Table 4: ARDL Bound Test for gross Domestic Savings and Economic growth

Significance level	Model 1: Real GDP		Model 2: Real GDS	
	Critical Value bounds for k = 3		Critical Value bounds for k = 3	
	Lower bound I(0)	Upper bound I(1)	Lower bound I(0)	Upper bound I(1)
1 percent	3.65	4.66	3.65	4.66
5 percent	2.79	3.67	2.79	3.67
10 percent	2.37	3.2	2.37	3.2
F- statistics	*F-statistics = 5.841853****		*F-statistics =14.68721****	

Source: E -VIEWS 10 RESULT

V. 3. Regression Results of ARDL Model

The long run empirical results for ARDL model for real GDP (Model 1) and real GDS (Model 2) are discussed in table 5 and table 6 below separately.0

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Table 5: Estimated ARDL model based on model 1 (Growth Model)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Δ(LRGDP(-1))	0.27352*	0.145166	1.884205	0.0684
Δ(LRGDS)	4.5731***	1.474741	3.101009	0.0039
Δ(LRGDS(-1))	2.881398*	1.541465	1.869259	0.0705
Δ(LRIR)	0.644504	0.705825	0.913122	0.3678
Δ(LRIR(-1))	1.392643*	0.741411	1.878367	0.0692
Δ(LINF)	-0.564024	0.696523	-0.809771	0.4239
Δ(LINF(-1))	-1.344768*	0.753684	-1.784259	0.0836
C	7.246797**	3.093470	2.342611	0.0253

R-squared	0.619473	Mean dependent var	0.236283
Adjusted R-squared	0.538755	S.D. dependent var	6.718473
S.E. of regression	4.562850	Akaike info criterion	6.046951
Sum squared resid	687.0469	Schwarz criterion	6.381307
Log likelihood	-115.9625	Hannan-Quinn criter.	6.168705
F-statistic	7.674556	Durbin-Watson stat	1.983371
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000017		Prob(F-statistic)

Source: E -VIEWS 10 RESULT ***, ** and * denotes level of significance at 1% and 10%.

Note: The AIC is used to select the optimum number of lags in the ARDL model, which is used to calculate the long-run coefficient estimates.

The result of the Table 5 shows that in the long run real gross domestic saving is positively and significantly related to real gross domestic product per capita at 1 percent levels of significance. A percentage increase in real gross domestic saving leads to a 4.57% increase in real gross domestic product. However, the coefficients of RIR and INF are not statistically significant, but their lags of one year period have negative effect on real gross domestic product at 10 percent significant level. The inflation rate at lag one year, as showed in the above table 5 has negative impact on Ethiopian economic growths, which was caused primarily by food inflation and affects the wellbeing of the society than harming the macroeconomic performance.

Based on results given in table 5 above, the estimated Growth equation is given as below;

$\Delta LRGDPt = 7.2467 + 0.2735*\Delta LRGDPt\text{-}1 + 4.5731*\Delta LRGDSt + 2.8814*\Delta LRGDSt\text{-}1$

(2.342611) (1.884205) (3.101009) (1.869259)

$+ 0.6445*\Delta LRIRt - 1.3926*\Delta LRIRt\text{-}1 + 0.5640*\Delta LINFt - 1.3447*\Delta LINFt\text{-}1+\varepsilon t$ ..(1)

(0.913122)

(-1.878367) (0.809771) (-1.784259)

R-squared = 0.619473, F-statistic = 7.674556 (0.000017)***, D-W stat = 1.983371

Where the values in parenthesis are t-values; Δ is the first difference operator.

As revealed in equation (1) the empirical results showed a successful performance of the model. The value of Durbin Watson test is 1.983 which can be approximated to 2 meaning that there is no problem of serial correlation of the residuals. Besides, it the F-statistic is quite robust for this model. The coefficient of determination (R-squared value) is 62 percent, referring 62 percent of the variation real GDP is explained by the explanatory variables included in the model.

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Table 6: Estimated ARDL model based on model 2 (Saving Model)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Δ(LRGDS(-1))	0.420649***	0.134321	3.131667	0.0034
Δ(LRGDP)	0.051211***	0.013328	3.842420	0.0005
Δ(RGDP(-1))	0.004048	0.016885	0.239762	0.8119
Δ(LRIR)	0.041036	0.037167	1.107104	0.3679
Δ(LRIR(-1))	0.031736	0.073617	1.104107	0.2769
Δ(LINF)	-1.300512***	0.175292	-7.419108	0.0003
Δ(LINF(-1))	-0.035604	0.039257	-0.906935	0.3705
C	-0.194412	0.275002	-0.706948	0.4841

R-squared	0.671025	Mean dependent var	0.006142
Adjusted R-squared	0.634473	S.D. dependent var	0.907867
S.E. of regression	0.548886	Akaike info criterion	1.751998
Sum squared resid	10.84594	Schwarz criterion	1.960970
Log likelihood	-30.91596	Hannan-Quinn criter.	1.828094
F-statistic	18.35773	Durbin-Watson stat	1.987495
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: E -VIEWS 10 RESULT *** and * denotes level of significance at 1% and 10%.
Note: The AIC is used to select the optimum number of lags in the ARDL model, which is used to calculate the long-run coefficient estimates.

The result from table 6 shows that the variables accounts for 67 percentage changes in private savings. The Durbin Watson Statistic (1.987) shows the absence of auto correlation which make the estimate unbiased, consistency and reliable for policy formulations. The F statistic (18.357) reveals that the variables are jointly significant in explaining changes in private savings at 1% level of significance. The regression result also revealed that income per capita has a positive and significant effect on real gross domestic savings. A one percentage increase in income per capita will leads to increase in real gross domestic saving by 0.0512 percentages. The findings of this study confirmed that with income growth, saving rate also grows in Ethiopia. The results also show lagged value of real gross domestic savings has a significantly positive impact on current private real gross domestic savings. A one percentage increase in real gross domestic savings in the previous one year leads to 0.421 percentage increase in private savings. The results as well reveal that inflation rate is statistically significant in explaining real gross domestic savings; one percentage increase in Inflationary rate leads to reduction in domestic saving by 1.30 percentages. This is conforming to the priory expectation because once there is inflation; money will lose its purchasing value and the quality of it as a store of value will be reduced. The result also shows that real interest rate has direct and insignificant influence on private savings such that a one percentage increase in interest rate will leads to 0.041 percentage increase in private savings. This is in line with the sign but the insignificant of this variable is as a result of poor interest rate policy and the dominants of informal sector in granting credit facility to economic agent. It indicates that depositing interest rate is not in position to encourage savings. This is because of the low financial sector development in the country. In the country, even bank services were not well expanded and competitive to create conducive saving environment. The long run main estimated results of saving model in table 6 presented as in the following equation ..2 with figures in the parenthesis indicating calculated t-value.

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ΔLRGDSt = -0.1944 + 0.4206*ΔLRGDSt-1 + 0.0512*ΔLRGDPt + 0.0045*ΔLRGDPt-1
(-0.706948) (3.131667) (3.842420) (0.239762)
+ 0.0016*ΔLRIRt + 0.0410*ΔLRIRt-1 - 1.3005*ΔLINFt - 0.0356*ΔLINFt-1+εt – (..2)
(2. 406752) (1.10410) (-7.419108) (-0.906935)
R-squared = 0.671025, F-statistic = 18.35773 (0.000000)***, D-W stat = 1.987495
Where Δ is the first difference operator

V. 4. Short run Error Correction estimates

Table 4.9: Short run Error Correction estimates

Model 1: Dependant Variable is D(LRGDP)				**Model 2: Dependant Variable is D(LRGDS)**		
Variable	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.
D(LRGDS/P)	4.57318***	3.10101	0.0039	0.05121***	3.84242	0.0005
D(LRIR)	0.64450	0.91312	0.3678	0.04103	1.10410	0.2769
D(LINF)	0.56402	0.80977	0.4239	0.03560	0.90693	0.3705
ECT(-1)	-0.72647***	-5.00447	0.0000	-0.42064***	-10.5765	0.0000

Source: E -VIEWS 10 RESULT

Note: *** represents significance level at 1%

The table 7 above shows that the result of the ECT -0.726 (or 72.6%) and -0.421 (42%) , which measures the adjustment to restore equilibrium in both models respectively, ensuring the long run equilibrium that can be attained. Therefore, the speed of adjustment is -0.726 and -0.421 impling that around 72.6% and 42% deviations from long-term equilibrium are adjusted every year for each models respectively. This shows that there is quick and high speed of adjustment to equilibrium in case of disequilibrium from the long-run path in a year, i.e. the speed of adjustment is relatively high.

V. 5. Responsiveness of Economic Growth to Gross Domestic Saving

The study applied OLS regression equation to measure the degree of responsiveness of Economic growth to changes in gross domestic saving as illustrated in the result of regression equation which is presented below:

ΔLRGDPt = 0.0566609 + 0.121397* ΔLRGDSt + εt
(3.395433) (3.214961)
R-squared = 0.4957, F-statistic = 5.431695 (0.001063) ***, D-W stat = 1.983371

This empirical results show a successful performance of the model, it yields both correct signs and statistical significance of the Beta at 1% level. These results can be explained as follows;

From these results the study concluded that the degree of responsiveness of change in Economic growth due to changes in gross domestic saving in Ethiopia is positive and inelastic to the tune of 0.1214. The coefficient of determination (R-squared) is explaining that about 49% of responsiveness of Economic growth has been explained by changes in the rate of real gross domestic savings. In other words, other excluded factors are responsible only for 51 % of the variance in real growth level. In term of (F) value the empirical results indicate the good performance of the model and holds a statistical significant at 1%. The empirical results indicate that the model is free from autocorrelation as the D.W value equals (1.98) which is greater than the upper value of (du) and less than the critical value of (4-du), (DW= 1.98 > du 0.183 < 4- du 2.17). This means the DW value lies in the conclusive region which means the autocorrelation does not exist. The (T) test also shows a statistical significant at 1% level, such result support the leading role of real GDS in achieving economic growth. This result means that we refuse the null hypothesis with regard to the effect of real gross domestic saving and take the alternative hypothesis which holds a statistical significant effect of real gross domestic saving on Real Gross Domestic Product (RGDP).

V. 6. Toda and Yamamoto Granger Causality Test Result

The causal relationship between gross domestic savings and economic growth is estimated by carrying out Block Exogeneity Wald test. The Wald test results are presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Block Exogeneity Wald Tests.

Null Hypothesis	**Chi-sq($\chi 2$)**	**Prob.**	**Decision**
RGDP does not Granger cause RGDS	14.33005***	0.0262	Reject Ho
RGDS does not Granger cause RGDP	6.150466	0.4065	Do not Reject Ho
RGDP does not Granger cause RIR	4.622973	0.5930	Do not Reject Ho
RIR does not Granger cause RGDP	1.285843	0.9724	Do not Reject Ho
RGDP does not Granger cause INF	4.725816	0.5794	Do not Reject Ho
INF does not Granger cause RGDP	1.358308	0.9683	Do not Reject Ho
RGDS does not Granger cause RIR	1.324022	0.9703	Do not Reject Ho
RIR does not Granger cause RGDS	8.675303	0.1927	Do not Reject Ho
RGDS does not Granger cause INF	1.439897	0.9634	Do not Reject Ho
INF does not Granger cause RGDS	9.498938	0.1474	Do not Reject Ho
INF does not Granger cause RIR	5.430689	0.4899	Do not Reject Ho
RIR does not Granger cause INF	4.314022	0.6343	Do not Reject Ho

Source: E -VIEWS 10 RESULT **represents significance level at 5 percent;
Notes: The reported estimates are asymptotic Wald statistics. The $[k+m]^{th}$ order level VAR is estimated with maximal order of integration (m).

As explained by the significance of the *p*-values of the modified Wald statistic, the study reports unidirectional causality runs from economic growth to gross domestic saving because the estimated Chi-sq ($\chi 2$) is statistically significant at the 5 % level of significance (0.026 < 0.05), meaning that past values of economic growth have predictive power in determining the present values of gross domestic saving. This means that economic growth granger causes gross domestic saving in Ethiopia for the period from 1976 to 2017. However, no other significant causal effects are identified because the estimated Chi-sq ($\chi 2$) value is statistically not significant ($p>0.05$). However, the result of this study contradicts with the conventional wisdom that saving is the cause of economic growth (Solow, 1956). This study contrasts with the studies like Mohanty (2017) found bidirectional causality running from gross domestic saving to economic growth and vice versa in Ethiopia which employed ordinary Granger causality technique. However, the existence of the long-run relationship reported by ARDL technique employed in the study confirms the findings of the above-existing studies that employed Johansen co integration method to test for the long-run relationship.

This implies the conventional wisdom stating that higher level of saving leads to economic growth is not likely to hold in Ethiopia. It is also the reason that level of real gross domestic savings per capita is so small in this country due to the present unemployment problem in Ethiopia which is alarming and that's why saving is an outcome of increase in

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per capita income and people will only save when they have income (Keynes, 1936). Therefore, it cannot be an important cause of growth. This indicates that economic growth in Ethiopia may be the cause of other variables other than saving. Thus, this is the reason why the empirical result suggests that domestic saving does not granger cause to economic growth in Ethiopia.

There was a large gap of saving and investment of 15 percent of GDP in 2015/16 (MoFEC, 2016). Therefore, lot of external saving come to absorb the insufficiency of internal saving. The combining of internal and external saving could help to create investments which lead to economic growth in Ethiopia. Foreign direct investments could bring technological progress and innovation into the country which might be a factor to create economic growth for Ethiopia. For all these situation stated above, it can be said that in the case study of Ethiopia the rate of economic growth tend to lead to the rate of domestic saving rather than the changing of domestic saving cause the changing in economic growth.

V. 7. Model Stability and Diagnostic Test

From the results of the various diagnostic tests as shown in table 9, it is found that the estimated residuals of equations are shown to be normal given by the Jacque-Bera statistics. Breusch-Godfrey serial correlation LM test statistic indicates that the estimates are free from serial correlation. The homoscedastic nature of the residuals is confirmed by the ARCH test statistic. Ramsey Reset test suggests that the correct functional forms have been used in the models.

Table 9: Diagnostics Tests

Model 1: Dependant variable is D(LRGDP)			**Model 2: Dependant variable is D(LRGDS)**	
Test Statistics	**Chi-Square**	**Prob.**	**Chi-Square**	**Prob.**
Autocorrelation test	0.9593	0.9690	0.8013	0.8314
Heteroskedasticity test	0.8135	0.8507	0.0691	0.0659
Normality test (J-B)	0.3144	0.8545	0.1551	0.9253
Functional Form test	F (1, 32) = 0.3869	0.5383	F (1, 35) = 3.262	0.0795
Stability Test* **CUMSUM**	Stable		Stable	
CUMSUMSQ	Stable		Stable	

Source: E -VIEWS 10 RESULT

Notes: * denotes the cumulative sum of recursive residuals Seen in figure 4.1 and 4.2.

The test statistics is graphed in figure .1 and .2 which show that the models are stable within 5 percent significance level and the estimated coefficients are said to be stable. It can also identify not only their significance but also at what point of time a possible instability (structural break) occurred. The graph also shows a possible instability or structural breaks within the given periods.

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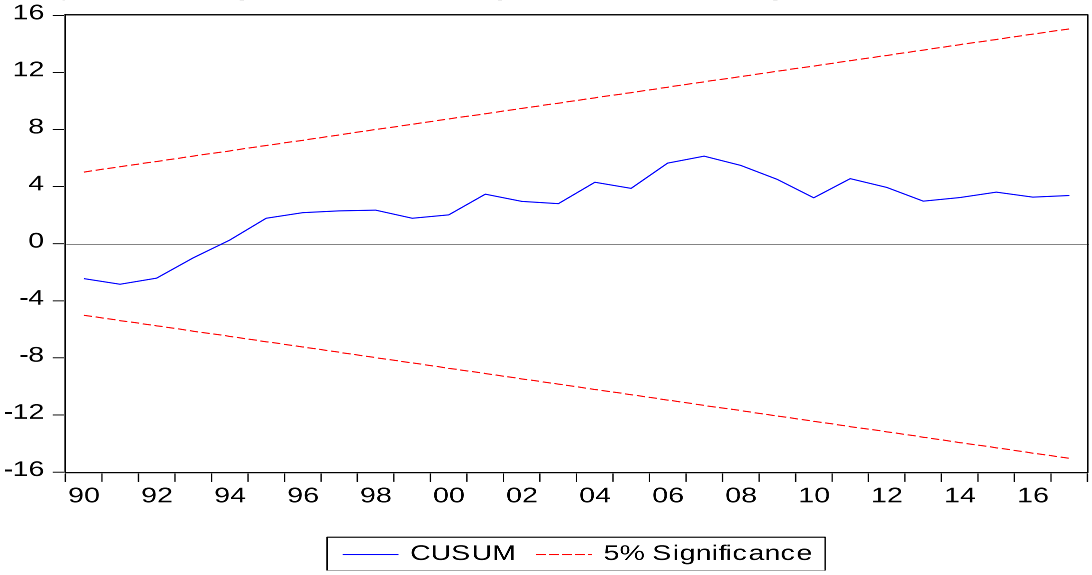
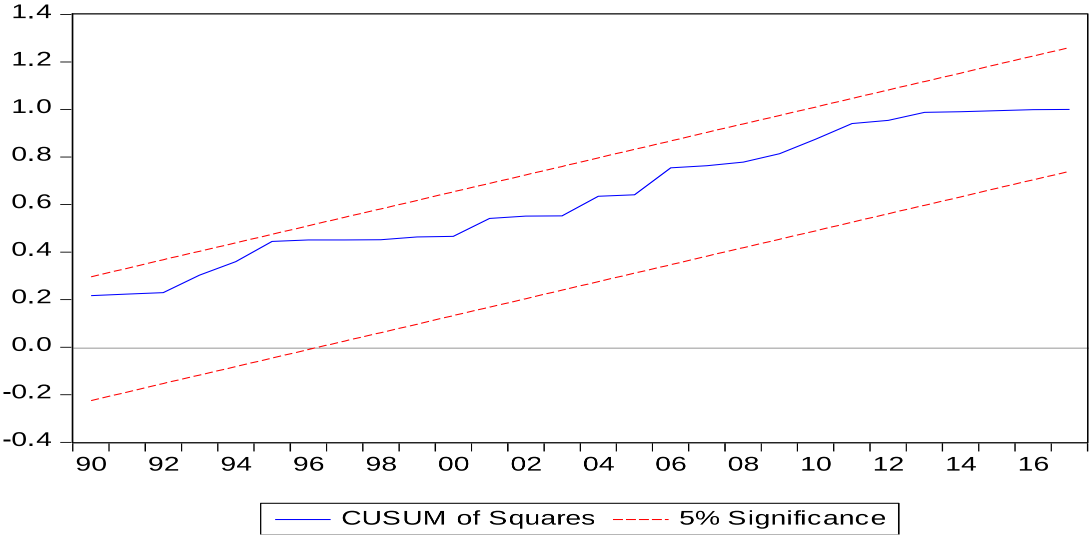
Figure.1: Plot of Cumulative sum of recursive residuals for Economic Growth model





Source: E -VIEWS 10 RESULT

Note: The straight lines represent critical bounds at 5% significance level

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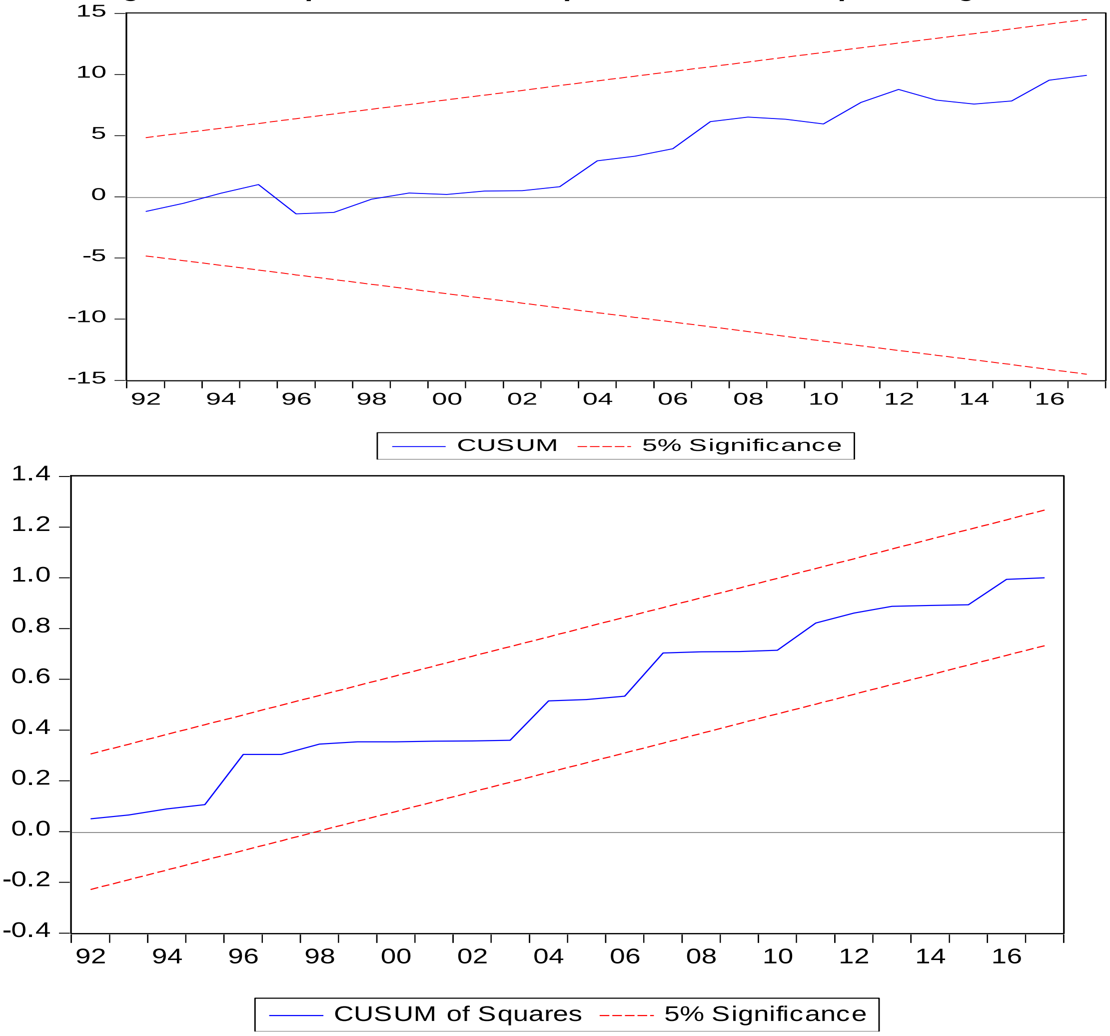
Figure.2: Plot of Cumulative sum of recursive residuals for Savings Model



Source: E -VIEWS 10 RESULT

Note: The straight lines represent critical bounds at 5% significance level.

As can be seen from the first figure, the plot of CUSUM test did not cross the critical limits. Similarly, the CUSUMSQ test shows that the graphs do not cross the lower and upper critical limits. So, we can conclude that long and short runs estimates are stable and there is no any structural break. Hence the results of the estimated model are reliable and efficient.

VI. Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the study came to the conclusion that a stable long relationship exists between savings and economic growth in Ethiopia. The elasticity of change in Economic growth due to changes in gross domestic saving in Ethiopia is positive and inelastic. It indicates that real gross domestic saving rate is a very important macroeconomic variable to the changes of economic growth in Ethiopia. Over all empirical results revealed that the growth rate of real GDP per capita Granger cause real gross domestic saving in Ethiopia. This can be concluded that Ethiopia tends to have higher level of income (RGDP) first in order to generate higher rate of domestic saving. The outcome of this paper is relevant for development policy, since economic growth is often a key focus. The policy implication of this result is that economic growth is considered as the policy variable to accelerate gross domestic saving in the economy. Although the paper found growth leads to saving, it doesn't necessarily mean that saving doesn't contribute anything to growth. In fact, growth theory suggests that saving plays crucial role in promoting economic growth. Therefore, the ongoing effort by the government to enhance saving should also be encouraged as one of the means that leads to the road to growth and development.

To this end, we recommend that government and policy makers should focus on income policies that would accelerate economic growth so as to increase saving. These include among others the following. Firstly, government should increase its investment in the provision of infrastructural facilities like power, roads, education, health, research and development, and among others. This will help reducing the costs of doing business as well as increase the profitability of firms, thereby raising the economy's production of goods and services. The third policy implication is that, since inflation has adverse effects, they should be kept at the level that cannot cause adverse effects on saving behavior. The third policy implication is that there is a need to urgently develop the financial sector of the country by further expanding bank branches and services and by creating a very competitive environment in the financial sector. The study also recommends that the government should influence the commercial banks to reduce their lending rate so that prospective investors can increase their investment and raise the nation's production capacity. At the same time the government should increasing their deposit rate at least above the rate of inflation through monetary policy at the disposal of the National bank? These practices increase savings and growth in the economy at the same time. Alternatively, the government should use expansionary fiscal policy which is increasing government spending and decreasing taxes would mean that aggregate demand would increase to boost output in the economy. This will automatically increase gross domestic saving in these countries. And consequently, increase in gross domestic saving will also lead to increase in capital formation and investment. This will finally improve the general welfare of the people. So, the government should adopt an appropriate approach in either way to foster economic growth and encourage savings.

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Pre & Post Liberalisation of Indian Market and Effects on Indian Economy

Dr. Amit Kumar Khare

Abstract
Since independence, India has gone through many changes firstly India based on socialist model, but now it bases its government on a democratic model. During Socialist model India had a very protectionist against foreign investment in his market, because of this India is behind in technology and in economy. The collapse of the Soviet Union one time India's largest trading partner, the Persian Gulf crisis which led to higher world prices, and an increase in foreign Dept problems for India throughout the eighties. The liberalization of Indian economy has started during tenure of Dr. Mamohan Singh in the year 1991 as a Finance Minister and carried out by Mr. Yashwant Sinha and Mr. Jaswant Singh simultaneously. The markets are being flooded with a lot of brands from old and new brands from within the country and multinationals who have ventured into India as a result of globalization of Indian economy. This has resulted, fight amongst competitors for survival and growth and also led them to provide value to their product for customer's satisfaction through quality and service. Indian economy had experienced major policy changes in early 1990s. The new economic reform, popularly known as, Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG model) aimed at making the Indian economy as fastest growing economy and globally competitive. While multinational companies played a significant role in the promotion of growth and trade in South-East Asian countries they did not play much role in the Indian economy where import-substitution development strategy was followed. Since 1991 with the adoption of industrial policy of liberalization and privatization rote of private foreign capital has been recognized as important for rapid growth of the Indian economy. Global markets, global technology, global ideas are seen as symbolizing enormous potential to change the world through more wealth than at any time before. A number of companies worldwide are coming together by way of mergers and joint ventures in order to consolidate their strengths and to take advantage of opportunities of global trade.In post liberalisation of Indian economy after adopting new economic policy many global corporations entered in the Indian market.

Keywords: Pre liberalization, Economic Reform, Analysis of country wise distribution of global corporations in India, Economic Growth, Post liberalization, Impact on Economy

Introduction
The development of India's economy was based on socialist-inspired policies after independence. It included state-ownership of various sectors, regulation and red tape which was known as 'Licence Raj' and protection from the world markets. The Political Economy of India has rapidly changed with the liberalization of the economy in the 1990s. It has now moved towards a market-based system and is the world's second fastest growing major economy after China. India recorded the highest GDP growth rate of 9% in 2007.The growth rate has reached 7.5% in the late 2000s. The country was the world's twelfth-largest economy by (PPP) purchasing power parity adjusted exchange rates. It is ranked 118th by PPP and 128th on per capital basis in the world. The most important

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priorities for India according to the World Bank are public sector reform, agricultural, removal of labour regulations, infrastructure, rural development and reforms in backward states. The liberalization of India's economy was initiated by Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao and his finance minister Manmohan Singh initiated new reforms. The new reforms led to easier international trade and investment, privatization, deregulation, inflation-controlling measures and tax reforms. Liberalization has been the same irrespective of which party headed the government. But no party has yet thought of reforming labour laws and reducing agricultural subsidies which may anger powerful lobbies like trade unions and farmers.

Pre liberalization

Between 1947 and 1990, licenses, regulations which were accompanied with red tapism were required for setting up businesses. In the mid-1950s, industries such as telecommunications, machine tools, steel, insurance, electrical plants were nationalized. Government spending went up in an average election year, which tended to fuel inflation rather than spur growth, suggesting that the extra public expenditure ahead of polls was largely wasteful. A study of key economic variables over the past 30 years shows that economic activity lost significantly due to every time a general election takes place. This was referred to as the Licence Raj. From independence, economic policies included import substitution, protectionism, industrialization, and business regulation, intervention of the state in labour and financial markets. There were Five-Year Plans similar to the central planning in the Soviet Union. With the License Raj system, there was wide spread corruption. The impact of these was that from 1950s to 1980s the economy of India stagnated around 3.5% and there was low annual growth rate. Industries like communications, steel and power were given only four or five licences. Therefore license owners made a huge business. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated lighter reforms by reducing the License Raj and promoting the growth of software and telecommunications industries. To open up foreign trade, there were trade reforms and foreign direct investment regulation.

Post Liberalisation

Post-liberalization, the Indian private sector, which was usually run by oligopolies of old family firms and required political connections to prosper was faced with foreign competition, including the threat of cheaper Chinese imports. It has since handled the change by squeezing costs, revamping management, focusing on designing new products and relying on low labour costs and technology. There was a large public sector and losses were incurred by state-owned enterprises. Because of public sector monopoly there was poor infrastructure investment. With the License Raj system, there was wide spread corruption. The impact of these was that from 1950s to 1980s the economy of India stagnated around 3.5% and there was low annual growth rate. Industries like communications, steel and power were given only four or five licences. Therefore license owners made a huge business. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated lighter reforms by reducing the License Raj and promoting the growth of software and telecommunications industries. To open up foreign trade, there were trade reforms and foreign direct investment regulation. The Narasimha Rao government started the liberalization process by abolishing the Licence Raj system which ended various monopolies, reforming capital markets, inviting foreign investment, reforming the trade regime and capital markets. Its goal was to reduce the fiscal deficit, privatize the public sector, and increase infrastructure

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investment with the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984 and her son Rajiv Gandhi in 1991, confidence for international investment in the economy was crushed. Since 1985, there was a balance of payments problem and by late 1990s the country faced a serious economic crisis. There was reduction in industrial licensing and only 18 industries needed licensing. There was rationalized of industrial regulation. The Controller of Capital Issues was abolished in 1992 which regulated the number and prices of shares a company can issue. The Security Laws (Amendment) and SEBI Act of 1992 were introduced. The National Stock Exchange was started as a computer-based trading system from 1994 and by 1996 it became the largest exchange in the country. Tariffs were reduced, the rupee was made convertible, foreign direct investment was encouraged in priority sectors, India's equity markets were opened up in 1992 for foreign institutional investors. Inefficient loss-inducing government corporations were also privatized. Political stability helps in making economic decisions and reducing the risk of imbalance in the economy. The economic strategy is composed of four main elements: maintaining macroeconomic balances; improving the incentives operating upon firms; enhancing physical infrastructure; and a range of initiatives aimed at empowering millions of poor households to participate in the growing prosperity. The major concern remains on commitment towards national interest, reduction of interference of unlawful elements in politics, public accountability and growth oriented policies of the government. Under the leadership of Dr Manmohan Singh the focus of the government is appropriate and will not be cause of distress It has positive effect on economic growth but many times due to other factors it may be negative. In India in last 20 years many governments were made. India is a developing country and it grows very fast. Whenever the govt. changes economic effected very much. India is the world's largest democracy. In India, the prime minister is identified as the head of government of the nation, while the president is said to be the formal head of state and holds substantial reserve powers, placing him or her in approximately the same position as the British monarch. Executive power is enforced by the government. It can be noted that federal legislative power is vested in both the government of India and the two characteristic chambers of the Parliament of India. Also, it can be said that the judiciary is independent of both the executive and the legislature.

Economic Reform

Since independence, the federal government has been guided by the Indian National Congress, In India the two largest political parties have been the Indian National Congress and the Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP). Presently the two parties have dominated the Indian politics, however regional parities too exist. From 1950 to 1990, barring two brief periods, the INC enjoyed a parliamentary majority. The INC was out of power between 1977 and 1980, when the Janata Party won the election owing to public discontent with the corruption of the then Prime Minister Indhira Gandhi. In 1989, a Janata Dal-led National Front coalition in alliance with the Left Front coalition won the elections but managed to stay in power for only two years. As the 1991 elections gave no political party a majority, the INC formed a minority government under Prime Minister P.V.Narsimha Rao and was able to complete its five-year term. The years 1996-1998 were a period of turmoil in the federal government with several short-lived alliances holding sway. The BJP formed a government briefly in 1996, followed by the United Front coalition that excluded both the BJP and the INC.

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Political uncertainty is an investor's nightmare. It does disturb the flow of foreign direct investment plans both into the private sector as well as the government owned public sector units and that surely affects economic growth. However, this argument is good only to a limited extent. Political stability is not necessarily an essential pre-requisite item for good economic growth. In actual practice, it is the other way around as it can be argued, that it is good economic growth that essentially leads to political stability. Over the last two and a half decades, India has emerged as one of the fastest growing economies of the world averaging about 6 percent growth rate per annum and ranking of the country in terms of size of the economy, especially in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Terms have improved. During the period, we have faced only one crisis in 1991. The crisis was followed by a credible macroeconomic structural and stabilization program encompassing trade, industry, foreign investment, exchange rate, public finance and financial sector. The evidence of stable economic condition is the successful. There are two aspects to the "emergence of India." First, there are signs of vigorous growth in manufacturing. High growth rates in exports have been extended beyond the now-familiar services story to skill-intensive sectors like automobiles and drugs. For Political stability and Economic Growth. The politicians should realize that in the last decade or so, the scene in the country has undergone a sea change; India is a young country, where the average age is less than 26years, the literacy rate is continuously rising, the Primary Health Care services are improving, Female life expectancy rate and infantile survival rate are improving. There is a growing awareness of the need to let market forces decide on their role in the development of infrastructure projects.

Economic Growth:

Policy uncertainty may not be the only reason for the decline in consumption of raw materials such as steel and cement. Cement consumption declines in the year of elections as builders divert funds to illicitly fund political campaigns. Government spending rises in election years although that affects inflation more than real economic activity. The effect of government spending also clearly shows in the fiscal deficit numbers. Average fiscal deficit for the election year is 5.87% compared with 5.08% for the non-election years. The average increase in nominal government spending during election years is 15.84% compared with 11.38% for non-election years. Looking at it another way, the increase in median spending is 14.73% compared with 11.28% for non-election years. “We find that politicians manipulate fiscal policies before elections to provide targeted favours to specific interest groups, possibly in exchange for campaign support,” said a 2002 World Bank study. In many cases, government intervention in an election year is designed to cater to special interest groups rather than to provide a boost to the overall economy. Given that government spending is usually opportunistic ahead of elections, the spike in spending fails to lift the economy and instead stokes the fires of inflation. Inflation measured by the gross domestic product deflator spikes up around nation. The average inflation during election years is 8.56% since 1980, compared with 7.55% for non-election years. The political economy of India also included other later reforms such as forming Special Economic Zones, initiating the Golden Quadrilateral project for constructing a network of highways, enacting the Right to Information Act (2005), Right to Education Bill (2008) and Indo-US civilian nuclear agreement (2008). The impact of all these reforms is reflected in the amount of foreign investment which grew to $5.3 billion in 1995-96 from $132 million in 1991-92.

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Privatization and Disinvestment

Vajpayee had a vision of the 21st century information age. So, he privatized the Internet, reformed the flawed telecom policy, opened radio broadcasting in 40 cities and allowed up-linking facilities to satellite channels. Congress has yet to realize the impact of global market and address issues on taxes, subsidy etc so that the effects of globalization do not come as a jolt to the common man in the street. Mr. Narasimha's government approach on globalization lacked this humane approach. There was progress on other incremental reforms - cut the diesel subsidy, de-licensed petroleum products and oil refining, set up a power regulatory authority, threw open transmission to the private sector.

Impact on Indian Economy

Over the years there has been a steady liberalisation of the current account transactions, more and more sectors opened up for foreign direct investments and portfolio investments facilitating entry of foreign investors in telecom, roads, ports, airports, insurance and other major sectors.There are many affect in Indian economy due to political stability every factor is affected. Partly prompted by the immediate needs and partly by the demand of the multilateral organisations. The new policy regime radically pushed forward in favour of a more open and market oriented economy. Major measures initiated as a part of the liberalisation and globalisation strategy in the early nineties included scrapping of the industrial licensing regime, reduction in the number of areas reserved for the public sector, amendment of the monopolies and the restrictive trade practices act, start of the privatisation programme, reduction in tariff rates and change over to market determined exchange rates. India opened up the economy in the early nineties following a major crisis that led by a foreign exchange crunch that dragged the economy close to defaulting on loans. The response was a slew of Domestic and external sector policy measures.

Analysis of country wise distribution of global corporations in India

Economic reforms brought foreign competition, led to privatization of certain public sector industries, opened up sectors hitherto reserved for the public sector and led to an expansion in the production of fast-moving consumer goods. Post-liberalization, the Indian private sector, which was usually run by oligopolies of old family firms and required political connections to prosper was faced with foreign competition, including the threat of cheaper Chinese imports. It has since handled the change by squeezing costs, revamping management, focusing on designing new products and relying on low labour costs and technology. Textile manufacturing is the second largest source for employment after agriculture and accounts for 26% of manufacturing output. Ludhiana produces 90% of woollens in India and is also known as the Manchester of India. Tripura has gained universal recognition as the leading source of hosiery, knitted garments, casual wear and sportswear. Dharavi slum in Mumbai has gained fame for leather products. Tata Motors' Nano attempts to be the world's cheapest car. India is fifteenth in services output. It provides employment to 23% of work force, and it is growing fast, growth rate 7.5% in 1991-2000 up from 4.5% in 1951-80. It has the largest share in the GDP, accounting for 55% in 2007 up from 15% in 1950. Business services (information technology, information technology enabled services, business process outsourcing) are among the fastest growing sectors contributing to one third of the total output of services in 2000. The growth in the IT sector is attributed to increased specialization, and an availability of a large pool of low cost, but highly skilled, educated and fluent English-speaking workers, on the supply side, matched on the demand side by an increased demand from foreign consumers interested in India's service exports, or those looking to outsource their operations. The share of India's IT industry to the country's GDP increased from 4.8% in 2005-06 to 7% in 2008. In 2009, seven Indian firms were listed among the top 15 technology outsourcing companies in the world. In March 2009, annual revenues from outsourcing operations in India amounted to US$60 billion and this is expected to increase to US$225 billion by 2020.Organized retail such supermarkets accounts for 24% of the market as of 2008. Regulations prevent most foreign investment in retailing. Moreover, over thirty regulations such as "signboard licences" and "anti-hoarding measures" may have to be complied before a store can open doors. There are taxes for moving goods to states, from states, and even within states.

Conclusion

The current account deficit is helpful to the debtor nation, which laid to attract foreign investors who are willing to pump capital into it, which drives economic growth beyond what country could manage on its own. Foreign investors question whether economic growth will provide enough return on their investment. Demand weakens for the country's assets, including the country's government bonds. As foreign investors withdraw funds, bond yields rise. The national currency loses value relative to other currencies. That lowers the value of the assets in the foreign investors' strengthening currency. It further depresses investor demand for the country's assets. This can lead to a tipping point where investors will dump the assets at any price. The only saving grace is that the country's holdings of foreign assets are denominated in foreign currency. As the value of its currency declines, the value of the foreign assets rises. That further reduces the current account deficit. The lower currency value increases exports as they become more competitively priced. The demand for imports falls once prices rise as inflation sets in. These trends stabilize any current account deficit. Exports during March 2017 were valued at US$ 14179 Million (Rs. 93406.57 Cr) registering a positive growth of 8.57 per cent in dollar terms as compared to negative growth of 3.76 per cent during February 2017 (as per RBI's Press Release for the respective months). Imports during April 2017 were valued at US$ 37884.28 million (Rs. 244380.52crore) which was 49.07 per cent higher in Dollar terms and 44.67 per cent higher in Rupee terms over the level of imports valued at US$ 25413.72 million (Rs. 168923.71 core) in April, 2016.Regardless of whether the current account deficit unwound via a disastrous currency crash or a slow, controlled decline, the consequences would be the same, which led a lower standard of living for the country's residents. The year 2017-18 was marked with strong macro-economic fundamentals. However, the growth of gross domestic (GDP) moderated in 2017-18.There was an improvement in export growth. Fiscal trends remained attuned to the limits an increase in global confidence in Indian economy as well as improvement in ease of doing business ranking. As per government statistics, the economy is expected to grow by 6.5 percent in 2017-18 in terms of GDP at constant market prices. The growth of fixed investment at constant prices increased from 2.4 per cent in 2016-17 to 4.5 percent in 2017-18.As per CSO, the exports of goods and services are estimated to grow by 4.5 per cent in 2017-18, where as imports are estimated to grow by 10 per cent in 2017-18.The prospects of Indian economy for 2018-19 need to assessed in the light of emerging global domestic developments. The nominal growth of the economy is expected to be 11.7 percent in the financial year 2018-19.

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Micro and Small Scale Enterprise and Youth Unemployment: A descriptive case study on Nekemte Town

Dr. Akshaya Kumar Mohanty*

Abstract
The dynamic role of large and small enterprise in developing countries has a great contributing to the society to those without job. So, the objective of this study was investigating the contribution of macro and small enterprise for reducing of youth unemployment.
The study was carried out in Nekemte town to assess the role of MSES in reducing youth unemployment from 694 legally registered micro and small-scale enterprise 60-sample size was taken for analysis. The study is analyzed using the primary data collected by preparing questionnaires and secondary data obtained from MSES offices of Nekemte town during the year 2018. Using simple descriptive analysis, tables and charts, the paper found out the contribution of micro and small scale enterprise for creating job opportunity for youth people.
The policy implication of the study is that the MSES agency should set corrective measure for the operation and organization of MSES because their contribution to the economy is very crucial.
Keywords: MSE; EMPLOYMENT; ECONOMIC GROWTH.

Introduction

The development of micro and small-scale enterprise (MSES) brought a dynamic change for economic growth in the world. In Ethiopia, the advent of micro and small-scale enterprise is a very recent phenomenon, as argued by different scholars: micro and small-scale enterprise play a vital role for poverty reduction strategy because they serve as seedbed. In addition, MSEs serve as a means of technology transfer and generally diversity potential as well as improving the living standard of society. Further it plays as an engine for country through inspiring the growth and developments of economy (National MSEs Strategy of Ethiopia, 2002). According to recent data, there are about 694 micro and small-scale enterprise in Nekemte town. These enterprises were divided into different group like construction, service, manufacturing, trade and etc.The importance of micro and small-scale enterprise in least developed countries like Ethiopia in general; small and medium towns Nekemte in particular requires MSEs for establishment so as to empower the urban poor and urban poverty reduction as whole. (CSA, 2003)

Statement of the Problem

Various studies have shown about the persistence of poverty and presented level of unemployment that characterized Ethiopia in general and urban areas in particular. The unemployment problem is a common phenomenon in urban areas; this is due to the migration of people from rural to urban areas to search a better job and other related factors. Most of these people especially the youth, who live in the town, have no means of

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generating income and hence no saving.They depends on their family and involve on crime to get income or money in order to fulfill their needs. Due to several problems which are associated with unemployment for instance, as unemployment increase the overall performance of the economy of a particular country to decline.

Having the above facts and the importance of MSEs, the enterprises are confined by different constraint including market problem, management problem and the others which are categorized as external factor and internals factors. Therefore, the central aim of this study was to clearly identify the role of micro and small scale enterprise in generating employment opportunities.

Literature Review

Empirical studies show MSES are in an important vehicle for increasing growth and equity social justices. MSES sector has distinct advantage of low investment with high potential for employment generation (Vassant Dsal, 2003).

Mesert, 2006 "The role MSEs in poverty alleviation" using descriptive method of data analysis concluded that in the study area of Harar town where a number of employment opportunity for many people and he recommends the number of MSEs must be increase to alleviate poverty and unemployment rate.

Mesay, 2013 "The contribution of micro and small scale enterprise for level hood importance" using descriptive method of data analysis and conclude that in the study area of Adama town MSES played a key role in the economy as a source of employment and income generation activities and he recommended that the governments should pay attention to improve and expend them.

Similarly Tegeae, 2008 " Role of MSES on the level hood of women" using descriptive methods of data analysis he conclude that MSES became increasingly the main source of employment and income for many people's specially for women's who have no work before and MSE are best way to persons to land their life. He also try to show the source of MSEs initial investment and conclude that the great to main sources (personal saving 33.3% and relative 28.3%) the study area was Harar town.

Similarly, Abdu (2003) "MSE in economic development" he concluded that the MSE are significant source of income generating for all part of the society has a great role for economic development. They encourage investment trend and other micro business activities. Salve the problem of unemployment by providing different job opportunity to the poor and to the people who drive without job and MSE, contribute in improving the living condition of the society and economic development.

The above empirical literature shows the usefulness of the sector in generally by using describing method of data analysis in the past years.

Objective of the Study

1. To identify the major factor that hinder the role of MSEs
2. To assess and examine the structure of youth unemployment in study area.
3. To recommend on appropriate policy intervention.

Methodology of the Study

The researcher employs both primary and secondary source of data. However, more of our analysis part was use primary data. The primary sources are mainly interview and structured questionnaire so as to enhance the feasibility of the study. Secondary data are collected from government of official, reports and documents of Nekemte town MSEs Coordination and promotion department.

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In Nekemte town, there are around 694 registered micro and small-scale enterprise. According to Yamane (1967) following sample size is computed.

$n= \frac{N}{1+N(e2)}$ where: - n= sample size

N= the target population

e = level of precession (0.09)

then, $n=\frac{694}{1+694\ (0.092)}$ = 104.6=105. Sample size

Among this 60 MSE was taken as representative sampling size with the consideration of time and cost constraint. The study would have random sampling techniques to avoid the possibility of making person bias. Data have been analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Finding and discussion

The MSEs play a vital role through creating the job opportunities for both unemployment and under employee youth individuals. These study attempts to cover the analysis parts of the topic through this study attempt to cover the analysis parts of the topic through taking 60 sample sizes. The analysis parts are taking in to account the age composition and sex of respondent, marital status of the respondent, educational status, type of business activities as well as the problem that failed the MSE owners during running the business as well as in time of establishment of the business is also included in analysis parts.

4.1.1 Characteristics of survey household

From the total 60 respondents included in the analysis 36(60%) were male and 24(40%) are females among 60 respondents about 38(63.3%) are between the age of 15-29 years old. The remaining respondent was found above 30 years old. From these we conclude that, the MSE operator was dominated by the youth age group and adult age groups. About 50% operator take the education of secondary level similarly 30% of operator are learn the tertiary level including 9-12 as well as diploma graduates and degrees from these one we can judge that the MSE engagement during the study period was providing job for both educated as well as for those attained low level of education, where as there is hardly possible in medium and large scale industry.

4.1.2 Age composition and sex of respondents

Micro and small scale enterprise are categorized in different age groups for both male and females who engaged in the sector in Nekemte town there are large number of female and males micro and small scale entrepreneurs which are examined by this paper.

Table 4.1 Age composition and sex of respondents

Age composition	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
	Male	Female		
15-29	22	16	38	63.63
30-40	10	8	18	30
>40	4	0	4	6.67
Total	36	24	60	100

Source: Survey result, 2018

Table 4.1, above shows that out of the surveyed house hold 63.63% of them are between the ages of 15-29 years old. The table also represents 30% of the respondents are in the age category of 30-40 years, and around 7% of the respondents fall under the age group of above 40 years old. On the other hand the table shows that MSEs significantly creates job opportunity for youth individual since around 63% of youth are participated in MSE in the study area. Table 4.1 also demonstrates that 60% of respondents are males and 40% are

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females so, MSE are not sex based in the time of establishment. But, it as it has been seen in the above table the majority of micro and small scale entrepreneurs are male. This may be because of female are discriminated in formal sector employment due to cultural influence and others problem like problem that related with in capacity to performing i.e. power, skill and lack of willingness and the lack of participation.

4.1.3 Martial status of the respondents

Table 4.2 Martial status of MSE operators

Age composition	Married		Single		Divorced		Total number of operators	Percentage (%)
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
15-29	18	30	20	33.33	-	-	38	63.33
30-40	16	26.67	-	-	2	3.33	18	30
>40	2	3.33	-	-	2	3.33	4	6.66
Total	36	60	20	33.33	4	6.66	60	100

Source: Survey result 2018

Respondents martial indicates that the majority of the respondents i.e. 60% are married and 33.33% as well as 6.67% are single and divorced respectively. As we observed on the above table the majority of participants are married group in the age category of between 15-29 years old.

4.1.4 Educational status of the respondents

Table 4.3 Level of education of respondents

Level of education	Number of operator	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	-	-
Primary level	18	30
Secondary level	30	50
Tertiary level	12	20
Total	60	100

Source: Survey result 2018

Table 4.3 clearly indicates that, most of MSE participants attained secondary level of education which accounts 50% of the surveyed house hold. 30% of the respondents attained primary education level as well as 20% of them attained tertiary education. Table 4.3 also demonstrate that the 'majority of the respondents (Micro and small scale entrepreneurs) were attained the secondary education level. As open ended question response revealed that the level of education they attend has impact on their condition of work as well as expanding their business. As it has been seen in table 4.3 therefore, education plays crucial role to be a member of MSE. Not only these, but also it enable the operators to invite different system (Technology) hence it helps to increase their capital.

4.1.5 Type of business activities MSE operator engaging

Table 4.4 Types of business activities MSE operator engaged

Types of business	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Wood working	12	20
Metal working	12	20
Food and beverage	16	26.67
Cable stone construction	10	16.67
Others	10	16.67
Total	60	100

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Source: Survey result 2018

Table 4.4 shows that different types of activities that youth people are engaged as income source for their livelihood. From the above table we see that, most of MSE operators engaged in food and beverage which accounts 26.67% and the followed by both metal and wood work in which they accounts 20% each as well as lastly coble stone and other types of business such as shop, barber and etc has a minimum share to job opportunities.

4.1.6 Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents by family size.

Table 4.5 family status of the respondents

House hold size	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1-4	56	93.33
5-8	4	6.67
>8	-	-
Total	60	100

Source: Survey result 2018

In above table, we see that 93% of respondents are with a family size of 1-4 followed by 7% are under family size of 5-8. So small family size hold majority part and large family size hold small parts. Having small family size enable the MSE owner to solve more in order to expand the size of their operation as well as developing in to larger industry. In general, family size plays a vital role to MSEs.

4.2The role of MSEs in employment creation

4.2.1Number of people engaged in MSEs types of employment

Table 4.6 Number of people engaged in MSEs types of employment

Industrial category	Family labor	Employee	Total
Wood working	18	40	58
Metal working	16	40	56
Food and beverage	25	52	77
Coble stone construction	12	32	44
Others	17	28	45
Total	88	192	280

Source: Survey result 2018

The above table shows that 60 respondents of MSEs owner have created job opportunity for 280 individuals this implies that on average one MSEs owners provides job opportunities for five individual. From 280 workers 88 workers are family labor as well as 192 are paid labors.

4.2.2 Amount of initial capital

Table 4.7 Amount of initial capital

No	Initial capital in birr	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Up to 500	10	16.67
2	500-1000	6	10
3	1000-2500	8	13.33
4	2500 – 500	12	20
5	Above 5000	24	40
Total		60	100

Source: Survey result 2018

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The above table shows that amount of initial capital for establishing the MSEs is vary among the types of MSEs.Based on the table 4.7, we understand that, about 40% of MSEs are need above 500 birr for initial establishment. 43% of MSEs Respondents lies in the range between birr 500-5000. Only 17% of respondents respond that, their initial capital is less than or equal to 500 birr. 80% of the survey shows that, the respondents are classified under the category of micro and small enterprise so, from the table we understand that for establishing the MSEs needs small and medium amount of the initial capital at a mandatory.

4.2.3Reason for starting the business

Table 4.8 Motive for starting the business

No	Motive for starting the business	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Availability of raw material	10	16.67
2	Availability of customer (Market opportunity)	26	43.33
3	Having experience (Skills)	14	23.33
4	No alternative	7	11.67
5	Other (Specific)	3	5
Total		60	100

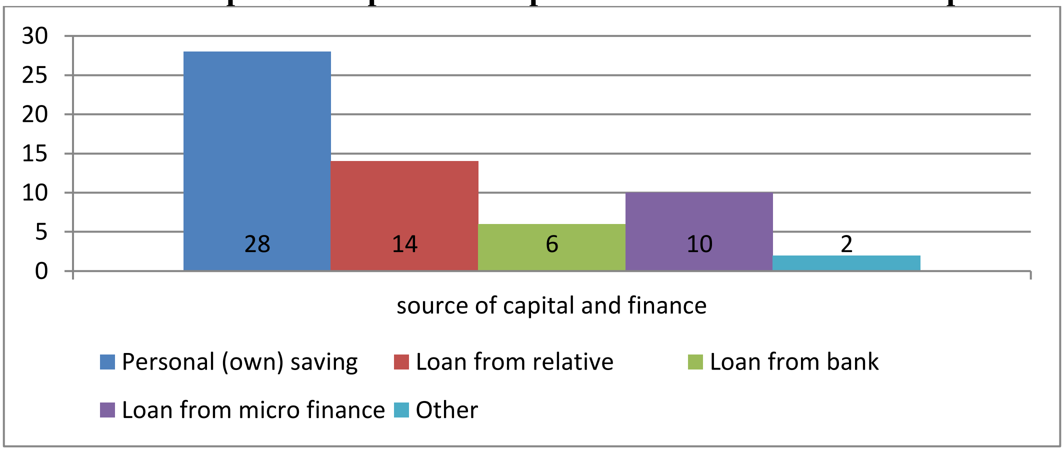
Source: Survey result 2018

As it is presented in the table 4.8, 43.33% of the respondents enter in to MSEs sectors because of market opportunity or the availability of the customer the table also shows that 23.33% of the respondents are attracted by in to business become of they have enough experience about the business and product service. Not only these but also 16,67% are attar teed by existing raw material and 5% are enter in to the business because of other or specific reason like government encouragement and others only 11,67% of the respondent enter-in to the sector bedcover of no choice or alternative in which they engaged all of these people are engaged in to the sector that means, those who no have alternative, in order to help their family in comer as well as to be self employed, etc

4.3 Source of initial capital

There are various source of initial capital to start up MSES.
These are depicted in the following graph.

Graph 4.1 Response of respondents to source of initial capital



Source: Survey result 2018

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Table 4.9 source of capital and finance

No	Source of capital and finance	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Personal (own) saving	28	46.67
2	Loan from relative	14	23.33
3	Loan from bank	6	10
4	Loan from micro finance	10	46.67
5	Other	2	3.33
Total		60	100

Source: Survey result 2018

It is depicted on graph 4.1 and table 4.9 the respondents respond that their source of the starting capital is different from each other. 46% of the respondents gets their starting up capital through their own saving and 23% of entrepreneurs get initial capital through borrowing from their relatives persons. The graph also shows that 17% of the respondents get their initial capital from money Leander like micro finance. Only 10% and 3% respondents start their business through lending from bank and in heritance (Family gift) respectively.

As the open ended question, respondent's response revealed that, majority of micro and small entrepreneur begin their income generating activities from what they save as well as through borrowing from relative person. The numbers of respondent that generate income from microfinance are not high. There is because of the bureacracy as well as unfamiliarized process of getting the funds from microfinance for the respondents. Not only this but also there is few number of the respondents those who borrowing the initial funds from the banks. This is because of the collateral that banks needs and others

4.3.1 Government support

Table 5.0 The response of respondents on government support

Source of incentive that government provide for the respondents	frequency	Percentage
Access to credit at low interest rate	10	16.67
Access to new technology	8	13.33
Exemption from tax until their enterprise become competitive	18	30
Other service Organizing, Counseling, Cooperation	24	40
Total	60	100

Source: Survey result 2018

As it is presented in table 5.0 above the respondents respond that there is initiative from government. The government encourage by designing bench mark for industrialization, over them to new technology, exempt them from tax until they are competitive, organizing, cooperating and preparing credit facility and by crediting awareness. These all are increase the income of MSEs and increase the economy. As it is presented in table 5 above 40% of the respondents are got the government support through exemption from fox until they are become competitive, 17% through access to credit at low interest rate, 13% through access to new technology.

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4.4 problem faced by MSEs owners

4.4.1 Problem faced by MSEs owner in time of establishments

Table 5.1 different problem found the MSEs owner on time of establishment

Types of problem faced the MSE during establishment	Yes		No	
	No	%	No	%
Absence of promise (Work place)	20	33.33	40	66.67
Shortage of initial capital	14	23.33	46	76.67
Lack of training and experience	10	16.67	50	83.33

Source: Survey result 2018

The table signifiers that from 60 MSE operators 44 (73.33%) of the respondents faced different types of problem in time of establishment. Among these problems absence of premise or work place is the major problem which account for 33.33%. This shows that town MSEs Coordinator office still doesn't provide sufficient work place for MSEs operator in time of establishment of their enterprise.

4.4.2 Problem faced by MSEs operators in time of running their business

According to the survey the MSEs operator face with several problems and constraints during they run their business such like:-

√ Lack of premier/ work place
√ lack of finance/ capital
√ Lack of market/ market opportunity
√ shortage of supply of raw material
√ Lack of sufficient training and managerial skill
√ lack of infrastructure facilities
√ Problem related to government rule regulation etc.

Table 5.2 Problem in time of running

Problem in the time of running the business	Number	Percentage (%)
Lack of promise (Work place)	15	25
Lack of finance (Capital)	12	20
Lack of Market opportunity	10	16.67
Shortage of raw material	6	10
Problem related to government rule and regulation	5	8.33
Lack of sufficient training and management skills	4	6.67
Lack of infrastructure facilities	8	13.33
Total	60	100

Source: Survey result 2018

Table 5.2 shows the problem that failed by MSEs operators in time of running their business. Based on the data shown in the above table, the problem and constraints are listed on their following order.

A. Lack of premise/ work place

This include limited place where clients can easily reach them work in ranted houses which are expensive in terms of cost.

According to the survey lack of premise is the first problem which faced 25% of respondents. This implies that the consternated commercial premises are not sufficient or enough and the existing land acquisition procedure do not consider access ability of land for MSEs operators.

B. Lack of finance/ capital

The second most severe problem faced by MSEs operators which hinder the growth and development of MSEs is lack of finance (Capital)

According to survey 20 % MSEs approached respondents that they have a critical problem of finance. This clearly indicated that the portion of MSEs operators with access to formal financial institution is very low.

C. Lack of market

The 3rd sever operating difficulties of MSEs operators are according this survey was lack of market which affect 16.67% of MSEs operators. This implies that there is lack of focus on providing basic market techniques that the operators should have to promote the marketing of their products or service and lack of practical assistance in marketing the product.

In generally, the market obstacle such as high competition from neighbor enterprise, uncertain price fluctuation, lack of market information and others are affect the operation of MSEs owners.

D. Lack of infrastructure facilities

According to this survey, this is the critical problem which affect 13.33% of MSEs operators. This implies that infrastructure facilities like transport, supply of electricity, water, telecommunication and sewerage system are relatively insufficient in the town which not enough in supply.

E. Shortage of raw material

According to survey, shortage of supply in raw material is the 5th sever problem faced by operators. 10% MSEs respondents are faced by their problem. This implies that smooth supply of raw material to MSEs is not adequate.

F. Problem related to government rules and regulations

Problem related the government policy is doing not practical fully. Like credit, infrastructure motivation and etc.

G. Lack of sufficient training and managerial skill

This the 7th problem by MSEs operators. According to this survey 6.67% of the respondent's respondent responds that they lack of training and managerial skill. This implies that the range of relevant training on vocational, technical and business skill made available to MSEs operators is very low.

Conclusion and recommendation

This study was conducted in accordance to the perception that policies that focus on youth unemployment reduction in poor counties should better take in to account the role of MSEs.

The paper study about the role of MSEs on reduction of youth unemployment in case of Nekemte town .Based on the finding of the study the following conclusion is made.

The development of micro and small enterprise (MSEs) brought m dynamic change for economic develop pimento in world. They consist of an integer part of an industrial structure both in developed and developing country. They provide employment opportunity and contribute to the production is increase output and servicer. In Ethiopia, MSEs promotion development are importance for poverty reduction strategy because they serve as seed bed.

In Nekemte Town, MSES ownership and establishment existed for above decades, but it was only recently that MSEs has been officially chosen as recommendable alternative for reducing unemployment, improving the living standard of the society and promoting economic growth.

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The main objective of this study is investigating the role of micro and small enterprise for reduction of youth unemployment in Nekemte town.
Defining small business is not as easy as it looks. Written use two approached in defining small scale enterprise like

- Size criteria (quality approach) and
- Economic control (quantity approach)

Both primary and secondary data type is used in order to enhance the feasibility of the study through taking (collecting) the information from both the MSE owner and government official From 694 registered micro and small sale enterprise 60 MSE is taken as a sample.
Most of MSEs in Nekemte town started up minimum initial capital from their own saving and credit from relative.
MSEs are creating a significant job opportunity for a member of peoples, especially for those who does not attain higher education in the town and who are young and productive age groups.
MSEs in Nekemte town has faces many problem. According to the respondent of the sample size, some of major problem during starting the business

- ✓ Shortage of initial capital absence of premise or work place
- ✓ Lalo of training and experience and

MSE operatory faced with several problem and constraint when they run their business in their operation such as-

- ✓ Lack of market
- ✓ Shortage of raw material
- ✓ Problem of related the government rule and regulation
- ✓ Lack of infrastructure facilities
- ✓ Lack of work place
- ✓ Lack of finance, etc are the major problem

Based on the above findings we can offer the following recommendations.

- ☞ As pointed above, MSEs in Nekemte town are the constraints by multitude problem. Therefore, there should be on integrated effort of government, NGO and private sector to solve the problem.
- ☞ To overcome the problem related to market, the following should be recommended.
- MSE must provide the product and service that match with the presently dominated by consumer.
- Assisting the MSEs in advertising their product through Television, radio, and other mass media.
- Enabling market information center that would collect, analysis, store and disseminate market related information.
- To become globally competitive the MSEs sector should be supported by modernizing and regarding technology by providing incentive like minimum taxation system and by creating awareness about saving.
- ☞ To solve the financial problems
- Government should strengthen the link between MSEs and existing financial institutions.
- Replay the policy of bank to avail credit to MSEs according to their ability divesting of collateral.

- The NGO and other private sector should encourage and create an enabling environment for establishment of more financial institution that avail funds.

Significance of the study

The performance of MSEs activities in generating employment opportunities and constraints hindering its performance can be analyzed from the point of local and regional development program contributions. Analyzing the MSEs engaged in different activities were help the local MSEs officials to our view the potential advantages of sector that absorb a number unemployment people of the country increase from time to time.

The researcher hopes that the study may provide some important information for local and regional government officials to evaluate the performance of MSEs activities against their plan i.e. to solve the problem.

In addition the study may provide some useful information about constraints during operation and their expansion that hinder the MSEs sector in addressing employment opportunity in Nekemte town. It also provides a recommendation for intervention towards alleviating the problem. In addition, it may be used as a source of information for those researchers who want to conduct a study in the area.

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Performance of agricultural input loan repayment:- An Investigative Study On Guto Gida Woreda

Dr. Akshaya Kumar Mohanty

Abstract

I. Introduction

Agriculture is the practice of farming including cultivation of soil for crop and the rearing of animals to provide food, wood, and other products. It is the backbone of most developing countries including Ethiopia with traditional farming system. Agricultural sector contributed about 46.6 percent to GDP (GTP.2010) provided raw materials to industrial sector. Agriculture contributed 84 percent of employment to the society of Ethiopia (PASDEP, 2010). However, this sector in Ethiopia is characterized by subsistence and traditional level. The widely proved and technological changed approaches in the field as the development concept would be corporate towards solved food insufficiency problem. Now a day, most developing countries had move from under poverty to high economic growth through the use of agricultural input loan (FAO, 2010).

Ethiopia small farmers are characterized by several shortage financial resources to purchased agricultural input such as: Inorganic fertilizer, improved verity of seeds, organic fertilizers (DAP, UREA), tools, pesticides and so on. The price of agricultural input rises very rapidly every year in Ethiopia. The government of Ethiopia makes different policy and strategies to eradicated rural poverty and to facilitated agricultural input loan to increased productivity.

Though in Ethiopia, both government and private institution provided agricultural input loan for farmers. But there is a problem in repayment process. Although, this institutions used different mechanism to collect their input loan farmers might not repay on time because of different factors.

The same was true for GutoGidaworeda which wasfounded in Eastern part of Wollega Zone in Oromia region. Farmers of this woreda are characterized by traditional methods and used agricultural input to produce output for family consumption only.So in many cases a lot of farmers faced different problem to replay their agricultural input loan on time. Because of this

II. Statement of the Problem

Agricultural input loan are the most important instrument to brought fundamental change in the economic development of small farmers (Mullat, 2000). East Wollega zone in general and Guto Gida woreda in particular farmer was characterized by subsistence and traditional farming system and their lands are over cultivated and over degraded. So, many farmers in the region used agricultural inputs such as; fertilizers, variety of seeds, better cultivation tools and other to produce enough production.

However, most farmers of this woreda have no potential to purchased agricultural inputs by cash because most farmers are small farmers. As a result, government and private institutions provided agricultural input loan of the farmers and the farmers repaid the loan according to the agreement they reaches after the harvested time. But in most cases the farmers of the woreda do not able to repay their loan on time to the lenders because various reasons (GGWIL data, 2014).

Hence, we are interested in this case to found out factor that affected agricultural input loan repayment of farmers in Guto Gida woreda. We have selected the woreda because of different reason. First in this woreda, there was large problem of loan repayment process. Second, the agricultural input loan repayment performance was low in this woreda.

III. Review of Literature

Many financial institutions developing countries rise provided financial services such as saving and credit to aid several small holder enterprises including farmers.This is an effort in line with the millennium development goals which seeks to reduce poverty by 50% by the years 2015. However, the sustainability and continuity of the financial institutions to increase the volume of credit to stimulate the poverty reduction goal depends on the repayment rates.

High repayment rates allowthe institutions to lower interest rates and processing cost and consequently increase patronage of loans. Repayment performance thus service as a positive signal for increasing the volume of credit availability to various sectors of the economy (Acquach and Addo, 2011). However, the financial institutions continue to decline credit to the agricultural and fisheries sectors. This decline is partly due to poor loan repayment performance from these sectors.

Results indentified the nature and time lines of loan disbursement, the number of supervisory waits by credit officers, profitability of enterprise on which the loan funds where invested as significant factor that stimulate loan repayment (Kohansaland Minatory, 2009).In subsistence, agriculture and low-income countries like Ethiopia, where small holder farming dominates the overall national economy small holder farmer work on 96.3 percent of the total cultivated area and produce over 95 percent of the national crop production (CSA, 2007).However, small holder farmers face server shortage of financial resources to purchase productive agricultural in puts. Borrowers who have been in business for a long time where expected to be more successful with their farming activitiesbecause they have more stable sales than those who just started. Thus experience farmers may have repayment rates.

Loan payment capacity of small farmers was variously investigated in literature. Different analytical techniques were employed in the analysis to explain the affect of different explanatory variables on repayment capacity. Non-repayment of loan might be as a result of borrower in two identified possible reason for loan default, namely strategic default and default due to a negative economic stock (Afolabi, 2010). Strategic default was associated to borrowers will fill decision to default, even the benefiting business enterprise yield enough revenue to replayed (Udoh, 2008) while default due to negative economic stock was often unavoidable (Tedschi, 2008). Among the common report individual specific socio-economic and demographic factors that agricultural input loan was the borrowers age (khonsal, 2009), level of education (Oladeebo, 2009) and gender status of borrowers (Papis, 2009 and Karim, 2009) were the major ones.

Borrowers farming experience and gross farm income have positively influence on loan repayment while large family size and non-farm expense had negative influence on repayment of farmers (Afolabi, 2010). On the other hand, according to Nawai and Shariff (2010), excess method generally ensure that the poorer not the richer people access the loan, specifically in the investigation of the loan repayment of farmers in Khorasan- razavi province of Iraq found that loan size and collateral values has significant effect on loan repayment, had also effect on loan repayment of the farmers.

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Most reports shows that innovation and management practice, availability and accessibility of factors, crop failure and property level were other factors that affect agricultural input loan (Afolabi, 2010).

Oladebo et al (2008) explained socio-economic factors like amount of loan paid, amount of loan collected, spent on agricultural production, net farm income., age of farmers, farm size cultivate, farming experience with credit used and level of education were the major factor that affect loan repayment of small farmers in Ogbomoso in Nigeria. Among this factor amount of loan obtained by farmers, year of experience with credit used and level of education were major factors that affect loan repayment positively.

Koopahi and Bakhishi (2002) found that use of machinery length of repayment period, bank supervision on the use of loan had significant positive impact. On the other hand, incidence of natural disaster, low level of education and waiting of time for loan reception had significant negative impact on repayment of agricultural input loan.

In Ethiopia defaulter may arise from factors such as the in ability of borrowers to repayed due to crop failure, unwillingness of borrowers to repay, problem of loan management and utilization difficulties were the major one (CBE 2008). From the above empirical literature, major factor that affect loan repayments were conduction different socio-economic, cultural and demographic settings.

Regarding financial institutions, there are private and governmental organizations which serve purpose of accumulating funds from savers and channeling them to individuals, households and businesses needing credit. Financial institutions are composed of deposit typeinstitutions bank and nonbank contractual saving institutions, personal and business miscellaneous lenders. Formal institutions can be defined as institutions that are regulated by central banks supervision authorities for licensing and credit policyimplementation. They usually use legaldocuments or the legal system to enforce contracts.

Formal loans are those disbursed by financial institutions that are set up legally and engaged in the provision of credit and mobilization saving default is defined as failure to pay adept or loan at the right time. On the contrary non default is defined as payment of debt or loan at the right time (Hunte, 1996) .Moral hazard is the problem that arises in the credit market when lenders fail to discern the actions of borrowers. It can also arise in credit markets when the behavior of the borrower is influenced by the terms of the loan contract.

IV. Objective of the Study

- ✓ To study the performance of agricultural input loan repayment in Guto Gida woreda
- ✓ To examine socio-economic and institutional factors that affect loan repayment in the study area.

V. Methodology of the Study

The type of data used for this study is classified in to primary and secondary data. Primary data are gathered from inhabitants of the woreda that use agricultural input loan for their production process. Whereas secondary data are collected from both published and unpublished documents of agricultural input loan office of Guto Gidaworeda.

The population from the sample is drawn for this study is smallholder farmers residing in rural area of Guto Gida woreda. It is not the total of rural residents in some part of it who received agricultural input loan. Thus, target population is those rural households residing in Guto Gida woreda and received agricultural input loan in the production season.

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For this target population the sample is selected at multi-stage. At the first stage, a sample of two kebeles is selected using simple random sampling approach. In the second stage, a representative sample of respondents are selected using simple random sampling approach form those already received agricultural input loan.
Using this approach the study has selected a sample of 38 respondents
In order to collect data from the sample respondent the study used the questionnaire as instrument for data collection. The study used self administration approach of data collection. The study used this approach as in our sample some of the respondents are illiterate. Besides, the study used this approach because it helps to clarify some of the ambiguity that the respondents have in the process of responding to the questions in the questionnaire.
The collected data analyzed using descriptive method of data analysis. Thus, for the sake of description the study uses some statistical tools like frequency, percentage and average. For presentation of data largely the study uses tables.

VI. Results and Discussions

6.1.1. Age and Sex Composition of Respondents

Age and sex composition were the most demographic feature used to characterized farmers. These demographic variables had direct relation with socio-economic aspects such as trends of population increase, food supply, labor force, ability of repaying agricultural input loan etc.

Table 4.1The age and sex composition of respondents

Age group of respondents	Male	Female	Total	Percent
15-30	10	2	12	32%
31-45	13	0	13	34%
46-65	2	4	6	16%
Above	7	0	7	18%
Total	32	6	38	100%

Source:- Primary survey 2017
As shown in the above table 4.2 both female and male that found between in the age of 31-45 and 15-30 were dominated the responding rate (34%) and (32%) respectively and respondents that were found between 46-65 and above 65 were cover the smallest portion (16%)and (18%) respectively.
This shows that the land of the society was dominated by age group of people found 15-30 and 31-45. From this we understood that the age of people at medium their ability to repay agricultural input loan was raised up. Because as the age of people become youth and adult, but the age of people goes up their ability to repay agricultural input loan is slow down. Because the ability to work and invest become lower and lower at the age of people become older. Therefore agricultural input loan repayment was affected negatively when the farmer's age became older and older.

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Table 4.2.Distribution of Family Members by Age Group

Age group of family member	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Under 14	11	2	13	34%
15-30	10	5	15	39%
31-65	4	2	6	16%
Above 65	3	1	4	11%
Total	28	10	38	100%

Source:- Primary survey 2017

As shown in the above table 4.2 there were a large number of dependent people that wait the active people (34%) followed by the active people (39%). But according to different theory said that when the number of dependent people was large, it affect saving and consumption of family increase not only consumption the family expenditure on everything increase this factor indirectly affect ability to save and invest of the farmers. Thought in such condition the only way to get their agricultural input was borrowing, but the problem is happened on the repayment of the loan because the output produced was available for only to fulfill home consumption and they had not marketable product as result they face lack of finance to repay loan.

Therefore, when the farmers family members had more dependent people their agricultural input loan repayment affect negatively.

6.1.2. Education Level of Sample Respondents

Education was one of the most important factors for skill development and increasing productivity of farmers. It also helped farmers to understand their right and obligation to borrow and repay the agricultural input loan.

As indicated in Table 4.3 around (37%) respondents were alliterated, followed by people that know reading and writing (31%), also in this woreda there was low rates of liberated society. But when farmers had low level education they could not learn with different technological farming

tools as possible and also give low attention for the importance of better agricultural input, even they give more attention, they applied to practical in traditional and backward way to produced agricultural out puts and they lack ability to finance their loan. So the low education level will affect agricultural input loan repayment of farmers negatively.

Table 4.3 Education Level of Respondents

Education level	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Illiterate	10	4	14	37%
Reading and writing	10	2	12	31%
Primary	4	2	6	16%
Secondary	2	1	3	8%
Diploma	2	-	2	5%
Degree	1	-	1	3%
Above degree	-	-	-	-
Total	29	9	38	100%

Source:- Primary survey 2017

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6.2 Socio-Cultural Factors that Affect Agricultural Input Loan Repayment of Farmers

There were some problems which affects agricultural loan repayment of farmers in this woreda in the side of social, cultural and religious side. In many cases society of Guto Gida woreda celebrated difference socio-cultural and religious ceremonies.

6.2.1. Large Family Size

Uncontrolled growth of rural population and agricultural production had opposite direction. Because, as population increase greater than food supply every produced goods would be spent for home consumption

Table 4.4 Shows Number of Family Member

Number of family member	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Two	5	13
Three	2	6
Four	11	29
Five	10	26
Above five	10	26
Total	38	100

Source:- Primary Survey 2017

When we see the primary source of result, the largest portion of respondent had more than four family members (29%). When family members were large it effect family consumption to increase and saving to decrease. If consumption of farmers' family increases they may lack marketable production to sell and cover the loan amount by borrowed and faced difficult on their income. Therefore, large family size alters repayment of farmers not repaid on time.

There is a possibility of loans diverted to unintended purposes because of many hence , borrower with large family sizes may have lower repayment rates some borrows may use a higher percentage of the loan in clearing an un reasonably large land area at the and they suffer getting money to meet the other cultural. This results in low yield and hence famers with large farm sizes may have lower repayment rates.

6.2.2. Experience on Loan

The experience of farmers on loan was also important factor for efficiently utilization of agricultural input loan repayment on time. According to Guto Gida woreda agricultural loan office data shows that farmers that had long time experience on agricultural input loan repay their loan on time because they understand all their right and obligation on agricultural input loan repayment and they had and they understand the importance of agricultural input loan to increase productivity. But farmers that had low loan experience would be not repaid their loan on time because must not new borrowers used their loan in unwise way by spending on different social, cultural and religious ceremonies. So loan experience also had its own effect on repayment of agricultural input loan of farmers.

6.2.3. Financial Record Habits and Level of Education

Higher educational levels enable borrowers to comprehend more complex information business records conduct basic cash flow analysis and generally speaking make the right business decisions. Hence, borrowers with higher levels of education may have higher repayment rates.

In line with the existence of educated non-defaulter borrowers being able to attend grades 1 through 12 as compared to only 38 percent of the defaulter borrowers being able to

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attend the same level of education with the number of non defaulter borrowers that of education keep the records.

Table 4.5 Financial Recording Habits and Level of Education

Loan repayment performance	Using financial recording	Level of education				Total
		Illiterate	Grade1-8	Grade 9-12	Above12	
Non default	No	5	8	10	4	27
	Yes	6	2	1	2	11
	Total	11	10	11	6	38
Default	No	8	7	8	2	25
	Yes	5	4	2	2	13
	Total	13	11	10	4	38

Source:- Primary survey 2017

6.2.4. Other Factors

Borrowers with other sources of income may make loan repayment from the proceeds of those jobs. Thus, farmers with other sources of income may have higher repayment rates. Farming activities in the study area is mostly seasonal and rain fed, hence, if the loan is not released at the right time yield will be affected and repayment rate may below.

Visits by loan officials to borrowers will motivate the farmers to worker harder and make sure the loan is given to them are not diverted to unintended purposes. Therefore, borrowers who are visited frequently may have higher repayment rates. Since profits are additions to principal borrowers who are able to make substantial profits are expected to have higher repayment rates.

Borrowers who are married may use their loans in meeting the needs of their families; hence borrowers who are single may have higher repayment rates. It argued that older borrowers are wiser and more responsible than younger borrowers. On the other hand younger borrowers are argued to be more knowledgeable and more independent. Hence, age might have positive or negative effect on loan repayment rates. Females are normally being hypothesized to be very discipline when they come to loans management. Therefore, feels may have higher repayment rates.

6.3. Socio–economic Factors that Affect Loan Repayment

For many farmers that borrow agricultural input loan to purchase agricultural input is due to lack of finance to purchase by cash. Also farmers face different problems during repayment of their loan on time .From this different problems are among economic factors that are the dominate one.

6.3.1. Interest Payment

Inters rate is a reward for capital. Different course of credit institutions provided loan to borrowers by making contractual agreement and after some period the borrowers repay their loan according to the agreement. This is of course true in Guto Gida woreda. According to this woreda, agricultural input loan is provided to farmers and they repaid it at the time of harvest is done. So, at this time farmers repaid principal plus the interest. As a result farmer's productivity could tend to decline and farmers income agricultural input loan repayment process negatively and it also affects performance of farmers on borrowing.

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6.3.2. Limited Market Opportunity

Agricultural loan input is influenced by market opportunity in different ways in this woreda.

Table 4.6 Answer of respondents on market opportunity

Market opportunity	Respondents	Percentage
Very low	18	47.36
Low	10	26.31
Good	7	18.42
very good	3	7.89
Total	38	100

Source:- Primary survey 2017

As the primary survey resource shows more of responders are answered there is lack of market opportunity in this woreda. As Table 4.6 tell as around 26% and 47% of respondents said market opportunity is low and very low respectively. So when farmers face lack of market opportunity in their local area they will subject to transport to long place to scull their product. As a result they use their time ineffectively and inefficiently and they could be subject to unnecessary transportation cost. Additionally, when farmers face lack of market opportunity in their compound they will not get perfect information about the price of product. So this affects' farmer income indirectly and it also affect agricultural input loan repayment.

6.3.3. Low Price of Output for Agricultural Product

The extent of agricultural input utilizations is highly influenced by the extent of agricultural product price. It means if farmers expect the price of product is decline, they are not initiate to use better agricultural in puts. So, it affects this woreda farmers and the woreda agricultural in put loan office data shows that during harvest time the price of agricultural product tend to decline but in most of the time credit institutions collect the loan at the time of harvest.This will have its own impact on loan repayment and performance of agricultural in put loan of farmers. As we know that farmers repay their loan and fulfill their social obligation form the income they get from agriculture if price of agricultural output tend to decline farmers face lack of finance to fulfill their objective. In reality any farmer gives prior to fulfill his family demand rather than repay his loan when faces lack of capital .So, if price of agricultural output is decline, the farmer's repayment of loan on time is also affected.

6. 4. Institutional Factors that Affect Loan Repayment

These institutions are government institutions that provide agricultural input loan to farmers in the woreda. Sometimes also private institutions are providing loan to farmers, but it is in rare cases. There are many problems that affect agricultural input loan of farmers in the side of institutions in this woreda.

6.4.1. Problem of on Time Distribution to Farmers

Agricultural input loan distribution was very low in this woreda. But when loan is not reach farmers on the time they request it affect their loan repayment process.

Table 4.7 Distribution of Agricultural Input Loan to Farmers on Time

Was loan received on time?	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes	25	65.79
No	13	34.21
Total	38	100

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Source:- Primary survey 2017

As primary data result shows around 34% of respondent does not get loan at time they request and distributer not provide on time for farmers however if farmers would not get their loan at a time they request,it is difficult to farmers to use it on productivity. As a result, they use it for ceremonies and if farmers spend on non productive activity it affect their income to decline. Therefore, if loan is not provided on time they would not repay their loan on time.

6.4.2. Transportation Problem for Distribution

Transportation is one of the most important factors for the distribution of agricultural input loan to farmers on time. Out of favorable transportation, it is difficult to distribute agricultural loan for farmers on time and this factor affect agricultural production to decrease. In these woreda, there is large problem of road infrastructure, the area is bounded by mountain and the populations are fragmented, as a result farmer does not get loan on time. This affects farmers not to repay loan on time.

6.4.3. Problem of Good Infrastructure

Good infrastructure is one of the most important for improving living standard of farmers. However, Guto Gida woreda has a problem of better infrastructures like road, transportation material such as car, motor bicycles, which links the woreda organization and farmers, if there are no good infrastructure either the managers or extensions workers could not supervise and advise farmers how to use agricultural inputs wisely and effectively. So it leads farmers' unnecessary expenditure and unnecessary borrowing higher than their benefits. Finally it affects income of farmers to decline and leads them not repaying agricultural input loan on time.

VII. Conclusion and Recommendation

We have attempted to investigate the factor affecting agricultural input loan repayment of farmers in Guto Gida woreda. To address this study, analysis and discussion was under taken based on the data collected both primary and secondary source. From the above discussion the researcher concluded as follows.

In this research different questions to be forwarded to respondents and for the woreda agricultural input loan office like for what purpose farmers borrow, what was the performance of farmers on loan repayment and which social, cultural, religious, institutional and economic factors affect loan repayment of farmers.The farming system of GutoGidaWoreda was characterized by cereal crop and livestock rearing with backward and traditional method.

The activities that affect agricultural input loan repayment of farmers in this woreda was seen both on the side of lenders (institutions)and borrowers. These factors were also related with age, education and marital status, member of family and independence level. To make it clear factor that affect agricultural input loan repayment of farmers in this woreda classified in to socio-cultural, institutional and economic factor. The institutional factors that affect agricultural input loan of farmers were low level of distribution of loan on time to farmers, low level of transportation facility in this woreda, giving priority for institutional profit and problem of good in fracture were the main problem that affected agricultural input loan of farmers in this woreda.

The socio-cultural factors that affect input loan of farmers in this woreda were first lack of follow up, sometime farmers does not apply loan on the desire objective rather they spent celebrate wedding, “teskar”, holidays and etc. Besides, large family size, which increase consumption of goods produced by farmers. And finally experience on loan, which farmers that had low loan experience were subject to this problem.

The economic factors that affected input loan repayment of farmers were first the amount of interest repayment for the loan taken by farmers, second limited market opportunity to sell their products, third low price of agricultural output produced by farmers, fourth natural disaster and productivity and finally the ability of irrigation service for farmers factors that affected agricultural input loan farmers in the side of economy.

Based on the data analysis and condition of the study the following recommendation was forwarded to improve agricultural input loan repayment of farmers.

- Agricultural input loan should consider as an important instrument to attained higher agricultural productivity to both small farmer and government body.
- The different government bodies should improve and provide good infrastructural service to this woreda, distributors also provide the loan on the time and the lenders should be given priory for the productivity of farmers then their profit.
- The woreda administrative, kebele representative and religious leaders should have work strongly to reduce extravagant expenditure like social, cultural and religious ceremonies.
- Education and half health institution should work strongly to increase the basis of education to illiterate people and teach the society about the role of family planning to reduce family number in the house hold.
- Every source of agricultural input loan should had been provide the training of service related to loan management, saving and system of repayment for input to loan farmers.
- The suppliers of agricultural input loan should be distributed agricultural input loan in on the time in order to farmers used the input loan effectively andin order to protect themselves from unexpected problem which affected agricultural production like natural disaster andothers.
- Finally, the farmers of this woredashould change their working behavior, they must ready to took different technology tools and actively participated in different training provided by education, health and agricultural extension offices and farmers should apply in practice the idea of woreda administrator, religious leaders and kebele representatives on how to reduce extravagant activities, to improve living standard with agricultural productivity and overcome rural poverty and to increase economic growth of the country.

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Livestock Production and Ethiopia Economy: - An Investigative Look On BULE HORA WOREDA

Dr. Akshaya Kumar Mohanty*

Abstract

Agriculture is one of the dominant structures in Ethiopian economy. More than 85% of Ethiopian people engage in these activities. The objective of these study is to investigate the role of agriculture on the Ethiopian economy with the special emphasis on the livestock production in case of Bule Hora Woreda.The data would be done by using both primary and secondary were to be used the collection of primary data would be conducted the use of interview and the questioners data were as the secondary data involved the carefully review of the related document from bureau of agricultural,rural development and related books. Used descriptive method, interpreted in meaningful based on the general understanding of the characteristic of livestock.

Keywords:- Livestock ; Economy ; Agriculture ; Production.

I.Introduction

The economy of Ethiopia was a mixed and transition economy with a large public sector. The economy of Ethiopia has the largest growing economies in the World and is Africa's second most populous country. Ethiopian Economy is based mainly on the agriculture, including crop and livestock production, which contributes 45% of the national gross domestic product (GDP), more than 80% of employment opportunities and over 90% of the foreign exchange earnings of the country (MOA, 2010).Natural endowed with different agro ecological zones and suitable environmental conditions Ethiopia is a home for many livestock species and suitable for livestock production. Ethiopia believed to have the largest livestock population in Africa (SCA 2013; Solomon et al 2003; Tilahun and Schmidt 2012). An estimate indicates that the country is a home for about 54 million cattle, 25.5 million sheep and 24.06 million goats. From the cattle population 98.95% are local breeds and the remaining are hybrid and exotic breeds 99.85% of the sheep and nearly all goats population of the local breeds (CSA 2013).

The livestock specious play very important economic, social and cultural roles or functions for rural households once the contribute to improve income and wellbeing of the farm family. Livestock helps on food supply, family nutrition, family income, asset saving, soil productivity, livelihoods, transport, agricultural traction, agricultural diversification and sustainable agricultural production family and community employment and social status (Moyo, et al, 2015).

Livestock has an important contribution for food supply of rural and urban areas and contribute to family nutrition, supplying animal protein. As household income increases, the consumption of protein increases, principally from animal origin, allowing the substitution of vegetable by animal protein. Besides milk, eggs and meat used as source of food, other livestock production are used for domestic consumption and local sales such as skins, hides and horns (Otte and Chilonda, 2005)

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On average the pastoral livestock population's accounts for an estimated 40% of the total livestock population of the country (pantuliano and Wekesa, 2008).

According to IGAD,2010 annual report ,the estimated pastoralist livestock makes up 30% of the nation's cattle ,70% of the goats and sheep all camels in the country. The pastoralist population occupies a disproportionately large area of Ethiopia and produces Mach more than its share of national livestock output.

The ministry of agriculture estimates that pastoralists use 60% the countries land area (MOARD,2005).The livestock population size of private peasant holdings of rural Oromia was estimated at 51 million heads (excluding livestock population of Chinaksen and Dawe serer Woreda),that is about 40.3% of the total countries livestock population in 2007/08 (2000 Ethiopia calendar).

As the CSA (2007/08) report on livestock poultry and behaves population and kitted Oromia accounts for about 45.7% of cattle, 39.3% of the sheep and 31.7% of the goats stock of the country. The proportion of horses, donkeys, mules and camels share of the region from the countries total is 63.2, 45.8, 49.3 and 21.3% respectively. More over 37.2% of the country's total poultry and 55.9% of behaves are found in Oromia (Amihed, H, et al 2012).

The estimated number of livestock population in Bule Hora Woreda cattle, sheep, goats, horses, Asses, mules, camels and poultry is 1106.54, 125.34, 165.46, 32.08, 70.46, 38.62, and 72.46. And 397.54 respectively (Ahimed H.et al 2012).

The estimated livestock population of Bule Hora 1,83,861, 91,186, 64,719 and 0 are cattle, goats, sheep and camels respectively (zonal livestock population data march 2010).

The livestock subsector has an economic contribution to Ethiopian national economy and livelihoods of many Ethiopia and still promising to really round the economic development of the country. Livestock plays vital roles in generating income to farmers, creating job opportunities, ensuring food security, providing services contributing to asset, social, cultural and environmental values and sustain livelihoods. The subsector contributes about 16.5% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 35.6% of the agricultural GDP (Metaferia et al .2012). It also contributes 15% of exports earning and 30% of agricultural environment (behnke 2011). The GDP of livestock related activities value at birr 59 billion (Metaferia et al 2011).

Butt different researchers were study on this tittle at different time in the difference place. For instance Ahmed Hussein et al (2011), on their study of Oromia national regional state program of plan on adaptation to climate change. They are rise different idea such as following; during prolonged droughts and climate shocks, is not only crop production which is susceptible to impacts of climate change but also livestock production and productivity which is significantly affected as their feeds and pastures Will be diminished and/or entirely destroyed by moisture scarcity or prolonged drought, severe water stress and prolonged drought can lead to failure of pastures for cattle to graze and goats to browse.

Because rising temperature and change in the timing, duration and intensity of rainfall will contribute to decreased soil moisture which in turn will result in early wilting of seedlings and disappearance of folders /pastures. Assessment conducted in the region highlighted the climate change impact has potentially contributed a change in the pattern of crop production and livestock folder (MOARD, 2009). In the high land farming area of the region impact on the pasture lands have been accounted for rapidly expanding farm lands

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into pasture area and as consequence says of pasture land area extremely becoming shrunk leading to pastures scarcity to feed livestock population. In addition to over grazing problems, bush encroachments of range lands have become a serious problem in low land areas particularity Bule Hora Woreda. Research findings related bush encroachment problem of range lands to management system and climate change induced shocks. In any case, pasture scarcity is become a serious problem among livestock herders in the region among farming pastoral communities (Ayana, 2007).

Consequently drought and moisture stress have drought decline in the quality of pasture and decrease in the livestock production, reduce investigation cover and place locally people at risk of famine. In generally drought destroys farm lands and pastures contribute to land degradation, cause crop to fail and livestock to perish. Generally, according to Ahmed H.et al (2012), the main reason for the low contribution of the sector to the country's economies is as the follows: drought, climate change, pasture scarcity and disease. But when we compare livestock population potential with its contribution to the economy at its infant stage, production and marketing system still not enough.

II. Objectives of the study

- To investigate the problem of livestock sector.
- To identify the function of livestock production in Bule Hora woreda
- To recommend and suggest possible action to improve the sector.

III. Review of Literature

The first five of 45 ranked agricultural commodity in developing region are rise, milk, meat, beef meat and pig meat. Eggs, poultry meat and sheep/goat meat ranked 9, 20, 25 respectively(FAO grouted in TAC,1993).On the global based meat, milk, eggs and fiber together contribute about 40% or the value of crop (excluding , livestock and fish) production. The proportion is about 50% in developed areas and 25% on developing region (USDA, 1993 quated in Fitzhugh). If tree and fish are include the definition livestock accounts for 20% of all agriculture commodities in the developing region on a whole but shore up 25% in Latin America and the Caribbean and West Asia and North Africa. These figures do not include the value of drought power and manure and contribution from equines, camels and other minor livestock species.

In Sub-Saharan Africa including nonfood products and service would increase livestock's contribution by 50% (win rock 1996). In the Ethiopian and Mali major part of livestock cash income was spent on food and medicine (Debora and Sissoko, 1995). Integration of livestock and crop is crucial to agricultural production in Ethiopia since the drought power is mainly generated from oxen. Leading to law percent consumption of animal products (Hadere, 2005), the livestock sub-sector contributes about 33% of the agricultural GDP and 19 % of export earning in Ethiopia.

Animal health is a major constraint to increase productivity of livestock in tropical countries. It has been estimated for example the losses due to disease are equal in value to one quarter of annual animal production on Sub-Saharan Africa (ILRI, 1995).

Animal's disease impose three kind costs losses through mortality and reduced performance cost of preventive and curative treatment and the cost lost opportunity where development is prevented. Parasitic disease which is prevents in tropical countries. The particularly in habit development of milk production which usually involves the upgrading of local cows to higher producing but more disease susceptible genotypes often such development is possible only if the price of an additional environmental cost the heavy use

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of insecticide and accuracies to keep vector under control (ILRI, 1994) of the tick borne disease, an oplosmosis and babesoosis are treats over 700 million cattle worldwide including, 2.3 of those in south east Asia.

Tsetse fly transmitted tryponosomiosis, which affect both livestock and human, is endemic across some 10 million square kilometer in 37 African countries. It cost in cattle alone is estimated at more than 500 million dollar per year. Other form of tryponosomiosis is important disease in Latin America and South East Asia (ILCA, 1999).

Disease problem can be classified in to three categories: the epizooties infection disease problems which form the first category are mainly virus disease such as foot and mouth disease and tinder pest. The second category of disease is the most important in terms of animal losses. The third category of disease is the most important in terms of animal losses. The third category of disease includes those associated with intensification of livestock production as well as zooresses (tuber cloises, brucerlosis rabies,) (ILCA, 1996).

In Ethiopia, despite the importance of livestock to large sector of the population and to the economy at large, the subsector as remained untapped. One of the major constraints that hampered the development of the subsector is the wide spread prevalence of highly contagious animal disease (Silesh, 2005). These animal diseases which are wide spread in all agro ecological zones of the country, cause major economic and social roses to the livestock community the impact of these diseases are devastating in pastoral and remote areas, where the lives to the community entirely depend on their livestock (Silesh, 2005).

Besides disease risks have impact on vaccination and chemoprophylaxis. Moreover, Disease control activities may have negative impact on improper use of chemicals and drugs (Getachew, 2005).

The pastoral area of Ethiopia is characterized by large size, limited development, poor infrastructure, drought and insecurity. But, high potential for livestock production and rearing animals such areas include Agoden, Borena, Afar and Same district part of Amara and Tigray.

Among other sector drought and insecurity which affects or constraints for development of livestock in such area the human population tends to be small, highly mobile and difficult to rich and drive at least 50% of their food and income from their livestock. The main concern of pastoral people is livestock. The main concerns of pastoral people are livestock disease, water supply and insecurity. The most important disease found in pastoral are: tryponsomioses and internal and external parasite (Getachew, 2004).

A subsequent year, drought and animal disease reduced livestock production and their subsector which contribute to GDP and growth of country. Especially animal disease demand and supply of livestock production at international level and domestic level that reduce foreign exchange earning of country.

As a result of drought and disease are lost on million livestock as well as million dollars of exchange earning. But Ethiopia government emphasis livestock production and livestock sector at current time and construct different dam and hospital for improvement of livestock production in pastoral areas (Airline Magazine, 2008).

IV. Methodology of the Study

The source of data for this study is from both secondary and primary data by developing questionnaires and interviews the sample households those participated in this activity. This study has used simplified formula provided by Yamane, (1967) to determine the required sample size at 95% of confidence level, degree of variability = 0.5 and level of precision(error) 9%.

n=N/1+N (e^2); Where e2= the level error limited or precision,

e^2= 9%

N = the total number of household in the study area

B1= number of household in Bule Qagna

B2 = number of household Bardaye Cabiti

B1 = 1500

B2 = 1000

N = B1 + B2 = 1500 + 1000 = 2500

n= 2500/1+2500(0.0081)

= 2500/1 + 20.25

= 2500/21.25

= 117

This study has used sample size of 117 numbers of respondents from household of Bule Hora woreda. In this study farming household was actually responsible for making day to day decision or farm activities. Thus, household was the basic sample unit. Two stage sampling procedure has been used to select sample farmers. In the first stage two kebeles has been selected using random sampling techniques because it is not possible to take all the 39 kebeles because of limitation of time, finance and other resource.

V. Data Analysis and Discussion

This study was conducted in Bule Hora woreda which is one of the nine woreda of Western Guji zone of Oromia regional state.

The climate of the woreda is very suitable for livestock production and rearing animals. In addition to this, regarding income and economic base of Bule Hora woreda dwellers majority of them are as pastoralists and mixed farmers.

V. 1. The number of livestock production in Bule Hora woreda

Table;1. Number of livestock in Bule Hora woreda

Years	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Poultry
2014	317320	81603	213021	198000
2015	3355390	83670	217000	201400
2016	353957	90004	220008	203784

Source: - Bureau of livestock, Bule Hora, 2017

The pattern of growth of cattle population had been increased over period by 3.64% from 2014 to 2016 also the number of sheep, Poultry and goats are increased by 3.3%, 0.96% and 0.61% respectively from 2014 to 2016 .As a result the supply of livestocks specially cattle, goats, poultry and sheep in the woreda increases the demands for consumption of meat and livestock production in the woreda (table .1).

V. .2. Livestock product subsection

There are various types of animal's products including milk, eggs, meats, hide and skin. Amongst these products, the study tries to show milk and meat product in detail.

V.2.1. Milk and meat product

The total cattle production of the woreda has been estimated as 353957 and from this 3/5th are the cattle lactating cows which produce milk. From this amount of cattle population, $1/5^{th}$ part produces meat in the woreda. As the consumption of meat products increases the number of cattle rearing activities also increases in the woreda by cooperative agencies. (Bule Hora woreda, bureau of livestock, 2017).

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Table;.2. Milk production in Bule Hora woreda

Years	2014	2015	2016
Milk production(litter)	1087321	1164600	1350800
Percent	30.18	32.32	37.49

Source: - Bureau of livestock, Bule Hora woreda, 2017

From table .2, it has been understood that production of milk has increased from time to time as the production of milk has been increased by 2.14% to 5.17% from 2014 to 2015 and from 2015 to 2016 respectively. This means that the increment in milk production from 2015 to 2016 is the higher than the increment in milk production from 2014 to 2015.

V. 3. Livestock production and foreign currency earnings in woreda

Livestock production and crop production contribute highly to the woreda. In the woreda however, livestock production contribution has less effect in earning of foreign exchange as the majority of livestock production have been consumed by the localites (Bureau of Agriculture, Bule Hora, 2016).

V.4. Livestock and transportation in woreda

Animals are used to transport people and commodity. Among these, donkeys, mules, camels and so on have been used for purpose of transportation in the woreda. (Bureau of livestock, Bule Hora, 2017).

However, cattle and camels are of multipurpose type. They are used for replacement or breading as they are used in farming to supply power for plowing. The skin part of livestock can be used as cord, containers, seats cushion etc. for house hold use which is important but often not recorded. (Bekure, 2008).

Background of the respondents

Table;.3. Sex of respondents

Sex	Numbers	Percent
Male	96	82.05
Females	21	17.95
Total	117	100

Source: - Survey Research, 2017

From above table .3. Show 82.05% of respondents in the cooperative of livestock production are male and the 17.95% are females.

Table;.4. Ages of respondents

Age	Number	Percent
<15 years	9	7.70
15-60 years	97	82.90
>60 years	11	9.40
Total	117	100

Source; Survey Research, 2017

From the above table .4 it shows that the majority of respondents are ages between 15-60 years. This tells that 82.90% of the respondents are young involving in the cooperatives or livestock population but child and old are very low in cooperatives of livestock production with amount 7.70% and 9.40% respectively.

V.5. Livestock production, unemployment and poverty

Livestock in the woreda not onl produces food directly but also provide key inputs to crop agriculture. The livestock production helps in employment creation and poverty alleviation

through the cooperative in terms of the rearing different animals by using 117 samples.
The survey lays behind how cooperatives of livestock production create job opportunities, source of income, source of material, used as capital reserve from livestock production and rearing animals in the woreda.

Table;.5. Livestock production, developments and employment

.	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes	100	85.45
No	17	14.55
Total	117	100

Source; Survey Research, 2017

The survey shows that 85.45% of respondents improve their life after involving in the cooperative livestock production. Contrary to this 14.55% of the respondents didn’t get any improvement by involving the livestock production cooperatives. Generally, it has been observed from the survey that the impact of cooperative on livestock production is high in improving individual life and their income.

Table; .6 Causes of declining livestock production

Factors	Number of respondents	Percentage
Social hazards	8	6.85
Lack of veterinary	44	37.60
Lack of government awareness	50	42.73
Lack of good marketing	15	12.82
Total	117	100

Source; Survey Research, 2017

Table .6 shows that major factor that causes for decline of livestock production is lack of government’s awareness which is as high as 42.73%. But social hazard factor is causing a little reduction production of livestock (as low as 6.85%) when it compares with other factors.

Table; .7 Special problem faced by the livestock production sector

Problems	Numbers of respondents	Percentage
Disease	70	59.82
Seasonal change	30	25.65
Drought	17	14.53
Total	117	100

Source; Survey Research, 2017

The table .7 shows that disease has been shown as major special problem for the reduction of that production (as high as 59.82%) compared to drought (as low as 14.53) responded by the respondents.

V.5. Marketing composition

Table; .8 demanded livestock species

Species	Number of respondent	Percentage
Bulls	50	48.72
Goats	26	22.22
Cows	22	18.80
Sheep	12	10.26
Total	117	100

Source; Survey Research, 2017

According to the respondents different livestocks are demanded differently. According to table .8 in relative terms the demand for bulls and goats are higher than the demand for sheep and cows. The respondents have assumed that there is the market demand share of 48.72% for bulls, 22.22% for goats, 18.80% for cows and 10.26% for sheep respectively.

Table; .9 Beneficiaries for market

Beneficiaries	Number of respondent	Percentage
Broker	92	78.63
Non broker	25	21.37
Total	117	100

Source; Survey Research, 2017

The table .9.shows that 92 (78.63%) respondents feel broker is more instrumental to gathering information about market situation in simple way and could protect respondents market facilities in well manner than those of non-broker having 25(21.37%)as number when livestock come to market .

Table; .10 Government & Livestock production

Role of government	Number of respondent	Percentage
Expansion of livestock health service sector	34	29.06
Improve infrastructure	27	23.08
Give credit	26	22.22
Total	117	100

Source; Survey Research, 2017

Expansion of livestock health service sector is the best role of government to improve and develop the livestock production according to respondent as high as 34(29.06%) and inspite of this respondents have suggested that lack of giving credit, access of training and improving infrastructure are important hindrances in the government sector with respect to the development of livestock production (table .10)

Table; .11 Technology and livestock production

Did you used technology and modern way in rearing animals	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes	25	21.37
No	92	78.63
Total	117	100

Source; Survey Research, 2017

From the table .11 it has been understood that around 92(78.63%) of respondents are not using technology in the livestock production. But 25(21.37%) of respondents are using technology in livestock production. According to the user of modern technology there is

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increment of livestock production over the period due to modern way of rearing animals.

V.6. Market constraint

Besides the livestock production, cooperatives are highly constraint on livestock production and they face some problem in their individual perspective, like financial problem and other kind of problem according to the survey. According to the survey the livestock production of cooperative faces some problem such as;

_ Shortage of veterinary service
_ Limited technical assistance on livestock care
_ Lack of training about new system of production
_ Shortage of infrastructure to access with market
_ Shortage of government awareness

VI. Conclusions and Recommendation

Conclusions

Form finding of the study livestock production has played great role in the socio economic aspect by creating job opportunities and the source of generating income for farmer. But, its productivity is not enough. Because of lack of infrastructure, lack of technology advancement, supportive service and lack of access market.Ethiopian have livestock respondent's that ranks first in Africa and tenth in the world in its cattle population. Agriculture is the main activity in the Ethiopian economy and it includes crop production and livestock production.

The study gives special emphasis on livestock subsector contributing 30% to the GDP. Furthermore, livestock serves as a source of power. Example oxen, horses and etc. are used in ploughing land. Pack animals such as horses, mule's donkeys and camels are used for transportation in many parts of the country. The most important constraint facing the livestock production sector is disease, poor infrastructure, shortage of trained man power, lack of modern technical production. Disease has numerous negative impacts on productivity of hard like death of animals, loss of weight, slow growth, poor fertility performance and the likes. So there have been many ways of fighting against disease and among these:-

-vaccination (preventive measures) and
-treatment (corrective measurement)

Recommendations

The study recommends the following points.

-The emphasis for the harvesting of indigenous of resource.

-Focuses should be given on rapid adaptations of new knowledge for livestock improvements.

-Improving livestock productivity is possible through given credit by government to poor farmers,

-prevention of disease should be given attention since disease cause rapid loss of livestock assets and reduce in supply of milk, fertility. So provision of effective veterinary service is advisable.

-The training of farmers should be emerged from the baseline survey of livestock production.

- The principle of community participation should be a key for sustainable animal health service delivery in remote areas.

-Agricultural bureau or government in general should provide improved infrastructure for

marketing the livestock and livestock products.
-Supporting farmers and educating them to use improved genetic and used improved technology.
-Give incentive to those who start using modern technology and expansion of livestock health services sector of government should necessarily improve the livestock production.
-Taking the necessary measures on corporative that are not starting their activity for long time**.**

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An Analytical Study of Impact of Geographical Conditions on the Health of Elderly People of Tribal Areas: A Case Study of District Baramulla and Kupwara

Dawood Ahmad Makhdoomi*

Abstract
The main objective of the study was to examine the impact of geographical conditions on health conditions of elderly people in the tribal areas of district baramulla and kupwara in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. A total of 40 elderly tribal were interviewed using a pre tested interview schedule. This paper is based on secondary sources i.e. population censes of India 2001 and 2011, various journals, articles, books and reports etc. As for as the report from various sources are concerned that the health conditions of elderly people of tribal areas of Jammu and Kashmir are affected by the geographical conditions like topography, relief, climate, and so on. The elder population of tribal areas is suffering from various diseases like Asthma, chest pain, mental illness, diabetes, constipation etc. they are also facing problems like schools, hospitals, medicines and doctors also.. The result of the study showed that there is a need for geriatric clinics that can take care of their physical and psychological needs. The study also suggested provisions of mobile clinic to cater to the needs of the community on a regular basis.
Keywords: *Health conditions, geographical conditions, Activities of daily living.*

Introduction

The term tribe refers to a cultural or social rather than biological or racial group. It is however a fact that mot of the members of a tribal group generally belong to the same racial stock. Occasionally, the term tribe is used as an adjective indicating a low level of economic development. Since most of the tribal communities has only a low level of technological development. A tribe can be considered as an aggregate of smaller groups held together by the force of a strong and perpetuating political organization. Thus, a tribe can be defined as an aggregate of people linked together by means of social ties, a common language and the recognition of a common cultural heritage.
It is believed that gujjars migrated to Jammu and Kashmir from Gujarat (via Rajasthan) and the hazara district of north western Frontier province. Most probably in the 5th and 6th century A.D. At the occurrence of some serious droughts they moved out of Gujarat and crossing Rajasthan and Punjab entered the green pastures of the shiwalik and the Himalayas. The assumption is that the main reason of their migration was persistent drought, insufficient grazing facilities in their original lands, increase in their population, political or religious persecution in the plains of Punjab by invaders from the west.
Tribals are characterized by a distinctive culture, primitive traits, and socio- economic backwardness. The tribals of India, constituting 8.2% of the total population (84 million), belong to around 698 communities or clans. Around 75 of these groups are called primitive

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tribal groups due to pre agricultural level of knowledge, extreme backwardness and a dwindling population.

Although scheduled tribes are accorded special status under the fifth/sixth schedules of the Indian constitution, their status on the whole, especially their health still remains unsatisfactory. Tribal communities in general and primitive tribal groups in particular are highly disease prone; they do not have required access to basic health facilities. They are most exploited, neglected, and highly vulnerable to diseases with high degree of mal nutrition, morbidity and mortality. Their misery is compounded by poverty, illiteracy, ignorance of causes of diseases, hostile environment, poor sanitation, lake of safe drinking water and blind beliefs.

This paper explores the geographical impact on the health conditions of elderly tribal population in Jammu and Kashmir State especially in district baramulla and kupwara.

It I generally agreed upon that the health status of tribal population is poor. The widespread poverty, illiteracy , malnutrition, problems of portable water, sanitary and living conditions, poor maternal and child health services and practices, effective coverage of national health and nutritional services, communication facilities, prevalence of genitico-environmental disorders, have been traced out in several studies as possible contributing factors for the dismal health conditions prevailing among the tribal population of India.

Baramulla district is one of the twenty two districts of Jammu and Kashmir State in India and is still the largest district in the Kashmir valley both in population and area. The district lies between 32"58 to 35'50 north latitude and 73"45 to 75"20 east longitude. The district is situated at an average height of 1581 meters and covers an area of 4191 sq. kms with total population 1008039 (census 2011) among which males were 534733 and females were 473306. It I bound by district kupwara in the north, poonch and bud gam in the south, parts of Srinagar and ladakh in the east and has frontier like line of control (LOC) in the west which separates it from Pakistan occupied Kashmir

While the district kupwara lies between 34.17 to 34.21 north latitude n 73.10 to 73.16 east longitudes. The famous river kishanganga separates Pakistan occupied Kashmir and Jammu and Kashmir in machil, keran and tethwal areas. Kupwara district lies on the North West side of Kashmir valley with borders lying on the line of control that divides India and Pakistan. On the eastern and southern borders of kupwara lie sopore, bandipora and baramulla. The district is situated at an average altitude of 5300 feet from the sea level. The geographical area of the district is 2379 sq. kms.

Literature Review

A variety of measures have been used to exmine individual's health status. The most frequently used measure a**re subjective ones, such as** self rated health (SRH) and self perceived dependence in activities of daily living (ADL).it has been associated with various outcomes of interest, such as admission to retirement homes, health care utilization, and mortality (Tsuji et al.1994; Luppa et al. 2010; Scot et al. 1997). The measure is particularly useful for assessment of the health status of elderly population, where prevelance rates are specially high (Wiener et al. 1990). Experience is lacking, however, in its use in the context of developing countries, such as India (Fillenbaum et al.1999).

Amrita sen (1993, 2002) calls for further causion when using SRH in India. Se percen argues that the individual's perception of health might strongly be shaped by the respective socio- economic context. Particularly, where there is an overall lack of (health) literacy.H

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olding against these concerns is e.g a study conducted by Subramanian et al. (2009) that maintains those individuals with lower (SES) are infact more likely to report morbidities, even when controlling for the objective level of health.

Objectives

The main objectives of the study were to:-

1. To analyse the health conditions of elderly people in tribal areas of jammu and Kashmir especially in district Baramulla and Kupwara
2. To make a comparison between tribal people and non tribal in terms of their health conditions.
3. To analyze the different diseases among the elderly people in tribal areas.
4. To know the main causes of different diseases among tribal people.

Methodology

1.1 Selection of Study Area

The present study was carried out in five villages among the tribal Hamlets of chandigam, putushai, kalaroose, in kupwara district, gantmulla and pirnia. In baramulla district. All the five hamlets have socio- demographic backgrounds. These hamlets tribal belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and bajards which are also from the tribal group.

1.2 Sample Design

The sample consisted of 30 males and 30 females belonging to the age group of 60 to 80 and above. All the elderly in the five villages were taken as the sample and hence no sampling method was used.

1.3 Tools of Data Collection

The main tool used for data collection was a semi structured interview schedule. It was constructed after reviewing the past researches conducted in India with the tribal covering the various health aspects.

Result and Discussion

2.1 Socio- demographic characteristics of the elderly tribal

The sample consisted of elderly tribal women (n= 30) out of this total number 60% were between the age group of 60-69 years. 30% between 70-79 years, and the remaining 10% below 80%. This was purposefully done to study the change in the nature of health problems with increase in age. A majority of the respondents were scheduled tribes 96.33% and the remaining Bajards 3.67% 86.66% of the respondents were married and the remaining females were widows. 93.33 percent who were illiterate the rest were literate and had attended primary school. Majority of these women lived in joint families and 83.33% lived in hut houses near their children who lived in (pucca houses). The remaining 16.66% lived in tiled houses with their children.

Family head and expenditure decision of sample families of gujjars families

S.no		% of families
	Households headed by female	2
	Household headed by male	98
total		100
	Decision regarding spending of money to be taken solely by male head	70
	Decision taken regarding spending by female only	5
	Decision taken by both male and female regarding spending of money.	25
Total		100

Source: field survey. Fig: 1

Sex ratio among tribes in jammu and Kashmir

NAME OF DISTRICT	SEX RATIO (ST)	SEX RATIO ALL SOCIAL GROUPS.
ANANTNAG	902.4	927
BUDGAM	931.03	832
BANDIPORA	913.14	892
BARAMULLA	863.17	885
DODA	924.52	919
GANDERBAL	875.95	863
JAMMU	904.93	880
KARGIL	952.62	978
KATHUA	924.92	890
KISHTWAR	918.09	920
KULGAM	909.92	883
KUPWARA	905.88	854
UDHAMPUR	932.22	870
SAMBA	912.66	886
REASI	907.29	890
RAMBAN	899.35	902
RAJOURI	918.16	860
PONCH	950.73	893
SRINAGAR	779.5	900
SHOPIAN	929.09	883
PULWAMA	909.85	912
LEH	1016.21	944

Source: Census of India 2011 Fig: 2

2.1.1 Economic status

Although economic status is a very relative term but for the purpose of the present study income of the elderly was taken as the parameter to determine the health status of the respondents. As per the data except one fourth of the respondents, the rest of them belonged to lower/ medium economic group. The elderly women most of them were house wives and had no income. They depended on their children for food and shelter and all the other important needs. The economic status of the widows (30%) was very pathetic. They had to do all household work for a square meal.

2.1.2 Occupational Status

Nearly 46% of the elderly women were house wives taking care of the grand children and attending to household chores. The women who were agriculture coolie (10%) and construction workers (10%) also were employed on daily wages and employed only for 30-50 days per year. Other days they remain idle t home attending to house hold chores.

2.2 Health Status

All the respondents had health problems, the most common being hypertension (22%), arthritis (17%) diabetes (10%) or constipation (2%) other included anemia (10%) skin problems (12%) vision problems (18%) and other minor ailments (5%). It had been studied that the geographical factor had a strong impact on the health of the elderly tribal in baramulla and kupwara respectively, because the most of the aged persons including children are suffering from asthma ,cough and cold .viral and fungal infections, diarrhea

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and dysentery more than 10 times in their life till date (Balgir) in his study on several communicable diseases prevalent among the tribal of baramulla and kupwara found out that tuberculosis, hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), malaria , diarrhea and dysentery, jaundice, parasitic infestation, viral and fungal infection, conjunctivitis, yaws, scabies, measles, leprosy, cough and cold, HIV/AIDS which is spreading like wild fire etc. due to lack of sanitation and unhygienic living.

2.3 Problems Faced By the Elderly Tribal People in Accessibility of Health Services

With increasing age, the health problems increase but the economic resources of the elderly usually show a decline. Almost 50% off the tribal elderly reported that the doctors were not present in the PHC (nearest 5 to 10 kms away) most o the time. Previous studies show that almost 20% o the PHCs in tribal areas are not staffed with doctors (15% in non tribal areas n 15% of the posts for paramedical workers are vacant (Soudarssane et al 2012).

They often use home remedy or indigenous medicines for their ailments as the first preference. For them, seeking medical services is expensive unless it is from a public hospital. The elderly tribal generally is the last person in a house hold to seek or to demand the medical aid. Their inability to pay for their treatment is a problem. Another major problem is that they have the habit of getting treatment always free and the major reason quoted was poverty and family not willing to py or their health problems. Most of the respondents could not gain access to medical care services due to under developed communication and lac of transport facilities. Nowadays most of the elderly tribal people in baramulla village chanderkot and gantmulla prefer to go nearby govt. hospital where there is a free service for pregnant elderly women and medicines. Similarly, in the villages of chandigam, kalaroose, in in kupwara district prefer to go the nearby govt. hospitals where there is a free service for the pregnant women and old aged. In addition, the Indian army make arrangements for free medical camps annually where the ederly tribal people prefer to go but the regular medical checkups is lack in tribal people

2.4 Health Services by Government

- Arrange for health checkups and other related services t the door steps or those who are immobile.
- Networking with local NGOs to come forward and volunteer to work in the area of health for the elderly.
- It I necessary to set up subsidized health care for the elderly with special units in hospitals with free or highly subsidized medicines.
- There should be separate geriatric clinic in the private/ government hospitals.
- Encourage the community women to have kitchen garden or each house.
- Preventive approach like immunization, anti infection measures, and various other prophylactic aspects should be given more importance.

2.5 Creating Awareness

- Awareness bout nutrition and health related issues o the tribal elderly re to be formulated.
- Awareness and preventive program bout common prevalent disease in self Help groups, schools and in the community on a regular basis.
- To create an awareness for regular medical checkups to ensure prevention, and early detection of the disease.

- Spreading awareness through information by preparing booklets (more of pictures and small texts), videocassettes etc. on health and nutrition related issues.
- Conducting street play, puppetry and mime etc. with the help of social work trainees to create awareness on health and nutrition.

2.6 Training

- Training of local women leaders in disease prevention, and referral services.
- For nutritional deficiencies, the tribal women to b e trained in healthy food habits based on the available foods through nutritional education prograammes.

2.7 Role of Social Worker

In India, due to the elite structure o health care facilities, the poor and the elderly women are often neglected. In the study undertaken it was found that once the elderly sick, they do not visit the PHC or clinics or any out patient department.

Social work is mainly believed to be problem oriented but while working with the elderly it may be process oriented. The most appropriate place through they can operate while they are employed as social workers in public/ government hospital or while they are employed in community be rehabilitation schemes in the communities.

Suggestions

- A mobile van to cater to the needs of the community every month on selected date on regular basis.
- Provide social and economic incentives and support for combating the common prevalent communicable and non communicable diseases in the tribal community through NGOs run by tribal.
- Government/non govt. should provide necessary facilities like transport, hospitals, schools, clinics in the tribal hamlets so that they may not suffer at any level.
- Government hospital staff should go for door to door survey in the tribal areas for special vaccination, medicines etc.

Conclusion

Health care is one of the most important of all human endeavors to improve the quality of life especially of the tribal people. Health must meet the need of the people as they perceive them. Health can not be imposed from outside against peoples will. It cannot be dispensed to the tribal people. It implies the provision of conditions for normal, physical and mental development and functioning of human individually as well as in a group. All these problems have an impact on the quality of life in old age and health care at the time of need. In traditional Indian societies, joint family system used to take care of most of these social issues. In this study most of the elderly women live in joint families but they do not get the care and concern those traditional Indian joint families gave. They are thought as dependents and merely helpers for their children.

The result of the study showed that there is a need for geriatec councelling centers that can take care of their physical and psychological needs among the districts of Jammu and Kashmir. Any tribe must be encouraged to organize itself in order to take advantages of the program designed for the development and health in the light of human genetics, immunization, socio cultural traditions and eco- friendly environment.

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Myth and the Theme of Incompleteness in Girish Karnad's Play "Hayavadana"

Ms Kavita Dubey*
Ms Sumitra Joshi**

Abstract
In the post-Independent India, the translation of drama from vernacular languages into English became a popular phenomenon. Girish Karnad, as a playwright has carved a niche for himself in the contemporary Indian stage. The plays of Karnad present a conflict between modernity and indigenous tradition against the backdrop of mythology and history. Along with the use of innovative dramatic techniques, Karnad's plays also offer a socio-psychological exploration of the characters for completeness. He is highly influenced by the folk art forms of India. The play 'Hayavadana' which is regarded as a symbol of synthesis of the western dramatic techniques and Indian themes reflects the psyche of an Indian. In this play, Karnad prepares his audience to enter into a world of supernaturalism. By depriving the play with any sort of realism, Karnad takes the audience altogether into a metaphysical sort of realism. The focus of the present paper is to trace out the myth and the theme of incompleteness in Girish karnad's play 'Hayavadana'.
Key words: Completeness, reality, myth, identity crisis, existentialism, ambiguity

Girish Karnad has been regarded as the leading dramatist so far as the use of myth and history is concerned and his plays vividly represent this trend. In all his plays whether they are mythical, historical or legendary, his approach is modern in them. In his play, 'Hayavadana', he reinforces the central problem of human existence in a world of tangled relationships. 'Hayavadana' by Karnad is an innovative experiment both in terms of themes and technical strategies. In the play the age old conventions of drama undergo a process of drastic change. The entire play is cast in the form of traditional Indian folk drama, precisely Yakshangana of Karnataka and yet the modern themes like incompleteness identity crisis, ethical ambiguity, dissatisfaction with human limitedness make it suitable for the urban Indian audience.

The plot of 'Hayavadana' is based on 'The Heads That Got Switched' of Kathasaritasagara, an ancient collection of stories in Sanskrit. However, Karnad has borrowed the idea of the play from Thomas Mann's philosophical novella, 'The Transposed Heads'. The Sanskrit tale is narrated by the captive spirit Vetala to the king Vikramaditya and poses a simple moral riddle of true identity. On the other hand Mann's version ridicules the belief of body and soul being independent entities. The originality of 'Hayavadana' lies in the reflexive frames that Karnad constructs for the story that foregrounds the issues of identity, desire and ambivalence. An important aspect of the play is that the playwright uses multiple contexts in which the problem of incongruity (symbolized by the disjunction between the head and the body) appears. In the play the question of identity is enmeshed with mythology and the action takes place in mythic time.

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Generally, a myth is a tale or a narrative with a symbolic meaning. Human, non-human and super-human characters appear in myths. And the presence of these super-natural agencies endows myth with a numinous character. Likewise, as these characters are transcendent, they raise awe and fear in us. Myths are considered to be pre-historical, and, therefore, they belong to no specific author. They have a social or collective authorship. The most remarkable characteristic of myth is its normative nature. It sets down rules which specifically apply to the moral realm. In 'Hayavadana', Karnad re-shapes an ancient Indian myth to point out man's eternal quest for completeness or self-realization. With its highly stylized action and mimicry, especially the scene at the temple of Kali and the sword fight between Devadatta and Kapila in the second act, Karnad tries to bring out the emptiness of the "incomplete" human being.

The play begins with the traditional worship of the patron deity of folk theatre, Lord Ganesha. Despite his anomalous appearance i.e. an elephant head and a human body, Ganesha is the most revered God and is regarded as the remover of all the obstacles. After the invocation of Lord Ganesha, Hayavadana, meaning the horse headed one enters the stage but unlike Lord Ganesha he is immensely dissatisfied on account of being critically suspended between the human and animal world. He tries to achieve completeness either by relinquishing his human attributes or completely transforming into a quadruped. This implies that in the mortal world, unlike mythology, the identity of an individual does not necessarily center on the head even if that means victory of an animal over the human. In this context Karnad said in an interview that everyone in this world is torn between human and animal instincts, to essentially have an animal head like Hayavadana is not necessary. Hayavadana visits all the religious sites to acquire perfectness of form. He says;

"Banaras, Rameshwar, Gokarn, Haridwa r- Dargah of Khwaja, Yusuf Baba, the Grotto of our Virgin Mary- I've tried them all." (Three Plays Naga-Mandala Hayavadana Tughlaq p 81)

Karnad criticizes the indiscriminate adherence of man to myths and religious institutions in order to seek a solution to his problems.

Mythology operates on the ethos of 'Karma' so Bhagvata tries to explain the unusual appearance of Hayavadana as;

"the errors committed in the last birth." (p 79)

However, Hayavadana vehemently objects to these accusations because his curse does not stem from his 'Karma' but his lineage, inverting the belief of the "karma theory".

The play further delves deep into the question of human identity in the chaotic scenario of the present world. The friendship of Devdatta and Kapila is the pinnacle of complementarity of the opposites. Devadatta being a Brahmin is stereotyped as intellectual, delicate and sensitive whereas Kapila is a Kshatriya hence boisterous, visceral and crude. The marital bliss of Devdatta and Padmini soon begins to collapse owing to the strong attraction between Kapila and Padmini. Consumed by passion, Devdatta beheads himself at the Kali temple. Kapila too follows the suit out of guilt and fear. Later Padmini also prepares to die to avoid ignominy on her and her child. This is the crucial juncture when goddess Kali intervenes and asks Padmini to attach the served heads back to their bodies. The mythical representation of goddess Kali portrays her as the deity of terror and destroyer of evil who is ever vigilant and always pulsating with life. However, in the play Kali appears with her arms stretched and vigorously yawning. Despite understanding the moral dilemma of all the three characters, she does not actively participate in the affair. As

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instructed, Padmini eagerly attaches the heads back to the bodies of the men but in her anxiety she swaps them. Resultantly, Devdatta's head now belongs to Kapila and vice versa. Thus, hapless Padmini is immediately confronted with the question that who out of the two is her lawful husband?

The mythic genealogy as offered by the Rigveda states that the Brahmins emerged from the head of the Brahma, thus establishing the supremacy of the head over other body parts. Therefore, Padmini is bound with the man having the head of Devdatta. The arrangement may be ethically ambiguous but socially incontestable. For a brief tenure Devdatta-Kapila posses an ideal mind and as well as a perfect body while Kapila- Devdatta is deficient in both the respects. However, when each of them return back to their original wisdom and shape, the question of mind-body dualism looms large. Karnad tries to suggest that this kind of transposition can offer a transient escape from the crisis of identity but human beings are destined to be imperfect and replete with limitations imposed by nature. The play also subverts the mythological belief of the head being the chief of all the limbs.

Later in the play both the friends kill each other in a duel but ironically neither the death of the friends nor the subsequent predicament of Padmini is treated as tragic by the playwright. On the contrary, Karnad uses their deaths as a tool to emphasize the absurdity of the situation and the lack of discretion in human beings.

Even today the mythological images of Sita and Savitri proliferates the Indian literature. Self-negation, restraint, docility are the traits that are not only desirable in a woman in a patriarchal society but also valorized. Padimini is a capricious and passionate woman who stakes her conjugal happiness for her lover. She violates the norms of marriage in order to seek fulfillment for herself. However, in the end, she is disillusioned by both Devdatta and Kapila because among the three of them only she is capable of a wholesome experience. Padmini is defeated by the turn of events and succumbs to Sati but neither out of the affection for her husband nor under the threat of social obligation. She is left with no alternative and helplessly contends;

"If I'd said, yes I'll be with you both, perhaps they would have been alive yet I had to drive you to death. You forgave each other but again-left me out."(p130)

Though the inner story of the three characters does not contribute to the outer frame directly yet it connects them at the level of ideas and substantiates the theme of the incompleteness of man. The inventive frames produced by Karnad and the unique use of mythology re-contextualize the story of the transposed heads and distinguish the play from its sources.

Thus the play explores the complex psychosocial dimension of the problem of human identify crisis, as different from the moral aspect of the Indian story and the philosophical purport of Mann's story in both tangled and untangled relationships. The play reveals the essential ambiguity of human personality, which is apparently shaped or shattered by human environment. Fundamentally incomplete and imperfect, the human beings search and strive for attaining the unattainable ideal of completeness and perfection. They usually tend to seek the assistance of some supernatural beings or the other to succeed in their endeavor. However, these external agencies, in their effort to help, seem to cause and complicate the identity crisis of the seekers ,further, leading the latter to tragic and, or comic ends. Padmini, for instance, ruins herself and all her relations. Even the child that she leaves under the Bhagavata's care is not normal because of her own compulsions. Hayavadana, does not bring destruction to himself like Padmini and does not suffers the drastic consequences of his search for completeness by going down the ladder of the existence from man to horse. The best solution for the problem of identity crisis and incompleteness is according to Girish Karnad, is reconciliation with ones's own self and the environment.

The subplot of 'Hayavadana' deepens the significance of the main theme of incompleteness by treating it in a different plane. The importance of his addition is clear from the fact that the play derives its title from it – Haya means horse and Vadana means face or mouth. Hayavadna story runs thus, Hayavadana's mother was a beautiful princess of Karnataka. When she was of marriageable age her father decided that she should choose her husband. So princes of other kingdoms in the world were invited and they all came from China, Persia, Africa but she did not like any of them. The last one to come was the Prince of Arabia. Hayavadan's mother took one look at the handsome prince sitting on a great white horse and fainted. Her father at once decided that this was the man and all arrangements for the wedding were made. When Hayavdana's mother woke up she said that she would not marry the prince but marry the horse. No one could dissuade her. Ultimately, she was married of to the white horse. She lived with it for fifteen years and one morning when she woke up and saw that there was no horse, but in its place stood a beautiful celestial Ghandharva. Apparently, this celesital being had been cursed by Kubera to be born as a horse for some act of misbehaviour. After fifteen years of human love he had become his original self again. Released from his curse, Gandharva asked Haryavadana's mother to accompany him to the Heavently Abode. But she did not agree. So he cursed her to become a horse herself. Hayavadana's mother became a horse and ran away happily and his father went back to his Heavenly Abode. Only the child of their marriage was left behind and that was Hayavadana himself. Hayavadana wishes to get rid of his horse head. Thus the subplot throughout supports the main plot. The story of the horse – headed man who wants to shed the horse head and become human at the end of the play.

As per the advice of the Bhagavata, Hayavadana goes to the kali temple, a motif which establishes a firm link between the main and the subplot, and threatens to chop off his head. Once again as in the main plot, the goddess's ambiguous boon creates another problem while solving one. In response to Hayavadana's prayer;

"Make me complete" (P 136)

The goddess makes him a complete horse, not a complete man and in addition to this Hayavadana still retains his human voice. His liberation is completed when the five- year old son of the woman in the transposed heads story, asks him to laugh and the laughter soon turns into a proper neigh, Hayavadana himself, in turn, brings about a change in the boy, who is predictably abnormal, for he has forgotten how to laugh. Hayavadana's laughter brings the smile in the child's face. Thus the horse – man's search for completeness ends comically, with him becoming a complete horse. For the friends and Padmini, completeness lay in death, for Hayavadana, achievement of perfection is in another kind of death – the death of his human appendages of body and voice.

Bhagavata too has been smartly used by Girish Karnad to knit the play and his entrance at the right time at the right place helps the scenes to move forward. Goddess Kali shows indifference towards humans indicating that gods are not really interested in the matters of mankind. This is a contradiction to the belief that God watches over every person and comes to rescue in times of need. Padmini is the only character who is left incomplete in

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the play. Devadatta and Kapila forgive each other before death and die without even concerned about Padmini. The fruits of righteousness, patience and innocence are reaped by three characters.

Myths cannot be dismissed as stories belonging to the past because they continuously repeat themselves and confront us in a new disguise even today. 'Hayavadana' weaves a rich tapestry and tackles the issues of fidelity, appropriateness of authority and completeness/ incompleteness of being. The horse-man's quest for completeness is treated with a touch of dark humor as he achieves totality by completely transforming into a horse. The erratic but energetic trotting of the horse on the stage signifies the powerful but mechanical and morose rhythm of human life. Despite the physical identity crisis and the sense of alienation, Hayavadana seems to be superior to all the major and minor characters in the play. He asks intelligent questions and points out man's unending quest for identity, completeness, existence and survival like in the individual and social systems.

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Indigenous Knowledge on Ethnomedicene: A key to survival and better socio-economy in Indian Central Himalaya

Ashok Ku. Sahani*

Abstract

Recognizing the fact worldwide that the traditional communities have long history of interaction with their natural ecology and environment. They are a treasure house of knowledge and well familier with the therapuetic properties of the medicinal plants their uses in healing various diseases. This intangible knowledge is a key resource for empowering the folk communities, against marginalisation, poverty and impoverment of well being. Indigeneous knowledge comes from a diverse range of population and ocupatinal groups such as traditional farmers, pastoralists, fishermen and such others whose knowledge is linked to a specific place and likely to be based on long periods of occupancy spanning several generations. Indigenous plant-based medicines are often favoured as they are inexpensive, culturally familiar and readily available. Indegenous health care is more accessible than conventional health care services in many rural Indian folk people. A detail inventory was made in ten villages located in Niti valley to document the potential herbs and use of different parts of these herbs in a variety of diseases in traditional healthcare system by *Vaidyas*. A total of 18 herbs growing in the region were collected and their herbarium was maintained for proper identification.

Introduction

Understanding the concept of ethnomedicine which is a unique local knowledge existing within and developed around the specific condition in a particular geographical location. Ethnomedicine is an integrated part of indigenous people living in different part of world with geographical isolation for sustainable. Different communities represent a vast diversity in socio-economic life, cultural heritage and local available natural resources use pattern. Constrain by a rigorous environment which has fostered physical and social isolation for ages, the communities have developed their traditional mode of living. Like other Himalayan region, Uttarakhand has harbours traditional communities having profundity of traditional knowlege with respect differnt herbs found in mountains and use them in traditional healthcare system in various ailments for centuries. Uttarakhand has known as *Deo Bhumi* the land of God with geographical area of 53,485 Sq.km, which accounts for nearly 15.5 per cent of total geographical areas of Indian Himalayas region (IHR) and 1.63 percent of total land area of India. Historically Uttarakhand has been the abode of large number of saints and sages for centuries, which during the course of their living developed the science of Ayurveda. In fact, one of the greatest ayurvedic texts, *Charaka Samhita* holds this region in high esteem and described it as the best habitat of herbal wealth (Misra & Jain, 2003). Because of its Geographical Constrained like high mountain zone with deep gorges and steep terrain, inaccessibility by road network with only tracking route, snow-field, ravines and rigorous environment which made the local community self sufficient in health care(Farooquee,et.al 1996). Moreover the indigenous

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plant based medicines are often favored as they are inexpensive, culturally familiar, and readily available with more accessible than conventional health care services in many rural areas and being easily administrable and cheaper, relieve the practitioners from time and financial hardship(Samal et al.,2004).. Numbers of traditional medicinal plants housed in Uttarakhand Himalayas, hence the state is declared as herbal State.

The Himalya as the store house of various high value medicinal plants and herbs which is known since the Ramayan era of Hindu epic when Hanuman brought the *Sanjeevani buti* from the part of Himalyas known as Donagiri during the war between Indrajeet and and Laxman, where the arrow of Indrajeet made Laxman faint and get sence after inhel of *Sanjeevani*. So the people living in the Himayaas regions cures themselves from various ailments with the help of local base indigenous herbal medicine as customary health care. "The social aspects of traditional health practices in Central Himalaya found that females were the real custodians of the indigenous knowledge system as 52% of them have the knowledge on thirty practices against that of 26% for males. This indigenous knowledge system of medicine existing as a super structure, effectively serves the people of the region. Further, the indigenous practices being easily administrable and cheaper relieve the practitioners from time and financial hardship" (Samal et al., 2004). Recognizing the present escalating demand for herbal medicines, and also in order to reduce the possibility of bio-piracy and to protect the rights of traditional herbal healers, there is an urgent need to document the various uses of plant species (Udgaonkar, 2002).

The Study area and people

The present study was carried out in Niti Valley located in District Chamoli (Indian Central Himalaya). The valley stretches in between 30°42'17"N 79°52'26"E longitudes. The valley starts from Karnprayag (a pilgrimage site) on elevation of 800 m. a.s.i. and ends near Niti village with 1500-2000m.a.s.i. boardering Tibet. The predominant tribal settlement in the valley is the Bhotia with Mongoloid racial stock. They are medium stature with brownish skin complex with ruddy cheeks, broad & flat nose, dark brown eyes with less epicanthic eye fold. They have black cymotrious hair with scanty of moustch and beard hair. The Mongolid character sticks are dominants with the other subgroups of Bhotia such as the Jaad and shauka in campaired to Joharis, Marcha and Tolcha sub groups of greater Bhotia tribes. Among the last three groups, the Marcha represents more Mongoloids charectors where as Tolcha are with least Mongoloid charectoe who are resemble to the Garwalis. Marcha and Tolcha subgroups of Bhotia are the original settler in Niti valley. These tribals have a unique knowledge of medicinal plants and herbs in their surrounding forest, which practice trnshumance during summer season up to 3500 m.a.s.i to their summer settlements with their large flocks. They collcted differents medicinal plants and herbs in this high altitude forest known as "*Bugiyal*" or otherwise alpine pastures. Though they were largely dependent on indigenous health care and earning good income for ¾ months by selling it, but over exploitation for money and unskilled collection of medicinal plants/herbs spcies, made the highly valued species in to endergrd one. The present study was carried out in 10 Bhotia villages in Niti valley. The demographic profile of the study village is shown in table no-1.

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Table 1: Demographic profile of Study Villages

S.No	Study Villages	No of House hold	Total Popu	Total male Popu.	Total female Popu.	Total SC Popu.	Total SC male Popu.	Total SC female Popu.	Total ST Popu.	ST Male Popu.	ST Female Popu.
1	Longsagari	20	67	31	36	0	0	0	67	31	36
2	Tolma	36	145	84	61	23	13	10	90	45	45
3	Suki	37	163	79	84	35	14	21	126	64	62
4	Jugju Chak Lata	10	32	16	16	0	0	0	32	16	16
5	Raini Chak Lata	41	153	82	71	0	0	0	141	72	69
6	Pang Chak Lata	29	105	44	61	1	1	0	103	42	61
7	Raini Chak Subhai	39	153	71	82	0	0	0	148	66	82
8	Kaga Lagga Dronagiri	14	58	30	28	0	0	0	58	30	28
9	Garpak	8	33	19	14	0	0	0	33	19	14
10	Pagrasu	27	94	47	47	0	0	0	92	45	47
Total		261	1003	503	500	59	28	31	890	430	460

Natural vegetations found in Niti valley are moist lower western Himalayan temperate forests, moist upper western Himalayan temperate forests and Himalayan dry temperate forests. Important species in the lower temperate forests are *Quercus leucotrichophora*, *Q. dilatata*, *Q. semecarpifolia Abies pindrow*, *Betula alnoides*, *Picea smithiana*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Acer caesium*, *Betula alnoides*, *Juglans regia*, *Aesculus indica*, *Taxus baccata*, *Rhododendron arboreum*, *Lyonia ovalifolia*, *Pyrus pashia*, *Rubus ellipticus*, *Berberis lycium*, *Rosa moschata*, *Geranium wallichianum*, *Asparagus* spp., *Jasminum humile*, *Polygonum* spp., *Impatiens* spp., *Aconitum* etc. In upper temperate forests *Q. dilata*, *Q. semecarpifolia*, *Abies pindrow*, *Betula utilis*, *B. alnoides*, *Rhododendron barbatum*, *Pyrus lanata*, *Picea smithiana*, *Salix elegans* and *Salix* spp. etc, with several species of *Juniperus* sp. and *Hippophae* sp.

Material & Methods

Following rapid assessment with extensive field survey was undertaken across 10 villages located at different agroclimatic zone of Niti valley. The survey was focussed with interview based approach in which several set of questioniar filled up in different parameters like use of medicinasl plant/herbs, fuel wood, fodder, house construction timber etc, to record the traditional knowledge. An inventory was prepared with regards to collection and used of plants/herbs in herbal therapy with process of application.Extensive interactive were conducted with old aged community healers leaders about their expertise and experience, mode of getting healing knowledge etc. Semi-structured questionnaires were used to document information regarding composition and prepairation of herbal medicine for different disese. The collected inforamtion was cross-checked with prevailing literature and informations to make more authenticate.

Result & Disscussions

Collection of medicinal plants from the wild has been an age-old subsidiary occupation of Bhotias communities, usually done while grazing their livestock in the forests and pastures. Many of the collected medicinal species are rare and endangered (Jain, S.K. and A.R.K. Sastry. 1979) Local communities need to be made aware of the new uses for traditionally used medicinal plants and the potential monetary benfits from these uses and most of medicinal plant species were reported to be used by the local people in traditional health care system (Table-2). After extensive survey in 10 villages with 46 informants, it was found that indegenuos practice is very popular and useful among the Marcha and Tolacha community thereby the uses of allopathic medicene in this region is least. Indegenous health care system was dominant and 21 Indegenous healers' considerd as specialist where as more than 15 healers are giving health care for minor ailments.The potential herbs and their parts commonly used by the traditional healer for curing different ailments in the study area is given in table 2 .

Table-2: Plants collected from wild and their uses by local communities

Sl.No	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Part used	Cure for/used as	Mode of used
1	*Aconitum bulfour*	Metha	Ranunclaceae	Tuber	Snakes bite, Infectious wounds	Very poisonous, the paste of tuber is used to cure snake bite. It is used as an ointment around the infectious portion and is equally effective in curing wounds of the domestic animals.
2	*Aconitum falconeri,*	Atis	Ranunculaceae	Root Tuber	Rheumatism/ neuralgia	Decoction of roots used as ointment to cure rheumatism
3	*Aconitum heterophyllum,*	Atis	Ranunculaceae	Root Tuber	Stomache ache, Fever, Diarrohea, Dyspepsia	Root extract used to cure headache, decoction of tuber used to cure fever and stomach ache, Diarrhoea, dyspepsia and when it is boiled with water, used as a tonic.
4	*Adiantum venustum.*	Chutku	Adiantaceae	Root	Stomach ache,	Paste of root when mixed with sugar is effective to cure stomach ache.
5	*Ajuga parviflora*	Titpatti	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Head ache/Typhoid fever	Paste of the leaves used to cure headache, root extract used to cure typhoid fever.
6	*Allium wallichii*	Dudu	Alliaceae	Root and Leaves	Spices, Vegetable	Whole plants used as a spice and the tender leaves used as a vegetables and root is eaten as a salad.
7	*Alliun stracheyi*	Jambu	Alliaceae	Above ground part	Stomach ache and spices	Used as a condiment in the pulses and vegetable locally known as a faran. It is ground into power with the root of *Saussurea costus* and fried with ghee, the product is used to cure stomach ache.

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8	*Allium humile*	Sedum	Alliaceae	Above ground part	Stomach ache and spices	Uses are similar to *A. Stracheyi.*
9	*Anaphalis triplineris*	Budku	Asteraceae	Root and Leaves	Wounds and cuts	Root power applied on infectious portion and leaves offer to diety.
10	*A. contorta*	Neefa	Asteraceae	Root and Leaves	Wounds and cuts	Root power applied on infectious portion and leaves offer to diety.
11	*Anemone obtusiloba*	Kakriya/ Ratanjot	Ranunculaceae	Leaves	Rheumatism	The decoction of leaves is used to cure rheumatism.
12	*Agrimonia pilosa*		Rosaceae	Whole plants	Cold and cough	The leaves boiled with water and this water used to cure cold and cough.
13	*Angelica glauca*	Chippi	Apiaceae	Root	Dysentry, Body pain, condiments	The decoction of root is used to cure dysentery and pain due to cold also used as a spice and condiment.
14	*Arnebia euchroma*	Balchhari	Boraginaceae	Leaves	Hair tonic	Paste of the leaves mixed with mustard oil and used to cure hair falling
16	*Arnebia benthami*	Balchhari	Boraginaceae	Root	Hair tonic	The fresh or dried roots placed into water or hair oil for 2-3 days. The oil prevents the hair falling.
17	*Artemisia brevifolia,*	Purchu	Asteraceae	Leaves	Religious	Dried leaves grounded into power mixed with oil of *Prunus persica* used to prepare dhoop.
18	*Artemisia nilagarica*	Kunj	Asteraceae	Leaves	Boils, Wounds and cuts	The juice of fresh leaves used to cure the boils, cuts and wounds, also used by the locals during religious ceremonies (pooja and marriage ceremonies)

Income of the Indegenous *vaidyas*

About 4 *vaidyas* were providing their services to the society free of cost and the practice of 12 healers is negligible or earnibg Rs. 500 per month. Among them 15 are earning less than Rs. More 500 but less than Rs.1000 per month and 9 are earning more than Rs. 1500 but less than Rs.1500 monthly and 6 are earning more than 1500 but less than Rs. 2000 (Table 4). *Vaidyas whoes* earning are more than Rs. 1500 monthly, practicing in far away villages from road head such as Tolma, Bholagaon, Lata, and Joshimath. Though the earning of Vaidyas is subsistence and not souly dependable but the community got the benefit of health care at their village itself and people do not have to spend much money for health care. Another herbs known as *Kira Jhadi/Ghass (Cordyceps sinensis)*, otherwise known as *Yarsagambu* a Tebetan name, which has very high value in international market were collected by the community during summer in Alpine zone and sold it through a middle man to international market. The proper medicinal use of it is not known to the Bhota exactly but they said that it is used as a sexual vigour medicine. But they earn good amounts out of it which has Rs.350-400 per Kg in their village by the middlemen. By this way the socio-economy of the community is survive through indigenous knowledge in the geographically isolated villages.

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Table No-03: Income of the *vaidyas*

S. No.	Per month income (Rs.)	No. of *vaidyas*
1	Free of cost	4
2	Negligible <500	12
3	>500 but <1000	15
4	>1000 to <1500	9
5	>1500 but <2000	6

According to *vaidyas* they were specialised for treatment of disorders such as skin disorders (boils & ulcers), chronic gastric, common disorders (cough, cold, fever, stomach ache), diabetes, epilepsy, leucorrhoea, jaundice, *kasara* (stomach-ache/costiveness in children), mental sickness, pneumonia, respiratory disorders (asthma), rheumatism (*way*), snake bite, sterility in men and women and urinary troubles and *jau* disease in children (dizziness and uncounscious) Majority of the *vaidyas* collect herbs self, sometime take help of alpine graziers were also taken for procurement of high value herbs from alpine meadows. About 21 *vaidyas* collected herbs themselves, 15 got herbs through alpine graziers, 4 used both methods of self collection and through graziers and 6 used standard herbal preparation/powder and pills of standard ayurvedic firms. In some medicinal herbal formulations, minerals such as *shilajit* and animal parts are also used, like snake *kaichuli*, porcupine's intestine etc. Beside these some of the vaidyas has their own herbal garden in the premices of their home containing more than two dozen herbs.

Conclusion

The saying India lives in villages, though the government's programme gives big slogans for *Swath Bharat*, the health service and health department staff unable to reach every cotner of rural India. Moreover, though there are health workers from governments' side, the preliterate Indian societies more incline towards traditional health care in villages. They have the blind faith on allopathic mode of treatments because of their ignorance and belives in super natural powers.For examples, when a woman get conceiv for first time and the health worker gives some iron folic tablet to prevent aneamea, she recived the tablet but do not eat with the belive that, by consuming tablet the growth of baby will increase in the womb and it will become comlicacy during delivery. Another example is that, when a couple wish for stelisation by family planning process in government hospital, they were in feeling that this process may lead to other complicacy like loss of zeal and vigour for any hard work, the relation between the couple may suffer etc. Moreover, in some society it is belive that, if some person is operated with medical process and get cut up in his/her body, than the family God or ancestoral spirit became annoyed and do not recive any offering of water/puja etc, from the concern person. As his body became impure & lost sacredness through the process. So like these cases many other the social causes in Indian socities resticted the preliterate people towards allopathic way of health care and believe towards traditional mode of treatments. In Uttarakand, because of its geographical pecularity like inhostile climate, deep gorges and differents high/low terrain villages, the traditional mode of therapy is much accessible than the modern way of allopathic medicine. Again local people get cure with it in low cost and easily reach to it. So the traditional mmode of treatment is very popular and it has high potential al so because in some treatments the allopathic medicine give relives but do not cure permanently, where as the traditanal mode of treatment take longer time but cured completely. But due to lack proper documentation and reconigation the system of indigenous health care is decline in Indian societies It is also rapidly being lost because of ecosystems are degrading day by day and people move to cities as traditional communication and culture disintegrated or are absorbed into modern way of life. So there is a sharp declination of practicing this valuable knowledge. Besides, there are several other causes of decline the tradition like less advertisement and least promotion and marketise of indigenous medicine as compared to the conventional way of treatment.. An educate youth in India have general idea of some western drug because of its publicity and lack of knowledge about our indigenous system of health care which is easily available in our surrounding. So to keep alive our noble system and culture there is a need to include the indigenous knowledge in our education curriculum and awarness among the new generation.

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भक्ति काल हिन्दी साहित्य का स्वर्ण युग

महीपाल*

हिन्दी साहित्य की समय सीमा का विभाजन स्वभाविक रूप से आदिकाल मध्यकाल और आधुनिक काल में स्वतः ही तार्किक आधार पर हो जाता है। आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल जी ने हिन्दी साहित्य के आरम्भ से वर्तमान के कालखण्ड को विभाजित करते हुए इसे आदिकाल, पूर्वमध्य काल, उत्तर मध्यकाल व आधुनिक काल की संज्ञा दी है। पूर्वमध्य काल की समय सीमा आचार्य शुक्ल जी ने सं 1375 सं॰ सें 1700 सं॰ तक मानी है और इस समय सीमा को दोहरे नामकरण की पद्धति के अनुसार भक्तिकाल नाम से भी पुकारा है। अतः हम कह सकते है कि भक्ति काल की समय सीमा 1375 सं॰ से 1700 सं॰ तक है और इस समय सीमा में जो साहित्य रचा गया है। वह इसकाल को अन्य कालखण्डों से वि"ोष बनाता है। भक्तिकाल की समय सीमा में तुलसीदास, सूरदास, रहीम, कबीर, मलिक मुहम्मद जायसी, मीराबाई, रसखान, नंददास, नाभादास इत्यादि अनेक महान संत कवि हुए हैं और इन संत कवियों के द्वारा लिखे गये साहित्य के कारण ही इस समय सीमा को हिन्दी साहित्य का स्वर्ण युग जैसी उपमा से भी विभूषित किया गया है। भक्तिकालीन साहित्य को संतकाव्य के नाम से भी पहचाना जाता है।

भक्तिकाल को जार्जग्रियर्सन ने स्वर्णकाल कहा है। तो श्याम सुन्दर दास ने इसको स्वर्ण युग की संज्ञा से नवाजा है। भक्ति काल–को दो भागों में बाँटा गया है जिनमें प्रत्येक शाखा की दो–दो उप"ाखाएँ हैं। निर्गुण भक्ति शाखा के अन्तर्गत वे भक्त कवि आते हैं जो ई"वर के निर्गुण रूप की उपासना ज्ञान और प्रेम को आधार बना कर करते हैं। इसलिए निर्गुण भक्ति शाखा की दो उप"ाखाएँ हैं। जिनमें पहली उप"ाखा ज्ञानाश्रयी शाखा हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत हिन्दी के कबीर जैसे सन्त कविता लिखते थे और दूसरे प्रेमाश्रयी उप"ाखा हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत हिन्दी और उर्दू के प्रसिद्ध कवि मलिक मुहम्मद जायसी सूफी कविता की रचना करते हैं।

भक्तिकाल की दूसरी धारा सगुण भक्ति शाखा की भी दो उप"ाखाएं हैं जिनमें पहली उपशाखा रामभक्त कवियों की है इस उप"ाखा के प्रमुख कवि तुलसीदास है। दूसरी उप"ाखा कृष्ण भक्त कवियों की है जिसमें सूरदास का नाम उल्लेखनीय हैं। भक्ति काल निस्सन्देह हिन्दी साहित्य का स्वर्णयुग है इस काल का साहित्य अपने पूर्ववर्ती एवं परवर्ती साहित्य से नि"चत रूप में उत्कृष्ट है आदिकाल में कविता वीर और श्रृंगार रस प्रधान थी तो कभी राजाश्रित थी, आश्रय दाता का गुणगान ही आदिकालीन कवियों का लक्ष्य था। जीवनके अन्य क्षेत्रों की ओर उनका ध्यान ही नहीं गया। दूसरे आदिकालीन साहित्य की प्रामाणिक्ता संदिग्ध है भक्तिकाल के उत्तर वर्ती साहित्य में अधिकां"ा साहित्य अ"लील श्रृंगार है। जो जीवन की प्रेरणा नहीं है। रीतिकालीन कविता परान्तः सुखायः हैं। इसके विपरीत भक्ति साहित्य राजाश्रम से दूर भक्त की मस्ती में स्वान्तः सुखाय व जनहिताय हैं समाज का प्रेरणास्त्रोत हैं, आधुनिक काल का साहित्य व्यापकता एवं विविधता की दृष्टि से भक्तिकालीन काव्य से आगे हैं परन्तु अनुभूति की गहराई एवं भाव प्रवणता की दृष्टि से वह भक्ति काल के साहित्य की तुलना में नहीं ठहरता आधुनिक काल का साहित्य बुद्धि प्रधान है जबकि भक्तिकाल का साहित्य भाव प्रधान हैं। हृदय बुद्धि पर हावी हैं। डॉ॰ श्याम सुन्दर के शब्दों में ''जिस युग में कबीर, जायसी, तुलसी, सूर जैसे रस सिंद्ध कवियों और महात्माओं की दिव्य वाणी उनके अन्तकरणों से निकल कर दे"ा के कोने कोने में फैली थी उसे साहित्य के इतिहास में सामान्तयः भक्ति युग कहते हैं। नि"चय ही वह हिन्दी साहित्य का स्वर्ण युग था हिन्दी काव्य में से यदि वैष्णव कवियों के काव्य को निकाल दिया जाये तो जो बचेगा वह इतना हल्का होगा कि हम उस पर किसी प्रकार का गर्व न कर सकेगे। तुलसीदास, सूरदास, नंददास, मीरा, रसखान, हितहरिवं"ा, कबीर इत्यादि में से किसी पर भी संसार का कोई भी साहित्य गर्व कर सकता हैं। हमारे पास ये सब हैं ये वैष्णव कवि हिन्दी साहित्य के कढमाल हैं।

आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी की दृष्टि में समूचे भारतीय इतिहास में भक्तिकालीन साहित्य अपने ढंग का अकेला साहित्य हैं। इस भक्तिकालीन साहित्य की एक नई दुनिया हैं। भक्तिकाल में चार काव्य धारायें– सन्त काव्य धारा, प्रेम काव्य धारा, कृष्ण काव्य धारा, व रामकाव्य धारा– एक ही साथ सुचारू रूप से चलती रही हैं। भगवान के साथ संबंध स्थापना, गुरू का महत्त्व तथा भक्ति की प्रधानता चारों धाराओं की सामान्य प्रवृत्तियाँ हैं। कबीर आदि निर्गुण सन्तों में रहस्यवाद, भक्ति, खण्डन, मण्डन एवं सुधार की भावना हैं। जायसी, मझन, कुतबुन आदि प्रेम काव्य धारा के सन्त प्रेम की पीर के कवि हैं। लौकिक प्रेम कथाओं के माध्यम से इन्होंने आध्यात्मिक प्रेम की व्यंजना की हैं। कृष्ण भक्त कवियों ने कृष्ण के लोक रंजक रूप को लेकर सख्य एवं माधुर्य भाव से भक्ति की हैं। वात्सल्य एवंम् श्रृंगार रस गीतिकाव्य का श्रेष्ठ उदाहरण हैं। राम काव्य अपनी उदार भक्ति, भगवान साम्यवाद और लोकमंगल की भावना की दृष्टि से उत्कृष्ट हैं। भाव पक्ष व कला पक्ष का अद्धभुत समन्वय भक्ति काल की प्रमुख वि"ोषता हैं। कबीर आदि निरक्षर कवियों में भावना एवं अनुभूति की प्रधानता हैं। फिर भी उनके काव्य में रमणीयता के सभी उपादान हैं। तुलसी, जायसी, सूर और नंददास के काव्य में तो दोनों का अद्भुत सन्तुलन हैं। उनमें हृदय की सरस अभिव्यक्ति के साथ

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सहज वाग्विदग्धा भी हैं। भाषा, छंद, अलंकार, काव्य शैलियाँ अर्थात कला पक्ष के सभी उपकरण तथा काव्य के सभी रूप इस जिहास में हैं। प्रबन्ध, मुक्तक, गीतिकाव्य सुक्तिकाव्य, नीतिकाव्य, कथा काव्य सभी काव्य रूप द"र्नीय हैं। भक्तिकालीन साहित्य जहाँ एक ओर भक्तों के हृदय की प्यास बुझाता हैं वहाँ काव्य रसिकों को भी रसमग्न करता हैं। तुलसी के मानस और सूरदास के सूरसागर में भक्ति भाव की गम्भीरता भाषा की सुकोमला, अनभूति की तीव्रता तथा रसोद्रेक की पूर्ण क्षमता हैं। भक्तिकाल का साहित्य समन्वय की विराट चेष्टा हैं। यह समन्वय भारतीय संस्कृति की प्रमुख विशेषता हैं। आधुनिक भारतीय धर्म और संस्कृति तुलसीदास की देन हैं। भारतीय धर्म और संस्कृति की पूर्ण रक्षा इस साहित्य द्वारा हुई हैं। आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल समाज सुधारक, लोकनायक एवं भविष्य दृष्टा थें। जायसी, कबीर और तुलसी के काव्य से समाज को महान संदे"ा मिलता हैं। जिनमें लोकमंगल की भावना निहित हैं। रसचित्रण में भक्ति काव्य अत्यन्त उच्च हैं। तुलसी के नवरसों का सुन्दर प्रयोग मानस में किया गया हैं। सूरदास ने श्रृंगार और वात्सल्य के क्षेत्र में अपूर्ण सफलता प्राप्त की हैं। कबीर और जायसी का विरह वर्णन अत्यन्त उत्कृष्ट हैं। भाषा की दृष्टि से ब्रज और अवधी दोनों भाषाएँ अत्यन्त व्यवस्थित, परिमार्जित अलंकृत एवं परिनिष्ठित रूप में प्राप्त होती हैं। संगीतात्मकता ने इस काल के काव्य में मणिकांचन योग दिया हैं। सूर, मीरा तुलसी, कबीर, नानक, रसखान के पद आज भी सहप्रयो के कंठों में जीवित हैं। उदाहरण स्वरूप।

खैर खून, खासी–खुषी, वैर प्रीतमदपान
दावें न दव सकें जानत सक्ल जहान''

रहीम दास

भक्ति काव्य मर्त्य और अमर्त्य का अनूठा संयोग हैं जिनमें हृदय और मन एवं आत्मा की पिपासा शान्त करने की शक्ति हैं। इनमें काव्यत्व भक्ति संस्कृति और आध्याात्मिकता का मधुर इस काल में ही शताब्दियों से चली आ रही दासता को तोड़ने के लिए आत्मचेतना से प्रेरित कवियों और समाज सुधारकों का उदय हुआ। इस काल में ही राष्ट्रीय चेतना और सामाजिक जाग्रति की अभूत पूर्व आँधी आई। समग्र राष्ट्र का स्वतंत्र रूप सामने आने लगा एक प्रकार से वैचारिक क्रांति की ध्वनि गूंजित होने लगी। भाषा साहित्य की पहचान के द्वारा नैरा"यमय अंधवातावरण धीरे–धीरे छिन्नभिन्न होने लगा और समाज स्वावलम्बन की दि"ाा में आगे बढ़ने लगा। भक्तिकाल में धार्मिक भावनाओं से उत्प्रेरित विभिन्न मतवादी काव्य साधनाओं का जन्म हुआ। इस प्रकार मतवादों का प्रभाव दक्षिण भारत में आलवार भक्तों के द्वारा प्रवाहित हुआ था।

भक्ति काल हिन्दी साहित्य का सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण काल हैं। यह साहित्य अपने पूर्ववर्ती तथा परवर्ती साहित्य से सर्वथा भिन्न व वि"ाष्ट साहित्य हैं साहित्य के इतिहास में वह काल है जिसमें सन्त कवियों ने अपनी अमृतवाणी से जनमानस को सिंचित कर उनके ज्ञान का दीप जलाया था और पतनोन्मुख समाज में अपनी दिव्यवाणी से नवीन चेतना जाग्रत कर मानवीय मूल्यों की स्थापना की, भक्तिकाल के नाम से विख्यात हैं। हिन्दी साहित्य के भक्तिकाल का वि"ाषताओं का वर्णन इस प्रकार हैं।

1. नाम का महत्त्व– कीर्तन भजन आदि के रूप में भगवान का महत्त्व सभी शाखाओं और कवियों में पाया जाता हैं। सभी कवियों ने अपने अपने इष्ट देव के नाम का स्मरण किया है। गोस्वामी तुलसी दास तो नाम को राम से भी बड़ा मानते हैं यथा–''मोर मति बडनाम दुहू जेहि किये जग नित वलपूते''
2. गुरु का महत्त्व– इस काल में गुरु महत्त्व ई"वर के समान या उससे भी बढ़कर बताया गया हैं। कबीर ने गुरू को ई"वर से भी बड़ा बताया हैं।

   गुरु गोबिन्द दोउ खड़े, काके लागू पाय
   बलिहारी गुरु आपने, गोबिन्द दियो बताय
3. भक्ति भावना की प्रधानता– सभी भक्ति लिए कवियों में भक्ति भावना प्रधानता होने के कारण ही इसे भक्तिकाल की संज्ञा दी गयी हैं। कबीर ने यहाँ तक कहाँ हैं ''हरि भक्ति जाने विना वूड़ी मुया संसार''। सूर और तुलसी का सम्पूर्ण काव्य भक्ति प्रधान हैं।
4. आडंबरों का विरोध– सभी भक्त कवियों ने बाहरी आडबंरों का विरोध किया हैं कबीर के शब्दों में ''जप माला छापा तिलक सरे एकै एकौ काम''।
5. समन्वय की भावना– भक्तिकाल के साहित्य में धार्मिक, सामाजिक, दा"र्निक आदि सभी क्षेत्रों में समन्वय की भावना मिलती हैं।

तुलसीदास में तो समन्वय की विराट चेष्टा मिलती हैं। भक्ति, ज्ञान, द"र्न के साथ भाषा शैली एंव सगुण एवं निर्गुण में भी तुलसीदास ने समन्वय की विराट चेष्टा की हैं। इसी कारण आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी ने तुलसीदास को सबसे बड़ा समन्वय कर्ता माना हैं तो आचार्य शुक्ल जी ने इन्हें लोक जीवन का कवि और भारतीय जनमानस का कवि जैसे वि"ाषणों से विभूषित किया हैं।

भक्तिकालीन साहित्य वि"ुद्ध रूप से धार्मिक साहित्य हैं। भारतीय वेदों की परम्परा में विकसित विविधात्मक धर्मों एवं द"र्नों का इस युग का साहित्य एक संचित को"ा कहा जा सकता है। केवल भारतीय आस्तिक और नास्तिक धर्मों का ही नहीं विदे"ाी इस्लाम धर्म का भी श्रेष्ठ रूप इस युग के साहित्य में दृष्टिगोचर होता हैं। संत कवियों की धार्मिक साधना परम्परा के सभी नास्तिक धर्मों (बौद्ध जैन आदि) के चिन्तन की आधार भूमि बनती हैं। दूसरी और सन्त

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कवियों तथा सूफियों ने वि"व के वि"ााल धर्मों हिन्दू और इस्लाम धर्म का समन्वय स्थापित किया ये दोनों धर्म परस्पर एक दूसरे के विरोधी में सन्त कवियों और सूफी सन्तों द्वारा स्थापित कियें गये सामान्य भक्तिमार्ग ने इन दोनो धर्मों की विरोधों को दूर कर इन्हें एक–एक धर्म की छाया के नीचे ला बिठाया। कबीर के मानने वालों में हिन्दु और मुसलमान दोनों ही थे । इस धार्मिक समन्वय के अलावा इन दोनों कवियों ने विविध सम्प्रदाय के सिद्धान्तों का भी समन्वय स्थापित किया। कबीर ने अद्वैत, वेदान्त, योग तथा बौद्ध सिद्धों और नाथों विभिन्न सिद्धान्तों एक ही मत में समन्वित किया।

इसी प्रकार जायसी ने इस्लामिक साधना के सिद्धान्तों तथा भारतीय योग सिद्धान्तों का समन्वय स्थापति किया। वैष्णव कवि तुलसीदास ने ब्राह्मण धर्म में फैले हुये विविध सम्प्रदायों वैष्णव, शैव और शाक्त का समन्वय किया। निर्गुण और सगुण का समन्वय तो द"र्ानीय हैं। कबीर निर्गुण के उपासक होते हुये भी सगुण की सरहाना करते हैं इसी प्रकार सगुण भक्तों के उपास राम और कृष्ण सगुण होते हुये भी निराकार ब्राह्मण के अवतार हैं। इस प्रकार भक्त कवियों ने विभिन्न मतों और सिद्धान्तों में समन्वय उपस्थित किया। सभी भक्त कवियों ने ज्ञान को भक्ति का मूल माना। बिना ज्ञान के भक्ति हो ही नहीं सकती पूरे भक्ति साहित्य में ज्ञान कर्म और उपासना में समन्वय स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया गया हैं। बिना इन तीनों के समन्वय के कोई भी धर्म सजीव हो ही नहीं सकता कर्म के बिना वह धर्म लूला, लंगड़ा, ज्ञान के बिना अंधा और भक्ति के बिना हृदय विहीन क्या निष्प्राण रहता हैं। सामाजिक समन्वय की जो उत्कट भावना भक्त कवियों में मिलती हैं वह भावना अन्य कवियों में दुलर्भ है इसी भावना के कारण भक्तिकालीन कवियों को समाज सुधारक तथा लोकनायक आदि उपाधियां भी दी गई हैं। और संक्षेप में यही कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से भक्ति काल को हिन्दी साहित्य की इस समय सीमा का स्वर्णकाल कहा जाता हैं।

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची

1-	कबीर ग्रन्थावली	सम्पादक	श्यामसुन्दरदास
2-	त्रिवेणी		आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल
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राष्ट्रीयता एवम् प्रभावित करने वाले तत्त्व

Sandeep Bishnoi*

सार
राष्ट्रीयता किसी व्यक्ति और किसी संप्रभु राज्य के बीच सम्बन्धों को बोलते हैं। राष्ट्रीयता उस राज्य को उस व्यक्ति के ऊपर कुछ अधिकारी देती है और बदले में उस व्यक्ति को राज्य सुरक्षा व अन्य सुविधाएँ लेने का अधिकार देती है । मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी होने के कारण अपनी सामूहिकता को कई आधारों पर सुनिश्चित किया करता है, 'अपनों' और 'गैरों' की पहचान के लिए स्पष्ट मापदण्ड बनाता है । इस प्रक्रिया में आधुनिक वि"व–व्यवस्था में 16–17 वीं शताब्दी से राष्ट्रों का निर्माण, राष्ट्रीयता का सम्मान और देशभक्ति को सर्वोच्च नागरिक कर्त्तव्य के रूप में अपनाया जाने लगा. आर्थिक सीमाओं से चिन्हित, सांस्कृतिक आत्मा–गौरव से लैस और राजनितिक सत्ता से भरपूर 'राष्ट्र' मनुष्यों की सर्वोत्कृष्ट पहचान के रूप में प्रस्तुत की जाने लगी। राष्ट्रध्वज, राष्ट्र–गीत राष्ट्र–प्रतीक आदि के जरिये सब अपनी अपनी पहचानों को जानने–अपनाने लगे । राष्ट्रों की पहचान को स्थिर करने में भाषाविदों, कवियों, व्यापारियों–उद्योगपतियों, मध्यमवर्ग, सैनिकों और सेनाओं तथा राजनीतिज्ञों की केन्द्रीय भूमिका रही । राष्ट्र परिवार, कुटुम्ब, गाँव–नगर, धर्म और भाषा को शामिल करता हुआ मानव समाज का सर्वाधिक व्यापक दायरा बना । इस राजनीतिक–आर्थिक सीमांकन में क्षेत्र, भाषा, जाति, धर्म, संस्कृति और सभ्यता का अपना अपना महत्त्व होता है । फिर राष्ट्र–राज्य की स्थापना और राष्ट्रीयता की रचना से सामूहिकता को स्थायी आधार मिलता है, क्योंकि इससे नागरिकता बनती है और राष्ट्र–राज्य नागरिक के रूप में चिन्हित सभी व्यक्तियों के प्रति उत्तरदायी होता है ।

भूमिका
देश में कहीं–कहीं राष्ट्रीयता के भाव को समझने में गहरी और भद्दी भूल की जा रही है। आये दिन हम इस भूल के अनेकों प्रमाण पाते हैं। यदि इस भाव के अर्थ भली–भाँति समझ लिये गये होते तो इस विषय में बहुत–सी अनैतिक और अस्पष्ट बातें सुनने में न आतीं। राष्ट्रीयता जातीयता नहीं है। राष्ट्रीयता धार्मिक सिद्धांतों का दायरा नहीं है। राष्ट्रीयता सामाजिक बंधनों का घेरा नहीं है। राष्ट्रीयता का जन्म् देश के स्वयरूप से होता है। उसकी सीमाएँ देश की सीमाएँ हैं। प्राकृतिक विशेषता और भिन्नता देश को संसार से अलग और स्पष्ट करती है और उसके निवासियों को एक विशेष बंधन–किसी सादृ"य के बँधन से बाँधती है। राष्ट्रीयता का भाव मानव–उन्नति की एक सीढ़ी है।
उसका उदय नितांत स्वाभाविक रीति से हुआ। । मनुष्य उसी समय तक मनुष्य है, जब तक उसकी दृष्टि के सामने कोई ऐसा ऊँचा आदर्श है, जिसके लिए वह अपने प्राण तक दे सके। समय की गति के साथ आदर्शों में परिवर्तन हुए। धर्म के आदर्श के लिए लोगों ने जान दी और तन कटाया। परन्तु संसार के भिन्नं–भिन्न धर्मों के संघर्षण, एक–एक देश में अनेक धर्मों के होने तथा धार्मिक भावों की प्रधानता से देश के व्यापार, कला–कौशल और सभ्यता की उन्नति में रुकावट पड़ने से, अन्त में धीरे–धीरे धर्म का पक्षपात कम हो चला और लोगों के सामने देश–प्रेम का स्वामभाविक आदर्श सामने आ गया। जो प्राचीन काल में धर्म के नाम पर कटते–मरते थे, आज उनकी संतति देश के नाम पर जान देने को तैयार है । पुराने अच्छे थे या ये नये, इस पर बहस करना फिजूल ही है, पर उनमें भी जीवन था और इनमें भी जीवन है। वे भी त्याग करना जानते थे और ये भी और ये दोनों उन अभागों से लाख दर्जे अच्छे और सौभाग्ययवान हैं जिनके सामने कोई आदर्श नहीं और जो हर बात में मौत से डरते हैं।
भारत में हम राष्ट्रीयता की पुकार सुनते हैं, हमें भारत के उच्च और उज्ज्वल भविष्य का वि"वास है, परन्तु एक बात है, हमें जान–बूझकर मूर्ख नहीं बनना चाहिए। ऊटपटाँग रास्ते नहीं नापने चाहिए। राष्ट्रीयता को किसी वि"ोष जाति या धर्म से जोड़कर नहीं तोलना चाहिए । राष्ट्रीयता दे"ा के सभी नागरिकों में हम और हमारा का दृष्टिकोण उत्पन्न करती है। जो भाव हमें एक सूत्र में बाँधे रखता है । किसी भी राष्ट्र में भिन्न क्षेत्रों, भाषा, जाति, धर्म व संस्कृति लोग रहते हैं, परन्तु इतने विभिन्नता के होते हुए भी किसी राष्ट्र के व्यक्ति सम्मान हित की भावना से जुड़े होते हैं । और सभी व्यक्तियों के इन समान हितों की रक्षा के लिए राज्य उत्तरदायी होता है और यह व्यक्ति को व्यक्तिगतगत हितों से ऊपर राष्ट्र के हितों को रखने पर ही सम्भव हो पाता है । राष्ट्रीयता किसी भी राष्ट्र के व्यक्तियों के मध्य एकता की भावना होती है, इसमें दे"प्रेम, दे"ाभक्ति व दे"ा के प्रति समर्पण की भावना छिपी रहती है और राष्ट्र हित की भावना के आगे व्यक्तिगत व सामूहिक हितों को त्यागना पड़ता है और यही किसी राष्ट्र की उन्नति का एकमात्र उपाय है ।

राष्ट्रीयता के आधार तत्व
हर समाज में राष्ट्रीयता की एक निश्चित परिभाषा होती है. लेकिन यह देश–काल–पात्र सापेक्ष होती है. इसमें भौगोलिक आधारशिला पर आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक तत्वों के संयोजन से राष्ट्रनिर्माण की जरूरतों का

* Sub: History, U.G.C. Net

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सन्दर्भ होता है, लेकिन आजकल कुछ व्यक्तियों और संगठनों ने इस जटिल सामाजिक प्रक्रिया को कुछ प्रतीकों, नारों और शर्तों में समेटने का अभियान चला रखा है । भारत तो बहुत ही विविधतापूर्ण और गहरी जड़ों वाली संस्कृति से उत्पन्न पहचान का वारिस है । . इसलिए इसे किसी एक भाषा, भूषा, भोजन, भवन शैली में समेटना किसी भी तरह से मुमकिन नहीं है । अगर इस दबाव को बढाया गया तो राष्ट्र निर्माण का काम रुक जायेगा और देश में दरारें पैदा करने वाली हलचलें बढ़ जायेंगी । इसलिए भारतीय संस्कृति की प्रकृति, अपनी राष्ट्रीयता की विशेषता और देशप्रेम परम्परा को ठीक से समझाना चाहिए. नहीं तो हम अनर्थ करने के अपराधी होंगे ।

पुरखों ने विदेशियों से अलग हमारे पुराणों में भारत राष्ट्र को एक देशज प्राकृतिक–भौगोलिक पहचान दी है : उत्तरं यत समुद्रस्य हिमाद्रेश्चौव दक्षिणं, वर्षं तात भारतं नाम भारती यत्र संतति. (विष्णु पुराण (स्कन्ध 2, श्लोक 3; काल–लगभग 450 इस्वी) अर्थात, उत्तर में हिमालय और दक्षिण में समुद्र से आबद्ध भूभाग का नाम भारत है और इसकी संतति (निवासी) भारती कहलाते हैं । यह धरती माता के एक विशिष्ट भूभाग से गुंथी हुई अस्मिता और पहचान है । इसमें धर्मों, भाषाओं, नस्लों, आदि का सतत प्रवाह और समन्वय होता आया है । इसीलिये भारत के लोगों की स्मृति में राष्ट्रीयता को धर्म, भाषा और जाति से ऊपर उठाकर भारतीयता के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है । भारतीयता क्या है ? हमारी संस्कृति के आचार्यों और अध्येताओं ने भारतीय संस्कृति की विशिष्टता के रूप में तीन बातों को रेखांकित किया है. एक, भारतीय संस्कृति में समाज में स्वाभाविक व्यवस्था का आधार धर्म और ज्ञान को माना गया है । भारत में धर्म का अर्थ वह दैवी न्याय है जिसके ऊपर कोई दूसरी शक्ति नहीं है, जो नैतिक कार्य–कारन का कानून है । यहाँ धर्म को ही परमात्मा का दूसरा रूप माना गया है । यह सर्वाधिकारी आत्मा है जो सभी व्यक्तियों में अन्तरस्थ है। भारतीय वांग्मय अर्थात वेदों–उपनिषदों–पुराणों में यह मान्यता व्यापक है कि अदृष्ट यथार्थ का शा"वत नियम या धर्म चरम सत्य की अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में पूरी सृष्टि के हर तत्व को एक साथ जोड़ते हुए जीवन की पृष्ठ भूमि का निर्माण करता है और जीवन को आच्छादित किये रहता है । इसमें सफल जीवन निर्वाह के लिए मनुष्य को एक नैतिक अनुशासन या आध्यात्मिक आधार की आवश्यकता होती है । दो, विविधता और उसके प्रति सहिष्णुता ऋग्वेद में कहा गया है कि वह एक अद्भुत सत्य है जिसे विभिन्न प्रकार से वर्णित किया गया है । एकम् सत, विप्र बहुधा वदन्ति सहिष्णुता अथवा दूसरे के विचारों के प्रति सम्मान सदा से भारतीय जीवन की विशेषता रही है ।

तीसरे, समन्वय की सतत प्रक्रिया यहाँ अनेक धर्म प्रवर्तक पैदा हुए और इस देश में धर्म और संस्कृति का गहरा सम्बन्ध रहा. वेदों–उपनिषदों पर आधारित हिन्दू धर्म और अवैदिक बौद्ध और जैन धर्म ने हमारी संस्कृति के प्रवाह को गहराई तक प्रभावित किया है ।

'हिन्दू' विशेषण का स्वीकार भी इसी समन्वय प्रवृति का प्रतीक है. क्योंकि 'हिन्दू' शब्द वेद–पुराण आदि प्राचीन धर्म–ग्रंथों में कहीं नहीं मिलता । प्रायः ढाई हजार साल पहले इरान और ग्रीस की पाश्चात्य जातियों ने सिन्धु नदी और सिन्धु देश के नाम बदलकर हिन्धु, हिन्दू, इंडस, और इण्डिया बना दिया ।

देशप्रेम और राज्य के कर्त्तव्य

हर राष्ट्र–राज्य अपने नागरिकों से देशभक्ति और देशप्रेम की अपेक्षा रखता है. इसके बदले में नागरिकों को न्याय, अस्मिता, गरिमा, और सुरक्षा का आ"वासन मिलता है, लेकिन राष्ट्रों की रचना के साथ ही राष्ट्रों के बीच होड़ और असमानता का सच भी आकार लेता है । राष्ट्र–गौरव के बहाने मनुष्यों का एक भूगोल आधारित समूह अपने पड़ोस से लेकर सुदूर बसे समूहों के हितों की अनदेखी और अवहेलना में जुट जाता है । इससे राष्ट्रों के अन्दर तो शाँति और एकता और राष्ट्रों के बीच अशाँति और अराजकता का वीभत्स सच भी आकर लेने लगा । इसे यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों, विशेषकर पहले स्पेन और पुर्तगाल और बाद में इंग्लैण्ड और फ्रांस, और उसके साथ साथ हालैंड, और बेल्जियम तक ने साम्राज्य निर्माण अपना जन्मजात अधिकार समझा । अन्य महाद्वीपों में उपनिवेशों की स्थापना का सिलसिला बना कर एशिया, अफ्रीका और लातिनी अमरीका जैसे महाद्वीपों से लेकर छोटे–छोटे टापुओं को कब्जे में लिया, सबका मनमाना दोहन किया । देश में राष्ट्रवाद का मजबूत होना यूरोप में संहारक युद्ध और दुनिया के लिए साम्राज्यवाद के रूप में अभिशाप सिद्ध हुआ ।

19वीं शताब्दी में यूरोप में राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिए भाषाई एकता को राष्ट्रीयता का आधार बनाया गया, लेकिन बीसवीं शताब्दी के मध्यकाल तक यूरोप महाद्वीप में भाषाई राष्ट्रवाद ने भयंकर युद्धों और नर–संहार को उत्पन्न किया । 1914–15 और 1939–45 में तो राष्ट्रवाद ने क्रूरता की अति करके यूरोप में राष्ट्रवाद के प्रति मोहभंग का माहौल बनाया । राष्ट्रीयता से पहले स्थानीयता और प्रादेशिकता और राष्ट्रीयता से ऊपर अंतर्राष्ट्रीयता की अनिवार्यता के जरिये राष्ट्रीय अहंकार को निर्मूल करने की पहल की जरुरत पैदा हुई । इससे एक तरफ संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की स्थापना की गई और दूसरी तरफ यूरोपीय देशों के महासंघ का निर्माण हुआ है । आज तीन शताब्दियों की अंधी दौर के बाद अधिकांश यूरोप ने राष्ट्रवाद से मुँह फेर लिया है । फिर भी राष्ट्रीयता एक राजनीतिक पूंजी के रूप में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है । यूरोपीय महासंघ में भी राष्ट्रीयता और देशभक्ति का सिक्का चलता है । यह जरुर सुकून की बात है की अब यूरोप के लोग देश के नाम पर एक दूसरे को मरने–मारने से परहेज सीख रहे हैं । फिर भी वैं"वक व्यवस्था में पूँजीवाद के वर्चास्वा के कारण मनुष्यों के समूह राष्ट्रीयता और वैं"वकता के बीच दुविधाग्रस्त हैं । ब्रिटेन के लोगों द्वारा जनमत संग्रह के जरिये यूरोपीयन यूनीयन से बाहर निकलने का निर्णय एक बेहतर विकल्प की जरुरत

को सामने ला चुका है. राष्ट्रीयता राष्ट्रवाद से आगे निकल चुकी है । हिटलर और स्टालिन का रास्ता अपने नागरिकों और अन्य देशों के मनुष्यों के लिए दासता और संहार का था, लेकिन जन साधारण वि"व–बन्धुत्व के नाम पर पूंजीपतियों के हितसाधक समाधानों को वै"वीकरण या राष्ट्रवादी संघर्षों से मुक्ति के नाम पर स्वीकारने को तैयार नहीं है । मानवतावादी देशभक्ति अभी भी आकर्षक और प्रासंगिक बनी हुई है । यही गुरुदेव रविन्द्र से लेकर गाँधी तक का सन्देश रहा है. यही हम भारतीयों का भी युगधर्म और देश–धर्म है.

21वीं शताब्दी की चुनौतियाँ

आज भी स्वतन्त्रता के सात दशकों के बावजूद समता और बंधुत्व के आदर्शों के प्रति हमारी उदासीनता घट नहीं रही है, लेकिन लोकतन्त्र की सीमाओं का बहाना बनाकर बहुसंख्यवाद और यथास्थितिवाद की ओर फिसलने से हम देश में 'हम की भावना' और 'अपनत्व का विस्तार' की ऐतिहासिक जिम्मेदारी पूरा करने में सफल नहीं हो पाएँगे ।

यह संतोष की बात है कि स्वतन्त्रता के आरम्भिक दशकों में ही हमने भाषाई विविधता को राजनीतिक सम्मान देकर विखंडन की सबसे प्रबल संभावना को निर्मूल कर दिया । यह राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन द्वारा विकसित दूरदृष्टि और अपनी सभ्य के व्याकरण की सही समझ का परिणाम था। लोकतंत्र का यही तकाजा–चाहे देश में देशी भाषा की कसौटी पर हम खरे नहीं उतरे हैं, सिर्फ भाषाई विखंडन की सम्भावन पर काबू पाया गया है । अंग्रेजी अभी भी रानी है, बाकी सभी देशी भाषाएँ दोयम दर्जे पर धकेली हुए हैं । बिना भाषाओं का गौरव लौटाए देश के प्रति गौरव का भाव जगाने का आह्वान ढोंग और लफ्फाजी है । देशी भाषाओं की सेवा –समृधि देशभक्ति की राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन द्वारा बनायीं हुए एक कसौटी है जिसकी आज ज्यादा प्रासंगिकता है ।

लोकतन्त्र आधारित संघीय शासन व्यवस्था की और उन्मुख संविधान के जरिये (1) मौलिक अधिकारों से सम्पन्न नागरिकता की केन्द्रीयता और (2) विविधता में एकता के सिद्धांत के जरिये केंद्र, प्रदेश, जिला और गाँव में राजनितिक संप्रुभता की साझेदारी वाले संसदीय व्यवस्था के जरिये हमने अपने को एक राष्ट्र के रूप में गठित करने का रास्ता चुना है, लेकिन सत्ता के विकेंद्रीकरण का हमारा लोकतान्त्रिक संवैधानिक संकल्प अपनी मंजिल की तरफ कछुआ चाल से ही बढ़ पाया है । इसमें प्रभु–जाति प्रजातंत्र के रूप में एक सर्वग्रासी सत्ता की राजनीती सबसे बड़ी बाधा है । बिना सामाजिक न्याय की प्रक्रियाओं को प्रबल करके स्त्री और कमजोर समूहों को शक्तिवान बनाये हमारी राजसत्ता का लोक कल्याणकारी बने रहना कठिन होता जा रहा है। जिसकी लाठी (और पूँजी) उसीका लोकतंत्र होता जा रहा है । इसे राजनीति का अपराधीकरण और अपराध का राजनीतिकरण भी कहा जा रहा है. विकेन्द्रीकरण से परहेज ने सांप्रदायिक अलगाव को भी हवा दी है अन्यथा हमारी समाज की बसावट में सामुदायिक एकरूपता की सर्वव्यापकता का समाजशास्त्रीय सच सत्ता में हिस्सेदारी की व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित करने वाले सहभागी लोकतंत्र के जरिये सबको राष्ट्र संचालन में सशक्त स्थानीय निकायों के जरिये साझेदारी का मौका देने का सहज आधार है ।

स्वाधीनता के बाद से हमारी राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था हिन्दू–मुस्लिम–सिख– इसाई–बौद्ध–जैन संबंधों में शांतिपूर्ण सहस्तित्व के लिए धर्म–निरपेक्षता के सिद्धांत पर भरोसा करती है, लेकिन अभी भी कभी बहुसंख्यावाद और कभी अल्पसंख्यक असुरक्षा के आवेगों के कारण हमारी राष्ट्र–रचना और देशभक्ति में खतरनाक हद तक व्यवधान पैदा हो जाते हैं. इसमें भारत के दोनों किनारों पर 1947 में असुरक्षा के आतंक से अलग हुए दो मुस्लिम बहुलता वाले राष्ट्रों का होना हिन्दू–मुस्लिम–सिख संबंधों में स्थायी असुविधा का स्त्रोत है. सरहदों पर व्याप्त असुरक्षा से देश के अन्दर आतंक और देश में व्याप्त विषमताओं के कारण परस्पर विश्वास में कमी कमोबेश बनी रहती है। जम्मू–कश्मीर उत्तर का सरहदी सूबा है । कश्मीर में जनतंत्र का आधा–अधूरा निर्माण हो पाया है। ऐतिहासिक कारणों से इस प्रदेश का भविष्य अलगाववाद और सैनिक दबाव के बीच फंसा हुआ है । पंजाब 1966 से सिख–प्रधान प्रदेश बनाया गया है । सिखों के मन में 1984 के बाद से कई प्रकार की शिकायतें और आशंकाएं हैं । उत्तर–पूर्व के अधिकांश सरहदी प्रदेशों में इसाई धर्म की बहुलता है । भौगोलिक जटिलता और लोकतंत्र के अधूरेपन के कारण समूचे उत्तर–पूर्व में शांतिमय विकास की प्रक्रिया ठहरी हुए है । लद्दाख, सिक्किम और अरुणाचल में बौध धर्म की परम्परागत प्रबल उपस्थिति है। गरीबी की भी गहराई है । दूसरे शब्दों में, भारत के सभी सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों में धार्मिक विविधता और विकास की अल्पता का सह–अस्तित्व केन्द्रीय सत्ता और भारतीय संविधान के प्रति भरोसे की कमी पैदा करता है । इस सच के बावजूद देश के हिन्दू–बहुल प्रदेशों से हिन्दू–केन्द्रित संगठनों द्वारा भारत की समस्याओं के समाधान के रूप में 'हिन्दू–राष्ट्र' की हुंकार उठाई जाती है । सर्व–धर्म समभाव की जड़ों को सींचने की जरुरत की उपेक्षा है ।

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Transcendental Meditation: A Strategy for Occupation Stress Management among Executive Personnel

Dr. Mansi Karajgaonkar*

Abstract

Individuals today face tremendous amounts of anxiety, stress and unhappiness due to the ill effects of increased pulls and pressures, competition, unfulfilled expectations in professional as well as personal spheres of their lives. This has serious consequences for the individual, their families, societies and the nation at large as greater amounts of anxiety, stress and unhappiness effect human productivity negatively thus harming the economy and damaging the quintessential rational foundation of the human society at a deeper level. In this regard, the paper attempts to discuss the intervention for coping with occupational stress.

Key Words: Transcendental Meditation, Stress Management, Occupational Stress

I. Introduction

Stress has been defined in different ways over the years. Originally, it was conceived of as pressure from the environment, then as strain within the person (Michie, 2002). Stress is defined in terms of its physical and physiological effects on a person, and can be a mental, physical or emotional strain (Beehr, 1998). It can also be a tension or a situation or factor that can cause stress.

Occupational Stress is stress involving work. It is also known as job stress or workplace stress. It is a job-related tension, state of anxiousness, at times the agitation affecting one's health internally and externally (emotionally and physically) resulting the shift in the thought process, response, behavioural change. Role conflict, ambiguity, and overload frequently are the antecedents of occupational stress (Brief & Aldag, 1976; Ivanceyich, Matteson, & Preston, 1982; Kahn, Wolfe, Quinn, Snoek, & Rosenthal, 1964; Manning, Ismael, & Sherwood, 1981; Rosse & Rosse, 1981).

Schwarzer, (2009) explained that "Stress cannot result from any opportunity/challenge/ constraint/demand, whatsoever; unless its outcome is perceived to be both important and uncertain at the same time" Moderate level of stress is in fact necessary for an individual to stay alert and active. Occupational stress results positively at workplace, when it's a challenge, which generally improves the performance and the productivity of an employee, and it results negatively when it hampers one's ability resulting in non accomplishments of targets or task.

But as the literature highlights, should the stressors continue, the employee is at significant risk of developing psychological and physiological disorders that can lead to increased absenteeism, organizational dysfunction, and decreased work productivity. Transcendental Meditation refers to a specific form of silent mantra meditation called the Transcendental Meditation technique developed by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi. It has a specific technique to

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be followed and practiced, to experience its various benefits like lowering the stress levels, improving the quality of life, developing the personality, etc.

In light of the above, the paper attempts to explore the effect of Transcendental Meditation in reducing the occupational stress among the Executive personnel.

II. Objective of the Study

The study attempted to find out the effect of transcendental meditation on occupational stress among executive personnel

III. Design of the Study

This research is an experimental research using pre-test and post-test design. In the pre session, 300 executive personnel were taught transcendental meditation. The meditation was done twice a day for 20 minutes in the morning and 20 minutes in the evening for one month at the end of which inventories were given to the subjects and scoring was done as directed in the respective manuals.

Sample

The sample consisted of randomly chosen 300 executive personnels, in the age range of 25 to 60 years, chosen irrespective of their gender. Executive personnel may be defined as the literate lot of people who are the Policy Makers, Decision Makers, Functionaries, Employers, etc. and thus control the rest of the population. The group includes the IAS officers, Bureaucrats, CEO's, Board of Directors, Vice- Chancellors, Head of the Departments, Deans, etc.

300 chosen executive personnel were explained the procedure of transcendental meditation, ensuring in advance that the participants investigated were free from psychosomatic disorders like diabetes, hypertension, etc. as it could interfere with the results of the study.

Instruments for Data Collection:

Following were the instruments for the data collection for the study:

The occupational stress index developed by Dr. A. K. Srivastava and by Dr. A. P. Singh (1984) was used for the purpose of this research. The scale consisted of 46 items, each to be rated on a 5-point scale. The reliability index as obtained by split –half method and Cronbach's alpha co-efficient for the scale as a whole is 0.935 and 0.90 respectively. The occupational stress index attempted to measure the extent of stress felt by employees due to the conditions at their workplace. The following factors were analyzed as part of the index:

- Role Overload: Lack of reasonableness in the quantity or quality of work expected from an individual.
- Role Ambiguity: Lack of clarity on the role in the organization.
- Role Conflict: When the tasks assigned to an individual as part of a job are incompatible such that both cannot be performed at the same time.
- Unreasonable group and peer pressures: Situation wherein the pulls and pressures of various groups in the organization become unmanageable.
- Under Participation: Situation where in certain groups of workers does not get ample opportunities to participate and grow in their organizations.
- Powerlessness: A state of fear in the minds of the workforce because of the policies, demeanor or values of the management.
- Poor peer relations: Non-conducive work relations among the various entities in the organization.

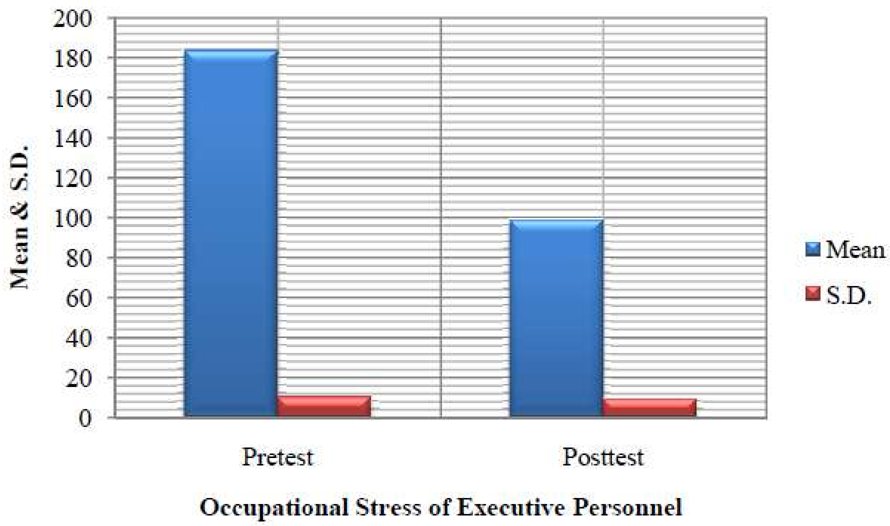
- Intrinsic impoverishment: Power equations in the organization do not bestow any bargaining power whatsoever through certain section of employees
- Strenuous conditions: Workplace environment itself is a cause of stress.
- Low Status: Low self esteem because of lack of respect within the organization
- Unprofitability: Unprofitable outcomes, feeling of futility and pointlessness in things which individuals do

IV. Analysis of the Data

The data was carefully scrutinized. Means, Standard Deviations, correlation, t test and significance were reported for entire sample. The table below highlights the effect of Transcendental Meditation on Occupational Stress

Table 1: Effect of Transcendental Meditation on Occupational Stress

PAIR1		Mean	N	Standard Deviation	Standard Error of Mean
	Pre Test	183.54	300	10.205	.589
	Post Test	98.83	300	9.260	.535



The table above showed that the mean score of pre-test was 183.54 on Occupational Stress of Executive Personnel. Meanwhile, standard deviation for pre-test was 10.205. Mean standard error for pre-test was SEM=.589. The mean score of post test was (M=98.83) on Occupational Stress of Executive Personnel, while N for cell there were (N=300). Meanwhile, standard deviation for post test was (SD=9.260). Mean standard error for post test was (SEM=.535). The paired correlation was as follows:

Table 2: Paired Sample Correlation

PAIR 1	Pre test	N	Correlation	Sig
	Post test	300	0.023	.694

The table of paired sample correlation above showed that negligible positive correlation between samples on Occupational Stress of Executive Personnel, the numeral of both correlation was (0.023) and numeral significance was (0.694) which was not significant at 0.05 level of significance

Table 3: Paired Sample Test

PAIR 1	Pre test Post test	Paired differences					t	df	sig
		Mean	**Std Deviation**	**Std. Error Of Mean**	**95% Confidence Interval**		107.700	299	.01
					lower	upper			
		84.710	13.623	.787	83.162	86.258			

Thus, the mean of the pre-test and post-test was (M=84.710), standard deviation was (SD=13.623), mean standard error was (SEM=.787). The lower difference was (83.162), while the upper difference was (86.258). The result test t (299) = 107.700, *p=.01*.

Therefore, it was observed that Transcendental Meditation reduces Occupational Stress of Executive Personnel.

V. Findings of the Study

Occupational Stress is usually experienced by multiple reasons like a mismatch between perceived effort and perceived reward, or a sense of low control in a job with high demands, or lack of appropriate relationship with the peers etc. Through the practice of Transcendental Meditation the positive impact takes over the negative thoughts on the work stress of the Executive Personnel resulting in more productivity in the work output is observed.

VI. Conclusion

Transcendental Meditation is remarkably effective in decreasing the Occupational Stress of Executive Personnel. The results of the research are consistent with the findings of Kenneth E.

Friend, Ph.D., (1975) who reported that the effects of the Transcendental Meditation program on work-related behavior and attitudes.

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Impact Of NHG In Rural Women Empowerment In Kannur District, Kerala State

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Dr. KIRUBAKARAN SAMUEL**

Abstract

The present study aimed to know the study on impact of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in rural women empowerment in Kannur district, Kerala state. The formation of NHGs is an empowerment process and the concept aims at empowering women in uplifting their families. It is a system for collective savings, group collection and provision of consumption credit, as well as integrating social and economic goals among small groups NHG, also known as mutual help, mutual aid, or support groups, are groups of people who provide mutual support for each other. NHGs are the venues where women come together with hopes and expectations. Kannur district was selected purposively for the study since the number of groups is active. 480 samples were selected from NHG in rural women empowerment in Kannur district by using simple random sampling method. Questionnaire and interview method was used more to collect the necessary data. The statistical test used for the F-test and correlation test. To access the socio-economic condition of the respondents. To identify the level of social awareness and self-esteem of the respondents before and after joining the group. To find out the health status and personal hygiene of the respondents. Result concluded that there is a highly significant and positive relationship between education and social awareness level of respondents. Further, the result observed that significant relationship between self-esteem and women empowerment. Also in many studies highlight that NHGs have been successful in inculcating saving habits among the poor, enabling the rural households to take up larger productive activities, empowering the poor women and in reducing their dependence on exploitative local money lenders. Further in after joining respondents group have high-level rural women empowerment of NHG. Analysis proved that there is an association between respondents in rural women empowerment wise classification based on economic status, self-esteem, health status, and personal hygiene.

Keyword: Self- esteem, Social Awareness, Health, NHG, Women Empowerment.

Introduction

Women empowerment process is one where women find time and space of their own and begin to reexamine their lives critically and collectively. It enables women to look at old problems in new ways, analyze their environment and situation, recognize their strength and potentials, alter their self-image, access new kinds of information and knowledge acquire new skills and initiate actions aimed at gaining greater control over resources of various forms. Economic empowerment is nothing but making women aware of their role and importance in economic development and provides the space for attaining financial independence and account their significant contributions to the production process.

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Women empowerment initiatives through microfinance operations, microenterprise promotion, and convergent community action constitute the core activities of Kudumbashree. Meetings are convened on a weekly basis in the houses of NHG members. In the meeting, the various problems faced by the group members are discussed along with suggestions for improving the situation.

Rural women are key agents for achieving the transformational economic, environmental and social changes required for sustainable development. But limited access to credit, health care, and education are among the many challenges they face. Rural women have less access to the resources to generate stable incomes. Household income is a poor measure of women welfare because the distribution of income within the household may be quite unequal. Various studies of intrahousehold resource allocation indicate that in many regions of the world, there exists a strong bias against women are such as nutrition, medical care, education, and inheritance. Consequently, in the development discourse, most of the poverty alleviating programmes carries an implied agenda of women empowerment, which starts with access to credit and involvement in income generation which was accepted as sure strategies for economic empowerment. Thus economic empowerment is a necessary condition for enabling women to seek justice and equality, because, without economic strength, women cannot be able to exercise their rights and entitlements, without reasonable income security, people lack real freedom to make rational choices to become socially responsible, without collective and individual voice, the vulnerable will remain that way.

Meaning of Women Empowerment

Women's empowerment is the process in which women expand and recreate what it is that they can be, do, and accomplish in a circumstance that they previously were denied. Alternatively, it is the process for women to redefine gender roles that allow them to acquire the ability to choose between known alternatives who have otherwise been restricted from such ability. There are several principles defining women's empowerment such as, for one to be empowered, they must come from a position of disempowerment. Furthermore, one must acquire empowerment themselves rather than have it given to them by an external party. Other studies have found that empowerment definitions entail people having the capability to make important decisions in their lives while also being able to act on them. Lastly, empowerment and disempowerment are relative to others at a previous time; therefore, empowerment is a process, not a product.

Women empowerment has become a significant topic of discussion in development and economics. It can also point to the approaches regarding other trivialized genders in a particular political or social context.

Women's economic empowerment refers to the ability for women to enjoy their right to control and benefit from resources, assets, income and their own time, as well as the ability to manage risk and improve their economic status and well being.

Need For Empowerment Women

Human resources are the most strategic and critical determinants for the development of any nation. Although a country possesses abundant physical resources, it cannot make rapid economic and social advancement without using human resources fully. In India, the situation is far from making the best use of human resources, particularly women power. Any development strategy cannot lead to comprehensive socio-economic development if it

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neglects the need for enhancing the role of women. There can be developed only when women's needs and interests are fully taken into account.

Women in India have had to face the worst form of humiliation and discrimination over the years. Women's potential for development remained far from fully utilized due to socio-economic constraints. Their role is limited merely as the caretakers of family and its homestead activities. Women's share of household resources was never equal to the effort they spent in augmenting it. Ideological preference to sons and males in the family led to discrimination in nutrition, health, and education of girls and women.

Definition of NHG

Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) are the primary units of the Kudumbashree community organization. Ten to twenty women from a neighborhood form an NHG.

The specific objectives of 'Kudumbashree'programme is as follows:

1. Identification of the poor families through risk indices based surveys, with the active participation of the poor and the communities to which they belong.
2. Empowering the poor women to improve the productivity and managerial capabilities of the community by organizing them into Community-Based Organisations.
3. Encouraging thrift and investment through credit by developing Community Development Societies to work as an informal bank of the poor.
4. Improving incomes of the poor through improved skills and investment for self - employment.
5. Ensuring better health and nutrition for all.
6. Ensuring basic amenities like safe drinking water, sanitary latrines, improved shelter, and a healthy environment.
7. Ensuring a minimum of 5 years of primary education for all children, belonging to risk families.
8. Enabling the poor to participate in the decentralization process through the Community Development Societies, as it is a subsystem of the local government, under which it works.

Review of Literature

Tara Mol K.G (2014) made a study on the economic empowerment of rural women. Women empowerment is an active, multidimensional process which enables women to realize their potential and powers in all spheres of life. All the poverty alleviation programmes were focused on women as they are economically more disadvantaged than men and as their upbringing and mainstreaming are critical for the economic development of a nation. It has been acknowledged in innumerable studies that the social and economic empowerment of women has a significant positive impact on the poverty eradication and economic development of the country. Therefore the government of India has implemented various schemes to reduce poverty, for empowering poor women and to promote gainful employment. Kudumbashree - the poverty eradication mission of the state of Kerala is a community-based self-help initiative involving poor women. The emergence and rapid multiplication of Kudumbashree NHGs based on microcredits is a novel strategy that is gaining increasing importance in the development scenario. The slogan of the mission is to" reach out to the family through women and reach out to the community through the family". The aim of this study is to investigate the various programmes that were introduced in order to enhance and empower the rural women from the below poverty line of Ernakulam district of Kerala state. The self-prepared questionnaire is administered among them to assess their economic development after the participation in Kudumbashree. The finding reveals that the economic empowerment of women in kudumbashree is greatly influenced by income generating activities.

Vikrant Sharma (2014) conducted a study on women empowerment is a process in which women challenge the existing norms and culture, to effectively promote their well being. The participation of women in NHG made a significant impact on their empowerment both in social and economic aspects. Women participation in NHG have obviously created a tremendous impact upon the life pattern and style of poor women and have empowered them at various levels not only as individuals but also as members of the family members of the community and the society as a whole. They come together for the purpose of solving their common problems through self-help and mutual help. This study addresses women empowerment through self-help groups. The results of the study revealed that the NHGs have had a greater impact on economic, social and political aspects of the beneficiaries.

Kailash Chandra Mishra (2016) conducted a study on problems of self-help groups: a micro study. Self Help Groups are instrumental for rural development but are facing numerous problems. These problems include marketing, finance, quality product, infrastructure, and facilitator's support. The study describes providing suitable policy options for the successful working of the SHGs in the study area. The field study has been restricted to Puri district of Odisha. The Respondent expressed problem execution of self–employment activities under the micro-finance programme. A study discussed problems of marketing. The study concluded that no doubt Self Help Groups are facing numerous problems. These problems include marketing, finance, quality product, infrastructure, and facilitator's support.

Methodology

The study is designed as an empirical and descriptive one based on the survey method. The sample for the study constitutes Kudumbashree members of Kannur District in Kerala State.

Statement of the Problem

The present study is made under the title **"Impact of NHG's in Rural Women Empowerment in Kannur District, Kerala State"**. The study improves to living conditions of women empowerment in the country; the Government of India has been taking various policy and administrative initiatives since last few decades. Even though certain sectors of the women empowerment population had benefitted by the various sponsored initiatives of the state, the lion part of women population who belongs to the weaker and marginalized sectors continue to remain backward. In fact, they are unaware of their rights and privileges, thanks to the poor literacy level and the publicity gaps in reaching out the target beneficiaries from the side of the administrators of these initiatives. Moreover, lack of coordination among institutions and agencies supposed to implement the program had destroyed the charm of the whole program resulting in wasted efforts, high delivery costs and scattered resources. Thus, at the grass root level, women were satisfied neither with economic betterment nor with socio-cultural face-lifts. In Kerala, the local self-government set up a mission to facilitate antipoverty initiatives through empowering women at the grassroots level. At this juncture, it will be logical to investigate and bring out the impact of such initiative on the development of women and to assess the situations if any, that inhibits the successful implementation of the women empowerment programs.

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The Significance of the Study

The Union, as well as the State Governments, had set up numerous initiatives for ensuring the constitutional rights of women. Since women offer a big source of manpower towards building up human capital, their potential has to be properly identified, creativity should be explored and productivity should be effectively tapped and utilized for the progress of the nation. Needless to say, these are possible only through empowerment of women. However, women continued to play a secondary role to men in all phases of social life in our country. Part of this syndrome may be attributed to the relative personal inadequacies of women, but a major reason for the present situation is the big scope creep in the government initiatives, especially those relating to the methodology of implementing them. Consequently, there are gaps existing in the women empowerment programs, which negate its vitality and progress. In these circumstances, it is significant to analyze the efficacy of the women empowerment programs adopted by the Kudumbashree Mission in improving the status of women in the State. Further, the concentric focus of the Mission about the role of local self-government in this endeavor and the simultaneous and equitable implementation of the empowerment strategy in every district in the State makes it imperative to study whether Kudumbashree has provided sufficient space for empowering women at the micro level, in the various districts. Viewed from this angle, the impacts of women empowerment program will be better understood by evaluating its progress in an undeveloped district which is commercially and economically most backward and the socio-economic background of women is much apprehensive.

Objectives

1. To access the women empowerment on the basis of the demographic variable.
2. To identify the level of social awareness, social status, and self-esteem of the respondents.
3. To find out the health status and personal hygiene of the respondents.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between NHG women empowerment on the basis of the demographic variable.
2. There is no significant relationship between social awareness, social status, and self-esteem of the respondents, belonging to NHG.
3. There is no significant difference between social status and personal hygiene of the respondents in NHG.

Method Of Data Collection

To collect the primary data standard questionnaire was used. The tool was circulated among the selected respondents and interview method also adopted.

Samples Size

A sample of 480 respondents was selected from NHG's in Kannur district by using simple random sampling method.

Statistical Tool Used

The following statistical tools were used to analyze the data.

- Descriptive analysis (Mean and Standard Deviation),

The means, standard deviations of the entire sample are computed,

- **Chi-square test**
- **F-test**
- **A correlation test was used.**

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Results And Discussion

Table-1: Association between Rural Women Empowerment and their Economic Status

Economic status	Before joining NHG	After joining NHG	Chi-square	P-value
Low	48	63	59.6	0.001 Significant
Medium	66	98		
High	84	121		
Total	198	282		

Ho: There is no association between NHG in rural women empowerment based on economic status.

Out of 480 samples from the above table, in the Low economics status, 48 respondents are before joining NHG and 63 respondents are after joining NHG. Further, in medium group, 66 respondents are before joining and 98 respondents are after joining. Also in the high economic group, 84 respondents are before joining NHG and 121 respondents are after joining. Therefore it is concluded that the economic status of the group is high level after joining NHG.

The Chi-square test is applied for further discussion. The calculated chi-square value 59.6 is significant at 0.001 level. Therefore, it is concluded that the alternative hypothesis that "there is an association between respondents' empowerment based on economic status" is accepted. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Table-2: NHG Rural Women Empowerment based on Education

Education qualification	Mean	S.D	F-value	P-value
Illiterate	33.2	1.43	77.42	0.001 Significant
Primary	26.6	2.52		
SSLC	12.4	2.59		
Higher secondary	13.8	2.55		
Degree	9.26	1.73		

Ho: There is no significant difference between NHG rural women empowerment based on educational qualification.

It is inferred from the obtained F-value, there is a significant difference in respondent's level of empowerment based on educational qualification. The calculated F-value (77.42) is significant at 0.001 level. Therefore the stated null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore it is concluded that respondents differ in their level of empowerment based on educational qualification.

Table-3: NHG Rural Women Empowerment based on Caste

Caste	Mean	S.D	F-value	P-value
SC	36.12	4.14	74.61	0.001 Significant
ST	34.19	4.82		
OBC	43.79	2.39		
General	41.06	1.56		

Ho: There is no significant difference between NHG rural women empowerment based on caste.

It is observed from the obtained F-value there is a significant difference in respondent's level of empowerment based on caste. The calculated F-value (74.61) is significant at

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0.001 level. Therefore the stated null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore it is concluded that respondents differ in their level of empowerment based on caste. Therefore it is concluded that the majority of the respondents belong to OBC have high mean value for empowerment in NHG based on caste.

Table-4: Respondents Level of Knowledge on Health and Hygiene based on Religion

Variable	Sub Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	F-value	P-value
Religion	Hindu	22.92	1.62	59.95	0.001 S
	Muslim	21.52	0.62		
	Christian	22.06	0.47		
	Total	22.36	1.37		

Ho: There is no significant difference between respondent's knowledge of health status and hygiene based on religion.

It is inferred from the obtained F-value there is a significant difference in respondent's level of knowledge about health and hygiene based on religion. The calculated F-value (59.95) is significant at 0.001 level. Therefore the stated null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore it is concluded that respondents differ in their level of knowledge about health status and hygiene based on religion. Therefore it is concluded that the majority of the respondents who are Christians have a high mean value for health status and hygiene based on religion.

Table-5: NHG Rural Women Empowerment based on Social Awareness

Social Awareness	Mean	S.D	F-value	P-value
Partially aware	12.7	3.17	18.6	0.001 Significant
Reasonably aware	25.9	2.13		
Fully aware	9.78	1.74		

Ho: There is no significant difference between NHG rural women empowerment based on social awareness.

It is observed from the obtained F-value there is a significant difference in respondent's level of empowerment based on social awareness. The calculated F-value (18.6) is significant at 0.001 level. Therefore the stated null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore it is concluded that respondents differ in their level of r empowerment based on social awareness. Majority of the respondents have reasonably social awareness.

Table-6: NHG Rural Women Empowerment based on Social Status.

Social status	Mean	S.D	F-value	P-value
Improved the courage to communicate with men	9.52	2.63	8.53	0.01 Significant
Learned to perform bank transactions	15.7	1.59		
Involved in decision making at home	6.54	1.05		
Improved ability to monitor children's education	7.63	1.91		
Self-confidence to travel to distant places	5.21	0.85		
Modified the house and made a garden in front of it	6.34	0.73		
Started to contest in village Panchayath elections	3.18	0.49		

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Ho: There is no significant difference between NHG rural women empowerment based on social status.

It is observed from the obtained F-value, there is a significant difference in respondent's level of empowerment based on social status. The calculated F-value (8.53) which is significant at 0.01 level. Therefore the stated null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore it is concluded that respondents differ in their level of ru empowerment based on social status.

Table-7: Correlation between social awareness, social status and self - esteem

Variables	Social status	Self-esteem before	Self-esteem after
Social awareness	0.247**	0.326**	0.448**

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.

The above table reveals the correlation between social awareness, social status, and self – esteem before and after joining the NHG. The result indicates that there is a significant correlation between social awareness, social status, and self – esteem before and after. It is also significant at 0.01 level. Hence the stated null hypothesis is rejected and an alternate hypothesis that is a significant relationship between social awareness, social status and self - esteem before and after joining NHG is accepted.

Findings

- Analysis proved that there is an association between respondents empowerment based on economic status.
- Survey exhibits that respondents differ in their level of empowerment based on education.
- The result shows that respondents differ in their level of r empowerment in NHG based on age. Further, in 31 to 40 years of age group have a high level of empowerment?
- Outcome exhibits that the majority of the respondents who are are Christian group have a high mean value for health status and hygiene.
- Analysis proved that respondents who differ in their level of empowerment based on caste. Therefore it is concluded that the majority of the respondents who belong to OBC have a high mean value of empowerment based on caste.
- Survey exhibits that respondents differ in their level of rural women empowerment based on social awareness.
- The result indicates that there is a significant correlation between social awareness, social status, and self - esteem. It is also significant at 0.01 level. Hence the stated null hypothesis is rejected and an alternate hypothesis, there is a significant relationship between social awareness, social status and self - esteem is accepted.

Conclusion

The present study aimed to know the impact of NHG's in rural women empowerment in Kannur district, Kerala state. 480 samples were selected from NHG in rural areas of Kannur district by using simple random sampling method. Questionnaire and interview method was used to collect the necessary data. The statistical test was used for Chi-square, F-test, and correlation. Result concluded that women empowerment after joining respondents group is high level.. Analysis proved that there is an association between respondents empowerment based on economic status. Also, awareness is to have a high level. There is a significant relationship between social awareness, social status and self - esteem group have a high relationship of after joining NHGs. Hence the study concluded that some improvement is evident in the lives of Kudumbashree members after joining NHGs.

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Exploring The Psychological Issues of Expatriate Women in Jhumpa Lahiri'szFiction

Mr.K.PARTHIBAN*
Dr.A.MOHAMED MOHIDEEN**

Abstract
This research paper focuses on the psychological issues face by Indian women who settled abroad in Jhumpa Lahiri's novels. Lahiri builds her characters around the immigrant experience and the cultural divide between America and India. At the same time she paints, with sympathy and understanding, indelible characters who experience the pain and suffering of ordinary people. Lahiri's fiction does not present female characters as the subject of male chauvinism or victims of masculine oppressions. Rather they have to fight against the issues that emerge from themselves.

Introduction
Jhumpa Lahiri is an Indian by ancestry, British by birth and American by immigration. She is acknowledged as one of the eminent women writers in Indian English literature. Being an immigrant, Lahiri is interested in the large section of new generation Indo-Americans. Their traditional values and family relationships show how human ties to their homeland. Lahiri's immigrant characters have a double vision and assert their identity in a bicultural universe. Her works portray psychological issues face by Indian women who settled abroad. In her short stories, she deals with the questions of identity, alienation and the plight of those who are culturally displaced. She vividly shows the estrangement and isolation that often afflict the first and even second-generation immigrants.

Expatriate Women
The select stories of Lahiri identify the elements of diasporic identity in which the women have a central role. She has been renowned for her accomplished works such as *Mrs. Sen, This Blessed House, The Treatment of Bibi Heldar* and *Sexy*. These stories vividly concern with postcolonial cultural-identity crisis and cultural hybridity on the one hand and the predicament of female subaltern on the other hand. It makes the readers most relevant and beneficial to the concern of the present study.

In parallel to the context, her novel *The Namesake* focuses on the contrasting experiences of the two generations of expatriate Ashoke and Ashima who are not inclined towards getting Americanized, while Gogol and Sonia along their children face the need to belong. It's a great tribute to Indian women who leave their country and spent their best years of their lives in home serving their children and husband.

Two Categories of Women
Lahiri's female characters can be roughly divided into two categories. First, those who accept ethnic identity and embrace the inherited values transferred to them by their parents

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and society. These females are first generation Indian immigrants in America. Second category is of those young women who are born-and grown-in-America. They disregard their ethnic identity and create a personal identity of their choice.

Lahiri always tries to show that motherhood is a glorious stage for a woman, but for a migrant in a foreign alien land, loneliness and strange surroundings kill such feelings. Similarly, women in Indian English fiction depicted as the silent sufferer and upholder of the traditional values and its patriarchal structures. The first generation immigrants feel proud to their cultural past and did not like to violate their cultural past while the second generation expresses its aberrations and deviations and does not demand it or demonstrate it. The older immigrants are always reminded of the words of their family elders when they left India.

Again, Lahiri has been celebrated as one of the new-voices in Indian diaspora literature. Her works revolve around the life of Indian women, particularly Bengalis, in America and Europe. Lahiri's approach in describing females is existentialist. Lahiri's characters, especially female characters, provide an interesting background to interpret existentialism. Similarly, she has mentioned the activities and real situation of the migrants. Lahiri's female characters support with the existentialist principles as they struggle amidst cultural pangs to create identity.

Lahiri builds her characters around the immigrant experience and the cultural divide between America and India. At the same time she paints, with sympathy and understanding, indelible characters who experience the pain and suffering of ordinary people.

Lahiri explores the idea that identity, especially for immigrant women, is something that must be sought. Lahiri's female characters can be roughly divided into two categories. First, those who accept ethnic identity and embrace the inherited values transferred to them by their parents and society. These females are first generation Indian immigrants in America. Second category is of those young women who are born-and grown-in-America. They disregard their ethnic identity and create a personal identity of their choice. In both the categories personal choices of the female subjects claim superiority, so they must be held responsible for whatever comes in their way. While the female characters in the former category accept walls and find so lace in abiding by culture, ethnicity and values; the latter break the walls of culture, ethnicity and values, and venture forth exhibiting global attitude. It must be reiterated that females in both the categories face difficulties in negotiating the identities they have chosen.

In the short story titled "Mrs. Sen" that appears in her short story collection titled *Interpreter of Maladies*. Mrs. Sen is unable to cope with the western ways of life. She feels alienated and remains marginalized as assimilation in western culture seems impossible to her. In the story Lilia's mother intends to maintain a safe distance from western culture. The elderly mothers that appear in the stories in *Unaccustomed Earth* also display similar psychological traits and endure alienation.

All these first generation immigrant female characters of Lahiri accept to migrate to west with their husbands but, upon reaching west they realize cultural differences and loss of roots. They marginalize themselves due to their delayed adaptation and suffer. They embrace Indian ethnic identity in foreign-land, and hence feel difficulties in cultural discourses. Their inability to assimilate with the society and culture of the land they live in makes their times troubling.

The females belonging to the second category are more assertive than their predecessor. They realize that they have to stand forthrightly to create their identity and set goals for their life. They break the walls. They assert their individual identity and personal choices. But, their act of crossing the boundaries doesn’t bring happiness to them.

On the other hand, the first generation immigrant females do not like to cross the ethical boundaries. They strive to continue with their ethnic values and identity, and are ready to pay for it. Boori Maa migrates to India but her life grows pathetic. Her litanies tell about her affection towards her past which makes her an object of ridicule. Ashima’s expectations from children, self-imposed marginalization and divided loyalties make her suffer throughout her life. Ashima symbolically goes homeless as in the end of the novel the reader is informed that she would stay both in Calcutta and in America for six months each- Almost all first generation immigrant female characters portrayed by Lahiri lead a self-imposed isolated life.

The second generation women have to struggle a lot to forge their way, yet they create their own identity. But, both suffer. Their sufferings are largely generated due to their own mental moorings. The stories and novels remain open-ended, signifying the existence of unlimited choices and directions which characters can choose. Lahiri’s fiction does not present female characters as the subject of male chauvinism or victims of masculine oppressions. Rather they have to fight against the issues that emerge from themselves. Her female characters create their own identity and choose the life of their choice. Hence, they themselves are responsible for their success, failure, struggle and triumph. At this juncture of thought, Lahiri appears more existentialist than a feminist or a writer of diaspora sensibilities.

Conclusion

It is seen that Lahiri’s female characters engage in creating identities thereby emphasizing on individualism. They noisily assert that meaning of life and suffering both depends on individual and the agencies that engage in constructing identity. Lahiri explains that creation of identity has to endure resistance. It must also be reiterated that Lahiri does not differ between female and women as existentialists do. She emphasizes that inability to adapt and adopt creates marginalization and sub-alternate.

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A Study of Customer Perceptions of Service Rendered By the ICICI Bank in Theni District

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K.Mathankumar**

Abstract
This research paper is based on the customers' satisfaction in ICICI bank Theni District. The objective is the level of satisfaction of customers towards ICICI bank. The study was conducted among all the branches in Theni District. The present study is an earnest and sincere effort to survey, analyze and evaluate the level of satisfaction of customers towards the services provided by ICICI bank in an area like Theni which is essentially a place gaining economic importance in the state of Tamil Nadu in recent times.Chi-square test is used to find out the level of satisfaction.This study surveyed 190 customers opinions to determine the satisfaction level regarding ICICI bank in Theni District. Finally conclusions are drawn and suggestions are offered.
Keywords: ICICI Bank, Chi-Square, Customer Satisfaction

Introduction

Banking system occupies an important place in a nation's economy. A banking institution is indispensable in a modern society which plays a vital role in the economic development of a country and forms the core of the money market in an advanced country. In olden days, customers had to dance according to the tune of the banker. Being so, a necessity has arisen for the bank to understand the behavior about the like and dislikes of customer and to make necessary attempts in that direction. To have a proper understanding of this subject, a study of the term ‘customer' is obtained at different stages which are as follows.In early periods, a man who held some sort of an account was considered to be a customer. At the next stage, some refinements were made to the early definition. Since, the word customer, there must be some recognizable course (or) habit of dealing in the nature of regular banking business. Hence, a person cannot become a customer on a mere opening of an account but there must be some frequent transactions so as to establish a recognizable course between the banker and his customer. Thus, Sir John Paget gives importance to the final element and this theory was popularly known as "the duration theory"[1].

To sum up the nature of banking the perquisites of a customer required the following: He must have some sort of an account.The frequency of transaction is anticipated but not insisted upon. Even a single transaction may constitute him/her a customer. The dealing must be banking nature.Now banking business is a service industry. It is commercial enterprise ranked as an industry because there is a creation of services for the satisfaction of customer's wants and needs. In this business, which involves both buying and selling, both buyer and seller are mutually benefited. The ‘seller' is a ‘banker' and the ‘buyer' is a ‘customer' while the ‘product' dealt with is the ‘service'.

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The keeping in custody of other people's money and lending part of it is the chief banking functions. From the banker's point of view, it has emerged that the most effective way for him to work towards the social and economic target set by the government is to be of services to his customer. In practice, it has been found that this can be done effectively only by the adoption of modern marketing methods. In India, ICICI Bank has the best track record. They have provided credit facilities to all sectors especially industrial and personnel. Thus, the ICICI Bank has been filling in the existing banking and credit gaps in urban and semi-urban locations and winning the confidence of all local artisan, petty traders and persons of limited means. The member's goodwill and trust have made the bank, a pillar of strength. However, the future growth of a bank in a competitive environment is a big challenge.

Statement of the Problem

In all business, the customer should be recognized and treated in the way they like to be treated. The resources invested in customer service activities can be reliably and substantially a higher return than resources invested in promotion and other development activities. Further, the success of a banker largely depends upon his ability to render the service to satisfy their customer. This becomes possible to evaluate this aspect from five cardinal principles that are speed, timeliness, accuracy, courtesy and concern. Since customers are right on their part to demand efficient services from the banking institutions, Banks have universally been emphasizing the need for corrective steps like observance of time discipline in matter of cheques, collection of outstanding cheques, appraisal of credit proposals and the like. The endeavors however appear to the principally restricted over the counter services and time dominated activates. Beyond the pale of doubt, these services are important and they hit the customers immediately and adversely if those service are not upto their satisfaction. Nowadays the greatest challenge for the bank is to generate a high degree of customer satisfaction and to sustain it. To achieve this, a focus must shift from internal operations and their business to customers and external environments. To bring about such a transformation, a massive effort is called for. With this view, it was felt that collecting the views of customers of ICICI bank which is considered as one of the 'third generation'. Therefore, the present study is an earnest and sincere effort to survey, analyze and evaluate the level of satisfaction of customers towards the services provided by the ICICI bank in an area like Theni which is essentially a place gaining economic importance in the state of Tamil Nadu in recent times.

Review of literature

V.Maheswari and K.Govindarajan (2009) in their article entitled "Customer Service in Banks: A Micro Study", stressed that, with the involvement of both foreign and local banks the completion is on its peak. So only improving the product is not enough to compete in the market. Enhancing the service quality is also becoming very important. There are abundant opportunities present in the market. It needs only continuous upgrading and customer orientation to avail those opportunities to a broad degree. Same is true for the banking industry because quality counts in service too.

Chavda, Sandip. R (2015) In the analysis of the Level of customer satisfaction about branch location of public and private sector banks customers are good in public sector banks and customers are more satisfied compared to the private sector bank.

Gupta Vijay Prakash (2018) It is found that the customer's satisfaction level is highly and positively influenced by customer's perceptions regarding the adequacy of services rendered by the banks.

Scope of the study

The study is designed to throw light on the various aspects of customer services rendered by the ICICI Bank in Theni and to know to what extent the branch has respected customer's preferences. This study covers the transaction made by customers that are directly related with the bank such as depositing cash, enchasing cheques and receiving of loans. Effort has been taken to find out the level of customer satisfaction in the following transactions involved by the customers in the branch in opening of an account, Depositing money, Withdrawing cash, Encashing cheques, Collecting of Cheque and Raising Loan. Also efforts were made to extend the scope to cover the experiences of the customers including all categories in order to derive inference on the results with regards to the efficiency of the customer services.

Objectives

To determine the level of satisfaction of customers towards ICICI bank

Methodology

The present study is an empirical case study primarily based on survey method. Data were collected from the customers and executives of the bank selected for the study and based on the both primary and secondary data. Data were collected with the help of a well-constructed interview schedule. Due care was taken to include representation of businessmen, professional people, private and government employees. Also some information about the customer of the bank has been collected from the second level officers of the ICICI bank in Theni. The secondary data for the study was collected from sources like Journals, Newspaper, Magazine and Websites.

Tools of Analysis

Chi-square test is used to find out the level of satisfaction and percentage analysis to find out the Demographic Consideration of ICICI banks in the study area

Period of the Study

As far as the primary data are concerned, the fieldwork was carried out during the month of June 2018 - August- 2018.

Sampling Design

The ICICI bank has only five branches in Theni district, one is located at Theni, the district headquarters and the others at Cumbum, B.Ranganathapuram, Chinnamanur, Kambam, Periyakulam and Sankarapuram. Since the branches are established recently at the time of taking survey there were more than 5573 customers having different types of accounts with all branches in Theni District. However an accurate data relating to active account holders could not be gathered. The present study includes a sample size of 190 respondents of the bank. All these respondents were selected in a random and convenient manner form the overall list of customers of the bank.

Hypotheses of the study

There is no significant relationship between gender, age, literacy level, occupation, income and marital status of the respondents and their level of satisfaction towards the ICICI bank's customer services.

Limitations

This study has the following limitations

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The study is taken from the limited sample and not from the whole population.
Due to a limited period, the samples are also found to be a limited one.

Result and Discussions

Table1: Demographic Consideration of the Respondents

Variables/Classification	No.of Respondents	Percentage
Gender		
Male	121	64
Female	69	36
Age		
20-30	61	32
30-40	76	40
40-50	33	17
Above 50	20	11
Marital Status		
Married	116	61
Unmarried	74	39
Occupational Level		
Business	67	35
Agriculture	13	7
Professional	40	21
Government Employee	42	22
Private Employee	28	15
Educational		
School	29	15
Diploma	29	15
Under graduate	58	31
Post graduate	40	21
Professional	34	18
Income Group		
Less than 10000	27	14
10000-15000	60	32
15000-20000	67	35
20000-25000	24	13
Above - 30000	12	6

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 that out of 190 respondents, 121 (64 %) respondents are male and 69 (36 %) are female. 61 (32 %) respondents belong to the age group of 20-30 years, 76 (40 %) respondents come under the age group of 30-40 years, 33 (17 %) belong to the age group of 40-50 years and only 20 (11 %) respondents are above 50 years. Among 190 respondents 116 (61 %) respondents are married and remaining 74 (39 %) respondents are unmarried. Out of 190 respondents 67 (35 %) respondents are business people, followed by 42 (22 %) government Employee, 40 (42%), Professional, 28 (15 %) Private Employee and 13 (7%), Agriculture. 58 (31%) respondents are under graduates, 40 (21%) are post graduate, 34 (18 %) are Professional, 29 (15 %) respondents are educated upto school level

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as well as Diploma Level. The 67 (35%) of the respondents are in the income group of Rs.15,000-20,000, 60 (32 %) respondents come under the group of Rs.10,000 – 15,000 level, 27 (14 %) respondents have got below Rs.10,000, 24 (13%) respondents come under the group of Rs.20,000 – 25,000 and only 12 (6%) are in the income group of above Rs.30,000.

Analysis of Customer Satisfaction

For the purpose of analysing various characteristics of the sample respondents, percentage analysis was used. In order to analyse the level of satisfaction of ICICI Bank, Chi-square test was used.The level of satisfaction is determined by using three point scales. On the basis of scores obtained by each respondent, the respondents are grouped into high, medium and low level of stress by finding their average scores and standard deviation. Arithmetic Mean (x) and Standard Deviation (σ) of the total score of 190 respondents were computed. Scores above or equal to x +σ are considered to be of 'high level' stress, score less than or equal to x –σ are treated as the low level stress and the score in between (x +σ) and (x –σ) are considered as medium level.

The Table 2 Chi-Square Analysis

Hypothesis	Chi-Square Value		Degrees of Freedom	Hypothesis Rejected/Accepted
	Calculated Value	Table value		
Gender and their level of Satisfaction	2.364	5.99	2	Accepted
Age and the customer satisfaction	11.45	12.6	6	Accepted
Marital status and customer satisfaction	12.174	5.99	2	Rejected
Educational level and level of Satisfaction	4.47	15.5	8	Accepted
Occupation and level of satisfaction	34.19	15.5	8	Rejected
Income level and level of satisfaction	12.25	15.5	8	Accepted

Sources: Primary Data

It is inferred from table 2 that calculated the value of gender, age, educational level and income is less than the table value. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted. From the chi-square test, it is found out that there is no relationship between the gender, age, educational level, and income and customer satisfaction. From the above analysis, it is found that the calculated value exceeds the table value, the null hypothesis is rejected. The occupation and level of satisfaction and marital status and customer satisfaction has a significant relationship.

Suggestions

Since the customer does not know all the services, it is suggested that the bank may bring out some suitable brochures and pamphlets highlighting each and every service rendered by the bank.

- The management may introduce a suggestion book to know the customers' ideas, opinions, dealers and requirement so as to take follow-up action on the specific suggestion.

- "Service delayed is service denied". So, the banker is expected to serve the customers without any delay and it is advisable to follow the 'Time Management Principles' consistently.
- The formalities regarding opening an account and availing loans should clearly be informed to the customer, which will reduce the unnecessary wastage of time.
- Proper training should be given to the staff at the operational level for giving efficient service to the customers.
- There is a significant relationship between occupation, marital status and level of satisfaction towards the customer services, due to huge service charges levied by the bank and followed complex procedures for getting loans and advances.
- Communication is the key to the success of the banking services. The bank should lay more emphasis on communication with the customers on regular basis by means of customer meet, appraising them with latest schemes, advising them in investment and so on, through circulars and news articles in the newspapers.
- The concept of 'Customer Relationship' may also be introduced at each level in the bank. This can be very effectively achieved by going for customer surveys periodically at regular intervals. If there are certain complaints, those must be redressed at regular intervals to the satisfaction of the customers. More propaganda must be made through various media while introducing various new loan facilities and scheme to their customers.
- To overcome the problem of misuse of funds by some of the borrowers (if any), it is suggested that the bank shall enforce a strict control over the borrowers.
- Analyzing individual customer behavior and needs are other aspects which provide a reasonably good customer service.
- Along with the bank staff, there is a need for educating bank customers. Several customers are not aware of banking practices and hardly a few areas are aware of their rights. All India Depositor's Association is trying to educate the banking public.
- Sending greeting on birthdays, festive occasions, calling on customers at frequent intervals, wishing them success or congratulating them, etc are some techniques in cementing the relationship with customers.
- Customer service must match with marketing efforts otherwise the customer would remain a dissatisfied soul and all marketing efforts will go down in vain.

Conclusion

For the banking industry, prompt, accurate, quick and convenient delivery of service and schemes are very important. In order to complete the competitive situations, the bank should aim at customer's satisfaction. ICICI bank mainly depends upon some elements viz, creation and delivery at of the service, creation of wide range of services, making them which all suitable to customer needs, making the services more convenient. These all are achieved by the ICICI bank through implementation of latest technology and introduction of creating and new schemes. ICICI bank has received immense freedom to dynamically scale up resources with the underlying platform and clustering solution, the bank has also been able to increase its productivity. Also ICICI bank has been turned into an open source deliver after the success of call center facility. The conclusion derived by the study is that ICICI bank can further improve its better customer service by giving importance to Customize Customer Relationship Management (CRM) to a high degree and by handling rapidly scaling call workload without any disruption in service.The findings of the study are expected to help the ICICI bank towards maintaining its quality track and also in expanding its market.

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Consumer Awareness and Attitude towards Organic Fruits and Vegetables With Reference To Coimbatore City – A Study

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Abstract
Human being are working to earn to live in comfort life, the comfortable based on their income and their thinking. In the world, all the commodity price are increasing the same time the individual income also rising, the percentage of increasing between income and commodity price. The standard of living of the individuals are rising than the commodity price, there are lot of changes to increase their income. The marketers are trying to sell their products, in this regards the regular advertisement, promotions and product development doing by them. But, the actual awareness and reasons for demand may not identified by the manufacturers. The researcher used convenient sampling method to collect the data. The researcher collected the data at various organic food shops; because it is very difficult to find the respondents those are consuming organic products. One hundred and seventy five samples were taken for this study. The study concluded that the friends circle has more influence for awareness, the farmers those are cultivating organic products has to create more awareness. The farmers should give real organic products to consumes, it their business ethics. Because, many seller selling non organic products in the name of organic. So the consumes need more awareness to identify the organic products.
Keywords: Organic fruits and vegetables, awareness and consumer attitude

Introduction
Human being are working to earn to live in comfort life, the comfortable based on their income and their thinking. In the world, all the commodity price are increasing the same time the individual income also rising, the percentage of increasing between income and commodity price. The standard of living of the individuals are raising than the commodity price, there are lot of changes to increase their income. The demand for products are increasing while population rising. The entire people are running to fulfill their requirements, the ultimate benefits of products and service goes to human beings. The entire community aware of health, the entire people are in need of good health for our routine work where they are upper or lower. Whenever the changes in products feature and new products arrival the individuals are thinking about the products benefits, price and side effects. They are found that there are lot of issues in the existing products, the manufacturer are giving more output to face the demand with the available sources. The sources are not long lasting; nowadays they understand the shortage of sources, the research and past experiences helps individuals to understand the issues in the existing products. The durable products are valuable and the life also more, but the non durable products are less life the same time regular consumption. The human being are facing problems because of the regular consumption of food, the research give more pesticides to

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increase the output to face demand. The farmers understand that how the issues come, so that they go back the old system of cultivation i.e. organic. The fruits and vegetables are in need to survive, so that the individuals are comes to organic vegetables and fruits. The media and technologies are helps to get the awareness of organic products. The latest technologies help the information make more viral. The organic products are also gets more viral, to identify the organic products are also another issues to the individuals. Again, the technology and media help to get it.

The awareness is important while the products and issue comes to the individuals; this awareness helps the individuals to be more attentive. Because of the media and viral of information individuals may not believe it. The individuals are expecting authentication news, so that they believe their circle. The researcher has list of sources to find which source is effective. The sources are (i) friends, (ii) relatives, (iii) colleagues, (iv) neighbors, (v) ratio programme, television news and programs, (vi) news papers, Books and Magazines, (vii) social networking media, (viii) online advertisement and (ix) Banner and wall paintings.

Scope of the study

The marketers are trying to sell their products, in this regards the regular advertisement, promotions and product development doing by them. But, the actual awareness and reasons for demand may not identified by the manufacturers. This study conducted to find the consumers awareness and attitude organic fruits and vegetables, the study result shows the actual source of awareness and the consumers' attitude in Coimbatore city. The study confined only in Coimbatore city, the result may be suite for some other city like Coimbatore city.

Objectives

- To present the socio economic factors of sample respondents
- To find the variables of awareness and find the regular usage fruits and vegetables.
- To find the relationship between the socio economic factors and consumer attitude of organic fruits and vegetables.

Tools and techniques

The researchers applied percentage analysis to present the socio economic status of the samples, garret ranking techniques used to find the effective awareness variables from the available variables. The correlation used to find the relationship between the socio economic factors and attitude of the respondents regarding organic fruits and vegetables.

Sampling design

The researcher conducted study in Coimbatore city, Coimbatore has good climate and has lot of educational institution, industries and IT companies. The people are here with good earning and are having good standard of living. The researcher used convenient sampling method to collect the data. The researcher collected the data at various organic food shops; because it is very difficult to find the respondents those are consuming organic products. One hundred and seventy five samples were taken for this study.

Analysis and Discussion

The garret ranking method used to get the ranking of the above variables to find the effective source of awareness. The result will help the farmers or sellers to give more awareness, the selection of media or sources help to reduce the expenses and time.

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Percentage Analysis

Forty two (24.00%) respondents are up to 30 years old. Seventy eight (44.57%) respondents are between 31 years to 45 years and remaining fifty five (31.43%) respondents are above 45 years old. Sixty two (35.43%) respondents are male and remaining one hundred and thirteen (64.57%) respondents are female. Seventeen (9.71%) respondents are studied up to +2, forty nine (28.00%) respondents are under graduates. Seventy two (41.14%) respondents are post graduates and remaining thirty seven (21.15%) respondents are did other degree courses.

Forty two (24.00%) respondents' family monthly income is up to Rs. 30,000. Sixty one (34.86%) respondents' family monthly income is between Rs. 30,001 and Rs. 60,000 and remaining seventy two (41.14%) respondents' family monthly income is above Rs. 60,000. Eighteen (10.29%) respondents' family members are upto 4, eighty four (48.00%) respondents' family members are 4 to 6 members and remaining seventy three (41.71%) respondents' family members are above 6 members.

One hundred and thirteen (64.57%) respondents' are purchasing organic fruits weekly twice. Forty four (25.14%) respondents' are purchasing organic fruits monthly twice and remaining eighteen (10.29%) respondents' are purchasing organic fruits monthly once.

Table 1: Percentage Analysis

Variable		Number of respondents	Percentage	Variable		Number of respondents	Percentage
Age group	Up to 30 Years	42	24.00	Family members	Up to 4 members	18	10.29
	31 years to 45 years	78	44.57		4 to 6 members	84	48.00
	Above 45 years	55	31.43		Above 6 members	73	41.71
Gender	Male	62	35.43	Purchase of Organic fruits	Weekly twice	113	64.57
	Female	113	64.57		Monthly twice	44	25.14
Educational qualification	Up to +2	17	9.71		Monthly once	18	10.29
	Under Graduate	49	28.00	Purchase of organic vegetables	Weekly twice	108	61.71
	Post Graduate	72	41.14		Monthly twice	48	27.43
	Others	37	21.15		Monthly once	19	10.86
Family Monthly Income	Up to Rs. 30,000	42	24.00	Family Type	Joint	81	46.29
	Rs. 30,001 to Rs. 60,000	61	34.86		Nuclear	94	53.71
	Above Rs. 60,000	72	41.14	Sample : 175 Respondents			

Source: Primary data

One hundred and eight (61.71%) respondents are purchasing organic vegetables weekly twice. Forty eight (27.43%) respondents are purchasing organic vegetables monthly twice and remaining nineteen (10.86%) respondents are purchasing organic vegetables monthly once. Eighty one (46.29%) respondents are joint family members and remaining ninety four (53.71%) respondents are nuclear family members.

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Awareness of organic fruits and vegetables

The Garrett ranking techniques used to find the effective source of awareness of organic food products. The respondents were asked to rank the eleven variables, the variables are (i) Friends ; (ii) Relatives ; (iii) Colleagues ; (iv) Neighbors ; (v) Television ; (vi) News Papers ; (vii) Social Networking ; (viii) Online Advertisements ; (ix) Radio ; (x) Books and Magazines and (xi) Banner, Articles and Wall Paintings.

Table 2: Source of Awareness

Sl. No.	Source of Awareness	Mean score	Rank
1.	Friends	7.108	I
2.	Relatives	6.806	III
3.	Colleagues	6.347	IV
4.	Neighbors	5.458	VII
5.	Television	3.287	X
6.	News Papers	6.247	V
7.	Social Networking	7.007	II
8.	Online Advertisements	4.027	IX
9.	Radio	3.106	XI
10.	Books and Magazines	6.007	VI
11.	Banner, Articles and Wall Paintings	5.227	VIII

The respondents given first rank for the source of friends (mean score 7.108). The consumers are giving more importance to their friends circle. The second rank given to social networking (mean score 7.007), the social networking helps to share the information, it is much viral than other networking, consumers could get information from unknown persons. So, the information is much useful to all. Third rank goes to relative (mean score 6.806), forty rank given to colleagues (mean score 6.347). Fifth rank given to new papers (mean score 6.247), smart phone occupies the public time, the same time still news papers readers are more in the study area. Sixth rank given to books and magazines (mean score 6.007), followed by seventh rank neighbors (mean score 5.458). Ninth rank given to online advertisement (mean score 4.027). Tenth rank given to television (mean score 3.287) and eleventh rank given to radio (mean score 3.106).

The researcher has taken fruits and vegetable for this present study. The researcher had interaction with the shop keeping knowing that what are all the fruits available and purchasing by the consumers. The fruits are (i) mango (ii) banana (iii) pineapple (iv) passion fruit (v) orange (vi) cashew nut and (vii) walnut. The vegetables are (i) Okra (ii) Brinjal (iii) Garlic (iv) Onion (v) Tomato and (vi) potato.

There are eighteen variables were formulated to find the consumer attitude of the sample respondents. The socio economic factors are compared with consumer attitude of organic products. The correlation used to find the relationship, the SPSS output shows 1% and 5% significant level. The following table shows the correlation of the variables.

The independent variables are (i) Age group ; (ii) Gender ; (iii) Educational qualification ; (iv) Family monthly income ; (v) Family type ; (vi) Family members ; (vii) Purchase of fruits and (viii) Purchase of vegetables and dependent variable is consumer attitude.

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Table 3: correlation between independent variables and dependent variables - Fruits

Variable	Correlation value	P value	Number of Respondents	Result	Effect
Age group	0.846**	0.001	175	Significant	Positive
Gender	0.429*	0.004	175	Significant	Positive
Educational qualification	0.706**	0.001	175	Significant	Positive
Family monthly income	0.227	0.048	175	-	-
Family type	0.108	0.153	175	-	-
Family members	-0.541**	0.003	175	Significant	Negative

** significant at 1% level
* significant at 5% level

The age group (0.846) and educational qualification (0.706) has positive and significant correlation with consumer attitude at 1% significant level. It inferred that any change in the age group and educational qualification will be reflects in consumers attitude in the same positive way. The gender (0.429) is positive and significant correlation with consumer attitude at 5% significant level. It inferred that changes in the gender i.e. the ratio change in male and female will be positive impact on consumer attitude. Number of family members (-0.541) is negative and significant correlation with consumer attitude of purchasing organic fruits. It inferred that the any increase in number of family members will reflects as negative impact in purchase of organic fruits. The age group alone has high positive relationship with consumer's attitude of consumption of organic fruits.

Table 4: Correlation between independent variables and dependent variables - Vegetables

Variable	Correlation value	P value	Number of Respondents	Result	Effect
Age group	0.712*	0.001	175	Significant	Positive
Gender	0.108	0.428	175	-	-
Educational qualification	0.923**	0.002	175	Significant	Positive
Family monthly income	0.842*	0.027	175	Significant	Positive
Family type	0.558**	0.001	175	Significant	Positive
Family members	0.379*	0.001	175	Significant	Positive

** significant at 1% level
* significant at 5% level

The age group (0.712) and number of family members (0.379) have positive and significant correlation at 5% significant level. It inferred that any changes in the independent factors will reflect as more consumption of organic vegetables. The educational qualification (0.923) and family type (0.558) have positive and significant correlation with consumption of organic vegetables at 1% significant level. It inferred that there is development in educational qualification and changes in the family type will be positive reflect in consumption of organic vegetables. The family monthly income (0.842) has positive correlation with consumption of organic vegetables; it inferred that the sample respondent income increase, the consumption of organic vegetables is increase.

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Relationship between awareness and consumer attitude

Table 5: Correlation between the variables

		Awareness	consumer attitude
Awareness	Correlation	1	
	P value	-	
	Number of respondents	175**	
consumer attitude	Correlation	0.917	1
	P value	0.001	-
	Number of respondents	175	175

** significant at 1% level

The above table shows the correlation between awareness about the organic fruits and vegetables and consumers attitude. The analysis shows the highly positive correlation between the same. It inferred that if the awareness increase the consumer attitude will change and they will come for more purchase of organic fruits and vegetables.

Findings

The socio economic profile of the respondents shows in the table itself, the researcher presents the majority details here.

- ✓ The age group of between 31 years to 45 years are use to come for more purchase of organic fruits and vegetables. Majority of the female are coming to buy organic fruits and vegetables.
- ✓ Majority of the people those are studied post graduate degree are coming to buy organic fruits and vegetables.
- ✓ Organic fruits and vegetables are costly than the hybrid, so they are in need of more income to buy organic fruits and vegetables, as per this study majority of the individuals who have above Rs. 60,000 of monthly family income are buying organic products.
- ✓ Majority of the respondents' number of family members are 4 to 6 members, the organic fruits and vegetables purchase happening weekly twice for majority of the respondents.
- ✓ Nowadays people understand the important of old age people, they care and love, more number of families becoming joint families, in this study majority of the respondents are living as joint family.
- ✓ The respondents are getting more awareness through their friends; they use to interact with their friends and getting more awareness from them only.
- ✓ The age group alone has high positive relationship with consumer's attitude of consumption of organic fruits.
- ✓ The educational qualification has high positive relationship with consumer's attitude of consumption of organic vegetables.
- ✓ If the awareness about the organic fruits and vegetables increase it reflect in more consumption of organic fruits and vegetables. So, the farmers have to create more awareness about the organic fruits and vegetables.

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Suggestions

The following are the suggestions given by the researcher based on the data collection and interaction with the consumers.

- ❖ The seller's duty is not only selling the products, it is their duty to convey the buyers requirement and market information to the producers. In this regard the organic products seller has to give adequate information to the farmers.
- ❖ The farmers have to think about their products value and try to create more awareness like manufacturing products. Marketing is common for all, so the farmers need the marketing techniques to sell their producers and get good returns.
- ❖ The buyers have to collect the details about hybrid and organic before buy the products, they are in need to identify the different. It will help them to buy right products and get the benefits for their money.

Conclusion

The study is important because it is time to aware of health, because of expenses for medicine and medical treatment is unpredictable. People are trying to avoid the health issues, so that they are searching healthy products. The road side sellers are also selling healthy product, there is good demand for it i.e. juice and coffee. People are aware of organic products, but it not affordable for all income group, middle class people are also buy the organic products but very limited products. The friends circle has more influence for awareness, the farmers those are cultivating organic products has to create more awareness. The farmers should give real organic products to consumes, it their business ethics. Because, many seller selling non organic products in the name of organic. So the consumes need more awareness to identify the organic products.

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Achievement Motivation of College Students In Relation To Their Emotional Intelligence

Shashi Bala*
Dr. Jyoti Khajuria**

Abstract
The present study aimed to investigate the achievement motivation of college students in relation to their emotional intelligence. Using random sampling technique 400 college students from various govt. and govt. aided colleges of Haryana affiliated with Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra were chosen. Mangal Emotional Intelligence Inventory (MEII) by S.K. Mangal and Shubhra Mangal (2004) and Deo-Mohan: Achievement Motivation (n-Ach) Scale (DMAMS) by Pratibha Deo and Asha Mohan (1998) were administered for the collection of data. The data was analyzed by mean, standard deviation, Karl Pearson's product moment correlation 'r' and 't' test. The finding of the study revealed (1) Significant positive correlation between achievement motivation and emotional intelligence of college students. (2) Significant difference between male and female college students with regard to achievement motivation. (3) Insignificant difference between male and female college students with regard to emotional intelligence.(4) Insignificant difference between rural and urban college students with regard to achievement motivation .(5) Significant difference between rural and urban college students with regard to emotional intelligence .

Introduction

For many years educators, professionals and the public alike have been focusing on the intellectual achievement of individuals. This did not last when psychologists begun to challenge this orientation and recognised that there are other non-cognitive aspects of intelligence. Hilgard (1980) stated that our mind operates in three ways: cognition, affect and motivation. The sphere of cognition includes functions such as human memory, reasoning, judgment and abstract thought. The sphere of affect includes emotions, moods, evaluations and other feeling states. Lastly the sphere of motivation is the sphere of personality, which includes biological urge or learned goal-seeking behavior. The first two spheres that of cognition and affect together make up emotional intelligence. This new understandings of the relation between thought and emotion have strengthened the scientific foundation of the study of emotional intelligence. "Emotional intelligence is the ability to perceive emotions, to access and generate emotions so as to assist thought, to understand emotions and emotional knowledge, and to reflectively regulate emotions so as to promote emotional and intellectual growth" (Mayer & Salovey, 1997). EI also directs attention to the role of emotion at home, in schools, and at the workplace and how the effects of emotion may ripple through groups and society (Barsade, 2002; Barsade et al. 2003; Ciarrochi et al. 2006; Elias et al. 1997; Izard 2002; Matthews et al. 2007). EI quite broadly defined as, "an array of noncognitive capabilities, competencies, and skills that

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influence one's ability to succeed in coping with environmental demands and pressures" (Bar-On, 1997). In the same vein Goleman stated that there are skills more important than academic intelligence for achieving better employment and greater personal, academic and social welfare. But in present scenario the education that is imparted today focuses much on the cognitive aspect and seldom gives importance to the affective one. It has been accepted by all that education should help the individual to solve the challenges of life and make successful adjustment. EI is one such factor which is instrumental in situations that call upon students to adjust successfully from one environment to another (Hettich, 2000). High-EI individuals are perceived more positively by others. Others perceive high-EI individuals as more pleasant to be around, more empathic, and more socially adroit than those low in EI.(Brackett et al. 2006 ; Lopes et al. 2004 ; Lopes et al. 2005). EI is found correlated with greater life satisfaction and self-esteem and lower ratings of depression; EI is found correlated inversely with some negative physical health behaviors, but this has not yet been found as a strong set of relationships. (Bastian et al. 2005; Gohm et al. 2005; Matthews et al. 2006). Goleman (1998) defined EI as "the capacity for recognising our own feelings and those of others, for motivating ourselves, and for managing emotions well in ourselves and in our relationships".

Emotional intelligence found to be significantly related to scholastic performance (Jaeger, 2002). It has been researched that the students who are studying in undergraduate classes are mostly in their late adolescence. This is the age when there is a strong appearance of different emotions. College is less structured and requires more self-monitoring skills than is needed in high school to motivate them to achieve their set aims but there are gloomy predictions that half of the students who enter college in the 21st century will fail to earn a degree (Owen, 2010). To lose such a large number of students to withdrawal or dropout is a travesty for individual students, their families and society. In essence, when a large portion of the student body fails, it casts a negative reflection on the overall effectiveness of the educational system.Young students need to know how to be more aware of the emotions, how to handle situations involving emotional changes and how emotions decide the success or failure of life. Salovey and Mayer (1990), Boyatzis, Goleman and Rhee (1999), and Pestrides and Furnham (2000) propose that there is a link between achievement motivation and emotional intelligence. These scholars propose that achievement motivation is part of the constructs in emotional intelligence. Their theories were supported by Bodine and Crawford (1999) whom stipulated that being emotionally intelligence in the context of motivation means using emotional systems to catalyze the whole process and keep the process of expending energy going. Achievement motivation refers more specifically to motivation relevant to performance on tasks in which standards of excellence are operative. McClelland defines achievement motivation as a basic desire to succeed and to get a task completed as effectively as possible (Hodson, 2001). McClelland explains that people with strong need for achievement tend to be characterized by acceptance of personal responsibility, being goal-oriented by setting moderate, realistic and attainable goals, seeking challenges and excellence, and they are willing to do better jobs, accomplish tasks and work hard. Bodine and Crawford proposed that self-motivation is the ability to channel emotions toward a productive end.

Historically, drives, needs, and reinforcements were proposed as the primary sources (Eccles et al., 1998; Pintrich & Schunk, 2002; Weiner, 1992), Much current theory and research on motivation focuses on individuals' beliefs, values, and goals as primary

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influences on motivation (Eccles & Wigfield, 2002). Motivational psychologists study what moves people to act and why people think and do what they do (Pintrich, 2003; Weiner, 1992). Ahmad and Rana (2012) study asserted that EQ and IQ matter together in human performance sounds relevant in general and more so in academics. Secondly, role of motivation as mediating variable and specific settings also interact with emotions in producing specific educational outcomes. In a experimental intervention with college students, Aronson, Fried, and Good (2001) found that encouraging African American college students to adopt a mindset in which they viewed their own intelligence as malleable predicted increased enjoyment and engagement in academics as well as grades.

Review of related literature

The phrase 'review of literature' itself expresses the efforts to survey related literature, locate, read out to evaluate the past as well the current literature.

Naik and Kiran (2018) conducted a study with the objective to explore the correlation between Emotional Intelligence (EI) and Achievement Motivation of Senior college students and to comparison boys and girls with regard to Emotional Intelligence and Achievement Motivation. Results indicated significant positive correlation between Emotional Intelligence and Achievement Motivation of College students. Significant gender differences on emotional intelligence were found and females scored higher than males on Emotional intelligence, where as no significant gender difference was found on achievement motivation.

Sontakke (2016) carried our research work on Achievement Motivation and Emotional Intelligence: A Correlational Study. Results revealed that Achievement motivation and emotional intelligence were positively and very strongly related to each other. Empathy was unrelated to achievement motivation and relationship between emotional stability and achievement motivation was positive but poor and non significant. Remaining all the other components was positively and significantly related to achievement motivation.

Kaur (2015) explored the relationship between achievement motivation and different styles of learning among university students. The findings revealed insignificant relationship between the reproducing dimension of learning style and achievement motivation of university students. Whereas, significant relationship between the constructive dimension of learning style and achievement motivation among university students was observerd.

Velmurugan and Balakrishnan (2013) carried out study on Achievement motivation of higher secondary students in relation to locality and type of family. The result of the study revealed insignificant difference between the rural and urban school students in their achievement motivation.

Kumar, Mehta and Maheshwari (2013) Studied on Effect of Emotional Intelligence on the Achievement Motivation, Psychological Adjustment and Scholastic Performance of Secondary School Students. Results of the study revealed a significant effect of EI on the achievement motivation and educational adjustment of students. However, EI did not have a significant effect on the emotional adjustment, social adjustment and scholastic performance of students.

In the study of Sanchez-Ruiz, Mavroveli & Poullis (2013), which was conducted on a sample of 323 students of the University of Cyprus, it was found that EI, as measured through TEIQue-SF, had a positive but average relationship to educational achievement. On the contrary, in the study of Shipley, Jackson & Segrest (2010), on a sample of 193 undergraduate students where Emotional Intelligence was evaluated through the same tool

(TEIQue SF), its relationship to the students' educational achievement was statistically insignificant.

Shekhar and Devi (2012) studied achievement motivation across gender and different academic majors. Results indicated significant difference was found between the achievement motivation of sciences and arts stream students and achievement motivation among male and female college students.

Khan, Haider and Ahmed (2011) conducted a study to investigate the effects of Gender difference in achievement motivation of intervarsity level badminton players. The result of the study showed that there was no difference between male and female badminton players on achievement motivation.

Upadhyay & Tiwari (2009) studied the effect of academic majors on achievement motivation of the students. Results indicated that students of science faculty differ significantly and had higher achievement motivation in comparison to Social Science, Humanities and Commerce faculty, but it did not significantly differ from the vocational courses.

Tickoo (2008) did a study to investigate the relationship between sense of deprivation and achievement motivation among school students. The result showed that as the sense of deprivation increases achievement motivation decreases.

Boyatzis (2000) also suggested the influence of human psyche on achievement motivation. According to him, values, philosophy, role models, and other factors shape the intrinsic motives, which can be considered as deep emotional commitment and psychic energy.

Emotional intelligence, as defined by some scholars discussed before consists of a few traits, which includes achievement motivation. However, some other scholars do not agree with this definition but see the importance of emotional intelligence on achievement motivation. Because of this, the relationship between emotional intelligence and achievement should be studied (Mayer, Roberts & Barsade, 2008).

Justification of the study

According to Castella (2001), "what really matters for success character, happiness and the life long achievement is a definable set of emotional skill…". But now a day, we strongly feel that in India education put more emphasis on the learning of knowledge rather than on student's frame of mind. Things are loaded on mind which learner cannot digest, he only crams and they therefore never become their own, which at the end puts them in the struggle for the success in life. It has however been established that despite an individual having the intellectual potential to succeed at institution of higher education he/she may experience difficulty in dealing with emotional issues, behave poor relationships and be ineffective in his/her decision making. Goleman (1995) gave a short of answer when he asserted that success depends on several intelligences and on the control of emotion. A high emotional intelligence helps to maintain a state of harmony in oneself and finally become more self confident in dealing with the challenges of living and learning in educational institutions. Besides emotional intelligence need for achievement abbreviated as n-Ach appear to have a significant effect on life. People with high achievement motives will act in ways that will help them to outperform others, meet or surpass some standard of excellence, or do something unique (Schmidt & Frieze, 1997). However adolescent's strong motivation for learning diminishes by the early years of adolescence the reason behind this is the increasing level of conflict in young students from low self-esteem to early drug and alcohol use to depression. Several researches revealed that emotional skills

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are necessary to manage adolescent's troublesome emotions and channelize their energy which not only make them competent but also enable them to analyze their failure. Though the goal of all educational programmes of every country is envisaged as maximizing the achievement of students, experience reveals that students do not attain the same level of success. With due recognition to individual differences in ability, interest and aptitude, it is evident that all children are not capable of reaching the same educational standard although all of them are quite capable of being improved upon. Although individual differ in many aspects yet the role of emotional intelligence and level of achievement motivation cannot be denied in the life of individual. So proposed study aims to explore achievement motivation of college students in relation to their emotional intelligence.

Statement of the problem

The review done from the available relevant literature, relating to the present research field, led the investigator to conceptualize the problem in an attempt to fill in the lacunae found. Thus the problem is stated as under:

Achievement Motivation of College Students In Relation To Their Emotional Intelligence

Objectives of the study

1. To find out the correlation between emotional intelligence and achievement motivation of college students.
2. To study the differences between male and female college students in terms of their achievement motivation and emotional intelligence.
3. To study the differences between rural and urban college students in terms of their achievement motivation and emotional intelligence.

Hypothesis formulated

On the basis of review of related literature investigator formulated following research hypotheses:

1. There exists significant positive relationship between achievement motivation and emotional intelligence of college students.
2. There exists significant difference between mean scores of achievement motivation of male and female college students.
3. There exists significant difference between mean scores of emotional intelligence of male and female college students.
4. There exists significant difference between mean scores of achievement motivation of rural and urban college students.
5. There exists significant difference between mean scores of emotional intelligence of rural and urban college students.

Methodology

Research design: Research design as defined by Kerlinger (1995) is the plan and structure of investigation so conceived as to obtain answer to research questions. The study was designed to find out the achievement motivation of college students in relation to their emotional intelligence. As such descriptive method of research was employed.

Sample: The sample for the present study was collected randomly from the 5 districts of Haryana out of the total 11 district in which a total of 106 Govt and Govt Aided colleges have been affiliated with Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra and from each district two colleges were selected randomly and from each college 40 students studying in B.A. Part-

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1 were selected randomly thus a total 400 college students (Male=162 and Female= 238, Rural=240 and Urban=160) were selected as sample for the present study.

Tools used: Tools are very essential because no one can measure the variable without instruments in social sciences. Following tools were used by the investigator to collect the data.

1. Mangal Emotional Intelligence Inventory (MEII) by S.K. Mangal and Shubhra Mangal (2004)

2. Deo-Mohan : Achievement Motivation (n-Ach) Scale(DMAMS) by Pratibha Deo and Asha Mohan (1998)

Statistical techniques used: The collected data was analyzed with mean, standard deviation, Product moment coefficient of correlation and 't' value for testing various hypothesis framed.

Analysis and Interpretation of results

In pursuance of the objectives data was analyzed and interpreted under the following heads:

Table: 1 Coefficient of correlation between achievement motivation and emotional intelligence total alongwith its dimensions of College Students

Variable	**Sample size**	**Coefficient of correlation**	**Level of significance**
Achievement motivation Vs Emotional intelligence Total	400	0.427	Significant at 0.01 level
Achievement motivation Vs Intra personal awareness	400	0.255	Significant at 0.01 level
Achievement motivation Vs Inter personal awareness	400	0.337	Significant at 0.01 level
Achievement motivation Vs Intra personal management	400	0.274	Significant at 0.01 level
Achievement motivation Vs Interpersonal management	400	0.449	Significant at 0.01 level

Table value at .05 level = .098 N =400 N= Total Number of Students
Table value at .01 level = .128 df =398 df = degree of freedom

It is observed from the table 1 that the co-efficient of correlation between achievement motivation and emotional intelligence total of college students is 0.427, which is greater than the table value at both level of significance i.e 0.01 and 0.05. Therefore it is significant. Thus, it implied that achievement motivation of college students depend on their emotional intelligence. Thus, the hypothesis that "there exists significant positive relationship between achievement motivation and emotional intelligence of college students" is retained.

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Dimension wise Correlational Analysis: For having more comprehensive view when achievement motivation of college students is correlated with various dimensions of emotional intelligence, table 1 indicates that the obtained values of 'r' for relationship of emotional intelligence along with its all dimensions viz intra personal awareness, inter personal awareness, intra personal management and inter personal management with achievement motivation exceed the critical value of 'r' at both level of significance i.e. 0.01 and 0.05. It means that there exists significant positive relationship between achievement motivation and emotional intelligence along with all its dimensions. It can be interpreted from the table that results establish the effect of emotional intelligence on achievement motivation and vice versa. It means college students having the higher level of emotional intelligence are likely to have high achievement motivation. Thus the concerned research hypothesis of the present study is retained.

Table 2. Result related to difference in mean achievement motivation scores of female and male college students

Variable	Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t- ratio	Level of significance
Achievement motivation	Female	238	151.13	19.97	4.27	**
	Male	162	142.36	20.19		
**=.1 level of significance						

Table value at .05 level = 1.97 N =400 N= Total Number of Students
Table value at .01 level = 2.59 df =398 df = degree of freedom

Table 2 reveals that obtained 't' values for achievement motivation are greater than the table value at both level of significance i.e. 0.01 and 0.05 . Therefore, all concerned null hypotheses are not accepted. Hence, there exists significant difference between female and male college students with regard to achievement motivation. It is further seen that mean achievement motivation scores of female are greater than those of male college students. It means that female students are better on achievement motivation if they are compared with their male counterparts.

Therefore the hypothesis that "There exists significant difference between mean scores of achievement motivation of male and female college students" is accepted.

Table 3. Result related to difference in mean emotional intelligence scores of female and male college students

Variable	Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value
Total Emotional Intelligence	Female	238	65.22	10.09	1.71 NS
	Male	162	67.14	11.59	
NS= not significant					

Table value at .05 level = 1.97 N =400 N= Total Number of Students
Table value at .01 level = 2.59 df =398 df = degree of freedom

Table 3 reveals that obtained 't' values for overall emotional intelligence are less than the table value i.e. 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, concerned null hypotheses are accepted. It means there do not exist significant difference between female and male college students with regard to emotional intelligence. It is concluded that female and male college students are similar in terms of their emotional intelligence. Hence there exists no

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significant difference between male and female college students with regard to total emotional intelligence. Now it may be interpreted that the research hypotheses "There exists significant difference between mean scores of emotional intelligence of male and female college students" is not accepted.

Table 4. Result related to difference in mean achievement motivation scores of rural and urban college students

Variable	Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t- ratio	Level of significance
Achievement motivation	Rural	240	146.17	21.22	1.70	NS
	Urban	160	149.67	19.22		
NS= Not significant						

Table value at .05 level = 1.97 N =400 N= Total Number of Students
Table value at .01 level = 2.59 df =398 df = degree of freedom

Table 4 reveals that obtained 't' values for achievement motivation are less than the table value i.e. 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, concerned null hypotheses are accepted. It means there do not exist significant difference between rural and urban college students with regard to achievement motivation. It is concluded that rural and urban college students are similar in terms of their achievement motivation. Therefore the concerned research hypothesis that "There exists significant difference between mean scores of achievement motivation of rural and urban college students" is not accepted.

Table 5. Result related to difference in mean emotional intelligence scores of rural and urban college students

Variable	Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value
Total emotional intelligence	Rural	240	66.94	10.57	2.15*
	Urban	160	64.58	10.89	
*= .5 level of significance					

Table value at .05 level = 1.97 N =400 N= Total Number of Students
Table value at .01 level = 2.59 df =398 df = degree of freedom

It is revealed from the table 5 that 't' values for emotional intelligence total are greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance i.e 1.97. Therefore, all the concerned null hypotheses are rejected. It means there exist significant difference between rural and urban college students in terms of emotional intelligence total. It is further seen that mean total emotional intelligence score i.e 66.94 of rural college students is higher than the mean total emotional intelligence score i.e.64.58 of urban college students. It means rural college students are better on total emotionally intelligent than their urban counterparts. Now it may be interpreted that the concerned research hypothesis i.e. "There exists significant difference between mean scores of emotional intelligence of rural and urban college students" is accepted.

Findings and Discussion

1. Results of the present study revealed significant positive relationship between achievewment motivation and emotional intelligence of college students. The above finding draws support from the findings of Mahyuddin, Elias and Noordin (2009). However, Bissessar (2008) and Drago (2004) found no relationship between emotional intelligence and intrinsic motivation and achievement motivation respectively.

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2. Results of the present study indicate significant difference between the achievement motivation of male and female college students. This may suggest that the females in this study tend to view themselves as high achieving as compared to their male counterparts. These results did support existing research in that females scored significantly higher than males in the area of achievement (Rehman, 1973; Adsul & Kmble,2008; Shekhar & Devi,2012; Meece et.ol.,2006; Salili,1996). Several researchers like (Kaushik and Rani, 2005; Nagarathanamma & Rao, 2007; Singh, 2014; Naik & Kiran, 2018) found insignificant difference between boys and girls with regard to achievement motivation. In summary, the research on gender differences in achievement motivation for males and females has resulted in inconsistent findings. Some researchers have found no difference e.g., Ligon, 2006, whereas others have found differences e.g., Vermeer, Boekaerts & Seegers, 2000.
3. Results of the present study indicate insignificant difference between the achievement motivation of rural and urban college students. The result of present study is supported by (Velmurugan & Balakrishnan, 2013; Chetri, 2014, Ahluwalia, 1985; Sodhi, 1989). The result of present investigation is contradictory to the studies of Kishor and Rana, 2010 they found that the achievement motivation of rural and urban students differs significantly from one another.
4. The present study didn't show any significant differences between female and male with respect to Emotional Intelligence. The result of present study is supported by (Miglani,2001; Charbonneau & Nicol, 2002; Depape et.ol., 2006; Tajeddini,2014; Joseph, Seenivasan & Malathi,2017) but contrary to finding of Ciarrochi, Chan & Beggar,2001; Darsana,2007; Singaravela,2007; Joibari & Mohammadtaheri,2011; Naik & Kiran;2018 .
5. Results of the present study indicate significant difference between the emotional intelligence of rural and urban college students. Rural college students were found to be high in emotional intelligence when compared to urban college students. The findings of the present study and findings of Gakhar (2003) is in consonance. The results of the present study are contrary to the findings of the recent studies reported by (Thejas, Joseph & Seenivasan, 2017; Malathi, 2017). They found no significant locality difference.

Conclusion

Emotional Intelligence and Achievement Motivation plays a large role in student's life. Through achievement motivation one learns to understand student's interest, engagement and persistence in learning activities which in turn determines student's learning and life success (Gilman & Huebner 2006). To become successful adults, they need to learn fundamental emotional skills and ability to persist in goal oriented activity, to seek help when needed and to participate in and benefit from relationships. Development of emotional bonds will help them to function better in groups and will also indirectly increase their level of achievement motivation. Various training techniques (including operant conditioning and providing specific attributional feedback) have been used successfully to change children's failure attributions from lack of ability to lack of effort, improving their task persistence and performance (Andrews & Debus, 1978; Dweck, 1975; Forsterling, 1985). Results of this study give scope to the researcher for suggesting measures for counseling practice and assessment of student's behavior at their undergraduate level. Emotional intelligence enables the human beings to respond to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose and in the right way to a variety of environmental situations.

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Use of Graphics in Advertisement

Akshita Bhardwaj*

Abstract: *P. D. Ouspensky has rightly pointed out, "Possibly the most interesting first impression of my life came from the world of dreams.[1]" It mean first impressions matter everywhere. But it has a special status and important in business. To stand in the competitive era advertising plays an important role. For effective business it needs a persuasive graphic design to appeal and engage consumers. In short graphic design works as an important tool in advertising to capture the market in this global era for any kind of business and industries. Advertising and Graphic style has a number of the responsibilities of graphic designers in advertising embrace manufacturing promotional displays, packaging and promoting brochures for merchandise and services, coming up with logos for merchandise and businesses, and developing signs and accumulation systems for business and government. Graphic style is a few things that drives advertising and attracts North American country to brands. That's why it's same Graphic style is therefore vital to our everyday lives. Graphic style provides a Face to a Company and Visual Presentation that simply by observing it; if one got a sense and mental positioning in mind on the merchandise. Therefore, use of graphic in advertisement helps for effective presentation and current paper is an attempt to focus on the important role graphics in advertisement.*
Key Words: *Presentation, advertisement, effect, market, customer, graphics, modern era etc.*

Introduction: Human beings are primarily emotional beings and can't keep away themselves from society. Thus appealing to them solely at Associate in nursing intellectual level ordinarily doesn't sway to be the foremost effective. Therefore, where the work of graphic presentation comes in, it adds a lot of life to the underlining message which is however the message gets to sell. The presentation styles are able to do a lot of persuasion than they are in real. Advertisement with an effective way makes the thing more attractive and impressive. Consumer can be attracted towards it.
In the words of Jerry Della Femina "There is a great deal of advertising that is much better than the product. When that happens, all that the good advertising will do is put you out of business faster [2]", Advertising is the techniques that practices accustomed bring product, services, opinions, or causes to public notice for the aim of persuading the general public to retort in a very sure means toward what's publicised. The key components that facilitate North American country to bring out advertising embrace are graphics, message, colours, photos, videos and animations. Graphics plays a crucial role within the advertising trade. To say the words graphics presentation, first comes into mind is advertising. Hence, graphic presentation is similar with advertising trade. This can be as a result of the character of advertising is specified. It focuses on the visual representations of product, services, ideas and concepts. It means the sale of the product and services during which corporations of all round the world. Except victimization it is important to sell product and services; it's conjointly used in concert of the key ways that of instituting social modification.

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Graphics and Advertisements: Graphic presentations are some things that drive advertising and attract North American country to brands. That's why it is said that Graphic presentation is very much necessary to our everyday lives. Graphic presentations are gift at everyplace which found in newspaper, magazines, Packaging, branding, websites, posters, books, signage etc. "Advertising is the ability to sense, interpret . . . to put the very heart throbs of a business into type, paper, and ink.[3]" This is the view of Leo Burnett and its true as now-a-days Advertisements of the product and services for the product to attract the customer become simplest when the graphics stand out whereas maintaining relevancy to and clarity of the message. The correct graphic will attract sensible attention and increase the probability that the viewer can purchase the merchandise. Hence, the role of graphic in advertisement is to increase the profit motive with increasing the consumers.

Graphic and Attractiveness in Advertisement: Graphic presentation offers the Company a new Face and attractive Visual Presentation that's too simply by observing it; one should have a sense and mental positioning in mind on the merchandise. Because in this global era, the international market shrinks with the ever growing reach of technology and the necessity for that eye catching graphic becomes a lot of valuable to a business.

Graphic and Day-to-day Life: Graphics are very essential in our in day-to-day life. The robust which means of graphic stimulates an individual to succeed for the merchandise or feel drawn. Or it means to right away decide it's Associate in nursing inferior product and has no use for it. It may also convey a message as you just are established and will be taken seriously. A powerful company identity may also convey that your company is much larger than it really is.

Advertising or graphic presentation helps in corporations which manufacture convincing materials grasp and the scientific discipline behind a fortunate advert. They pay time investigation and researching on however the best to attract the target consumers in the market. The demographics (for example, age, education, financial gain cluster etc.) of their audience can verify what colours, concepts, techniques and different contents to use. The use of graphic presentation to capture the market is rightly pointed out by Erik Adigard "Design is in everything we make, but it's also between those things; it's a mix of craft, science, storytelling, propaganda and philosophy.[4]" And this task is done by graphic in well manner through the advertisements.

Signs of Decent Designed Advertisements: As graphic presentation is the part of attractiveness, it has some signs for attractive designs which are given below:

- Once folks pay attention to what the visual ad needed to mention
- After you catch the eye of the folks.
- Once folks you bought ample regeneration from your costumers concerning your advertisement.

Advertisement and Popularity of Brand: In advertisement, a Design communicates whole. Advertising campaigns are concerned with the raising the profile of brands or moving consumers in a very specific direction to shop for a company's product or services. For example Noceti has strayed from her studio ties and has been operating freelance since 2016 the start of the studio. Noceti's ennobling vary is that her chosen nature that has been still in muse, as draped handkerchiefs square measure elegantly adorned with vivacious foliage and a jungle of outsized artistic creation flowers compose the art direction of a fashion campaign, fusing art and consumer goods to fantastically unfold a narrative.

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Though handkerchief is a small part of cloth used by people, they need it in a most attractive way and superior way. "Sofia Noceti's broad range of work covers areas from branding to publishing with everything in between. Her recognisable aesthetic has continued to engage viewers throughout the year, and if you haven't read about her already, now are the perfect opportunities.[5]" It's one among the crucial components of obtaining folks to shop for is trust. Brands are primarily the means that consumers code of a particularity providing trust in their minds. This whole represents the quality and luxury as well as the comfort and price. In spite of what your target consumers hold in highest esteem, a whole is shorthand for that. Each piece of inventive you unharness web log posts, brochures, Google PPC campaigns or Nimlok booths at trade shows -one thing as a couple of the whole. If the look is in a smaller amount than skilled and aligned with the brand's core electronic communication, it will undermine years of labour and sensible impressions. In contrast, sensible style speaks volumes to a company's expertness, quality and positioning within the market.

Graphics Help to Raise Advertisement Visibility: As today's world is show up world, good presentation of graphics raises visibility in the advertisement. Now-a-days, physical appearance matters everywhere. As defined by Saul Bass "Design is thinking made visual.[6]" Even the most effective campaign solely gets purchased if it stands out in a well visible manner. It has aim to rise higher than the noise of all the opposite competitive signals from advertisers and content producers. It then should catch the eye of the correct audience, hold the mind and heart of consumers. Betting on the goals of your campaign and your consumers, the look needed to try to this selection in verities of products. No matter that it has a nice style and that will helps you speak to your target audience in a very unforgettable means. Or it stands in the most effective probability of obtaining your campaign noticed.

Graphic Design Drives Conversions: It is always said that picture speaks lot more than words. In advertisement graphics speaks with your consumers; if your consumers have thought in any respect regarding this conversions, it's superficial that they've thought in terms of sales numbers or copywriting with a decision to action. Many of us fail to understand however psychologically compelling style is. Where will a viewer's eye fall on a page? What emotions do the pictures, colours and layouts that you just selected evoke? In advertising posters, graphics helps with high quality expression with wonderful presentation. Earlier we have a tendency to announce different types of poster styles like tokenish poster styles, unpleasant posters were there, print advertisements, print advertising campaigns and plenty of things and that turned to be very talked-about. Moreover, in these days we're rounded up fifty recent samples of advertising posters for style inspiration. Some of them are given below:

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Figure no. 01 (Source- http://www.peopleofprint.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Sofia_noceti_people-of-print-10.jpg)

As shown in the figure no. 01, the print advertisements are that the quickest thanks to communicate the message to the consumers. Print advertising continues to be a robust market, corporations outlay bucks to form there ads in very artistic and attention-grabbing way. If print ads are in brochures, print catalogues, flyers, posters and even billboards square measure creatively tired a funny means, catching the eye of readers are loads easier. By suggests that of the ready-made illustrations you'll be able to deliver a novel and attention-grabbing presentation to any of your artworks, whether or not it's meant to be used for digital or any medium. Sensible style will take a masterfully crafted pitch or thought and add petrol to its ability to drive conversions. After all how you can be attracted emotionally towards the product is the major aim of advertisement. Here graphics presentation helps the company to increase the business.

Graphic Design Reinforces Electronic Communication: A cooked style can underscore with the electronic communication that you just hope to convey. This links to the argument on the importance of style in disapproval; however it's conjointly concern with the ability of presentation to drive home with a message and evoke a response. A number of fastidiously chosen pictures will say a lot of to possible sponsor than many words of copy on identical issue.

How Graphics Helps in Advertisement:

1. It provides an individual's feel which ensure as it doesn't look too mass created. Instead it ought to look as if there has been human involvement.

2. Easy style changes revitalization of a dying management pack. It may be 1st attempt ever-changing the outer envelope. Then, if this doesn't work, attempt giving different elements of the pack or a replacement look. Folks bear in mind what they need to be seen with higher than what they need browse.

3. it's generally higher to grant your fonts a lot of homely feel than a flashy style. Just as to think about using traveller or Times rather than a trendier font. It seems a lot of sincere part.

4. Avoid CAPITAL LETTERS, too massive written material and an excessive amount of colouring. This all will encounter as if you're SHOUTING. It's higher to come back across as if you're having a non-public voice communication with the reader.

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5. Vary your style in presentation. Different elements like form, size and colour stops folks from losing interest.
6. Customized fonts are sensible as a result of folks like seeing their name in print. Simply it has used on the letter and on the type response type.
7. Try and create your mailing look, this may increase response.
8. Long copy is best than shorter because the longer you retain the reader, it increases the upper response of the reading. It will even help to solve all the queries which can be answered before the company who wants the advertisments give up their cash. Thus try and answer all the doable queries that the patron may need, in your copy.
9. Since your copy is what drives the response and attempt for not to distract from the text in an excessive amount with flashy graphics.
10. Folks prefer to grasp what the letter is concerning instantly. In order to it, they may head straight for the response type or leaflet. However, if you wish them to browse the sales letter 1st, it may have an attempt to have some kind of teaser on the outer envelope. So duplicate this on the highest of your letter that ought to be the primary issue and they can see towards it as a gap the letter.
11. Have relevant photos that show the merchandise in use.
12. Get the merchandise into your reader's head to use massive photos and illustrations showing the essence - If you allow out the part of the image that tells the remainder of the story, the reader can mechanically fill within the rest in their mind.
13. There are many tricks to create the attention look wherever you wish it to appear, Bear in the mind that the attention ordinarily goes from-- dark areas to lightweight areas, massive objects to tiny, bright areas to drab areas, the attention zeroes in on things that are out of place.
14. Try activity as a part of the headline on a fold line, this forces the reader to unfold the page to check the entire message.
15. Many of us slice open the letter so read it as if through a hole. Ensure that after they will try this, they will see the key things within the pack - word like 'FREE' for example.
16. Folks are way more seemingly to browse captions and headings than body text. Thus, never run an advertisement or leaflet while not a headline. And invariably caption photos.
17. Speak within the reader's language. Avoid to use technical terms or jargon. The letter ought to browse like a standard matched voice communication.
18. Messages that look written get noticed as once more they need an individual's, instead of factory-made, feel.
19. Vary the planning of the various elements of the copy. If it all appearance, identical then the browser might imagine as they feel already they read a number of your message. Vary both sides of a two-sided piece.
20. Keep your message easy - it's more durable to require in complicated ideas.
21. Don't get too static - keep things moving.
22. Colours relate to emotions. Bear in mind that heat colours get a heat response and cold colours get a chilly response. Thus it's best to use bright, heat colours on your response type e.g. yellow as given below:

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Figure no: 02 (http://www.peopleofprint.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Sofia_noceti_people-of-print-07.jpg)

As shown in the figure number no. 02, amongst all colours yellow is more effective looking. Hence colours are also important in graphics.

23. Do not use reversed out copy, analysis shows and it's more durable to browse.

24. Use a line font for body and copy it as it can be virtually six fold easier to browse.

25. Use the language of your product - thus masculine product ought to have masculine language and style.

26. Divide larger areas into smaller ones. Tiny sections are easier to digest.

27. Create your order card or response type to stand out in the market.

28. Avoid giving your pack a flat look, try and add dimension by varied the weights of typefaces.

Now-a-days advertising is most significant for any reasonably business. The ranking company spends Brobdingnagian cash on their advertising. However, before the advertising, the most half is Graphic style. It's the lifetime of advertising. The majority are switched from Print advertising to Digital Advertising.

Responsibility of Graphic Design in Advertisement: A graphic designer has some Responsibility. That's the foremost necessary a part of advertising. These responsibilities are given in the below diagram:

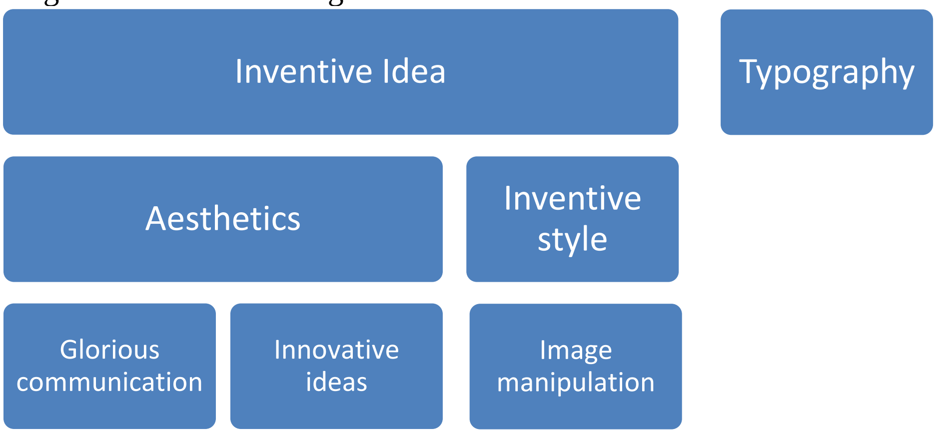

Diagram no.03

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- As shown in the above diagram 03, there are seven components in graphics. They are Inventive Idea, Typography, Aesthetics, Inventive style, Glorious communication, Innovative ideas and Image manipulation. Amongst, which typography is defined by as "The most inspirational things are often right in front of us. It might be the typography on a book cover, the colours of your favourite music album, and the opening titles in that movie you saw yesterday. To celebrate all those little moments of inspiration, we have compiled some resources for you who honour the beauty of graphic design and the ideas behind it [7]."

Important Part of Advertisement: These days are giving more emphasis to the new trend in each sector as photograph masking, photograph retouching, and take away image. Background is most well liked for E-commerce or E-business. Graphic style could be a talent accustomed build communication. This can be additionally referred to as communication style.

Graphic Techniques of Coding: There are several Technical code employed in it.

(a) Coral Draw
(b) Illustrator
(c) Sketch
(d) Photoshop

Conclusion: Thus, graphic design is an art with a determination. It involves a unique and regular plan to resolve a problem or achieve certain objectives, with the use of images, signs or smooth words. It is visual communication and the aesthetic expression of concepts and ideas using various graphic elements and tools.

Graphic design is so important in our everyday usage that it is a part of our daily life. Imagine how bad it will be interacting with another person or gathering information about any project if individual wouldn't have an appropriate graphic user interface. It will be a nightmare. Graphic style is that the visual illustration of the message your making an attempt to urge through, if that's befuddled or sick although out then your communication fails and your advert fails. It's quite necessary to be told of these. Graphics drives advertising & is the most important part of advertising.

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Analysis of Risk and Return: A Study with Reference to Bank NIFTY Representative Stocks

Mahfuzul Alom*
Dr. Soma Roy Dey Choudhury §§§§

Abstract
India is one of the developing economies, which has witnessed a significant development in financial market after the liberalization policy introduced by the government. Indian banking industry also played a pivotal role in the path of country's economic development. However, banking shares have proved to be more volatile than the pure diversified equity funds. Investing in shares includes high risks and individuals always need maximum returns and want to avoid the risk. This paper is an attempt to analyse the risk and return of the bank nifty representative stocks actively traded in NSE for a period of three years. The study used statistical techniques like standard deviation for measurement of risk, correlation analysis to know the relationship between return of individual stocks as compared to its index i.e. Bank Nifty and beta value to measure the variability of market returns to individual stock return with the help of Ms Excel tools. Based on the study, it can be concluded that an investor can choose Yes Bank, IndusInd and HDFC bank to invest their fund for the reason that both stocks gave higher return with lower risk and a beta value close to one.
Keywords: Risk, Return, Banking Stocks and Nifty

Introduction

Risk and return are the two important factors, which determine investment decision. Every investment is characterized by risk and return. One cannot gain investment return without taking risk because investment decisions invariably involve a trade-off between the two. Risk refers to the possibility that the actual outcome of an investment will differ from its expected outcome. When an investor invest his fund into shares after analysing the expected return and if the actual return obtained is same as the expected return, such an investment considered to be risk free investment. Risk is defined as the chance that an investment's actual return will be different from expected in short it is the amount of calculated uncertainty.

Indian banking sector, the backbone of country's economy, has always played a positive role in combating the economic disaster from reaching worst economic situation in the country. Bank plays an important role in supporting economic growth and remains more volatile than the other equity funds. Equity investment includes high risk and high gain. Since the banking sector is under the control of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the sector is used as the tool to control the external problems like money supply, interest rate and inflation. Because of this, there is a high volatility in the share price that reduces the real investor's interest. This study is designed to analyse the performance of the selected shares in the banking sector to reveal the risk and return in a particular period of time.

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Need of the Study: Return of a particular stock is based upon varieties of risk elements prevailing in the market and other economic factors. It is of much importance to analyse the performance of banking stocks in comparison to their benchmark index. This study is designed to analyse the performance of select bank-nifty representative stocks to identify the risk and return in a particular period of time.

Objectives of the Study: The present study attempts to find out the following **objectives:**

- To analyse the risk and return of the bank-nifty representative stocks.
- To evaluate the performance of individual stock with its index bank-nifty.
- To find out the correlation between individual stock with bank-nifty.

Literature Review:

(Fama & French, 1992)[1] studied that the stock returns can be explained not only by their beta value but their sizes and growth also. They carried out regressions and hypothesis testing with a sample of 50 United Kingdom stocks, the hypothesis that stock returns are explained only by their betas is rejected. The results from the study also revealed that stock returns are not proportionate to market returns and there is no linear relationship between actual stock returns and their respective betas. The hypotheses that size and growth have no impact to explain the stock returns was also rejected in certain cases and accepted in other cases.

(Guh & Roonith, 2007)[3] examined the analyst's perception on Indian banking stocks was based upon the effect of global crisis of 2007. They found that the government restriction on Indian company's overseas loans was the key determining factor for bank earnings.

(Sinha, 2013)[5] made a comparison between risk and return of banking sector stocks with non-banking sector stocks. Her findings were that investing in banking stocks includes high risk because this sector is highly affected by market risk factors like global recession and depression. In her study, she suggested the investors to hold the shares for long term i.e. more than five years to earn good returns in banking sector.

(Manickaraj & Loganathan, 2004)[2] studied beta's relevance as a measure of risk in Indian context. They studied the betas of eight equity shares listed in BSE between 1990 &1996 and found that no security had a negative beta and betas had the regression tendency of moving towards the mean beta of one.

(Rudra & Jaydev, 2009)[4] analysed the sensitivity of bank stocks to risk management. The generalisation of their analysis is that the returns of Indian bank stocks appeared to be sensitive to the risk management capability of banks. They suggested the banks to concentrate on risk management techniques to enhance their shareholders' value.

Research Methodology:

The main aim of this present research study is to measure the risk and return of select bank nifty representative stocks. For the present study two important factors have been taken into consideration i.e. risk and return. The study used statistical techniques like standard deviation for measurement of risk, correlation analysis to know the relationship between return of individual stocks as compared to its index i.e. Bank Nifty and beta value to measure the variability of market returns to individual stock return with the help of Ms Excel tools. The study is purely based on secondary data sources collected from Yahoofinance.com, Moneycontrol.com and NSE website. Daily share price movement of Bank-Nifty representative companies is collected for three years i.e. from 1st April, 2015 to 31st March 2018. These data are used to calculate daily return of individual stock and daily market (Bank-Nifty) return, three years cumulative daily returns of individual stocks, beta and correlation. Microsoft Excel-2013 has been used to make all the necessary calculations.

Sample Size - The sample size for the analysis includes 12 CNX Bank Nifty representative stocks. The stocks that represent Bank Nifty as on 1-9-2018 are: Axis Bank, Bank of Baroda, Federal Bank, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, IDFC Bank, IndusInd Bank, Kotak Mahindra, PNB, RBL Bank, SBI and Yes Bank.

Techniques for analysis: The tools and techniques used for the present study are shown as under:

Calculation of Return

For the purpose of the study, actual daily returns for each company have been computed with the help of the following formula:

$$r_i = \frac{P_1 - P_0}{P_0}$$

Where, r_i is return on individual security, P_1 = Market price (closing) of security and P_0 = Market price of security on day (t-1).

Comparatively, the actual returns for the market are also computed as:

$$r_m = \frac{P_1 - P_0}{P_0}$$

Where, r_m is return on market, P_1 is closing market return and P_0 market return in the beginning. Accordingly, actual daily return of individual stocks and market return is computed for a period of three years followed by computation of three years cumulative daily returns of the selected stocks with the help of Ms Excel 2013.

Calculation of Risk (β)

Investment is a measure of the risk arising from exposure to general market movements. The risk of an asset is measured by computing daily standard deviation (**σ**) which measures the values of the variables around its mean or it is the squared deviation from the variance divided by the number of observances and variance. Also three years annualised standard deviation is calculated. Standard deviation for three years on a daily basis has also been calculated.

Standard Deviation (σ)= $\sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-\bar{x})^2}{n}}$

Variance(σ^2)= $\frac{\sum(x-\bar{x})^2}{n}$

Beta is analysed to measure the variability of market returns with the help of Ms Excel tools

$$\beta_p = \frac{Cov\ (r_p, r_b)}{Var\ (r_b)}$$

Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis is used to know the relationship between stocks of individual bank compared to its index i.e. CNX Bank Nifty. The following formula is used:

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2]\,[n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Where x= return of individual stocks, y= return of the index CNX Bank Nifty

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Limitations of the Study

- For the calculation of risk and return, the period of the study is limited up to three years only.
- This study is purely based on secondary data collected from database of yahoofinance.com and moneycontrol.com .The reliability and validity of findings depends upon the data published in websites.
- This study is related with twelve units only. Any generalization for universal application cannot be done based on these numbers of units.

Analysis and Interpretation of the Study: In order to analyse the risk and return, following table has been developed on the basis of the methodology adopted for the study.

Table-1: Three Year Cumulative Daily Return with SD, Beta and Correlation

Sr. No.	Company Name	Sector	Return	Std. Deviation	Beta	Correlation
1.	Axis Bank	Private	05.04	51.53	1.194	0.719
2.	Bank of Baroda	Public	14.18	77.22	1.459	0.586
3.	Federal Bank	Private	51.52	57.13	0.993	0.539
4.	HDFC Bank	Private	65.90	26.35	0.610	0.718
5.	ICICI Bank	Private	14.98	54.38	1.417	0.808
6.	IDFC Bank	Private	-24.95	51.27	0.856	0.421
7.	IndusInd Bank	Private	75.65	38.90	0.774	0.617
8.	Kotak Mahindra	Private	50.47	37.50	0.742	0.614
9.	PNB	Public	-10.46	84.86	1.564	0.572
10.	RBL Bank	Private	53.69	35.19	0.690	0.353
11.	SBI	Public	12.37	60.92	1.423	0.725
12.	Yes Bank	Private	87.75	54.15	1.164	0.667

Table-1 shows three year company wise distribution of cumulative daily return, standard deviation, beta value and correlation. As per the objective of the study the researcher has to measure the risk and return of selected stocks, therefore it is important to assess the stock's return with risk. Table-1 delineates that Yes Bank has highest return (87.75%) amongst all the banks followed by IndusInd Bank 75.65%. Similarly, HDFC and Federal bank have gained return of 65.90% and 51.52% respectively. The stocks which showed negative return are IDFC Bank (-24.95%) and PNB (-10.46%). So far the risk is concerned; PNB has the highest standard deviation of 84.86 followed by Bank of Baroda 77.22. Although, ICICI Bank has the highest score of correlation (0.808) followed by SBI (0.725) and PNB has the highest beta value of 1.564 followed by Bank of Baroda 1.459.

For the purpose of the study, daily market (bank nifty) return has been computed and three year cumulative return is found to be 31.31%. Yearly analysis of individual stock return with market return is discussed as under:

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- The Axis Bank has less annual return compared to its market returns. It has average 1.68 % yearly return and Bank Nifty has 10.43%. It has a beta value higher than one and a correlation value 0.719.
- Bank of Baroda has less annual return compared to its market returns. It has average 4.72 % yearly return and Bank Nifty has 10.43%. It has a beta value higher than one and a correlation value 0.586.
- Federal Bank has higher annual return compared to its market returns. It has average 17.17 % yearly return and Bank Nifty has 10.43%. It has a beta value lower than one and a correlation value 0.539.
- HDFC Bank has higher annual return compared to its market returns. It has average 21.96 % yearly return and Bank Nifty has 10.43%. It has a beta value lower than one and a correlation value 0.718.
- ICICI Bank has less annual return compared to its market returns. It has average 4.99% yearly return and Bank Nifty has 10.43%. It has a beta value higher than one and a correlation value 0.808.
- IDFC has a negative return compared to its market returns. It gave negative 8.32 % yearly return and Bank Nifty has 10.43%. It has a beta value less than one and a correlation value 0.421.
- IndusInd Bank has higher annual return compared to its market returns. It has average 25.22 % yearly return and Bank Nifty has 10.43%. It has a beta value less than one and a correlation value 0.617.
- Kotak Mahindra has higher annual returns compared to its market returns. It has average 16.82 % yearly return and Bank Nifty has 10.43%. It has a beta value less than one and a correlation value 0.614.
- PNB has a negative annual return compared to its market returns. It has a negative 3.48% yearly return and Bank Nifty has 10.43%. It has a beta value higher than one and a correlation value 0.572.
- RBL Bank has higher annual returns compared to its market returns. It has average 17.90% yearly return and Bank Nifty has 10.43%. It has a beta value less than one and a correlation value 0.353.
- SBI has less annual returns compared to its market returns. It has average 4.12 % yearly return and Bank Nifty has 10.43%. It has a beta value higher than one and a correlation value 0.725.
- Yes Bank has higher annual returns compared to its market returns. It has average 29.25% yearly return and Bank Nifty has 10.43%. It has a beta value more than one and a correlation value 0.667.

In order to rank the companies based on cumulative daily return, standard deviation and correlation, following table has been developed on the basis of the methodology adopted for the study.

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Table-2: Rank of the Bank Nifty Stocks based on Cumulative Daily Return, Standard Deviation and Correlation

Sr. No.	Company Name	Annual Return	Rank	Standard Deviation	Rank	Correlation	Rank
1.	Axis Bank	05.04	10	51.53	6	0.719	3
2.	Bank of Baroda	14.18	8	77.22	11	0.586	8
3.	Federal Bank	51.52	5	57.13	9	0.539	10
4.	HDFC Bank	65.90	3	26.35	1	0.718	4
5.	ICICI Bank	14.98	7	54.38	7	0.808	1
6.	IDFC Bank	-24.95	12	51.27	5	0.421	11
7.	IndusInd Bank	75.65	2	38.90	4	0.617	6
8.	Kotak Mahindra	50.47	6	37.50	3	0.614	7
9.	PNB	-10.46	11	84.86	12	0.572	9
10.	RBL Bank	53.69	4	35.19	2	0.353	12
11.	SBI	12.37	9	60.92	10	0.725	2
12.	Yes Bank	87.75	1	54.15	8	0.667	5

Source: Yahoofinance

As per Table 2, Yes Bank ranked first, IndusInd ranked second, HDFC third and RBL Bank ranked fourth in terms of actual return. IDFC ranked least as it has highest negative return followed by PNB. In terms of standard deviation, HDFC ranked top as it has lowest value of standard deviation followed by RBL Bank second and Kotak Mahindra third. PNB ranked least as it has highest rate of volatility. The correlation value is highest in case of ICICI Bank and ranked top followed by SBI. RBL bank has lowest correlation value denoting low level of association between the stock price and market.

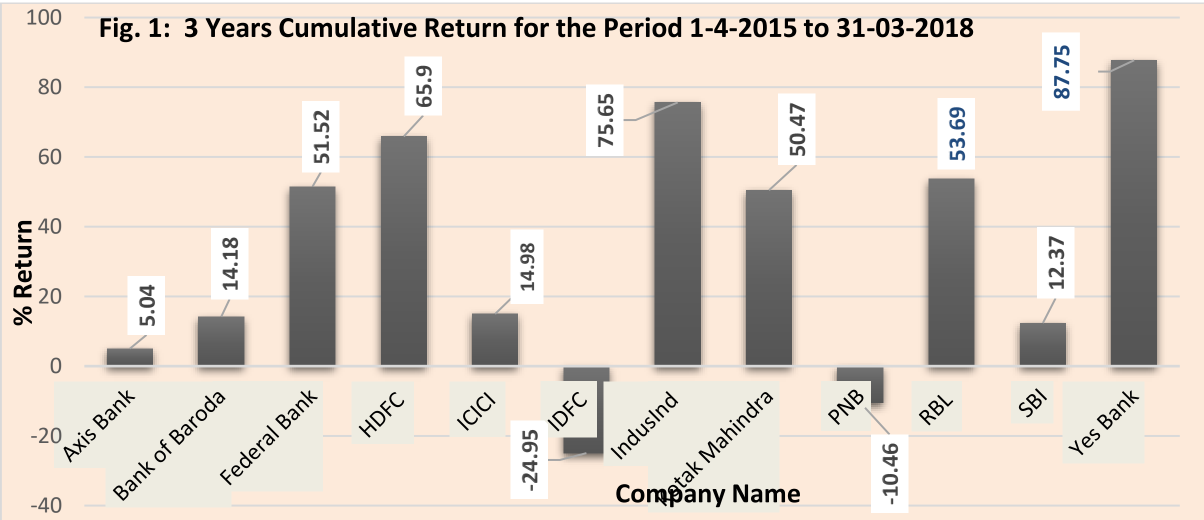

Figure 1 shows the annual returns of Bank Nifty Stocks, where return of individual banks is shown. Some banks have been able to achieve good or moderate returns whereas some others have earned negative return as well. Amongst the twelve banks, ten banks yielded positive return and two out of twelve banks yielded negative return. The bank to earn

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highest annual return is Yes Bank followed by IndusInd Bank whereas IDFC and PNB earned the negative return amongst all.

Fig. 2: Beta Value of Bank-Nifty Representative Companies

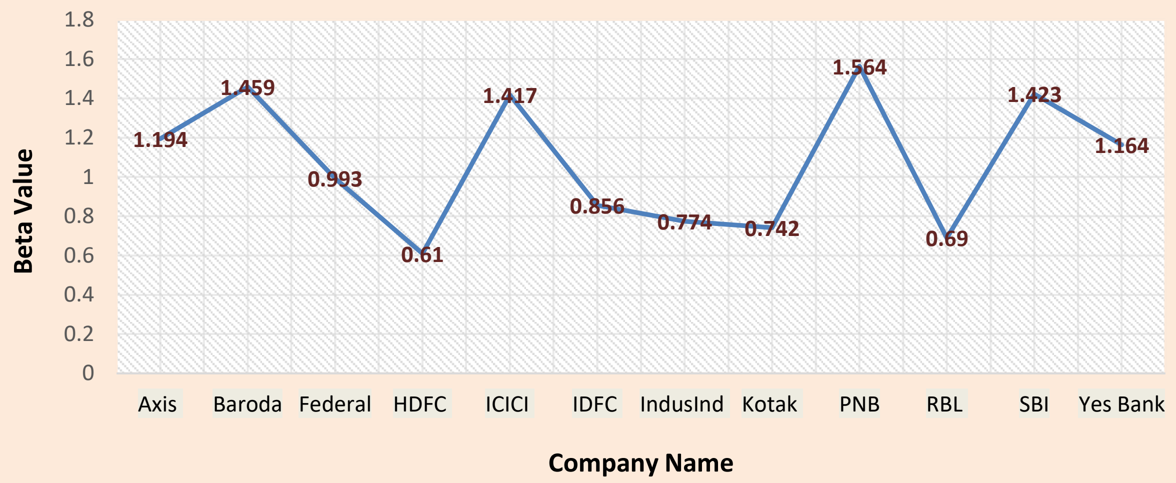

Figure-2 represents the beta values of the individual banks. All the banks have positive beta values showing the movement along the market. Beta describes the relationship between the stock returns and the index returns. From the Betas of twelve banks, it is found that stocks move along with the market. In order to classify the companies having beta value higher than one, following table has been developed:

Table-2: Companies having Beta Value above 1

Sr. No.	Company Name	Beta	Return in %
1.	Axis Bank	1.194	05.04
2.	Bank of Baroda	1.459	14.18
3.	ICICI Bank	1.417	14.98
4.	PNB	1.564	-10.46
5.	SBI	1.423	12.37
6.	Yes Bank	1.164	87.75

The basic guide to beta is that a beta of 1 represents the volatility of the index is similar against individual stock. If a stock has a beta of 1, it will move the same magnitude and direction as the index. Similarly, of a stock has a beta value greater than 1, this denotes that the stock has a greater volatility than the index return. Tbale-3 exhibits those companies which have a beta value higher than one. Six banks out of twelve showed beta value above one. Amongst them, PNB has the highest beta value of 1.564 and Yes Bank has the lowest beta value of 1.164.

Findings of the Study

Based on the data analysis of the study, following major findings are made:

- ✓ All the banks have a positive beta values which indicates that the stocks and its index (Bank Nifty) move in the same direction.
- ✓ The scripts of HDFC Bank and RBL Bank are less volatile in nature for the reason that their beta values are comparatively lesser than the markets beta value.

- ✓ The stocks of Federal Bank, IDFC Bank, IndusInd Bank and Kotak Mahindra Bank are moderately volatile in nature because their values are comparatively closer to the markets beta value.
- ✓ The stocks of PNB and Bank of Baroda have high volatility compared to all bank nifty stocks. This is for the reason that their beta values are more than the markets beta value.
- ✓ It is found that most of the stocks have earned positive returns except PNB and IDFC Bank.
- ✓ The moderate volatile stocks such as HDFC Bank and IndusInd Bank have earned high returns except IDFC Bank.
- ✓ The beta and standard deviation result indicate that stocks having beta value greater than 1 also have high standard deviation and stocks which have beta value less than 1 have low value of standard deviation. This explains that beta value of a stock has a positive correlation with its standard deviation.
- ✓ The study realised that stocks having highest annual returns also have relatively high standard deviation value and beta value is very close to 1.
- ✓ The results from the study also revealed that stock returns are proportionate to market returns because the value of correlation is high in most of the stocks and remained positive in all cases.

The above findings lead to suggest the following factors that should be taken into consideration by the investors while investing in banking stocks:

- ✓ If an investor wants to invest in the banking stocks expecting lower risks and positive return, he suggested investing in those securities which have beta value less than 1 and relatively low standard deviation value.
- ✓ From the study, it is also suggested that investment in Yes Bank, IndusInd Bank, HDFC Bank and RBL Bank would be feasible because they have positive return with low standard deviation and beta value.

Conclusion: Stock market is highly volatile and it depends upon an investor how to earn maximum returns form the invested amount. An investor should be in a position to analyse the various investment options available to him and thus minimize the risk and maximize the returns. From the findings of the study, it can be concluded that Beta and standard deviation is useful for comparing the risk of different stocks at the time of making any investment decision. Though, it is believed that higher the risk associated in an investment, greater the reward but taking risk without calculation leads to heavy loss. An investor should always take calculated risk associated with the return as in this study; stocks which earned highest return have also a very low value of standard deviation. Each security has a risk element associated with return. An investor should carry out all necessary calculations which will help to pick the right companies to invest his hard earned money.

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Implement Six Sigma Strategy for Sustainable Business Growth

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Abstract
A business start up to be successful one, there are a multitude of tasks that need to be completed at the right time and in the right way. Opportunities for errors are high, and they increase as the entrepreneur hires more employees and adds multiple shifts. The concept of Six Sigma is a business management strategy and it allows organizations to improve their foundation by designing and monitoring business activities of an entrepreneur in a way that minimizes wastes and resources without compromising on customer satisfaction. It is a more integrated approach with commitment to achieve success by way of quality improvement that increases profitability and customer satisfaction. It is therefore a breakthrough (achievement) strategy that infuses some changes in the manufacturing processes which go into defect free product or services at minimum cost. This paper discussed about the basics, types, usefulness and implementation of six-sigma.
Keywords: Business, Entrepreneur, Six Sigma, Strategy, Improvement.

Introduction

Every manufacturing business, large or small, faces competitive pressures to lower costs and reduce "variability," or defects. Six Sigma is a production philosophy that uses data, processes, and tools to nearly eliminate defects and bring performance close to perfection. Specifically, achieving Six Sigma means that no more than 3.4 defects occur per one million "opportunities" to create an acceptable output. The name itself is the statistical measure that describes that defect rate. So, Six Sigma refers to six standard deviations between the mean of a process and the specification for whatever output is being measured. Specifications are determined by customers. Six Sigma is a production philosophy that uses data, processes, and tools to nearly eliminate defects and bring performance close to perfection.

It was introduced by engineer Bill Smith while working at Motorola in 1986.Six Sigma is a business management strategy originally developed by Motorola, USA. At present, it is a widely adopted strategy in many

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organisations. Once entrepreneurs secure the funding necessary for a business startup, they must take their idea from concept to reality. The faster they can generate revenue the better by adopting the strategy in proper way. It is expressed in six standard deviations between the mean of a process and the specification for whatever output is being measured. Specifications are determined by customers.

Features that set Six Sigma apart from previous quality-improvement initiatives include:

- A clear focus on achieving measurable and quantifiable financial returns from any Six Sigma project.
- An increased emphasis on strong and passionate management leadership and support.
- A clear commitment to making decisions on the basis of verifiable data and statistical methods, rather than assumptions and guesswork.

Once entrepreneurs secure the funding necessary for a business startup, they must take their idea from concept to reality. The faster they can generate revenue the better. If the business concept is new to the world, there may be some flexibility in setting the product's price. However, in a global economy pressure will mount to lower the price without unfavourably impacting the product's quality or delivery. In fact, more and more customers expect and even demand perfect quality, which can be a challenge, especially for a start-up. For a manufacturing start-up to be successful, there are a multitude of tasks that need to be completed at the right time and in the right way. Opportunities for errors are high, and they increase as the entrepreneur hires more employees and adds multiple shifts.

Objectives of the Study

The following are the objectives focused in this study:

- To study about the concepts of Six Sigma.
- To know the methodologies of six sigma strategy for business growth.
- To understand the implementation of six sigma strategy for sustainable business growth

Methodologies of SIX SIGMA Strategy

Six Sigma projects follow two project methodologies inspired by Deming's Plan-Do-Check-Act Cycle. These methodologies, composed of five phases each, bear the acronyms DMAIC and DMADV.

- DMAIC is used for projects aimed at improving an existing business process.
- DMADV is used for projects aimed at creating new product or process designs.

DMAIC Methodology

The DMAIC project methodology has five phases:

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- ***Define*** the system, the voice of the customer and their requirements, and the project goals, specifically.
- ***Measure*** key aspects of the current process and collect relevant data; calculate the 'as-is' Process Capability.
- ***Analyze*** the data to investigate and verify cause-and-effect relationships. Determine what the relationships are, and attempt to ensure that all factors have been considered. Seek out root cause of the defect under investigation.
- ***Improve*** or optimize the current process based upon data analysis using techniques such as design of experiments, or mistake proofing, and standard work to create a new, future state process. Set up pilot runs to establish process capability.
- ***Control*** the future state process to ensure that any deviations from the target are corrected before they result in defects. Implement control systems such as statistical process control, production boards, visual workplaces, and continuously monitor the process. This process is repeated until the desired quality level is obtained.

DMADV Methodology

The DMADV project methodology, known as DFSS ("Design for Six Sigma"), features five phases:

- ***Define*** design goals that are consistent with customer demands and the enterprise strategy.
- ***Measure*** and identify CTQs (characteristics that are Critical to Quality), measure product capabilities, production process capability, and measure risks.
- ***Analyze*** to develop and design alternatives
- ***Design*** an improved alternative, best suited per analysis in the previous step
- ***Verify*** the design, set up pilot runs, implement the production process and hand it over to the process owner(s).

Implementation of SIX SIGMA in SME

Being a Small & Medium Enterprise (SME), you have to adopt new technologies for making progress in a highly competitive environment. Technology is redefining the modes of business, and fast growing SMEs have to adopt technology to herald their growth and development. If wondering about the technology which has boosted the growth of industry leaders such as Motorola, GE, then need to know more about the six sigma and its unique advantages. Six Sigma focuses on the improvisation of process outputs through the identification and removal of defects or errors and minimising the variation in manufacturing procedures. Six Sigma has its origins in the manufacturing process with 6 and Sigma being references to the statistics-based model of manufacturing. A six sigma

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process refers to a method where the manufactured products have a 99.9996% defect-free content and the defects are reduced to 3.4 per million entities generated.

Steps in Implement SIX SIGMA for Business Growth

For implementing Six Sigma, SME has to go through a phased process with the first step being the training of the staff. The team would have to be divided into different categories with the Executive Leadership at the top which would comprise top management. They are the ones responsible for preparing the vision of the process. The next category consists of Champions who implement it across the enterprise. Master Black Belts (MBBs) form the next section which works like in-house trainers for the process. Black Belts work under the MBBs and apply the Six Sigma methodology to come up with the results. The final section consists of the Green Belts which are responsible for implementing the process along with other tasks of the organisation.

The second step is to identify an opportunity. It would have to decide the most important requirements of your customer and collate detailed information relating to the process. Based on this data, one can estimate the performance of the process. This would also involve understanding the parameters which were adopted for the process. Six Sigma training equips the team to use various statistical tools to examine and analyse the data. Following this, your team can forward solutions to be implemented based on the findings from the analysis. The improvements can then be crosschecked to understand the progress. These steps can be repeated till a steady rate of success is achieved. It is a time taking process so you would have to be patient with the process.

For implementing Six Sigma, have to be deeply committed to the project. It involves all levels of the management and utilises managerial and financial resources. A set of policies need to be established and training programs need to be conducted for the staff. There are various agencies which conduct Six Sigma training which can be contacted for the purpose. It can even hire a Six Sigma professional to implement and train staff for a continued input from time-to-time. Six Sigma has been the forte of large companies with more than 500 employees but soon it could be your handy partner which can take you into the big league.

Conclusion

Six-sigma approach was earlier limited only to manufacturing. With GE's (General Electric, a world class company and practitioner of Six Sigma) introduction of six-sigma in transaction processing, it has now been clear that, six-sigma achievement methodology all-pervasive. In every organization, for every product or service, for every process or sub-process and even for every functional area, six-sigma approach can be adopted to improve the organizational competitiveness. Often organizations misconstrue six-sigma like any other quality certification programme. In reality, however, it is a self-assessment tool for organization to appreciate how far they are able to meet the customer expectations. Along with increased customer satisfaction, six-sigma also reduce cost of quality, which is an invisible, yet significant cost factor for organizations. Eliminating unnecessary process and reducing the cost of quality together with increased customer satisfaction, six-sigma improves the bottom line of an organization, which is more sustainable and effective.

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Perceptions of Volunteer Teachers and Adult Learners about Facing Problems in Education Programmes Implementation

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Abstract
In India, the National Policy on Education (1986) gave impressive impulse to advance fundamental instruction for school-age youngsters, youth and adult learners. During the 1990s, India embraced the World Declaration of Education for All (EFA) received by the World Conference of Education at Jomtien (1990), and acknowledged the statements of the Fifth International Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA V) as to adult learner proficiency and adult learners learning. India has made critical steps to grant basic instruction and adult learner proficiency training during the 1990s. Starting from the end of the Nineteenth century, this movement had witnessed various types of development and involved various agencies and institutions including the Central and State Governments, Local Organisations and Other Educational and Voluntary agencies in order to transform itself into a National Movement. No doubt, the Adult Education Programmes in Andhra Pradesh had very long history though this movement started emerging as a major programme at National level since the year 1978. This paper gives an outline of the perceptions about the problems of facing by Volunteer teachers and Adult Learners in the current arrangement and projects identified with adult proficiency and long lasting learning.
Key words: Education for All, adult learner, literacy, volunteer teachers, national programs.

Introduction

Training is a long lasting procedure. It is an extraordinary speculation for the present and what's to come. It conveys completion and wealth to man's life. It goes about as an instrument for producing financial development. It is an integral asset for social change. It is a vehicle for getting learning and abilities. It has the ability to still, small voice and enables the general population. It makes the general population to end up basic and dynamic members during the time spent freeing themselves from obliviousness, wretchedness, corruption, foul play, misuse, disparities and monetary and social disasters. It is a weapon in the hands of the majority to wrest their liberation from oppressors and exploiters. It at last causes them to anchor social and financial equity. It guarantees political freedom of thought, articulation, conviction, confidence and love, uniformity of status and opportunity, and organization - guaranteeing the nobility of the individual and the solidarity of the country ensured in our constitution. Training, as indicated by Swami Vivekananda, isn't the measure of data that is put into the mind and goes crazy there, undigested for your entire life. We should have life-building, man-production, character-production digestion of thoughts. In the event that you have acclimatized fine thoughts and

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made them your life and character, you have more data than a man who has by heart an entire library. Training is the underlying driver of advancement and improvement. It encourages man and society to think and act as indicated by the requirements. Mahatma Gandhi, declared, "By training I mean, all-round illustration out of the best in tyke and man, body, mind and soul". The main role of training is the freedom of man from the financial and political subjugations. It needs to empower man to divert from the obstructions to opportunity, which limits his full physical and mental improvement. It is therefore a matter of frame of mind and ability.

Adult Education

Adult education incorporates the whole collection of instructive procedures, whatever the substance, level or strategy, regardless of whether formal or something else, whether they delay or supplant introductory training in schools, schools and colleges, and in addition apprenticeship, whereby people viewed as adult learner by the general public to which they have a place build up their capacities, enhance their insight, enhance their specialized or expert capabilities, or turn them toward another path and realize changes in their frames of mind or conduct in the self-awareness and interest in adjusted and autonomous social, monetary and social improvement. The idea of adult learner instruction' has experienced changes through ages. The artistic significance of adult learner instruction infers instructive offices to the adult learners who couldn't experience a standard course of formal training amid their school ages.

History of Adult Education in India

Adult education is well known for its old social legacy, studded with the philosophical commitment by masterminds, holy people and sages. It is exceptionally hard to follow the start of instruction in antiquated India, yet it is trusted that Indian training stretched out from 2000 BC to 1200 AD. Different instructive frameworks were produced regarding social and insightful pertinence. The holy people, sages, storytellers and society specialists use assortment of techniques, generally oral, for these reasons. The essential goal was to teach individuals by making them aware of their good and social commitments.

Adult Education during the British Period

The most punctual unmistakable figures in regard of proficiency in India are accessible in the report of William Adam. As per him, the proficiency rate in India in 1836-37 was around 6 percent. The English rulers had little worry for the instruction of adult learners. The rise of night schools in England in the wake of mechanical upset, be that as it may, had an effect in India. In each British Indian Province, some budgetary arrangement was made for offering award to night schools. The Indian Education Commission (1882-83) perceived that the adult learners required further instruction for their monetary improvement and emphatically prescribed augmentation of this program in all territories all things considered schools had odds of accomplishment.

Adult Education after Independence

After autonomy the national government understood the need to teach the adult learners to empower them to comprehend their rights and obligations and to partake genuinely in the formative projects of the nation. The interest in instruction consequently was given much accentuation and significance. The spending portion for training amid the initial multi year plan was 153 crores. It relentlessly expanded to Rs. 19600 out of eight multi year designs. Expanded interest in training has gotten an amazing change proficiency level of the nation. The education rate was just 16.65 rates in 1951. This has ascended to 65.36 percent in

2001, four-overlap increment over a period 50 years. Female proficiency, which was around 8 percent in 1951, has ascended to 55 percent - around seven-time increment amid a similar period.

It isn't the interest in training alone that is in charge of sharp increment in the proficiency dimension of the nation. Exceptional consideration appended to adult learner training additionally assumed a key job in enhancing the education dimension of the populace. The Government of India felt that it was impractical to successfully handle the issues of absence of education through formal training alone as there was huge lump of populace outside the field of formal instruction. Further, a greater part of the unskilled populace was from poorer segments of the network, which could be achieved just through non-formal adult learner instruction. That was the reason; the Government of India upgraded the spending portion for adult learner training in the nation. The extent of spending assignment for adult learner instruction to add up to interest in training has relentlessly gone up however there were vacillations in the middle of plan periods. Amid the eighth arrangement time frame the distribution for adult learner instruction was around 10 percent of the assignment for training.

Adult Education in Andhra Pradesh

Thoughts regarding adult learner proficiency and the acknowledgment of its significance in the change of society appeared in the Andhra locale towards the finish of the nineteenth century. The impact of Bengali change development, the spread of the thoughts of Brohmo Samaj and the soul of a sentiment of Indianness have added to the rise of an embryonic development for adult learner education. Social reformers like Kandukuri Veeresalingam, Sir Raghupathi Venkataratnam Naidu, Chilakamarthi Lakshmi narasimham, Komarraju Lakshmana Rao, Nyapathi Venkata Subba Rao and a large group of others took up the assignment of spread of Indian instruction, adult learner education including ladies' proficiency and education of the untouchables. These little however spearheading endeavors went up against the elements of a change development which gradually blended with the new patriotism that was clearing crosswise over India. As anyone might expect, this achieved an attention to the requirement for destruction of mass absence of education which Gandhi so fervently upheld. A branch of this exertion was the library development in Andhra and furthermore in the Nizam's Hyderabad State.

Endeavors at present day Western training began very from the get-go in the nineteenth century in the South. The Madras University was built up in 1858 and at that point preacher grade schools were likewise settled in a few sections of Andhra. It was amid the early long stretches of the twentieth century that training got significant consideration in Andhra. Opportunity development offered impulse to 'Nationalistic Education' and underlined the requirement for ladies' instruction too. Before autonomy the rate of lack of education in the Andhra area extended somewhere in the range of 86% and 94% in various areas. This does not imply that the unskilled populace v as uninformed of Indian culture or its proficiency and religious legends. Truth is told casual society conventions of mass excitement framed a strategy for adult learner proficiency. Perusing of epic Puranas in sanctuary premises, Harikathas, Puppet shows, Dramas and such other created some consciousness of the world around. Actually, these artistic expressions were used adequately to spread the good news of Indian patriotism.

The importance of adult learner education as a development has been underscored frequently by continuous general body gatherings of Andhra Desh Grandhalaya Sangam

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(Library Society). In 1935, Saranu Ramaswamy Choudry nailed upon Ihe taught youth to grant instruction to the illitereates amid their occasions. In 1942, Suravaram Pratap Reddy, inhis presidential deliver to the 23rd meeting of the Andhra Desa Library Mahasabha, proposed that adult learner instruction focuses ought to be built up and for a few years to advance adult learner proficiency. He felt that just those ready to run adult learner training focuses ought to be named as officers in libraries. He considered adult learner training as including social insurance, sanitation, paper perusing and such others.

Problems Faced by Volunteer Teachers and Adult Learners in Adult Education

Adult learner Education endeavors to enhance the personal satisfaction of the student. In any case, there are numerous issues past its extension. The students regularly confront conditions which constrain (To fore somebody to accomplish something) them to drop out of the adult learner training stream. Some of them are talked about underneath:

1. Economic Related Problem

Training and the activity example of the individual may not concur (If two things occur in the meantime). On the off chance that the individual needs to settle on a decision, he picks the activity and drops out of instruction. Indeed, even in the Adult Education timings are made helpful as the individual may get physically and rationally drained from the activity. This impacts the inspiration of students contrarily. Volunteer educators are additionally confronting issues around there. Poor people, the not really poor and on occasion even the wealthy may discover the fascination of money related gain too enticing to even consider resisting. Extra minutes recompense (A measure of cash that you are given consistently or for an uncommon reason) or an advantageous activity which gives extra pay may redirect the person from the instruction. Adult learners Education target assemble are for the most part drawn from youth and adult learner who are breadwinners and supporters of their families. The students don't consider proficiency and general self-improvement programs as essential as they don't produce quick monetary benefits.

2. Ignorance and Poverty

Related Problem Persons who experience the ill effects of obliviousness and destitution, regardless of whether they join Adult Education courses by impulse are feeling the squeeze and them before long drop-out. Likewise Ignorance denies them of the advantages of training.

3. Migration Related Problem

Students generally of lower financial status move looking for employments or are less steady in their occupation. They move looking for a steady employment. While working they change their living arrangement, in reality their life are upset (To keep something from proceeding with it) that they don't possess any energy for Adult Education program. They have to invest more effort in realizing, which again is in struggle with their relocating life.

4. Health Related Problems

The poor who shape the greater part of adult learner students experience the ill effects of ailments and afflictions including the wickedness of such a large number of kids, which influences the soundness of the mother and furthermore the consideration of the kids. Poor lodging, unhygienic can offices, risky drinking water and an undesirable domain, exacerbate it still. At the scarcest distress or infirmity (A disease that isn't intense) they dropout of Adult Education programs. In this circumstance volunteer educators cannot power to come to examine focus to adult learner students.

5. Gender Related Problem

Ladies and young ladies are significant customer base for any Adult Education program. The prevalence of men and the auxiliary status given to ladies ward off numerous ladies and young ladies from training. Men all things considered don't endorse of ladies going out to go to classes to instruct themselves since housekeeping and youngster rising will be dismissed or should be shared. The traditions conventions and superstitions add to the dropout rate. Indian ladies, for long have acknowledged their place at home and assume a repressed job.

6. Orientation Related Problem

The expression "introduction" is utilized intentionally against "arrangement". This might be one reason for mistakes with respect to educators. In the event that introduction on Adult Education isn't given to the educator the individual in question is well on the way to stay less ingenious, less creative and less supportive. The disappointment of the program at that point could be because of the educator's absence of instructional and mental aptitudes. The teacher will most likely be unable to instruct and control or to continue the enthusiasm of Adult Education students

7. Confidence Related Problem of Volunteer Teachers

On the off chance that the teacher has a right observation or sentiment of his/her understudies the instructor will believe in the understudy's advancement and capacity. A negative frame of mind will add to the disappointment of the projects. In the event that the educator has an inspirational frame of mind towards his/her understudies it will result in the achievement of the projects.

8. Approach Related Problem

Adult learner Education programs are gotten ready for willful students for the most part adult learners and matured. An exemption could be made for those students who have come at the influence (Able to influence other individuals to think something or do what you ask) of others and are not by and by quick to learn, or when the learning action isn't what they look for. Courses are self-coordinated, result-arranged and not formal. It can't be a normal bore. This is increasingly fundamental on account of female students. In the event that subjects appropriate for the demeanor (Likely to all of a sudden wind up surprise, left or irate) of students are not chosen, at that point the projects can flop, as students may not end up dynamic members.

9. Attendance Related Problem

Absenteeism might be with respect to students and teacher too. An unpredictable instructor can repress or possibly weaken the longing of learning. Truancy raises question about the reality of the educators. The students come to see adult learner training classes as an exercise in futility.

10. Motivation Related Problem

Motivation is an essential factor; absence of inspiration prompts the disappointment of the program. On the off chance that teachers and students are not roused to take in, the program won't be effective.

Conclusion

The Adult Education programs in India as a rule and in Andhra Pradesh specifically have experienced a progression of change bothh adroitly and operationally. Amid the pre-autonomy period the endeavors were for the most part worked around the possibility of essential proficiency and principal training. Later in fifties the idea of Social Education came into use. Later the idea of utilitarian education came agent in course of time which secured the two ranchers practical proficiency programs and rural proficiency program in Andhra Pradesh. The National Adult Education Program propelled in 1978 was a noteworthy milestone in spreading of proficiency conceptionally and operationally in the state. The National Policy on Education of 1986 which give another training strategy to the nation made different offices to partake all the more successfully with responsibility in the spread of proficiency in the State. The issue of lack of education is as yet grave among poor family units and females, especially from country territories. Pockets of lack of education are spread crosswise over India, yet packed fundamentally in low-proficiency states. The socio-financially burdened social gatherings of SCs and STs, and Muslims from provincial territories additionally have low proficiency. Our arrangement producers need to demonstrate some more endeavors on creating education.

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A Study on Factors Influencing the Satisfaction of Respondents in LPG Service with Special Reference to Bodinayakanur Taluk

Dr. K.Vanitheeswari & K.Mathan kumar*

Abstract

This research study analyses the factors influencing the level of customer satisfaction in LPG connection with special reference to Bodinayakanur Taluk. This study is empirical research. The objective of this paper is to enumerate the factors influencing the level of satisfaction of LP Gas connection. Data were collected from four hundred gas consuming respondents were selected by using a convenient random sampling technique. The researcher used a convenient sampling method to collect data from the sample respondents. First hand data were collected from the customers of LPG connection directly by the researcher himself with the help of an interview schedule. Secondary data are collected from the journal, magazine, newspaper, and relevant books and website. Percentage analysis and Chi-square test were used to analyse the data. This point out that food is an important factor which influences a man's holistic development. So, the preparation of this important item should be made simple, cheap and time-saving. In this connection, the use of LPG plays a vital role in the everyday life of a common man.

Keyword: LPG Connection, chi-square test

Introduction

Liquid Petroleum Gases domestic users can never be ignored. It has played a revolutionary role when it comes to changing the face of domestic fuel used for heating and cooking. LPG for house hold consumption is nearly 89 per cent of total LPG off-take in India. Total LPG consumption in the country for the year 2015-2016 is projected to be more than 26.5 MMT (Million Metric Tonnes) and is expected to grow at 8-9 per cent Petroleum and Natural Gas. There are still many rural areas where they have no awareness of the use of LPG for domestic purpose. In developing countries, the main benefits of LPG are in helping people to switch from unsustainable biomass use to clean and safe cooking fuel. The provides enormous health benefits helping to avoid the 1.6 million deaths per year from respiratory problems caused by smoke and other pollutants released by inefficient biomass burning in enclosed spaces. It also releases women and children from the drudgery of collecting firewood and health problems associated with carrying heavy bundles long distances. The main domestic uses of LPG are with respect to lighting, refrigeration, cooking and most of all heating. It is as good for powering standalone stoves and huge cooking stoves. It has been found to be cost-effective and hence is used in large scale cooking also. The main reason behind this is easy accessibility, low cost per unit and the environment friendly properties of LPG.

Liquid petroleum gases were discovered in 1912 when Dr. Walter Snelling, an American Scientist, realized that these gases could be changed into liquids and stored under moderate pressure. From 1912 and 1920, LP gas uses were developed. The first LPG cook stove was

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made in 1912, and the first LPG fueled car was developed in 1913. The LPG industry began sometime shortly before World War I. At that time, a problem in the natural gas distribution process popped up. Gradually facilities were built to cool and compress natural gas and to separate the gases that could be turned into liquids (including propane and butane). LPG was sold commercially by 1920.

Objective of the study

The objective of this paper is to enumerate the factors influencing the level of satisfaction of LP Gas connection in Bodinayakanur Taluk.

Statement of the Problem

In the competitive era, the Indane gas company reforms have deregulated the market to a great extent. It has become necessary to design and execute the best customers' oriented practices and to internalize them for providing enhanced satisfaction to the customer through the employees. Customer's service is not merely the compliance with the government's policies or mechanical adherence to the time frame of services. It is a philosophy and an attitude of professional commitment, which believes in the ultimate satisfaction or each customer 'wants' Service marketers have really understood that competition can be well managed by differentiating though quality. The significance of service lies in customer service management. LPG gas dealers render yeomen service to their customers. In spite of these services, they are not satisfied with some of the services. This research study analyses the factors influencing the level of customer satisfaction in LPG connection. So firm of a good answer this study has been undertaken.

Scope of the Study

This study concentrates on the customers' perception and expectation of service quality with special reference to Indane Gas. It also analyses the problems of the customers' services provided by the employee of the company. Hence, the current study explores service quality of domestic LPG from the Customer's point of view in Bodinayakanur Taluk.

Methodology

The data required for the study have been collected from both primary and secondary sources. A structured interview schedule is prepared to collect primary data from sample LPG agencies customers. The interview schedule is designed, pre-tested finalised and detailed information were collected from the customers of LPG agencies based on LPG service management. The Secondary data were collected from relevant books and journals, of national importance and newspapers.

Sampling Design

The Bodinayakanur taluk, the study area, two types of LPG agencies. They are Krishna Gas Agency and Elumalaiyan Gas agency. Which come under Indane gas Agency. Four hundred gas consuming respondents were selected by using a convenient random sampling technique.

Limitations of the study

The present study has the following limitations

1.The study has focused on service quality of domestic LPG of in Indane Gas Company only.

2. The study was conducted in Bodinayakanur Taluk only.

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Review of Literature

VimalPriyan & Karthaiselvi (2010) in their study, "Customer opinion towards Indane gas dealer", found that most of the customers are of the opinion that there is the delay in providing cylinders. It is suggested that there should be one more dealer in Sivakasi so to distribute gas cylinder quickly. Majority of the customers prefer indane gas for reasons like economy convenience, time saving and cleanliness. As LPG has been moved towards buyers market, the dealer should provide better customers service that his competitors in order to have repeated sales, increased clientele and eventually sustainable development [1.]

Chikechikwendu (2011) in his study entitled, "Change over form Kerosene to LPG use", concluded that "making LPG accessible to all through making it available across socioeconomic groups can be achieved by locating LPG depots strategically across the country to assure uninterrupted product availability and price stability[2]

BabasabPaatail (2012), Conducted a study titled, "Customer satisfaction on Bharat gas agencies in Coimbatore", and he concluded that the gas agency is well established in providing satisfactory after sales service to its customers. By seeing the observation most of the customers are having positive perception towards that particular gas agency and are satisfied with its services such as Availability of Timely and safe delivery, staff support, Trained Mechanics.[3]

Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Demographic Consideration of the Respondents

1. Age	**No.of Respondents**	**Percentages**
Below 30	65	16.25
30-40	143	35.75
40-50	89	22.25
Above 50	103	25.75
Total	400	100
2. Sex	**No.of Respondents**	**Percentages**
Male	170	42.5
Female	230	57.5
Total	400	100
3. Level of Education	**No.of Respondents**	**Percentages**
Up to 8^{th}	147	36.75
HSC	91	22.75
Graduate	162	40.5
Total	400	100
4. Occupation	**No.of Respondents**	**Percentages**
Daily wages earner	92	23
Businessman	84	21
Agriculturist	51	12.75
Employee	83	20.75
Homemaker	90	22.5
Total	400	100
5. Monthly Income	**No.of Respondents**	**Percentages**
Up to Rs. 10000	127	31.75
Rs.10,000 to 20,000	117	29.25

Rs. 20,000 to 30,000	73	18.25
Above Rs.35,000	83	20.75
Total	400	100
6. Marital Status	**No.of Respondents**	**Percentages**
Married	318	79.5
Unmarried	82	20.5
Total	400	100
7.No.of Family Member	**No.of Respondents**	**Percentages**
2	85	21.25
3	89	22.25
4	141	35.25
Above 4	85	21.25
Total	400	100
8. Area of Residence	**No.of Respondents**	**Percentages**
Rural	73	18.25
Semi-Urban	98	24.5
Urban	229	57.25
Total	400	100
9. Gas Connection	**No.of Respondents**	**Percentages**
Less than 3 years	65	16.25
3-5 years	77	19.25
5-10 years	125	31.25
Above 10 years	133	33.25
Total	400	100
10. Cook per day	**No.of Respondents**	**Percentages**
One	72	18
Two	193	48.25
Three	135	33.75
Total	400	100

Source: Primary Data

It is evident from Table 1 that a maximum of 35.75 per cent of the respondents is in the age group of 30-40 years, followed by 16.25 per cent of the respondents who are below 30 years, respondents with 22.25 per cent are of 40-50 years, and respondents with 25.75 per cent are above 50 years. The 42.5 per cent of the respondents are male and remain 57.5 per cent constituted female consumers. The out of 400 respondents, a maximum of 40.5 per cent of the respondents are Graduates, 36.75 per cent of the respondents are in the educational level Up to 8th Std. The respondents with only HSC Level constitute 22.75 per cent of the total. The maximum of 23 per cent of the respondents are Daily wages earners, followed by 22.5 per cent of the respondents are homemakers, Respondents with 21 per cent are businessmen, 20.75 per cent of the respondents are employees and the remaining 12.75 per cent are agriculturists. The maximum of 31.75 per cent of the respondents has a monthly income of UP to Rs.10,000 followed by 29.25 per cent of the respondents who earn Rs.10,000 to 20,000, 20.75 per cent of the respondents are Rs. 35,000 and 18.25 per cent of the respondents are Rs.20,000 to 30,000. The total respondents 79.5 per cent of the respondents are married and the remaining 20.5 per cent constituted the unmarried group. The total respondents, 35.25 per cent have four members in their families, 22.25 per cent have three members in their families, 21.25 per cent have 2 members in their families and another per cent have more than four members in their families having four members with 21.25 per cent. Total respondents 18.25 per cent of the respondents are in the rural area, 24.50 per cent of the respondents are in the semi urban area, and the remaining 57.25 per cent of the respondents are in the urban area. The analysis shows that an important group of age among the respondents is an urban area. The total respondents, 16.25 per cent of the respondents are in the were availing of gas connection for less than 3 years, 19.25 per cent of the respondents are in the 3-5 years group, 31.25 per cent of the respondents are in the 5-10 years section, and the remaining 36 per cent of the respondents are availing gas connection above 10 years. The analysis shows that the important range of respondents belongs to 5-10 years. The analysis shows that the important group among the respondents is those who cook twice a day.

Analysis of Customer Satisfaction

For the purpose of analysing the various characteristics of the sample respondents, percentage analysis was used. In order to analyse the level of satisfaction of LPG connection, Chi-square test was used. The level of satisfaction is determined by using a five point scale. On the basis of scores obtained by each respondent, the respondents are grouped into high, medium and low level of stress by finding their average scores and standard deviation. Arithmetic Mean (x) and Standard Deviation (σ) of the total score of 400 respondents were computed scores above or equal to $x + \sigma$ were considered to be of 'high level' stress, score less than or equal to $x - \sigma$ were treated as the low level stress and the score in between ($x + \sigma$) and ($x - \sigma$) are considered as medium level.

The Table 2 Chi-Square Analysis

Hypothesis	Chi-Square Value		Degrees of Freedom	Hypothesis Rejected/Accepted
	Calculated Value	Table value		
Gender and their level of Satisfaction	36.437	5.99	2	Rejected
Age and customer satisfaction	9.73	12.6	6	Accepted
Educational level and level of Satisfaction	4.584	9.49	4	Rejected
Occupation and level of satisfaction	12.78	15.5	8	Accepted
Income level and level of satisfaction	31.17	12.6	6	Accepted
Marital status and customer satisfaction	15.932	5.99	2	Rejected
No.of Family and customer satisfaction	13.00	12.6	6	Rejected
Area of Residence and customer satisfaction	30.918	9.49	4	Rejected
Duration of availing of gas connection and level of satisfaction	33.36	12.6	6	Rejected
The cooking per day and their level of satisfaction	31.795	9.49	4	Rejected

Sources: Primary Data

It is inferred from table 2 that calculated the value of occupation, age, and income is less than the table value. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted. From the chi-square test, it is found

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out that there is no relationship between the occupation, age, and income level and customer satisfaction. From the above analysis, it is found that the calculated value exceeds the table value, the null hypothesis is rejected. The gender, educational level, marital status, No.of Family, Area of Residence, duration of availing of gas connection and cooking per day customer satisfaction has a significant relationship.

Suggestions

- Delivery of LPG cylinders should be made on Sundays also.
- Special camps can be conducted to create an awareness of the importance of the linking of the Aather card to the supply and subsidy of cylinders
- The misuse of domestic cylinders can be controlled by the regular and surprise visit of the LPG area officials.
- Government's offer of free cylinders may be accompanied by additional cylinders. This alleviates the problems of the down-trodden people.
- The process for the transfer of name for the deceased consumers can be simplified. Presently, the heirs of the deceased consumers undergo a lot of unnecessary troubles.
- All villages may be provided with ATM facilities to enable the poor villagers to obtain the subsidy easily.
- The unhealthy practice of compelling the consumers to buy the gas stove from the concerned LPG agency must be given up.

Conclusion

It is often remarked that man should not live only for food. But we cannot ignore the saying that even an army moves on its "belly". This point out that food is an important factor which influences a man's holistic development. So, the preparation of this important item should be made simple, cheap and time-saving. In this connection, the use of LPG plays a vital role in the everyday life of a common man. The LPG agencies must concentrate on the satisfaction of the consumers irrespective of their social status. Mahatma Gandhi opines that the seller depends on the buyers and not vice versa. But, in reality, most of the LPG agencies do not think highly of this sacred law. They often tend to ill-treat the customers and do not recognize their rights. This is the crux of the present research. It the LPG agencies take into account the suggestions proposed by this study, the LPG consumers will not and they can breathe easy at last. Even now most of the down-trodden people use only firewood for cooking. This is because of their lack of knowledge about a modern facility and the natural suspicion of modern gadgets. This must be stopped and all the masses without any exception should be encouraged to use only LPG for cooking because cutting of trees is the major reason for global warming, which is a serious and imminent threat to the safety of humanity. If all the people use LPG, it will be a giant leap in thwarting the evil effects of global warming.

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Impact of Resistance Training On Body Weight among Men

Dr.D. Devaki*

Abstract

The present study was to investigate impact of resistance training on body weight among Overweight men. A total number of 25 potentially overweight men (above adult age) volunteered for the study, They were in the age range of 35 to 45 years (40.45±2.67).The 25 subjects were randomly assigned to either resistance training group (RT, No: 12) or control group (CON, No: 12). Physical Examination and medical check up at the initiation of the study yielded normal results in all the subjects and none of the subjects received any medication during the period of the study. The resistance training group trained three non-alternative days in a week for 15 weeks. The subjects of Resistance Training group underwent a beginner program for six weeks with three sessions per week prior to the main training programme. The duration of the sessions was 60 min. The data collected from resistance training and control groups prior to and after completion of the training period on selected variables were statistically examined for significant differences if any, by applying analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). The pre test and posttest means of resistance training and control groups were tested for significance by applying ANOVA. The level of confidence was fixed at 0.05 level of significance, A significant decrease in Body Weight, Body Mass Index.

Keywords: resistance training, Weight, Men & Anthropometric.

Introduction

Anthropometric parameters reflect body size and composition. In advanced age, anthropometric parameters are exposed to degenerative processes, leading to body composition changes. Several factors such as genetics and diseases, may affect anthropometric parameters. For example, increases in weight, BMI, and waist circumference are correlated with increased incidence of illnesses

Researchers have consistently documented alarming rates of excess weight and obesity (Wang & Beydoun, 2007) in the U.S. population. Excess weight has been linked to multiple illnesses, including type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, asthma, osteoarthritis, and several cancers (Guh et al., 2009; Suzuki, Orsini, Saji, Key, & Wolk, 2009). Preventing weight gain in normal weight adults, or facilitating small weight reductions in overweight adults, may produce health benefits (Donnelly et al., 2009; Fox & Hillsdon, 2007; Jakicic, 2009; Wareham, van Sluijs, & Ekelund, 2005). Inadequate physical activity (PA) is one cause of the excess weight epidemic, and proper PA is a potential treatment for reducing weight and maintaining weight loss (Jakicic & Otto, 2005; Wareham, van Sluijs, & Ekelund, 2005). PA is an attractive intervention because it may have health benefits beyond weight control (Jakicic, 2009). Numerous PA intervention trials have examined anthropometric outcomes such as weight, body mass index (BMI), and percent body fat. The proliferation of such studies suggests the need to quantitatively synthesize this body of work to improve outcomes by identifying characteristics of effective interventions.

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Considerable research has tested physical activity interventions to prevent and treat overweight and obesity. This comprehensive meta-analysis synthesized the anthropometric effects of supervised exercise interventions and motivational interventions to increase physical activity. Eligible intervention studies included healthy participants with reported anthropometric outcomes (e.g., body mass index). Extensive searching located 54,642 potentially eligible studies. We included data from 535 supervised exercise and 283 motivational interventions in our syntheses, which used random-effects analyses. Exploratory moderator analyses used meta-analytic analogues of ANOVA and regression. We synthesized data from 20,494 participants in supervised exercise and 94,711 undergoing motivational interventions. The overall mean effect sizes (ES, *d*) for treatment vs. control groups in supervised exercise interventions were 0.20 (treatment vs. control within-group comparison) and 0.22 (between-group comparison). The ES of 0.22 represents a post-intervention body mass index of 26.7 kg/m^2 for treatment participants relative to 27.7 kg/m^2 for controls. The corresponding mean ES for motivational interventions was significantly smaller (d= .09 for between group, d = 0.10 for treatment vs. control within-group). Control group within-group comparisons revealed slightly worsening anthropometric outcomes during study participation ($d = -0.03$ to $d = -.04$). Moderator analyses identified potential variables for future research. These findings document significant improvements in anthropometric effects from both supervised exercise and motivational interventions.

Reviews have reported mixed findings in this regard (anderson et al., 2001; avenell et al., 2004; curioni & lourenco, 2005; franz et al., 2007; miller et al., 1997; shaw et al., 2006). The possibility that subjects differentially alter other concurrent PA, or may not change their diet, may help explain these findings.. Limited follow-up may obscure possible long term differences between exercise only and exercise plus diet interventions.

The finding that ES was unrelated to baseline weight or BMI was unexpected. Smaller reductions in anthropometric outcomes might be expected for normal-weight samples. A previous meta-analysis of 30 studies reported slightly larger weight loss among obese subjects (3.49 kg) as compared to overweight subjects (2.19; Galani & Schneider, 2007). An early attempt to synthesize studies without standard meta-analytic estimation of ESs suggested greater weight loss among overweight relative to normal weight subjects (Epstein & Wing, 1980). Most previous meta-analyses have not compared normal weight to overweight samples. It is possible that the similar improvements across baseline weight and BMI result from short study duration. Research that follows samples with verified exercise dose over multiple years may find greater improvements in anthropometric outcomes among overweight and obese adults than among normal weight subjects.

This study was designed as a comprehensive review. Findings confirmed the expected heterogeneity. The moderator analyses identified some study characteristics linked with effects. In supervised exercise studies, new exercisers (those without a history of exercise) lost more weight than routine exercisers. The exercise dose, specifically the number of exercise sessions, was also a significant moderator. This finding suggests that healthy samples should be encouraged to engage in long-term frequent exercise sessions to achieve desired outcomes.

Methodology

A total number of 25 potentially overweight men (above adult age) volunteered for the study

They were in the age range of 35 to 45 years (40.45±2.67).

- They were recruited by personal invitation.
- All the subjects were businessmen or planters and were sedentary at entry, i.e. neither involved in a programme of regular exercise nor employed in a job that involves strenuous physical activities, otherwise apparently normal
- The 25 subjects were randomly assigned to either resistance training group (RT, No: 12) or control group (CON, No: 12). Physical Examination and medical checkup at the initiation of the study yielded normal results in all the subjects and none of the subjects received any medication during the period of the study.
- The resistance training group underwent a resistance training program for a period of 15 weeks, which includes a 6-week starter program followed by 15 weeks main program, whereas the control group maintained their regular routine activities.
- The subjects of the resistance training group were cleared off all doubts regarding the training protocol and were motivated to undergo the training with full co-operation. The Control group was instructed not to participate in any resistance or exercise program during the period of the study.

Training Programme

The resistance training group trained three non-alternative days in a week for 15 weeks. The subjects of Resistance Training group underwent a beginner program for six weeks with three sessions per week prior to the main training programme. The duration of the sessions was 60 min.

The training consisted of the following exercises performed thrice a week with 3 sets per session and 30 sec to 60 sec recovery period - squats, front squats, stiff– legged dead lifts, bench press, upright rows, back press, front press, barbell curls and, dumbbell side bends at 60% of 1RM.

The 1RM for each exercise was reassessed at the end of 6,10,14,18 and 22, weeks and the reassessed 60% 1RM was administered for the next two weeks. The subjects performed a brief warm up consisting of static stretching before and after the training sessions.

The criterion variables selected for this study were

- Body weight
- Measurement and Estimation of Variables
- The height (mts) and weight (kgs) were measured in the fasting state and with minimum clothing and without any footwear before and after the training program. The BMI was calculated by using the formula
- BMI kg/m^2 = Weight (kg) / Height (mets)^2

Statistics

- The data collected from resistance training and control groups prior to and after completion of the training period on selected variables were statistically examined for significant differences if any, by applying analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). The pre test and posttest means of resistance training and control groups were tested for significance by applying ANOVA.
- All the data were analyzed using SPSS statistical package. The level of confidence was fixed at 0.05 level of significance as the number of subjects was limited and also as the selected variables might fluctuate due to various extraneous factors.

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Analysis of Covariance on Men Body Weight among Resistance Training and Control Groups

	Resistance training Group	**Control group**	**SOV**	**SOS**	**df**	**Mean square**	**F ratio**
Pre test	88.20 (8.95)	88.00 (9.02)	B	0.26	1	0.26	0.003
			W	1776.7	22	80.76	
Post test	81.83 (7.40)	88.20 (8.65)	B	243.84	1	243.84	3.614
			W	1484.39	22	67.47	
Adjusted post test	84.57	91.63	B	256.87	1	256.97	87.02
			W	61.99	21	2.95	(P≤0.005)
Gain	6.37kg	0.2kg					
(Percentage)% of Gain	7.22%	0.22%					

Analysis of Covariance among Resistance Training and Control Groups On Men Body Mass Index

	Resistance training Group	**Control group**	**SOV**	**SOS**	**df**	**Mean square**	**F ratio**
Pre test	30.95 (2.06)	31.52 (1.90)	**B**	**1.93**	**1**	**1.93**	**0.493**
			W	**86.24**	**22**	**3.92**	
Post test	28.99 (2.01)	31.59 (1.78)	**B**	**40.55**	**1**	**40.55**	**11.44 P≤0.005)**
			W	**79.34**	**22**	**3.60**	
Adjusted post test	32.29	30.18	**B**	**17.76**	**1**	**17.76**	**214.36 (P≤0.005)**
			W	**1.74**	**21**	**0.083**	
Gain	1.96	0.07					
(Percentage) %of Gain	6.33%	0.22%					

Findings

The Resistance training resulted in the following changes in the Experimental group when compared with the Control group.

- A significant decrease in Body Weight.
- A significant decrease in Body Mass Index.

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Economic Activities Of MSMEs in Tiruvannamalai Disttrict

DR. A SELVENDHRAN*
D. VIJAYA GANDEEBAN**

Abstract
Entrepreneurship is a playing a major role in the economic development of the country to promote the socio economic development. In this regard, prospect and problem of entrepreneurship in and tiruvannamalai district which helped us to understand the selected respondents, entrepreneurial skill and experience and other factors like literacy, primitive occupations, and extreme levels of poverty. The present paper attempts to study the economic activities of entrepreneur tiruvannamalai district. The result of the study showed that entrepreneurs in tiruvannamalai district have not yet reached the satisfactory level of an entrepreneur. They have to be given with proper training and development programmes. Promoting enterpreneurships awareness in all level of MSME creates lots of changes in the existing entrepreneurship as well as future enterprise. The study also suggested that entrepreneurship training has to be started from all levels of education should have started from schooling.

Introduction

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise are important growth propeller and stabilizer of national economy. Present day entrepreneurial awareness has been developed in all levels of society even though problems faced by the entrepreneurs continue. Even rural or urban skilled entrepreneurs are facing lots of problems while they involves in self-employment activities. Entrepreneurs in tiruvannamalai district has not yet reached the satisfactory level in the field of experience, risk taking capacity, innovative business, new variety of strategies and problems.

District Profile

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Review of Literature

Dr.Alamelu and **R. Baskaran (2011)** concluded that the total number of units of MSMEs is much more than that of large scale industries globally. Every enterprises or entrepreneur is a staircase of economic ladder as the every unit is a link of economic chain. The ladder and the chain need to be stronger. Otherwise, neither we our economy can climb up nor we can tie up our issues with the chain. Therefore, without strengthening them, the Indian Economy cannot be stronger; the entrepreneurship is an entry gate of an economy. Its opening and closing will certainly create some impacts on the economy. The entrepreneurship is an axis on which the global economy itself revolves. Small drops make ocean. Likewise. The MSMEs make a bigger economy. Therefore we can conclude herewith simply saying that no entrepreneurs. No Economy.

Dr. D. Srinivasa Kumar et.al (2013) Explained that the MSMEs enterprise constitute a very important segment of the Indian Economy. MSMEs contribution to the development of our economy is significant as it evident in terms of MSMEs being the major constituent sector in the production system, employment generation, GDP etc.

Ashukatyal and Betsy xaviour (2015) noted that small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are worst affected during challenging economic era when resource are scarce, competition is intense and customer are more demanding than ever. Thus for MSME it is even important to have emotionally engaged and passionate employees. Empowered employees feel they have the ability to make decisions and put them into action. Empowered personnel are expected to act, at least in some small way, like owners of the company rather than just employees. Major tasks faced by HR personnel are empowering the employees with certain decision making powers and authority. Every employees feels that he should have certain decision making power with him to do a particular job. The empowerment of employees can happen when the clear definition of the values and mission of the company is explained and imbibed in them.

Methedology of the Study

The study is entirely based on secondary data. The collection of data to get various source like, Ministry of MSME Govt of India, Government Document, Internet, Journals,

Table 1.1Overview of the Industrial Scenario IN Tiruvannamalai District

S. No	Type of Industrial Unit	No of units	Investment	Employment
1	Large Scale	6	474.4	4322
2	Micro	6015	22.70	13556
3	Small	268	80.40	2144
4	Handicrafts	2331	13.90	3459
5	Cottage Industries	2373	9.54	3145

Source: (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India,)

Dairy Development

Tamil Nadu Government sanctioned an additional Rs 11.51 Crore towards the construction of a milk powder unit in Thiruvannamalai district, being executed by the National Dairy Development Board. The state government has also sanctioned Rs 2.40 Crore for opening Veterinary Training and Research Centres in Thiruvannamalai, Krishnagiri and Villupuram districts.

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Table 1.2 Small scale Industries 2009-10

SI. No	Classification	Details of Classification	No. of Units
1	15	Food production	1544
2	18	Wearing Apparel Ready made	1689
3	19	Leather Products	175
4	20	Wood Products	170
5	21-22	Paper Products, Publishing Printing	265
6	24-25	Chemicals, Plastics and Rubber Products	158
7	26	Other Non-Metallic Products	199
8	28	Fabricated Metals Products	483
9	31	Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	28
10	36	Steel Furniture	233
11	50	Maintenance and Repair of motor Vehicle and motor cycles	709
12	64	Post and Telecommunication	40
13	72	Computer and Related Activities	79
14	74	Other Business activities	66
15	93	Other service activities	44

Source: (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India,)

Table 1.3 Year wise Trends of units registered

Year	Number of Registered Units	Employment	Investment (Lakhs Rs.)
1991-92	91	286	112.18
1992-93	454	825	428.10
1993-94	415	1268	336.25
1994-95	514	1688	518.10
1995-96	510	1698	532.15
1996-97	507	1598	612.25
1997-98	480	1540	850.25
1998-99	502	1564	752.30
1999-2000	504	1567	737.10
2000-01	525	1595	834.25
2001-02	528	1513	770.10
2002-03	363	1180	717.20
2003-04	370	1177	739.20
2004-05	94	256	182.30
2005-06	168	481	136.40
2006-07	115	295	186.10
2007-08	113	318	264.20
2008-09	115	312	235.10
2009-10	77	213	198.14
2010-11	501	1542	1058.30
2011-12	554	1568	1125.10

Source: (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India,)

Interpredation

The industrial units dotting the industrial map of Thiruvannamalai District are Small and tiny industries. The industrial activities are in low profile activities such as flourmills, silk reeling and footloose industries. The concentration of such traditional units is centered on

Thiruvannamalai, Polur and Arni. Considerable numbers of rice mill units are clustered in Cheyyar. Out of 6078 units concentrated in this district, 41 % are falling under the category of cottage and rural industries. Most of the units are based on local resources. Fruit, vegetable and floriculture are the major thrust sectors that are considered as sleeping giants in the district. Entire Chengam and Cheyyar regions have great potential for promoting agro-based industries. However, the existing potentiality has not been effectively exploited and can be attributed to poor entrepreneurship talent and initiative among the local youth.The availability of rare herbs and medicinal plants in Jawadhu Hills and in Melchengam offers promotion of medicinal extraction units in a big way. The concentration of neem trees in Thiruvannamalai and adjoining district of Villupuram offers promotion of neem based industries in this district. By and large, the district is suitable for promotion of agro-based industries.Arani has been one of the historical silk and cotton weaving centres in India. It is famous for its light weight and affordable handloom silks. Agriculture, bee keeping, poultry are the other major economic activities in the town. The town is also well known for its Paddy and Rice trade.The availability of rare herbs and medicinal plants in Jawadhu Hills and in Melchengam offers promotion of medicinal extraction units in a big way. The concentration of neem trees in Thiruvannamalai and adjoining district of Villupuram offers promotion of neem based industries in this district. By and large, the district is suitable for promotion of agro-based industries. The construction of SIPCOT Complex is under way and it is hoped that it will attract huge investment opportunities in future.

Conclusion

Tiruvannamalai district has one of the youngest populations in the Tamil Nadu and it has the potential to meet the skill needs of other district. Thought entrepreneurs face many problems and challenges in their path of becoming a successful entrepreneur but the government has taken many initiative for their growth. MSMEs from the backbone of our economy they account for a large portion of our industrial output and employment. The project concludes with the recommendation to the Indian banking industry to enhance its share of finance to MSMEs sectors.

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On link between the crude oil, gold, exchange rate and the current account of India

Chejarla Sanjeev Kumar*
Dr. K Ramachandra Rao**

Abstract
Current account Deficit (CAD) is one of the most critical factors that dictate macroeconomic stability of a country; more so for developing countries like India which rely much on imports for its key manufacturing commodities. The current account deficit and fiscal deficit together constitute twin deficit, and Indian economy has been experiencing these deficits over these years. The paper studies the impact of crude oil, gold and exchange rate changes on current account in India over the years 2004-2017. Quarterly observations of these variables have been studied in both price and volume terms over the observed years to examine their respective effect on current account on India using Ordinary Least Square technique. The study and also examines if any externalities like the financial crisis of 2008 have any adverse impact on current account. The study observed that prices of gold in dollar terms have a statistically significant impact on current account, while impact of crude oil in volume terms is significant at 10% significance level. Interestingly the exchange rate and crude oil prices having a positive impact on current account but they are not statistically significant, while at the same time the study also found that there was no negative externality with regard to impact of 2008 financial crisis.
Keywords: Current account, Gold prices, OLS, Oil prices, Exchange rate

Introduction

Balance of payments account shows the state and health of the economy. The current account is regarded as one of the prominent segments of balance of payments account besides capital and financial accounts. The major components of current account are flow of goods, services, primary income[†††††] and secondary income[‡‡‡‡‡]. On the wake of new economic reforms in the last decade of 20th century, the current account became more negative than the positive capital account of that time. This deficit was caused by a burgeoning excess of merchandise imports over exports, which was left uncompensated by the net surplus in invisibles. Except for the years 2001-04, historically the current account shows as negative and continues to be negative till date. Due to an increase in investment demand in the economy the magnitude of current account deficit has been persistently negative over the years. In contrary to this, the balance of payments account still remains positive owing to large chunk of robust foreign investment inflows shot up which in turn

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[†††††]Primary income account reflects the amounts payable and receivable in return for providing temporary use of labour, financial resources
[‡‡‡‡‡]Secondary income account shows redistribution of income between resident and non-residents (Transfers)

resulted in the large capital account surpluses and maintained India's status as one of the largest reserves[§§§§§] holding economies in the world.

The current account deficit and fiscal deficit together constitute twin deficit. Indian economy has been experiencing these deficits over these years. India, being a developing economy tends to experience fiscal deficit as its expenditure is higher than receipts. On the other hand, there has been a significant and structural change in the quantum of imports and exports especially on the wake of opening up of the economy. This had led to widening of the trade deficit which in turn paved way for the deficit figures in current account. In the first quarter of FY2017-18, current account deficit is widened to its highest figures in last four years as imports surged. The widening of the year-on-year deficit was primarily due to a larger increase in merchandise imports relative to exports, the RBI said in its release. Crude oil and Gold are the top most importing goods in India as per their value terms. They together constitute 42 per cent of India's import by value. On the other hand, exchange rate has also been influencing trade to that extent of exchange rate fluctuations. Thus, in this connection, the study aims to analyse the relationship/ link between the crude oil, gold and exchange rate to the current account.

Review of Literature

A large body of literature has investigated the relation between oil prices and macroeconomics in oil-importing countries by looking either at the effect of an oil price shock on economic activity or at the impact of the global economy on oil price movements. However, little has been done to investigate the impact of crude oil price shocks and volumes on external balances in oil-importing and oil-exporting countries, whereas recent discussions have suggested that oil prices have played a prominent role in determining global current account imbalances.

A trivial literature has studied the impact of oil price shocks on external accounts. More specific country case studies are concerned with oil-importing countries, such as Bollino (2007) for United States and Özlale and Pekkurnaz (2010) for Turkey, where both find a significant effect of oil price shocks in the short run. Others focus on the Asian emerging oil-importing and -exporting countries, such as Le and Chang (2013) for Malaysia, Singapore and Japan. A more general study is Kilian et al. (2009), who investigate the effect of oil shocks on external balances by considering a large panel of oil-importing and exporting countries.

The link between exchange rate and current account features both in traditional open-economy models (Friedman, 1953; Mundell, 1962; Dornbusch, 1976; Branson, 1983) and the new open-economy macroeconomics literature (Obstfeld and Rogoff, 1995). Early empirical studies treating the exchange rate as the main determinant of the current account include Khan and Knight (1983) and Edwards (1989). More recent studies linking US current account imbalances with exchange rate policies include Cline (2003) and Edwards (2005).

Leonard and Stockman (2002) and Lee and Chinn (2006) examine the relationship between exchange rate and current account within a VAR framework. Lee and Chinn, in particular, find that temporary shocks (interpreted as monetary innovations) explain CA fluctuations by inducing temporary exchange rate shifts while permanent (i.e. technology) shocks are predominant in explaining exchange rate variations.

[§§§§§]As on December 15, 2017 RBI data, the foreign exchange reserves stood up at $401.38 billion

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Objectives

The objectives of the study are:

1. To understand the link between gold, crude oil, exchange rate and Current account of Indian economy
2. To assess the impact of financial crisis-2008 on the current account of Indian economy

Data and Methodology

For our estimations, we have collected and compiled data from various sources such as Bloomberg database, RBI database and World wold council. We have taken data from 2004-05 Q1 (April-May June) to 2017-18 Q1 (April-May June) periods. The data comprises of crude oil prices (dollar price per barrel), crude oil volume (tonnes), gold spot price (dollar price per ounce), gold volume (tonnes) exchange rate (rupees against dollar in nominal terms) and current account value (in dollars). The methodology that we have taken to analyse the relation between the independent variables (crude oil prices, crude oil volume, gold spot price, gold volume, exchange rate) and dependent variable (current account) is ordinary least square regression model. To analyse the impact of financial crisis on the current account, we have used dummy variable by keeping null to pre-crisis period and one to post crisis period. The following two models are explained in following way.

Model: 1

To analyse the relation between explanatory variables to explained variables the following regression has been run by using E-Views.

$$Y=\beta_0+ \beta_1 X_1+\beta_2X_2+\beta_3X_3+\beta_4X_4+ \beta_5X_5$$

Here Y= current account,
β_0(C) = intercept
X_1= Gold price,
X_2= Gold volume,
X_3=Crude oil price
X_4= Crude oil volume,
X_5= Exchange rate

Table-1.1 OLS Regression Analysis (2004-05 Q1 to 2017-18 Q1)

Dependent Variable: CURRENT_ACCOUNT__Y_
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/21/17 Time: 11:46
Sample: 1 53
Included observations: 53

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-1230.744	6371.385	-0.193167	0.8477
GOLD_PRICE__X1_	-23.57070	5.296222	-4.450474	0.0001
GOLD_VOL__X2_	-0.046215	0.025591	-1.805882	0.0773
CRUDE_OIL_PRICE__X3_	37.20961	43.54202	0.854568	0.3971
CRUDE_OIL_VOL__X4_	1.289821	0.760130	1.696843	0.0963
EXCHANGE_RATE__X5_	22.37791	191.2607	0.117002	0.9074

R-squared	0.594967	Mean dependent var	-8095.916
Adjusted R-squared	0.551878	S.D. dependent var	7623.384
S.E. of regression	5103.238	Akaike info criterion	20.01941
Sum squared resid	1.22E+09	Schwarz criterion	20.24246
Log likelihood	-524.5143	Hannan-Quinn criter.	20.10518
F-statistic	13.80797	Durbin-Watson stat	1.987113
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

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From the output analysis of ordinary least squares method, the estimated equation is

$$\mathbf{Y = -1230.744 - 23.57X_1 - 0.046X_2 + 37.21X_3 + 1.29X_4 + 22.38X_5}$$

A unit increase in gold price results in a decrease of 23.57 in the dependent variable. The probability value is 0.0001 so we conclude that Gold prices have a significant effect on the dependent variable. A unit increase in the volume of crude oil results in an increase of 1.29 in the dependent variable. This variable is significant at 10% confidence level. As was the case in the below model, the other variables are not statistically significant. The R squared value of this model is marginally higher but almost the same as the below model at 0.55. The F statistic is significant; hence we reject the null hypothesis that none of the dependent variables have a significant effect on Y. The Durbin-Watson statistic is very close to 2, hence we rule out the effect of autocorrelation. The AIC and Schwarz criteria are very slightly lower for this model, indicating that this model fits the data slightly better.

Model: 2

To assess the impact of financial crisis-2008 on the current account of Indian economy
We have used a dummy variable to this regression equation by using E-Views.

$$\mathbf{Y=\beta_0+ \beta_1 X_1+\beta_2X_2+\beta_3X_3+\beta_4X_4+ \beta_5X_5+\beta_6X_6}$$

Here Y= current account,
β_0(C) = intercept
X_1= Gold price,
X_2= Gold volume,
X_3=Crude oil price
X_4= Crude oil volume,
X_5= Exchange rate,
X_6=Dummy variable

Table-1.2 OLS Regression Analysis (2004-15 Q1 – 2017-18 Q1)

Dependent Variable: CURRENT_ACCOUNT__Y_
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/21/17 Time: 11:29
Sample: 1 53
Included observations: 53

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-3380.137	6915.266	-0.488793	0.6273
GOLD_PRICE__X1_	-22.68620	5.424501	-4.182172	0.0001
GOLD_VOL__X2_	-0.044894	0.025734	-1.744550	0.0877
CRUDE_OIL_PRICE__X3_	41.37933	43.99518	0.940542	0.3519
CRUDE_OIL_VOL__X4_	1.550568	0.827045	1.874828	0.0672
EXCHANGE_RATE__X5_	7.956102	192.7554	0.041276	0.9673
DUMMY__X6_	-2711.068	3321.818	-0.816140	0.4186

R-squared	0.600748	Mean dependent var	-8095.916
Adjusted R-squared	0.548672	S.D. dependent var	7623.384
S.E. of regression	5121.464	Akaike info criterion	20.04277
Sum squared resid	1.21E+09	Schwarz criterion	20.30300
Log likelihood	-524.1334	Hannan-Quinn criter.	20.14284
F-statistic	11.53591	Durbin-Watson stat	2.003336
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

From the output analysis of ordinary least squares method, the estimated equation is

$$\mathbf{Y = -3380.137 - 22.686X_1 - 0.045X_2 + 41.379X_3 + 1.55X_4 + 7.956X_5 -2711.068X_6}$$

A unit increase in gold price results in a decrease of 22.69 in the dependent variable. The probability value is 0.0001 so we conclude that Gold prices have a significant effect on the dependent variable. A unit increase in the volume of crude oil results in an increase of 1.55 in the dependent variable. This variable is significant at 10% confidence level. Crude oil prices and the Exchange rate have a positive effect on the dependent variable; however, their effects are not significant in this model.

The coefficient of the dummy variable - X6 is negative. This indicates that the crisis has a negative effect on the dependent variable. However, the effect of this variable is also not statistically significant. The adjusted R squared value is 0.55. The F statistic is significant, hence we reject the null hypothesis that none of the dependent variables have a significant effect on Y. The Durbin-Watson statistic is very close to 2, hence we rule out the effect of autocorrelation.

Conclusion

To summarise the above two models we can conclude that gold prices having a significant impact in relation to the current account and crude oil volume is also significant at 10% confidence level. In other words, gold price fluctuations having greater impact on the Indian balance of payments accounts in general and current account in particular.

The financial crisis-2008 did not have a significant effect on the current account as Indian economy did affect much due to the crisis of Lehman brother's company collapse and same has been proved by analysing the data.

There have been a negative effect of crude oil and positive effect of gold volume and exchange in relation to the current account but the significance level is very low. As far as this model is concerned, the above mentioned variables are not effecting much to the extent of gold prices and crude oil volume imports.

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Behavioral Evaluation of Indian Consumers for Mobile Handset: With Special Reference to Jaipur city

Mayank Tiwari*

Abstract
In the recent past, popularity of mobiles phones has increased multifold, this device has been put to a number of uses i.e. from style statement to necessity of daily life and the substantial growth of the same is being expected in the years to come. It is the development of information technology and related components that have supported the wide range description and accessibility to distinct features of mobile. This variety calls for the study of consumer behavior as because people are buying the handsets and more frequently they are changing their handsets. This present study entails the evaluation of consumer behavior against the mobile handsets. Tis study has been carried out in the city of Jaipur with a sample size of 200 respondents. The respondents were chosen from the shopping malls and store outlets of the city.
Keywords: Consumer behavior, Mobile handset, features.

Introduction
In the present scenario, information is everything, all the aspects of life are being governed by the rapid exchange of all type of information's and this stands true for all sections of the society. As a matter of fact there are a number of communication means available. Like internet, mail, post, tablets and many other but mobile phones have brought the entire world in the palm of the common man. A variety of activities can be managed and performed using the mobile phones, like sharing thoughts on social media, sharing of mails (business and informative), accessing of websites in real time and many other activities. The other side of the picture is that all these activities can be done from any place and at any time.
Here it is important to mention that due to the wide spread acceptance of mobile phones in the country, there is an ever rising demand for the upgraded features in the mobile phones and advanced level of operating system. This demand has segregated the customers into various segments. In the event of the same, many companies are coming up with their products and the existing ones are presenting more variants of the existing products.
Below given are some recent times facts, that will furnish the gradation of mobile phone market in the Indian scenario.
India is one of the most popular destinations for smart phone companies with as many mobile users as the entire population of the United States. The number of smart phone users in India is estimated to increase to about 442.5 million in 2022.
India is the world's second largest market for smart phone after China. About 134 million smart phones were sold across India in the year 2017. India ranks second in the average time spent on mobile web by smart phone users across Asia Pacific. The combination of very high sales volumes and the average smart phone consumer behavior has made India a very attractive market for foreign vendors.

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The mobile phone market is constantly in a state of flux and has become highly competitive with major international players facing strong competition from the local players, thus creating difficulties for manufacturers to retain their market shares. Chinese vendors are further strengthening their positions in the smart phone category across India with the collective share of China-based vendors reaching 53 percent in 2017 from 34 percent a year ago. The volume of India's smart phone shipments is forecasted to increase to about 700 million in 2020, up from about eight million in the year 2010.

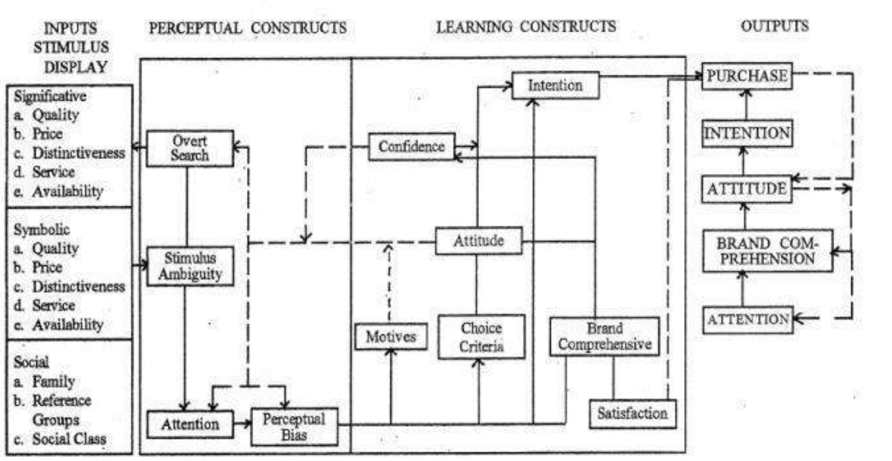
The market value of domestic manufactured smart phones in India was about 490 billion U.S. dollars in fiscal year 2016; this was a huge increase from about 175 billion U.S. dollars a year ago. This might have contributed to the reduction of the average selling price of smart phones in India. The average selling price decreased from about 254 U.S. dollars in 2011 to 132 U.S. dollars in 2015.

The outstanding development of the smart phone market in India is closely associated with the increasing popularity of mobile smart phone usage in the country. In terms of the smart phone operating systems market across India, Android held a share of about 82 percent as of December 2017, making it the leading operating system for users across India.

Relation with consumer behavior

As can be seen in the above given information, it is evident that the market of mobile phones in India is growing like anything but this development is very closely related to the respective customer who have purchased the same. as customers are the human being and they have distinct and ever changing behavior for different products at different times. There are a number of components associated with the behavior of an individual customer. Some of the related components are being discussed in the **Howard and Sheth Model of consumer behavior.**

This model is proposed by John Howard and Jagdish Sheth in 1969 in their publication entitled “The theory of Buyer Behavior”. This model is a major revision of an earlier systematic effort to develop a comprehensive theory of consumer decision making. The model consider human being as a system with stimuli as input and outputs beginning with attention to a given stimuli and ending with purchase. In between the inputs and outputs there are variables affecting perception and learning. These variables are considered „hypothetical‟ since they cannot be directly measured at the time of occurrence. It distinguishes three level of decision making.



(Source: John A Howard, Jagdish Sheth. The Theory of Buyer Behaviour, John Wiley, 1969)

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The decision-making process, which Howard-Sheth Model tries to explain, takes place at three Inputs stages: Significance, Symbolic and Social stimuli. In both significative and symbolic stimuli, the model emphasizes on material aspects such as price and quality. These stimuli are not applicable in every society. While in social stimuli the model does not mention the basis of decision-making in this stimulus, such as what influence the family decision? This may differ from one society to another.

Most scholars agree that the study of consumer behavior was advanced and given an impetus by Howard Sheth Model. The major advantage and strength of the model lied in the precision with which a large number of variables have been linked in the working relationships to cover most aspects of the purchase decision and the effective utilization of contribution from the behavioral sciences.

Scope of Present Study

This present study is focused on the stimuli mentioned in the above given model which can be divided into three parts i.e. Significance, Symbolic and Social stimuli and these are being further divided into subsections of price, quality, service, awareness, availability, differentiation and reference group. These stimuli are being studied with a different set of respondents in the city of Jaipur and the results of the same can be normalized with the rest of the population with similar characteristics.

Literature Review

Das (2012) conducted an empirical research based on survey Method on factors influencing buying behavior of youth consumers towards mobile handsets in coastal districts of Odessa located in India. According to the study, a handset of reputed brand, smart appearance, And with advanced value added features, pleasure ability and usability; is the choice of young consumers; females in gender-group, post-graduates in level of education-group, students in occupational group, urban Residents in geographical area group plays most prominent role in buying decision of a mobile handset.

Aori Nagahata (2013) in his study, "Mapping Features of Smartphone on Consumer Behavior Model toward 2020" that proposed a consumer behavior model related to the use of Smartphone features. The spread of Smartphone use has changed consumer behavior and implemented practical 2020services. In order to achieve success, each enterprise must develop and provide a novel service according to purpose they aim to fulfill. His ultimate goal of 2020 is to establish competitive advantage.

Haghshenas (2013) through a review conducted for the consumer behavior and factors affecting the purchasing decisions which comprise of two factors viz. -controllable factors and uncontrollable factors. An insight into why consumers purchase counterfeit goods is still in its infancy and, as a result, studies in this research area are descriptive in nature

Objective of the study

- To analyze the consumer preference for Smartphone.
- To know the viability of the basic stimuli of Howard-Sheth Model related to the purchase of smart phones.

Hypothesis of the study

Hypothesis I

H_0=There is a significant relationship between purchase stimuli and actual purchase of the product.

H_a=There is a no significant relationship between purchase stimuli and actual purchase of the product.

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Research Methodology

Type of Research

This present study is based on primary data i.e. the descriptive research.

Sample for research

Respondents from 5 different malls and retail stores of Jaipur city have been approached. A structured questionnaire have been prepared and exercised with the respondents face to face. Total number of 200 respondents was contacted.

Data Collection

A structured questionnaire was prepared for the purpose of data collection and is exercised with the sampled respondents of the said locations. Most of the questions were based on the Likert scale.

Statistical Tools used

ANOVA and correlation analysis are being used as the respective statistical tools for the analysis of data.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Summary of ANOVA Results

S. no.	Component	F	Sign
Desire towards the possession of Latest Mobile hand set			
1	I got bored with my current handset	1.69	3.122
2	I want a technically better handset, than my colleagues	2.841	2.132
3	I want an upgraded version of the same handset	1.294	2.431
4	My desired functions are not available in my current handset	1.128	6.451
5	I desperately want to posses the new launched handset	1.175	3.117
6	I wish to have latest mobile phone along with my current handset	1.629	7.1432
7	Latest iPhone is always a better option	1.217	6.1432
Impact of promotion on handset purchase			
1	Social media is the best option to review the promotion activities	2.16	6.112
2	Feature specific advertisements are easy to follow	1.57	6.545
3	Particular celebrity can be considered as the symbol of trust for the respective product	1.88	2.083
4	Freelance reviews and blogs give all the required information	1.99	4.114
5	None of the advertisers entails the limitation of the product in their preferred media	2.56	6.564
6	Present users are the preferred reference for the mobile hand set	4.483	5.223
7	No advertisement is powerful enough than the website reviews	3.96	3.108
8	At times media advertisements use to confuse the customer	10.68	5.768
9	I have more confidence on my own virtue and knowledge	3.063	2.789
Impact of reference group on my purchase			
1	I always go with the decision of my family, as far as purchase of mobile phone is concerned	.705	.549
2	Friends are the best references to review the latest mobile phones	7.731	.000
3	I had always followed the reviews of my colleagues so as to decide on the purchase of my mobile handset	1.341	.260
4	I use to listen to all the sources and finally believe on my own virtue and knowledge	6.684	.000
5	I do not prefer to take advice from anyone before purchasing a mobile phone	1.419	.236
6	I choose the options and then take the advice of others	1.890	.130

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Interpretation

The above given analysis of ANOVA is the summary output of SPSS 20.0 on the basis of factors like age, income, marital status and education. The analysis shows that the customer is having a certain amount of social and peer pressure to possess a new or a latest mobile handset, this is one of the stimuli that motivates a person towards the act of buying a new mobile exchanging the old one with the latest handset. As can be seen from the data given above that in most of the cases the difference between the 'F' and 'Sign.' is minimum which shows that there is a less amount of variation among the responses.

Promotion is one of the important factors for the sale of given product and services, the same stands true in case of mobile handset as well. There are number of mediums where the mobile handsets are being promoted like, Television, newspaper, social media, blogs, etc. now as a matter of fact different customers are having different likings and disliking for the motivation against the purchase of a product, as far as mobile phone is concerned, there are some customers who are technically sound and are able to compare the offers present in the market. Others are having a sense of belongingness to the stated celebrity in the promotion campaign. Generally offers attract the customers but not every time, one more important thing that appeared in the study was that there is no such media that can evaluate the limitations of the handsets for the respective customers, some of the websites are doing so but then again they are promoting the handsets of other companies in return. So it can be stated that promotion efforts of the companies use to act as a stimuli for the customers to purchase the product.

Finally the effect of reference group is being examined. In most of the cases people use to take the advice of different reference groups, but these variants with the factors of age income, education and other demographic factors. As can be seen in the above analysis that in most of the cases the difference between 'F' and 'Sign.' value is maximum, this shows the amount of variation among the responses and this is a clear indication that as far as mobile hand sets are concerned people never rely on one single reference group, they search for different avenues for the evaluation of their preferred type of hand set. Hence it can be stated that the stimuli of reference group works for the drive to purchase a particular product but it is variable in case of mobile handsets.

Result of Hypothesis testing

On the basis of above analysis and discussion it can be said that the stimuli use to work for the purchase of the mobile phones and the null hypothesis '*There is a significant relationship between purchase stimuli and actual purchase of the product*' cane be accepted and the alternate hypothesis can be rejected.

Conclusion

The consumer buying a variety of mobile phones which satisfy his wants and they are always influenced by his purchasing activities by some considerations which lead him to select a particular brand or a particular store in preferred to others. The research has identified that many factors are deemed as selection criteria of mobile phone. Not necessarily all the variables influence a person in the same way and same extent. In case of choosing mobile phone brands, mostly considered factors by customers include physical attributes, pricing, charging and operating facilities, size and weight. In this study the researcher had studied the effect of stimuli on the purchase decision of the customer, and on the basis of analysis it can be concluded that promotion and social/peer pressure are the most relevant stimuli but reference groups do not act as a strong stimuli.

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A Study on Innovation and Sustainable Value Chain of Entrepreneurs in the Challenging Environment With Reference To Trichirappalli

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Abstract
The small scale industry sector and cottage industries have emerging over five decades as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector in Indian economy. Right now, this sector accounts for about 95 percent of the industrial units and is contributing about 40 per cent of value addition in the manufacturing sector, nearly 80 percent of manufacturing employment and about 35 percent of exports both directly and indirectly. The research and development are plays vital role in the manufacturing and agriculture. The new technology gives advanced machines to the Entrepreneurs. The new machines are coming day by day but the entrepreneurs think twice before invest. The following are the objectives of the study. i) to present the theoretical area of innovation of manufacturing process and value chain of the industrialist. ii) to present the socio economic factors of the sample respondents. iii) to present the relationship between the socio economic factors and Innovation of manufacturing process and value chain of the Industrialist and iv) to officer some suggestion to the Industrialist. Two hundred entrepreneurs are selected for this studies those who are doing business in Trichy. The Percentage and Correlation used in this study to present the relationship. Value chain analysis is an essential process that helps a company concentrates on value-creating activities and eliminates useless ones to reinforce value proposition as well as bring more benefits to the organization. The entrepreneurs need more help from Government to know and buy advanced machines for development. The Government only can help the entrepreneurs financially.
Keywords: small scale industry sector, cottage industries and Sustainable Value Chain of Entrepreneurs

Introduction

The small scale industry sector and cottage industries have emerging over five decades as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector in Indian economy. Right now, this sector accounts for about 95 percent of the industrial units and is contributing about 40 per cent of value addition in the manufacturing sector, nearly 80 percent of manufacturing employment and about 35 percent of exports both directly and indirectly. Considering to large employment opportunity and creation of new jobs, this small scale industries are playing important role in all over the world. The Government is taking all efforts to provide suitable working atmosphere and policy support to improve the small scale industry sector to achieve higher levels of production, exports as well as employment opportunities. The Government of

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India has assisting the small scale sector through new policy measures since adoption of planned economy model. Other policy supports which could be listed are excise exemption, credit under priority sector lending from commercial banks and other financial institutions, marketing support through reservation of material for products from small scale industry to government procurement and purchases, providing infrastructure facilities like sheds, plots in industrial estates, technological support, training and entrepreneurship development area.

The Value chains are an integral part of strategic planning for many businesses today. The value chain describes the full range of activities that firms brings a product from its conception to its end use and beyond. The leading manufacturers are designing machines, new machines helps to increase the output with low cost. It helps to face the competitors and increase the profits. The manufacturers are use to purchase new updated machines to do the above using capital budgeting techniques.

Statement of the problem

The research and development are plays vital role in the manufacturing and agriculture. The new technology gives advanced machines to the Entrepreneurs. The new machines are coming day by day but the entrepreneurs think twice before invest. The entrepreneurs are doing value chain to know the feedback from the end user. The entrepreneurs could measure the value chain through the technological advancement. This study is important to find the relationship between the socio economic factors with Innovation and value chain.

Objectives

The following are the objectives of the study.

1. To present the theoretical area of innovation of manufacturing process and value chain of the industrialist.
2. To present the socio economic factors of the sample respondents.
3. To present the relationship between the socio economic factors and Innovation of manufacturing process and value chain of the Industrialist.
4. To officer some suggestion to the Industrialist.

Sampling Design

The researcher taken Trichy as study area, it is famous for historical temples and it is center of State Tamil Nadu. All type of Industrial spare parts available in Trichy. So, the present study's study area is Trichy. The data collected from Industry owner which is situated at Trichy on random sampling method. Two hundred and ten industrials are selected for this study, some interview schedule are incomplete so finally two hundred samples are finalized.

Research Methodology

The percentage analysis used to present the questions which are collected from the sample respondents. The Correlation used to find out the relationship between the socio economic factors and Innovation of Production methods and Value chain. Socio economic factors are classified three heading i.e. General Information, Additional Information and Business Information. It is presented under percentage analysis. Ten variables are designed by the researcher to measure the innovation of production methods and value chain each. Likert five point scale used for the above dimensions. The total score of the above mention dimensions are taken to find out the relationship between the socio economic factors and innovation in production and value chain.

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Analysis and Discussion

The socio economic factor presents the entrepreneurs personal and their business details.

Percentage Analysis

Thirty eight (19.00%) respondents are come under the age group of up to 30 years. One hundred and seventeen (58.50%) respondents are come under the age group of 31 years to 45 years and the remaining forty five (22.50%) respondents are come under the age group of above 45 years. Majority (58.50%) of the respondents are come under the age group of 31 years to 45 years.

One hundred and twenty eight (64.00%) respondents are male and the remaining seventy two (36.00%) respondents are female. Majority (64.00%) of the respondents are male.

Twenty seven (13.50%) respondent's educational level up to +2. Fourty six (23.00%) respondents are did up to under graduate. Thirty two (16.00%) respondents studied post graduate and the remaining ninety five (47.50%) respondents studied diploma courses. Majority (47.50%) respondents are did Diploma Courses.

Table 1: Percentage analysis

	Variable	Number of respondents	Percentage		Variable	Number of respondents	Percentage
Age group	Up to 30 Years	38	19.00	**Family members**	Up to 4 members	107	53.50
	31 years to 45 years	117	58.50		4 to 6 members	69	34.50
	Above 45 years	45	22.50		Above 6 members	24	12.00
Gender	Male	128	64.00	**Business type**	Sole Proprietors	64	32.00
	Female	72	36.00		Partnership	109	54.50
Educational qualification	Up to +2	27	13.50		Limited company	27	13.50
	Under Graduate	46	23.00	**Kinds of business**	Family adopted	65	32.50
	Post Graduate	32	16.00		Acquired	73	36.50
	Diploma Courses	95	47.50		Founded	62	31.00
Monthly Income	Up to Rs. 30,000	43	21.50	**Mode of transaction**	Cash	81	40.50
	Rs. 30,001 to Rs. 60,000	83	41.50		Credit	43	21.50
	Above Rs. 60,000	74	37.00		Both Cash and Credit	76	38.00
Technique used Technique used	Modern	30	15.00	**Business location**	Urban	120	60.00
	Historical	70	35.00		Rural	80	40.00
	Semi-modern	100	50.00	**Returns**	Good	60	30.00
					Average	110	55.00
					Poor	30	15.00

Forty three (21.50%) respondent's monthly income up to Rs. 30,000. Eighty three (41.50%) respondents monthly income between Rs. 30,001 and Rs. 60,000 and the remaining seventy four (37.00%) respondent's monthly income is above Rs. 60,000. Majority (41.50%) of the respondent's monthly income between Rs. 30,001 and Rs. 60,000.

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One hundred and seven (53.50%) respondents' family members up to 4. Sixty nine (34.50%) respondents' family members are 4 to 6 and the remaining twenty four (12.00%) respondents family members are above 6. Majority (53.50%) of the respondent family members are up to 4.

Sixty four (32.00%) respondents are sole proprietors. One hundred and nine (54.50%) respondents are running partnership business and the remaining twenty seven (13.50%) respondents are running their business as limited company. Majority (54.50%) of the respondents are running partnership business.

Sixty five (32.50%) respondents having family adopted business. Seventy three (36.50%) respondents are having acquired business and the remaining sixty two (31.00%) respondents are having founded business. Majority (36.50%) of the respondents are having acquired business.

Eighty one (40.50%) respondents are doing cash transaction. Fourty three (21.50%) respondents are doing credit transactions and the remaining Seventy six (38.00%) respondents are doing both cash and credit. Majority (40.50%) of the respondents are doing cash transactions.

One hundred and twenty (60.00%) respondents business located at urban and the remaining eighty (4.00%) respondents business located at rural areas. Majority (60.00%) of the respondents business is located at urban areas.

Thirty (15.00%) respondents are using modern techniques for production. Seventy (35.00%) respondents are using Historical techniques for production and the remaining One hundred (50.00%) respondents are using semi modern techniques for production. Majority (50.00%) of the respondents are using semi modern techniques for production.

One hundred and thirty (30.00%) respondents are felt the type of return will be good. One hundred and ten (55.00%) respondents are felt the type of return will be average and the remaining thirty (15.00%) respondents are felt the type of future will be poor. Majority (55.00%) of the respondents are felt the type of return will be average level.

The Relationship between the Independent Variable, Innovation in Manufacturing and Value Chain of the Respondents – Correlation

Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation is calculated to find out the relationship the Independent Variable, Innovation in Manufacturing and Value Chain of the Respondents. The calculated coefficients are tabulated below. (X1 – Age, X2 – Gender, X3 - Educational qualification, X4 - Monthly income, X5 - Family members, X6 - Type of business and X7 - Kind of business)

The Table 2 concluded the Gender is significant and positive correlation with age group at 5% level. The innovation in manufacturing process and Value chain is significant and positive correlation with age group at 1% level.

The educational qualification and family members are significant and positive correlation with gender of the respondents at 5% level. The monthly income, type of business, kind of business with innovations is manufacturing process are positive and significant correlation with gender of the respondents at 1% level.

The value chain is positive and significant correlation with educational qualification of the respondents at 1% level. The family member is positive and significant correlation with monthly income of the respondents at 5% level.

The kind of business, Innovation in manufacturing process and value chin are positive and significant correlation with monthly income of the respondents at 1% level. The value

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chain is positive and significant correlation with type of business of the respondents at 1% level.

(X1 – Age, X2 – Gender, X3 - Educational qualification, X4 - Monthly income, X5 - Family members, X6 - Type of business and X7 - Kind of business, X8 – Innovation in manufacturing process and X9 - Value chain)

Table 2 : Correlation

		X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9
X1	PC	1								
	Sig. (2-tailed)									
	N	200								
X2	PC	**.716***	1							
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013								
	N	200	200							
X3	PC	-.087	**.160***	1						
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.218	.023							
	N	200	200	200						
X4	PC	-.087	**.491****	.135	1					
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.220	.000	.057						
	N	200	200	200	200					
X5	PC	.134	**.152***	.034	**.150***	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.058	.032	.633	.034					
	N	200	200	200	200	200				
X6	PC	-.013	**.282****	.125	.106	.062	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.855	.000	.079	.136	.386				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200			
X7	PC	-.083	**.343****	.031	**.516****	.095	.099	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.249	.000	.661	.001	.183	.166			
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200			
X8	PC	**.862****	**.821****	-.001	**.749****	**.649***	.066	-.055	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.001	.994	.011	.017	.352	.444		
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
X9	PC	**.647****	.969	**.719****	**.708****	**.536***	**.829****	-.055	**.516****	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.001	.001	.003	.007	.001	.444	.001	
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200

Source : Analysis output

The Innovation in manufacturing process is positive and significant correlation with value chain of the manufacturers at 1% level.

The age group, gender, monthly income is positive and significant correlation with Innovation in manufacturing process at 1% level. The family members are positive and significant correlation with Innovation in manufacturing process at 5% level.

The age group, educational qualification, monthly income, type of business and innovation in manufacturing process are positive and significant correlation with value chain at 1% level. The family member is positive and significant correlation with value chain at 5% level.

Findings

The following are the major findings of the study.

1. Majority (58.50%) of the respondents are come under the age group of 31 years to 45 years. Majority (64.00%) of the respondents are male. Majority (47.50%) respondents are did Diploma Courses.
2. Majority (41.50%) of the respondent's monthly income between Rs. 30,001 and Rs. 60,000. Majority (53.50%) of the respondent family members are up to 4. Majority (54.50%) of the respondents are running partnership business.
3. Majority (36.50%) of the respondents are having acquired business. Majority (25.50%) of the respondents turnover is between 51 laksh and 1 crore. Majority (40.50%) of the respondents are doing cash transactions.
4. Majority (60.00%) of the respondents business is located at urban areas.Majority (55.00%) of the respondents are felt the type of return will be average level.
5. The age group, gender, monthly income, turnover and nature of finished products are positive and significant correlation with Innovation in manufacturing process at 1% level.
6. The family members are positive and significant correlation with Innovation in manufacturing process at 5% level.
7. The age group, educational qualification, monthly income, type of business, turnover, location of industry, nature of finished products and innovation in manufacturing process are positive and significant correlation with value chain at 1% level.
8. The family member is positive and significant correlation with value chain at 5% level.

Suggestions

As most of the entrepreneurs are in the age of 42+ where they are not in a position to understand the advancement in technology are not willing to adapt the new technology and few alternate methods are available to few hence we need to

- Improve the research and development team in an eco-friendly manner.
- Seminar and workshop are compulsory to the entrepreneurs at regular interval to educate the new technology.
- Meetings and round table conference should be taken place to discuss and analyses the various problems of the production cycle and sharing their views to solve or to find an alternate easy method.
- Now our country need youngsters ideas, it should be brought forward and being implemented. Government should help the organisation with funding and free of tax.
- The innovative ideas should motivate by awarded and rewarded, it will leads to encourage the youth.

Conclusion

Value chain analysis is an essential process that helps a company concentrates on value-creating activities and eliminates useless ones to reinforce value proposition as well as bring more benefits to the organization. They have manipulated demand-driven and forecast-push to make their supply chain more efficiently and more economical. It leads to the increase in profit and enhance brand reputation of their companies. Indian government is taking valuable measures regarding the various economical and biological activities in business for the betterment of human lives in India. Still some drawbacks are there. Once the above said rectifications are rectified, the growth of Indian economic sector will grow tremendously better than other developed nation. Hence government of India should

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enforce the same. The entrepreneurs need more help from Government to know and buy advanced machines for development. The Government only can help the entrepreneurs financially.

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Smartphone Addiction in Adolescents: Implication for Working Memory

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Amarpreet Singh**

Abstract
In recent years, everyone is experiencing an unprecedented global pandemic of addiction to our screens. The smartphone has developed as an addictive behavior as its usage rise from 5% to 25% in the age group of 16-18 in the time period of 2012 to 2014 in India. Neuroscience research shows that too much screen time versus not much face time is wiring children's brain in ways that can make learning in the classroom more difficult. The aim of this research is to better understand how smartphone addiction leads to the deficit of short-term memory retention among adolescents. 200 students were selected randomly from Patiala and Bathinda. For this purpose, Smartphone Addiction Scale (Kwon et al, 2013) and The Working Memory Questionnaire (Vallat-Azouvi et al., 2005) were used to assess levels of smartphone addiction and working memory respectively. Analysis of variance revealed that subjects with high and low level of smartphone addiction differed significantly (F=4.75*) on working memory. Results also revealed significant gender differences (F=11.0**) in working memory of subjects with high level of smartphone addiction. The girls exhibited better working memory (61.64) as compared to boys (58.71).
Key words: Smartphone Addiction, Working Memory

Indian teenagers live in the most intriguing period of their lives in the present era. The internet becomes a fundamental piece of their lives with the globalization of Indian economy. Internet was at first the innovative enslavement second to none, the mobile phone before long rose as a wellspring of possibly addictive conduct, especially since the entry of cell phone gadgets (Lin YH, et al., 2015; Lane W, Manner C 2011), alongside the advancement from a worldwide way to deal with a dynamic separation of addictions by substance and solid applications. Online mobile or smartphone addiction is closely related to internet addictions because the features are similar (Kwon, Kim, Choi, Gu, Hahn and Min, 2013), that is, people fascinated in their cell phone use to the degree that they disregard different everyday issues. Behavioral addiction is a genuinely new yet risky marvel including the powerlessness to control utilization of different sorts of innovation, specifically the Internet, cell phones, tablets and long range informal communication locales like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Smartphone usage became popular to young generation because of its educational and entertaining options by using the numerous applications. But they have transformed the usage into addiction by focusing on the benefits of goal setting without considering its drawbacks. They invest much energy with and on their cell phones than more seasoned individuals (Haverlag, 2013).
Smart phone habit prompts risky practices, for example, frantic endeavors to associate with others, extreme time spent on cell phones, losing temper, mental clutters and interruptions in every day works were accounted (Ko, Lee, and Kim, 2012). Numerous investigations

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have specified its unfavorable impacts of intemperate use on psychosocial and physical wellbeing which incorporate individual pressure, frailty, low self-assurance and incessant disposition changes, rest unsettling influences and sleep deprivation (Sansone RA and Sansone LA, 2013); tension because of insufficiency of access to versatile administrations at time, or because of social confinement (Ha JH, Chin B, Park Dh et al, 2008). Not only can smartphones theoretically affect brain function, but their use can indicate an individual's propensity for analytical thinking. There are many drastic effects of smartphone addiction which yet to be explored in Indian setting, this research paper will reveal the effects of smartphone addiction on working memory.

Mental over-burden because of online world's steady transition of data can prompt the shortfall of short-term memory retention, analysts from the Royal Institute of Technology (RIT) in Stockholm, Sweden recommend. Resulting, the cerebral procedures where by short-term memories are transposed into long-term memories may be impeded by this loss of brain functioning. Past research in neuroscience demonstrates that our short-term memory can engage up to four unique boosts all the while. When this utmost is surpassed, the proficiency and nature of mental work starts to decrease. Working memory empowers us to sift through data and find what we require in the correspondence, contemplate creator Erik Fransén told columnists.

Dr. Byun Gi-won from the Balance Brain Center in Seoul said that overwhelming clients of smart phones and diversions gadgets hazard under-building up their capacity to think, which influences consideration and memory length; in up to 15% of cases he trusts this could prompt early beginning of dementia. Emotional development is also affected, and there is specific worry about the consequences for children in light of the fact that their brains are as yet creating. More than 18% of children and youthful grown-ups between the ages of 10 and 19 utilized their cell phones for over seven hours consistently in South Korea in 2013 there is a parallel distributed research led by Dr Bohbot at McGill University in Montreal. She found that the manner in which we utilize our navigational aptitudes affects the hippocampus locale of the mind, which is additionally critical for memory. Decay of the hippocampus prompts intellectual hindrance and is connected to an expanded danger of dementia. Dr Bohbot fears that over-utilization of GPS route apparatuses, for example, universal guide applications on cell phones could prompt a general loss of memory and a developing danger of dementia.

Review of literature

The acute effects on ongoing cognitive tasks of commitment with shrewd gadgets are clearly evident. Hartanto et al., (2016) examined 70 college understudies to evaluate impact of smart phone on working memory. It was demonstrated that working memory can be influenced by smartphone. Higher media-performing various tasks among teenagers were related with poorer execution, the degree to which one can exert executive control over behavior and maintains goal-related representations (working memory) may explain individual differences in vulnerability to the real life consequences of mobile device habits. Zauberman et al. (2015) found that while visual memory was improved by taking photographs and auditory memory of photographed events was impaired. The current generation of children & adolescents are developing increasingly shorter attention spans due to their increased contact with smartphone technology, and use onset at younger ages (Nikken and Schols, 2015). Individuals with higher level of problematic mobile phone use and Internet addiction have a lower working memory capacity (Chou et al., 2005). Internet addiction lead to impaired inhibition, short-term memory damage, decision-making issues and reduced cognitive control of goal-oriented behavior. The present research aimed to know the effect of smartphone addiction on working memory deficits; and to know the gender differences in working memory due to smartphone addiction. It was hypothesized that 1) The working memory of subjects with low smartphone addiction would be better as compared to working memory of subjects with high level of Smartphone addiction; 2) Girls would exhibit better working memory in comparison to boys.

Research Design

Total 200 adolescents (100 Boys & 100 girls) with the age range 14-17 years, were selected through incidental sampling, on the basis of their scores i.e. low (1-66) and high (133-198) on Smartphone Addiction Scale (Kwon et al, 2013). Then, Working Memory Questionnaire (Vallat-Azouvi et al., 2005) was administered to assess their level of working memory.

Results:

TABLE 1: Means, Standard Deviations and F-ratios for Working Memory as a function of Smartphone Addiction and Gender

Variables	Levels	Means	SDs	F-Ratios
Smartphone Addiction	High	62.41	9.69	4.750*
	Low	57.94	9.28	
Gender	Girls	61.64	9.75	11.056**
	Boys	58.71	9.23	

TABLE 2: ANOVA Summary for Working Memory as a function of Smartphone Addiction and Gender

SOURCE OF VARIANCE	SS	df	MS	F
Smartphone	429.245	1	429.245	4.750*
Gender	999.045	1	999.045	11.056**
Interaction (Smartphone X gender)	14.045	1	14.045	0.155
Within Group	17710.540	196	90.359	
Total	19152.875	199		

P<0.05*

Table 1 shows that individuals with high levels of smartphone addiction scored higher on working memory (M = 62.41, SD = 9.69) as compared to individuals with low levels of smartphone addiction (M = 57.94, SD = 9.28). The difference between these two groups was found to be statistically significant {F (1,196) = 4.75, $p<0.05$}, which implied that individuals low on smartphone addiction were found to have better working memory than those who were high on smartphone addiction. **The first hypothesis gets accepted by these findings that the subjects with low smartphone addiction would have better working memory as compared to their counterparts.** The findings are in line with the previous researches such as the contact of children and adolescents with smartphone technology increases, they develop shorter attention spans (Nikken and Schols, 2015). Hartanto et al., (2016) showed that working memory of undergraduate students is affected by smartphone. Cain et al. (2016) found that higher media-multitasking among adolescents was associated with poorer performance on executive function, working memory task, and academic achievement in the classroom. Zauberman et al. (2015) found that while visual memory was improved by taking photographs and auditory memory of photographed events was impaired. Children and adolescents are developing increasingly shorter attention spans due to their increased contact with smartphone technology, and use onset at younger ages (Nikken and Schols, 2015). Chou et al. (2005) highlighted the results of addiction to the Internet on poorer levels of attention control. Internet addiction leads to impaired inhibition, short-term memory damage, decision-making issues and reduced cognitive control of goal-oriented behavior.

The second hypothesis that girls would have better working memory in comparison to boys also got accepted as significant difference has been found in both groups {$F(1,196) = 11.056$, $p<.01$}. Irrespective of their smartphone addiction level, girls scored higher on working memory ($M = 61.64$, $SD = 9.75$) as compared to boys ($M = 58.71$, $SD = 9.23$), which means that girls exhibited better working memory than boys**.** Working memory tasks showed more bilateral activation in male brains versus overall left hemisphere activation in female brains. This provides evidence that different brain structures may be responsible for short term memory differences in males versus females (Speck, O., 2000). Ashley C. Hill et al (2014) demonstrate consistent working memory networks across genders, but also provide evidence for gender-specific networks whereby females consistently activate more limbic (e.g., amygdala and hippocampus) and prefrontal structures (e.g., right inferior frontal gyrus), and males activate a distributed network inclusive of more parietal regions. Certain brain regions can function differently in males and females to produce the same behavioral responses, which appears to be the case with working memory (Goldstein et al., 2005). Females have been shown to have consistently stronger short-term or working memory than men, and are able to hold more items of verbal information in short-term storage. Smythe & Costall (2003) also reported that mobile phone exposure has more adverse effect on short-term and long-term memory of males than females.

Conclusion

The present research has revealed the striking negative effect of digital technology consumption, on working memory by overloading stimulation, so the need is to integrate and habituate healthy digital practices. As the youth is being trapped by the smartphone addiction, regular counseling sessions should be provided by expert psychologists, psychiatrists or expert administrator. Parents should spare few minutes of their valuable period for their wards so that could feel comfort and frankly share their pros with their parents rather than via virtual world. The youth ought to be roused to take an interest in physical exercises as games or contemplation to chop down their intemperate time went through on web

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महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन की प्रवृत्ति एवं प्रक्रिया

डॉ. राजीव रंजन राय(डायस्पोरा अध्ययन विभाग) & प्रज्ञा सुरेशराव राऊळ (पी-एचडी)*

सारांश

इस शोध आलेख में महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन प्रवृत्ति को दर्शाया गया है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन की प्रवृत्ति और प्रक्रिया के बारे में स्पष्ट किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध आलेख के प्रमुख तिन उद्देश्य है प्रथम महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन की प्रवृत्ति एवं प्रक्रिया के बारे में अध्ययन करना। द्वितीय महाराष्ट्र से हो रहे अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन के विभिन्न कारणों का अध्ययन करना। तृतीय एवं अंतिम महाराष्ट्र से हो रहे प्रवासन प्रक्रिया को विश्लेषित करना। इन उद्देशों की पूर्ति के लिए सबसे पहले महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन की प्रवृति किस प्रकार है यह जानना आवश्यक है।

प्रस्तुत शोध आलेख के लिए महाराष्ट्र के कुल छह जिलों को लिया गया है जिसमे नागपुरए मुंबईए पुणे वर्धाए चंद्रपुर एवं जलगाँव सम्मिलित है। महाराष्ट्र से वर्तमान अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन को लेकर नगण्य या सीमित स्तर पर शोध कार्य हुए हैं और महाराष्ट्र से वर्तमान अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन संबंधी आंकड़े भी लगभग उपलब्ध नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र से होनेवाला प्रवासन एकसमान नहीं है यही कारण है की शोध के लिए इन छह जिलों को लिया गया तथा इन छह जिलों में से स्नोबॉल नमूना पद्धति के अनुसार सामग्री के तौर पर प्रवासित लोगों को ढूंढा गया जो महाराष्ट्र से अन्य देशों में प्रवासित हुए है और उनके परिवार आज भी महाराष्ट्र में रह रहे है।

इस पत्र में प्रमुख रूप से तिन बिन्दुओं पर ज्ञान केंद्रित किया गया है। प्रथम महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन की प्रवृत्तीए प्रवासन कारण और प्रवासन प्रक्रिया। इन बिदुओं पर इस पत्र में विस्तृत रूप से विश्लेषण किया गया है।

शब्दकुंजी : अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासनए प्रवासन प्रवृत्तीए प्रवासन प्रक्रिया

परिचय

अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन एक वैश्विक घटना है जो गुंजाइशए जटिलता और प्रभाव में बढ़ रही है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अपने राज्य एवं राष्ट्र की सीमा के बाहर जाकर रहने का अधिकार है। विश्व के प्रत्येक स्थान पर भारतीय लोग सदियों से बसे हुए है। वर्तमान में भारतीय मूल के 2 करोड़ से भी अधिक लोग विश्व में रहते हैए इनमें से अधिकतर उन्नीसवी शताब्दी में आर्थिक कारणों से प्रवासित हुए थे। इसकी शुरुआत अफ्रीकाए दक्षिण पूर्व एशियाए फ़ीजी और कैरेबियन द्वीपों से हुई थीए जहां पर अंग्रेजों के उपनिवेशों में सस्ते मजदूरों की जरुरत थी। बीसवी शताब्दी के दोरान भारतीय प्रवासियों ने पश्चिमी राष्ट्र तथा खाड़ी देशों की ओर रुख किया। जिसका कारण बेहतर जिंदगी की तलाश थी। आज विश्व का कोई ऐसा हिस्सा या स्थान नहीं जहाँ भारतीय न रहते हो और इनकी संख्या भी पहले के मुकाबले बढ़ गयी है।

प्रवासन अधिकतर आर्थिक कारणों से एवं रोजगार के उद्देश्य से होते है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन और पलायन का इतिहास बहुत पुराना है। प्रवासन एक निरंतर जारी रहनेवाली वैश्विक प्रक्रिया है। प्रवासन केवल व्यक्ति को नहीं बल्कि पुरे परिवार को प्रभावित करता है। प्रत्येक प्रवासन के पीछे निश्चित कारण होता है। प्रवासन निर्णय में पारिवारिक सदस्यों की भूमिका और सहयोग अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण होता है। प्रवासन द्वारा प्राप्त उत्प्रवाह व्यक्ति और उसके परिवार को काफ़ी हद तक प्रभावित करता है। प्रवासन की इसी प्रवृत्ति एवं प्रक्रिया को जानना इस शोध आलेख का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है। प्रवासी अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमाओं से परे पारिवारिकए आर्थिकए राजनैतिक तथा सांस्कृतिक बंधन स्थापित करते है और उन्हें बनाकर रखते है जिससे घरेलू समूह तथा गंतव्य समाज सामाजिक कार्यों का एक अकेला कार्यक्षेत्र बनता है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन के कारण वर्तमान चरण में ऐसी गतिविधियों को गति प्रदान की है। प्रोद्योगिक प्रगति से प्रवासियों का अपने मूल राष्ट्र के साथ संपर्क दिनोदिन और भी घनिष्ट हो रहा है। इसीलिए महाराष्ट्र से प्रवासन के मुद्दों की जाँच करने का प्रयास इस शोध आलेख के द्वारा किया गया है।

प्रवासन व्यक्ति के अनुभव को गहराई से दर्शाते हैं कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन समाज का आतंरिक हिस्सा हैए जो व्यक्ति एवं समाज पर अपना गहरा प्रभाव छोड़ते है। प्रस्तुत शोध आलेख महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन प्रवृत्ती और प्रक्रिया को विश्लेषित करता है। इस शोध आलेख के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र से वर्तमान अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन प्रवृत्ती को स्पष्ट किया गया है। द्वितीय महाराष्ट्र से हो रहे अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन के विभिन्न कारणों को स्पष्ट किया गया है। तृतीय एवं अंतिम उदेश्य महाराष्ट्र से हो रहे प्रवासन प्रक्रिया को विश्लेषित किया गया है। इन उद्देशों की पूर्ति के लिए सबसे पहले महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन की प्रवृति किस प्रकार है।

महाराष्ट्र से ऐतिहासिक काल से ही अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन को देखा गया है। महात्मा गांधी संस्थान में प्रवासी रिकार्ड के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्र से प्रमुखतः मराठी लोगों का प्रवासन मॉरीशस हुआ था। महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से मारीशस में मराठी भाषी लोग मुम्बई बंदरगाह से प्रवासित हुए थे। लगभग चालीस हजार से अधिक संख्या में ज्यादा लोग 1910 तक मुंबई बंदरगाह से मारीशस में प्रवासित हुए थे। महात्मा गांधी संस्थान में प्रवासी रिकार्ड के अनुसार सन् 1834 से ही मराठी लोग मजदूर और अनुबंधित श्रमिक के रुप में मारीशस में प्रवासित हुए थे। महात्मा गाँधी संस्थान के पी.ई. 1 सीरिज आर्काइव रिकार्ड में मुंबई से प्रवासित हुए मराठी भाषी लोगों की जानकारी संरक्षित की गई है। इस जानकारी के अनुसार लगभग 272 मराठी भाषी लोग सन् 1834 से 1839 तक मारीशस में प्रवासित हुए थे। 15 जून 1843 में मुंबई बंदरगाह से 285 पुरुष और 4 स्त्रियों को मारीशस के पोर्ट ऑफ़ लुईस में भेजा गया। इनमे से लगभग 173 अनुबंधित श्रमिक प्रवासित हुए। मराठी प्रवासियों के नाम पी. ई. सीरिज के रिकार्ड में दर्ज किये गए है। मराठी प्रवासियों के नाम और फोटो आर्काइव रिकार्ड के पी. ई. सीरीज वाल्यूम 1 से वाल्यूम 65 में संरक्षित है। मराठी भाषी लोगों को मारीशस में उनकी मूल मराठी भाषा के आधार पर पहचाना जाता है। आज भी बड़ी संख्या में महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों से शिक्षाए रोजगार एवं अन्य कारणों से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन हो रहा हैं। समयानुसार प्रवासन की प्रवृत्तीए प्रवासन कारण एवं प्रवासन के माध्यमों में बदलाव हो रहे है।

म्ब्ट 2005-12 के आधार पर भारतीय राज्यों से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन :-

अ.क्र.	राज्य	2005	2010	2012
	उत्तर प्रदेश	22ए558	140ए826	191ए341
	केरल	125ए075	104ए101	98ए178
	आंध्र प्रदेश	48ए498	72ए220	92ए803
	बिहार	9ए336	60ए531	84ए078
	तमिलनाडु	117ए050	84ए510	78ए185
	राजस्थान	21ए899	47ए803	50ए295
	पंजाब	24ए088	30ए974	37ए472
	वेस्ट बेंगोल	5ए102	28ए900	36ए988
	महाराष्ट्र	**29ए289**	**18ए123**	**19ए259**

* महात्मा गांधी अंतरराष्ट्रीय हिंदी विश्वविद्यालय, वर्धा

10.	कर्नाटका	75ए384	17ए295	17ए960
संपूर्ण भारत		548ए853	641ए356	747ए041
सन् 2014 में महाराष्ट्र से इमीग्रेशन क्लियरन्स श्रमिक प्रवासियों की संख्या 19ए110 इतनी थी.				
स्रोत :- प्रोटेक्टर ऑफ़ एमिग्रंट्स ऑफिस				

भद इंडियन एक्सप्रेस के अनुसार सेन्सस 2011 के आंकड़े यह बताते है कि आज हर तीसरा भारतीय प्रवासित हो रहा है। सेन्सस 2011 के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेशए महाराष्ट्रए वेस्ट बेंगोलए आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु इन पांच राज्यों से सबसे अधिक प्रवासन हुआ है। जनगणना 2001 और जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार प्रवासन आंकड़े यह बताते है की महाराष्ट्र से होनेवाले प्रवासन में वृद्धि हुई है। सन् 2001 में महाराष्ट्र से होनेवाले प्रवासन की संख्या 3.23 करोड़ इतनी थी वह बढ़कर सन् 2011 में 5.73 इतनी हो गयी जो महाराष्ट्र से बढ़ते प्रवासन पैटर्न को दिखाता है।

अ.क्र.	राज्यों के नाम	प्रवासन संख्या (करोड़ में) 2001	प्रवासन संख्या (करोड़ में) 2011
1.	उत्तर प्रदेश	--	5ण्91
2.	**महाराष्ट्र**	**3ण्23**	**5ण्73**
3.	वेस्ट बेंगोल	--	3ण्33
4.	आंध्रप्रदेश	2ण्34	3ण्32
5.	तमिलनाडु	1ण्58	3ण्13
स्रोत : जनगणना 2011			

महाराष्ट्र सह भारत के पांच राष्ट्रों से प्रवासन के कारण एवं प्रवासन प्रतिशत

भारत सरकार के सांखिकीय मंत्रालय के अधीन राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन के 64 वे राउंड के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार केरल से होनेवाला प्रवासन बेहतर रोजगार के लिए और रोजगार की प्राप्ति के लिए हुआ हैए उत्तर प्रदेश से होनेवाला प्रवासन रोजगार के कारण है तथा महाराष्ट्रए तामिलनाडू और आंध्रप्रदेश से होनेवाला प्रवासन मुख्यतः शिक्षा के कारण से हो रहा है।

अ.क्र.	राज्यों के नाम	प्रवासन का कारण	प्रवासन प्रतिशत
1.	केरल	बेहतर रोजगार /रोजगार प्राप्ति	22
2.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रोजगार प्राप्ति	26
3.	**महाराष्ट्र**	**शिक्षा**	**34**
4.	तामिलनाडु	शिक्षा	29
5.	आंध्रप्रदेश	शिक्षा	31
स्रोत : नेशनल सैंपल सर्वे (64 जी त्वनदकद्ध			

प्रवासन प्रवृत्ति एवं प्रक्रिया पर सैधांतिक परिप्रेश्य

नेशनल सैंपल सर्वे (64 जी त्वनदकद्ध के अनुसार यह ज्ञात होता है कीए महाराष्ट्र से होनेवाला प्रवासन अधिकतर शिक्षा के कारण से हो रहा है। प्रवासन का सामाजिक नेटवर्क सिद्धांत सूक्ष्म स्तरीय कारकों के ऊपर ध्यान केन्द्रित करता है। इस सिद्धांत के अनुसार प्रवासन प्रवासियों तथा उनके रिश्तेदारों तथा मित्र वर्ग के मध्य का आपसी जुड़ाव नए प्रवासन को आरंभ करता है। इस सिद्धांत के अनुसार नेटवर्क की उपस्थिति प्रवासियों द्वारा गंतव्य चुनने में प्रभावी भूमिका निभाती है। नेटवर्क सिद्धांत इस बात की व्याख्या करने में भी सहायक है कि प्रवासन का स्वरुप विभिन्न देशों के लिए सामान न होकर विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित रहता है। नेटवर्क सिद्धांत के अनुसार प्रवासन प्रेषणकर्ता और प्राप्तकर्ता दोनों देशों के सामाजीकए आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक दशाओं में परिवर्तन कर देता है एवं एक विशेष प्रकार के विकास का क्षेत्र बना देता हैए जिसके अंतर्गत प्रवासन प्रक्रियाएं कार्यशील होती है। प्रवासन नेटवर्क सिद्धांत मुख्य रूप से प्रवासियों और गैर-प्रवासियों के बिच महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तिगत संबंधों पर दृष्टी केंद्रित करता है। प्रवासन का नवशास्त्रीय सिद्धांत यह मानता है की प्रवासन विभिन्न श्रम बाजारों में प्राप्त होनेवाले आमदनी में अंतर द्वारा संचालित होता है। इसका सबसे आधारभूत मॉडल मूल रूप से प्रवासन को आर्थिक विकास की एक प्रक्रिया के तौर पर व्याख्यायित करने के लिए हिक्स टोडारो द्वारा विकसित किया गया था। इनके कार्यों में यह प्रदर्शित किया गया था कि विभिन्न बाजारों या देशों में वास्तविक मजदूरी में अंतर के कारण प्रवासन होता है। मजदूरी में अंतर श्रम बाजारों के विभिन्न प्रकार के कठोर नियंत्रणों के कारण आता है। इस प्रकार नवशास्त्रीय सिद्धांत पारिश्रमिक दर पर केंद्रित है और पूर्ण रोजगार की मान्यता के अधीन यह प्रवासन प्रवाह और पारिश्रमिक दर में अंतर के बीच के रेखीय संबंध को व्यक्त करता है।

मैसीए डगलस (1990:6-5) के अनुसार प्रवासन सामाजिक और आर्थिक संरचनाओं में परिवर्तन लाता जो अधिक प्रवासन को संभव बनाता है। कई लोग ऐसे भी है जो शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए या नौकरी में अनुभव मात्र प्राप्त करने के उदेश्य से प्रवासित होना चाहते है क्योंकि उनका यह मानना है की विदेश से शिक्षा अथवा रोजगार अनुभव प्राप्त करने से अपने राष्ट्र में उनका मूल्य अधिक बढ़ जाएगा और अधिक आर्थिक प्राप्ति के मार्ग खुल जायेंगे। इसी बातको विशेषज्ञ बिनोद खादरिया ने अपने एक शोध में स्पष्ट किया है। बिनोद खदरिया, ;2004द्ध के अध्ययन के अनुसारए लोग अधिक संख्या में प्रवासित होना चाहते है क्यूंकि जब विदेश से कोई व्यक्ति पढ़कर या व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर भारत वापस आता है तब उनका मूल्य भारत में अधिक बढ़ जाता है। कुछ इसलिए भी प्रवासित होना चाहते है क्यूंकि भारत की तुलना विदेश में रोजगार भविष्य अधिक उज्वल है। हेन डी हासए (2007) के अनुसार प्रवासन प्रमुख रूप से आर्थिक कारणों से होते है। आधिक आमदनी प्राप्ति की चाह प्रवासन में वृद्धि लाती है तथा अधिक जनसँख्या वाले क्षेत्र से लोग कम जनसंख्यावाले क्षेत्र में प्रवासित होते है। कुछ विशेषज्ञों का यह भी मानना है की आर्थिक-सामाजिक परिवर्तन प्रवासन को और भी बढाता है। बेरोजगारी और संधियों की कमी प्रमुख रूप से प्रवासन के कारण है। प्रवासन मूल देश में मानव पूंजी के योगदान और क्षमता को बढाता है और यह शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के माध्यम से होता है।

हेन डी हासए (2007)य यु.एन.डी.पी. (2009)ए प्रवासन के कारण अधिक आर्थिक प्राप्ति अन्य लोगों को प्रवासन के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है। किसी व्यक्ति का जल्द आर्थिक विकास अन्य व्यक्ति को प्रवासन निर्णय में प्रोत्साहन देता है। अगर एक परिवार से कोई व्यक्ति विदेश में अच्छे आर्थिक स्तर पर प्रवासित होता है तब उसकी अच्छी आर्थिक स्थिति उसके परिवार के सदस्यों के लिए वरदान साबित होगी। अधिक आर्थिक प्राप्ति के कारण उनके परिवार की जीवनशैली में सुधार होगा जिसके कारण उनके पडोसीए मित्रए रिश्तेदार भी उनकी तरह प्रवासित होना चाहेंगे ताकि वह भी अपने परिवार को अच्छी शिक्षाए अच्छा खानाए अच्छे कपडे और सारी सुख सुविधा दे सके। प्रवासन के सकारात्मक एवं नकारात्मक दोनों प्रभाव मूल एवं गंतव्य राष्ट्र के लोगों/समाज पर पड़ते है। सबसे पहले प्रवासित व्यक्ति प्रभावित होता है उसके बाद उसका परिवार और फिर समाज इस प्रकार यह प्रभाव एक से अनेक की और बढ़ता चला जाता है। यह प्रवासन प्रभाव प्रवासन की प्रवृत्ती को प्रभावित करते है।

उद्देश्य : इस शोध आलेख के प्रमुख तिन उद्देश्य है।

1ण महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन की प्रवृत्ति एवं प्रक्रिया के बारे में अध्ययन करना।

2ण महाराष्ट्र से हो रहे अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन के विभिन्न कारणों का अध्ययन करना।

3ण महाराष्ट्र से हो रहे प्रवासन प्रक्रिया को विश्लेषित करना।

प्रविधि

प्रस्तुत शोध आलेख के लिए महाराष्ट्र के कुल छह जिलों को लिया गया हैए जिसमे नागपुरए मुंबईए पुणे वर्धाए चंद्रपुर एवं जलगाँव सम्मिलित है। महाराष्ट्र से वर्तमान अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन को लेकर नगण्य अथवा सीमित स्तर पर शोध कार्य हुए हैं और महाराष्ट्र से वर्तमान अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन संबंधी आंकड़े भी लगभग उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। महाराष्ट्र से होनेवाला प्रवासन एकसमान नहीं है यही कारण है की शोध के लिए इन छह जिलों को लिया गया तथा इन छह जिलों में से स्नोबॉल नमूना पद्धति एवं सोद्देश्य नमूना पद्धति का प्रयोग कर सामग्री को एकत्रित किया गया है। जिसके लिए

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ऐसे प्रवासित लोगों को ढूंढा गया जो महाराष्ट्र से अन्य देशों में प्रवासित हुए है और उनके परिवार आज भी महाराष्ट्र में रह रहे है। इन नमूना पद्धति का प्रयोग इस लिए किया गया है क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र से विभिन्न देशों में होने वाला प्रवासन एक समान नहीं है अर्थात हर घरसे प्रवासन नहीं हुआ है। किसी-किसी घर से ही प्रवासन हुआ है जिसके बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। अतः उन्हीसे पुछा जाता है जो प्रवासित हुआ है और वह बता देता है। इसप्रकार स्नोबॉल निदर्शन पद्धति के द्वारा एक उत्तरदाता से साक्षात्कार लेने के पश्यात शोधार्थी ने उनसे उनके जैसे और प्रवासित व्यक्तियों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की जो शोधकर्ता के लिए अगला सुचनादाता बना। और यह प्रक्रिया तब तक चली जबतक वांछित आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हो जाते।

सामग्री को एकत्रित करने के लिए साक्षात्कार अनुसूची और संरचित प्रश्नावली का प्रयोग किया गया है। शोध के लिए प्रथम सूचनादाता से संपर्क के बाद उनसे ही उनके जैसे और लोगों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की गयी और इसी प्रकार प्रक्रिया सुरु रही जबतक वांछित आंकड़े प्राप्त ना हो। लगभग 300 प्रवासित व्यक्तियों से संपर्क स्थापित कर जानकारी प्राप्त की गयी है। यह जानकारी प्रश्नावली को ई-मेल और सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से प्राप्त की गयी है। साथ ही घरेलू समूहों पर प्रवासन का प्रभाव जानने के लिए ऐसे लगभग 100 घरेलू समूहों को प्रत्यक्ष भेट माध्यम द्वारा साक्षात्कार अनुसूची के माध्यम से संबंधित जानकारी प्राप्त की गयी है।

महाराष्ट्र से वर्तमान अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन प्रवृत्ती

निम्नलिखित तालिका के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन की प्रवृत्ति को दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका क्र. 1 महाराष्ट्र के निर्धारित छह जिलों से प्रवासन के आंकड़े :

निम्नलिखित तालिका में महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न छह जिलों से हुए प्रवासन आंकड़ों को दर्शाया गया है। नागपुर से सबसे ज्यादा प्रवासन को देखा गया है। नागपुर से होनेवाला कुल प्रवासन 45.9 प्रतिशत है। उसके बाद मुंबई से 26.1 प्रतिशत अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन को देखा गया है। उसके बाद जलगाँव से 8.6 प्रतिशत क्रवासन हुआ है. वर्धा से 8.3 प्रतिशत प्रवासन को देखा गया है। उसके पश्यात चंद्रपुर से 5.1 प्रतिशत प्रवासन को देखा गया है। इससे यह सिद्ध होता है की मुंबई एवं नागपुर से सबसे अधिक प्रवासन हुआ है।

मूल स्थान के अनुसार प्रवासन आंकड़े				
		प्रतिशत च्मतबमदज	मान्य प्रतिशत टंसपक च्मतबमदज	संचित प्रतिशत ब्नउनसंजपअम च्मतबमदज
टंसपक	मुंबई	26ण्1	26ण्1	26ण्1
	नागपूर	45ण्9	45ण्9	72ण्0
	पुणा	6ण्1	6ण्1	78ण्0
	जलगाँव	8ण्6	8ण्6	86ण्6
	चंद्रपुर	5ण्1	5ण्1	91ण्7
	वर्धा	8ण्3	8ण्3	100ण्0
	ज्वजंस	100ण्0	100ण्0	
स्त्रोत रू‚ै प्राथमिक सामग्री निर्गम				

तालिका क्र. 2 महाराष्ट्र से आयु वर्ग के अनुसार प्रवासन के आंकड़े

महाराष्ट्र से हुए अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन से संबंधित आंकड़े यह बताते है कीए 32 से 38 आयु वर्ग के लोगों का प्रवासन प्रतिशत सबसे अधिक है। कुल 54.5 प्रतिशत लोग इस आयु वर्ग से प्रवासित हुए है। उसके बाद 39 से 45 आयु वर्ग के लोगों का प्रवासन प्रतिशत 20.7 इतना है। 25 से 31 वर्ष आयु वर्ग से कुल 15.6 प्रतिशत प्रवासन हुआ है। 46 से 52 आयु वर्ग से 6.7 प्रतिशत प्रवासन को देखा गया है। उसके बाद 53 से 59 आयु वर्ग से 1.9 प्रतिशत प्राव्सन को देखा गया है जो की बहुत कम प्रवासन को दर्शाता है। 60 आयु वर्ग और 60 से अधिक आयु वर्ग से नहीं के बराबर प्रवासन हुआ है। केवल 0.6 प्रतिशत प्रवासन इस आयु वर्ग के लोगों में देखा गया है। निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों से यह स्पष्ट होता है सबसे अधिक प्रवासन मुंबई एवं नागपुर इन दो जिलों से हो रहा है।

आयु वर्ग के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र से प्रवासन				
		प्रतिशत च्मतबमदज	मान्य प्रतिशत टंसपक च्मतबमदज	संचित प्रतिशत ब्नउनसंजपअम च्मतबमदज
टंसपक	25.31	15ण्6	15ण्6	15ण्6
	32.38	54ण्5	54ण्5	70ण्1
	39.45	20ण्7	20ण्7	90ण्8
	46.52	6ण्7	6ण्7	97ण्5
	53.59	1ण्9	1ण्9	99ण्4
	60.60 से अधिक	ण्6	ण्6	100ण्0
	ज्वजंस	100ण्0	100ण्0	
स्त्रोत रू‚ै प्राथमिक सामग्री निर्गम				

तालिका क. 3 महाराष्ट्र के निर्धारित छह जिलों से लिंग के अनुसार प्रवासन के आंकड़े

निम्नलिखित तालिका में पुरुष एवं महिलाओं द्वारा प्रवासन संबंधित आंकड़ों को दर्शाया गया है। प्राथमिक आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण से यह निष्कर्ष निकलकर आते है की महाराष्ट्र से होनेवाले अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन में सबसे अधिक प्रवासन पुरुषों का हो रहा है। महिलाओं की संख्या पुरुषों की तुलना में काफी कम है। प्रवासित होनेवाले व्यक्तियों में कुल 72 प्रतिशत पुरुष है तथा 28 प्रतिशत महिलायें है।

लिंग के अनुसार प्रवासन				
		प्रतिशत च्मतबमदज	मान्य प्रतिशत टंसपक च्मतबमदज	संचित प्रतिशत ब्नउनसंजपअम च्मतबमदज
टंसपक	पुरुष	72ण्0	72ण्0	72ण्0
	महिला	28ण्0	28ण्0	100ण्0
	ज्वजंस	100ण्0	100ण्0	
स्त्रोत रू‚ै प्राथमिक सामग्री निर्गम				

तालिका क्र. 4 महाराष्ट्र से शैक्षणिक स्थिति के अनुसार प्रवासन के आंकड़े

महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन की प्रवृत्ती को समझने के लिए प्रवासित व्यक्ति की शैक्षणिक स्थिति का अध्ययन किया गया। क्षेत्र कार्य से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण से यह निष्कर्ष सामने आयें है की सबसे अधिक प्रवासन तकनिकी शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों का हो रहा है। कुल 46.2 प्रतिशत प्रवासन तकनिकी स्नातक पदवी प्राप्त व्यक्तियों का हुआ है उसमे 22.0 प्रतिशत प्रवासन तकनिकी स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा प्राप्त है। इससे यह स्पष्ट रूप से सामने निकलकर आता है की कुल 68.2 प्रतिशत प्रवासन तकनिकी शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों का हो रहा है। गैर-तकनिकी स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर को मिलाकर कुल 15 प्रतिशत प्रवासन देखा गया है। तकनिकी डिप्लोमा जैसे आईटीआई शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों का प्राव्सन 12.7 प्रतिशत नापा गया है। इन सभी आंकड़ों को ध्यान से देखने पर यह निष्कर्ष निकलकर सामने आते है की तकनिकी शिक्षा प्राप्त लोगों की मांग अथवा उनके लिए विदेशों में अधिक रोजगार की संधियाँ उपलब्ध है।

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महाराष्ट्र से शैक्षणिक स्थिति के अनुसार प्रवासन				
		प्रतिशत च्मतबमदज	मान्य प्रतिशत टंसपक च्मतबमदज	संचित प्रतिशत ब्नउनसंजपअम च्मतबमदज
टंसपक	स्नातक	5ण्1	5ण्1	5ण्1
	स्नातकोत्तर	9ण्9	9ण्9	15ण्0
	तकनिकी स्नातक	46ण्2	46ण्2	61ण्1
	तकनिकी स्नातकोत्तर	22ण्0	22ण्0	83ण्1
	तकनिकी डिप्लोमा	12ण्7	12ण्7	95ण्9
	डॉक्टरध्संशोधकध्प्राध्यापक	1ण्6	1ण्6	97ण्5
	उच्च माध्यमिक	2ण्5	2ण्5	100ण्0
	ज्वजंस	100ण्0	100ण्0	
स्रोत रू"ै प्राथमिक सामग्री निर्गम				

तालिका क्र. 5 महाराष्ट्र से व्यवसाय के अनुसार प्रवासन के आंकड़े

निम्नलिखित तालिका में व्यवसाय के अनुसार प्रवासन वर्गीकरण को दर्शाया गया है। प्राथमिक आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण के बाद यह तथ्य सामने आया है की कुल 71.0 प्रतिशत प्रवासन इंजिनियर्स का हुआ है। 5.7 प्रतिशत प्रवासन टेक्नीशियन का हुआ है जो तकनिकी क्षेत्र में ही आते है। इससे यह निष्कर्ष सामने आते है की अधिकतम अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन तकनिकी शिक्षा के लिए एवं तकनिकी रोजगार के लिए हो रहा है। बाकि क्षेत्र जैसे डॉक्टरए शिक्षकए संशोधकए व्यापार विश्लेषकए वेल्डरए फिटरए वास्तुकारए संचार अधिकारीए लेखक/पत्रकारए कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटर एवं सलाहकार इत्यादि रोजगार प्राप्त लोगों का हो रहा है। इन सभी क्षेत्रों में से होनेवाला कुल प्रवासन 23 प्रतिशत है।

व्यवसाय के अनुसार प्रवासन आंकड़े				
		प्रतिशत च्मतबमदज	मान्य प्रतिशत टंसपक च्मतबमदज	संचित प्रतिशत ब्नउनसंजपअम च्मतबमदज
टंसपक	इंजिनियर	71ण्0	71ण्0	71ण्0
	डॉक्टर	ण्6	ण्6	71ण्7
	शिक्षक	ण्6	ण्6	72ण्3
	संशोधक	ण्3	ण्3	72ण्6
	व्यापार विश्लेषक	3ण्2	3ण्2	75ण्8
	टेक्नीशियन	5ण्7	5ण्7	81ण्5
	वेल्डर	2ण्5	2ण्5	84ण्1
	फिटर	4ण्1	4ण्1	88ण्2
	वास्तुकार	ण्6	ण्6	88ण्9
	संचार अधिकारी	1ण्3	1ण्3	90ण्1
	लेखक.पत्रकार	ण्6	ण्6	90ण्8
	कंप्यूटर ओपरेटर	8ण्6	8ण्6	99ण्4
	सलाहकार	ण्6	ण्6	100ण्0
	ज्वजंस	100ण्0	100ण्0	
स्रोत रू"ै प्राथमिक सामग्री निर्गम				

तालिका क्र. 6 महाराष्ट्र से वैवाहिक स्थिति के अनुसार प्रवासन के आंकड़े

महाराष्ट्र से प्रवासन प्रवुत्ति को जानने के लिए प्रवासित व्यक्तियों की वैवाहिक स्थिति के बारे में जानकारी एकत्रित की गयी थी। इससे संबंधित प्राप्त आंकड़े यह दर्शाते है की महाराष्ट्र से प्रवासित होनेवाले व्यक्तियों अधिक संख्या विवाहित लोगों की है। कुल 56.1 प्रतिशत प्रवासी विवाहित है। अन्य 43.9 प्रतिशत प्रवासी अविवाहित है।

प्रवासी की वैवाहिक स्थिति				
		प्रतिशत च्मतबमदज	मान्य प्रतिशत टंसपक च्मतबमदज	संचित प्रतिशत ब्नउनसंजपअम च्मतबमदज
टंसपक	विवाहित	56ण्1	56ण्1	56ण्1
	अविवाहित	43ण्9	43ण्9	100ण्0
	ज्वजंस	100ण्0	100ण्0	
स्रोत रू"ै प्राथमिक सामग्री निर्गम				

तालिका क्र. 7 महाराष्ट्र से गंतव्य स्थान के अनुसार प्रवासन के आंकड़े

गतव्य के अनुसार प्रवासन आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण निम्नलिखित तालिका में दर्शाया गया है। इस तालिका से यह निर्दशित हो रहा है की महाराष्ट्र से प्रवासियों का सबसे पसंदीदा गंतव्य स्थान अमेरिका है। उसके बाद खाड़ी देशों की और जानेवालों की संख्या काफी बड़ी है। उसके बाद युनायटेड किंगडम भी महाराष्ट्र के प्रवासियों का पसंदीदा गंतव्य स्थान है। महाराष्ट्र से अमेरिका के लिए होनेवाला प्रवासन कुल 37.3 प्रतिशत है। खाड़ी देशों के लिए 20.4 प्रतिशत प्रवासन को देखा गया है। उसके बाद युनायटेड किंगडम के लिए कुल 15.3 प्रतिशत प्रवासन हुआ है। इसप्रकार महाराष्ट्र से प्रवासियों के पसंदीदा गंतव्य के प्रथम स्थान पर अमेरिका है द्वितीय स्थान पर कड़ी राष्ट्र एवं तृतीय स्थान पर युनायटेड किंगडम है।

प्रवासन राष्ट्र				
		प्रतिशत च्मतबमदज	मान्य प्रतिशत टंसपक च्मतबमदज	संचित प्रतिशत ब्नउनसंजपअम च्मतबमदज
टंसपक	अमेरिका	37ण्3	37ण्3	37ण्3
	ऑस्ट्रेलिया	6ण्7	6ण्7	43ण्9

	खाड़ी देश	20ण्4	20ण्4	64ण्3
	साउथ अफ्रीका	5ण्1	5ण्1	69ण्4
	कनाड़ा	1ण्9	1ण्9	71ण्3
	सिंगापुर	2ण्2	2ण्2	73ण्6
	इंग्लैंड	3ण्2	3ण्2	76ण्8
	युनायटेड किंगडम	15ण्3	15ण्3	92ण्0
	फ्रांस	1ण्6	1ण्6	93ण्6
	जापान	ण्3	ण्3	93ण्9
	जर्मनी	1ण्6	1ण्6	95ण्5
	न्यूझीलैंड	2ण्5	2ण्5	98ण्1
	ताइवान	1ण्9	1ण्9	100ण्0
	ज्वजंस	100ण्0	100ण्0	
स्त्रोत रूˆ प्राथमिक सामग्री निर्गम				

तालिका क्र. 8 महाराष्ट्र से विभिन्न कारणों के अनुसार प्रवासन के आंकड़े

निम्नलिखित तालिका में महाराष्ट्र से विभिन्न कारणों से प्रवासित हुए व्यक्तियों का उनके प्रवासन कारणों के साथ वर्गीकरण को दर्शाया गया है। इससे विभिन्न प्रवासन कारणों के बारे में अध्ययन करना संभव हुआ। महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन के विभिन्न कारण देखे गएँ है। अच्छे रोजगार के लिए अच्छी आर्थिक प्राप्ति के लिए अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्ति के उद्देश्य से तथा विवाह जैसे विभिन्न कारणों से महाराष्ट्र से प्रवासन को देखा गया है। इन सभी कारणों में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह सामने आयी है की महाराष्ट्र से सबसे अधिक प्रवासन अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्ति के उद्देश्य के लिए हुआ है। कुल 41.7 प्रतिशत प्रवासन शिक्षा प्राप्ति के उद्देश्य से हुआ है। उसके बाद 26.4 प्रतिशत प्रवासन अच्छी आर्थिक प्राप्ति के उद्देश्य से हुए है। अच्छे रोजगार की तलाश में प्रवासित होनेवालों की संख्या कुल 21.7 प्रतिशत है। अंत में 10.1 प्रतिशत प्रवासी विवाह के प्रवासित हो रहे है।

प्रवासन कारण				
		प्रतिशत च्मतबमदज	मान्य प्रतिशत टंसपक च्मतबमदज	संचित प्रतिशत ब्नउनसंजपअम च्मतबमदज
टंसपक	अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्ति के लिए	41ण्7	41ण्7	41ण्7
	अधिक आर्थिक प्राप्ति के लिए	26ण्4	26ण्4	68ण्2
	अच्छे रोजगार के लिए	21ण्7	21ण्7	89ण्8
	विवाह के कारण प्रवासन	10ण्2	10ण्2	100ण्0
	ज्वजंस	100ण्0	100ण्0	
स्त्रोत रूˆ प्राथमिक सामग्री निर्गम				

तालिका क्र. 9 महाराष्ट्र से प्रवासन माध्यम के अनुसार प्रवासन के आंकड़े

किसी भी प्रवासन के लिए एक नेटवर्क का होना बहुत आवश्यक होता है। किसी अनजान जगह पर जाने के लिए किसी से पहचान होना आवश्यक होता है। एक प्रवासन दुसरे प्रवासन को संभव बनाता है। महाराष्ट्र से विदेशी प्रवासन प्रवासन माध्यम से संबंधित आंकड़े यह बताते है की महाराष्ट्र में शिक्षण सलाहकार संस्थाएं सबसे प्रभावी प्रवासन माध्यम के रूप में उभरी है। कुल 38.5 प्रतिशत प्रवासन इन संस्थाओं के माध्यम से हुआ है। उसके पश्यात व्यक्ति महाराष्ट्र से जिस कंपनी में काम करते है उनकी कंपनीयों के माध्यम से कई प्रोजेक्ट्स विदेशों में चलायें जाते है जिसपर काम करने के लिए कंपनी यहा से लोगों को कुछ समय के लिए विदेशों में काम करने के लिए जाने का अवसर प्रदान करती है। कुल 28 प्रतिशत लोग अपनी कंपनी के माध्यम से प्रवासित हुए है। कुछ लोग विदेशी कर्मचारियों के प्रत्यक्ष चयन से प्रवासित होते है। कई विदेशी कंपनीया आयआयटीए आयआयएम तथा अभियांत्रिकी विद्यालयों में कैंपस सिलेक्शन (योग्य छात्रों का चुनाव) करते है। ऐसे चुनाव से विदेश जानेवालों की संख्या 14.3 प्रतिशत है। उसके बाद जो रोजगार साइट्स होती है जैसे मॉन्स्टर डॉट कॉम इन साइट्स पर विदेशों में रोज़गार संधियों संबंधित समाचार आते है जिसके कारण लोग इन अवसरों का लाभ उठाकर प्रवासित हो पाते है। कुल 12.7 प्रतिशत लोग इन साइट्स की मदत से प्रवासित हुए है। उर्वरित 3.8 प्रतिशत लोग रिक्रूटमेंट एजंसी के माध्यम से प्राव्सित हुए है इनमे ऐसे लोग है जो वेल्डरए फिटर जैसे पदों पर अधिक आर्थिक प्राप्ति के लिए प्रवासित होते है।

प्रवासन माध्यम				
		प्रतिशत च्मतबमदज	मान्य प्रतिशत टंसपक च्मतबमदज	संचित प्रतिशत ब्नउनसंजपअम च्मतबमदज
टंसपक	दोस्तध्नातेदार	2ण्2	2ण्2	2ण्2
	कंपनी	28ण्0	28ण्0	30ण्3
	विदेशी कर्मचारी	14ण्3	14ण्3	44ण्6
	रोजगार साईट्स	12ण्7	12ण्7	57ण्3
	रिक्रूटमेंट एजंसी	3ण्8	3ण्8	61ण्1
	शिक्षण सलाहकार संस्था	38ण्5	38ण्5	99ण्7
	अन्य	ण्3	ण्3	100ण्0
	ज्वजंस	100ण्0	100ण्0	
स्त्रोत रूˆ प्राथमिक सामग्री निर्गम				

प्रवासन प्रक्रिया

महाराष्ट्र से प्रवासन की प्रवृत्ती को जानने के पश्यात अब प्रवासन प्रक्रिया को विस्तृत रूप से स्पष्ट करते है। प्रवासन प्रक्रिया का विश्लेषण करने के लिए सबसे पहले जानना होगा की महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन का माध्यमए महाराष्ट्र से विविध कारणों से प्रवासन हो रहा है तो उनके पीछे कोनसा नेटवर्क कार्य कर रहा है जो महाराष्ट्र से अधिक प्रवासन को संभव बना रहा है। महाराष्ट्र से वैध अस्थायी अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन के प्रमुख कारण और प्रवासन निर्णय में उनके घरेलू समूहों की भूमिका किस प्रकार की है। महाराष्ट्र से अधिकतर प्रवासन अस्थायी स्वरुप में है। अर्थात लोग उनके उद्देशों की पूर्ति के लिए कुछ समय के लिए प्रवासित हो रहे है। प्रवासन का स्वरुप अस्थायी होने के साथ-साथ परिवार के बिना प्रवासन अधिक संख्या में हो रहा है।

इसके पीछे एक सोच है वह यह है की प्रवासन के पीछे उनके कुछ प्रमुख उद्देश्य है जैसे अच्छे रोजगार की प्राप्तिए अच्छी आर्थिक प्राप्ति अथवा अच्छी शिक्षा की प्राप्ति इत्यादि उद्देशों की प्राप्ति के लिए उनके द्वारा घरेलू समूहों की सहमती से प्रवासन के निर्णय लिए जाते है परंतु कुछ समय बाद वापस लौटने की शर्त पर। प्रवासन उद्देशों की प्राप्ति के पश्यात घर लौट आना भी उनके उद्देशों में

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सम्मिलित होता है। प्रवासन के लिए घरेलू समूहों द्वारा भावनात्मक सहभाग के साथ जोखिम को भी साझा किया जाता है। इसीलिए प्रवासी के लिए प्रवासन निर्णय के साथ-साथ प्रवासन कारण एवं प्रवासन निर्णय में घरेलू समूहों की सहमती अत्यंत आवश्यक होती है। किसी भी व्यक्ति को प्रवासन निर्णय के लिए एक विशिष्ट कारण एवं विशिष्ट सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है।

निष्कर्ष

महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन की प्रवुत्ति एवं प्रक्रिया के बारे में अध्ययन के पश्यात यह निष्कर्ष सामने आये है की महारष्ट्र के निर्धारित कुल छह जिलों में से सबसे अधिक प्रवासन नागपुर से हुआ है। प्रवासित व्यक्तियों में सबसे अधिक 32 से 45 आयुवर्ग के लोगों का समावेश है। लिंग के अनुसार देखने पर पुरुषों की संख्या महिलाओं की तुलना में अधिक है। विवाहित लोगों का प्रतिशत अविवाहित लोगों से अधिक है अर्थात विवाहित अधिक संख्या में प्रवासित हो रहे है। शिक्षा और रोजगार के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र से प्रवासन प्रवृत्ती को देखा जाएँ तो सबसे अधिक तकनिकी शिक्षा प्राप्त स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर व्यक्तियों का प्रवासन प्रतिशत सबसे अधिक है। रोजगार के अनुसार इंजिनियर के पद पर कार्य करनेवालों की तथा इस पद पर नौकरी प्राप्त कर प्रवासित होनेवालों की संख्या सबसे अधिक है।

द्वितीय महाराष्ट्र से हो रहे अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन के विभिन्न कारण। अध्ययन से यह ज्ञात हुआ है की महाराष्ट्र से सबसे अधिक प्रवासन अच्छी आर्थिक प्राप्ति के उद्देश्य से हो रहे है। उसके बाद अच्छे रोजगार और अच्छी आर्थिक प्राप्ति के लिए। अर्थात सबसे अधिक प्रवासन शिक्षा के उद्देश्य से हो रहा है। महाराष्ट्र के प्रवासियों का सबसे पसंदीदा गंतव्य स्थान अमेरिका है। महाराष्ट्र से सबसे अधिक प्रवासन अमेरिका के लिए हो रहा है उसके बाद युनायटेड किंगडम और खाड़ी देशों की और जानेवालों की संख्या अधिक है।

तृतीय एवं अंतिम महाराष्ट्र से हो रहे प्रवासन प्रक्रिया को विश्लेषित करना। महाराष्ट्र से हो रहे प्रवासन में रोजगार साइट्सए कम्पनियां और शिक्षण सलाहकार संस्थाओं की काफी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका दिखाई देती है। जो महाराष्ट्र से अधिक प्रवासन को संभव बनती है। सन् 2013-2014 में किये गए अध्ययन के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन को प्रमुख माध्यम रिक्रूटमेंट एजंसी थी। अधिकतर लोग इस एजंसी के माध्यम से प्रवासित होते थे। परंतु अभी वर्तमान में इस प्रवासन प्रक्रिया में बदलाव देखा गया है। लोगों के प्रवासन माध्यम बदल गए है अब अधिकतर प्रवासन कंपनी के माध्यम से अथवा रोजगार साइट्स के माध्यम से संभव हो रहे है। इसमें महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन यह देखा गया है की वर्तमान में ऐसी अनेक शिक्षण सलाहकार संस्थाएं उभरकर सामने आयी है जो अंतरराष्ट्रीय शिक्षा की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के साथ एक सलाहकार एवं सहयोगी के रूप में भी कार्य करती है। इसप्रकार महाराष्ट्र से अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवासन प्रवृत्ती एवं प्रक्रिया को देखा जा सकता है।

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Economics of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar in Perspective of Indian Economy

Dr. Suman Bala, Assistant Professor*

Abstract
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is one such great thinker, leader and intellectual of its time in India who has not only changed the life of millions of untouchables but shaped India as a biggest democratic nation by writing its constitution. What is well known about Dr. Ambedkar is his fights against Caste system in India, But what is not known is how Dr. Ambedkar had also Impacted the Indian economy. Dr Ambedkar laid down strong foundations for economic progress of nation. It would not be an exaggeration to say that Dr Ambedkar was pioneer in propagating planned process for integrated inclusive economic growth. The main interest in this research paper is to examine his contribution to the field of economics and understand whether the ideas developed by him are practically relevant and applicable to Indian economy in the present and in the time to come. It can be said that Indian economy at present is facing many problems similar to that at the time of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as instability of money leading to inflation, its socio-economic implications and its unequal effects on various strata of society, uneconomical public expenditure and rising fiscal deficits, increasing inequalities of income and wealth, Increasing marginal land holdings and so on. After analyzing his economic ideology, it can be said that India could have been more inclusive if ideas of Dr.Ambedkar had been followed in its true spirit. So we can say that India needs to follow his economics in its short term as well as long term economic planning and policy making to shape Inclusive India.

Key Words: Economics of Ambedkar, Indian Economy, Economic Development

Dr.B.R. Ambedkar- A Multidimensional Personalty

Dr.Ambedkar was the owner of a dynamic and multidimensional personality. People know him by many names as 'The father of Indian constitution', 'A true leader of Indian freedom movement', 'A Bharat Ratna', 'A Great Dalit leader, 'A great Lawyer', 'A great Pioneer in the field of Economics' and so on. Compared to his contributions in the field of Law and Politics, his contributions in the field of Economics are less known. But as a matter of fact, he was primarily trained in Economics at the best places and by the best minds. He achieved various degrees and doctorates from London School of Economics, London University and Columbia University. His degrees include B.A.(Bombay University), MA.(Columbia university), M.Sc.(London School of Economics), PhD (Columbia University), D.Sc.(London School of Economics), L.L.D.(Columbia University),

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D.Litt.(Osmania University) , Barrister-at Law(Gray's Inn, London). His works on Economics and specifically on Indian Economy are greatly insightful and relevant even today. His works related to Economics are: The Problem of Rupee: Its origin and its solution, The Present Problem in Indian currency, Statement of Evidence to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, Ancient Indian Commerce, The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India: A Study in the Provincial Decentralization of imperial finance, Administration and Finance of the East India Company, Small Holdings in India and their remedies. Most of the writings and speeches of Dr. B R Ambedkar are published in several volumes by department of education, Govt. of Maharashtra.

Introduction

After Independence of India, The Economic planning was initiated to achieve inclusive growth and sustainable development. For this, the aim of socialistic pattern of society was envisaged and incorporated in various plans. From 1947 to 1991, India followed strictly a mixed economy pattern with more emphasis on socialistic pattern of society (Sunil Malkani, 1991). And after 1991, the pattern followed had more emphasis on capitalistic market economy, envisaging larger share of private sector. But one underlying factor during the entire planning period is that India is suffering from various socio-economic problems like increasing inequalities of income, wealth, choices, entitlements and opportunities. Moreover, there is a continuous problem of inflation and increasing budget deficits. So in this context, Economic Ideas of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar become so crucial.

Economic ideas of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar

Ideas on Currency Problem

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's idea has a great impact on current Indian currency system. Under British rule when India Government was struggling with falling value of Indian Rupee, Dr. Ambedkar wrote 'The problem of Rupee- its origin and solution" in 1923. He analyzed the problems related to Indian currency in the first quarter of twentieth century, and even offered solutions to deal with the instability of rupee and concerned inflation in India. He analyzed how rupee evolved from a double standard to a silver standard and how the evils of instability concerned with it led to its evolution towards a gold standard and again in to gold exchange standard. In this regard, Ambedkar preferred the gold standard over gold exchange standard and criticized Prof. Keynes who was in favour of the gold exchange standard. In fact, Ambedkar was in favour of the gold standard of modified form. In pure gold standard, gold in some form, especially coins is used as a medium of exchange and in its modified form; paper money is also issued in addition to gold coins, and is pledged to be redeemable in gold. In contrast to this, under the gold exchange standard only paper money which can be exchanged at fixed rate with gold, is used as a medium of exchange. Here authorities back it up with foreign currency reserves of such countries which are on the gold standards. According to him, prices under gold standard is more stable than gold exchange standard as in the former due to its intrinsic characteristics; money supply is more stable compared to the later and the gold exchange standard allows an unregulated discretion to the issuer that must be regulated. He suggested stopping all further coinage of the rupee, minting of suitable gold coins, fixing ratio between gold coin and the rupee by law and keeping them mutually unconvertible. He stated that as the ratio between rupee and gold coin would be fixed under the law and the supply of gold would be stable, the issue of currency would be regulated leading to stable prices and hence a stable currency standard. The context in which these currency reforms were suggested by Ambedkar has completely changed. The Indian economy has an altogether different institutional set-up now. Yet the essential message of Ambedkar has remained surprisingly timeless. The basic contention of Ambedkar was that there should be some regulator by which the discretion left to the issuer of currency is regulated. In the present economic scenario with unbridled growth of government deficits and their automatic monetization, the need for an effective restraint on liquidity creation is as imperative today as it was then (Narender Jadhav, 1991). In this context, Padmaja Bagga in her research paper, "The Practice of Economics by Dr. Ambedkar and its Relevance in Contemporary India" stated that till the 1990s, the Indian government paid no intention to Ambedkar's warning about the "reckless issue of rupee currency," under the Managed Currency System, leading to higher money supply and greater aggregate demand for goods and services, without corresponding increase in supply of the same, causing inflationary pressures in the economy, which in turn led to an unstable currency." She further stated that, "Ambedkar took the position that an unstable currency could lead to further uncontrolled inflation; since a "managed currency system" allowed the government to indulge in fiscal extravagance and wasteful government expenditure. Chakraborty Committee (1991) also pointed out in its findings that government's reckless borrowing from RBI was mainly responsible for the continuously high inflation rates, and not the increasing demand from a growing population as the government would have us believe. Hence the committee recommended a statutory restraint on such liquidity creation through an automatic mechanism, presently followed by RBI, under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act.

Ideas on Public Finance

One has heard of the famous canons of taxation enunciated by Adam Smith similar to that canons of public expenditure were expressed by Ambedkar. A main reason for the existence of public finance is that human beings living in society require certain things like roads, law and order, etc. that cannot be enjoyed exclusively. As the costs and benefits of such items cannot be internalized, they will not be supplied through the free market mechanism. 'The remarkable thing about Ambedkar's canons is that they are ism-neutral. One can follow a policy of a large or a small public sector and yet the principles behind these canons are applicable. The canons are sufficiently flexible so that expenditure decisions can be related to the state of the economy.

The canons emphasize that the expenditure decisions should closely relate to the specified objectives and the available resources besides ensuring economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of government decisions. Dr. Ambedkar, while discussing the functions of the Comptroller and Auditor General, during the framing of our Constitution in 1949, said that "governments should spend the resources garnered from the public not only as per rules, laws and regulations, but also see that "faithfulness, wisdom and economy" have gone into the acts of expenditure by public authorities". In the present context of high fiscal deficits, a rigorous application of the Ambedkar principles of public finances can help to reduce the quantum of public expenditure. Dr. Ambedkar also introduced draft articles to reduce the adverse effects of multiple taxation in the Constituent Assembly informed the Assembly that sales tax will cause a great deal of difficultly in the matter of freedom of trade and commerce. In order to provide hassle free trade and commerce among states, the central government introduced GST with effective from July 2017 on the line of Ambedkar's ideas.

Ideas on Agricultural Economy

In the field of agriculture, Ambedkar focused on land reforms, consolidation of land holdings and considering agricultural activity on par with industry. He had observed that the size of the land holding by the marginalized groups were not economical and sufficient for a good living. Many of these land holdings were too large that the agricultural activity was not carried out efficiently. He realized that the productivity of an agricultural holding is not determined by his physical size alone but by the intensity of cultivation as reflected in the amount of productive investment made on the land and the amount of all others inputs used, including labour.The large section of the population depending on this sector for their livelihood was a drawback. The drawback was due to the inheritance of the agricultural land from one generation to another. Wherein, it resulted in fragmentation and sub-division of the agricultural land. Thus, this created large pressure on land. Ambedkar suggested division of land into economic units, which depends on the value of the capital formation in the agricultural land rather than the size of operation.

Dr, Ambedkar also suggested collective method of farming as the small size of holding is the cause of low production. According to the collective mode of agricultural operation, all agricultural land should be in the ownership of the government. The agricultural land shall be cultivated as per the rules and regulations of the government. The agricultural land shall be allocated equally to all the cultivators in the village without the distinction of caste, creed and religion. Each cultivator receiving the agricultural land would be termed as a tenant. This system would eliminate the system of traditional tenants, landlords and agricultural laborers. The tenants in the collective method of farming shall be levied by the government towards the produce, the land, and the capital goods supplied to the tenant that include water, draught animals, implements, manure, seeds, etc.

Dr. Ambedkar also proposed that agricultural finance and insurance should be in the control of the government so that the weaker sections can have proper access to the services without discrimination. He suggested that government revenue should be used for welfare of the poor and farmers. The money the Government was raising in the form of taxes must be utilized to relieve the farmers of their debts, to fight poverty and to impart education. Introduction of Pardhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna with effect from Feb.2016 is an important step taken by central government in order to compensate the farmers in case of loss due to climate conditions as suggested by Dr. Ambedkar.

In terms of recognizing agricultural activity on par with the industry, he also campaigned for providing all economic benefits to the agricultural workers such as equal wages, minimum wages, fixed number of working hours, leave benefits, insurance, compensation etc.

In present time of globalization, the productivity of Indian agriculture sector is very low compared to many developed countries. The large size of land holdings get decreasing with passage of time whereas marginal size of holding increasing. Agriculture growth rates in not only stagnant but also indicates continuous declining trends. The government has concentrated only on the technical problems and thus ignored institutional. The sub division, land reform and size distribution of ownership holding is the main obstacle in development of agriculture sector. To accelerate the growth rate of agriculture sector, India needs to make appropriate change in present agricultural plan and there is need to take measures on the basis of Ambedkar economic thoughts.

Ideas on Industrial development

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Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, U.S.A., Open J-Gage as well as in Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A

One solution advocated by Dr. Ambedkar to release the pressure on land was the industrialization. He was of opinion that industrialization is a remedy to agricultural problems in India. He was the first economist to identify the problem of disguised unemployment in India and advocated for rapid industrialization for shifting disguised unemployed labor from the agriculture to manufacturing sector. He assumed that industrialization would liberate the oppressed community from the drudgery of redundant methods of production. Surplus labor from the agricultural sector could be absorbed in the manufacturing sector. This would solve the unemployment problem to a great extent, would also have positive effects on poverty reduction and reduction in inequality through sharing in growth. He demanded that the key and basic industries should be owned and run by the State or corporations set up by the state. He emphasized on state socialism for the reason that private sector had displayed characteristics of creating inequalities of wealth; especially in Europe and that would be true of Indian case as well. Dr. Ambedkar wanted this state socialism to be included in the constitution so that no legislature could change or reject it. But it could not come into existence as the constitution committee rejected it. Dr. Ambedkar felt that majority of the worker's class in the factories were from the depressed classes and this class of the worker should also work with dignity and enjoy certain facilities that would keep them healthy and productive. Dr Ambedkar was deeply concerned that condition of labour is directly linked to industrial development of the country. As a Labour Minister in Viceroy's Council since 1942 he initiated several measures on various fronts for welfare of the labour class. Hence, he pushed forward several schemes to benefit the workers' class in the manufacturing sector i.e. reduction in Factory Working Hours, Mines Maternity Benefit Act, Women Labor welfare fund, Women and Child, Labor Protection Act, National Employment Agency (Employment Exchange) etc. He also enacted and brought Employees State Insurance (ESI) for the benefit of workers such as medical care, medical leave, physically disabled during working injuries as compensation.

Dr Ambedkar took suo-moto steps to implement the conventions of International Labour Organisation and initiated several amendments in the Factories Act and other welfare measures i.e. Health Insurance for Industrial Workers, Grant of adequate Dearness allowance to Worker and Payment of wages (Amendment) Bill. All the enactments suggested by Dr. Ambedkar are quiet effective and relevant in current industrial scenario which directly contribute in efficiency of workers.

Ideas on strategy for economic development

Dr. Ambedkar observed that state and the constitutional methods would play an important role to bring about inclusive economic growth and development in India. He believed in democracy and human rights and was against dictatorship in any form or shape. He believed that constitutional provisions and democratic means should be relied upon for the desired reformation (Sunil Malkani, 2016). In his memorandum submitted to the British Government titled "States and Minorities" in 1947, Dr. Ambedkar laid down a strategy for India's economic development. The strategy placed "an obligation on the State to plan the economic life of the people on lines which would lead to highest point of productivity without closing every avenue to private enterprise and also provide for the equitable distribution of wealth". Ambedkar believed in a classless society but not in a stateless society. He maintained that the state would continue to exist as long as human society survived. Ambedkar's concept of State Socialism is based on three basic aspects: (i) state ownership of agricultural land and key industries to meet the demands of the poorer strata of society; (ii) maintenance of productive resources by the state; and (iii) a just distribution of the common produce among the different people without any distinction of castes or creed. (Narender Jadhav, 1991).

Ambedkar thought that fast development of India is impossible without Industrialization. According to him industrialization would create large scale employment, produces essential goods for mass consumption, utilizes raw materials, reduces foreign dependence and increasing security to labour ultimately leads to the overall economical development of the country. Moreover, he stated that the progress of industrialization would on the one hand lessen the burden over agricultural sector by shifting the surplus labour from the land and on the other hand, manufacture more capital tools for use in agriculture sector thereby leading its progress. So his strategy for economic growth and development is an inclusive as well as right growth strategy as per best notions of Economics, whereby economic development starts with the growth of primary sector, surplus labour from it moves to secondary sector employment and simultaneous development of two sectors to reinforce each other. And on the base of proper growth of these two sectors, the tertiary sector grows. His views on economic development are still relevant as a strong guiding force.

Conclusion

Dr Ambedkar was pioneer in framing planned process for integrated inclusive economic growth. Analyzing his economic ideology related to primary and secondary sectors which are recognized as booster of economic development, it can be said that India could have been more inclusive if ideas of Dr.Ambedkar had been followed in its true spirit. We can overcome the economic and social problems such as disguised unemployment, poverty, instability of rupees, unequal distribution of income and wealth, food problem etc. So we can say that India needs to follow his economic ideology in its short term as well as long term economic planning and policy making to shape Inclusive India.

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खेती किसानी: संकट, समाधान और चुनौतियां

कृष्ण कुमार*

कृषि हमारी जैविक और सामाजिक आवश्यकता है । धरती पर जब तक मानवीय जीवन है और रहेगा, तब तक कृषि मनुष्य की सारी गतिविधियां का केंद्र बिंदु रहेंगी । भारत की अधिकांश आबादी प्रत्यक्ष ओर अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से खेतीबाड़ी व उसकी गतिविधियों से जुड़ी हुई हैं । यह उसकी सामाजिकता, सौंदर्य चेतना ओर संस्कृति का आधार है ।

वर्तमान समय में खेती-किसानी बहुआयामी संकट से गुजर रही हैं । कृषि क्षेत्र में अंधकार है । खेती घाटे का सौदा है । इस क्षेत्र में फैली बदहाली और नाकामी का आलम ये है कि कोई किसी को कैरियर के रूप में खेती करने की सलाह नहीं देता । स्वयं किसान अपने बच्चों को भी नहीं । किसानों की औलादें अपने बाप-दादाओं से सुनते हुए जवां होती हैं – 'माट्टी में माट्टी होग्ये थाम तो कुछ कर ल्यो' । यहां कुछ से मतलब दूसरा पेशा अपनाने से हैं ।

आज की दुनिया एक विडम्बनापूर्ण स्थिति से गुजर रही है – एक ओर तो कृषि क्षेत्र अति उत्पादन की अवस्था में पहुंच चुका है तो दूसरी ओर दुनिया भर में करोड़ो लोग भुखमरी और कुपोषण का शिकार है । सटोरिया पूंजी ने गेहूँ, चावल, मक्का, गन्ना, फल, सब्जियाँ, मांस, मछली आदि को मुनाफाखोरों का सनक पूरी के लिए अपनी जकड़ में ले लिया है। अच्छी उपज के बावजूद बढ़ती लागत और विश्व बाजार की अनिश्चित कीमतों के कारण खेती और खेतिहर समाज संकटग्रस्त है । .....कृषि विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में नयी नयी खोजों के कारण प्रगति ने मानव समाज को उस मुकाम तक पहुंचा दिया है कि दुनिया के हर व्यक्ति को स्तरीय और पोषक भोजन उपलब्ध कराना आसानी से संभव है । लेकिन मुनाफे की हवस इस उपलब्धि को जन जन तक पहुंचाने में बड़ी बाधा है।'''''

कृषि संकट का मुख्य कारण है सरकारी उपेक्षा के चलते फसल की कीमत लागत से कम होना और इसे पूरा करने के लिए किसान का कर्ज के जाल में फंसते चले जाना । भारतीय किसानों का अब तक का यही अनुभव है कि फसलों का समर्थन मूल्य किसानों की लागत और लाभ को ध्यान में रखकर नहीं तय किया जाता । यह दरअसल किसानों को हो रहे घाटे की कुछ भरपाई भर है । खाद, बीज, कीटनाशक, पानी, बिजली, डीजल और कृषि मंत्रों की कीमतें लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है । इस अनुपात में सरकार न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य नहीं बढ़ाती । इसे एक उदाहरण से समझ सकते हैं ।आंध्र प्रदेश में 2013 में धान का समर्थन मूल्य 1310 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल तय किया गया जबकि धान उपजाने में किसानों की लागत 1675 रुपए पड़ती थी । उसी तरह कपास का समर्थन मूल्य 4000 रुपए था जबकि उसकी लागत 5930 रुपए पड़ती थी । जाहिर है

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* एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर शहीद उधम सिंह राजकीय महाविद्यालय, मटक माजरी, इन्द्री
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कि समर्थन मूल्य ऊँट के मुंह में जीरा भर है ।†††††† इसके साथ डब्ल्यू॰टी॰ओ॰ के दबाव में सरकार का जिन्सों की खरीद और भंडारण से पीछे हटाना, प्राकृतिक आपदाएं, बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार समझौते, भूमि अधिग्रहण की नीतियों ने इस संकट को ओर गहरा दिया है । किसानों की धार्मिक कर्मकाण्डों में आस्था ओर अज्ञानता, उपभोक्तावादी जीवन शैली तथा महंगी शिक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिए कर्ज निरंतर बढ़ रहा है । खेतीहर समुदाय का दर्द और सत्य इस ब्रह्मवाक्य में जाहिर होता है – 'कर्ज में जाम्मे थे, कर्ज मैं मरज्यांगे ।' इन परिस्थितियों से मुक्ति संभव नहीं हैं । 'एक पूछै एकन सों कहां जाई का करि ।'

हर समाज विज्ञान की किताब में पढ़ाया जाता है कि भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है लेकिन सरकार कृषक समुदाय के प्रति कितनी संवेदनशील है? देवेन्द्र शर्मा सरकार की मंशा को स्पष्ट करते हुए लिखते हैं – "यह सच है कि हर प्रधानमंत्री देश को कृषि प्रधान बताता है । मगर बजट पेश करने वाला हर वित्तमंत्री बजट में एग्रीकल्चर बाटम पर व उद्योग टाप पर रखता है । लोगों को विश्वास दिलाने को कहता है कि देश कृषि प्रधान है । हम खेती को ऐसा मंच नहीं बना पाये कि खेती देश के लिए लाभकारी साबित हो गये ।"‡‡‡‡‡‡

किसी क्षेत्र का लाभपरक और गैर लाभपरक होना सरकारी नीतियों पर निर्भर करता है । योजना आयोग ने विजन 2020 में यह लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है जीडीपी में कृषि का हिस्सा 14 प्रतिशत से घाटाकर 6 प्रतिशत तक लाना है । 2012 में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् में बोलते हुए डॉ॰ मनमोहन सिंह ने कहा था कि किसानों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय तभी बढ़ेगी, जब खेती से कम से कम लोग जुड़े हों । हमारा रास्ता खेती से उद्योगों की ओर जाता है, लेकिन मुनाफाखोरी के चलते उद्योगजगत बड़े पैमाने पर अपने कर्मियों की छंटनी कर रहा है । उद्योग 65 करोड़ लोगों की बात तो छोड़िए, एक करोड़ लोगों को भी रोजगार देने की स्थिति में नहीं है । डॉ॰ सुरजीत बराड़ लिखते हैं – आज 40 प्रतिशत खेती छोड़ने को तैयार हैं । पूरे देश में इस समय लगभग तीन करोड़ किसान कृषि को तिलांजलि दे चुके हैं । एक करोड़ किसान इस धंधे को छोड़ने के लिए तैयार बैठे हैं । वास्तव में उदारवादी नीतियों और खेती पर कॉरपोरेट को तरजीह दिये जाने के कारण यह घटित हुआ है लेकिन जो श्रम शक्ति कृषि-क्षेत्र से बाहर हुई है, उसके लिए कहीं रोजगार नहीं । मुक्त हुई श्रम शक्ति उद्योग या सेवा की ओर रुख करती हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश में ऐसा नहीं हुआ ।•

विश्व व्यापार संगठन और उदारीकरण की नीतियों के चलते कृषि क्षेत्र में बहस खाद्य बनाम व्यापार की शुरू हो गयी है । अब खाद्यान्न उत्पादन का मतलब स्थानीय जरूरतें नहीं, बल्कि वैश्विक जरूरतों और निर्यात बाजार के लिए माल तैयार करना है । चाहे उसका प्रयोग भोजन की जगह एथेनॉल और बायोडीजल बनाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाए या मांस पैदा करने के लिए पशुआहार के रूप । भारत में प्रतिवर्ष खाद्यान्नों की तुलना निर्यातोन्मुख फसलों में 10 गुना वृद्धि है ।ताज्जुब नहीं कि आने वाले दिनों में हमारे लिए गेहूँ का उत्पादन आस्ट्रेलिया और अमेरिका करे, तेल मलेशिया और इंडोनेशिया से आयात किया जाए और दालें मोजाम्बिक में पैदा हों ।

यह किसी सम्प्रभु राष्ट्र के लिए शर्म की बात है कि अपनी जनता के दो जून के भोजन के इंतजाम के लिए वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था के उतार-चढ़ाव या विकसित देशों की सादिच्छा पर निर्भर हो । यह मसला केवल खाद्य सुरक्षा दृष्टि से नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा दृष्टि से भी अहम् है ।

कृषि क्षेत्र में बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों की बढ़ती हुई दखलदांजी, एफडीआई निवेश, लैंड हार्डिंग की प्रक्रिया और सरमायेदार फार्मरों ने मिलकर कार्पोरेट खेती के लिए रास्ता प्रशस्त किया है । इन नीतियों के तहत जिस नये ढंग की खेती का प्रचार किया जा रहा है ।वहां छोटी जोत के किसान के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है । भारत में 85 प्रतिशत किसानों पर 2 एकड़ से कम जमीन है । आंकड़े बताते हैं कि छोटे किसान गैर संस्थागत

††††††. स॰ अरुण कुमार, युवा संवाद, नयी दिल्ली, अंक, 151, पृ॰ 19

‡‡‡‡‡‡. सं॰ सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह, कृषि संकट : बदल रहा किसान आंदोलन, देस हरियाणा प्रकाशन, कुरुक्षेत्र, पृ॰ 29

•.सं॰ महेश त्यागी, खेती किसानों का संकट, लेख-पूंजीवादी वैश्वीकरण : कृषि के लिए खतरनाक और घातक (डॉ॰ सुरजीत बराड़), प्रोग्रेसिव प्रिन्टर्स, शाहदरा, पृ॰ 47

स्रोत/साहूकार से 95 प्रतिशत ऋण लेते हैं । सरकार की ओर से कर्ज माफी, सरकारी सब्सिड़ी, संस्थागत खर्च, प्रोत्साहन और सहूलियतों का लाभ बड़े किसान को मिलता है । खुदकुशी करने वालों में बड़ी संख्या में छोटे किसान हैं ।

खेती किसानी का संकट हरित क्रांति के दर्शन और सीमाओं से भी जुड़ा हुआ है । हरित क्रांति ने देश को खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने तथा 70 व 80 के दशक में रिकॉर्ड अन्न उत्पादन हासिल करने में हमारी मदद की । जय जवान और जय किसान के नारे लगने लगे । लेकिन शीघ्र ही, यह उत्पादन के लिए महंगे इनपुट की मांग करने लगी । अब उत्पादन अपने अंतिम पड़ाव पर आ पहुंचा है और इसे कायम रखने के लिए लागत दर बढ़ रही हैं । परिणामस्वरूप ट्रैक्टर, ट्यूबवैल का सामान, खरपतवार कीटनाशक, रासायानिक उर्वरक और बीज बनाने वाली कम्पनियों का लाभ और किसानों पर कर्ज एक साथ बढ़ रहा है ।

कृषि शास्त्री सूसन जार्ज हरितक्रांति के अविकसित देशों पर हाने वाले प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करते हुए लिखते हैं-

हरित क्रांति से अविकसित देशों में हुआ यह कि हरित क्रांति से जुड़ी इन आधुनिक चीजों के साथ पारम्परिक और देशी तत्त्वों को शामिल करने की छूट किसान को न रही । हरित क्रांति के लिए जिन चीजों की जरूरत थी याने - बीज, उर्वरक, कीटनाशक, मशीनें सभी आयात की जानी थी। आयात का अर्थ या अधिक लागत और इसका परिणाम था महंगी खेती और परावलम्बन । तो हरित क्रांति से फायदा किसे हुआ यह साफ है । हरित क्रांति के उपादान उपलब्ध करने के लिए बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां आगे आ गई और कृषि व्यवसाय बहुत फायदेमंद होने लगा । हरित क्रांति के माध्यम से अविकसित देशों में बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां अपना विस्तार करने लगी । यह जरूर है कि सतर के दशक में कम विकसित देश स्वयं के उर्वरक के कारखाने खोलने लगे । हरितक्रांति से सबसे अधिक फायदा अगर किसी को हुआ है तो वे है बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां । हरित क्रांति के जरिए वे कम विकसित देशों में अपने हाथ-पैर फैलाने लगी ।

कृषि को अपनाकर अधिकांश बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां, मोंसान्टो, डाऊ, सिन्जैन्टा बास्फ, डुपार, कारगिल सहूलियत में महसूस कर रही हैं और हरित क्रांति के मॉडल को अपनाने वाले राज्यों में किसान ज्यादा आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं । समय के साथ यह विशुद्ध बाजारवादी व्यवस्था सिद्ध हुई, जिसने किसानों की फसलों और बीजों को अपने नियंत्रण में ले लिया, अब किसान ग्राहक है और कम्पनियां मालिक हैं ।

अंधाधुंध रायायनिक उर्वरक और कीटनाशकों के प्रयोग ने हमारी मिट्टी, भूमिगत पानी और हवा को जहरीला बना दिया । इससे हमारी खाद्य श्रृंखला व प्राकृतिक वातावरण प्रभावित हुआ । शोधकर्त्ताओं और वैज्ञानिकों का अध्ययन बताता है कि हरित क्रांति से जुड़े राज्यों में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी गंभीर बिमारियां जन्म ले चुकी है । पंजाब उदाहरण है, जहां कैंसर दर अधिक है । पारिस्थितिक संकट और लागत की दर से अब यह प्रौद्योगिकी वरदान की बजाय अभिशाप लगने लगी ।

हमारे कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों, सामाजिक चिंतकों और राजनेताओां ने कृषि क्षेत्र की चुनौतियों और उससे जुड़ी समस्याओं को इस माडल के दायरे में ही समझने की कोशिश की । किसी और विकल्प पर ध्यान नहीं दिया । हम अपनी पारम्परिक समझ, जैव विविधता व ज्ञान को स्वदेशी पद्धतियों पर विश्वास खोते चले गए और मानसिक रूप से पंगु हो गए । अब यह प्रौद्योगिकी अपनी कीमत वसूल रही है और हमारे पास विकल्प बहुत सीमित हैं ।

इस देश के योजनाकार, नौकरशाह, आर्थिक विशेषज्ञ, जनप्रतिनिधि, एनजीओ, मीडियाकार ओर तथाकथित विकास पुरुष कोई भी किसानों और उसकी समस्याओं को समझाना नहीं चाहता । उनकी नजरों में किसान वोट बैंक, बातचीत का विषय, रिसर्च-प्रोजैक्ट पूरा करने की सामग्री और माल से अधिक नहीं हैं । कोई उन्हें जैविक खेती करने की सलाह दे रहा है, तो कोई उन्हें जी० एम० फसलें उगाकर लाभ प्राप्त करने की बात कर रहा है कोई उन्हें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में अपनी फसल बेचने की नसीहत दे रहा है, कोई उनके खेतों तक सड़क

बिछाने की बात कर रहा है, कोई उनके खेतों के लिए मैप तैयार कर रहा है । कोई उनके सामने शाइनिंग इंडिया'''''' से जुड़ने की बात कर रहा है ।

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण फसल नष्ट होना तो समझ में आता है, लेकिन जब मेहतन और मशक्कत से फसल का उत्पादन करता है, तो खरीददारी के अभाव में औने-पौने दाम मंडी में निपटा आता है या सब्र का घूंट भरकर सड़क के किनारे फेंक देता है ।

हमारे राष्ट्रीय अंगुओं और रहनुमाओं के भी इस समुदाय की हालात को जानने की कोशिश नहीं की, जिस कारण आज वह अपना मलमूत्र खाने के लिए विवश हो गया है । संभवतः मानवीय इतिहास ऐसी शर्मनाक घटना दूसरी न मिले, यह हमारे लिए राष्ट्रीय कलंक की बात है । सोशन मीडिया पर चिपके रहने वाले सभ्य समाज ने इस पर कोई मुहिम चलाई या कितने ट्वीट किए? दरअसल किसान न किसी की प्राथमिकता में शामिल है और ना किसी की पसंद है ।

किसानों की आत्महत्या में कोई ग्लैमर नहीं, इसलिए मीडिया में कोई स्टोरी भी नहीं । किसान के संकट, उनका परिवेश और जीवन पद्धति मीडिया कवरेज से बाहर है । रैम्प पर कैटवाक करती सुंदरियों की चाल पर ही उसके कैमरे चमकते हैं। महंगी गाड़ियां, आलीशान मकानों की चाहत रखने वाले, नित नये कपड़ों और मोबाइल के नये वर्जन के लिए लालायित नवधनाढ्य वर्ग ही कवरेज का पसंदीदा क्षेत्र हैं । पी० साईनाथ मौजूदा पत्रकारिता के चरित्र पर सवाल उठाते हुए कहते हैं आज एक भी बड़ा चैनल या अखबार नहीं हैं कि जिसके पास फुलटाइम कृषि संवाददाता हो । अब लेबर संवाददाता नहीं हैं, कहीं भी । इतना बड़ा देश है, इतने लोग रहते हैं यहां, लेकिन उस देश की, उसके लोगों की बात ही नहीं होती है कहीं । 1980 में मैं पत्रकारिता में आया था । उस समय हर अखबार का अपना लेबर कारस्पोडेंट ओर कृषि कारस्पोर्डेंट हुआ करता था । आज का कृषि कारस्पोडेंट कृषि को नहीं, कृषि मंत्री को कवर करता है । वह बड़े-बड़े कॉरपोरेट से प्रेस, रिलीज ले लेता है । कभी गांव नहीं जाता है, मंडी में नहीं जाता, खेतों में नहीं पहुंचता है । लेबर कारस्पोडेंट नहीं रखता हूं तो इसका मानी होता है कि देश के 75 प्रतिशत लोगों में मेरा इंटरेस्ट नहीं हैं ।†††††††

उद्योगों को करोड़ों रुपयों की छूट और रियायती दर पूंजी उपलब्ध करवाई गई और जब मूल लौटा ना पाए तो एक खूबसूरत तरकीब् निकाली गई, जिसका नाम है एन०पी०ए० । किसानों के लिए जरा सी छूट और कर्ज माफी की बात हो तो पूरे देश में हायतौबा मच जाती है । प्रसिद्ध चिन्तक पी० साईनाथ लिखते हैं – "पूरी दुनिया में खेती तगड़ी सब्सिड़ी पर होती है । लेकिन भारत में मार्केट प्राइसिंग के नाम सब्सिडी को लगातार कम किया जा रहा है । सरकार के पास पैसा तो है लेकिन उसकी प्राथमिकता में किसान नहीं हैं । नुकसान का ढिंढोरा पीट कर दी जाने वाली राहत किसानों को नहीं ही मिली । लोन माफ उनका ही होता है जिन्होंने बैक से लोन लिया है। ज्यादातर किसान बाजार से महंगे सूद पर पैसा उठाते हैं । उन्हें राहत नहीं मिलती ।"
नये अनुबंधों के आधार पर अब उन्हें करोड़ों डालर की सब्सिडी पाने वाले विकसित देशों के किसानों के उत्पादों से मुकाबला करने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में अकेला छोड़ दिया है । इसका परिणाम पहले से ही तय है ।

आज जल जंगल और जमीन के लिए करोड़ों लोग संघर्षरत हैं । भूमि अधिग्रहण के जरिए उन्हें अपनी जड़ों से खदेड़ा जा रहा है । विस्थापन की सबसे ज्यादा मार आदिवासियों पर पड़ी है । आदिवासियों और छोटे किसान का भविष्य और संघर्ष एक समान है । आज किसान आंदोलन के अनेक मुद्दे हैं । न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य, डब्ल्यूटीओ की नीतियों में बदलाव, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के लिए कोश, फसली बीमा, जमीन की उर्वरकता बढ़ाने के लिए खाद, बिजली, पानी और कई तकनीक व्यवस्था, कृषि अनुसंधान, फसल भंडारण की सुविधा, रियायती ऋण, कृषि को उद्योग का दर्जा, किसान बीमा और पेंशन । सांगठनिक तौर पर किसानों को एक होने

''''''. अदम गौडवी –
कौन कहता है गांवों का मौसम गुलाबी है
आपके ये दावे झूठे और किताबी है

†††††††.सं० अरूण कुमार, युवा सांसद, नयी दिल्ली, अंक 179, पृ० 15-16

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की जरूरत है और नागरिकों से उम्मीद हैं कि इस समस्या का समाधान निकालने में किसानों को सहयोग और समर्थन दे ।

अंत में जितेन्द्र भाटिया के शब्दों

निस्संदेह कृषि के जगत में आज भी बहुत अंधेरा है और बहुत सारी शक्तियों की व्यक्तिगत और कारपोरेट उठापटक ने इस जगत के मुख्य किरदार छोटे किसान को दहलीज के बाहर धकेल दिया है । आज के बाद भी कितने नत्था और हरिबाबू हमारी इस संपन्न दुनिया से निष्कासित किए जाते रहेंगे, मालूम नहीं उनके जीवन की व्यथा कथा को किसी लेखक के शब्दों में नहीं भरा जा सकता । उसके लिए हजारों लाखों लोगों के मनोबल, विश्वास और यही सोच की आवश्यकता हमें होगी । जैसा कि महादेवी जी अक्सर कहा करती थी, अंधेरा लाठी से नहीं टूटता, उसके लिए कहीं न कहीं दीपक जलाना होगा । हमारे देश का होरी हमारे परिवार को दोजून की रोटी खिला चुकने के बाद भी आज तक अपने जीवन के अंधेरे में ऐसे ही किसी दीपक के जलाने का अंतहीन इंतजार कर रहा है ।‡‡‡‡‡‡‡

अतः आज जरूरत है खेती किसानी के संकट को समझने और उसका समाधान निकालने की जो उसकी फसल के समर्थन मूल्य के साथ-साथ, उनके गरिमामय जीवन की मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं से जुड़ा हो। चाहे इसके लिए ससंद का विशेष सत्र ही क्यों न बुलाना पड़े ।

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡.सं० ज्ञानरंजन, पहल 98, लेख-प्रेमचंद का होरी : पीपली लाइव से विडर सीड्स तक, अंत का प्रकाशन, गाजियाबाद, पृ० 147

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A Study of Attitude of Post-Graduate Students of Sirsa District in Haryana State towards Alcohol and Drugs

Prof. Dr Jai Parkash*
Dr.(Mrs) Sushma Rani Hooda**

Abstract
Aim of the present study is to determine the attitude of post-graduate students of Sirsa District in Haryana State towards alcohol and drugs. For this a sample consisted of 200 Post Graduate Students of post graduate colleges situated in Sirsa District of Haryana State was taken . 100 students from M.Sc. stream and 100 students from M.A. stream were taken and descriptive survey method was used. In the present study results shows that that all post graduate students have same attitude towards drug and alcohol and they all want to neglect the drug and alcohol. The results of all hypotheses shown that arts and science, male and female and rural and urban students have similar mean values which mean they all have same thinking and attitude towards drugs and alcohol. Therefore, the study indicate that in the present time youth is aware about drugs and alcohol
Key Words: Attitude, Alcohol and Drugs, Science, Arts, Rural, Urban, Post Graduate Students

Introduction

The most important objective of national and international drug policy is to keep the number of people using illicit drugs as low as possible. The general public and youths in particular are encouraged to keep away from drugs by means of anti-drug legislation and campaigns to influence public opinion and to inform people about the harmful effects of drug abuse. In Sweden the accent today is on measures which at once restrict the availability of and reduce the demand for illicit drugs. A report by the National Institute of Public Health on alcohol and drug prevention, for instance, says that A long-term preventive strategy makes no distinction between measures to restrict availability and measures to curb demand. Police efforts to clamp down on drugs dealing in the street are chiefly aimed at restricting availability... but police efforts also have an effect on demand in that the strong signals sent out by the police discourage young people from trying drugs 1995, 32, our translation). Although it is not necessary to make a distinction between

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"measures to restrict availability and measures to curb demand", there are of course actions that are aimed specifically on the demand side and those that focus on availability. Drug prevention education in schools, for instance, aims primarily to influence the demand for drugs among school youths.

Attitude toward Alcohol and Drug Use

The most important objective of national and international drug policy is to keep the number of people using illicit drugs as low as possible. The general public and youths in particular are encouraged to keep away from drugs by means of anti-drug legislation and campaigns to influence public opinion and to inform people about the harmful effects of drug abuse. A report by the National Institute of Public Health on alcohol and drug prevention, for instance, says that, " A long-term preventive strategy makes no distinction between measures to restrict availability and measures to curb demand.

Police efforts to clamp down on drugs dealing in the street are chiefly aimed at restricting availability... but police efforts also have an effect on demand in that the strong signals sent out by the police discourage young people from trying drugs".

Significance of the Study

Drug and alcohol abuse among post graduate students is a major cause for concern. Use of illegal substances may be associated with deterioration in personal and social life, especially in the case of addictive drugs when users often become involved in illegal activities to acquire money to purchase the drug. Drug and alcohol use also disrupts other students who are not themselves users. Therefore, research decided to selected the topic "A Study of Attitude of Post-Graduate Students of Sirsa District in Haryana State Towards Alcohol and Drugs", in which, the investigator will be collect the information regarding post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs, so that the student may save their time, money & energy. Therefore, above said topic is very much essential for student for their future.

Statement of the Problem

A Study of Attitude of Post-Graduate Students of Sirsa District in Haryana State towards Alcohol and Drugs

Operational Definitions of the Study

Attitude: A feeling or opinion about something or someone, or attitude is a settled way of thinking or feeling about something.

Post Graduate Students: Those students who take admission in master degree after completion their graduation class. They can take admission in any stream like M.Sc,. M.A. or M.Ed. etc.

Alcohol & Drugs: Drugs and Alcohol does not contain any nutrients for the body and *drugs* and *alcohol* can have negative effects on your life

Objectives of Present Study

- To study attitude among Arts and Science post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs.
- To study attitude among male and female post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs.
- To study attitude among male and female Arts post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs.
- To study attitude among male and female Science post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs.

- To study attitude among rural male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs.
- To study attitude among urban male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs.

Hypotheses of Present Study

- There is no significant difference in attitude among Arts and Science post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs.
- There is no significant difference in attitude among male and female post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs.
- There is no significant difference in attitude among male and female Arts post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs.
- There is no significant difference in attitude among male and female Science post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs.
- There is no significant difference in attitude among rural male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs.
- There is no significant difference in attitude among urban male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs.

Delimitations of the Study

- The present study was delimited to Sirsa District of Haryana State only.
- The study was delimited to arts & science post graduate students of Sirsa District.
- The study was delimited to one variable i. e. student's attitude towards alcohol and drugs.
- The study was delimited to 200 students' i. e 100 arts & 100 science post graduate students.

Review of Literature

Ana L. (2012) the study examines the effects of alcohol use on high school students' quality of learning. We estimate fixed-effects models using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Our primary measure of academic achievement is the student's GPA abstracted from official school transcripts. We find that increases in alcohol consumption result in small yet statistically significant reductions in GPA for male students and in statistically non-significant changes for females. For females, however, higher levels of drinking result in self-reported academic difficulty. The fixed-effects results are substantially smaller than OLS estimates, underscoring the importance of addressing unobserved individual heterogeneity. Robert L. (2013) many schools implement random student drug testing (RSDT) programs as a drug prevention strategy. This study analyzes self-report surveys of students in eight secondary schools with well-established RSDT programs, comparing students who understood they were subject to testing and students who understood they were not subject to testing. Students subject to testing reported significantly less marijuana and other illegal drug use than students in the same schools who were not subject to testing, and also had more positive attitudes toward testing. Alcohol use, which was not tested for in seven of the eight schools, did not differ between groups. This study provides evidence that awareness of eligibility for drug testing in schools with well-established RSDT programs is associated with lower rates of drug use. Shaul Lev-Ran (2013) the study revealed that the poor response rate in this survey dictates cautions in interpretation the results. However, they suggest that among medical

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specialties, psychiatrists had higher levels of self-reported competency in treating addictions and lower rates of moralism towards addictions. Across substances, the highest rates of moralism and lowest ratings of treatment efficacy were directed towards individuals with alcohol dependence. Physicians generally reported experiencing lower levels of satisfaction and higher levels of aggression when treating individuals with alcohol or drug dependence compared with other patients. Physicians' attitudes towards addictions have a significant role in the care that clients with addictions receive. Medical education programs in Israel should devote provisions towards educating physicians about addictions.Vincent Lorant (2013) revealed in his study one young adult in two has entered university education in Western countries. Many of these young students will be exposed, during this transitional period, to substantial changes in living arrangements, socialisation groups, and social activities. This kind of transition is often associated with risky behaviour such as excessive alcohol consumption. So far, however, there is little evidence about the social determinants of alcohol consumption among college students. We set out to explore how college environmental factors shape college students' drinking behaviour. Jodati AR (2016) prepared a questionnaire survey examined attitudes and practices towards alcohol and drug use among male university students living in a dormitory at Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Islamic Republic of Iran. Of 173 students, about one third (32%) had tried alcohol or drugs at least once in the last 6 months 16% had tried alcohol, 6% cannabis, 6% opium and 2% heroin. Sixteen students (9%) reported they were abusing alcohol and 16 (9%) other illicit drugs, with 2 using drugs by injection. Many students believed that smoking and drug and alcohol use in the dormitory created disruption and an unpleasant atmosphere. Liranso GS, Eliyas KA, Israel FF (2017) the study found that substances abused by the participants include alcohol, nicotine, cannabis, heroin and etc. Their reasons for using these substances include individual, family, and environmental factors. However, peer group pressure was identified as the primary factor for youth substance use. The study emphasizes the painful nature of substance abuse among youth, yet at the same time, it succeeds in highlighting the strategies that can be employed to address substance abuse among youth. In addition, the study recommends a concerted effort by all the stakeholders in addressing the substance abuse problem

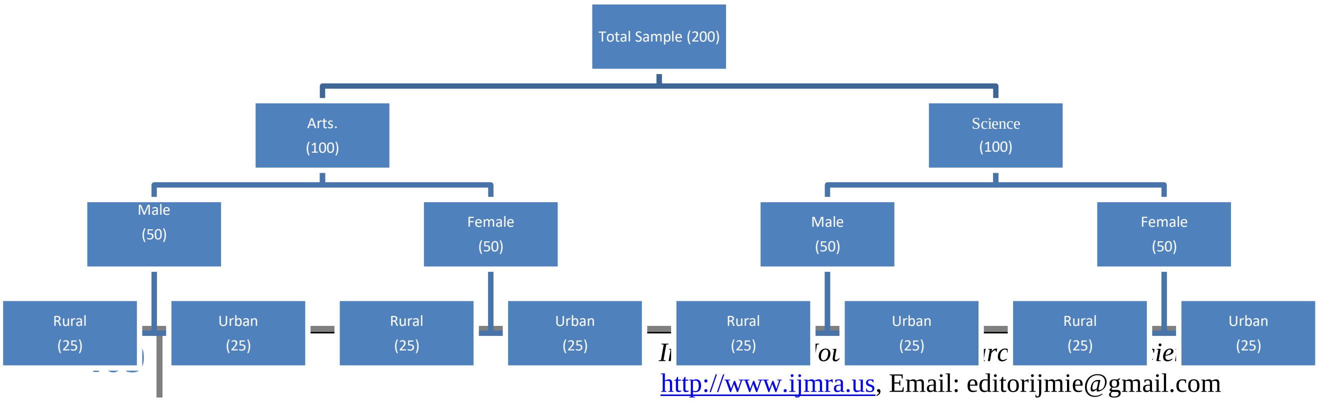
Population

All the Arts & Science stream post graduate students studying in Government & Private post graduate colleges students of Sirsa District constituted the population.

Sample of the Study

In the present study, total 200 post graduate students 100 Arts & 100 Science students from Sirsa District are selected as sample which are selected randomly. The data were collected from four post graduate Colleges.

Sample Design



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Tool Used

Alcohol and Drug Attitude scale (2010) authored by Sunil Saini (Ph.D.), Sandeep Singh (Ph.D.) was used.

Statistical Techniques

In this study Mean, S.D. & 't' test statistical techniques are used.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

To solve any problem the interpretation of data is very important. The collection of data is not one end in itself. It has to be analyzed with a view to test various hypothesis formulated according to different objectives set in the study.

Hypothesis No. 1 There is no significant difference in attitude among Arts and Science post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs.

Table 1.1: Mean, S.D., 't' values of Arts and Science stream post graduate students

Variables	N	M	S.D.	Df	't' Value	Level of Significance
Arts stream post graduate Students	100	63.27	6.11	198	0.62	Not Significant at .05 level & 0.01 level
Science stream post graduate Students	100	62.75	5.61			

df = 198, .05 = 1.98 , .01= 2.62

Interpretation The mean value of attitude of Art and Science post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs are 63.27, 62.75 and S.D. value are 6.11, 5.61 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 0.62 which is less than standard table value at df 198, which is 1.98 at .05 and 2.62 at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis no. 1 there is no significant difference in attitude among Arts and Science post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs is accepted. Therefore, arts and science students have same attitude towards alcohol and drugs.

Hypothesis No. 2 There is no significant difference in attitude among male and female post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs.

Table 1.2: Mean, S.D., 't' values of male and female post graduate students

Variables	N	M	S.D.	df	't' Value	Level of Significance
Male Students	100	64.94	7.91	198	1.02	Not Significant at .05 level and 0.01 level
Female Students	100	63.90	6.41			

df = 198, 0.05 = 1.98 , 0.01=2.62

Interpretation The mean value of attitude of Male and Female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs are 64.94, 63.90 and S.D. value are 7.91, 6.41 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 1.02 which is less than standard table value at df

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198, which is 1.98 at .05 level of significance and 2.62 at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis no. 2 there is no significant difference in attitude among male and female post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs. is accepted. Therefore, male and female students have same attitude towards alcohol and drugs.

Hypothesis No. 3. There is no significant difference in attitude among male and female Arts post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs.

Table 1.3: Mean, S.D., 't' values of Arts male and female post graduate students

Variables	N	M	S.D.	df	't' Value	Level of Significance
Arts stream Male Students	50	61.61	4.01	98	1.47	Not significant at .05 level and 0.01 level
Arts stream Female Students	50	63.27	6.89			

df = 98, 0.05 = 1.98 , 0.01=2.62

Interpretation The mean value of attitude of arts stream male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs is 61.61, 63.27 and S.D. value is 4.01, 6.89 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 1.47 which is less than standard table value at df 98, which is 1.98 at .05 level of significance and 2.62 at 0.01 level of significance.. Therefore, the hypothesis no. 3 there is no significant difference in attitude among male and female Arts post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs. is accepted. Therefore, arts stream male and female students have same attitude towards alcohol and drugs.

Hypothesis No. 4 There is no significant difference in attitude among male and female Science post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs.

Table 1.4: Mean, S.D., 't' values of Science male and female post graduate students

Variables	N	M	S.D.	df	't' Value	Level of Significance
Male Science Post graduate Students	50	67.40	7.27	98	1.30	Not Significant at .05 level and 0.01 level
Female Science Post graduate Students	50	66.77	5.07			

df = 98, 0.05 = 1.98 , 0.01=2.62

Interpretation The mean value of attitude of Science stream male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs are 67.40, 66.77 and S.D. value are 7.27, 5.07 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 1.30 which is less than standard table value at df 98, which is 2.02 at .05 level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis no. 4 there is no significant difference in attitude among male and female Science post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs is accepted. Therefore, Science stream male and female students have same attitude towards alcohol and drugs.

Hypothesis No. 5 There is no significant difference in attitude among rural male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs.

Table 1.5: Mean, S.D., 't' values of rural male and female post graduate students

Variables	N	M	S.D.	df	't' Value	Level of Significance
Rural male Students	25	58.13	5.71	48	0.74	Not Significant at .05 level and .01 level
Rural female Students	25	56.86	6.34			

df = 48, 0.05 = 2.02 , 0.01=2.70

Interpretation The mean value of attitude of rural male and female post graduate students towards alcohol and drugs are 58.13 & 56.86 and S.D. value are 5.71, 6.34 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 0.74 which is less than standard table value at df 48, which is 2.02 at .05 and 2.70 at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis no. 5 there is no significant difference in attitude among rural male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs is accepted. Therefore, rural male and female students have same attitude towards alcohol and drugs.

Hypothesis No. 6 There is no significant difference in attitude among urban male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs.

Table 1.6: Mean, S.D., 't' values of urban male and female students

Variables	N	M	S.D.	Df	't' Value	Level of Significance
Urban Male Students	25	57.56	5.34	48	0.82	Not Significant at .05 level and 0.01 level
Urban Female Students	25	56.49	3.71			

df = 48, .05 = 2.02 , .01= 2.70

Interpretation The mean value of attitude of urban male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs is 57.56, 56.49 and S.D. value is 5.34, 3.71 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 0.82 which is less than standard table value at df 48, which is 2.02 at .05 level of significance and 2.70 at 0.01 level of significance . Therefore, the hypothesis no. 6 , there is no significant difference in attitude among urban male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs is accepted. Therefore, urban male and female post graduate students have same attitude towards alcohol and drugs.

Conclusion

Above results shows that all post graduate students have same attitude towards drug and alcohol and they all want to neglect the drug and alcohol. The results of all hypotheses shown that arts and science, male and female and rural and urban students have similar

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mean values which mean they all have same thinking and attitude towards drugs and alcohol . Therefore, the study indicates that in the present time youth is aware about drug and alcohol.

Main Findings of the Study

- The mean value of attitude of Art and Science post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs are 63.27, 62.75 and S.D. value are 6.11, 5.61 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 0.62 which is less than standard table value at df 198, which is 1.98 at .05 and 2.62 at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, arts and science students have same attitude towards alcohol and drugs.
- The mean value of attitude of Male and Female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs are 64.94, 63.90 and S.D. value are 7.91, 6.41 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 1.02 which is less than standard table value at df 198, which is 1.98 at .05 level of significance and 2.62 at 0.01 level of significance therefore, male and female students have same attitude towards alcohol and drugs.
- The mean value of attitude of arts stream male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs is 67.40, 62.77 and S.D. value is 7.27, 5.07 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 1.30 which is less than standard table value at df 98, which is 2.02 at .05 level of significance. Therefore, arts stream male and female students have same attitude towards alcohol and drugs.
- The mean value of attitude of science stream male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs is 67.40, 66.77 and S.D. value is 7.27, 5.07 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 1.30 which is less than standard table value at df 98, which is 2.02 at .05 level of significance. Therefore, arts stream male and female students have same attitude towards alcohol and drugs.
- The mean value of attitude of rural male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs is 67.40, 66.77 and S.D. value is 7.27, 5.07 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 1.30 which is less than standard table value at df 98, which is 2.02 at .05 level of significance. Therefore, rural male and female students have same attitude towards alcohol and drugs.
- The mean value of attitude of urban male and female post graduate students attitude towards alcohol and drugs is 57.56, 56.49 and S.D. value is 5.34, 3.71 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 0.82 which is less than standard table value at df 48, which is 2.02 at .05 level of significance and 2.70 at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, urban male and female students have same attitude towards alcohol and drugs.

Educational Implications

The results of all hypotheses shows that arts and science, male and female and rural and urban students have similar mean values which mean they all have same thinking and attitude towards drug. Therefore, the study indicates that at the present time youth is aware about drug and alcohol. Educators have an average knowledge about drug use and display predominantly empathic attitudes. However, the relation between the two is inverse. The implications of these findings for the development of preventive actions against the abuse of drugs in the colleges. Specific knowledge on drugs has generated intolerant attitudes which prevent the establishment of such bonds.

Suggestions for Further Studies

Having completed the present study investigator has put forth few suggestions for further research to be conducted in the related areas.

- The present study was confined to post graduate students only. The similar study can be conducted on lower class like graduation and Senior Secondary etc.
- The present study was confined to Sirsa City of Haryana only. The similar study can be conducted for cities too.
- The present study was confined to students attitude towards alcohol and drug. Same other study can be conducted on other medicine line NDPC items also.
- The present study was confined to a sample of 200 post graduate students. A more compressive study with much large sample may be taken.
- The similar study can be conducted for the hostler and non hostler students also.

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A Comparative Analysis of Global Environmental State with Special Reference to Indian Performance

Dr. Debasree Saha*

Abstract

Environment is a global issue and is a concern for most of the countries. The deteriorating environmental conditions all over the world have posed big threat to the human being and the earth. Even after the good efforts by various agencies all over the globe, the environmental variable like air, water, forest, climate, energy are getting diminished. India, though trying hard on this front but being a large population country, has been lagging behind the world in its efforts to improve the natural surroundings. This study is an endeavor to present the environmental factors and find out the comparative state of the nation in relation with the international performance.

Key Words: Environment, EPI, Comparison, Global

Background

Economic development, industrialization, growing population, urbanization, limitless exploitation of natural resources and deforestation, all these factors have contributed a lot in global warming and deterioration of the environment of the earth. Careless handling of air and water resource, energy, forests, animal assets, wastes and other environmental components has posed a serious threat to the existence of human being. Industrial and economic progress is being achieved on the cost of environment. Hosts of movements and efforts have been done on the part of the society and the governments of various nations across the globe. As indicators of environmental awareness and actions, various social audits and appraisals are done by different national and international agencies. Environment Performance Index or EPI is one such mechanism aims at analyzing various variables of environment for all the countries and ranking them for their efforts in this direction.

What is Environment Performance Index or EPI?: Wikipedia defines EPI as a method of quantifying and numerically marking the environmental performance of a state's policies. This index was developed from the Pilot Environmental Performance Index, first published in 2002, and designed to supplement the environmental targets set forth in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

The EPI was preceded by the Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI), published between 1999 and 2005. Both indices were developed by Yale University (Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy) and Columbia University (Center for International Earth Science Information Network) in collaboration with the World Economic Forum and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission.

According to the Global Metrics for the Environment (2016) the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks countries' performance on high-priority environmental issues in two areas: protection of human health and protection of ecosystems. More than 20

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indicators reflecting national-level environmental data are taken which are put into 9 issue categories, each of which my come under either of these 2 objectives.

9 issue categories are:

1. Air Quality
2. Water and Sanitation
3. Water Resources
4. Agriculture
5. Forests
6. Fisheries
7. Biodiversity and Habitat
8. Climate, and
9. Energy

Review of Literature

Various journals, books, periodicals and web sites have been scanned to get the ideas of other researcher and their findinds.

Prabhu Sastri Rande (2000) has made a theoretical analysis of Impact Assessment of Industries and Environment through urban land use change in various cities of India. He concluded that industrial land use change not only affects population and job concentration but also cause the increasing discharge amount of waste water.

Jordan et al (1991) find that river water is regarded as one of the most productive aquatic systems and the nutrient supply from fresh water inputs is important in sustaining high rates of agricultural production. Estuaries function as important sinks and transformers of nutrients, thus altering the quantity and quality of nutrients transported from land to the sea.

P.K. Goel, Arvind Kumar (2000) observes in their study that our environment has been deteriorated markedly in the last 51 years due to severe decline in natural resources and rapid increase in environmental pollution. Depletion of forests, population growth, vehicular emissions, use of hazardous chemicals and various other undesirable human activities are mainly responsible• for this degraded scenario• of environmental health in India.

Holzinger *et al.* (2011) argue that in recent decades there has been a convergence in the environmental standards being adopted by policy makers in developed economies.

This convergence could be driven by the internationalization of environmental policy with countries agreeing to adopt similar international standards (Busch and Jorgens 2005).

Scientists at Harvard University and Yale University has recently announced during a research (2018) that they would control global warming by reducing the sun heat spreading sulphate particles in atmosphere. They also suggested 4 measures to reduce global warming; 1 Heat waves, 2 Flood Defense System, 3 Increasing agriculture land, and 4 People awareness.

Study Objectives

The underlying study carries the following objectives:

1. To present the concept of analyzing the environment variables
2. To understand Environment Performance Index (EPI)
3. To present the comparative picture of environmental efforts of India vis-à-vis world
4. To suggest the measures to improve the situation

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Research Method

The current paper is largely based on the secondary data which were collected from different sources in general and Yale University Report on EPI in particular.

Various related literature has also been used to collect useful current information on the title. The selected data has been suitably put in tables and charts for better view of the analyzed data. MS-Excel has been used as a tool to draw charts

Data Interpretation

As discussed above, the EPI data for different years and countries have been taken and arranged in logical orders.

Table-1 below presents the EPI ranks and scores for a period from 2010 to 2018. This is to be noted here that calculation of EPI is released every two years.

Table 1. EPI India Rank 2010-2018

Year	Rank	Score
2010	123	48.30
2012	125	
2014	155	31.20
2016	141	53.60
2018	177	30.57

Source: Report-Global metrics for the environment: Ranking country performance on high-priority environmental issues

The tabulated data is presented below that shows a falling trend of EPI ranking internationally.

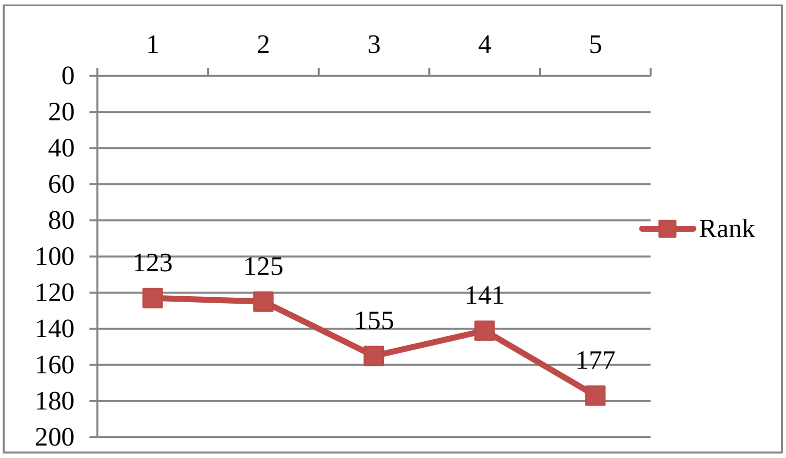

Figure 1. EPI India Rank 2010-2018

Table-2 shows the latest performance of top 20 countries with highest ranking in the year 2018. India is far behind these countries shown here.

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Table 2. EPI Rank 2018 (Top 20 Countries)

Rank	Country	Score
1	Switzerland	87.42
2	France	83.95
3	Denmark	81.60
4	Malta	80.90
5	Sweden	80.51
6	UK	79.89
7	Luxembourg	79.12
8	Austria	78.97
9	Ireland	78.77
10	Finland	78.64
11	Iceland	78.57
12	Spain	78.39
13	Germany	78.37
14	Norway	77.49
15	Belgium	77.38
16	Italy	76.96
17	New Zealand	75.96
18	Netherlands	75.46
19	Israel	75.01
20	Japan	74.69

Source: Report-Global metrics for the environment: Ranking country performance on high-priority environmental issues

Table-3 presents a comparative ranking and scores of Asian countries for the year 2018. This is a very sorrow state for India that it stands at 177th place among total 180 countries. Even the countries with small size economy scored better than India. There is clear cut indication that Indian efforts have not been up to marks to touch even the countries with moderate scores.

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Table 3. EPI Rank 2018 (Asian Countries)

Rank	Country	Score
20	Japan	74.69
23	Taiwan	72.84
49	Singapore	64.23
53	Brunel Darussalam	63.57
60	South Korea	62.30
70	Sri Lanka	60.61
75	Malaysia	59.22
82	Philippines	57.65
83	Mongolia	57.51
111	Maldives	52.14
120	China	50.74
121	Thailand	49.88
122	Micronesia	49.80
125	Timor-Leste	49.54
131	Bhutan	47.22
132	Vietnam	46.96
133	Indonesia	46.92
138	Myanmar	45.32
150	Cambodia	43.23
153	Laos	42.94
164	New Guinea	39.35
168	Afghanistan	37.74
169	Pakistan	37.50
176	Nepal	31.44
177	**India**	**30.57**
179	Bangladesh	29.56

Source: Report-Global metrics for the environment: Ranking country performance on high-priority environmental issues

The data in table-3 can be shown with help of figure-2 below for a better view.

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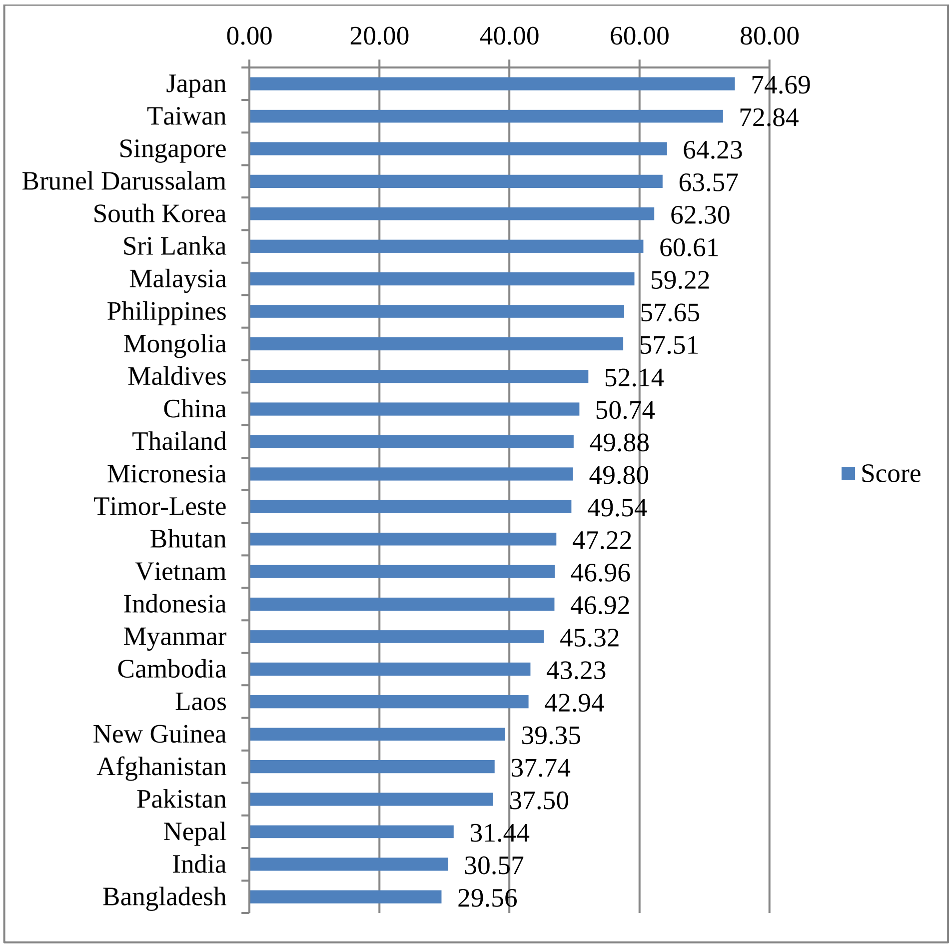

Figure 2. EPI Rank 2018 (Asian Countries)

Observations

- Most of the countries with top ranking in 2018 belong to the Europe.
- These countries are not big in geographical areas.
- Most of the African nations leg behind the others.
- Indian efforts to reach the international standards have been ranked to be very low.
- The data of Indian ranking show a declining trend.

Suggestion

- Even after good numbers of free LPG distributed to families, people are engaged in cutting trees, which should be stopped.
- There is heavy use of plastic which should be banned with good alternatives.
- The blind economic development of coastal areas needs to be logical so as to protect the habitat and fisheries.
- Use of electronic gadgets and appliances should be reduced to minimize radiation.
- Uncontrolled mining should be restricted.
- Rapid killing of animals should be checked to maintain the ecological balance.
- Public participation in environmental protection should be increased.

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Empirical study on E-Banking in Rural Area Special reference to Belagavi District of Karnataka

DR. RAVI.M.V*

Abstract
The world is still predominantly rural, especially in the context of developing countries. In spite of industrialization and urbanization, a vast majority of people live in rural areas and depend on agriculture and allied activities for their living. The World Bank estimate report in 1980 revealed that 60 percent of people of this world lived in rural settlements and the percentage has slightly come down to 54 percent in 1997. Since two-third of the population of the less-developed countries still live and work in the rural sector, success in achieving the set development objectives of these regions rests primarily on the performance of the schemes centered round rural development. Thus, rural development is considered the key to national development in the less developed regions of the world. The rural sector plays a significant role in Indian economy. It affects directly or indirectly almost all the economic activities in the country and provides employment to the maximum number of people. It is the most important source of national income in India. It also supplies food for the survival of the entire population of India. It also supplies materials necessary for the major industries of India. The study of this paper is awareness of E banking in rural area special reference to Belagavi district in Karnataka. This research is empirical in nature, for the purpose of the study primary data has been collected through structured questionnaire and schedule method and secondary data from reputed journals, magazines, reports, newspapers and Internet. The collected data was processed and presented in the form of tables, figures and analyzed with the help of statistical tools.
Key words: Complexity, Risk, Compatibility, Cost

Introduction

E-banking is a successful strategic weapon for banks to remain profitable in a volatile and competitive market place of today. Clearly, despite the threats posed by non-bank financial intermediaries, there is enormous opportunity for far-sighted banks to reap the rewards available from e-banking. If banks are to retain their competitiveness, they must focus on customer retention and relationship management, upgrade and offer integration and value added services, especially in the consumer-banking sector. Technology has indeed transformed the Indian banking sector, but the technology itself has undergone a sea-change. It has been an arduous yet learning journey for the Indian banking system which has passed the milestones of Automated Ledger Posting Machines, the mainframes, the minicomputers, microcomputers and PCs. In fact, the banking system has mirrored the developments in the computer Industry. Delivery channel developments came next, with the ATM changing banking rules and forming the base for innovative channel developments such as Internet banking and the recent ones to enter the field-call centers and mobile banking. Now, the current and in fact lasting trend will be that of centralization through implementation of centralized banking solutions which will integrate all banking

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applications, processes and delivery channels. This has in turn, led to a surfeit of backend developments such as security tools, networking, data warehousing and CRM. Put simply, a bank has come to rely on technology like never before. In the past, banking was influenced by technology, now it seems technology is influenced by banking.

In underdeveloped countries like India, there was a tendency on the part of people to invest their savings in unproductive channels like real estate, gold and silver etc.

The socio-economic setup was responsible for this. The reason why people invested in hoarded wealth was that they could be converted into money whenever required. The savings of the land owners or rent earners were directed into unproductive expenditure and conspicuous consumption. This class of people had the power to save but lacked the will to save. The savings of peasants were invested in bullion or in lending money to other peasants. Some of them invested their savings in cattle. But cattle die and become dry. The savings of middleclass people (wage earners and salaried persons) were used for the education of their children, for building residential houses and for meeting unexpected circumstances. The above people were not aware how to utilize their savings for socially useful purposes. To discourage such hoarding and unproductive expenditure, rural branches of banks were opened to mobilize the savings of rural people. First, they were only engaged in their traditional banking of accepting and lending of money. Then only they were diversified their activities into new fields of operations like merchant banking, leasing, housing finance, mutual funds, venture capital etc. They had introduced a number of innovative schemes for mobilizing deposits. In addition to the above, they were providing valuable services to the rural customers by way of collecting cheques, bills, purchasing securities on behalf of customers, issuing drafts, traveler's cheques, gift cheques, accepting valuable for safe custody. Now the rural customers are encouraged to move from the current paper based system of notes, cheques, statements and bank-tellers to the complete impersonal electronic banking system.

Objectives of the study

1. To Understand the Current status of E-banking in Rural Area.
2. To study the awareness of customers on E-banking in Rural Area of Belagavi District.
3. To study the challenges faced in E-banking in Rural Area of Belagavi District.

Literature Review

S. Loganayaki & M. Kanagamani (2015), in her paper explained about "A Study On Rural Customers' Awareness And Satisfaction On E-banking". The study aims to investigate attitudes and expectations of the internet banking users and also to study the awareness and satisfaction level of rural customers about the various e-banking services. Convenience sampling method has been followed to choose the sample. Percentage analysis is used for data analysis. The study found that the majority of the respondents are satisfied with the employees‟ response and available facilities followed by processing time, knowledge and safety of e-banking transactions. It concluded that most of the customers are using e-banking and they are satisfied with the services provided by banking industry.

Dr. Chilumuri Srinivasa Rao (2013), emphasis a study on Consumer Awareness in Rural India with special reference to E-Banking services of State Bank of India, Customer awareness is necessary to identify the key success factors to survive in intense competition and increase the market share. This research paper is based on secondary data which is to be collected from the official website of State Bank Of India, Reserve Bank of India and from different oral primary sources. It concludes that consumers in the rural areas lack awareness about various schemes and e-banking services of SBI. The SBI should launch campaign to educate and create awareness to consumers.

Panda, S. K. and Dr. Misra, D. P.(2017), conducted a study on Customers Perception On E-Banking: An Empirical Study On Rural Banks In The Selected Districts OF ODISHA, In order to know the customers perception towards e-banking services, the present paper has made an attempt to study the e-banking facilities offered by the rural banks of selected districts of Odisha. For his purpose, a survey was conducted and 57 rural banks having e-banking facilities and 375 customers of these banks were included in the survey. The study reveals that most of the customers of rural banks are satisfied with the e-banking facilities particularly the security and privacy.

Dr. A Vinayagamoorthy, M Ganesan (2015), In his paper titled "A study on rural consumer perception towards internet banking services in Salem district". Internet banking is one of the latest arrays in India. It has the core features and functions designed to improve the consumer's retention and adoption while placing the utmost emphasis on system security. Form simple account review to sophisticated payment transfer and self-service functionality, Internet banking provides the online experience that distinguishes our financial institution from their competitors.

Chandrawati Nirala and Dr. BB Pandey (2017) in the paper titled "Role of E-Banking services towards Digital India". The paper focused on role of E-Banking services in Digital India, Drivers of Digital Banking Transformation, contribution of Indian banks towards Digital India, facilities provided by Indian banks to make India cashless, Key barriers of Digital payment and to identify Threat for Indian bank. Technology has become a tool that facilitates banks' organizational structures, business strategies, customer services and related functions. Digitalization changes face of branch banking.

Significance for the Study

Now a Days Indian consumer are being provided with multiple modes of accessing banking transactions, including Tele-banking, mobile banking, Internet banking, Phone banking and banking through ATMs. The advancement in IT enabled services has brought a sea change in the operations of the banking sector. With the e-banking facilities offered by the banking organizations, the customers are now transacting online sitting in their homes and offices. In India there are 6, 40,867 villages and 68.84% of population resides in rural areas that offer a huge potential to the economy (Census 2011). Banking sector being the forefront of the economy has ventured into many innovative services to cater the need of these non-urban residents and e-banking is one of the most splendid offers in this context this paper concentrates on the awareness of e-banking in rural areas of e-banking.

Scope of the study

The study is confined only to analyze the awareness and challenges of customers on E-banking, in Raibag and Athini Taluk of Belagavi district.

Hypothesis of the study

H1: Familiarity level of Respondents regarding E-Banking in Rural Area are same.

Research methodology

The study is conducted to obtain data on the familiarity of customers of State Bank of India on E-Banking. The study is conducted in Raibag and Athini Taluk of Belagavi district. The data collected and analyzed using the various statistical tools by considering various factors like benefits of cashless transactions for India's economic development, familiarity level of respondents on various e- wallets, and bottlenecks for implementing cashless payment system.

Sources of data collection

The study has been carried out based on primary data and secondary data. The sample of 200 responses collected with the help of well-structured questionnaire and schedules. Secondary data is collected from various sources such as published books, Articles published in different journals & newspapers, periodicals, conference paper, working paper and Websites, etc.

Sample Framework of the study

A sample size of 350 was selected using the convenience sampling procedure out of which 200 copies were retrieved in usable form .Survey method is used for collecting data with the help of well-structured questionnaire.

Statistical tools used for data analysis

The information collected was analyzed and presented in a logical way to arrive at meaningful interpretation. This study used suitable statistical tools such as Mean, standard deviation, diagrams, graphs, percentage, and Chi-square test.

Limitations of the study

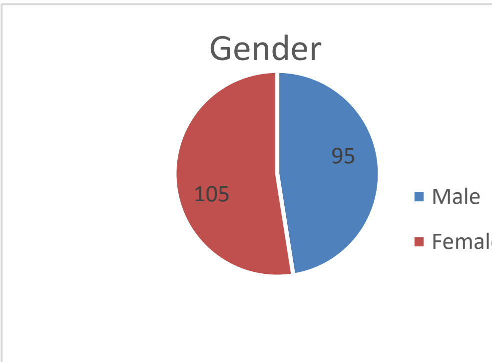
1. The study is restricted to Raibag and Athini Taluka of Belagavi district only.
2. The sampling where in about 5-10% of sampling error due to the sampling biasness and time biasness which reduce the validity of the results.
3. The study is confined only to understand the familiarity level and challenges faced by State bank of India customers Raibag and Athini Taluka of Belagavi district on E-Banking.

Results and discussion

Demographic profile of the respondents

Table no 1 Gender

Particular	Frequency	Percent
Male	95	47
Female	105	53
Total	200	100.0



Source: Primary data

Inference: table 1 represents the gender classification of respondents out of 200 respondents 47% are males and 53% respondents are female due to various schemes more females are opened their accounts in the bank.

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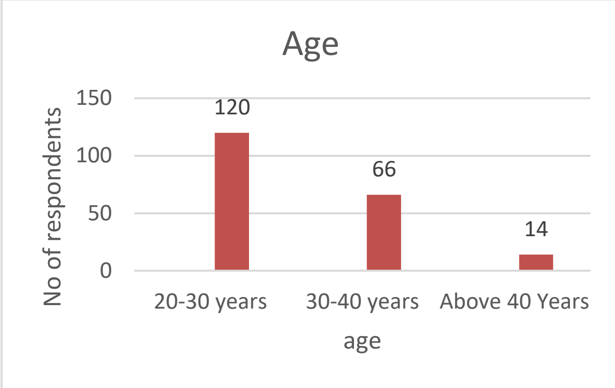
Table no 2 Age of the Respondents

Particular	Frequency	Percent
20-30 years	120	60.0
30-40 years	66	33.0
Above 40 Years	14	7.0
Total	200	100.0

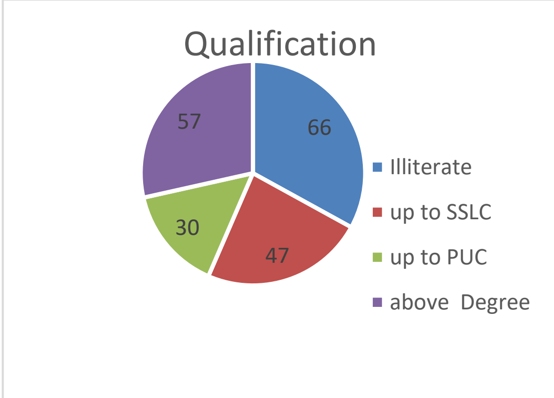


Source: Primary data

Inference: table 2 represents the age of the respondents out of 200 respondents 120 (60%) are age group of 20-30 years because of more youth employment schemes and loans are given to female. This resulted more young population opening of accounts in the banks.

Table no 3 Qualification of the Respondents

Particular	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	66	33.0
up to SSLC	47	23.5
up to PUC	30	15.0
above Degree	57	28.5
Total	200	100.0



Source: Primary data

Inference: table 3 represents the Qualification of the Respondents out of 200 respondents 66 (33%) are illiterate and 57 (28.5%) are above degree, upto PUC 30 (15%) and upto SSLC 47(23.5%). This is one reason for not much usage of E- Banking 33% of respondents is illiterates and completely defendant on agriculture and allied activities their income also minimum.

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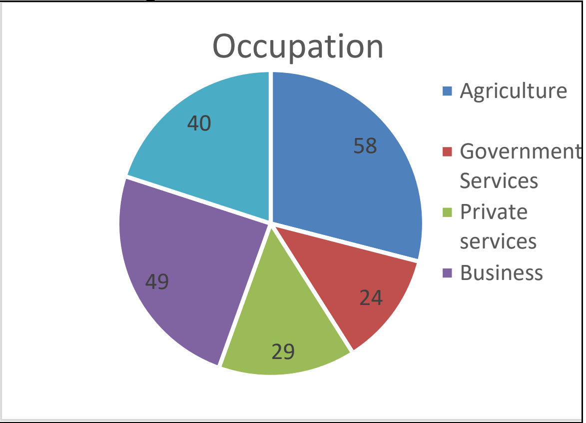
Table no 4 Occupation of the Respondents

Particular	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	58	29.0
Government Services	24	12.0
Private services	29	14.5
Business	49	24.5
other	40	20.0
Total	200	100.0



Source: Primary data

Inference: table 4 represents the Occupation of the Respondents out of 200 respondents 58 (29%) are involved in agriculture, 49 (12%) are business, 29 (14.5%) are private services and 24 (12%) are in government services. The select sample area is Raibag and Athini Taluk having Krishna water sources and more concentration on sugarcane cultivation. Which leads people to concentrate more on agriculture and more dropouts from schooling and colleges. Which is also one reason for more illiterate which again leads to not aware of E-banking, Internet banking and online transactions.

Table no 5 Frequency of usage of E-Banking by the Respondents

Particular	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Std. Deviation
Not at all using	61	30.5	2.49	1.229
Monthly	45	22.5		
weekly	30	15.0		
Daily	64	32.0		
Total	200	100.0		

Source: Primary data

Test for Reliability

Reliability analysis is determined by obtaining the proportion of systematic variation in a scale, which can be done by determining the association between the scores obtained from different administrations of the scale. Thus, if the association in reliability analysis is high, the scale yields consistent results and is therefore reliable.

Table 6: Shows the Test of Reliability –Cronbach's Alpha

Cronbach's Alpha	0.877

Interpretation: Table 6 shows the 0.877 Cronbach's Alpha, which is more than the required standard reliability of .60 that means the instrument of this research is reliable.

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Table no 6 Awareness of Customers on E- Banking

Occupation	Awareness of Customers on E- Banking					Total		
	not at all aware	Partially aware	Neutral	aware	Fully aware		Mean	std. deviation
Agriculture	16	13	3	25	1	58	3.17	1.367
Government Services	8	2	4	8	2	24		
Private services	1	2	4	15	7	29		
Business	5	7	16	6	15	49		
other	7	3	7	15	8	40		
Total	37	27	34	69	33	200		

Source: Primary data

Chi-Square Tests			
Particular	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	55.538[a]	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	62.769	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.558	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	200		
a. 7 cells (28.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.24.			

Test of Hypothesis

H0: The respondents of State bank of India are not aware of E-banking in select rural area.

Inferences: On a five point scale the total awareness of respondents on E-banking, Internet Banking, Mobile Banking, Phone Banking, Tele banking, ATM's, RTGS, IMPS, and Debit/Credit card, NEFT and Mobile Wallets? From the analysis infer that 69% of the Respondents are aware, 33% of the Respondents are extremely aware and 34% are Neutral. The respondents have awareness on E-banking transactions in the selected sample area. The Mean is 3.17 which mean that Respondents are significantly aware of E-banking. Hence Null Hypothesis is rejected.

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Table no 7

Familiarity level of the respondents regarding various E- Banking or digital Instrument								
Particulars		EF	F	MF	UF	EUF	Mean	S.D
Familiar with using Internet Banking	N	20	70	15	58	37	2.89	1.333
	%	10.0	35.0	7.5	29.0	18.5		
Familiar with using Mobile Banking	N	34	70	18	49	29	3.16	1.357
	%	17.0	35.0	9.0	24.5	14.5		
Familiar with using Phone Banking	N	36	66	24	50	24	3.20	1.322
	%	18.0	33.0	12.0	25.0	12.0		
Familiar with using Tele banking	N	26	67	23	56	28	3.04	1.305
	%	13.0	33.5	11.5	28.0	14.0		
Familiar with using micro ATM's	N	28	62	22	56	32	2.99	1.341
	%	14.0	31.0	11.0	28.0	16.0		
Familiar with using RTGS	N	25	67	32	50	26	3.08	1.268
	%	12.5	33.5	16.0	25.0	13.0		
Familiar with using IMPS	N	24	51	36	51	38	2.86	1.316
	%	12.0	25.5	18.0	25.5	19.0		
Familiar with using Debit/Credit card	N	40	50	31	50	29	3.11	1.370
	%	20.0	25.0	15.5	25.0	14.5		
Familiar with using NEFT	N	42	52	31	47	28	3.17	1.370
	%	21.0	26.0	15.5	23.5	14.0		
Familiar with using Mobile Wallets	N	37	51	24	52	36	3.01	1.409
	%	18.5	25.5	12.0	26.0	18.0		

Source: Primary Data

Note: (EF: Extremely Familiar, F: Familiar, MF: Moderately Familiar, UF: Unfamiliar, EUF: Extremely Unfamiliar

Inference: 20 respondent's extremely familiar and 70 respondents are familiar with using Internet Banking, 34 respondents extremely familiar and 70 respondents are familiar with Mobile Banking, 36 respondents extremely familiar and 66 respondents are familiar with Phone Banking, 93 respondents are extremely familiar and familiar about Tele banking. 28 and 62 respondents also extremely and familiar about Micro ATM's, 25 respondents extremely familiar and 65 % of respondents familiar about RTGS, 24 and 51 respondents also extremely and familiar about IMPS, 40 and 50 respondents also extremely and familiar about Debit/Credit card, 42 and 52 respondents also extremely and familiar about NEFT, 37 and 51 respondents also extremely and familiar about Mobile Wallets. These also show that respondents are aware about all e-banking transactions. Hence Null Hypothesis is rejected.

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Table no 8

Showing the challenges faced by the customers on E-Banking in Rural Area.

Particulars		SA	A	N	DA	SDA	Mean	S.D
More Security Risk	N	35	80	28	29	28	3.33	1.307
	%	17.5	40.0	14.0	14.5	14.0		
Less Reliability	N	24	98	34	24	20	3.41	1.153
	%	12.0	49.0	17.0	12.0	10.0		
Lack of Awareness on E-Banking	N	44	73	37	25	21	3.47	1.256
	%	22.0	36.5	18.5	12.5	10.5		
More Privacy risk:	N	36	68	36	39	21	3.30	1.263
	%	18.0	34.0	18.0	19.5	10.5		
Lack of Internet Facilities	N	44	81	21	33	21	3.47	1.287
	%	22.0	40.5	10.5	16.5	10.5		
Lack of Computer literacy	N	72	76	26	14	12	3.91	1.144
	%	36.0	38.0	13.0	7.0	6.0		
High service charges	N	47	94	26	20	13	4.01	.868
	%	23.5	47.0	13.0	10.0	6.5		

Source: Primary Data

Note: SA = Strongly Agree, A= agree, N= Neutral, DA= Disagree, SDA= Strongly Disagree

Inference: 35 respondents are Strongly Agree and 80 respondents are agree that because of security problems e-banking is not effectively implemented and used by the customers, 24 respondents strongly agree and 98 are agree that because of no trust on the electric transaction and less reliability on internet transactions people are not using e-banking, lack of awareness is also one of the reason opinioned by 117 respondents, more privacy risk is also one reason opinioned by 104 respondents, Lack of Internet Facilities is also reason for not popularity of e-banking opinioned by 125 respondents, computer literacy and High service charges also reason for not using e-banking.

Challenges faced in E-banking in Rural Area

1. Lack of Awareness on E-Banking in rural area
2. Less Reliability
3. Lack of Computer literacy
4. More Privacy risk
5. Lack of Internet Facilities
6. High service charges

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Findings

1. Cronbach's Alpha is 0.877, which is more than the required standard reliability of .60 that means the instrument of this research is reliable
2. 47% are males and 53% respondents are female due to various schemes more females are opened their accounts in the bank.
3. From the analysis reveals that one reason for not much usage of E- Banking 33% of respondents are illiterates and completely defendant on agriculture and allied activities their income also minimum.
4. From the analysis reveals that the Mean is 3.17 which mean that Respondents are significantly aware of E-banking.
5. From the analysis reveals that lack of awareness is also one of the reason opinioned by 117 respondents, more privacy risk is also one reason opinioned by 104 respondents, Lack of Internet Facilities is also reason for not popularity of e-banking opinioned by 125 respondents, computer literacy and High service charges also reason for not using e-banking.
6. From the analysis reveals that 35 respondents are Strongly Agree and 80 respondents are agree that because of security problems e-banking is not effectively implemented and used by the customers, 24 respondents strongly agree and 98 are agree that because of no trust on the electric transaction and less reliability on internet transactions people are not using e-banking,
7. From the survey found that customers have Lack of Awareness on E-Banking in rural area, Less Reliability e- banking transactions, Lack of Computer literacy, opinioned more Privacy risk, Lack of Internet Facilities and High service charges.

Suggestion

To Bankers

- The Bank should improve security protections and convince the message to customers that Security problems are solved.
- The Bank should improve trust from customer in order to encourage more e-banking transactions and assure that privacy information is not shared to others.
- The Banks give more awareness programmes about usage of e-banking and other digital instruments.
- The bank should charge less transaction charges on e-banking in order to encourage and motivate more customers to use in turn this will reduce administrative expenses to the bank.

To Customers

- Customers should adapt to the new technology and use e-banking which will reduce time and cost.
- Customer should follow some protocol which is abided by the banks regarding security transactions.

Conclusion

With the time, the concept of E- banking has got attention in the Indian context. Most of the banks have already implemented the e-banking facilities, as these facilities are beneficial to both i.e. banks as well as consumers. The banks are facing many challenges and many opportunities are available with the banks. Many financial innovations like ATMs, credit cards, RTGS, debit cards, mobile banking etc. have completely changed the face of Indian banking. Thus, there is a paradigm shift from the seller's market to buyer's market in the industry and finally it affected at the bankers level to change their approach from "conventional banking to convenience banking" and "mass banking to class banking". The shift has also increased the degree of accessibility of a common man to bank for his variety of needs and requirements. In years to come, e-banking will not only be acceptable mode of banking but will be preferred mode of banking.

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The Prevalence of Anemia among women aged 18-45 years in Mysore district, Karnataka

Dr. Puttaraju*
Dr.H.R.Uma**

Abstract

Background: Anemia continues to be a major public health problem at all ages in Karnataka state. Anaemia affects women critically by decreasing their capacity to do physical work, affects their growth as a result they are not well prepared for upcoming pregnancy and motherhood challenge.

Objectives: To explore rural-urban disparity and to study the associated factor of anemia among women aged between 18-45 years of age.

Results: The present study found that Out of 248 women analyzed, 35.4% of women were found to be anemic and 64.6% are normal. Anemia is more prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas, Hindu women being more affected than Muslim, SC, and ST women were more affected than OBC and others. There is a significant association between place of residence (p=0.000) Community of women (p=0.036) education of women (p=0.004), Toilet facility (p=0.067) and Birth interval (p=0.016) and anemia prevalence. The prevalence of anemia decreased with increase in education and birth interval.

Keywords: Anemia, rural, urban, birth interval, disparities

Introduction

In India, anemia is the 2nd most common cause of maternal deaths accounting for 19% of total maternal deaths (Govt. of India, 2002)[6]. a malnourished anaemic woman is more likely to deliver a baby with low birth weight and such a baby is likely to carry with the handicap throughout its life span, and so on(Petro Medrano,2007)[7]. According to the Global Nutrition Report and Indian Health Report on Nutrition in 2015, around 55 %of Indian women aged between 15 and 49 years have been prone to Anaemia. Maternal anemia is associated with 20% of maternal deaths (Black et al, 2008)[1] with greater evidence that anemia may cause increased blood loss at delivery and put women at risk of postpartum hemorrhage (Kavle et al, 2008)[2]. Anemic mothers are at greater risk of delivering premature and low-birth-weight babies who have an increased risk of dying (Kozuki, 2012[3]; Zeng et al, 2008, 2009)[4]. Anemia among women has statistically significant correlation with all the indicators of children malnutrition and there is a positive correlation between nutritional and anaemic status of women and children in India' (Puttaraju and H, R Uma 2018)[5].

Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze the rural-urban gaps in the prevalence of anemia among women aged 18-45 years in Mysuru district of Karnataka State

2. To find the determinants of anemia and in the study area state.

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Materials and methods

The research methodology developed for the purpose of the study has been presented under data source; scope of the study; sample size; and statistical tools used.

Data source

The present study was based on both primary and secondary data and which were collected from various sources. The secondary data was collected from the NFHS, DLHS-4, IHR-2015 and Economic Surveys. The data published by UNICEF, WHO, HANGAMA were also used.

Study area

The present Study has focused all 30 districts of Karnataka state at macro level. To examine the relationship between anemia statuses of Mothers and socio-economic background Mysore district is selected for the primary study at micro level. Mysore District is one of the developed districts in the Karnataka State with significant all round development with historical backgrounds, therefore, Mysore district was selected for the study.

Sampling Technique and the Sample Size

Two-stage random sampling technique was adopted for the selection of women in the district. Anganwadi centers are in charge of supervising health and distribution of nutrition supplements and vitamin tablets to the pregnant and lactating women. The sample consists of 248 mothers. 248 Women residing in 35 anganwadi centers areas and 7 nursery schools were selected for the study. Five anganwadi centers were selected from all seven Taluk for the study district. A total of 35 Anganwadi centers and 7 nursery schools were selected from seven Taluks, out of 35 anganwadis 7 from urban and 28 from rural areas. Since nurseries are not as common as in urban areas the 7 nursery were taken from urban areas only. These mothers were visited at anganwadis and information was collected using questionnaire.

Statistical tools used

In order to analyze rural-urban difference independent t-test was used. chi square was done to check the association between socio-economic factors and anemia in study area of Mysore district.

Prevalence of anemia in Karnataka

Anaemia is an important indicator of micronutrient deficiencies and an important risk factor for poor child development. According to DLHS-4(2012-13) more than half of (53.0%) Indian women in their child bearing age have anaemia, which is known to be very extensive, affecting nearly half the women in the developing world. NFHS-4 reveals that more than half of the (53%) women were anemic in 2015-16.

Anemia is a major health problem in Karnataka. According to Indian Health Report on nutrition, 62.5% of women aged 15-49 years and 51.3% of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years are anemic, which is higher than the all India level of 55.3% and 55.8% for the age group respectively. This report also indicates that 6.9% women aged 15-49 years and 1.3% of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years are severely anemic; it means two out of three women are anemic in the state. The proportion of anemic women in the age group of 15-49 years has decreased from 51.2 % to 44.8 % during NFHS-3 and NFHS-4 survey, during the same period infant mortality decreased from 43 to 28 per 1000 live births. This shows the prevalence of infant mortality being closely linked with the anemia status of the mother.

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Findings

Rural-Urban differences

Large proportions of women in rural area suffer from Anemia. In Karnataka Anemia is considerably higher in rural areas (46.2%) than in urban areas (43%) and has 3.2% gap during 2015-16. even if we compare within districts the rural-urban gap is the highest (12.5%) in Bellary district, Dharwad and Yadgir districts have 7.4%, Dakshina Kannada district has 5.6% gap. In Raichur, Udupi, Kodagu, Chikkballapura and Haveri, Tumkur, Chikmagalur, Bangalore, Hassan districts, rural and urban Women are equally affected. Rural urban ratio reveals that rural Women are less affected than urban Women in 12 districts.

Anemia and its associated factors

The present study found that in Mysore district it is below the state average of 44.8%. Out of 248 women analyzed, 85 women (35.4%) are found to be anemic and 163(64.6%) women were normal. Study reveals that anemia is more prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas, Hindu women being more affected than Muslim women and SC, ST women being more affected than OBC and others.

Comprehensive studies have found that Anemia is known to be associated with multiple factors, such as poor socioeconomic status, high parity, and short birth interval, poor diet, lack of health and nutrition awareness, and a high rate of infectious diseases.. This study has used Chi-squire test as the main statistical tool to examine the association between Anemia and different socio-economic and environmental factors. Summary of the results is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Anemia and associated factors

Particulars		Anemia	Normal	χ2
Place of Residence	Rural	49(28.49%)	123(71.51%)	χ2 = 15.901
	Urban	36(47.37%)	40(52.63)	p = 0.000***
	Total	85(34.3%)	163(65.3%)	df.1
Religion	Hindu	75(35.88%)	134(64.11%)	χ2=3.296
	Muslim	10(26.31%)	28(73.68%)	df.2
	Total	85(34.3%)	163(65.3%)	p=0.195
Caste /Community	SC	28(40.58%)	41(59.42%)	χ2=7.036
	ST	17(43.59%)	23(58.97%)	df.2
	OBC and Others	40(28.57%)	99(71.42%)	P=0.036**
	Total	85(34.3%)	163(65.3%)	
Education of women	Degree	18(40.90%)	26(59%)	
	PUC	22(50%)	22(50%)	
	Secondary	26(41%)	37(58.73%)	χ2= 15.155
	Primary	37(67.27%)	18(33%)	df.4
	Illiterate	41(66%)	21(33.8%)	P=0.004***
Have toilet facility	Yes	60(30.61%)	136(69.38%)	χ2=5.416
	No	25(48%)	27(52%)	Df.2
		85(34.3)	163(65.3%)	P=0.067*
Birth interval of children	No interval	4(100%)	0	χ2=12.223
	1 year	27(69.23%)	12(31%)	Df.4
	2 years	56(33.33%)	112(66.6%)	P=0.016**
	3 years	12(32.4%)	25(67.6%)	

Note: * significant at 10, ** significant at 5%, *** significant at 1% level.

Place of residence: place of residence influence the health status, urban areas have better living conditions than rural areas and hence women's nutritional status is assumed to be better than that of rural women. According to DLHS-4, urban areas in the district have better socio-economic indicators than rural areas. This study found advantageous socio-economic condition in urban areas in almost all indicators. Nearly half of rural women are (49%) anemic as against one in three women (36%) in urban areas. it is found that there is a significant (p=0.000) association between place of residence and Anemia prevalence.

Religion and caste: The prevalence of anemia is more prevalent in Hindu religion women than Muslim. Results indicate that there is no significant association between religion and anemia status. The results on the interrelationship between anemia status and community or caste of sample mothers reveal that Anemia is more prevalent among SC, ST, women than other communities. Study found that Community play a very important and significant (p=0.036) relationship with anemia status.

Education of Women: Several studies prove that maternal education is an important determinant factor of health and the nutritional status of women. As the education level of women increases, the prevalence of anemia decreases. The majority of educated mothers are in normal status than illiterate women. The Chi square test result reveals that there is a significant (p=0.004) association between education level and anemia status.

Toilet facility and Birth interval: Housing environment is considered as one of the important determinant factor of health status. Drinking water, Bath room and Toilet facility have crucial role in health status of any community, Study reveals that there is a positive and significant (p=0.067) association between Toilet facility and anemia status. Birth interval is also considered as one of the important determinant of health and anemia status of women. This study implies that the prevalence of anemia decreased with increase in birth interval, results of the study reveals that there is a significant (0.016) relationship between birth interval and anemia status.

Conclusion

Anemia continues to be a major public health problem in rural as well as urban areas in Mysore district. Government has started mass distribution of iron and folic acid tablets at anganwadi centres all over the state, even though the prevalence remains same. Improved socioeconomic and environmental background of households and better education and the awareness of birth interval among women would be better strategy to control the increasing incidence of anemia.

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Perception of Indian Millennials towards Insurance Brands

Dr. Ayan Chattopadhyay*
Amit Pandey**

Abstract
Life Insurance penetration in India is far below the global standards and a host of reasons have been attributed by experts. The Indian life insurance market remained dominated by the state owned LIC. The entry of new insurance companies has made the environment highly competitive, more so with the changing economic and demographic landscape. Consumer perception plays a dominant role in life insurance selection. Adding to it is the complexity posed by the radical thought of the millennial consumers. This study focuses on this new generation and aims to find their perception towards insurance brands in India. The paper anticipates deviation from the traditional perception. It uses multi dimensional scaling and exploratory factor analysis to unfold the unique characteristics of this generation and also gives an expanded view of consumer need fufilment areas. The primary survey based paper concludes certain private players to enjoy similar perception to that of the state owned brand with respect to trust, returns, and cost and claim settlement.
Keywords: Millennial Perception, Insurance, Multi-dimensional scaling, exploratory factor analysis.

1. Introduction

Life is full of risk and uncertainties. Since we are social human beings, we have certain responsibilities too. Indian consumers have big influence of emotions and rationality on their buying decisions. They believe in future rather than the present and desire to have a better and secured future. In this direction life insurance services have its own value in terms of minimizing risk and uncertainties. Insurance is a form of risk management from financial loss, primarily used to hedge against the risk of a contingent or uncertain loss. Life insurance is a contract for payment of money to the person assured (or to the person entitled to receive the same) on the occurrence of an event insured against. Usually the contract provides for payment of an amount may be on the date of maturity or at specified periodic intervals or after death, if it occurs earlier. Periodical payment of insurance premium can be done by the assured to the corporation who provides the insurance. The Indian economy is developing and having huge middle class societal status and salaried persons. People buy these products as investment tools and also as protection for themselves and their families. All the insurance companies the world over are looking at attracting the eye balls of customer and positioning their solutions innovatively to cater to niche and specific markets. One of the most critical aspects both from the view point of the customer and the insurer is that of benefit for both. The present study attempts to understand the buying behaviour of consumers towards life insurance services. Life insurance is one of the best known insurance products today. Companies are keen to learn

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the reasons for the purchase behavior of consumers: why people buy health insurance, why they do not buy, and what influences decisions like amount of cover, brand selection, re-purchase and most importantly the perception of the customers toward their product and how to change or upgrade present level of perception.

Perception is the process by which organisms interpret and organize sensation to produce a meaningful experience of the world. Sensation usually refers to the immediate, relatively unprocessed result of stimulation of sensory receptors in the eyes, ears, nose, tongue, or skin. Perception, on the other hand, better describes one's ultimate experience of the world and typically involves further processing of sensory input. In practice, sensation and perception are virtually impossible to separate, because they are part of one continuous process. Perception is reality. The goal of the study is to find the gap between brands competing in life insurance sector from consumer's perspective. The set goal is achieved by framing objectives that include (1) generating a perceptual map from consumer's point of view to identify the similarities/ dissimilarities between brands and (2) identifying the latent factors that has lead to the observed consumer perception. This study anticipates to aid life insurance brands to understand the profile of Indian retail investors and their behavioral pattern which may be used to improve their products and adopt apposite marketing strategy to tap unexplored market in a better way through which sales can be maximized. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents a review on existing literature; section 3 details the research framework including that of research design and methodology besides elaborating the data collection and sampling procedures. Section 4 highlights the results and analysis of the empirical study while section 5 concludes.

2. Review of Literature

Literature review is done with an objective to understand the research works already done in similar and related field and find out the gap where further research is needed. In the process it also helps to develop the required knowledge base on the subject of enquiry. Mehr and Cammack (1976) agrees that insurance is usually thought of as a product that spreads the risk of serious, but low-probability, losses among a group of individuals, thus providing some financial protection to each individual. Kunreuther (1979) said that insurance product makes good sense, particularly when the protection is purchased against potential losses, such as total destruction of one's home, a large accident liability judgment, or death of primary family breadwinner. However, it has long been recognized that this sensible product is difficult to sell. Kotler (1973) considers insurance to be in the category of "unsought goods," along with products such as preventive dental services and burial plots. He notes that unsought goods pose special challenges to the marketer. Athma and Kumar (2007) identify various product and non-product related factors that impact purchase of life insurance policies. Based on the survey analysis; urban market is more influenced with product based factors like risk coverage, tax benefits, return etc. whereas rural population is influenced with non-product related factors such as credibility of agent company's reputation, trust, customer services. Further, company goodwill and money back guarantee is indicated to attract many people with regard to life insurance. Chena and Maua (2009) focused on how a salesperson's ethical and unethical sales behavior can build or deplete both customer trust in the salesperson and in the company, which in turn influences customer loyalty in the life insurance industry. The main findings of this study showed that the salesperson's ethical sales behavior does play a crucial role in winning customer loyalty through customer trust. Moreover, there exists a reciprocal relationship between customer trust in the salesperson and customer trust in the company, with the latter having a stronger impact on the former than the other way around. Zietz (2003) examined the literature relating to specific demographic and economic factors that may be identifiable as traits influencing the demand for life insurance, and discussed general environmental issues that may relate to life insurance demand. By organizing the wealth of literature in a useful and systematic format, noting consistencies and contradictions, this examination attempted to provide a better understanding of how and why life insurance purchases were made. Coviello and Giovanni (2012) said customer satisfaction with a company's services is often seen as the key to a company's success and long-term competitiveness. The insurance industry is getting a lot of attention from the viewpoint of customer satisfaction. Basaula (2017) studies whether the life insurance companies are settling the claim fairly and timely, if people are satisfied or suffered from problem during the time of claim settlement. She finds claim settlement like a mirror to each life insurance companies which public regard the most. A company which fails to settle the claim generates dis-satisfied customers who discourage to continue or the repurchase future policies. She also found such client's advicing their friends, relatives and other general public not to patronize such companies rather than appreciation of buying insurance policy. Shukla (2011) highlights insurance industry in India being dominated by the state owned Life Insurance Corporation of India; however with the entry of private players, its market share has slided but still the most preferred consumer choice. The choice of consumers is changing fast, especially that of millennials in India. Scarce study is found on their perception towards life insurance brands and this paper makes an effort to delve into the same. This paper anticipates a direction towards the brand preference in this underpenetrated sector. In doing so the study incorporates fourteen papameters to evaluate consumer perception, of which ten parameters follow from literature. These include returns, safety and security, claim rate, cost, tax benefit, coverage of life, agent's skill, and brand value, apart from option to choose SIP or lump sum and previous performance of company. We added four more parameters after interacting with practicing consultants, and reliability, liquidity, lock-in-period and transparency is seen to exert strong influence on brand choice.

3. Research Framework

3.1. Research Design

Of the available study designs, cross-sectional and longitudinal, the former is chosen in this study as it helps in getting consumer feedback on a near real time basis which also helps in generalizing the output. Also descriptive research forms the basis of the study since it facilitates evaluation of different consumer characteristics that build the overall perception.

3.2. Research Methodology

The present study uses two methods of multivariate statistical analysis; more precisely inter dependency techniques. The first method used is multi-dimensional scaling and the other includes exploratory factor analysis. While the former technique is used to understand the perception of millennials towards life insurance brands, the latter is used to understand the underlying structure arising out of the relationships amongst variables that form perception. Both these techniques are separately discussed and the mathematical models analyzed in order to make appropriate utilization.

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3.2.1. Multi-Dimensional Scaling (MDS)

MDS is a set of mathematical techniques that is used to uncover hidden structure within a database. In wider sense, it refers to any technique that produces a multidimensional geometric representation of data, where quantitative or qualitative relationships in the data are made to correspond with relationships in the representation. MDS in another sense starts with information about some form of dissimilarity between the elements of a set of objects and it constructs its geometric representation from this information. MDS calculations are highly complex and even the simplest versions are never performed without the aid of a computer. In MDS, data pertaining to some collection of objects are represented in terms of proximity, represented by δ_{ij} (data value connecting one object; i with another object; j) by the below matrix notation, Δ.

$$\Delta=\begin{bmatrix}\delta_{11}\delta_{12}\delta_{13} & \cdots & \delta_{1I}\\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots\\ \delta_{J1}\delta_{J2}\delta_{J3} & \cdots & \delta_{JI}\end{bmatrix}$$

Each object is represented by a point x_i which corresponds to the i^{th} object. X is used to indicate the entire configuration of points x_1, x_2, x_3..., xi. In many situations there is no effective difference in the meaning between δ_{ij}& δ_{ji} and using a coordinate system each point can be represented by coordinates. For a two dimensional space, the coordinates of x_i are written as (x_{i1}, x_{i2}). For R-dimensional space, the coordinates of x_i may be written as

$$x_1= (x_{11}, x_{12}, ..., x_{1R})$$
$$\vdots$$
$$x_i= (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, ..., x_{iR})$$
$$\vdots$$
$$x_I= (x_{I1}, x_{I2}, ..., x_{IR}).$$

The distance between the points of X plays a central role in MDS. The distance between the two point's x_i & x_j; d (x_i, x_j) is denoted by d_{ij}. The general formula for calculating distances is:

$$d_{ij} = \left[\sum_{r=1}^{R}\left(x_{ij} - x_{jr}\right)^{p}\right]^{\frac{1}{p}}$$ where p is the specified power.

Usually, the distance refers to the Euclidean distance and is calculated by Pythagorean formula (where p=2)

$$d_{ij} = \sqrt{\left(x_{i1} - x_{j1}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(x_{iR} - x_{jR}\right)^2}$$

$$d_{ij} = \sqrt{\sum_{r=1}^{R}\left(x_{ir} - x_{jr}\right)^2}$$ where $d_{ii} = 0$ for all i and $d_{ij}= d_{ji}$ for all i& j

The central motivating concept of MDS is that the distance, d_{ij}, between the points should correspond to the proximities δ_{ij}. Goodness of fit is a very important consideration in deciding how many dimensions are appropriate. A measure of fit widely used in MDS is "stress" which is a square root of a normalized residual sum of squares. Stress varies between 0 and 1 with values near 0 indicating better fit. Each stress results from an iterative computational procedure. Stress (S) for metric and non-metric multi-dimensional scaling is calculated using formula 1 and 2 respectively.

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$$Stress\ (S) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i<j}(d_{ij} - \hat{d}_{ij})^2}{\sum_{i<j} d_{ij}^2}}\ where\ \hat{d}_{ij} = \|x_i - x_j\| \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots (1)$$

$$Stress\ (S) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(f(x) - d_{ij})^2}{\sum d_{ij}^2}}\ where\ f(x)\ is\ the\ monotonic\ transformation\ of\ x \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots (2)$$

3.2.2. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)

EFA is a popular interdependent technique used for the purpose of grouping together correlated variables. It tries to explore, if possible, the covariance relationship among many variables in terms of few underlying, but unobservable, random quantities called factors. If all variables within a particular group are highly correlated among themselves but have relatively small or low correlation with variables in a different group, then is conceivable that each group of variables represent a single underlying construct, or factor, that is responsible for the observed correlations. The application of EFA is based on the concept of the Factor Models, the Orthogonal Factor Model to be precise. EFA is usually applied to interval or ratio scaled data, though there have been examples of its application to dichotomous or mixed set of variables in Malhotra's (2004) book Marketing Research: An applied orientation. In EFA an attempt is made to find out some pattern of relationships in which a factor would be heavily loaded on some variables while other factors would heavily load on to some other variables. Such a condition would suggest rather 'pure' constructs underlying each factor. One attempt to secure this near 'pure' condition or less ambiguous condition between factors and variables and the same is achieved by "Rotation". The process of rotation allows 2 choices: (1) Orthogonal rotations – When the factors are intentionally rotated to result in no correlation between the factors in the final solution and (2) Oblique rotations – When the factors are not manipulated to be zero correlation but may reveal the degree of correlation that exists naturally. If the factors may theoretically allow interdependence, the latter should be considered. The former includes the varimax rotation, which is most common and simple to maximize squared column variance). The latter includes promax and oblimin rotations. The present study uses varimax rotation. In order to get results those are interpretable, it most important to check the adequacy of factor analysis. The same is done by some tools described below:

1. Criteria of sample size adequacy - sample size 50 is very poor, 100 is poor, 200 is fair, 300 is good, 500 is very good, and more than 1,000 is excellent (Comfrey and Lee, 1992, p.217).

2. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin's sampling adequacy criteria (KMO) with MSA (individual measures of sampling adequacy for each item) -It tests whether there are a significant number of factors in the dataset. Kaiser (1975) suggested that KMO > 0.9 were marvelous, in the 0.80s - meritorious, in the 0.70s - middling, in the 0.60s - mediocre, in the 0.50s - miserable, and less than 0.5 - unacceptable.

3. Bartlett's sphericity test – It is a test statistic that tests the hypothesis that the variables are uncorrelated (H0) in the population. p-value being < 0.5 indicates that H0 to be rejected and H1 accepted i.e. variables are correlated in the population.

The number of factors to be extracted is based on certain criteria (mentioned below) but no 100% full proof statistical tests exist. The two techniques that are used most often for the

purpose of extracting factors are Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Common Factor Analysis.
1. Eigen value Criteria – The criteria says Eigen values to be > 1.
2. Scree Plot - A graphical plot of the Eigen values (amount of variance explained by an extracted factor) against the number of factors in order of extraction. The adequate number of factors is before the sudden downward inflexion of the plot.

3.3. Data Collection

Primary Data forms the basis of this study and questionnaire, an instrument for data capturing, forms an integral part of data collection. The instrument is a mix of both open and close ended questions. There remains an emphasis on ascertaining the dissimilarity among four insurance brands followed by a set of questions that is aimed at performing exploratory factor analysis. For the purpose of data collection, undisguised personal interview method is employed. 300 respondents within the age group of 22 to 35 years are approached of which 149 filled in questionnaires is finally used for further analysis. Estimates of reliability of primary data shows Cronbach's α to be in acceptable range.

3.4. Sampling Technique / Procedure

In accordance to our study goals, convenience and judgmental or purposive sampling, both of which are non-probabilistic sampling method are chosen to arrive at optimal results. Intercept method is used to approach consumers and upon interaction, knowledge and professional judgment of the researcher is used to shortlist the prospective respondents.

4. Results and Analysis

Before conducting the analytical tests, the reliability of data set is checked. Alpha value is found to be 0.92, which is in the acceptable range and hence data set is considered reliable. Convergence of data is observed after 5 iterations and the co-ordinates of points in a 2-dimensional space is indicated. Calculated Stress value of 1.7131e-14 is found to be very low and close to zero thereby indicating a good fit. Finally the MDS plot or the perceptual map is shown in Figure 1 in which one finds the spatial distribution of four insurance companies on two co-ordinates. LIC and ICICI are found to be ahead or distant apart from the rest of the brands along co-ordinate 1. It is seen that LIC and ICICI are perceived quite simiar along this co-ordinate while both SBI and HDFC are perceived dis-similar to LIC/ ICICI. The scale of dis-similarity is higher for SBI compared to that of HDFC. It is also seen that along co-ordinate 2, HDFC is perceived distinctly different from the other 3 brands. Also, along this co-ordinate, SBI, LIC and ICICI are at similar level. At this stage of analysis, the significance of the co-ordinates still remain unclear and actual inference inference cannot be made till it is found out. In the next stage of analysis, we focus on finding the significance of these two axes, including their name by using PCA & EFA. The dataset is first examined to find its suitability for conducting PCA & EFA. Corplot i.e. correlation plot (Figure 2) shows the type of relationship that exists among the parameters.

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Figure 1: Perceptual Map

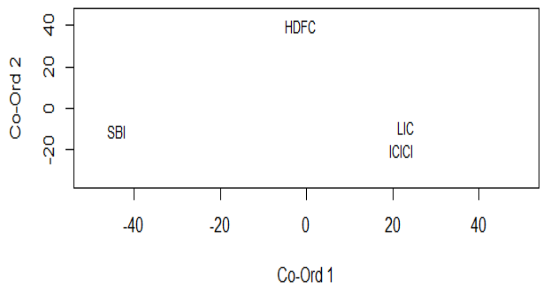
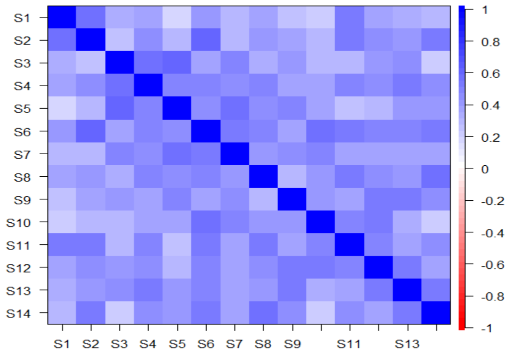


Figure 2: Correlation Plot



Source: Authors computation from primary data Source: Authors computation from primary data

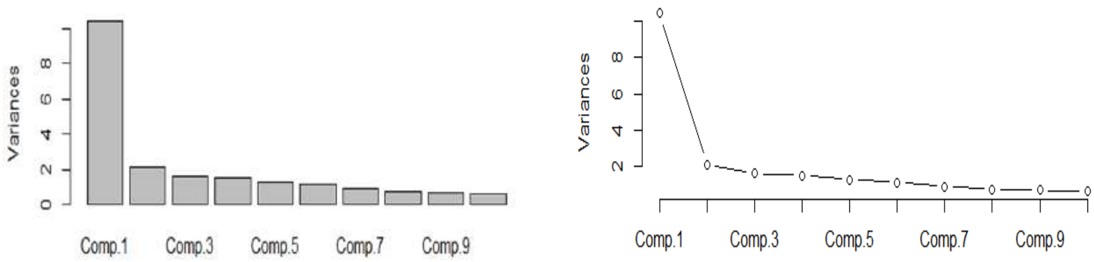
The correlation plot depicts a fairly strong positive correlation between parameters. Also test of multi collinearity is conducted to check its presence among the selected 14. Variance Inflation Factor (VIF), were found to be < 10, thereby suggesting absence of multicollinearity in the data set. Thus, all parameters are retained for further tests. PCA is conducted next to find out the relative importance of the attributes or components (Table **1).** Those having standard deviation values > 1 were considered important but how many components to be retained for conducting EFA was checked from Scree Plot (Figure 3). Scree Plot is a graphical representation of the Eigen values against the number of factors. It was found that 10 components had standard deviation > 1 but Scree plot suggested sharp decline in variances after component 2. Again one can observe a decline in variance in the Scree plot after component 5 after which the curve tapers gradually. Thus EFA was done with 5 components initially and checked for components 4, 3 and 2 to ascertain the best result.

Table 1: Importance of Components

Characteristics	Comp.1	Comp.2	Comp.3	Comp.4	Comp.5	Comp.6	Comp.7	Comp.8	Comp.9	Comp.10	Comp.11	Comp.12	Comp.13	Comp.14
Standard Deviation	3.23	1.46	1.28	1.23	1.13	1.07	0.96	0.88	0.85	0.80	0.73	0.69	0.64	0.59
Proportion of Variance	0.45	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Cumulative Proportion	0.45	0.55	0.62	0.68	0.74	0.79	0.83	0.86	0.89	0.92	0.95	0.97	0.98	1.00

Source: Authors computation from primary data

Figure 3: Scree Plots (Bar graph & Line Graph)



Source: Authors computation from primary data

Before EFA is done, KMO test is performed to check if there are a significant number of factors in the dataset. R-Output of KMO yields overall MSA (measure of sampling adequacy) = 0.88. Overall MSA value of 0.88 in the present study suggests it is meritorious. MSA for each item is presented in Table 2. Is is observed that MSA value for each item > 0.5 i.e. they are in the acceptable range. Adequacy of Factor Analysis was

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further confirmed by conducting Bartlett's Test of Sphericity. The chi sq value was fuond to be 698.86 with p- value less than 0, thus indicating H_0 to be rejected and H_1 be accepted i.e. variables are correlated in the population. Also, criteria of sample size adequacy with a sample size of 149 was met (around 150 is fair).

Table 2: Individual measure of sampling adequacy

Parameters	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	S11	S12	S13	S14
MSA	0.83	0.86	0.83	0.94	0.84	0.9	0.92	0.89	0.88	0.81	0.9	0.89	0.92	0.84

Source: Authors computation from primary data

Initially, EFA with 5 factors and varimax rotation were conducted and the results obtained are shown in Table 3 and Table 4. Table 3 shows the uniqueness while Table 4 shows the factor loadings. Test of the hypothesis that 5 factors are sufficient was done and the chi square statistic found is 31.92 with the p-value being 0.102, thereby suggesting that we accept H_0 i.e. 5 factors are sufficient. Test of the hypothesis that 2, 3 and 4 factors are sufficient were also tested. The chi square statistic with 2 factors yielded 143.07 with the p-value is 3.26e-10. Since p-value < 0.05, H_0 is rejected and H_1 accepted i.e. 2 factors are not sufficient. With 3 factors the output of the test of hypothesis that 3 factors are sufficient shows the chi square statistic of 90.16 with the p-value of 2.28e-05. Since p-value < 0.05, H_0 is rejected and H_1 accepted. Thus, 3 factors are not sufficient and factor analysis was again conducted with 4 factors. The output of the test of hypothesis that 4 factors are sufficient yielded the chi square statistic of 52.72 with the p-value of 0.012. Since p-value < 0.05, H_0 is rejected and H_1 accepted i.e. 4 factors are not sufficient. We thus concluded 5 factors as ideal for the present study.

Table 3: Uniqueness with 5 factors

Parameters	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	S11	S12	S13	S14
Uniqueness	0.398	0.397	0.293	0.473	0.301	0.387	0.501	0.547	0.506	0.040	0.464	0.354	0.455	0.204

Source: Authors computation from primary data

Table 4: Factor Loading

Parameters	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	Factor4	Factor5
S1	0.147	0.747	0.133		
S2	0.115	0.638	0.361	0.124	0.192
S3	0.745	0.242	0.288		
S4	0.488	0.368	0.256	0.126	0.269
S5	0.762	0.29	0.154		
S6	0.308	0.463	0.371	0.384	0.134
S7	0.545	0.168	0.218	0.321	0.155
S8	0.285	0.323	0.435	0.231	0.157
S9	0.346	0.26	0.193	0.513	
S10	0.213	0.143	0.915	0.235	
S11	0.117	0.541	0.267	0.332	0.221
S12	0.161	0.347	0.113	0.307	0.627
S13	0.312	0.247	0.317	0.529	
S14	0.153	0.256	0.802	0.254	

Source: Authors computation from primary data

The average factor loadings of the extracted factors is calculated and selection of the attributes within a factor is based on the criteria that attribute loadings must be greater than or equal to the average loadings of that factor. Attributes meeting this criterion have only been retained within that factor. However, if an attribute meets this criterion for more than one factor, then the attribute is loaded on to that factor in which it has a higher loading.

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Factor 1: S3, S5, S7, S4 : Lock-in-Period, Liquidity, Cost, And Claim Rate.
Factor 2: S1, S2, S11 : Returns, Safety & Security, Previous performance of company
Factor 3: S14, S8 : Brand value, Tax benefit.
Factor 4: S10, S6 : Coverage of life, Transparency
Factor 5: S9, S12, S13 : SIP or Lump sum, Reliability, Agent skill

The 5 factors have been named as Core (Factor 1); Assurance (Factor 2); Add-ons (Factor 3); Comfort (Factor 4); Flexibility (Factor 5). The total variance explained is 61% out of which the first two Factors contribute 31% which is 50.81% of the total variance is explained by all the factors. From the nature of insurance and their unique selling propositions (USPs), it is found that ICICI strength was in their Lock-in-Period, Liquidity, Cost and Claim Rate while LIC’s strength lay in the Returns, Safety & Security, Previous Performance of company, etc. Co-ordinate 1 may be named as “Assurance” i.e. factor 2 and co-ordinate 2 may be named as “Core” i.e. factor 1.

5. Conclusion

This study clearly shows that LIC and ICICI are way ahead of the other insurance companies in terms of lump sum terms of insurance, reliability and agent skill however, HDFC is preferred with respect to lock-in-period, liquidity, and cost and claim rate. On the latter attributes, both LIC and ICICI are not perceived as attractive as HDFC. It may thus be concluded that two major influencing factors affecting millennial perception are “Core” and “Assurance”. Since data is collected only from Kolkata city, the output cannot be generalized for the entire country. Owing to feasibility constraints sample size is restricted to 149 in the present case and 4 Insurance company (LIC, ICICI, SBI and HDFC) chosen as the reference case. In future research, more insurance companies may be added and comparison between urban and semi-urban parental perception may be carried out. These suggestions are only indicative and researchers may add new dimensions of their thought.

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A Study on Patients’ Satisfaction in a Private Hospital Of Indore

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Dr.Shine David**

Abstract
Customer satisfaction & service quality are one of the basic opportunities which help to run, to improve business and profit of the hospital, and especially save the loyalty of its customers. Good service is a result of organized corporate culture, which can be considered as a kind of social culture in general. Setting the values of a generalized trend of activity, rules, regulations and standards concretize this direction. In theory parts are described five determinants of good service quality and customer perception of service measuring. The intentions of the research study was to find out what customers think about hospital’s service quality and if customer satisfaction level is good enough to attract more consumers and save those who have been loyal to the hospital for years.
Keywords: Perception, Expectation, Quality, Loyalty, Satisfaction, Healthcare

Introduction

In healthcare industry, the emergent of global competition inclines the patients more curious and concerned regarding the provision of healthcare services. In this way, the healthcare associations have begun to emphasise on the superior healthcare service quality, as day by day increased competition among hospitals induces customers to make a best choice in selecting any hospital. Over the last three dacade, service quality and its outcomes are one of the rare topics in services which have received widespread academic research. The demand for improved and better healthcare service quality has enlarged which leads to build pressure towards supply side(i.e., service providers) and have become a difficult assignment for researchers, hospital administrators, government policymakers and therapeutic specialities to fulfil the needs of patients which helps to build satisfaction and loyalty. Loyalty is one of the important factors for business success which can only be build and sustain through provision of better service quality leading to improved satisfaction.

The objective of this study is:

- To examine the healthcare service quality conditions;
- To investigate the relationship between healthcare service quality dimensions;
- To find out the mediating role of patient satisfaction between healthcare service quality and patient loyalty; and
- To examine the difference in the quality of healthcare service quality provided by hospitals.

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Review of Literature

Various studies have accomplished to determine a connection between healthcare services and patient satisfaction, healthcare service quality and behavioral intentions. At the same time healthcare service quality and patient loyalty is mediated by patient's satisfaction while patient loyalty is active as end result. According to the undertaken research framework, the relationship flanked by healthcare service quality, patient satisfaction and patient loyalty has been inspected.

Gronroos (1984) characterized perceived quality as an assessment procedure, where the customer compares his/her expectations service observations.

Hospital service quality is the disparity between customer perceptions and their assumptions about hospital services. In healthcare setting, patients are the essential capital of hospital. A few studies addressing patients' judgment conducted in developing countries demonstrate that customers can assess service structure, procedure and result.

Literature has confirmed the relationship between healthcare perceived service quality and patient satisfaction, shown direct relationship which expresses; more the remarkable healthcare service quality; more prominent will be the patient satisfaction (Leisen Pollack, 2008; Bakan et al.2014). Cronin and Taylor (1992) have also found a solid causal relationship between the positive and general service quality and satisfaction. In addition, Badri et al. (2009) recognized that patients and their satisfaction are seen as the most basic point in the organizing, execution and appraisal of service delivery, additionally addressing the requirements of patient and healthcare principles are very important towards accomplishing high worth.

SERVQUAL model has been proven to be the best model to measure service quality in healthcare sectors especially with the customer perspectives. This idea generates an assumption that the five dimensions of SERVQUAL model could have a direct relationship with customer satisfaction.

Research Hypothesis

The research has set following alternative hypothesis:

H1: All the SERVQUAL dimensions equally impact the patient satisfaction.

H2: Age, Gender, and Marital Status impact the evaluations of the patients in a developing country.

H3: Patient satisfaction has a mediating role in increasing the patient loyalty.

Methodology & Data collection

The SERVQUAL questionnairs have been used for measuring service quality in XYZ hospital of Indore.

The SERVQUAL scale which is also known as the gap model by Parsuraman et al. (1998) has been used for the study. This research has been emphasized to confirm service quality dimensions (SERVQUAL) like Tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance and empathy are used to determine the overall service quality and customer satisfaction.

The primary data was collected by using sample size for research, 50 patients of xyz hospital of Indore.

Data Analysis

The data collected was analysed through IBM-SPSS using data reduction factor analysis method followed by extraction of factor loading & determining Eigen value with percentage variance and finally optimizing Factor name.

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Q. No	Statement	factor loading	Eigen value with % variance	Factor name
14	instill confidence in patient	0.868	4.226 with % variance 19.208	TIME & SAFETY
13	availability of employees for solving customers problems	0.763		
12	willingness to help customer	0.708		
15	safe and timely treatment	0.681		
16	courtesy towards customers	0.635		
17	employees have the knowledge to answer customers question	0.554		
3	emaculate employees	0.824	4.066 with % variance 18.483	APPEARANCE
2	visually appealing physical facilities	0.744		
4	visually appealing materials associated with service	0.703		
1	availability of modern looking euipments	0.597		
9	accuracy of record maintainance	0.568		
5	provision of treatment as scheduled	0.735	3.825 with % variance 17.385	SERVICEABILITY AND PRO-ACTIVENESS
6	having sincere interest in solving patients problem	0.731		
7	provision of prompt treatment	0.664		
11	employees providing prompt services to the customers	0.654		
8	timely execution of services as promised	0.647		
10	employees effectively informing regarding the schedule of services	0.567		
20	emplyees assures personal attention to every patient	0.834	3.391 with % variance 15.416	ASSURANCE AND CONVENIENT
19	convenient working hours	0.747		
18	individual attention given	0.705		
21	provision of heart filled services	0.644		

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Discussion & Conclusion

According to the results of study, it was found that service quality was positively and significantly correlated with customer satisfaction.

Based on the results of the research, we consider the status of hypothesis as follows.

Hypothesis 1 is rejected since all the SERVQUAL dimensions do not equally impact patient's satisfaction. Only reliability and responsiveness do impact.

Hypothesis 2 is rejected since only gender impacts the evaluations but other factors do not as hypothesized.

Hypothesis 3 is fully accepted since there is an mediating role of patient satisfaction on loyalty.

The most important aspects the hospital managers need to focus on, based on the finding of our research, are timely delivery of services, caring employees, proper communications about the time of service delivery, promtness of services and employees willingness to help patients. Assurance, tnagibilty and empathy matter like presumably due to the patient's dependenvce on the treating phycisian's recommendation. Reliabilty and responsiveness impact patient's satisfaction. Patient's satisfaction impacts patient's loyalty to hospital. Reliabilty and responsiveness are mediated by patient's satisfaction in influencing the loyalty of the patients to hospital.The most important aspects to focus on, as per this research are timely deliveries of services, caring employees. proper communications about the time of service delivery, promptness of services and employees willingness to help employees. In other words, employees attitude towards patient's, their proper communication with patient's, and accurate delivery of services are highly critical to hospital's success.

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The Role of ICT in Inclusive Education

Chetna*

Abstract

ICT is being used tremendously in all the different sectors of the world for the improvement of the various services. There is evidence that ICT has provided motivation and variety, generated enthusiasm, interest and involvement, maintained attention and enjoyment, enhanced thinking and problem-solving skills (Sibiya, 2003) which seem to be the extremely important for achieving inclusive education. In this regard, the paper attempts to explore the role of ICT for promoting inclusive education.

Key Words: **Inclusive Education, ICT**

I. Inclusive Education: Its Changing Connotations

Inclusive education may be defined as a process intended to respond to students' diversity by increasing their participation and reducing exclusion within and from education. It is related to the attendance, participation and achievement of all students, especially those who, due to different reasons, are excluded or at risk of being marginalized (UNESCO, 2005)

The aim of inclusion is wider than the aim of integration. While integration means that the students have to adjust themselves according to the system and its needs making compromises wherever required. It seeks to ensure the right of the disabled to study in mainstream schools, whereas inclusion is intended to realize the right of all people to a high quality education, focusing on those who, due to differing reasons, are excluded or at risk of being marginalized (UNESCO, 2008). Inclusive education is based on ethical, social, educational and economic principles.

Since last many years, all the nations have been striving to implement inclusive education. It is a means to realize the right to high quality education without discrimination and having equal opportunities (UNESCO, 2008), yet the changing connotations of inclusive education has left the different countries of the world in a dilemma. The scope of inclusive education in the narrow sense may be seen as being limited to disability of any kind. Several countries have been trying to achieve inclusion by making provisions for the education system whereby the disabled will have the equal rights to the quality education in the common classroom with all. However, the term inclusion in the broader sense extends much beyond the scope of disability and attempts for the providing equity and social justice to all children present in the classroom. It adopts an embedded approach rather than categorizing learners into different categories.

These ranging connotations have long term implications on the policies being framed and implemented for inclusive education and needs to be looked into for coherent development of inclusive classrooms.

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II. The Role of ICT in Education

The World Bank defines ICTs as "the set of activities which facilitate by electronic means the processing, transmission and display of information" (Rodriguez and Wilson, 2000). ICTs "refer to technologies people use to share, distribute, gather information and to communicate, through computers and computer networks" (ESCAP, 2001). "ICTs are a complex and varied set of goods, applications and services used for producing, distributing, processing, transforming information – [including] telecoms, TV and radio broadcasting, hardware and software, computer services and electronic media" (Marcelle, 2000).

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is both a necessity and an opportunity for education (UNESCO, 2018). ICT is said to improve student achievement, access to schooling, increase efficiencies and reduce costs, enhance students' ability to learn and promote their lifelong learning, and prepare them for a globally competitive workforce (Kozma, 2011). Several studies have indicated that the usage of ICT enhances or improves the performance of the students (Ku-lik, 1999; Sosin et al 2004; Fushs and Wossman, 2004; Talley, 2005; Coates et al., 2004) . Kulik's (1999) meta-analysis study revealed that, on average, students using ICT-based instruction scored higher than the students who studied without the computers. These views are supported by Kaur (2015) who has also pointed out that the usage of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can contribute to universal access, equity, quality learning and reaching, teachers' professional development and more efficient education management, governance and administration. It is argued that ICT provides a technology that has the capacity to promote and encourage the transformation of education from a teacher directed enterprise towards student centered models (Kaur, 2015). The use of technological approaches in teaching learning has a positive effect on education, motivating students, promoting learning and changing classroom interaction (Picchio, 2001; Honey, McMillan Culp& Spielvogel, 2005). Therefore, ICTs need to be seen as "an essential aspect of teaching's cultural toolkit in the twenty-first century, affording new and transformative models of development that extend the nature and reach of teacher learning wherever it takes place" (Leach, 2005).

III. Potential in ICT for Inclusive Education

ICT as the research has indicated is one of the best approaches for achieving inclusion. ICT, by catering to the different needs of the learners in the classroom can prevent the students from dropping out of the system. Using appropriate technologies is shown to break down cultural barriers and to promote understanding and knowledge sharing among students of different language backgrounds and, hence, lead to successful collaboration (Nataatmadja & Dyson, 2007). Such successful collaborations essentially mark the beginning of successful inclusion in the classrooms. ICT helps the children to appreciate and celebrate the existing cultural differences and gradually learn from each other. Teachers make use of technologies to learn and teach about the cultural differences existing in the classroom. Simplification of the content, translation of the content into other languages, citing examples from various cultures, celebrating festivals etc are some of the ways in which the technology has helped in creating cohesion and respectful environment in the classrooms.

ICT also helps in mapping of ability differences. The low performing students can be provided suitable scaffold with the help of the e-learning facilities. The teacher can arrange for the suitable programmed instruction with the use of ICT to reinforce the material taught in the classroom to the slow learners. Such reinforcement, when given online, generates enthusiasm within the students and maintains their interest and attention.

In the similar manner, ICT helps the fast/gifted learners by providing them with advanced instructions to provide them with enriching experiences. The teacher can easily manage such students in the classrooms by catering to their individual differences using ICT. Computer Aided (or Assisted) Instruction (CAI), which refers generally to student self-study or tutorials on PCs, has been shown to slightly improve student test scores on some reading and math skills, although whether such improvement correlates to real improvement in student learning is debatable (World Bank, 2018).

Further, for the education of the disabled, the use of ICT is very important as it plays an essential role in supporting high quality education for learners with disabilities. ICTs offer a great potential to support lifelong learning for all groups of students, including those who have special educational needs. Davis (2000) asserts that increased availability of ICT is especially useful for students who suffer from learning disabilities since ICT use allows teachers to prepare suitable tasks for individual needs and each individual more effectively. The application of ICTs enhances independence, integration, and equal opportunities for such people and in this way will facilitate their inclusion in society as valued, respected, and contributing members (UNESCO, 2006).

By overcoming obstacles of time and space, supplementing vital human functioning and supporting the development of crucial skills, these technologies contribute to the increased effectiveness of educational processes by enabling people with disabilities to actively participate in meaningful learning experiences (UNESCO, 2011).

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All Round Development through Yoga Education

NIRMAL BARKANDAJ*

Key words: Yoga education, Physical fitness, Health, Physical, Mental, Flexibility, Stress.

Introduction

The word Yoga is derived from the sanskrit rout ''Yuj'', meaning 'to join' or 'to unit'. The literal meaning of Sanskrit word Yoga is 'YOKE' according to maharishi patanjali yoga is the suppressing of modification of the mind. Yoga education can supplement school and university education. Yoga education helps in self discipline and self- control. It offers the means to attain complete self realization. Leading in immense amount of awareness. Concentration and higher level of consciousness. Briefly the aims of objectives of Yoga education to enable the student to have good health. In Yoga physical posture and breathing exerciser improve muscel strength flexibility, blood circulation and oxygen uptake as well as hormone functions. Phychological benefit which follow help yoga practioners become more resilient and stressful conditions and reduce a variety of important risk factor for various diseases especially cardiores piratory disease. Yoga sadhana of all hues and colours is considered panaca for a meaningful life and living. Its orientation to a comprehensive health, both individual and social, makes it a worthy practice for the people of all religions, races and nationalities.

What Is Yoga

Yoga is essentially a spiritual discipline based on an extremely subtle science. It is an art and science of healthy living. Yoga is also commonly understood as a therapy or exercise system for health and fitness. Yoga is a practical aid, not a religion. Yoga is an ancient art based on a harmonizing system of development for the body, mind and spirit. The continued practice of Yoga will lead you to a sense of peace and well-beings, and also a feeling of being at one with their environmental, this is the simple definition.

History of Yoga

There is no consensus on its chronology of specific origin other that Yoga develops in ancient India. Suggested are the Indus valley civilization (300-1900 BCE) and pre-vedic eastern states of India. Patanjali the father of modern yoga and the othr of the celebrated yoga sutras. Yoga's history has many places of obscenity and uncertainty. The early writings on Yoga were transcribed fragile or lost. The researchers think that Yoga may be up to 10,000 years old. Yoga has been part of man's activities directed higher spiritual achievements in India. The history of Yoga is divided into five categories. 1. Vedic period 2. Pre-classical period. 3. Classical period. 4. Yoga in medieval times. 5. Yoga in modern times.

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Tipes of Yoga

There are four types of Yoga

1. Karma Yoga – Where we utilize the body. 2. Bhakti Yoga - Where we utilize the emotions. 3. Gyana Yoga - Where we utilize the mind and intellect. 4. Kriya Yoga - Where we utilize the energy

Aim and objectives

The primary goal of Yoga is to gain balance and control in one's life. To free one from confusion and distress. To provide and sense of calm that comes from the practice of yogic exercise and practice of breath control. The purposes of Yoga were to cultivate discernment. Awareness, self regulation and higner consciousness in the individual. To find out the scientific evidence of Yoga Education on all round development in existing literature and research work.

Yoga's relationship with development Yoga develop many ways

1. Spiritual, 2. Social, 3. Intellectual, 4. Physical, 5. Personality

1. Spiritual – Spiritual development means self awareness, contentment, self acceptance, self-regards, and self-actualization.
2. Social - Social development means the growth and development of attitudes and behaviors. For example- Yama, Niyama.
3. Intellectual – Intellectual development change in congestive process like attention memory, thinking and problem solving many observers.
4. Physical- Physical development means the growth of the body with abnormality and ailments.
5. Personality – Every individual has in depth but mental domains like fear, conflicts. But Yogic philosophy has the ability to attain a higher level of consciousness.

Impact on mind and soul

Yoga is essentially a spiritual discipline with focus on bringing harmony between mind and body. Yoga works on the level of one's body, mind emotion and energy. Yoga education leads personality satisfying life. Yoga practice decreases the stress of mind.

Overcome of diseases

Yoga practice overcomes the different kind disease in human body. 'Yoga can also lower blood pressure and reduce insomania' other physical benefits of Yoga include, increased flexibilities. Increase muscle strength and tone. Improved respiration, energy and utility. Leukemia and such other skill disease are easily curd by Yoga practice. Hair loss and premature grating of hair are put to ender controlled.

Implementation of yoga on new generation and their effects

Yoga practice – Yogasana, Freehand practice of Yoga sharply effects the new generation. Educational institutional practice of Yoga moved and promotes the students any young group. Yoga overcomes the stress to young and new generation.

Findings

Most of the studies supported the positive effect of Yoga education on all round development. The Yoga education fascinating to lead a happy, healthy, socially, productive and personally satisfying life, Yoga is very beneficial for our physical fitness levels. Not only does it reduce stress levels, but it also makes hole body fitter and ensures longevity.

Conclusion

Yoga is the medicine for nearly every problem. Now – A day, millions and millions of people across the globe have benefitted by the practice of Yoga. Which has been preserved and promoted by the eminent Yoga masters from ancient time to this date? As you practice yoga, it does not only help you to improve your physical body but also helps in maintaining your peace and relaxing your mind. The practice of Yoga is blossoming and growing more vibrant everyday. Thus there is nothing that yoga will not help. Moreover, yoga is not just one day practice; it's a life long commitment.

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Socio-Economic Impact of Population Migration in Muzaffarpur District

Dr. Monika Kumari*

Abstract
Muzaffarpur District, with population of about 48 lakh is Bihar's the 3rd most populous district, located in the state Bihar in India. Total geographical area of Muzaffarpur district is 3172 km^2 and it is the 10th biggest district by area in the state. Population density of the district is 1514 persons per km^2. There are 16 sub districts in the district, among them Musahri is the most populous sub district with population of about 6.8 lakh and Dholi (Moraul) is the least populous sub district with population of about 90 thousand. He Muzaffarpur district comprises of an extensive plain formed by the alluvium brought by the Gandak, the Bagmati and other rivers, which flow through it. The ground is not marked by any high contour and at many places there are chains of shallow marshes, which serve the purpose of drainage for excessive water due to rainfall and overflow of the stream. The alluvial plain is a tract of great fertility. The soil of the district is largely alluvial. A special feature of the district is that due to continuous deposit of silt many of its riverbeds are higher than the adjoining areas. This leads to frequent floods during the rainy season particularly in northeast and southwest parts of the district. The Gandak, Bagmati, Burhi Gandak and Baya are the important rivers besides a few streams. The Gandak and Bagmati have their origins in the mountains of Nepal. The Burhi Gandak is navigable during the greater part of the year. River Baya emanates from the Gandak a little west of the district. It enters the district near Karnaul in Sahebganj block and flows in the southeasterly direction almost parallel to the parent river and ultimately joins the Ganga.
Keyword: *Muzaffarpur, Population, Migration*

Introduction

Muzaffarpur is a sub-metropolitan city located in Muzaffarpur district in the Tirhut region of Bihar. It serves as the headquarters of Tirhut division, Muzaffarpur district and the Muzaffarpur Railway District. It is the fourth most populous city in Bihar. Muzaffarpur is famous for Shahi lychees and is known as the Lychee Kingdom. Shahi litchi is set to become the fourth product from Bihar, after jardalu mango, katarni rice and Magahi paan (betel leaf) to get the Geographical Indication (GI) tag. It is situated on the banks of the perennial Burhi Gandak River, which flows from the Someshwar Hills of Himalaya. Muzaffarpur is a Munciple Corporation city situated in Musahri block of Muzaffarpur district. The Muzaffarpur city is divided into 49 wards for which elections are held every 5 years. As per the Population Census 2011, there are total 65,870 families residing in the Muzaffarpur city. The **total population of Muzaffarpur is 354,462** out of which 187,564 are males and 166,898 are females thus the **Average Sex Ratio of Muzaffarpur is 890**. The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Muzaffarpur city is 44280 which are 12% of the total population. There are 23275 male children and 21005 female children between

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the ages 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the **Child Sex Ratio of Muzaffarpur is 902** which is greater than Average Sex Ratio (890).

As Per the Census 2011 Population

As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Muzaffarpur is **83.1%**. Thus Muzaffarpur has higher literacy rate compared to 63.4% of Muzaffarpur district. The male literacy rate is 86.42% and the female literacy rate is 79.29% in Muzaffarpur.

Population	Literacy	Sex Ratio
354,462	83.1%	890

Muzaffarpur Munciple Corporation has total administration over 65,870 houses to which it supplies basic amenities such as water and sewerage. It is also authorize to build roads within Munciple Corporation limits and impose taxes on properties coming under its jurisdiction.

Muzaffarpur Munciple Corporation

As per the Population Census 2011 data, following are some quick facts about Muzaffarpur Munciple Corporation.

	Total	Male	Female
Children	44,280	23,275	21,005
Literacy	83.1%	75.7%	69.3%
Scheduled Caste	27,600	14,533	13,067
Scheduled Tribe	1,054	560	494
Illiterate	96,799	45,584	51,215

Caste-Wise Population - Muzaffarpur

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 7.8% while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 0.3% of total population in Muzaffarpur.

	Total	Male	Female
Schedule Caste	27,600	14,533	13,067
Schedule Tribe	1,054	560	494

Religion-Wise Population - Muzaffarpur

As per the Census 2011, the total Hindu population in Muzaffarpur is 275,233 which is 77.65% of the total population. Also the total Muslim population in Muzaffarpur is 74,680 which are 21.07% of the total population. Below is religion-wise population of Muzaffarpur as per Census 2011.

Religion	Total		Male	Female
Hindu	275,233	(77.65%)	146,397	128,836
Muslim	74,680	(21.07%)	38,893	35,787
Christian	1,352	(0.38%)	654	698
Sikh	485	(0.14%)	248	237
Buddhist	25	(0.01%)	16	9
Jain	139	(0.04%)	74	65
Other Religion	40	(0.01%)	22	18
No Religion Specified	2,508	(0.71%)	1,260	1,248

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Literacy Rate - Muzaffarpur

The total literacy rate of Muzaffarpur was 83.07% in 2011 which is greater than average literacy rate 61.8% of Bihar. Population-wise, out of total 257,663 literates, males were 141,980 while females were 115,683. Also the male literacy rate was 86.42% and the female literacy rate was 79.29% in Muzaffarpur.

	Muzaffarpur	**Bihar**
Female	79.29%	51.5%
Male	86.42%	71.2%
Total	83.07%	61.8%

Sex Ratio - Muzaffarpur

The Sex Ratio of Muzaffarpur is 890. Thus per every 1000 men there were 890 females in Muzaffarpur. Also as per Census 2011, the Child Sex Ration was 902 which is greater than Average Sex Ratio (890) of Muzaffarpur.

Child Population - Muzaffarpur

According to Census 2011, there were 44,280 children between age 0 to 6 years in Muzaffarpur. Out of which 23,275 were male while 21,005 were female.

Working Population - Muzaffarpur

In Muzaffarpur Munciple Corporation out of total population, 106,572 were engaged in work activities. 81.8% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 18.2% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 106,572 workers engaged in Main Work, 1,329 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 2,529 were Agricultural labourers.

	Total	**Male**	**Female**
Main Workers	87,186	74,391	12,795
Cultivators	1,329	1,144	185
Agriculture Labourer	2,529	2,160	369
Household Industries	4,502	3,385	1,117
Other Workers	78,826	67,702	11,124
Marginal Workers	19,386	13,240	6,146
Non Working	247,890	99,933	147,957

Muzaffarpur Migration And Its Effects

Migration is a way to move from one place to another in order to live and work. Movement of people from their home to another city, state or country for a job, shelter or some other reasons is called migration. Migration from rural areas to urban areas has increased in past few years in Muzaffarpur.

Causes of Migration

Nowadays, many people decide to migrate to have a better life. Employment opportunities are the most common reason due to which people migrate. Except this, lack of opportunities, better education, construction of dams, globalization, natural disaster (flood and drought) and sometimes crop failure forced villagers to migrate to cities.

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Migrants

People who move from one place to another in search of work or shelter are called *migrants*. Most of the times migrants people are not skilled or educated therefore they usually employed as daily wagers (*workers who are paid at the end of each day, for their services*). Daily wagers do not get enough money for the survival of their families and suffering from many problems such as they do not have enough food to eat, sanitation, hygiene, a proper place to live etc.

Impacts of Migration

Migration is becoming a very important subject for the life of cities. Many opportunities and attraction of big cities pull large numbers of people to big cities. Migration can have positive as well as negative effects on the life of the migrants.

Negative Impact

- The loss of a person from rural areas, impact on the level of output and development of rural areas.
- The influx of workers in urban areas increases competition for the job, houses, school facilities etc.
- Having large population puts too much pressure on natural resources, amenities and services.
- It is difficult for a villager to survive in urban areas because in urban areas there is no natural environment and pure air. They have to pay for each and everything.
- Migration changes the population of a place; therefore, the distribution of the population is uneven in India.
- Many migrants are completely illiterate and uneducated; therefore, they are not only unfit for most jobs, but also lack basic knowledge and life skills.
- Poverty makes them unable to live a normal and healthy life.
- Children growing up in poverty have no access to proper nutrition, education or health.
- Migration increased the slum areas in cities which increase many problems such as unhygienic conditions, crime, pollution etc.
- Sometimes migrants are exploited.
- Migration is one of the main causes of increasing nuclear family where children grow up without a wider family circle.

Conclusion

Muzaffarpur has a rich history of out-migration from the state, which goes back to as early as the nilieteenth century. However, during the last few decades, migration for work has increased manifold. The sheer scale of out-migration in contemporary Bihar is as tounding. At any given point of time, as many as nearly one-half of the total number of working men are absent from the state, as they are working elsewhere in urban and rural centres in the country and abroad. Migration from the state is almost exclusively that of the male population and is embedded in the lives ana life choices of the people. The studies show that the relationship between migration and rural change is complex and context-specific. Migration has often increased inequality, but in many cases also supported vulnerable livelihoods. Much depends on the social processes at work, the ways in which identities shift through migration and how gendered ideologies of work are deployed and change. Labour mobility usually serves the interests of capital, not only in ensuring labour supply, but also, often, in dividing workers; however, the power of capital relative to labour is contingent. Migration of male labour force from Bihar has increased during last two decades which prompted us to analyze its consequences on efficiency of input in agricultural production, livelihood through remittances and also the empowerment of women left behind at place oforigin. It was observed that the efficiencies of human labour and irrigation in rice production 13were higher than non-migrant households and statistically significant, indicating rational useof these two critical inputs on migrant households in Bihar. The migration seems to have helped in judicious use of human labour at native place due to migration of surplus labour force for gainful employment to destination ofmigration. Remittances have been utilized for meeting consumption needs, improved ivelihood, better education to children and better health care facilities which help in overall improvement in livelihood on migrant households in Bihar. Migrant household's alsopreferred to save money to meet their requirements in unforeseen situations. It can thus be infered that migrationmay be one of risk-coping strategies for the weaker sections of the society and has helped developing thesaving habits among migrant households. The allocation of remittances on agricultural inputs could have increased if proper infrastructure facilities were present in rural areas for faster dissemination of modern agricultural technology for in creasing agricultural production.

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धारा 377:— समाज पर प्रभाव

दीपेन्द्र सिंह*

समान लिंग वाले व्यक्तियों (पुरूष—पुरूष या महिला—महिला के बीच यौन) सम्बंध समलैंगिक सम्बंध तथा ऐसी प्रवृति को समलैंगिकता कहा जाता है।
पुरूष—पुरूष के बीच सम्बंधों को गे तथा महिला—महिला के मध्य सम्बंधों को लेस्बियन कहा जाता है।
भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1861 से लागू) की धारा 377 में समलैंगिक सम्बंधों को आपराधिक कृत्य की श्रेणी में रखा गया है। जिसके लिए आजीवन कारावास तक की सजा का प्रावधान था। धारा 377 के अनुसार प्रकृति विरूद्ध अपराध – ''जो कोई स्वेच्छापूर्वक किसी पुरूष या महिला या जीव जन्तु के साथ प्रकृति की व्यवस्था के विरूद्ध स्वेच्छया इन्द्रियभोग (कारनल इंटरकोर्स) करेगा, वह आजीवन कारावास या 10 वर्षो तक के कारावास एवं जुर्माने से दंडनीय होगा''।
भारतीय दंड संहिता (आईपीसी) में समलैगिकता को अपराध बताया गया है। आईपीसी की धारा 377 के मुताबिक जो कोई भी किसी पुरूष, महिला या पशु के साथ प्रकृति की व्यवस्था के खिलाफ सैक्स करता है तो इस अपराध के लिए उसे 10 वर्ष की सजा या आजीवन कारवास से दंडित किया जाएगा। उस पर जुर्माना भी लगाया जाएगा। यह अपराध संज्ञेय अपराध की श्रेणी में आता है और यह गैर जमानती है। परन्तु अब देश की सर्वोच्च अदालत ने 8 सितम्बर 2018 को समलैंगिकता को अपराध की श्रेणी से हटा दिया है इसके अनुसार आपसी सहमति से दो वयस्कों के बीच बनाए गए समलैगिक संबंधों को अब अपराध नहीं माना जाएगा।
धारा 377 को अवैध ठहराया

भारत में कैसे संज्ञान में आई धारा—377

सबसे पहले साल 1290 में इंग्लैंड के फ्लेटा में अप्राकृतिक संबंध बनाने का मामला सामने आया, जिसके बाद पहली बार कानून बनाकर इसे अपराध की श्रेणी में रखा गया। बाद में ब्रिटेन और इंग्लैड में 1523 में बगरी (अप्राकृतिक संबंध) एक्ट बनाया गया और इसके तहत फांसी का प्रावधान किया गया। 1563 में क्वीन एलिजाबेथ—1 में इसे फिर से लागू कराया। 1817 में बगरी एक्ट से ओरल सेक्स को हटा दिया गया और 1961 में डेट पेनल्टी का प्रावधान भी हटा दिया गया। 1861 में ही लॉर्ड मेकाले में इंडियल पीनल कोड (आईपीसी) ड्राफ्ट किया और उसी के तहत धारा 377 का प्रावधान किया गया।
समलैंगिकता की अवधारणा उतनी ही पुरानी हैं जितनी मानव सभ्यता ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से ऐसा माना जाता है। कि रोमन साम्राज्य में राजा नीरो के भी अपने एक दास के साथ समलैंगिक सम्बंध थें। वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन बताते है कि जानवरों में भी समलैंगिक सम्बंध पाए जाते है।
सैद्धंतिक दृष्टि से कुछ वैज्ञानिक समलैंगिकता को एक जैविकीय प्रवृति मानते हैं तो कुछ इसे मानसिक विकृति या मनोवैज्ञानिक ग्रन्थि का परिणाम मानते है। इटेलियन अपराधषास्त्री एवं अपराधषास्त्र के जनक सिसरे लोम्ब्रोसो के अनुसार अपराधी जन्मजात होते हैं। इसी प्रकार अगर समलैंगिक आकर्षण की प्रवृति जन्मजात होती है, तो यह एक मानवधिकार से जुड़ा प्रष्न हो सकता है। लेकिन अगर समलैंगिकता एक सीखा हुआ व्यवहार है, जैसा कि अपराध के मामलों में सदरलैण्ड मानते है, तो इससे एक बीमारी की भांति निबटा जा सकता है। समलैंगिकों का इलाज करके उन्हे समाज की मुख्य धारा में लाया जा सकता है। योग गरू बाबा रामदेव भी कहते हैं कि समलैंगिकता एक मानसिक विकार है तथा उनके आश्रम में इसका सफल इलाज किया जा रहा है।
यह तो सच है कि समलैंगिकता का इतिहास उतना ही पुराना है, जितना कि मानव का अस्तित्व । अनेक प्राचीन भारतीय ग्रन्थ समलैंगिकता के उल्लेखों एवं दृष्टांतों से भरे पड़े हैं। वात्स्यायन रचित प्राचीन ग्रंथ 'कामसूत्र' में तो इस विषय पर विस्तार से चर्चा की गई है। खजुराहो के षिल्प में भी समलैंगिकता का चित्रण है। इससे ध्वनित होता है। कि भारतीय परिवेष में संबंधों की सामाजिक बुनावट में समलैंगिकता का वजूद रहा है।
जहां तक भारतीय समाज का प्रष्न है, तो इसमें स्त्री—पुरूष के मध्य प्रजननमूलक यौन क्रिया के अलावा कुछ अलग प्रकार के यौन संबधं भी बनते रहे है, जिनमें समलैंगिकता भी एक है। यद्यपि हमारे समाज में ऐसे यौन संबंधों को कभी भी खुले तौर पर सामाजिक रूप से स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। लेकिन अनेक ग्रन्थों में इनका वर्णन अवष्य मिलता है। प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ 'मनुस्मृति' में समलैंगिकता को दंडनीय माना गया है। 'नारद स्मृति' नामक प्राचीन भारतीय ग्रंथ में समलैंगिक पुरूषों के विवाह को वर्जित ठहराकर इन यौन प्रवृति को हतोत्साहित किया गया है।
उल्लेखनीय है कि 'नारद स्मृति' या 'मनुस्मृति' जैसे प्राचीन ग्रंथों में सीधे—सीधे समलैंगिकता को जायज नहीं ठहराया गया है, किंतु सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण करने पर यह पता चलता है कि तत्कालीन प्राचीन भारतीय समाज में समलैंगिकता की

* षोधार्थी समाजषास्त्र विभाग जय नारायण विष्वविद्यालय जोधपुर

जड़े न सिर्फ गहरी थी, बल्कि इसके प्रति भारतीय समाज सहज और सहिष्णु भी था। इस प्रकार हम देखते है कि वर्जनाओं व विरोधभासों के बावजुद समलैंगिकता के प्रति भारतीय समाज में जागरूकता अवष्य बनी हुई थी। इसे आधुनिक भारतीय समाज में पष्चिम से आयातित विचारधारा से और बल मिला। मानवाधिकारों एवं व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता पर बढ़ी वैष्विक चेतना के बाद तो भारत में जहां समलैंगिकता को लेकर बहस भी तेज हुई है। इस प्रकार इसका समस्यात्मक पक्ष आज तक कायम है।

क्या है स्ळठज्फ समुदाय? स्ळठज्फ समुदाय के तहत लेस्बियन, गे, बाइसेक्सुअल, ट्रांसजेंटर और क्वीयर आते हैं। एक अर्से से इस समुदाय की मांग है कि उन्हें उनका हक दिया जाए और धारा 377 को अवैध ठहराया जाए। निजता का अधिकार पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद इस समुदाय ने अपनी मांगों को फिर से तेज कर दिया था।

जानिए धारा 377 में अब तक क्या–क्या हुआ?

1. 1860 में तत्कालीन ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता में धारा 377 को शामिल किया और इसे भारत में लागू किया।
2. भारत में सबसे पहले जुलाई 2009, में दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट ने आईपीसी की धारा 377 को गैर कानूनी करार दिया। नाज फाउंडेशन की तरफ से दायर जनहित याचिका (पइआईएल) पर सुनवाई करते हुए दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट ने धारा 377 को संविधान की धारा 14,15 और 21 का उल्लंघन बताया।
3. दिसंबर, 2012 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट के फैसले को बदल दिया और 377 के खिलाफ दिए गए दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट के फैसले को कानूनी तौर से लागू नहीं हो पाने वाला फैसला करार दिया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने फैसले में यह भी कहा कि अगर सरकार चाहे तो इस धारा को खत्म या बदलने के लिए संसद में कोई कानून बना सकती है।
4. 2013 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट के फैसले को रद्द करते हुए समलैगिक संबंधों को अवैध ठहराया।
5. 2014 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के खिसाफ ''नाज फाउंडेशन'' की तरफ से पुनर्विचार याचिका दायर की गई , लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस याचिका को खारिज कर दिया।
6. 2014 में भारत सरकार ने कहा कि वो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद की धारा 377 पर कोई निर्णय लेगी। केन्द्रीय गृह राज्यमंत्री किरेन रिजिजू ने लोकसभा में एक लिखित जबाव में कहा कि चूंकि अभी मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में विचाराधीन है इसलिए सरकार कोर्ट का फैसला आने के बाद ही इस पर कोई फैसला लेगी। एनसीआरबी ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद धारा 377 के तहत हुए अपराधों के आंकडों को पहली बार एकत्र करना शुरू किया।
7. 2016 में एस जौहर, पत्रकार, सुनील मेहरा, सेफ रितु डालमिया, होटल बिजनेसमैन अमन नाथ और बिजनेस एक्ज्यूकेटिव आयशा कपूर ने धारा 377 के खिलाफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट में याचिका दायर की। यह पिटीशन दायर करने वाले सभी लोग जाने–माने स्ळठज्फ अधिकारों के लिए लड़ने वाले और खुद 377 के तहत प्रभावित लोगों द्वारा दाखिल किया गया था याचिकाकर्ताओं ने अपनी याचिका में कहा है कि यह संविधान द्वारा दिए गए मोलिक अधिकारों के विभिन्न प्रावधानों के खिलाफ है।
8. 2017 में कांग्रेस सासद शशि थरूर ने धारा 377 में बदलाव के लिए भारतीय दंड संहिता (संशोधन) विधेयक लाया था, लेकिन वो लोकसभा में पास नहीं हो पाया। अगस्त 2017 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा निजतता के अधिकार पर दिए गए फैसले में सैक्स संबंधी झुकाव उसके राइट टू प्राइवेसी का मूलभूत अंग है। इस फैसले में कहा गया कि राइट टू प्राइवेसी और सैसुअल झुकाव की रक्षा संविधान द्वारा मौलिक अधिकार को सुनिश्चित करने वाले की धारा 14,15 ओर 21 के मूल में है।
9. 8 जनवरी 2018 को चीफ जस्टिस की नेतृत्व वाली तीन सदस्यीय बैंच ने समलैगिक सैक्स को अपराध से बाहर रखने के लिए दायर अर्जी संविधान पीठ को सौंप दी। साथ ही केन्द्र सरकार ने इस मुद्दे पर जवाब देने को कहा।
10. 9 जुलाई 2018 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि धारा 377 को चुनौती देने वाली याचिकाओं पर आज (10 जुलाई) से सुनवाई होगी। इस मामले में सुनवाई कुछ समय के लिए स्थगित करने से वाली केन्द्र की याचिका को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ठुकरा दिया है बता दें कि केन्द्र ने सुनवाई स्थापित करने की मांग की थी और कुछ और समय मांगा था।

समलैगिकता पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की संविधान पीठ सुनवाई शुरू कर दी है। दरअसल सहमति से दो वयस्कों के बीच शारीरिक संबंधों को फिर से अपराध की श्रेणी में शामिल करने मे शीर्ष अदालत के फैसले को कई याचिकाएं दाखिल करके चुनौती दी गई है। इस संविधान पीठ में प्रधान न्यायाधीश दीपक मिश्रा के साथ न्यायमूर्ति आरएफ नरिमन, न्यायमूर्ति ए.एम. खानविलकर, न्यायमूर्ति डीवाईचंद्रचूड और न्यायमूर्ति इंदु मल्होत्रा शामिल है।

समलैगिक संबंध अपराध नहीं : सुप्रीम कोर्ट

देश की सर्वोच्च अदालत ने 8 सितम्बर 2018 को समलैंगिकता को अपराध की श्रेणी से हटा दिया है इसके अनुसार आपसी सहमति से दो वयस्कों के बीच बनाए गए समलैगिक संबंधों को अब अपराध नहीं माना जाएगा।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस दीपक मिश्रा, जस्टिस रोहिंटन मरहीमन ए.एम. खान विल्कर डी बाई चंद्रचूड और जस्टिस इंदु मल्होत्रा की संवैधानिक पीठ ने इस मसले पर सुनवाई की

धारा 377 को पहली बार कोर्ट में 1994 में चुनौती दी गई थी 24 साल और कई अपीलों के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पांच न्यायाधीशों की खण्ड पीठ में अंतिम फैसला दिया है।

चीफ जस्टिस ने क्या कहा?

चीफ जस्टिस दीपक मिश्रा ने कहा कि जो भी जैसा है उसे उसी रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए।

समलैगिक लोगों को सम्मान के साथ जीने का अधिकार है, संवैधानिक पीठ ने माना कि समलैगिकता अपराध नहीं है और इसे लेकर लोगों को अपनी सोच बदलनी होगी।

आत्म अभिव्यक्ति से इन्कार करना मौत को आमंत्रित करना है।

व्यक्तित्व को बदला नहीं जा सकता

यह खुद को परिभाषित करता है यह व्यक्तित्व का गौरवशाली रूप है।

शेक्सपियर ने कहा था कि नाम में क्या है वास्तव में इसका मतलब था कि जो मायने रखता है वो महत्वपूर्ण गुण और मौलिक विशेषताएं है न कि किसी व्यक्ति को क्या कहा जाता है।

नाम व्यक्ति की पहचान का एक सुविधाजनक तरीका हो सकता है लेकिन उसके गुण ही उसकी पहचान है

जस्टिस डी.वाई चंद्रचूड ने कहा :– आज का फैसला इस समुदाय को उसका हक देने के लिए एक छोटा सा कदम है। एलजीबीटी समुदाय के निजी जीवन में झांकने का अधिकार किसी को नहीं है।

जस्टिस इंदु मल्होत्रा ने कहा :– इस समुदाय के साथ पहले जो भेदभाव हुए है उसके लिए किसी को माफ नहीं किया जाएगा।

जस्टिस नरीमन ने कहा :– ये कोई मानसिक बीमारी नहीं है केन्द्र सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को ठीक से समझाए ताकि एलजीबीटी समुदाय को कलंकित न समझा जाए।

याचिकाकर्ताओं ने क्या कहा?

फैसले का स्वागत करते हुए ''आईआईटी मुंबई के याचिकाकर्ता कृष्णा ने कहा, ''आईआईटी में दाखिल मिलने पर भी इतनी खुश सर्वोच्च अदालत ाि नहीं हुई थी, जिसमें आज हो रही है, मै इतना खुश हूं कि आंखों में आंसू रोके नहीं रूक रहे, फिलहाल ये नहीं पता कि इस फैसले से मेरे जीवन में क्या फर्क पडने वलाा है लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि अब बिना किसी डिप्रेशन, बिना किसी डर के हम भी जीवन जी सकेगें।''

ललित ग्रुप ऑफ होटल के केशव सूरी ने फैसले का स्वागत करते हुए बीबीसी से बात की उनके मुताबिक लडाई अभी बाकी है आगे अपने अधिकारों की लडाई हमें लडनी होगी लेकिन इसे अपराध के दायरे से बाहर निकालना अपने आप में बडी उपलब्धि है ।

याचिका दायर करने वालों में सबसे पुराना नाम नाज फाउंडेशन का है जिसमें 2011 में भी धारा 377 को अपराधिक श्रेणी से हटाए जाने की मांग की थी।

वैश्विक परिदृश्य (ळसवइंस ेबमदंतपव) :–विश्व के 77 देषों ने समलैंगिक सम्बंधों को अप्राकृतिक मानते हुए इन्हें अपराध की श्रेणी में शामिल कर रखा है। यहां तक कि ईरान, सऊदी अरब, यमन, सूडान, नाइजीरिया एवं सोमालिया जैसे देषों में समलैंगिक सम्बंधों के लिए मौत की सजा तक का प्रावधान है। यद्यपि विष्व के 114 देष समलैंगिकता को अपराध नहीं मानते है। समलैंगिक सम्बंधों को सर्वप्रथम 1811 ई. में नीदरलैण्ड द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान की गई थी। 1972 में ट्रांसजेण्डर्स को सेक्स परिवर्तन करने की अनुमति देने वाला स्वीडन पहला देष था। नीदरलैण्ड ने 2001 में समलैंगिक विवाह को मान्यता देकर एक नई पहल की। वर्तमान में 13 देषों में समलैंगिक जोड़ों को मान्यता मिली हुई है। जिसमें नीदरलैण्ड, बेल्जियम, नार्वे, स्वीडन, डेनमार्क, स्पेन, पुर्तगाल, आइसलैण्ड, अर्जेण्टीना, कनाडा एवं अमेरिका के कुछ राज्य शामिल है। यद्यपि ऑस्ट्रेलिया के केनबरा हाईकोर्ट ने समलैंगिक विवाह की अनुमति देने वाले ऑस्टेलिया राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के कानून असंवैधानिक घोषित कर दिया है। गौरतलब है कि वहां अक्टूबर, 2013 में ही एक विधेयक पारित कर समलैंगिक विवाह की अनुमति दी गई थी, जिसके बाद कुछ समलैंगिक जोड़ों ने वहां विवाह कर लिया था। लेकिन अब उनकी शादी भी अवैध हो गई है।

ऑस्ट्रेलिया, माल्टा, जर्मनी, फिनलैंड, कोलंबिया, आयरलैंड, अमेरिका ग्रीनलैंड, स्कॅाटलैउ, लकजमवर्ग इंग्लैण्ड और बेल्स, ब्राजील, फ्रांस न्यूजीलैंड, उरूग्वे, डेनमार्क, अर्जेंटीना पुर्तगाल, आइसलैंड, स्वीडन, नॉर्वे, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, स्पेन, कनाडा, बेल्जियम, नीदरलैंड जैसे 26 देशों ने समलैगिक सैक्स को अपराध की श्रेणी से हटा दिया है।

समलैगिक संबंधों पर क्या है भारत के पडौसी देशों का कानून

8 सितम्बर 2018 धारा 377 पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऐतिहासिक फैसले के बाद सहमति से बनाए गए समलैगिक सबंधों को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करने वाला भारत, नेपाल के बाद दक्षिण एशिया का दूसरा देश बन गया है। दक्षिण एशिया के ज्यादातर देश अब भी इसे अपराध मानते है।

नेपाल

नेपाल में समलैगिक संबंधों को साल 2007 में अपराध की श्रेणी के बाहर किया था इसके बाद अगस्त 2015 में ये राइट्स एक्टिविस्ट काठमांडू की सडको पर संविधान में अपने हक की मांग के लिए उतरे एक महीने बाद उनकी ये

मांग भी मान ली गई। नेपाल ने अपना नया संविधान सितम्बर 2015 में लागू किया था और संवैधानिक रूप से अल्पसंख्यकों को सुरक्षा देने वाला दुनिया का 10 वां देश बना। हालांकि वहां एक ही सेक्स के लोगों को आपस में शादी करने की इजाजत नहीं है।2015 में एक सरकारी मेटी ने इसे भी कानूनी मान्यता देने की सिफारिश की थी, लेकिन अभी तक ये मुमकिन नहीं हो पाया।

कानून नहीं होने के बावजूद, रमेश नाथ योगी और एक ट्रांसजैडर मालिक मोनिका शाह ने अगस्त 2017 में शादी की जिसे नेपाल की पहली एलीजीबीटी शादी कहते है।

पाकिस्तान

समलैगिक संबंध बनाना पाकिस्तान में अपराध है, एक ही सेक्स के साथ संबंध बनाने पर वहां उम्रकेद तक की सजा है पांकिस्तान दंड संहिता की धारा 377 के तहत ये प्रावधान है।लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने तीसरे जेंडर को मान्यता देने के लिए साल 2018 में एक कानून पास किया था पाकिस्तान के गे राइट्स एक्जिबिस्ट्स का कहना है कि वहां खुले आम गे होने की बात मानना सुरक्षित नहीं है।

हालांकि कुछ लोग इस बात से इतेफाक नहीं रखते, उनका कहना है कि कराची गे लोगों के लिए जन्नत है, भारत में समलैगिक संबंधों पर आए फैसले को पाकिस्तान के अखबारो में ज्यादा जगह नहीं मिली, ज्यादातर उदार छवि वाले अखबारों में इस खबर को लाइफस्टाइल या रिलेशनशिप के पन्नों पर जगह दी गई।

बांग्लादेश

बांग्लादेश को भी एलजीबी के लिएसुरक्षित जगह नहीं माना जाता, समलैगिक संबंध बनाने पर वहां 10 साल से लेकर उम्रकेद तक की सजा का प्रावधान है। देश के दो प्रसिद्ध राइट्स एक्टिविस्ट की साल 2016 में हत्या कर दी गई थी, एक साल के बाद पुलिस ने गे और बाईसेक्सुअल लोगों की एक सभा में रेड डाली और उन्हें मीडिया के सामने परेड कराया।

श्री लंका

बांग्लादेश की तरह श्रीलंका में समलैगिक संबंध बनाने पर 10 साल से लेकर उम्रकेद तक की सजा हो सकती है, जनवरी 2017 में इस अपराध से बाहर करने के प्रस्ताव को वहां की कैबिनेट में अस्वीकार कर दिया था

कोलंबों टेलीग्राफ नाम के अखबार ने 2016 में लिखा था, श्री लंका का समाज आमतौर पर समलैगिकों के लिए डरावना है और वो इसमें गर्व भी महससू करता है, ''इसके बावजूद वहां सजा देने की दर कम है।

लेकिन मानवाधिकार संगठनों का मानना है कि समलैगिक लोगों को न सिर्फ आम लोगों से बल्कि पुलिस से भी भेदभाव झेलना पडता है।

अफगानिस्तान

अफगानिस्तान में गे होना आसान नहीं है दो पुरूषो के बीच संबंधकी स्थिति में लंबे समय तक के लिए जेल में भेजा जा सकता है। इसके अलावा इस्लामिक कानून में समलैगिकता को अनैतिक और मुस्लिम सभ्यता के खिलाफ माना जाता है इसलिए देश के कई हिस्सो में इसे कलंक माना जाता है।

हालांकि, कहा जाता है कि गांवों में ऐसे संबंध आम है, ब्रिटेन के गृह–मंत्रालय ने 2017 में अफगानिस्तान के गे शरणार्थियों को वापस भेजने का फैसला किया था जिसकी काफी आलोचना हुई थी।

धर्म में क्या है समलैगिक संबंध– अप्राकृतिक व्यभिचार या पाप या मान्य और समाज पर प्रभाव

जब से भारत के सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दंड संहिता की धारा **377** पर पुनर्विचार याचिका पर सुनवाई शुरू की, तब से ही भारतीय संस्कृति और हिन्दू धर्म में समलैगिकता के बारे में बहस गरम होने लगी थी, बरहाल, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि समलैगिक समुदाय को भी सम्मान अधिकार है, चीफ जस्टिस दीपक मिश्रा की अध्यक्षता वाली पांच सदस्यीय पीठ ने आईपीसी की धारा 377 को मनमाना और अतार्किक बताते हुए असंवैधानिक करार दिया।

ये तो रही अदालती फैंसले की बात लेकिन धर्मो में समलैगिक संबंधों को किस रूप में दिख गया है, सवाल ये है कि क्या धर्म में समलैगिक संबंध अप्राकृतिक व्यभिचार या पाप है या मान्य ?

समलैगिकता वाली बहस हमेशा ही पाखंड और दोहरे मानदंडों की वजह से पटरी से उतरती रही है, इस बार भी यह खतरा नजर आ रहा है,सबसे बडा कुतर्क यह है कि सभी धर्म समलैगिक संबंधों को अप्राकृतिक व्याभिचार या पाप समझते है, इसाई मिश्नरियों और कट्ठरपंथी मुसलमान मैालवियों के इस देश में पैर रखने से पहले तक हिन्दू अपने यौनाचार और काम भावना की अभिव्यक्ति के बारे में कुंठित नहीं थे।

महादेव शिव का एक रूप अर्धनारीश्वर वाला है, जिसे आज की शब्दावली में एंड्रोजीनस सैक्सुअलिटी की सहज स्वीकृति ही कहा जा सकता है मिथकीय आख्यान में विष्णु का मोहिनी रूप धारण कर शिव को रिझाना किसी भी भक्त को अप्राकृतिक अनाचार नहीं लगता था।

महाभारत में अर्जुन की मर्दानगी वृहन्नल बनने से कलंकित नहीं होती, शिखंडी का लिंग परिवर्तन संभवतः सेक्स रिअसाइनमेंट का पहला उदाहरण है।

गुप्तकाल में रचित वात्स्यायन के कामसूत्र में निर्मोछिए चिकने नौकरों, मालिश करने वाले नाइयों के साथ शारीरिक संबंध बनाने वाले पुरूषों का बखान विस्तार से किया गया है और इस संभोग सुख के तरीके भी दर्ज है। स्त्रैण गुणों वाले व्यक्तियों को पापी या अपराधी नहीं घोषित किया गया है, स्त्रियों की आपसी रतिक्रीड़ा का भी सहज वर्णन है,

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खजुराहों के मंदिर हो या ओडिशा के, उनकी दीवारों पर जो मूर्तियां उकेरी गई है नमें भी यही खुली सोच दिखलाई देती है।

मध्यकाल में सखी भाव वाली परंपरा को समलैगिका का उदात्तीकरण (उत्थान की प्रक्रिया ही माना जा सकता है, इस सबका सार संक्षेप यह है कि समलैंगिकता सिर्फ अब्रामी धर्मो में यहूदी, ईसाई धर्म तथा इस्ला में ही वर्जित रही है,

पश्चिम में भी इसके पहले यूनान तथा रोम में वयस्कों तथा किशारों के अंतरंग शरीरिक संबंध समाज में स्वीकृत थे, मजेदार बात यह है कि जिस बुरी व्याभिचारी लत को अंग्रेज 'ग्रीक लव' कते रहे है उसे फ्रांसीसी 'वाइस आंग्लैस' (अंग्रेजी ऐब) कहते हैं।

प्रख्यात साहित्यकार ऑस्कर वाइल्ड से लेकर क्रिस्टोफर इशरवुड तक विलायती अभिजात्य वर्ग के लोग बेड ब्रेकफास्ट एंड बॉय की तलाश में मोरक्कों से लेकर मलाया तक फिरते रहे है।

दर्शन को नई दिशा देने वाले मिशेल फूकों ने अपनी समलैंगिकता को कभी छुपाया नहीं, दुर्भाग्य यह है कि पाखंड और दोहरे मानदंडों के कारण एलन ट्यूरिंग जैसे प्रतिभाशाली गणितज्ञ, वैज्ञानिक और कोड ब्रेकर को उत्पीड़न के बाद आत्महत्या करनी पड़ी थी ।ब्रिटिश शासन काल का कानून इन सबके मध्य नजर 1960 के दशक में ही वुल्फेंडन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बाद ब्रिटेन ने समलैंगिकता वाले विक्टोरियन कानून को रद्द कर दिया था, पर गुला भारत ने आजादी के बाद भी गोरे हुक्करानों की पहनाई बेड़ियों में जकड़े रहने का फैसला किया जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट यह फैसला सुना चुका है कि निजता और एकांत बुनियादी अधिकार है तब यह समझना असंभव है कि कैसे पुलिस समलैंगिकों के आचरण की निगरानी कर धर–पकड कर सकती है?

पश्चिम में जिन्हें थर्ड सैक्स कहा जाता है वैसे कई व्यक्ति भारत में इस कानून की वजह से प्रताडित और तिरस्कृत होते रहे है और वेश्यावृति को ही अपनी जीविका का आधार बनाने को मजबूर हुए है, निश्चय ही 377 के शिंकंजे से मुक्ति उन्हें मानवीय गरिमा के साथ जीने का मौका दियाा। इस बात को भी अनदेखा नहीं किया जाना चाहिए कि ईसाई अमेरिका के अनेक राज्यों ने समलैंगिकता को अपराध की श्रेणी से निकाल दिया गया है और इनके विवाह को कई प्रातों ने कानूनी मान्यता दी है।खुद पोप यह कह चुके हैं कि समलैगिक भी उसी ईश्वर की संतान है जिसे हम पूजते है इसलिए इनके प्रति भेदभाव नहीं बरता जाना चाहिए।

बदकिस्मती यह है कि इन्ही दिनों चर्च में किशोरो और कच्ची उम्र के लड़कों के यौन उत्पीन के मामलों का पर्दाफाश हुआ है जिन्हें छुपाने का प्रयास वैटिकन के अधिकारी करते रहे है, ऐसे में समलैंगिकता के बारे में खुलकर बोलने से पोप और कार्डिनल बिशप कतराते है यह याद रखने की जरूरत है कि वयस्कों के बीच सहमति पर आधारित समलैंगिक आचरण और किशोरों बच्चों के यौन शोषण में बहुत फर्म है यह कुतर्क 377 को जारी रखने के लिए नहीं दिया जा सकता 21 वीं सदी के पहले चरण में वैज्ञानिक शोध यह बात अकाट्य रूप से प्रमाणित कर चुका है कि समलैंगिकता रोग या मानसिक विकृति नहीं है यह अप्राकृतिक नहीं कहीं जा सकती, जिनका रूझान इस ओर होता है उन्हें इच्छानुसार जीवनयापन के बुनियादी अधिकार से वंचित नहीं रखा जा सकता

संकट यह है कि हमारी धार्मिकता कि डार्विन का विकासवाद का सिद्धान्त मूखत है या कि मोर की संतान उसके आंसुओं से पैदा होती है इनसे यह अपेक्षा व्यर्थ है कि यह विज्ञान के आलोक में तर्कसंगत फैसला कर सकते है।अपने धार्मिक विश्वास (अंध विश्वास) से ऊपर उठकर कानूनों की सामाजिक उपयोगिता के अनुसार संवैधानिकता तय की जा सकती है अपने को धर्मनिरपेक्ष कहने वाला भारत किसी भी धर्म की मान्यता के अनुसार कानून बना या लागू नहीं कर सकता यह मुद्दा सिर्फ समलैंगिकों के अधिकारों तक सीमित नहीं, कानून के राज और कानून के सामने समानता के बुनियादी अधिकार से जुडा है क्या समलैंगिक लोग भारत के नागरिक नहीं है कि उन्हें कानून से बुनियादी सुरक्षा मिले? बहरहाल अदालत के फैसले के बाद भी अधिकांश लोग शायद इस डर से चुप हैं कि अगर उन्होने धारा 377 के उन्मूलन का समर्थन किया तो लोग इन्हें ही समलैंगिक समझने लगेगें।

समलैंगिकता दरअसल बहुपक्षीय एवं गंभीर विषय है जिस पर खुले दिमाग से बहस एवं विमर्ष की आवष्यकता है। जब हम इसके नैतिक एवं धार्मिक पक्ष को देखते है तो यह हमारी सनातन संस्कृति एवं संस्कारों पर कुठारघात लगता है। समलैंगिक प्रवृतियां विवाह, परिवार एवं नातेदारी जैसी संस्थाओं को चुनौती देती नजर आ रही है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में समलैंगिकता के विरूद्ध पाषविक जीवन शैली का परिणाम माना जाता है मानव के जीवन में हिन्दू–दर्षन के अनुसार चार पुरूषार्थो के रूप में चार लक्ष्य बताए गए है।– धर्म, अर्थ, काम,एवं मोक्ष। इनकी प्राप्ति के लिए समाज –सम्मत एवं स्वीकृति साधनों के उपयोग की बात की गई है। यहां तक कि वात्स्यायन ने भी कामसूत्र में सावधान किया है कि काम भी धर्म से संचालित होना चाहिए।

आधुनिक मानव की उत्पति एवं डार्विन के अनुसार होमो–सेपियन्स से हुआ है। मानव एवं पषु में अन्तर को स्पष्ट करते हुए प्रसिद्ध मानवषास्त्री लेस्ली व्हाइट ने मानव की पांच विषेषताओं का उल्लेख किया है– 1. सीधे खड़े रहने की क्षमता (सीधी रीढ़ की हड्डी) 2. विकसित मस्तिष्क, 3. स्वंत्रतापूर्वक घूमने वाले हाथ, 4. केन्द्रिय की जा सकने वाली दृष्टि एवं 5. प्रतीकों की क्षमता अर्थात भाषा एवं संस्कृति। वास्तव में संस्कृति ही मानव को अन्य प्राणियों से पृथक एवं श्रेष्ठ बनाती है। इसीलिए अरस्तु कहते है कि मानव एक सामाजिक पशु है। (डंद पे `वबपंस ंदपउंस)

हमारे देष के सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक पैरोकारों के अनुसार भारतीय समाज के संस्कारों और सामाजिक ताने–बाने (थ्ंइतपब) की श्रेष्ठता की पुष्ठि की है। इससे विवाह एवं परिवार जैसी सनातन सामाजिक संस्थाओं का मान बढ़ा है।

ये सारी व्यवस्थाएं प्रकृति सम्मत सृष्टि विकास का ही आवष्यक हिस्सा है। प्रकृति विरूद्ध कृत्य तो पतन की ओर ले जाते है। वंष वृद्धि की विवाह संस्था का अकेला आधार नहीं है। गृहस्थ में पुरूषार्थ करते हुए जीवन का सर्वोच्च लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना ध्येय होता है। स्त्री और पुरूष दोनां इस काम में एक–दूसरे के पूरक है। प्रकृति ने दोनो की भूमिका भी निर्धारित की है। प्रकृति से लख्बद्ध होकर ही आनन्द की प्राप्ति होती है, प्रकृति से विपरीत व्यवहार विध्वंस का कारण हो सकता है।

भारतीय सभ्यता की विषिष्टता में ज्ञान और संस्कार ही तो वे सुदृढ आधार रहे जिनसे भारत को विष्व गुरू माना जाता था। हमारे लोकाचार इन्हीं गौरवमयी संस्कारों का प्रभाव है। यह एक वैज्ञानिक तथ्य है कि समलैंगिक सम्बंधों के परिणामस्वरूप एच.आई.वी. एड्स अधिक फैलता है।यह भी तथ्य है कि देष में करीब 25 लाख समलैंगिकों में से सात प्रतिषत से अधिक लोग एच.आई.वी. से सक्रंमित हैं और मौत के साए में है। ऐसे भयावह परिणामों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में तो यही कहा जा सकता हैं दूसरी ओर मानवाधिकारवादी दृष्टिकोण से देखने पर समलैंगिकता पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय आधुनिक उदार भारत के साथ न्याय युक्त प्रतीत होता है। क्योंकि मामला व्यक्तिगत आजादी के साथ–साथ संविधान के उदार–मूल्यों और आज के आधुनिक दौर की भावना के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। समलैंगिकता विरोधी कानून ब्रितानी उपनिवेषवादी नीति का नतीजा है। आधुनिक समकालीन भारतीय समाज में समलैंगिकता के प्रति अधिक खुलापन है। माननीय न्यायालय अपने निर्णयों में लिव–इन रिलेषन्स की प्रवृत्तियों को भी मान्यता दे चुके है। लेकिन समलैंगिकता पर चूंकि विधायिका ने अपना रूख स्पष्ट नहीं किया।

अतः समलैंगिकता का मसला अत्यंत संवेदनषील, गंभीर एवं नाजुक है इसलिए इस पर विस्तृत एवं गंभीर सामाजिक–सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, नैतिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक, वैधानिक एवं राजनीतिक चर्चा, मंथन एवं विमर्ष की महती आवष्यकता है।

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Concept of Feminism with Special Focus on G.H Novel "WHEN DREAMS TRAVEL

JOTHILAKSHMI.G*
Dr.B.S.Prameela priadersini**

Abstract
This research paper focus on Feminism, with special focus on Gita Hariharan when Dreams travel, her writing style and feminism tic perspective of her character
Keywords: Feminism –Gita hariharan – when Dreams Travel shehnzad

Definition of Feminism
Feminism is the range of political movements, ideologies and social movements that share common goal: to define, establish and achieve political, economic, personal and social equality of sexes. This includes seeking to establish education and professional opportunities for women that are equal to those for men
The belief that women and men should have equal rights and opportunities
Organized activity on behalf of women's rights and interests
Feminist theory
Feminist theory is the extension of feminism into theatrical, fictional discourse. It focuses on analyzing nature of GENDER INEQUALITY It examines women's and men's social role, experiences, interests, chores and feminist politics in a variety of fields such as anthropology, sociology, media studies, home economics , Literature , education and philosophy
Origin of feminism
The term 'feminism' originated from the French word 'feminisme' coined by the utopian socialist Charles Fourier, and was first used in English in the 1890s, in association with the movement for equal political and legal rights for women April 5th 2017 the modern feminist movement began on July 19th and 20th 18748 in Seneca Falla, Newyark It became known as the Seneca Falls convention
"Some day every women will have orgasms like every family has color TV- and we can all get on with the business of life"
- Erica Jong
Feminism in India
Feminism in India is a set of movements aimed at defining, establishing and defending equal political, economic and social rights and equal opportunities for Indian women. It is the pursuit of women'srights with in the society of India
"Give a girl the right shoes and she can conquer the world"
Marilyn Monroe
Elements of Feminism
Feminism is a great and general term used to describe a very broad and complex ideology. There are lots of different feminist theories and approaches as well as several different

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types of feminists. Most feminists believe that sex difference between men and women are relatively minor and therefore these difference can neither explain nor justify gender division and therefore women and men should not be judged on their sex but on who they are as individuals, Two opposing and limited spheres the female world of emotion and cooperation and the male world of rationality and competition. The movement as a whole strongly opposes gender stratification and wants to see it eliminated from society as any laws and cultural norms for inequality between women and men'Feminism is Hated
Because women are Hated.
Anti Feminism is a Direct
Expression of risogyny:
It is the political Defense
of women Hating'
- Andrea Dworkin
Three waves of feminism by Elaine showalter
Feminists and scholars have divided the movement into three separate waves and each of the waves is significant for the movements in achieving different goals. The first wave refers. Mainly to the women's suffrage movement in the early 20th centuries in the United Kingdom and in the United States, focusing on women gaining the right to vote. Originality, The first wave focused on the promotion of equality and property. Rights for women and the opposition to child marriage and ownership of married women and their children by their husbands
The second half of the 19th century when organized campaigns, clubs and movements for women's rights emerged in order to improve female condition in term of education, opportunities to work outside their households. Reform in laws affecting married women and, far the first time, for the right to vote. In Barbara Leigh. Smith also discussed the problem of marriage settlements since to that time woman would lose all her property as soon as she got married.
The activism focused primarily on gaining political power particularly the right of women's suffrage towards the very end of the 19th century. In Britain the Suffragettes and possibly more effectively. Campaigned for the Women's vote. The suffrage was seen important not only acceptance of women in society but also for improving women's lives. Throughout, the end of the 19th century there were many attempts to pass suffrage for women Even though suffrages did not achieve many victories during the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century they remained persistent.
The second wave of feminism emerged after the World War II and can be described as the women's Liberation Movement, which focused on gaining legal and social equality for women, and most importantly on ending discrimination. This period was also under stood as a continuation of the first wave of feminism. In fact, "The term first wave" was coined after the second wave emerged since the second wave had slightly different goal it needed a new term. second wave feminists saw women cultural and political inequalities as "inextricably linked and encouraged women to understand aspects of their personal lives as deeply politicized and as reflecting sexist power structures." one of the most influential feminists of the early 20th century was simone de Beauvoir, who is also the author of The second sex and of the very famous statement,
"One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman". Women still attempted to communicate better social position in society and the feminist movements of this period defined its

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demands for Equal Education opportunity, and equal pay, as well as free contraception abortion if needed. the distinction from the first wave movement was the groups were now much smaller, and the women were focusing on discussing particular issues, sharing their experiences and discovering what they have in common as women. Not only the things listed above were-topics of discussion, rape also played significant role in the second wave feminism and even today

The Third wave of feminism or sometimes also called the post-feminism begins in the 1990s and continues up to present. Post feminism refers to the the perceive failures of the second wave feminism and it continues in fighting far the same beliefs as in the previous waves. The first and second wave feminists were mostly Westers, Middle-class, white women, whereas the third wave feminists are women from different ethnicities, colours religions and social backgrounds

Current situation in Feminism

The Traditional definition of feminism especially in Literature by a new paradigm for manifesting the evolutionary aspect of women's consciousness as reflected in Literature specifically in the British novel through three stages of progression the feminine, the feminist and the female the famous Indian feminist novels are Anita Desia, shashi, Desh pande, Githa hariharan shobha De etc., especially it has been observed that the position of women in India has been subjected to varieties of changes over the past few years. The promotion of women's rights had been taken up by many reformers in India in order to emancipate their position. Indian fiction in English has emerged as a separate entity for the study of the rapid change and development in social, economic political facts of Indian society. The character of Indian novel is bound to vary from language to Language and is bound to be conditioned by the regional Linguistict cultural peculiarities characteristic of the writer and his environment. The 18th century was an age of anarchy from a political point of view, from as it was by wars consequents and annexations.

"Men of quality support gender equality"

Githa Hariharan when Dreams Travel

Githa hariharan was born in Coimbatore 1954 she is an Indian author and editor based in New Delhi. She grew up in Mumbai and Manila. She obtained a Ba (in English) from University of Mumbai and a Ma in communications from Fairfield university Her first novel, "the Thousand faces of Noght ' won the 'common wealth writer's prize in 1993, the shart story collection The Art of Dying , the novel the Ghost of vasu master, when Dreams Travel, In Times of siege and Fugitive Histories.

when Dreams Travel

'The powerless must have a dream or two, dreams that break walls, dreams that go through walls as if they are powerless."

A magical tour de force by a writer at the height of her powers, when dreams Travel weaves round shahrzad of the thousand and one nights – a vibrant inventive thousand and one nights – a vibrant inventive story about that old game that's never played out. The quest for love and power the curtain opens on four figures two men and two women there is the sultan who want a virgin. Every night, there is his brother who makes an enemy of darkness and tries to banish it, and there are their ambitious brides the sister's shahrzad and Dunyazad aspiring to be heroines.

Travelling in and out of these lives to spellbinding effect is a range if stories, dark, poetic, and witty by turns. Spanning medieval to contemporary times. With its sharp and lively

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blend of past and present, its skilful reworking of the historical tradition, and its controlled use of evocative Language, Her multi, voiced narrative assumes the significance of modern myth.

This novel comprises of the three female characters, shahrzad, Dunyasad and Dilshad. shahrzad

special character's in 'when Dreams Travel'

This novel comprises of the three female characters, shahrzad, Dunyasad and Dilshad. Shahrzad and Dunyasad are married to two brothers, shahryar and shahzaman. Both the brothers are sultans of two different cities and they were totally beguiled by their wives. Their wives were guilty of adultery. As revenge for this utler humiliation, the sultan made his mind to marry a virgin every night and then kill her in the morning in order to prevent disloyalty

Unique fearues of 'when dreams Travel'

when Dreams Travel is the retelling of myth in her own imaginative manner. The novel is written in the form of a metanarrative; a narrative about a narrative. The novelist in her novel revels the feministic aspects of the ancient myth a thousand and one Nights. She has adopted the theme of A thousand and one nights for her novel Hariharan subverts tradition and reinvents incidents and offers alternative women character to show their inner strength deviousness and fortitude in a patriarchal world

Feministelements in "when Dreams Travel"

In this novel Githa Hariharan uses the old strory of the Arabian Nights as a theme and interest

shohrzad is the female story –teller who tells an Arabian king a different story every night for a thousand and one nights as a means of defying her death. When shahryan, the Arabian king, wants to know from where she has got the inspiration for all her amazing tales, shahrzad remark is rather revealing: "I don't have a sword, so it seems I cannot rule. I cannot rule, I cannot travel, I don't care to weep. But I can dream…."

shahrzad and her tales are survivars; they become myths, travelling across cultures and time to reach today's women. Githa Hariharan believes that dreams and imaginations alone can make women survive. Thi novel is formed on the basic of the structure of Arabian Nights and has been rafled well. The main character of the novel is shahrzad

On the basic of the novel one can set examples to prove this fact. In this connection, shahrzad's character is very important. The link between masculinity and sexual violence is repeatedly asserted through the novel. shahrzad's life is dependent on her performance and her craft

Thus in this way the feminist approach of Githa Hariharan is highlighted with a special sociological approach. The Dynamics of myth and reality is examined with a special reference to patriarchy and man women relationship a discourse analysis is applied as well as to strengthen the theme.

Githa Hariharan writing style

This present research paper work is based on qualitative content analysis of her novels. Her novels propogate feminism in her narrative style. The present work makes a critical study of Githa Hariharans novels from a feminist perspective.

Conclusion

The feminist theory is very important in our world today because it shows how unequal society is when it comes to gender; women get treated unfairly across the world. single day

This needs a changes, we the women gender as so many character of Gita Hariharan should bring revolutionary thoughts in ourselvels which will definetly change the society and help the women folk the society great heights.

"You educate a man; you educate aman. You educate a woman; you educate a generaion."

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Attitudes towards Information and Communication Technology and Classroom Climate among Higher Secondary Students

Nirmala Grace Rani S.*
Dr. Joseph Catherine**

Abstract

The information society challenges the education system. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) generally relates to those technologies that are used for accessing, gathering and presenting information. ICT is being utilized in every part of life. In education, especially in Classroom Climate use of ICT has become imperative to improve the effectiveness at all levels. Classroom Climate can be defined as the mood or atmosphere created by a teacher. It is true that ICT helps the students to become attentive and enthusiastic. This paper aims to show the role of ICT in Classroom Climate among Higher Secondary Students. The sample consists of 1010 of Higher Secondary Students both Male 467 and Female 543 in Coimbatore District. The tools used are Information and Communication Technology and Classroom Climate questionnaire constructed by the investigator (2017). The data was analyzed by using 't' test, F test and Correlation.

Introduction

The ICT has brought tremendous progress in the field of education in developed and developing countries and it has also brought revolution in teaching-learning process by changing the roles of teachers and learners. Information and Communication Technology is the major factor in shaping the new global economy and producing rapid changes in society.

Classroom Climate referred to as the Learning Environment. The impact of Classroom Climate on students and teachers can be beneficial for a barrier to learning. Every classroom is unique, because there is a wide range of variables that have an impact on the Climate in a Classroom. The most important thing for a Classroom is to create an atmosphere that promotes learning. In this perspective, ICT stands first in promoting an effective Classroom Climate.

Computer multimedia is one of the effective medium to impart education and it has become a buzzword in Indian Education system. Government and private stake holders of education are giving utmost priority to introduce computer education in the daily classroom teaching

Definition

According to Manoj Kumar Dash (Aug 2007), ICT facilitates construction of knowledge by providing students with experience that are otherwise expensive, time consuming or simply impossible to provide. By help of ICT, teacher can go beyond the text-books and traditional methods and enables the students to develop good study habits.

According to Amborse et.al. (2010) Classroom Climate as "the intellectual, social, emotional, and physical environments in which our students learn".

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Need and Significant Of the Study

Integration of ICT in teaching has very important significance on learning attitude of students, creativity, knowledge construction, learning environment, problem solving skills and understanding concepts using various tools.

ICT seen as tools to help teachers create more 'learner-centric' learning environment. Using ICTs as tools for information presentation is of mixed effectiveness. Classroom Climate promotes positive learning and stimulates students to learn. ICT techniques are used to increase the Classroom Climate for the students.

Statement of the Problem

The present study entitled, **"Attitude towards Information and Communication Technology and Classroom Climate among Higher Secondary Students".**

Objectives of the Study

- To examine the difference between Information and Communication Technology and its dimensions and Classroom Climate and its dimensions with respect to Stream of Study.
- To examine the difference between Information and Communication Technology and its dimensions and Classroom Climate and its dimensions with respect to Type of School Management.
- To investigate the relationship between dimensions of Information and Communication Technology and dimensions of Classroom Climate of Higher Secondary Students.

Hypotheses

- There is no significant difference in Information and Communication Technology and its dimensions and Classroom Climate and its dimensions owing to the differences in Stream of Study of Higher Secondary Students.
- There is no significant difference in Information and Communication Technology and its dimensions and Classroom Climate and its dimensions owing to the differences in Type of School Management of Higher Secondary Students.
- There is no relationship among dimensions of Information and Communication Technology and dimensions of Classroom Climate of Higher Secondary Students.

Design of the Study

The present study has been designed as a descriptive study.

Tools Used For the Study

The following tools were used to collect data for the study.

- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) scale constructed by the investigator (2017).
- Classroom Climate scale constructed by the investigator (2017).
- Personal data sheet prepared by the investigator.

Sample Distribution

The sample for the study has been selected by using random sampling technique. The sample consisted 467 Male and 543 Female of Higher Secondary Students.

Analysis of Data

- Descriptive analysis using mean and standard deviation.
- Two tailed 't' test
- One way analysis of Variance

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Testing the Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1

- There is no significant difference in Information and Communication Technology and its dimensions and Classroom Climate and its dimensions owing to the differences in Stream of Study Higher Secondary Students.

Table: 1 't' Ratio for difference in Information and Communication Technology and its dimensions and Classroom Climate and its dimensions owing to difference in Stream of Study

Variable	Stream of Study				t value	P value
	Arts		Science			
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Acceptance	51.32	6.90	52.28	6.03	2.341	0.019*
E-mail for Classroom Learning	55.09	8.71	55.96	8.93	1.563	0.118
Impact on Society	48.91	6.51	49.96	6.20	2.618	0.009**
Productivity	47.68	6.95	48.60	7.39	2.026	0.043*
Overall Information and Communication Technology	**203.01**	**24.15**	**206.80**	**22.64**	**2.568**	**0.010****
Personalization	44.91	5.93	45.17	6.00	0.712	0.476
Task Orientation	28.14	4.11	28.43	4.33	1.088	0.277
Student Cohesiveness	37.15	5.22	37.80	5.46	1.960	0.050*
Innovation	25.85	5.22	26.28	5.63	1.257	0.209
Satisfaction	42.30	7.34	42.97	7.22	1.461	0.144
Individualisation	33.25	7.16	33.73	7.46	1.041	0.298
Overall Classroom Climate	**211.60**	**28.05**	**214.39**	**29.43**	**1.543**	**0.123**

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level
2. * denotes significant at 5% level

Information and Communication Technology

Since P value is less than 0.01 there is significant difference between Arts and Science students with respect to Impact on Society dimension of Information and Communication Technology and Overall Information and Communication Technology of Higher Secondary Students.

Since P value is less than 0.05 there is significant difference between Arts and Science students with respect to Acceptance and Productivity dimensions of Information and Communication Technology of Higher Secondary Students. Based on mean score, the Tamil Medium Students are feeling better to accept new things and having interest to Productivity of Higher Secondary Students. Since P value is greater than 0.05 there is no significant difference between Arts and Science students in E-mail for Classroom Learning dimension of Information and Communication Technology of Higher Secondary Students.

Classroom Climate

Since P value is less than 0.05 there is significant difference between Arts and Science students with respect to Student Cohesiveness dimension of Classroom Climate of Higher Secondary Students.

Since P value is greater than 0.05, there is no significant difference between Arts and

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Science students in Personalization, Task Orientation, Innovation, Satisfaction, Individualisation dimensions of Classroom Climate and Overall Classroom Climate of Higher Secondary Students.

Hypothesis 2

- There is no significant difference in Information and Communication Technology and its dimensions and Classroom Climate and its dimensions owing to the differences in Type of School Management of Higher Secondary Students.

Table: 2 One Way ANOVA showing the difference in Information and Communication Technology and its dimensions and Classroom Climate and its dimensions among Higher Secondary Students owing to difference in Type of School Management

Variable	Type of School Management			F value	P value
	Government	Government Aided	Private		
Acceptance	52.39 (5.89)	51.95 (6.62)	51.32 (6.77)	2.496	0.083
E-mail for Classroom Learning	56.06[b] (8.24)	57.00[b] (8.37)	54.23[a] (9.32)	9.263	<0.001**
Impact on Society	49.50 (6.32)	49.69 (6.97)	49.24 (6.02)	0.446	0.640
Productivity	48.20 (7.43)	48.80 (6.91)	47.68 (7.17)	2.088	0.124
Overall Information and Communication Technology	**206.14[b] (22.33)**	**207.44[b] (23.94)**	**202.46[a] (23.75)**	**4.420**	**0.012***
Personalization	44.96 (5.53)	45.20 (5.53)	44.99 (6.50)	0.142	0.867
Task Orientation	28.51 (4.04)	27.86 (4.19)	28.40 (4.35)	1.972	0.140
Student Cohesiveness	36.80[a] (5.34)	37.33[ab] (5.21)	38.02[b] (5.39)	4.759	0.009**
Innovation	26.26 (5.47)	26.38 (5.19)	25.74 (5.55)	1.451	0.235
Satisfaction	42.19 (7.25)	42.47 (7.29)	43.05 (7.30)	1.349	0.260
Individualisation	32.68[a] (7.39)	34.47[b] (6.96)	33.41[ab] (7.42)	4.366	0.013*
Overall Classroom Climate	**211.40 (27.59)**	**213.72 (27.25)**	**213.61 (30.45)**	**0.643**	**0.526**

Note: 1. The value within bracket refers to SD
2. ** denotes significant at 1% level.
3. * denotes significant at 5% level.
4. Different alphabet among Type of Management denotes significant at 5%

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level using Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT)

Information and Communication Technology

There is no significant difference between Government and Government Aided schools in E-mail for Classroom Learning dimension of Information and Communication Technology of Higher Secondary student's .There is significant difference among Type of School Management with regard to overall Information and Communication Technology. Based on Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT), Private Schools significantly differed with Government and Government Aided schools, but there is no significant difference between Government and Government Aided schools in overall Information and Communication Technology of Higher Secondary Students.

There is no significant difference among Type of School Management with regard to Acceptance, Impact on Society and Productivity dimensions of Information and Communication Technology.

Classroom Climate

There is significant difference among Type of School Management with regard to Student Cohesiveness dimension of Classroom Climate. Based on Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT), Government Schools significantly differed with Private Schools at 5% level, but there is no significant difference between Government and Government Aided and also Government Aided and Private schools in Student Cohesiveness dimension of Classroom Climate. There is significant difference among Type of School Management with regard to Individualization dimension of Classroom Climate. Based on Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT), Government Schools significantly differed with Government Aided schools, but there is no significant difference between Government and Private schools and also Government Aided and Private schools in Individualisation dimension of Classroom Climate.

There is no significant difference among Type of School Management with regard to Personalization, Task Orientation, Innovation, Satisfaction dimensions of Classroom Climate and overall Classroom Climate,

Hypothesis 3

- There is no relationship among dimensions of Information and Communication Technology and dimensions of Classroom Climate of Higher Secondary Students.

Table 3: Pearson Correlation between dimensions of Information and Communication Technology and dimensions of Classroom Climate of Higher Secondary Student

Dimensions of ICT	Personalization	Task Orientation	Student Cohesiveness	Innovation	Satisfaction	Individualization	Overall Classroom Climate
Acceptance	0.316**	0.338**	0.445**	0.279**	0.311**	0.269**	0.398**
E-mail for Classroom Learning	0.304**	0.348**	0.394**	0.340**	0.356**	0.284**	0.414**
Impact on Society	0.273**	0.280**	0.315**	0.271**	0.273**	0.258**	0.342**
Productivity	0.323**	0.328**	0.343**	0.339**	0.349**	0.300**	0.407**
Overall ICT	0.374**	0.401**	0.462**	0.382**	0.401	0.443**	0.483**

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

The results of correlation analysis given in Table 3 reveal that all the four dimensions of Information and Communication Technology and overall Information and Communication Technology, six dimensions of Classroom Climate and overall Classroom Climate are significantly related to of Higher Secondary Students.

Major Findings of the Study

- There is significant difference between arts and science students with respect to Acceptance, Impact on Society and Productivity dimensions of Information and Communication Technology and overall Information and Communication Technology.
- There is no significant difference between arts and science students with respect to E-mail for Classroom Learning dimension of Information and Communication Technology.
- There is significant difference between arts and science students with respect to Student Cohesiveness dimension of Classroom Climate.
- There is no significant difference between arts and science students with respect to Personalization, Task Orientation, Innovation, Satisfaction and Individualisation dimensions of Classroom Climate and overall Classroom Climate.
- There is significant difference among Government, Government Aided and Private School students with respect to E-mail for Classroom Learning dimension of Information and Communication Technology and overall dimension of Information and Communication Technology.
- There is no significant difference among Government, Government Aided and Private School students with respect to Acceptance, Impact on Society and Productivity dimensions of Information and Communication Technology.
- There is significant difference among Government, Government Aided and Private School students with respect to Student Cohesiveness, Individualisation dimensions of Classroom Climate.
- There is no significant difference among Government, Government Aided and Private School students with respect to Personalization, Task Orientation, Innovation, Satisfaction and dimensions of Classroom Climate and overall Classroom Climate.
- There is positive correlation between dimensions of Information and Communication Technology of Higher Secondary Students.
- There is positive correlation between dimensions of Classroom Climate of Higher Secondary Students.
- There is positive correlation between dimensions of Information and Communication Technology and dimensions of Classroom Climate of Higher Secondary Students.

Education Implications of the Present Study

- Teachers should try to build relationship with students so that students will feel comfortable.
- Teachers should be trained to present lessons in a creative manner.
- Teachers must make use of visual aids to improve / increase the Classroom Climate
- ICT gives advance knowledge to promote the culture of learning at school.
- ICT helps the students to implement the principle of life-long learning.

Conclusion

The rapid growth of ICT has brought remarkable changes in the twenty-first century, as well as it positively influenced teachers ICT opens the door to lifelong learning. It provides the perfect platform for both the teachers and students to teach and learn effectively. We need to embrace ICT in the Classroom. One of the most commonly cited reasons for using ICTs in the Classroom has been to prepare the current generation of students for a workplace where ICTs, particularly computers, the internet and related technologies are becoming more and more ubiquitous. The use of ICT especially computers and internet technologies enables new ways of teaching and learning rather than simply allow teachers and students to do what they have done before in a better way.

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''सामाजिक–आर्थिक स्तर का कि''ाोर विद्यार्थियों के मूल्य संघर्श पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन।''

डॉ. प्रेमलता गाँधी*

प्रस्तावना

''किसी दे''ा की संरचना में वहाँ की जनता के जीवन मूल्य, नैतिकता और आचरण प्रकट होती है, वह ये निर्धारित करते है कि दे''ाा प्रगति के पथ पर चलेगा या ठहराव के दौर से गुजरेगा, अतएव प्रत्येक नागरिक में शा''वत जीवन मूल्यों का भाव भरने की आव''यकता है''

(ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम)

हमारा मानव जीवन पूर्णतया उस परमात्मा की सर्वश्रेष्ठ कृति तथा धरोहर है, जिसने हमें इस शरीर रूपी कवच में जीवन रूप दिया है, पर उसे सजना सँवरना व श्रेष्ठता देकर उँचा उठाना मानव के स्वंय के हाथ में है यह प्रक्रिया समाज में आज मूल्य ि''ाक्षा के रूप में ि''ाक्षाविदों को झकझोर हुए है। हमारी समझ में जो दृ''य जगत है, जो सांसारिक प्रपंच है उसमें ज्ञान का वास्तविक स्वरूप क्या है? मानवीय व्यवहार में अच्छा क्या है तथा स्वीकार्य तथा त्याज्य क्या है? यही उस समाज के मूल्य बन जाते हैं।

मूल्य किसी समाज के प्रचलित वे आद''र्ा लक्ष्य होते है जिनके प्रति सदस्य श्रृद्धा रखते है और उन्हें सामाजिक जीवन में अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण समझा जाता है। इस महत्वपूर्ण मापदण्ड़ों के आधार पर समाज में वि''िाष्ट वस्तुओं, घटनओं और व्यक्तिगत व्यवहारों का मूल्याकंन किया जाता। मानव समाज में सदा से मूल्यों, आद''र्ाों तथा चिन्तन की व्यवस्था रही हैं। मानव की यह वि''ोषता है की वह व्यक्तिगत और सामाजिक जीवन के लिए लक्ष्य, आद''र्ा और व्यवहार के प्रतिमान निर्धारित करता है और उन्हीं के आधार पर अपना जीवनयापन करता हैं। पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी हस्तान्तरित होते हुए यह आद''र्ा मूल्य बन जाते है। समय की आधुनिकता में भौतिकता की आड़ में जीवन के इन मूल्यों को काफी पीछे छोड़ दिया है। आज आव''यकता इसबात की है कि छात्रों में ऐसे मानवीय गुणों, संस्कारों एवं मूल्यपरक आद''र्ाों को विकसित किया जाए जो उसके वैयक्तिक उत्थान के साथ–साथ राष्ट्र एवं सम्पूर्ण मानव जाति के लिए उपयोगी हो, चूँकि ि''ाक्षा का लक्ष्य बच्चों का सर्वागीड विकास है। अतः मूल्यपरक ि''ाक्षा ही इसका सर्वोत्तम साधन है। आज समाज में व्याप्त मूल्यविहीन ि''ाक्षा ने ि''ाक्षाविदों का ध्यान मूल्य ि''ाक्षा की ओर आकृष्ट किया हैं।

डॉ. लक्ष्मण स्वामी मुदालियर ने कहा है :– ''हमारे युवा भारतीयों को उस विरासत को पहचानने दो जो उनकी अपनी है। ई''वर करे कि युवा पीढ़ी भारत की वास्तविक आत्मा को पहचानने अपने सभी कार्यों में उसका अनुसरण करें।''

'ाोध उद्दे''य :– अध्ययन की दृष्टि से निम्न उद्दे''य निर्धारित किये गये हैं –

1. ग्रामीण विद्यालय में अध्ययनरत छात्रों के सामाजिक स्तर के मूल्य संघर्ष का पता लगाना।
2. शहरी विद्यालय में अध्ययनरत छात्रों के सामाजिक स्तर के मूल्य संघर्ष का पता लगाना।
3. ग्रामीण विद्यालय में अध्ययनरत छात्रों के आर्थिक स्तर के मूल्य संघर्ष का पता लगाना।
4. शहरी विद्यालय में अध्ययनरत छात्रों के आर्थिक स्तर के मूल्य संघर्ष का पता लगाना।
5. ग्रामीण विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के सामाजिक आर्थिक स्तर के मूल्य संघर्ष का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।
6. शहरी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के सामाजिक आर्थिक स्तर के मूल्य संघर्ष का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।

'ाोध अध्ययन का परिसीमन :– प्रस्तुत शोधकार्य हेतु उदयपुर जिलें के ग्रामीण व शहरी राजकीय विद्यालयों के 120 छात्रों तक सीमित रखा गया।

न्याद''र्ा

शोधकर्ता ने उदयपुर जिले के राजकीय विद्यालयों का चयन किया गया है। उदयपुर जिले में संचालित राजकीय विद्यालयों के छात्रों का चयन यादृच्छिक विधि से 120 विद्यार्थीयों का चयन किया गया है जिसमें 60 ग्रामीण व 60 शहरी।

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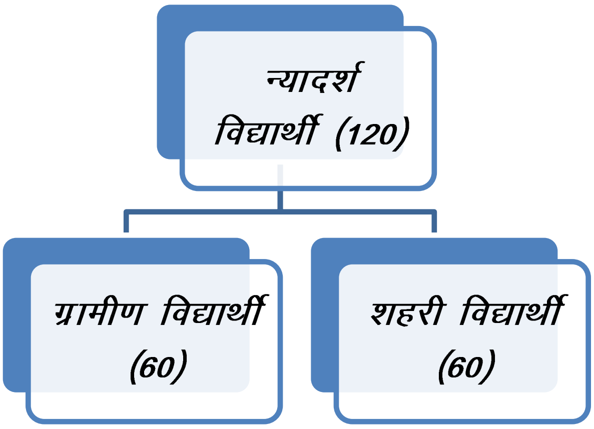

उपकरण

प्रस्तुत लघु”ाोध में सामाजिक–आर्थिक स्तर का कि”ाोर विद्यार्थियों के मूल्य संघर्ष पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का पता लगाने के लिए एक स्वनिर्मित प्र”नावली का निर्माण किया जाएगा।

भाोध विधि

प्रस्तुत शोध हेतु सर्वेक्षण विधि का चयन किया गया है। सर्वेक्षण विधि तथ्यों को अधिक तर्कसंगत रूप में रखती है तथा यह विधि किसी व्यक्ति वि”ोष से सम्बन्धित न होकर समूह से सम्बन्धित होती है।

भाोध में प्रयुक्त सांख्यिकी प्रविधि

किसी भी शोधकार्य के लिए प्रदतों के संकलन तथा इनके व्यवस्थिति वि”लेषण के लिए जिस प्रक्रिया का सहारा लिया जाता हैं। उसे सांख्यिकी प्रविधि कहते है। प्रस्तुत शोधकार्य में निम्नलिखित प्रविधियों का उपयोग किया गया हैं।

1. मध्यमान
2. मानक विचलन
3. टी मान

आँकड़ों का वि”लेशण

उद्दे”य :– ग्रामीण विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के सामाजिक–आर्थिक स्तर के मूल्य संघर्श तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।

सारणी संख्या – 1.1 ग्रामीण विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के सामाजिक–आर्थिक स्तर के मूल्य संघर्श मध्यमान, मानक विचलन व टी–मान के आधार पर तुलनात्मक वि”लेशण

क्र. सं.	अध्ययन के आयाम	ग्रामीण		भाहरी		टी–मान	सार्थकता स्तर
		मध्यमान	मानक विचलन	मध्यमान	मानक विचलन		
1.	सामाजिक मूल्य संघर्ष संबंधी अभिमत	30.15	3.52	32.15	3.66	2.88	सार्थक अन्तर पाया गया

सारणी संख्या 4.5.5 का अध्ययन करने पर पता चलता है कि ग्रामीण विद्यालय में अध्ययनरत छात्रों के सामाजिक–आर्थिक मूल्य संघर्ष सम्बन्धी के सभी कथनों पर व्यक्त राय के आधार पर का मध्यमान व प्रमाप विचलन क्रम”ाः 30.15, 32.15 व 3.52, 3.66 प्राप्त हुआ। दोनो समूहों के मध्यमानों के मध्य अन्तर की सार्थकता हेतु टी–परीक्षण का प्रयोग किया गया। टी–परीक्षण से इस क्षेत्र के लिए टी–मान 2.88 प्राप्त हुआ जो कि स्वतन्त्रता के अं”ा 118 के 0.05 स्तर के1.99 व 0.01 के स्तर पर 2.64 सारणीमान 2.88 से अधिक है अर्थात दोनो समूहों के मध्यमानों के मध्य अन्तर सार्थक है।

निष्कर्षत वि”लेषण से यह कहा जा सकता है कि ग्रामीण विद्यालयों में छात्रों के सामाजिक–आर्थिक मूल्यों में संघर्ष अधिक पाया जाता है।

उद्दे”य :– भाहरी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के सामाजिक–आर्थिक स्तर के मूल्य संघर्श तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।

सारणी संख्या – 1.2 भाहरी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के सामाजिक–आर्थिक स्तर के मूल्य संघर्श मध्यमान, मानक विचलन व टी–मान के आधार पर तुलनात्मक वि”लेशण

क्र. सं.	अध्ययन के आयाम	ग्रामीण		भाहरी		टी–मान	सार्थकता स्तर
		मध्यमान	मानक विचलन	मध्यमान	मानक विचलन		

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1.	सामाजिक मूल्य संघर्ष संबंधी अभिमत	27.05	3.25	28.02	3.62	2.80	सार्थक अन्तर पाया गया

सारणी संख्या 1.2 का अध्ययन करने पर पता चलता है कि शहरी विद्यालय में अध्ययनरत छात्रों के सामाजिक–आर्थिक मूल्य संघर्ष सम्बन्धी के सभी कथनों पर व्यक्त राय के आधार पर का मध्यमान व प्रमाप विचलन क्रम"ाः 27.05, 28.02 व 3.25, 3.62 प्राप्त हुआ। दोनो समूहों के मध्यमानों के मध्य अन्तर की सार्थकता हेतु टी–परीक्षण का प्रयोग किया गया। टी–परीक्षण से इस क्षेत्र के लिए टी–मान 2.80 प्राप्त हुआ जो कि स्वतन्त्रता के अं"ा 118 के 0.05 स्तर के1.99 व 0.01 के स्तर पर 2.64 सारणीमान से 2.88 अधिक है अर्थात दोनो समूहों के मध्यमानों के मध्य अन्तर सार्थक है।

निष्कर्षत वि"लेषण से यह कहा जा सकता है कि शहरी विद्यालयों में छात्रों के सामाजिक–आर्थिक मूल्यों में संघर्ष पाया जाता है।

भाोध निश्कर्श

ग्रामीण विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के सामजिक –आर्थिक स्तर के मूल्य संघर्श का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन।

1. शोधकर्ता ने अपने अध्ययन में पाया है ग्रामीण विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों में सामाजिक–आर्थिक मूल्यों के बीच संघर्ष स्थिति पैदा होती रहती है। क्योंकि विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत अधिकतर विद्यार्थी ग्रामीण परिवे"ा के होते जिनकों सामाजिक मूल्यों व आर्थिक मूल्यों को मानने के लिए बाध्य किया जाता है जिससे उनमें उन्माद व संघर्ष की भावना जाग्रत होती है।
2. शोधकर्ता ने अध्ययन से निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि ग्रामीण विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों में आर्थिक मूल्यों की अपेक्षा सामाजिक मूल्यों के बीच ज्यादा संघर्ष पाया जाता है।
3. शोधकर्ता ने अध्ययन में पाया है कि ग्रामीण विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों को विद्यालय में अपने सहपाठियों व कभी–कभी अध्यापकों के आचरण या व्यवहार के कारण भी आर्थिक मूल्य संघर्ष की अपेक्षा सामाजिक मूल्य संघर्ष अधिक करना पड़ता है।

भाहरी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के सामाजिक –आर्थिक स्तर के मूल्य संघर्श का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन।

1. शोधकर्ता ने अपने अध्ययन में पाया है शहरी विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों में सामाजिक–आर्थिक मूल्यों के बीच संघर्ष स्थिति पैदा होती रहती है। क्योंकि विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत अधिकतर विद्यार्थी शहरी परिवे"ा के होते जिनकों सामाजिक मूल्यों व आर्थिक मूल्यों को मानने के लिए बाध्य किया जाता है जिससे उनमें उन्माद व संघर्ष की भावना जाग्रत होती है।
2. शोधकर्ता ने अध्ययन से निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि शहरी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों में सामाजिक मूल्यों की अपेक्षा आर्थिक मूल्यों के बीच ज्यादा संघर्ष पाया जाता है।
3. शोधकर्ता ने अध्ययन में पाया है कि शहरी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों को विद्यालय में अपने सहपाठियों व कभी–कभी अध्यापकों के आचरण या व्यवहार के कारण भी आर्थिक मूल्य संघर्ष की अपेक्षा सामाजिक मूल्य संघर्ष अधिक करना पड़ता है।

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गर्भवती महिलाओं में सिफिलिस (RPR) व HIV की स्थिति व HIV POSSITIVE माताओं व बच्चों की जिन्दगी

प्रियंका कुदाल*

गर्भावस्था हर महिला के लिए एक सुंदर समय है। हर गर्भवती महिला चाहती है कि उसका बच्चा पूर्णतः स्वस्थ रूप और रोगमुक्त जन्म ले। इसके लिए हमेशा यह सुझाव दिया जाता है कि सभी महिलाएं, जो गर्भवती है या गर्भवती हाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं, उन्हें अपने साथियों को भी एचआईवी का परीक्षण कराने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए।

एचआईवी से संक्रमित मां से उसके बच्वें में एचआईवी तीन प्रकार से स्थानांतरित हो सकता है– गर्भावस्था के दौरान, योनि से बच्चे के जन्म के दौरान, स्तनपान के माध्यम से।

आशान्वित माँएं गर्भावस्था, प्रसूति पीड़ा और प्रसव के दौरान एंटीरिटोवायरल ट्रीटमेंट (एआरटी) लेकन अपने बच्चे व अपनी सेहत की रक्षा कर सकती हैं। रप्चर ऑफ मेम्ब्रेन (आरओएम या रोम) भी मातृत्व रक्त व योनि द्रव भी भ्रूण के जोखिम को बढ़ाता है और बहुत ज्यादा समय तक रोम रहने को वर्टिकल ट्रांसमिशन के लिए काफी जोखिम भरा कारक बनते भी देखा गया है।

ऐसे प्रमाण हैं कि रोम के चार घंटे के बाद मां से बच्चे मं एचआईवी फैलने का जोखिम बढ़ जाता है और सीजेरियन क्षेत्र का रक्षात्मक प्रभाव खो जाता है। प्रसव के पहले और उसके बाद की दवाएं और निदान को केवल स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञ की निगरानी में किया जाना चाहिए।

साथी ही अपने हेल्थकेयर प्रदाता से डिलिवरी के विकल्पों पर बात करें। जैसे कि ज्यादा या अज्ञात एचआईवी आदरस वाली महिलाओं के लिए मां से बच्चे में इसके प्रसारित होने के जोखिम को कम करने के लिए सीजेरियन (सी–सेक्शन डिलिवरी का सुझाव दिया जाता है।

एचआईवी स्तनपान से भी फैल सकता है, इसलिए एचआईवी से संक्रमित महिलाओं को सुझाव दिया जाता है कि वे अपने बच्चों को स्तनपान न कराएं। स्तन के दूध की जगह उन्हें नवजातों का फार्मूला दूध देने का सुझाव दिया जाता है। जिसमें पाउडर व दूध होता है। लेकिन हाल ही के अध्ययनों में यह पता चला कि निवारक स्तनपान के संयोजन व एंटीरिटोवायरल ट्रीटमेंट का प्रयोग करने से स्तनपान के माध्यम से बच्चों में एचआईवी प्रसारित होने का जोखिम काफी हद तक कम किया जा सकता हैं। बच्वें को सतन का दूध दिया जाए या फार्मूला दूध, इसका निर्णय आपके स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ ही कर सकते है।

एचआईवी से संक्रमित महिलाओं से पैदा होने वाले बच्चों का जन्म के बाद 6 से 12 घंटे के अंदर जिडोवुडिन (ब्रांड का नाम रिटोवीर) नामक एचआईवी दवा दी जाती है। बच्चे के जन्म के समय मां से उसमें एचआईवी वायरस प्रसारित होने की स्थिति में यह दवा फिर से बच्चे की सुरक्षा करती है।

नर्चर आईवीएफ संटर की स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञ व प्रसूति रोग विशेषज्ञ डॉ. अर्चना धवन बजाज बताती है, 'एचआढ्वी से पीड़ित महिलाओं की सफलतापूर्वक डिलिवरी बहुत चुनौतीपूर्ण नहीं है, बल्कि मां के एचआईवी से पीड़ित होने पर भी एक सेहतमंद बच्चे का जन्म कराना काफी हद तक संभव है। इसके लिए आजकल कई सुरक्षित तरीके हैं, जैसे सी–सेक्शन प्रसव, बच्चे में एचआईवी वायरस जाने से रोकने के लिए दी जाने वाली दवाएं।

समय की मां केवल यह समझना है कि एक गर्भवती महिला के लिए यह जानना कितना महत्वपूर्ण है। कि वह इससे संक्रमित है या नहीं और वह एचआईवी की जांच करवाएं। समय–समय पर विशेषज्ञ से परामर्श लेना और उचित देखभल डिलिवरी के बाद भी किसी अन्य जटिलता से सुरक्षा करने में मदद कर सकती है।''

एक गभ्रवती महिला और उसके बच्चे पर सिफलिस किस प्रकार प्रीााव डालता है? यह इस पर निर्भर करता है कि गर्भवती महिला कितने दिनों से इस रोग से प्रभावित हैं। हो सकता है कि महिला मृत प्रसव (बच्वें का मरा हुआ जन्म लेना) करे या जन्म के बाद तुरंत बच्चे की मृत्यु हो जाए। संक्रमित बच्चे में बीमारी के कोई संकेत या लक्षण न भी दिखाई दे सकते हैं। यदि तुरंत उपचार नहीं किया गया हो तो बच्चे को कुछ ही सप्ताह में गंभीर परिणाम भुगतना पड़ सकता है। जिस बच्चे का उपचार न किया गया हो उसका विकास रूक सकता है, बीमारी का दौरा पड़ सकता है या फिर उसकी मृत्यु हो सकती है। सिफलिस और एचआईवी को बीच क्या संबंध है? सिफलिस के कारण दर्द भरे जनेन्द्रिय (रति कर्कट (यौन संबंधी एक प्रकार का ज्वर) में यदि संभोग किया जाए तो एचआईवी संक्रमण होने के अवसर अधिक होते है। सिफलिस के कारण एचआईवी संक्रमण होने का जोखिम 2 से 5 गुना अधिक है। क्या सिफलिस बार–बार होता है? एक बार सिफलिस हो जाने पर यह जरूरी नहीं है कि यह बीमारी फिर न हो। सफलतापूर्वक उपचार के बावजूद व्यक्तियों में इसका संक्रमण फिर से हो सकता है। सिफलिस की रोकथाम किस

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प्रकार की जा सकती है? इस बीमारी से बचने का सबसे पक्का तरीका है कि संभोग न किया जाए। शराब व नशे की गोलियां आदि न लेने से भी सिफललिस को रोका जा सकता है क्यों कि ये चीजे जोखिम भरे संक्रमण होने का जोखिम 2 से 5 गुना अधिक है। क्या सिफलिस बार–बार होता है? एक बार सिफलिस हो जाने पर जय जरूरी नहीं है कि यह बीमारी फिर न हो। सफलतापूर्वक उपचार के बावजूद व्यक्तियों में इसका संक्रमण फिर से हो सकता है। सिफलिस की रोकथाम किसा प्रकार की जा सकती है? इस बीमारी से बचने का सबसे पक्का तरीका है कि संभोग न किया जाए। शराब व नशे की गोलियां आदि ने लेने से भी सिफलिस को रोका जा सकता है क्योंकि ये चीजे जोखिम भरे संभोग की ओर हमें ले जाते हैं।
एक तेज प्लाज्मा रीगिन (आरपीआर) परीक्षण एक रक्त परीक्षण है जो आपको सिफलिस के लिए स्क्रीन करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। यह गैर–विशिष्ट एंटीबॉडी का पता लगाकर काम करता है कि आपका शरीर संक्रमण से लड़ने के लिए पैदा करता है।
सिफिलिस एक यौन संक्रमित संक्रमण (एसटीआई) है, जो स्पिरोचेटे ब ।क्टीरिया ट्रेपेनेमा पैलिडम के कारण होता है। इलाज ने किए जाने पर यह घातक हो सकती है। विशिष्ट एंटीबॉडी परीक्षण के साथ, आरपीआर परीक्षण आपके डॉक्टर को सक्रिय संक्रमण के निदान के पुष्टि करने और आपके इलाज शुरू करने की अनुमति देता है। इससे संक्रमित लेकिन अनजान व्यक्ति द्वारा जटिलताओं की संभावना और बीमारी का प्रसार कम हो जाता है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

1. विकिपिडिया

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Education in Ancient Kashmir

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RAYEES AHMAD KHAN**

Kashmir has been regarded as a seat of learning from olden days. There is no dying the fact that the students from India and abroad used to come here to seek higher education. Education, at any time and in any country, plays a vital role in shaping the destiny of the people. Education, here, as elsewhere, has always been accepted both as a potent means and a noble end to help and develop the traits of character in an individual. It was the function of education to encourage certain tendencies and to inhibit others, to give perfect discipline to body and the mind; in short to advance a human being towards perfection by bringing out the best in him and burning up all dross that might be his psychological inheritance.

The aim of education was considered to be the harmonious development of personality, such as to cultivate social efficiency, to develop spiritual sense, to inculcate moral sense and thereby to build up the character. Formation of character was an objective throughout. During the period of studentship a life of strict discipline and morality has been prescribed in the socio- religious literature of Kashmir. Moreover, perfect mastery over the senses was supposed to be one of the essential conditions for learning. It was so designed as to broaden the student's outlook on life, give him enlightenment, sharpen his intellect, and establish character through the development of his personality.

The education was mainly provided by schools run by Brahmana households and *Mathas*. There were several references that private Brahmanical schools were encouraged by the ruling monarchs and private individuals by granting lands (*agraharas*) for the maintenance of their schools and for their own subsistence. Inscriptions record many instances of *Brahmadeya*[§§§§§§§] lands, free from all state taxes and enjoying in addition many immunities, granted by the state. King Yasaskara of Kashmir is credited with having made a gift of fifty-five *agaraharas* equipped with all sorts of material resources[********]. Besides the *agraharas*, epigraphs render to the donation of money, cows, grains, etc., also to such teachers. Private tutors are also referred to by Kalhana[††††††††].

Schools in temples or *Mathas* have been a copy if Buddhist schools attached to Buddhist *Viharas*. With the introduction of Buddhism in Kashmir, education became popular. Many *Mathas* and *Viharas* which were in the beginning constructed for the Buddhists only, became the popular centres of learning for the masses. *Mathas* were primarily intended for the instruction of the pupils and laity by some great teachers in the tenets or in the doctrines of some philosophy or in some branches of learning as grammar and astronomy etc. here *Mathas* does not appear to have any technical sense. In *Rajatrangini*, *Matha* is

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§§§§§§§ A piece of land granted by the king to a teacher was known as *brahmadeya*.
******** *R . T**., VI. 89.
* R. T. = KALHAN'S RAJATRANGINI, Translated by M.A. STEIN.
†††††††† *R. T.*, V 78.

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defined as a place where pupils reside[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡]. These were residential institutions which promote higher philosophical learning and attracted students from all parts India, Tibet and china[§§§§§§§§]. From *Rajatrangini* we come to know that innumerable *Mathas* of Brahmanas, Shaiva and Pasupata in Kashmir were established[*********]. Kalhana has recorded that king Yasaskara of Kashmir built a *Matha* who went there in quest of learning[†††††††††]. According to Ksemendra the students of Bengal and Gauda went over to Kashmir to receive education in the *Mathas*[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡]. Such students travelled for and wide in search of knowledge. After learning various branches of philosophy and Sanskrit works, in order to get the highest diploma they came to Kashmir[§§§§§§§§§]. *Kathasaritsagara* also refers that learned Brahmanas used to come here for discussions from distant places. Like the Buddhist *Viharas* these *Mathas* also had a temple attached to them. Temples and *Matha* have been supplementary in the period under review. Students were provided food and other facilities in these *Mathas*. In Kashmir a king donated all his wealth to *Matha* where pupil was taught. King Avantivarman of Kashmir appointed Ramata Upadhyaya to the post of expounder of grammar in a temple[**********]. Many kings like Lalitaditya, Ananta, and Queen Didda of Kashmir founded several *Mathas* and *Viharas* for the residence of students.[††††††††††] It shows that *Mathas* in Kashmir were the sacred homes of high learning.

Students came to Kashmir from far off places, in spite of the long and arduous, they had to undergo, on account of the excellence of the learned teacher there, all recognised as authorities on their respective subjects. As the examination was very stiff, only few students were successful. Most of them, being rejected, wandered in the streets of Kashmir. Ksemendra has given a vivid account of such students, in every humorous style, describing their notorious character, vicious habits and customs[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] of the day. Thus it may be said that that the teachers imparted their knowledge only to those students, who had capacity for learning it.

The young students, who were selected, were governed by certain rules and had to perform certain duties during the studies. The students went to the residence of their teachers for study. It was deemed to be the duty of a student to render personal service to his teacher. Students were anxious to see their teachers happy. He had to beg daily for his alms[§§§§§§§§§§]. Students were expected to do all household works[***********]. In the *gurukula* he lived under the personal care and guidance of the teacher who was spiritual parent. The teacher was expected to possess the highest moral, intellectual and spiritual qualifications.

As Kashmir was the home of Vagdevi (goddess of *vidya*) it is but natural that it had good libraries and books on various subject taught here. The Vedas, Dharma-sastra texts, grammar, metrics, and poetics, erotic's, medicine, philosophy and creative literature as also fine arts were more or less rigorously studied[†††††††††††]. The main subjects of the study

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‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ *R. T* ., VI 87, 88.
§§§§§§§§ Dr. Kaul, *Educational studies and investigation* (journal) vol 1.
********* *R. T* ., IV 512, 696, V 38, 244, 245, VI, 87, 88, 99, 104, 300. 305. 307, VII, 120, 242, 149, 180, 183, 214, 608, 961, 1678.
††††††††† R. T., VI 87.
‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Sarla Khosla, Ksemendra and his times, p. 170
§§§§§§§§§ *Ibid.*
********** *R. T., V.* 29.
†††††††††† *R. T.* V 28, 29
‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Sarla khosla, *op. cit*., p 170. Sometimes such students were expelled from the Mathas.
§§§§§§§§§§ A. M Shastri., *India as seen in the Kuttanimata of Damodaragupta*., p171
*********** *ibid*
†††††††††††A. M Shastri., *op.,cit*., p. 172

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were the Vedas. The study of the Vedic texts was epically cultivated in the Brahmana families. Discussions on the divergent interpretations of Vedic passages often took place, and at least some Brahmanas were skilled reciters of Vedic hymns[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡]. During the king of Samkaravarman, Kalhana describes, there was Brahman scholar who was well versed in all the four Vedas. Named Nayaka, he was placed in charge of two temples built by the king[§§§§§§§§§§§].

Alberuni informs us that the grammar and astronomy cum astrology were important subjects of study. Grammar was an important subject during the period under review. Grammar was hence the key to every branch of learning hence we find efficient grammarian was appointed to the office of the preacher of the temple in Kashmir[************]. Kalhana informs us that king Jayapida encouraged the study of Paninian grammar in his dominions. He brought competent grammarians from abroad and restored the study of *Mahabasya*. King Jayapida is said to have learnt Sanskrit grammar from Ksira, a master of grammatical science and gained distinction with the wise[††††††††††††]. The impression thus obtained about the popularity of grammatical studies in Kashmir during the period under study is confirmed by several references.

According to Ksemendra in addition to philosophical works of various religions (Saivism, Vaisnavism, Buddhism etc.), there existed books on astrology and astronomy. Among the two siddhantas viz, Astronomy and Astrology the later drew the attention of the people. Astrology was made one of the functionaries of the state[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] and an honourable number of the royal court who had no such position in the early periods.

The *Silpasthanavidya* (arts and crafts) was compulsory subject at Buddhist universities. The proper and exhaustive training given in the subject is attested to by the architectural remains and sculptures belonging to the period. The story of Suyya probably tends to suggest traditions concerning the studies in engineering. He is credited with the construction of dams etc. to control the floods in Kashmir[§§§§§§§§§§§§]. Kalhana refers to the training of merchants and clerks under a teacher. According to him, 'courtesans, the officials (Kayastha) and the clerk (divira) and the merchants being (all) deceitful by nature are (in this respect) superior to a poisoned arrow that they have been trained under a teachers advice[*************].

Damodragupta describes, the curriculum in the 9th century A.D. included sexual sciences of Vatsyayana, Dattaka, Vitaputra and Rajaputra, the *Natyasastra* of Bharata, Visakhilas treatise on art, Dantilas work on music, *Vrksayurveda*, painting, needlework, woodwork, metal work, clay modelling, cookery, and practical training in instrumental music, singing, and dancing[†††††††††††††].

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ *Ibid*. p 174
§§§§§§§§§§§ *R. T.*, V., 159
************ *R. T., V. 29.*
†††††††††††† *R. T., VI 488, 489.*
‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ *R. T., I., 119*
§§§§§§§§§§§§ *R. T., V. 78.*
************* *R. T.*, VIII. 131.
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सीमापार आतंकवाद व वर्तमान समय में भारत–पाक सम्बन्ध

देवीलाल देवपाल*

आतंकवाद एक बर्बर कार्यवाही है, आतंकवाद का समर्थन करने वाले लोग बहशी है।

राष्ट्रपति रीगन

आतंकवाद एक ऐसी विचारधारा है जो अपनी स्वार्थसिद्धि और राजनीतिक उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए हर प्रकार की शक्ति तथा अस्त्र–शस्त्रों के प्रयोग करने में विश्वास रखती है इस प्रकार आतंकवाद उस प्रवृति को कहा जाता है जिसके माध्यम से कतिपय अवांछित तत्व अपनी सभी प्रकार की मांगे मनवाने के लिए अनेकानेक प्रकार के घोर हिंसात्मक उपायों एवं जघन्य अमानवीय साधनों एवं अस्त्र–शस्त्रों का प्रयोग करते है।

आज लगभग सारा विश्व आतंकवाद की चपेट में आया हुआ है। राजनीतिक स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए सार्वजनिक हिंसा और सामुदायिक हत्याओं का कुत्सित रास्ता अपनाया जा रहा है।

अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति जॉन एफ. केनेडी, भारत की प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी तथा राजीव गांधी की नृशंस हत्या, भारत के हवाई जहाज अपहरण, संसद हमला, मुम्बई हमला आदि अनेक ऐसी घटनाएं है जिन्हें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद की कतिपय उल्लेखनीय उदाहरण कहा जाता है।[1]

भारत वर्ष में आतंकवाद की शुरूआत स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के साथ ही हो गयी थी। भारत के नागालैण्ड, मिजोरम, कश्मीर, बंगाल, बिहार, आन्ध्रप्रदेश, पंजाब आदि प्रान्तों में आतंकवादी संगठन बन चूके थे। इस समय भारत में कुछ आतंकवादी संगठन निम्न प्रकार हैः–

1. जेश–ए–मोहम्मद
2. आई.एस.आई ;प्ेप्द्ध
3. लश्कर–ए–तयबा
4. सिमी
5. अलकायदा[2]

आतंकवाद एक चुनौती

आतंकवाद नाम लेते ही मानस में एक साथ कई चित्र उभरकर आने लगते है। हमने कभी सोचा नहीं था कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान, जो सन 2020 तक दुनिया का एक शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र बनने का स्वप्न देख रहा था, उसके विकास को अवरूद्व करने का काम आतंकवाद करेगा। आरम्भ में आतंकवाद का निशाना जम्मू कश्मीर और पंजाब रहे, लेकिन अब यह जम्मू तक ही सीमित न रहकर भारत के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में '**ऑक्टोपस**' की भांति अपने पंजे फैलाता जा रहा है। आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को प्रश्रय देने का काम पाकिस्तान की आई.एस.आई एजेन्सी करती है। इसके द्वारा युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के पश्चात उन्हें आधुनिक हथियारों तथा आधुनिक तकनीक से लैस करके घटनाओं को अंजाम देने के लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भेजा जाता है।

इन घटनाओं को अंजाम देने के पीछे जो भावना काम करती है उसका उल्लेख करते हुए इस्लामी आतंकवाद और अलकायदा विषयों के विशेषज्ञ डॉ. रोहन गुणरत्ना का कहना है कि अलकायदा ने मीडिया, इंटरनेट के सहारे, मुस्लिम उत्पीड़न की अवधारणा के द्वारा समस्त विश्व के मुस्लमानों के मध्य एक वातावरण बना दिया है कि इस्लाम खतरे में है और उसे निशाना बनाया जा रहा है। इस प्रचार से सामान्य मुसलमान, विशेष रूप से युवा पीढ़ी के मुसलमानों को अधिक कट्टरपंथी एवं मुखर बनाने का कार्य किया है।[3]

भारत जब से आजाद हुआ है तब से उसकी विदेश नीति से अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण एवं अच्छे सम्बन्ध बनाये रखे जाने की बात को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है। भारत एवं पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध 1947 के पश्चात अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों में तनाव, वैमनस्य, प्रतिस्पर्द्वा और अविश्वास के रहे है। इन्हीं के फलस्वरूप प्रारम्भिक युद्व 1947, दुसरा युद्ध अप्रेल 1965 में, तीसरा युद्ध 1965 में और चौथा युद्ध 1971 में हो चुके है।[4]

पाक द्वारा प्रायोजित सीमापार आतंकवाद

1971 में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से अलग होकर बांग्लादेश के रूप में स्वतंत्र देश बन जाने के बाद से पाकिस्तान के शासकों ने भारत के साथ छद्म युद्ध छेड़ रखा है। इसके तहत पाक की गुप्तचर एजेन्सी आई.एस.आई. ने सत्तर एवं अस्सी के दशक में पंजाब में सक्रिय अलगाववादियों को न केवल पाकिस्तान ने सैन्य प्रशिक्षण दिया, बल्कि उन्हें भारत में आतंक और अव्यवस्था फैलाने हेतु धन एवं अस्त्र–शस्त्र भी उपलब्ध कराए।

पाक ने कश्मीर सहित पूरे भारत में सीमापार आतंकवाद से भारतीय सुरक्षा व सम्प्रभुता को खुली चुनौती दे रखी है। सीमापार आतंकवाद एवं महाशक्तियों के आतंकवाद के प्रति दोगलेपन ;दोहरी नीतिद्धने स्थिति को बद से बदतर बना दिया है।

* शोधार्थी राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग जयनारायण व्यास विश्वविश्वविद्यालय जोधपुर।

11 सितम्बर 2001 को अमरीका के वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेन्टर एवं रक्षा विभाग की बिल्डिंग पेंटागन पर अलकायदा के आतंकी हमलों की प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप यह आशा बंधी थी के सारा विश्व आतंकवाद से मुक्त हो जाएगा। कहने को तो अमरीका प्रशासन सब प्रकार के आतंकवाद के विरूद्व और भारत जैसे दुष्प्रभावित देशों के साथ खड़ा दिखाई देता है, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि आतंकवाद के पूर्ण उन्मूलन के प्रति उसका दृष्टिकोण पक्षपातपूर्ण है। अमरीका के दोहरे मापदण्ड व प्रयासों से जटिलतम आतंकवाद की समस्या का समाधान संभव नहीं है। इसलिए भारत ने 13 दिसम्बर 2001 को संसद पर हुए फिदायनी आतंकी हमले के बाद से अपनी विदेश नीति क्रमशः आक्रामक बनाना शुरू किया। अतः आतंकवाद के बढ़ते खतरे को यथाशीघ्र दूर करने के लिए न केवल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बल्कि सामाजिक व सरकारी स्तर पर समुचित व सतत प्रयास किया जाना नितान्त आवश्यक है। निःसन्देह आज आतंकवाद विश्व वृहद रूप धारण कर चुका है, जिससे जनता के मानव अधिकार तथा शासकों, जनप्रतिनिधियों एवं राजदूतों के विशेषाधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है। यह विषम परिस्थिति न केवल वैश्विक लोकतंत्र व सम्पूर्ण मानवता के लिए खतरे की घण्टी है, बल्कि विकसित एवं भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए करो या मरो के रूप में सामने खड़ा है।[5]

जम्मु कश्मीर में सक्रिय इस्लामी आतंकवाद

पिछले 20 वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से जम्मु कश्मीर में हिंसा व विनाशलीला का ताण्डव मचाने वाला आतंकवाद का सबसे खतरनाक और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप इस्लामी या इस्लामिक आतंकवाद है। दीनानाथ मिश्र के अनुसार 'सारी दुनिया में एक अरब से भी अधिक मुसलमान है। करीब 50 मुस्लिम देश है। अधिसंख्य मुस्लिम देशों में भी कट्टरतावादी इस्लामिक शक्तियों की गतिविधियों सामाजिक अशान्ति, असन्तोष व संघर्ष का कारण बन रही है। वर्तमान में विश्व में अनेक ऐसे इस्लामी संगठन है जो इस्लाम खतरे में है का नारा लगाते है और इस्लाम के तथाकथित शत्रुओं को समाप्त करने के लिए जेहादी आन्दोलन छेड़े हुए है। वैसे तो आतंकवादी संगठनों का जाल पुरे देश में फैला हुआ है। पर वे विशेष रूप से जम्मु कश्मीर में कहर बरसा रहे है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद के सरगना रहे ओसामा बिन लादेन का कुख्यात आतंकी संगठन अलकायदा के अतिरिक्त लश्कर–ए–तैयबा, जेश–ए–मोहम्मद, हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन आदि आतंकी संगठन इस राज्य में सक्रिय है। हालांकि भारत में अभी अलकायदा की उपस्थिति बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर सामने नहीं आयी है, फिर भी वह अपने पैर फैला रहा है। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार ने ओसामा बिन लादेन के **'अलकायदा'** संगठन को आतंकवादी संगठन घोषित करते हुए उसे पोटा के तहत प्रतिबाधित कर दिया है। यह निर्णय तत्काल प्रभाव से लागू हो गया था।

भारत का पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान आतंकवाद को खुला राजनीतिक व आर्थिक समर्थन देता आ रहा है। उसका उद्देश्य यही है कि नियंत्रण रेखा पर संघर्ष बना रहे। इसके पीछे पाकिस्तान के शासकों का यह मनोविज्ञान रहा है कि इसके माध्यम से उनके देश में राजनीतिक दबावों व और विसंगतियों से छुटकारा मिल जायेगा। इसके लिए वह विभिन्न संघर्षों, छदम युदधों, जघन्य हत्याकाण्डों और वीभत्स आतंकवादी गतिविधियों का संचालन करता आया है। कश्मीर मुद्दे को लेकर अनेक जघन्य हत्याएं करा चुका है। हजारों सैनिक भी मौत की नींद में सो चुके है। वह निरन्तर आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को अब भी जारी रखे हुए है।[6]

पाक प्रायोजित जम्मू–कश्मीर में आतंकवादी संगठन

1. जेश–ए–मोहम्मद
2. लश्कर–ए–तैयबा
3. हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन
4. हरकत–उल–मुजाहिदीन
5. अल–उमर–मुजाहिदीन
6. जम्मू एण्ड कश्मीर इस्लामिक फ्रन्ट
7. अल बदर
8. जमायत–अल–मुजाहिदीन
9. दुखतरन–ए–मिलान
10. लश्कर–ए–उमर
11. लश्कर–ए–जब्बर
12. हरकत–अल–जेहाद–अल इस्लामी
13. अल–बरक
14. तहरीक–अल–मुजाहिदीन
15. अल–जेहाद
16. जम्मू एण्ड कश्मीर नेशनल लिबरेशन आर्मी
17. पिपुल्स लीग
18. मुस्लिम जाबांज फोर्स
19. महाज–ए–आजादी
20. इस्लामी जमात–ए–तुल्ब

21. जम्मू एण्ड कश्मीर स्टुडेन्ट लिबरेशन फ्रन्ट
22. इस्लामिक स्टुडेन्ट लीग
23. तहरीक–ए–निफ्ज–ए–फीकर जफरिया
24. अल मुस्तका लिबरेशन फाइटर्स
25. तहरीक–ए–जेहाज–ए इस्लामी
26. तहरीक–ए–जेहाद ।[7]

पाकिस्तान का अस्तित्व इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि वह कितनी कुटिलता से आतंकवाद को बनाए रखता है और भारत को परेशान कर सकता है। भारत के विरूद्व पाकिस्तान ने निम्नांकित प्रकार से अघोषित युद्ध चला रखा है:–

1. घुसपैठ में बढ़ोतरी करने और उसे कारगर बनाने के लिए पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा सीमापार से गोलीबारी में वृद्वि।
2. भाड़े के विदेशी सैनिकों के प्रशिक्षण में बढ़ोतरी।
3. उग्रवाद के दायरे में जम्मू और उससे आगे तक बढ़ाना जिससे पीर पंजाल रेंज के दक्षिण में उग्रवादी गतिविधियों को बढ़ाना।
4. घुसपैठ के लिए वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा के साथ–साथ कुछ उच्च तुंगता वाले दर्रो सहित नए रास्तों का प्रयोग।
5. फिदाईन आत्मघाती दस्तों का निरन्तर प्रयोग।
6. उग्रवादी गतिविधियों में स्थानीय युवकों को अधिकाधिक शामिल करना।
7. कश्मीर मामले पर भारत के खिलाफ पाकिस्तानी कूटनीतिक और आक्रामक कुप्रचार तरीके से जारी रखना।
8. साम्प्रदायिक समीकरणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्दोष लोगों की हत्याएं करना।
9. सुरक्षा बलों पर अत्याधुनिक हथियारों से और अलग–अलग स्थानों पर अल्पसंख्यकों पर हमले करवाना।
10. राज्य में जाली मुद्रा का प्रचलन कराना।
11. मिश्रित कश्मीरी संस्कृति को बदलने के उद्देश्य से पाक–इस्लामिक रूढ़िवादियों को जम्मू कश्मीर में अनवरत भेजते रहना।[8]

आतंकी घुसपैठ एक ऐसा मसला है जिससे यह माना जाता है कि तमाम सावधानी के बाद उन लोगो को रोकना आसान नहीं होता जो मरने मारने की तैयारी कर आ रहे थे। पहले पठानकोट अब उरी में सैन्य शिविरों पर हमले की घटनाओं ने हमें यह चेतावनी जरूर दी है कि सीमा पर चौकसी बढ़ाने के साथ हमें आतंरिक सुरक्षा की मजबूती पर भी ध्यान देना होगा। साथ ही भारत में आतंकियों व अलगाववादियों को समूल नष्ट करने के काम को एक अभियान के रूप में लेना होगा। यहां तक कि सरहद पर आतंकियों के जो शिविर है उनको भी नष्ट करने के लिए सैन्य अभियान शुरू करने होंगे। आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए पुलिस फोर्स, खुफिया विभाग व सेना और शासक वर्ग सबको कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर काम करना होगा। कुल मिलाकर अमन के लिए मात्र बातचीत ही एकमात्र हल हो सकता है। हमने पूर्व में जंग लड़ी, सब कुछ किया लेकिन हमारी आपसी समस्याएं अपनी अपनी जगह मौजूद है। अब वक्त आ गया है कि हम उलझे हुए मुद्दो को सुलझाएं।[9]

भारत–पाक सम्बन्ध नए दौर में

भारत–पाक के बीच सम्बन्ध देश के विभाजन के समय से ही एतिहासिक और राजनीतिक कारणों से तनावपूर्ण चले आ रहे है। कई दशकों से दोनों देशों ने ताशकन्द घोषणा, शिमला समझौता, लाहौर बस सेवा और आगरा शिखर वार्ता जैसे प्रयासों के जरिये आपसी मुद्दो को सुलझाने की कोशिश करते रहे है। लेकिन सीमा पार आतंकवाद व कश्मीर ही चिंता का मुख्य विषय बना हुआ है। पड़ोसी देश कारगिल हमले के साथ ही आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को सहायता देता रहा है और भारत की आतंरिक सुरक्षा के लिए चुनौतिया खड़ा करता रहा है। शान्ति की कोशिशों को इस तरह के झटके लगने के बाद भी भारत–सरकार पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ लगातार सभी मुद्दों पर बातचीत की कोशिश करती आ रही है।[10]

भारत के प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री नवाज शरीफ को 26 मई 2014 को शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में अन्य सार्क नेताओं के साथ आमंत्रित किया। और नवाज शरीफ ने उसमें गर्मजोशी के साथ भाग लिया। उस समय, भारत–पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्धों में एक नया इतिहास लिखने को लेकर मोदी की साहसिक पहल के लिए उन्हें सार्वभौमिक प्रशंसा भी मिली। शुरूआत में उन्होंने कश्मीर की खुलकर आलोचना भी नही कि लेकिन जब जनवरी 2016 में पठानकोट आतंकवादी हमला हुआ, तो इसके बाद चीजे बिगड़ने लगी। आतंकवादी हमलों पर परस्पर विरोधी रिपोर्ट थी, जिसमें पाकिस्तान ने भारत द्वारा दिए गये साक्ष्यों को खारिज कर दिया था। पड़ोसी देश आतंकवादी घटना की जांच को लेकर कभी गंभीर लगा ही नहीं।

इससे पहले मोदी की लाहोर यात्रा ने राष्ट्रवाद के तालाब के सड़ते पानी को खंगालने की बहस जरूर छोड़ी थी, क्योंकि उस पानी में मोदी की उम्मीदों के तमाम कंवल कुम्हलाने लगे थे।[11]

निष्कर्ष

बेशक भारत और पाकिस्तान पूर्वी जर्मनी और पश्चिमी जर्मनी की तरह दो देशों से मिलकर एक नहीं हो सकते, लेकिन क्या 70 सालों से चली आ रही दुश्मनी को कम नहीं किया जा सकता। क्या कश्मीर विवाद को एक तरफ रखकर दोनों देश आपसी व्यापार नहीं बढ़ा सकते ? सांस्कृतिक आदान–प्रदान व खेलकूद के मंच पर अपनी

भागीदारी नहीं बढ़ा सकते ? भारत और पाकिस्तान के विधायकों और अफसरों के जयपुर में आयोजित संवाद में साझा जरूरतों पर हुए गहन चिंतन मंथन से लगता है कि ऐसा हो सकता है। जरूरत है तो सिर्फ जमीनी हकीकत और बदली परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप कदम उठाने की।

उड़ी व पठानकोट आतंकी हमला व नियंत्रण रेखा पर बार–बार संघर्ष विराम को उल्लंघन और कश्मीर घाटी में पाकिस्तानी आतंकियो द्वारा हमले की घटनाओं से यह साफ हो गया है कि पाकिस्तान ने भारत के खिलाफ बेरोकटोक छदम युद्ध छेड़ रखा है। इसलिए भविष्य में हमारे जवानों और सम्पत्ति के नुकसान को कम करने के लिए भारत की और से दिए जाने वाले जवाब की समीक्षा करने और उसे अपग्रेड करने की सख्त जरूरत हैं। लेकिन जयपुर में आयोजित संवाद भारत–पाकिस्तान के बीच संभावनाओं के नए दरवाजे खोलने की तरफ इशारा करता है।

खाने में पाकिस्तानी प्याज और भारतीय आलू होने की कल्पना महज एक डायलॉग हो सकती है। लेकिन क्या इस कल्पना को साकार रूप नहीं दिया जा सकता है? पाकिस्तानी कलाकार भारत आए और भारतीय कलाकार पाकिस्तान जाएं। व्यापारी भी एक–दूसरे के यहाँ आए। ताजा नियमों को और सरल बनाया जाए। पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में और संभवनाएं तलाशी जा सकती है। दोनों देशों की सोच, समस्याएं, खान–पान, रहन–सहन और चुनौतियों एक सी है तो प्यार की पींगे किसी और से बढ़ाने की बजाय हम एक–दूसरे के हाथ क्यों नहीं थामें ? और जब दोस्ती की बात नीचे से उपर की तरफ बढ़ेगी तो इसके परिणाम भी सकारात्मक नजर आयेंगे।

कीनोट 2016 जयपुर में आयोजित पाक उच्चायुक्त अब्दुल बासित ने कहा था कि यह जरूरी है कि दोनों मुल्क आपसी सहयोग की फिजा को बरकरार रखें पर साथ–साथ इस बात की भी जरूरत है कि हमें पहले से ही कुछ चीजे अपने दिमाग में नहीं सोचकर रख लेनी चाहिए। ये बात में अपने भारत के दोस्तों से अकसर कहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी की एक कहावत है कि " **डू नॉट जम्प द गन**"[12]

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निमाड़ क्षेत्र के माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यालयों में कार्यरत पुरूष एवं महिला शिक्षकों के मूल्यों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

ऋतु चौबे*
डॉ. हेमंत खंडाई**

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में निमाड़ क्षेत्र के खंडवा जिले में स्थित माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यालयों में कार्यरत पुरूष एवं महिला **शिक्ष**कों के मूल्यों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है। न्यादर्श के रूप में 150 **शिक्ष**कों (75 पुरूष एवं 75 महिला) का चयन कर उन पर डॉ. (श्रीमती) हरभजन एल. सिंह एवं एस.पी. आहलुवालिया की '**शि**क्षक मूल्य मापनी' का प्रशासन किया गया। प्राप्त परिणामों के अनुसार पुरूष एवं महिला **शिक्ष**कों के मध्य सैद्धांतिक, आर्थिक, सौंदर्यात्मक, सामाजिक एवं राजनैतिक मूल्यों में सार्थक अंतर पाया गया तथा पुरूष **शिक्ष**कों में सैद्धांतिक, सौंदर्यात्मक एवं राजनैतिक मूल्य महिला **शिक्ष**कों की तुलना में उच्च पाये गए जबकि महिला **शिक्ष**कों में आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक मूल्य पुरूष **शिक्ष**कों की तुलना में उच्च पाये गए। पुरूष एवं महिला **शिक्ष**कों के मध्य धार्मिक मूल्य में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया

प्राचीन गुरूकुल **शिक्षा** प्रणाली से लेकर वर्तमान **शिक्षा** प्रणाली तक **शिक्ष**क की भूमिका अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण रही है। भारत में शिक्षक के लिए गुरू शब्द का प्रयोग प्राचीन काल से होता आया है। जिसका शाब्दिक अर्थ होता हैं संपूर्ण यानि जो हमें जीवन की सम्पूर्णता को हासिल करने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के लिए हमारा पथ प्रर्दशक बन कर सफलता हेतु मार्ग प्रशस्त करें। शिक्षक का संबंध सीधे तौर पर छात्रों से होता हैं जो उनके सर्वांगीण विकास में अतुलनीय भूमिका निभाता है। यदि हम सामाजिक तौर पर देखे तो शिक्षक की एक अलग ही पहचान नजर आती हैं। जिसे एक आइने की तरह देखा जाता है। हम यह कह सकते है कि शिक्षक समाज का आइना होता है। शिक्षक अपने छात्रों के लिए पथ प्रदर्शक होते हुए न केवल कक्षा में बल्कि विद्यालय में उचित वातावरण निर्मित करता है वह अपने प्रत्येक छात्र के प्रति उदार, पक्षपात रहित व सहानुभूतिपूर्ण व्यवहार रखता है। एक कुशल शिक्षक अपने छात्रों की योग्यता, क्षमता, रूचि एवं अभिरूचि को परखने हेतु सदैव पैनी नजर रखता है तथा अपने छात्रों को सिखाने के लिए उचित वातावरण भी निर्मित करता और छात्र के जीवन में सफलता के बीज बोने में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है तथा अपने बच्चो में अनुशासन का समावेश करते हुए वह अपने नैतिक मूल्यों के साथ अपने शैक्षणिक प्रभाव की गहरी छाप छोड़ने में कामयाब होता है, जिससे छात्रों का सर्वांगीण विकास संभव हो पाता है, परंतु आज के वर्तमान शैक्षणिक परिवेश को देखते हुए ऐसा प्रतीत होता हैं कि आज का शिक्षक अपने छात्रो से आत्मीय रूप से जुड़ ही नही पाता है और न ही इसके लिए आत्मचिंतन करता है जिससे वह केवल पुस्तकीय ज्ञान देने तक अपने आप को सीमित रखकर अपने नैतिक मूल्यों से विरत होता नजर आ रहा है। अतः उपरोक्त सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षकों के मूल्यों का अध्ययन करना बहुत ही सामयिक प्रतीत हो रहा है। अतः शोधकर्ता ने निमाड़ क्षेत्र के माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यालयों में कार्यरत परूुष एवं महिला शिक्षकों के मूल्यों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन विषय का चयन शोधकार्य हेतु किया है।

मूल्यों से संबंधित पूर्व में भी कुछ शोध कार्य किये गये हैं जैसे **राय, आर.पी. और राय, वी.के. (2013)** ने अपने अध्ययन में पाया कि ग्रामीण व शहरी वित्तपोषित व स्ववित्तपोषित बी. एड. कॉलेजो के प्रशिक्षणार्थीयों के सौन्दर्यात्मक मूल्यों में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया ग्रामीण स्ववित्तपोषित बी.एड. कॉलेजो के महिला प्रशिक्षणार्थीयों के सामाजिक मूल्य का स्तर शहरी स्ववित्तपोषित बी.एड. कॉलेजो में महिला प्रशिक्षणार्थीयों की तुलना में अधिक है ग्रामीण स्ववित्तपोषित बी.एड. कॉलेजो में महिला प्रशिक्षणार्थीयों सामाजिक मूल्य को शहरी स्ववित्तपोषित बी.एड. कॉलेजो के महिला प्रशिक्षणार्थीयों की तुलना में अधिक वरीयता देते हैं। **गोयल, उर्मिला (2013)** ने अपने अध्ययन में पाया कि शहरी पुरूष तथा महिला अध्यापकों के सिर्फ प्रजातांत्रिक मूल्यों का 'टी' मान 2.32 है जो कि सार्थक अंतर को दर्शाता है तथा बाकि मूल्य असार्थक अंतर को बताते है तथा ग्रामीण पुरूष तथा महिला अध्यापकों के स्वास्थ्य मूल्यों का 'टी' मान 2.46 है जो कि 0.05 स्तर पर सार्थक अंतर को दर्शाता है तथा बाकि सभी मूल्य असार्थक अंतर को दर्शाते है इस तरह निष्कर्ष निकला कि महिला अध्यापक पुरूष अध्यापकों के मुकाबले अधिक प्रजातांत्रिक है तथा पुरूष अध्यापक महिला अध्यापकों से अधिक सामाजिक तथा स्वास्थ्य पूर्ण है। **गोस्वामी, नव प्रभाकर और शर्मा, योगेश (2015)** ने अपने अध्ययन में पाया कि कि माध्यमिक स्तर के पुरूषों एवं महिला शिक्षकों के सामाजिक, राजनैतिक, सैद्धांतिक, आर्थिक मूल्यों में सार्थक अंतर नहीं है। तथा महिला शिक्षकों में पुरूष शिक्षकों की तुलना में सौंदर्यात्मक एवं धार्मिक मूल्य अधिक पाये गये। **रामचंदानी, नेहा एवं तेजवानी, शान्ति (2016)** ने अपने अध्ययन में पाया कि माध्यमिक विद्यालय अध्यापकों के व्यक्तिगत मूल्य पर विद्यालय प्रकार का कोई सार्थक प्रभाव नहीं है। और लिंग का अध्यापकों की शिक्षण प्रभावशीलता पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है। **कुमारी, अनिता (2016)** ने अपने अध्ययन में पाया कि अल्पसंख्यक व बहुसंख्यक वर्ग के भावी अध्यापकों के आर्थिक राजनैतिक व धार्मिक मूल्यों में सार्थक मूल्यों में सार्थक अंतर पाया गया, जबकि भावी अध्यापकों की राष्ट्रीय जागरूकता व सौन्दर्यात्मक मूल्यों में सार्थक अन्तर नहीं पाया गया।

उद्देश्य

निमाड़ क्षेत्र के माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यालयों में कार्यरत पुरूष एवं महिला शिक्षकों के सैद्धांतिक, आर्थिक, सौंदर्यात्मक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक एवं धार्मिक मूल्यों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।

परिकल्पना

निमाड़ क्षेत्र के माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यालयों में कार्यरत पुरूष एवं महिला शिक्षकों के सैद्धांतिक, आर्थिक, सौंदर्यात्मक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक एवं धार्मिक मूल्यों में सार्थक अंतर नहीं है।

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विधि

सर्वप्रथम निमाड़ क्षेत्र के खंडवा जिले में स्थित माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यालयों में कार्यरत 150 शिक्षकों (75 पुरूष एवं 75 महिला) का चयन साधारण यादृच्छिक विधि द्वारा कर उन पर डॉ. (श्रीमती) हरभजन एल. सिंह एवं एस.पी. आहलुवालिया की 'शिक्षक मूल्य मापनी' का प्रशासन किया गया तथा इस मापनी में दिये गये सभी छह मूल्यों का अलग–अलग फलांकन किया गया। प्राप्तांकों के आधार पर मास्टर शीट तैयार की गई। मध्यमान, मानक विचलन एवं क्रांतिक अनुपात परीक्षण के द्वारा आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण किया गया प्राप्त परिणामों के आधार पर निष्कर्ष प्राप्त किये गये।

परिणामों का विश्लेषण

तालिका निमाड़ क्षेत्र के माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यालयों में कार्यरत पुरूष एवं महिला शिक्षकों के मूल्यों संबंधी तुलनात्मक परिणाम

मूल्य	समूह	संख्या	मध्यमान	मानक विचलन	क्रांतिक अनुपात मान	सार्थकता
सैद्धांतिक	पुरूष शिक्षक	75	85.65	8.70	2.95	0.01 स्तर पर सार्थक
	महिला शिक्षक	75	81.52	8.39		
आर्थिक	पुरूष शिक्षक	75	89.24	7.48	4.27	0.01 स्तर पर सार्थक
	महिला शिक्षक	75	94.11	6.46		
सौंदर्यात्मक	पुरूष शिक्षक	75	92.55	7.15	10.37	0.01 स्तर पर सार्थक
	महिला शिक्षक	75	79.80	7.93		
सामाजिक	पुरूष शिक्षक	75	72.75	8.62	15.91	0.01 स्तर पर सार्थक
	महिला शिक्षक	75	92.96	6.82		
राजनैतिक	पुरूष शिक्षक	75	95.47	6.87	6.29	0.01 स्तर पर सार्थक
	महिला शिक्षक	75	87.73	8.16		
धार्मिक	पुरूष शिक्षक	75	89.35	8.77	0.37	0.05 स्तर पर असार्थक
	महिला शिक्षक	75	88.88	6.69		

स्वतंत्रता के अंश – 148 0.05 स्तर के लिये निर्धारित न्यूनतम मान – 1.98

0.01 स्तर के लिये निर्धारित न्यूनतम मान – 2.61

उपरोक्त सारणी में प्रदर्शित परिणामों से स्पष्ट है कि निमाड़ क्षेत्र के माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यालयों में कार्यरत पुरूष एवं महिला शिक्षकों के मध्य सैद्धांतिक, आर्थिक, सौंदर्यात्मक, सामाजिक एवं राजनैतिक मूल्यों में सांख्यिकीय दृष्टिकोण से सार्थक अंतर है, क्योंकि इन मूल्यों के लिए प्राप्त क्रांतिक अनुपात के मान क्रमशः 2.95, 4.27, 10.37, 15.91, 6.29 स्वतंत्रता के अंश 148 पर सार्थकता के 0.01 स्तर के लिये निर्धारित न्यूनतम मान 2.61 से अधिक हैं जबकि धार्मिक मूल्य में सांख्यिकीय दृष्टिकोण से सार्थक अंतर नहीं है, क्योंकि इस मूल्य के लिए प्राप्त क्रांतिक अनुपात का मान 0.37 स्वतंत्रता के अंश 198 पर सार्थकता के 0.05 स्तर के लिये निर्धारित न्यूनतम मान 1.98 से कम है।

अतः इन परिणामों के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि निमाड़ क्षेत्र के माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यालयों में कार्यरत पुरूष एवं महिला शिक्षकों के मध्य सैद्धांतिक, आर्थिक, सौंदर्यात्मक, सामाजिक एवं राजनैतिक मूल्यों में सार्थक अंतर पाया गया तथा पुरूष शिक्षकों में सैद्धांतिक, सौंदर्यात्मक एवं राजनैतिक मूल्य महिला शिक्षकों की तुलना में उच्च पाये गए जबकि महिला शिक्षकों में आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक मूल्य पुरूष शिक्षकों की तुलना में उच्च पाये गए। पुरूष एवं महिला शिक्षकों के मध्य धार्मिक मूल्य में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया

निष्कर्ष

निमाड़ क्षेत्र के माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यालयों में कार्यरत पुरूष एवं महिला शिक्षकों के मध्य सैद्धांतिक, आर्थिक, सौंदर्यात्मक, सामाजिक एवं राजनैतिक मूल्यों में सार्थक अंतर पाया गया तथा पुरूष शिक्षकों में सैद्धांतिक, सौंदर्यात्मक एवं राजनैतिक मूल्य महिला शिक्षकों की तुलना में उच्च पाये गए जबकि महिला शिक्षकों में आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक मूल्य पुरूष शिक्षकों की तुलना में उच्च पाये गए। पुरूष एवं महिला शिक्षकों के मध्य धार्मिक मूल्य में सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया

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Women's Rights in India: An Overview

Ms. Neha [*]

Abstract

United nations in its millennium submit in the year of 2000 declared gender equality and women empowerment as one among the eight Millinnium developed objective to be achieve by the year 2015, However there goals are far from being realized in a country like India. Infact often women in India are deprived of their fundamental rights to dignity also, leave alone the question of gender party. The present paper explores the questions central to women's Right in India that is fundamentally patriarchal in nature. The artical attempts to grapple with the some challenges forced by the women in India like the dowry, female foeticide, denial of inheritance rights, sale and trafficking of girls etc. the objective of the paper is to evolve strategies to empower women uniformly like the men.

Keywords: *Women rights,Challenges, Fundamental, Gender Equality, Development, empowerment, Laws.*

Introduction

The United Nations adopted the universal declaration of human rights on 10 December 1948, which proclaims that all human being are born free and have equal right to dignity. In the same way Indian constitution guarantees several right such as the right to equality in article 14, right to life and personal liberty under article 21 of constitution to all its citizens irrespective of gender.

Gender equality means a society in wherein both women and men enjoy the some opportunities, rights and obligations in different spheres of like. Equality in decision making, economic and social freedom, equal access to education and right to practice an occupation of one's choice in order to promote gender equality. We need to the empowerment of women, and deliberate on areas which are most critical to her well being. Women's empowerment, economic, social freedom, equal access to education and right to practice an occupation of one's choice. In order to promote gender equality, we need to the empowerment of women, and concentrate on areas which are most crucial to her well bang. Women is empowerment, economic, social political, is vital to growth of any nation and to protect and nature human rights. This paper is going to discuss about women problems and their constitutional & legal rights.

Challenges before Women's Rights

The section sets out diversity in the area of human rights of abuse women in India.

Dowry deaths: In India the curious dowry deaths of the women at their matrimonial home has been increasing at a startling rate. Dowry disputes are quite a serious problem. The National Crime Records Bureau in India in its report had disclosed that in 2012 around 8233 newly wedded brides were killed for dowry. "The role of husband's reaction to dowry brought at the time of marriage on subsequent experience of marital violence. The substantially reduced risk of experiencing physical and sexual violence among women whose husbands were satisfied with the dowry reflects the strong influence of dowry in

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determining women's position within the household. In spite of the fact that Section 498A of the Indian Penal code strongly deals with the person responsible for marital cruelty and has declared taking and giving of dowry as a crime it is still been widely practised in India. Infact 'The Dowry Prohibition Act' has not been adequately put into operation in India. It has been discovered that mostly a number of states neither have a Dowry Prohibition Officers nor do they made it obligatory to keep the record of things given and received.

Domestic Violence: In spite of the fact that in India we have 'Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005', domestic violence still remains a serious problem. Infact a major scale of violence that a woman is subjected to in India is linked to the domain of domesticity. The reasons for the Domestic aggression are primarily ingrained in the patriarchal nature of the Indian society which supports such violence at home. Besides this the problem of alcoholics of husband or desire for endowments or a male child are some of the other factors liable for household brutalities in India. The domestic violence had taken the form of psychological and physical abuse against women like slapping, hitting, public humiliation, etc. In India the 'Dowry Prohibition Act' and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and cruelty under Section 498 A of the Indian Penal Code in 1983 declares brutality to a woman in her conjugal house a punishable and non bailable offence that can lead to a sentence of up to three years and fine.

Child Marriage: In India although there exist a law barring the marriages of children at primitive age, but it is still being practised in different parts of India. Child Marriage Act 2006 prohibits child marriage and declares 18 years and 21 years as the marrigable age for the girls and boys. According to the National Population Policy, "over 50% of the girls marry below the age of 18, resulting in a typical reproductive pattern of 'too early, too frequent, too many', resulting in a high IMR5." Child marriage takes away from a girl child the innocence of her formative years of life necessary for physical, emotional and psychological development. Spousal violence especially sexual violence perpetrated by husbands has severe effect on the innocent mind and body of the child. Even today in India a number of children's are married off on the auspicious day of Akas Teej in Rajasthan.

Preference for a son: The preference for a son is a phenomenon which is historically rooted in the patriarchal system of the Indian society. The strong preference for having a son emerged with the transition of the Indian society from prehistoric stage which used to be primarily a matrilineal to feudal stage where agriculture emerged as the primary established occupation of the people to be controlled by the male. The concept of private property emerged and the land began to be divided among the families. The families having control over the larger part of land were seen with pride. Thus, in such a patriarchal landowning society the sons were seen as the major contributor to the family workforce vis a vis a girl. The desires for a son often have an adverse effect on the health of the mother also. All these issues gradually led the neglect of the female child who are often relgated to the background even in the present day Indian society.

Female foeticide: The low status of women goes on with the practice of infanticide, foeticide, sex-selective abortion which has become common due to the amniocentesis technology, and mal-nourishment among girl children. In India it is estimated that around "10 million female foetuses have been aborted in the last 20 years. The child sex ratio in Punjab declined from 894 in 1961 to 793 in 2001. In Haryana, the child sex ratio plummeted from 910 in 1961 to 820 in 2001." In spite of the fact that the Government of India have declared pre birth sex determination through the use of amniocentesis as unlawful, still Illicit termination of female foetuses by untrained nurses and staff is widely prevalent particularly in Northern states of India like Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab. All these have resulted in the escalation of maternal mortality rate.

Education: Education is one of the most critical areas of empowerment for women. Although the right to education under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution has made it compulsory for the government to provide free education to everybody, the high rate of women's education is still an aloof dream. In spite of the fact that Sarva Shiksya Abhiyan to an extent has been successful in bringing the girl child back to the schools, yet their retention rate in the school is lower as compared to their male counterpart. In fact it has been found that there is a gradual drop out of the girl students as they move up to the higher classes. This is peculiarly true in the rural areas in India. The main reasons associated with this is that the parents expects girls to look after the siblings while they are at work, working with the parents as seasonal labour during the cultivation period and managing the household work while the parents are at work, the parents take more interest in boys education as against the girls as they feel that the girls are to be married off, increasing cost of education etc. Thus the universalisation of primary education in India remains a remote daydream for the women.

Forced evictions and exclusion: In India often the widows are evicted from their matrimonial home and are left alone to feed themselves and their children following the dying of their spouses. The UN special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing argues: In Almost all countries, whether 'developed' or 'developing', legal security of tenure for women is almost entirely dependent on the men they are associated with. Women headed households and women in general are far less secure than men. Very few women own land. A separated or divorced woman with no land and a family to care for often ends up in an urban slum, where her security of tenure is at best questionable. There is increasing clinching evidence that in poor households, women spend more on basic family needs, while men spend a significant part on personal goods, such as alcohol, tobacco, etc.

Sexual harassment at the workplace: Theinaugural on a discourse on sexual harassment of women at their workplace in India started with Supreme Court Vishaka guidelines in 1997. However it was the passage of the 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill 2013' that helped in translating these guidelines into concrete rules that are to be implemented. But even today the issue of sexual harassment has largely been swept under the carpet in India. The provisions have never been successfully invoked because of social taboos still associated with sexual harassment. In India the women are discriminated against in terms payment of remuneration for their jobs. This is true for both urban as well as rural areas. Women entrepreneurs often have to deal with more ramifications in getting credits to start their independent business.

Rape: In India there has been a substantial increase in the numbers of rape cases in the last 10 years. According to National Crime Records Bureau, in 2012, 25000 rape cases were reported. In India in the rural areas, particularly in Northern India, the upper caste people use mass rapes as a strategy to have power over the members of the lower caste groups. The brutal gang rape case in Delhi had led to the passage of a stricter Law i.e. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 to deal with the rape cases in India.

Societal violence against women: The communities and societies in India in most of the places are bound up with patriarchal normative universe from which women could hardly

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get true justice. The religious communities, village communities or the artificial communities like professional bodies are hardly essence of equality between men and women. Quite often the religious communities have made the life of the women worse by forcing them to adopt conservative practices that are noxious to women.

Women Rights in India

The right available to women in India can be classified into two categories, namely as constitonal rights and legal rights, the constution rights are those which are provided in the various provisions of the constitution. The legal rights, on the other hand, are those which are provided in nomerous laws (Acts) of the parliament and the state legislature.

Constitutional Rights of Women

The rights and saleguards ensurned in the constitution for women in India are listed below:

1. **Article 15 (1)** The state shall not discriminate against any citizen of India on the ground of sex.
2. **Article 15 (3)** The state empowered to make any special provision for female. In other words, this provision enables the state to make affirmative discriminiation in favour of women.
3. **Article 16(2)** No citizen shall be discriminated against for be ineligible or any employment or office under the state on the ground of sex.
4. **Article 23(1)** Traffic in human beings and forced labour are prohibited.
5. **Article 39(A)**The state to secure for men and women equally the right to an appropriate means of livelihood.
6. **Article 39(D)** The state to secure equal pay for equal work for both Indian men and women.
7. **Article 39(E)** The state is required to ensure that the health and strength of women workers are not abused and that they are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their strength.
8. **Article 42** The state shall make provision for securing just and humans conditions of work and materonity relief.
9. **Article 51-A(E)**It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
10. **Article 243-D(3)**One third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women.
11. **Article 243-D(4)**on third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the panchayat at each level shall be reserved for women.
12. **Article 243-T (3)**One third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct elections in every municipality shall be reserved for women.
13. **Article 243 -T(4)** The offices of chairperson in the municipalities shall be reserved for women in such manner as the state legislature may provide.

Legal Rights of Women

The following legislation contains several rightsand safeguards for women.

1. **Indian penal code (1860)** contains provisions to protect Indian women from dowry death, rape, kidnapping, cruelty and other offences.
2. **Dissolution of Muslim marriage Act (1939)** grants a Muslim wife the right to seek the dissolution of her marriage.
3. **Minimum wages Act (1948)** does not allow discrimination between male and female workers of different minimum wages for them.

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4. **Mines Act (1952) and factories Act (1948)** prohibits the employment of women between 7 PM to AM in mines and factories and provides for their safety and welfare.
5. **Hindu Marriage Act (1955)** introduced manogany and allowed divorce on certain specified grounds. It provided equal rights to India man and women in respect of marriage and divorce.
6. **Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (1956)** us the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. In other words, it prevents trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of prostitution as an organised means of living.
7. **Hindu succession Act (1956)** recognizes the right of women to inherit parentol property equally with men.
8. **Dowry Prohibition Act (1961)** Indian Law, enacted on May 1, 1961 intended to prevent the giving or receiving of a dowy under the dowry prohibition Act, dowry includes property, goods, or money given by either party to the marriage, by the parents of either party or by anyone else in connection with the marriage.
9. **Maternity Benefit act (1961)** this act regulates the employment of women and maternity benefits mandated by law. It states that a women employee who has worked in an organization for a period of at least so days during the 12 months preceding the date of her expected delivery is entitled to receive maternity benefits, which includes maternity leave, nursing breaks, medical allowance etc.
10. **Medical termination of pregnancy Act 1971** Theact came into effect into 1972, was amended in 1975 and 2002. The aim of the act is to reduce the occurrence of illegal abortion and consequent maternal mortality and morbidity. It clearly states the conditions under which a pregnancy can be under which a pregnancy can be ended or aborted and specifies the persons qualified to conduct the same.
11. **Code of criminal procedure, 1973** has certain safeguards for women like obligation of a person to maintain his wife, arrest of women by female police and soon.
12. **Equal remuneration Act (1976)** The act aims to provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women of sex, against women in the matter of employment and for matters connected there with or incidental there to, the purpose of the act is to make sure the employers do not discrimate on the basis of gender transfers, in matters of wage fixing promotion and training.
13. **Equal remuneration Act 1976**provides for payment of equal remuneration to both men and women workers for same work or work of a similar nature. It also prevents discrimination on the ground of sex against women in recruitment and service conditions.
14. **Family Courts Act (1984)** provides for the establishment of family courts for speedy settlement of family disputed.
15. **Indecent Representation of women (Prohibition Act 1986)** Prohibit indecent representation of women through advertisement or in publication, writing, paintings figures or in any other manner.
16. **Muslim women (Protection of Rights on divorce) Act 1986,** protects the rights of Muslim women who have been divorced by or have obtained divorce from their husbands.
17. **Legal services authorities Act (1987)** provides for legal services to Indian women.
18. **Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987** provides for the more effective prevent of the commission of sati and its glorification on women.

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19. **Pre conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques (prohibition of sex selection Act (1994)** prohibits sex selection before or alters conception and prevents the misuse of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination leading to female foeticide.
20. **National commission for women Act (1990)** provided for the establishment of a national commission for women to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal rights and safeguards of women.
21. **Protection of women from domestic violence Act (2005)** is a comprehensive legislation to protect women in India from all forms of domestic violence. It also covers women who have been are in a relationship with the addict and are subjected to violence of any kind physical, sexual, mental, verbal or emotional.
22. **Sexual harassment of women at workplace (prevention, prohibition andredressal) Act 2013** provides protection to women from sexual harassment at all workplace both in public and private, sector, whether organized or unorganized.

Conclusion

Thus half of the population of the world is of women. In order to improve their condition in society UNO has endeavoured to a greater extent. Though Indian Government has also made numerous laws for their betterment yet the discrimination on various grounds. Still persists therefore its mandatory that our Indian government must implement such stringent Laws in the capacity of Indian women so that they feel absolutely free, secure and exercise their rights to the fullest.

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Designing an Inventory and Assessing Leadership Style of School Heads in Tamilnadu

Dr. C. Sherine Vinoca Snehalatha*

Abstract

The present research is intended to address the research gap noted for long in the field of educational administration in respect of the leadership styles of the heads of schools at different levels. The Researcher has developed an instrument by name and style Leadership Style Inventory for School Heads (LSISH), helpful for assessing the leadership style of school heads at elementary, secondary and higher secondary levels. Furthermore, the research has brought out a comparative estimate of different leadership styles of school heads at different levels in different regions of Tamilnadu.

Key Words: Exploitive Authoritative, Benevolent Authoritative, Consultative, Participative style

Introduction

The word 'leader' itself brings to mind a person of distinct stature among the multitude of individuals of a particular category or class. From time immemorial, say right from the prehistoric age of man, 'leaders' have been in existence in one form or other to protect and promote the life of fellow beings. But in the present high-tech community living, there is no dearth of leaders of different kinds, such as Political leaders, Social leaders, Business leaders, Spiritual leaders, Educational leaders, etc. Ironically, the present day life situations are being structured or influenced much by leaders of one kind or the other. Therefore, the leadership style has gained prominence.

Leadership Style

The term leadership style connotes the style of functioning of a leader to fulfill the requirements and expectations of his subordinates / followers. As per the words of Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, leadership style is "a leader's method of providing direction, implementing plans, and motivating people". According to Fareena, Nazim (2016) 'leadership style is the general way a leader behaves towards his subordinates for attaining objectives'.

The present study being focused on educational leaders is found to be in need of a research tool to be designed to assess the leadership styles of educational leaders ranging from heads of institutions of Elementary schools to Higher secondary schools in the region of Tamilnadu. The Researcher's restrictive view of leader in educational setting is in contrast to Marya, R Levenson's (2014) broad view of educational leaders involving both teachers and heads of institutions. On the basis of this the Researcher worked out a design to assess the leadership style of the institutional heads by developing her own tool.

Objectives

1. To prepare and validate a research instrument by name 'Leadership Style Assessment Scale' exclusively for educational leaders in the region of Tamilnadu.

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2. To conduct a survey to find the highly prevalent, normally prevalent, and Low prevalent leadership styles of heads of institutions at elementary, secondary and higher secondary levels in Tamilnadu.

Objective 1 - Tool preparation

Rationale

It is a common understanding that the leaders functioning in different field of activities are likely to differ in their 'agility, judgment, innovation, interpersonal act, and domain knowledge'. Daniel Goleman (2000) presents SIX styles of leadership: ***Authoritarian Style:*** This style of leadership is meant for 'creating a distinct relationship with the followers'. The core of this is the faith of the leader on 'direct supervision' for maintaining 'for a successful environment and followership'. A head of the institution of this category, focusing on efficiency will indulge only in instructing and issuing orders to the subordinates. The leader of this style will set the goal by him; follow one way down communication, controlled discussion and dominance interaction. "An authoritarian style of leadership may create a climate of fear, where there is little or no room for dialogue, and where complaining may be considered futile (Salin, D., Helge, H, 2010).

Paternalistic Style: A paternalistic leadership style projects a parent like dealing to all their subordinates. A leader of this style showers concern over his workers. As a result, the leader gains 'total trust and loyalty' of all who serve under him. Following such emotional attachment, the workers are able to 'approach the leader with any problem they face because of their belief that what all they are going to say will truly help them' (Erben, G., Gul, A, 2008).

Democratic Style: In this type of leadership style, the leader endowers to "share his decision making abilities with group members by promoting their interest and by practicing social equality" (Foster, D. E, 2002). It is possible by all means the democratic leadership style will be a better one as it provides the members' creative ideas and thoughts to solve the perceived problems. The creative contribution of members leading to higher productivity and increased group attachment has been attested by the outcomes of the researches in this area. However, the task of bringing the members together with a positive mind to 'vote on the best course of action is time consuming' and sometimes even 'disappointing' (Martindale, N, 2017).

Laissez-faire Style: Lewin, Lippitt, and White in 1939, along with autocratic leadership and democratic leadership have presented the details of laissez-faire leadership style (Kevin, W, 2013). The highlight of laissez-faire is the grant of rights and power to followers to make decisions pertaining to the completion of their works. 'Self-rule', on the part of the followers is the backbone of laissez-faire leadership style. The leader, apart from giving timely guidance to the followers, needs to provide them with 'all materials necessary to accomplish their goals'. However, the laissez-faire style of leadership is not successful when the leader is not able to 'provide regular feedback to their followers' (Schultz, D. P., Schultz, S. E, 2010).

Transactional Style: It is a leadership style revolving around the emotions of the workers and the leader. It believes in giving the best to the workers; getting the best from the workers and achieving the best for the organization. Transactional leadership is stated to be 'essential for team innovation'. Junliu, Xiaoyuliu and Xianjuzang have shown by means of a survey the correlation between transactional leadership and how innovations can be affected by team emotions (Liu, J, et al, 2011). Transactional leaders are able to work better when their workers 'set aside their emotions at the time of work, and keep their focus only on the given task'.

Transformational Style: Human beings are not robots to behave as programmed. Being bestowed with internalized features such as thinking, attitude, aptitude, motivation, interest, etc an individual's external changes in appearance or behaviours are mostly dubious or short lived. Therefore, a leader determined to change the followers in respect of their thinking, attitude, interest, etc is worthy of being called a true leader as he envisages a wholesome transformation of his followers. That is, a transformational leader is a type of person 'not to be swayed by the perception of his followers' (Schultz, D. P., Schultz, S. E, 1998). The major aim of such a leader is to work towards redirecting the thinking for securing the goal(s) contemplated by him. The leaders of this category 'challenge and inspire their followers with a sense of purpose and excitement' (Schultz, D. P., Schultz, S. E, 2010a).

Daniel Goleman's categorization of leadership style seems to be useful for studying the leadership styles of leaders of different fields. However, Myers Briggs (2018) on the basis of Jungian theory has presented an EIGHT types of leadership styles common for all leaders as follows:

Participative	*Ideological*
Change Oriented	*Visionary*
Executive	*Theorist*
Action Oriented	*Goal Oriented*

Though the individual styles look more precise and scientific, for practical considerations in the field of education, they may not correctly fit in with the leadership behaviour of present day educational leaders in the Indian context.

Further probe into literature reveals a FIVE way classification of leadership styles by Zac Lazzari (2018). It looks more like Daniel Goleman's classification with minor changes as: Autocratic leadership; Transformative leadership; Hands-on Participant leadership; and Transactional leadership. Given thus, without any radical change, this classification does not evoke any interest in the Researcher.

Surprisingly however, the Researcher is much drawn towards the FOUR way classification of leadership styles used by Likert, R as early as in 1967. It appears scientifically and semantically more meaningful and appropriate for assessing the leadership styles at school level in Tamilnadu as the classification comprises styles such as: Exploitive Authoritative; Benevolent Authoritative; Consultative; and Participative. The terms are self explanatory and project the possible images of an educational leader quite distinctively. Therefore, the Researcher has chosen these four styles as the dimensions of her proposed inventory 'Leadership Style Inventory for School Heads (LSISH)'.

Preparation and Validation of the Tool

The Researcher prepared altogether 35 statements which are to be rated on a five point scale – Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely and Never, on the basis of four dimensions. The prepared draft was subjected to the usual validation process. The ***content validity*** of the tool was confirmed by one university professor of Psychology, one university retired professor of Education, and one research supervisor in a College of Education. The ***item validity*** was established by Goodness of Fit test. Five of the items were dropped for lack of validity. The computed Item-Total correlation coefficients confirmed the ***construct validity*** of the tool. Two of the items were deleted for want of significance, retaining a total of 28

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items. Finally, ***factorial validity*** was established by confirmatory factor analysis, confirming the presence of four dimensions - Exploitive Authoritative; Benevolent Authoritative; Consultative; and Participative – each one having seven test items.
Following this, the ***Reliability*** of the instrument was confirmed by Cronbach's Alpha 0.872. The further item wise computation of Cronbach Alpha established the internal consistency of the tool.

Final Form

Leadership Style Inventory for School Heads (LSISH)

Instruction: *Read each item carefully and mark your response by a tick (✓) under anyone of the following – Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely and Never.*

S.N	***Statement***	***Always***	***Often***	***Sometimes***	***Rarely***	***Never***
1	I sternly execute the orders of the higher authorities, unmindful of other factors.					
2	I appear soft, but in reality my softness terrifies my subordinates.					
3	I provide opportunity to my staff to prove their originality and creativity.					
4	I believe in working together for a greater success.					
5	I know, my subordinates will carry out my orders when I instruct them strictly and personally.					
6	I am charitable in general, however in professional terms, loss of quality in work invites punishment.					
7	I make it a point to consult my staff for better execution of planned programmes.					
8	I never fail to secure the best from each one of my staff.					
9	I am aware, my staff are well focused in their job to avoid open criticism.					
10	I am a soft spoken task master to my colleagues.					
11	I permit my staff to take timely decisions to execute tasks facing practical difficulties.					
12	I don't interfere in the works of my colleagues, once the responsibilities are allotted to them.					
13	I am professionally close to my colleagues, but psychologically away from them.					
14	I freely offer benefits to my staff to extract more and more work.					
15	I allow my staff to discuss their problems with me at anytime.					
16	I involve the members of the staff in making decisions for the development of the organization.					
17	I believe in issuing orders for getting things done.					
18	I am happy about my staff as they have now understood what I					

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	want from them.					
19	I take all major decisions on my own.					
20	I adopt different strategies for inducting my subordinates in different decision making roles.					
21	I avoid discussing official matters with the staff.					
22	I listen to the words of my colleagues only to decide differently for achieving what I have already planned.					
23	I encourage only limited use of upward flow of communication.					
24	I am happy about my staff for maintaining cordial relationship among them.					
25	I look for implicit obedience in my staff in all situations.					
26	I don't delegate authority to anyone even to make a small decision on his / her own.					
27	I am not authoritative, as I carefully blend my ideas with that of my staff.					
28	I safeguard the emotional wellbeing of my staff in all situations.					

Dimension- wise Distribution of Items

Dimensions	***Statements***
Exploitive Authoritative	1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25
Benevolent Authoritative	2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26
Consultative	3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27
Participative	4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28

Scoring Procedure

All the twenty eight items are positive in nature. For each item, Always fetches 5 scores, Often 4 scores, Sometimes 3 scores, Rarely 2 scores and Never 1 score. So the maximum for each dimension is 35 scores and minimum 7.

Objective 2: Surveying Leadership Style of School Heads

The school heads at elementary, secondary and higher secondary levels in the region of Tamilnadu form the population of the study. The region has been divided into five sub-regions as East, West, North, South and Centre, each having a minimum of four districts. School heads at elementary, secondary and higher secondary levels were chosen by random sampling from only Government / Panchayat Union / Municipal or Corporation managed institutions, and government aided schools.

Sample

Table 1: Sample categorization

Level	***East***	***West***	***North***	***South***	***Central***	***Total***
Elementary	60	60	60	60	60	300
Secondary	40	40	40	40	40	200
Higher Secondary	30	30	30	30	30	150
Total	130	130	130	130	130	650

After collecting data, percentage analysis was carried out to find the prevalence of different leadership styles at different levels in different regions.

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Analysis and Findings

Table 2: Prevalence of Leadership Styles of School Heads at Elementary Level

Regions	*Highly Prevalent*	*Moderately Prevalent*	*Low Prevalent*
East Region	Exploitive Authoritative, Benevolent Authoritative	Consultative	Participative
West Region	Benevolent Authoritative	Consultative, Participative	Exploitive Authoritative
North Region	Consultative	Exploitive Authoritative	Benevolent Authoritative, Participative
South Region	Benevolent Authoritative	Exploitive Authoritative	Consultative, Participative
Central Region	Benevolent Authoritative, Consultative	Participative	Exploitive Authoritative

Table 3: Prevalence of Leadership Styles of School Heads at Secondary Level

Regions	*Highly Prevalent*	*Moderately Prevalent*	*Low Prevalent*
East Region	Exploitive Authoritative	Benevolent Authoritative	Consultative, Participative
West Region	Consultative	Benevolent Authoritative	Exploitive Authoritative, Participative
North Region	Benevolent Authoritative	Exploitive Authoritative	Consultative, Participative
South Region	Consultative	Benevolent Authoritative	Exploitive Authoritative
Central Region	Participative, Consultative	Exploitive Authoritative	Benevolent Authoritative

Table 4: Prevalence of Leadership Styles of School Heads at Higher Secondary Level

Regions	*Highly Prevalent*	*Moderately Prevalent*	*Low Prevalent*
East Region	Exploitive Authoritative	Consultative, Benevolent Authoritative	Participative
West Region	Exploitive Authoritative, Benevolent Authoritative	Consultative	Participative
North Region	Benevolent Authoritative	Exploitive Authoritative	Consultative, Participative
South Region	Benevolent Authoritative, Exploitive Authoritative	Consultative	Participative
Central Region	Benevolent Authoritative, Exploitive Authoritative	Consultative	Participative

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Discussion

The table displaying the findings of the leadership styles of heads of schools at elementary level, shows the difference in the prominence of leadership styles from region to region. In the eastern region of Tamilnadu, the school heads at elementary level are found to be highly prominent in Exploitive Authoritative followed by Benevolent Authoritative. In sequence to it the leadership style Consultative appears to be normally prevalent and Participative at low prominence. It indicates, in the eastern region the elementary school heads are mostly Authoritative oriented with somewhat consultative form of relationship with the subordinates and very insignificant level of participative interaction with the staff. Compared to the eastern region, the western region heads seem to be more staff oriented with Benevolent Authoritative style at highly prominent level followed by Consultative and Participative style at normal prevalence and Exploitive Authoritative at the lowest level of prominence. The northern, southern and central regions however displayed a fairly staff oriented leadership style keeping the Exploitive Authoritative style at the normal as well as low levels, with Consultative and Benevolent Authoritative styles at highly prevalent level.

In the case of school heads at secondary level, the eastern region seems to be mostly infested with Exploitive Authoritative at highly prevalent level and northern region displaying this leadership style at normal level with Consultative and Participative styles at low level. Contrast to this, the western region, southern and central regions seem to be little more flexible with Consultative style at the highly prevalence level in all the three cases, with Participative leadership style along with Consultative at highly prevalent level at the central region. Northern region seems to be somewhat similar to the eastern region with Benevolent Authoritative at highly prevalent level and Exploitive Authoritative at normally prevalent level. In comparison with elementary heads, excepting eastern region the other regions are found to be governed by conducive leadership styles at secondary level.

In the case of heads of higher secondary schools almost all the regions are governed by Exploitive Authoritative style and Benevolent Authoritative style at highly prevalent level. The uniformity of keeping distance from the subordinates at higher secondary level is evident in the prominent display of these leadership styles. It may be attributed to the force of the circumstances demanding the heads to vie with one another in producing results and toppers in different subjects at higher secondary levels. It is supported by the fact that at the normally prevalent level, both Consultative and Benevolent Authoritative are found to be the styles of leadership manifested by the heads in all the regions excepting the northern region. Thus the present study is able to bring in the differences in the leadership styles of school heads at different levels in different regions.

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Reading Environmental Concerns in The Guru Granth Sahib

Kulwant Singh*

Abstract

Ecological criticism is a relatively new but an important area in literary studies. Its traces go back to the assumption that literature can potentially have a significant impact on people's attitude towards environmental issues on global scale. Literature is important in impacting awareness of global issues. The focus, nowadays, has shifted more towards looking at nature. The causes are too many to be enumerated in this. They range from the postmodernist urge for back to the roots, to the visible impact of ecological imbalances on day to day human life.

Keeping this in mind, I wish to propose a detailed analysis of environmental issues in The Guru Granth Sahib, which came into existence centuries back. What intrigues me into conducting a study of this holy text is that at a time when the world is faced with serious ecological crisis which is the outcome of our tampering with nature in the name of development and economic progress, humans need to revisit this sacred text which had long back apprised them of the importance of nature and had foretold the consequences that the world will have to face if they act against the laws of nature.The current global ecological scenario forces us to look creatively at the world's religious heritage and reinterpret or reapply sacred texts and principles to our present problem.

Key words: *Environment, Technology, Ecological Imbalance, Hazards*

Introduction

The meaning of the word "Sikh" can be traced back to Sanskrit language. It is derived from the word "shishya" which means a disciple, that is, one who has come to learn. In the Sikh tradition, the word has come to be used for the disciples of Guru Nanak Dev and his nine spiritual successors leading finally to the Guru Granth Sahib.

Sikhism owes it origin to Guru Nanak Dev (1469 – 1539) and his nine spiritual successors. Guru Nanak and four of his successors expressed their mystic experiences in the form of divinely inspired verses. These, along with some select compositions of some saints from the Bhakti and Sufi traditions were compiled in one volume by Guru Arjan Dev, the fifth guru, in 1604.This holy volume was then installed in the newly constructed Harimandir Sahib, now popularly known as The Golden Temple. The tenth guru, Guru Gobind Singh added more verses of his predecessor Guru Teg Bahadur to this volume. It was on this enlarged volume that he bestowed the power of Guru in 1708. Since then the scripture has come to be acknowledged and revered as the Guru Granth Sahib – the Guru eternal for the Sikhs.

Sikhs use the term 'eco-sophism', which literally means the wisdom of the universe. Such wisdom is requisite for promoting a sustainable and peaceful ecology. They are of the view that an awareness of the consecrated relationship between humans and the environment is essential for the health of our planet, and for our own survival. The Sikhs have been guided to cultivate an awareness and respect for the dignity of life, human and otherwise. Their scripture declares that the purpose of human beings is to be in harmony with all creation

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and that human domination is to be rejected. However, the present-day society, with its profit making motives, claims to have conquered nature. It has drifted away from this idea, and is thus faced with the problems of environmental degradation, a basic threat to all life. In Sikh religion, according to the Guru Granth Sahib, the spiritual teacher of the Sikhs, God resides in creation. The exact term used in the very first line of this Holy Scripture is 'Karta-Purakh' meaning that one God is the creator personified being. Therefore, Sikhism believes that the perceptible form of God is nature itself, similar to the concept of mind and matter.

The equivalent of nature in Indian philosophy is 'Prakriti'. Guru Nanak Dev, the founder of the Sikh religion, used the word 'Qudrat' for 'Prakriti'. Qudrat is an Arabic word, which means Divine Power. His verse on 'Qudrat' or nature in the Guru Granth Sahib contains his views about Nature:

> Nature (of the Lord) is manifest in seeing and hearing; it is manifest in the Fear, which is the essence of happiness. Nature is there in under-worlds, in heavens and in all forms. Nature is manifest in Vedas, Puranas, Semitic scriptures and in all knowledge. Nature is there in eating, drinking and wearing and also in all love. Nature is there manifested in all species, colours and the living world. Nature is there in goodness, evil, honour and dishonour. Nature is manifest in the wind, water, fire and the dust of the earth. All the Nature is of the Pure Lord and he is the Creator. (SGGS 464)

Hardev Singh Virk in his work "Concept of Nature In Science and Sri Guru Granth Sahib" states that Nature has been eulogized in Sikhism. The Guru Granth Sahib states that the Almighty has not only created Nature, but He also resides in it. He is the Creator of all the forces and laws of the universe, and is responsible for existence of life in everybody. (80) The holy Granth affirms that, "He himself created himself; He himself created His name. Secondly he created the creation; seated within the creation, He beholds it with delight." (463)

The verses in the Guru Granth Sahib beautifully define the concept of ecology and provide guidance for maintaining the much needed ecological balance in the universe. The Guru's school of thought, neither propagates worshipping of nature, nor it's over exploitation because both these modes were damaging. In fact, the scripture focuses on the concept of spiritual ecology. This concept is the outcome of Guru's cosmopolitan and multidimensional vision. It is a vision of versatile realities of universe and supreme lord power. This vision facilitated harmonization between science and religion in strengthening bonds between man and nature and man and God. The objective was to create a Godly being, the one who was on complete unison with nature and God.

Gurbachan Singh Bachan in his book *Guru Nanak and Ecology* expresses a viewpoint about the ecological concepts of religions. He says that prior to Guru Nanak; there were two types of religions from ecological point of view. First were those which worshipped nature and were not harming it because of the doctrine of 'Ahimsa'? They were not exploiting it to the optimum workable level. They were not utilising nature to make environment unnatural. In natural ecology, there must be a dynamic cycle of prey and predator, that is, complementary to each other. Second were those who gave man the right to exercise dominion over nature and subdue its ecology for their own benefits. They propagate man as viceroy on the earth. These were exploiting nature to the extent that they too were making the environment unnatural. The nature of exploitation was too aggressive and the resources became endangered. (59-60)

Bachan further states that Guru Nanak was one of the very first scholars who could foresee the ecological problems in this world. The degradation of biosphere and spirituosphere were the alarming indicators and dangerous signs, diagnosed by him. He continues that modern ecologists with mottoes of "Save the Planet" and "Friends of the Earth" are showing they are worried only about the global warming or green house effect or pollution etc. These are the dangers mankind has to face. The empirical findings of the modern scientists are the same as Guru Nanak had anticipated through intuitive genetic thought. But the concern of modern scientists is partial as they are worried about merely pollution of physical ecology where as Guru Nanak was conscious of cultural and spiritual ecological crises as well. (19)

Guru Nanak has given the best available explanation regarding the origin of life over earth surface i.e. creation of biosphere. He says in the Guru Granth Sahib: "Nights, days, weeks and seasons; Wind, water, fire and the nether regions; In the midst of these, He established the Earth as a home for Dharma; upon it, He placed the various species of beings." (7)

Considering the above verse of the Gurbani that talks of the earth as a home for 'Dharma', there arises a question for the human beings that would they throw garbage in a Gurudwara or any such place of worship? Would they pollute the air inside so that worshippers had no pure air to breath? What about poisoning the water in the community kitchen? If we have an answer in the negative to these questions, then why do we do it to this earth, which, as the Guru tells us, was established by God as a home for 'Dharma'? Here, the literal meaning of Dharma is "duty".

The primary values in the Gurbani, are to learn the importance of the Guru, and ones mother and father, who are in reality, a child's first Gurus. The holy Granth tells us that, "Air is our Guru, water our father and the earth is our mother." (SGGS 8) Can humans dare to disrespect their Guru and their parents the way they do to the air, water and earth? All of these elements are sacred to the Sikhs. Further on, the Gurbani reveals its scientific thinking and understanding by saying, "From the True Lord came the air, and from the air came water." (SGGS 19)

The Guru Granth Sahib also provides rich knowledge about the flora and fauna. The holy book elaborates its view point on flora and fauna many times. Bachan mentions that "Guru Nanak's Hymns reflect naturalist's understanding and one of the richest treasures of species of animals, birds, insects, bacteria, flowers, herbs, shrubs, creatures and has numerous general and specific flora and fauna references. One emerges absolutely enthralled after a detailed study of the sacred hymns of Guru Nanak incorporated in the Guru Granth Sahib." (179)

In the Guru Granth Sahib, air has been designated as the Guru, water the father, the expansive earth has been accepted as the mother in whose lap the whole of the world is entertained by day and night. (SGGS 7) The earth, in the Guru Granth Sahib is the symbol of the bearing of the sufferings. She for the sake of her children absorbs all sorts of heat in it. "The month of Asaarh is good; the sun blazes in the sky. The earth suffers in pain, parched and roasted in fire." (SGGS 1108)

The earth never loses its equanimity whether some body digs it or paints it with sandal. That is why an ideal man (termed Brahmgiani) has been compared with the earth in the Guru Granth Sahib. The Gurbani states, "The God- conscious being has a steady patience, like the earth, which is dug up by one, or anointed with sandal paste by another." (SGGS 272)

Thus air, water, earth and sky are God's home and temple, the sacred places which need to be protected and looked after. The Sikh Gurus built many Gurudwaras surrounded by large pools which supported marine life, especially fish. This was a clear indication to live in harmony with nature rather than in conflict with it. The Sikhs therefore believe that the environment can only be preserved if the balance created by God is maintained. The history of the Gurus is full of stories of their love and special relationship with the natural environment - with animals, birds, vegetation, earth, rivers, mountains and the sky.
Guru Nanak has been considered as a social engineer par excellence. He had deep knowledge of ecological components of the then society. He had diagnosed the problem and prescribed measures to save the society from cultural ecological disasters. Guru Nanak's era was basically a non-industrial era. The problem of cultural and ethical pollution was a major problem due to pollution in the mind. Prof. Bachan opines that though all ecological elements were created for the need of the man but man, instead of remaining need-oriented he became greed-oriented animal. This greed of human being has created physical, cultural and spiritual ecological crisis. (377)

Nowadays we see unlimited progress around us. The only limits to progress are human creativity and policy. The whole and sole aim of our actions today is development. By development and progress we merely mean material development. Traditionally human beings have taken the view the nature is created simply for man. But the Sikh Gurus have looked down upon mere material progress. They stressed upon both material as well as internal progress. Internal progress was considered as having more value. They stressed the need to search within rather than the material world. Nature was not regarded as having merely instrumental value. God dwells in nature. Therefore nature is not created solely for mankind, but it has a right of its own. Global ecological crisis has arisen because we think we have a right to use nature as we wish to. We are using more resources out of greed than what are actually required. We are unconcerned about the effects of our actions on nature.
Surjeet Kaur Chahal in her work "Interfaith Study of Guru Granth Sahib" mentions that Sikhism is not against development. It does not preach asceticism. It encourages progress and development. However, the point to be remembered is that if we look at the Sikh theology, it does not prescribe anthropocentric development or egocentric development. It preaches altruism, which will in its turn lead to sustainable development
Sikhism prescribes sustainable development. Sustainability is the capacity to keep going indefinitely. Development could be defined, as bringing out what is latent, bringing out potentialities. But while doing so, the present and the future have all to be taken into account. A Sikh prays daily and asks for 'Sarbat da Bhala', that is, 'welfare of all'. This "welfare of all" includes each and every being, whether living or non living. It also implies welfare of present as well as future. A development which does not consider the welfare of the future is proscribed. (Chahal 177-78)
Sikhism being a totally spiritual experience and actively engaged in uplifting the secular is quite open to the dynamics of nature. In the Guru Granth Sahib, though the natural cyclic flow of nature has been accepted as divided in yugas, years, months and weeks but even these divisions of time-space, inspire a Sikh to be more intensive in love and devotion, and conscious to the realities of life. Yearning of the heart for meeting the Lord through getting attuned to nature has been graphically depicted in the 'Barahmaha' hymns (calendar hymns) by Guru Nanak. Here it has been said how the cyclic flow, beauty and ferocity of nature make the heart of the Guru more vibrant and alive to the supreme reality permeating

all around. In this hymn, the natural fauna and flora sometimes provides the contrast of the love-lorn soul with that of the delightful scenic beauty of the nature made livelier by the creatures like black bee, cuckoo, frogs, the blossoming flowers and green boughs. Guru Nanak gives a beautiful account of nature in this composition wherein he describes Spring, Winter, Summer and Rainy Season and the changing facets of earth, sky, mountains, clouds, trees and birds, associating them with the human moods and inspiring man to seek spiritual exaltation.

Guru Nanak, after accepting creation as something real and beautiful expresses a great sense of wonder when face to face with the cosmic phenomena. This is the essence of his great and exuberant Nature mysticism. He falls into divine rapture when he conceives of the vast, endless and infinite Universe. When he expresses his deep sense of wonder, it is simply sublime. The supreme example of this divine ecstatic perception of cosmic beauty is his famous piece in which he thinks of heaven as salver, sun and moon as lamps, star as pearls and so on, all conjoining to form the cosmic invocation to the Supreme Being, called 'Arti' which retains its grandeur even in its translation which has been done by Ravindra Nath Tagore. The Guru expresses:

> The firmament is Thy salver, The sun and moon Thy lamps; The galaxy of stars are the pearls scattered, The woods of sandal are Thine incense. The breezes blow Thy royal fan; The flowers of the forest Lie ass offering at Thy feet. What wonderful worship with lamps is this O Thou destroyer of fear. Unstruck music is the sound of thy temple drums. (SGGS 663)

Gurbani in religious terminology exhorts mankind to be more alive to the fact that let us not be mere hypocrites when we go on repeating that all are one and all are brothers. So long we do not accept fatherhood of one God whose light is permeating in all and the utility of everything created by him, we cannot think of being equals and mutually useful to each other.

Such thinking brings a global perspective before man in which every person, country, economy, religion and form of life looks to be precious and as important as the other one. As has been considered by Guru Arjan Dev, the most dignified way of uniting with the Supreme Source is non-injury to any other species. The Guru Granth Sahib says that, "Do not put harm to any living being and go to your home eternal as full of self-respect."

Sikhism is very clear on the point that internal balance in the personality of an individual is a must before seeking and searching that harmony outside. These subject and object, mind and matter, life and nature, purusa and prakrati concepts were put forth as dichotomous to each other before the advent of Sikhism. Sikh Gurus, in view of hitherto unexplored possibilities of blending these widely opposed qualities in one man, took cognizance of these concepts in totally practical sense and conceived the idea of 'bhakti' and 'shakti' in one individual. Bhakti covered that balance of inner world and Shakti represented the outer world of nature. They are held supplementary to each other and in fact according to the scientifically proved fact that macrocosm is inherent in the microcosm; both these aspects of the same supreme truth are the two sides of the same coin. Thus Sikhism though being basically a spiritual experience, lays full emphasis on the natural biological growth of the personality in which the communion with nature, its systems and the creation of congenial environment is taken as an important task before man. (Jodh Singh 60)

Granted from within the religious matrix, though man is superior to all other forms of creation, he has no right to exploit nature. This earth is created by God, therefore

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everything has the right to live, exist and flourish. We are not within our rights to destroy or exploit any species or any part of the ecosystem in general. There is a divine purpose, a divine design behind nature. We are not aware of this design, of this cosmic purpose. The day we are self-realized, we would understand this design and we would never think of interfering or making any changes in it. The Guru states, "He alone has created nature and alone knows, understands it. Only that person, who is blessed by God, can understand him and his creation." (SGGS 1185)

He has created the world and he sits and enjoys it. We are permitted to use the natural resources but also for the use of the future generations. We do not have the right to tamper with nature. If God has created it so that we, the existing generations can enjoy it, the future generations are equally valuable in God's eyes. In fact nature has not been created merely as a resource for man; it has its own inherent worth. But the whole ecosystem is such that one species depends for its survival on another. The Gurbani says, "One organism eats the other; that is its food." (SGGS 955) Being part of the complex web, man may use other organisms but he is not permitted to exploit, tamper with nature beyond his basic requirements.

Conclusion

Moving towards the conclusion, the current crisis needs an immediate redressal. It requires going back to the basic question of the purpose of human beings in this universe and an understanding of us and God's creation and this can be made possible by revisiting our sacred text from an environmental view point as well and abiding by its vision and guidance. We need to create a society comprising God- conscious human beings who have felt His presence in the entire creation. Only then will we be able to establish harmony with it.

Guru Nanak in his philosophy states that what the human beings actually create around themselves is a reflection of their inner environment. The current instability of the natural system of the earth is only an expression of the instability and pain within humans. The increasing barrenness of the earth's terrain is nothing but a sign of the emptiness within humans.

In Sikhism, concern for the environment is part of an integrated approach to life and nature. The holy Granth advises that since all creation has the same origin and end, humans must have consciousness of their place in creation and their relationship with the rest of creation. They should conduct their lives with love, compassion and justice.

The messages thus contained in the holy Granth can be recognized as the key to a solution of the ecological problems and socio-cultural and spiritual reconstruction for all ages. For a practicing Sikh, a quote from the Guru Granth Sahib sums up the attitude towards nature and environment: "All are known partners; you are not seen outside of anyone, O! Loveable." (97) The whole universe thus appears to be a part of the same continuity with nothing alien in it. This, according to Sikhism, is the main motivation in conserving and caring for environment.

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Role of Media in Protection of Dalit rights – A Study

Dr Chandra Shekhar Ghanta*

Abstract
Media has a decisive role to play in the development of society and in protecting the human rights which are enshrined in most of the national constitutions. In India, media covers the incidents of human rights violations but is confined only to reporting of events in conflict zones. There is no mention of infringement of rights of marginalised sections and there is absence of in-depth analysis and effective articulation, undermining the quality of media coverage. Media which has to be the watchdog of the public has refrained from its prime responsibility of protecting the rights of people. This paper looks into the media's reaction to various violations of human rights in conflict zones and how they are reported. This paper examines how media reacts to gross violations of human rights in mainstream society, like rape of women, especially Dalit women, killing of Dalits and abusing of children. The paper shows that the media reports such events without prominence and in-depth coverage, and push them to crime slots. Media misses the big picture behind such unpleasant happenings and they become lead stories following an outrage from the public and only when rights groups focus on encroachment of human rights. Such unsavoury episodes are trivialised and sensationalised, without any concern towards the lives of these sections. This exposes the hegemonic and bias stand of the mainstream media. This paper suggests that the media has to be more sensitive towards the rights of marginalised sections who have no proper representation in media, and training should be imparted to journalists on the coverage of human rights and stop sensationalising these issues.

Keywords: *Agenda Setting, Dalit Rights, Media Bias, Sensationalism*

Introduction

Human rights are primarily considered as moral rights, rather than legal, and are a necessary for the successful growth of humans, wherever in a democratic or a dictatorial country. Human rights, in a broader perspective include social, economic, political and cultural rights, and covers, a broad spectrum of ideas and concepts which are mostly rooted in western political thought. Most nations have developed their own mechanisms for protection of rights, both political and social, for citizens and several agreements have been signed to ensure this. The most significant event in the evolution of human rights is the promulgation of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), by the United Nations, on December 10, 1948, which has incorporated several articles guaranteeing rights to people, political, economical, social and cultural. The main reason for chalking out these rights is to prevent the reoccurrence of horrific human rights violation committed during the two world wars.

In addition, the 'right to development' was recognized as a universal right and was made an integral part of fundamental human rights, after a consensus was evolved among

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nations, at the Second United Nations World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna in 1993.

In India, human rights are guaranteed under a separate chapter of Fundamental Rights in Constitution of India. Irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, race, all citizens enjoy equal rights.

There are misconceptions that rights are violated only in authoritarian states. Incidents of violations of human rights are rampant in India and most of these go unreported in mainstream media, whether it is atrocities on Dalits, women, children, tribals and in areas affected by insurgency, militancy and Maoists' activities. Media views these incidents as law and order problems and slots them under crime stories. Many atrocities committed on Dalits and violations committed both by security forces and armed groups go unreported.

Clifford Bob (2007) points out how Dalits, through their collective efforts, highlighted caste discrimination and made it an international human rights issue providing a path to other local groups to transform domestic grievances into internationally rights issue, with discrimination not confined to only caste but extending its ugly face to the nature of work one indulges in.

Theoretical Framework

According to normative theory, media enjoys protections guaranteed by Constitution under Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression and it has a moral responsibility to protect the dignity and freedom of people and has social obligation to act in their interests including their rights (McQuail, 2010). Public interest should be the primary motive of media, and it should inform, educate and respect rights of people and take no steps to harm the society in which it is an integral part.

Methodology

The paper employs qualitative analysis taking a few case studies to study the incidents of violations of human rights of Dalits. It analyses the reports published and broadcasted in media. Qualitative analysis and case studies allow for conceptual refinements with a higher level of validity over a smaller number of cases. The incidents involving violation of human rights of dalits are analysed qualitatively and discussed in detail.

Objectives

In India, human rights of Dalits, constituting the marginalised sections of society are violated rampantly and atrocities are committed against them with impunity. Rights are violated in different forms and they include:

a. State's violation of human rights: Violation of individual rights in conflict zones, where security forces are in constant confrontation with armed groups constituting terrorists, separatists and extremists like in Jammu and Kashmir, Northeastern region and Maoist-infested states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

b. Gender violations: Rights of women are violated through sexual assaults, rape, molestation, physical attacks, acid attacks and honour killings.

c. Violation of human rights caused due to social disparities in society: Human rights abuse of Dalits' with high prevalence of caste discrimination, untouchability being the main culprit, in Indian society. Dalits have little or no access to public facilities and resources.

It becomes imperative to study violations of human rights and media response, especially of marginalized sections as they have no proper representation to air their grievances. This paper tries to focus on violations of human rights, especially of Dalits, and how media failed in properly highlighting these issues. The objectives of the paper are to study:

1. How mainstream media reports incidents of violations of human rights i.e. what issues are grouped as human rights violations and what not in its coverage?
2. In what way media tries to avoid human rights violations of marginalized groups, including sexual assaults on women, especially of Dalit women, killing of Dalits and minorities and abusing children. How such news are misreported with no in-depth coverage and pushed to crime slots?
3. How media trivializes rights' violations without showing any concern to the lives of oppressed sections and thereby exposing its hegemonic and bias attitude? What measures are needed to make media more sensitive towards rights violations, including sensitization of journalists?

Dalits and Untouchability

Who are Dalits? Dalits refers to those who have been broken and ground down by those above them in a deliberate way. There is, in the word itself, an inherent denial of pollution, karma and justified caste hierarchy (Zelliot, 1998). All untouchable castes in India constitute Dalits, and constitutionally they have been given the nomenclature, Scheduled Castes and they constitute nearly 16 per cent of total population. Untouchables who have converted to Christianity and Islam are also Dalits. (Shah, 2001). These sections have been facing untouchability for centuries in the form of caste discrimination and Varna system, and constitute the most vulnerable sections in Hindu society, facing hardships and violations of human rights in various forms. Even prominent and highly educated people from these community are subjected to caste discrimination i.e., Baba Saheb B.R. Ambedkar, who was chairman of drafting committee to frame the constitution of the country. It is pertinent to discuss the rights of Dalits in Indian context as they experience rights violations in every sphere of their lives. They face hostility and humiliation in the daily chore.

Untouchability and caste discrimination are high and Dalits are denied access to public places like drinking water wells, tanks, meeting places and entry into temples is banned in villages. These sections are denied quality education and health facilities. Dalits are forced to take up menial jobs and these constitute manual scavenging including removal of night soil with bare hands and cleaning carcass of dead animals.

According to National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR), in India, a crime is committed against a Dalit every 18 minutes, six Dalits are kidnapped or abducted every week, three Dalit women are raped everyday, 13 Dalits are murdered every week and 27 atrocities committed against Dalits everyday. Atrocities on Dalits are on rise and such incidents take place when Dalits start assert about their rights and fight for equality.

The need for protection of human rights, especially those of marginalised sections has been rightfully stressed by Bharat Ratna Babasaheb Bheem Rao Ambedkar, who launched Mahad Satyagraha in 1927 (Ambedkar, 2014). Earlier, social reformers like Narayan Guru, Mahatma Jyothirao Phule, Ramaswamy Naicker and others launched several campaigns and agitations against caste discrimination and untouchability, but it was Ambedkar who spearheaded the campaign in a more systematic manner. Mahad Satyagraha remained a torch bearer in fighting against caste discrimination and untouchability and it helped in providing Dalits access to public drinking water well and gave a call to the marginalised sections not to indulge in any activity which results in discrimination.

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Atrocities, Violation of Human Rights and Media

Atrocities on Dalits, especially on women are reported daily exposing the gravity of situation. Media tries to downsize these incidents by relegating them to inside pages. Media coverage of recent public flogging of four Dalit youths on charges of cow slaughter at Mota Samadhiyala village in Una Taluk of Gir Somnath district in Gujarat exposes the bias nature of mainstream media. The incident has been initially neglected by English and regional media,but was forced to provide wide coverage after a video of the fourth youths being thrashed by cow vigilantes went viral on social networking sites of Facebook, YouTube and WhatsApp. This exposes the irresponsible character of media. This is not a case in isolation as far as reporting of events involving violation of human rights of Dalits are concerned. The massacres of Dalits by people from dominant castes in Tsundur, Karamchedu and Lakshimpeta villages in Andhra Pradesh and reportage abut these incidents in media, portraying them as group clashes exposes the double standards of the media. The country witnessed hundreds of such attacks and atrocities on Dalits drawing widespread criticism and protests. However, many incidents go unreported due to refusal of authorities to register cases, and victims' refusal to lodge complaints fearing backlash in villages. Dalits have been killed in several violent incidents and their women were molested and raped. Gujarat state stands first in largest number of attacks and atrocities being committed against Dalits in the country (Teltumbde, 2016). The most shocking aspect is that the media coverage of these incidents in isolation without making any sincere attempt for in-depth analysis or attempt to probe into the root cause to prevent such attacks in future.

Conclusion

Human rights are incorporated in national constitutions and recognized as statutory provisions by United Nations, but people have little acquaintance with these provisions. This was proved in several surveys conducted by Amnesty International, in particular, the survey done in United States, which shows that only eight per cent of adults and four per cent of youth are aware of the foundation stone for human rights. Media as the watchdog has a paramount role to play in creating awareness about human rights. Media witnessed tremendous growth in recent decade with launching of hundreds of news and entertainment channels and newspapers starting their own online editions. Dissemination of information has increased manifolds, with loads of news being dumped on people who are treated more as consumers than audience. Majority footage by electronic channels and news by newspapers cater only to market. Consumerism has become the mantra of media. Issues which are paramount for the welfare of people like human rights are relegated to inside pages and trivialized. Focus is on sensationalism. With vast social diversities and economic disparities, it has become pertinent for media to create consciousness among people about human rights, especially of marginalized sections, whose dignity is not honoured in society. Media has to play a catalyst role in empowering these sections and helping them achieve emancipation. This can be achieved by sensitizing the media personnel and also the media managements. Proper and adequate training has to be provided to the reporters and those working in the desk and they need to be oriented towards the human rights of the people, especially of those who have been marginalised all these years in the society. The Press Council of India and also the regional press academies has to take an party in training the rural journalists and the authorities and the administration personnel also need to be educated on the need to protect the rights of the people, which are essential for their very existence.

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Delhi to Beijing: Taking the Nepal Route

Dr.Shalini Sharma*

Nepal being a landlocked state acted as a buffer between India and China during the British regime. But after independence it signed treaties of friendship and trade with India due to which India got deeply involved in the affairs of Nepal, but after 1960 the Chinese influence in Nepal started growing, which caused concerned in India. Thus, influence in Nepal became "Dog and Bone' gain for India and China.

Nepal was important to India as it provided the later security from the north, basically China. On the other hand, China grudged India's involvement in Nepal. The major issues which came in the way of normalization were the demand for the Zone of Peace of Nepal and China's support to it; the issue of trade and transit treaty between India and Nepal and the growing Sino-Nepalese relations.

The demand for Zone of Peace by Nepal and China's support to it was not accepted by India. As China supported this proposal to win Nepal's friendship by verdure of which China's influence in Nepal increased.

When India was emphasizing its special relationship with the Himalayan Kingdom, the Chinese continued to encourage Nepal to internationalize Birendra's proposal of a 'Zone of Peace' in order to pressurize India. In May 1976 Hua Gua Peng speaking at a banquest in honor of Bhutto declared: We firmly support the firm stand of His majesty of Nepal in declaring Nepal a zone of peace. We are ready to assume appropriate commitment arising there from.

Again, in June 1976 during Birendra's visit to Sichuan, Hua declared the proposal to declare Nepal as a Zone of Peace reflects the strong desire of the people of Nepal to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty. The Chinese government firmly supports this fast proposition.

The final explanation about 'Zone of Peace' proposal given by the Nepalese authorities reads as follows: Nepal will continue to honor the obligations of all existing treaties which it has concluded with other countries so long as they remain valid.

The sentence "... so long as they remain valid" seems to be written in Indian context. The moment India accepts the Peace Zone Proposal what would be the guarantee that Nepal would not play down the 'Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1950': and put the Indian security in jeopardy. This could prove a suicidal act on India's part, taking into consideration the free access of China in Nepal and India's 1,800 kms. long open northern frontier, spread along the state border of Bihar, U P., Bengal and Sikkim.

Second reason standing in the way is the proposal itself. The Nepalese authorities had only insisted on the point that Nepal should be declared a 'Zone of Peace' but they never came out clearly as to what actually they wanted whether a complete neutralization on a non-aligned posture and whether the issue is limited to its neighbors or the world at large? If it is limited to neighbors only what is the guarantee that global powers would not use Nepal as their base in coming years.

Thus, the demand of 'Zone of Peace Proposal' was an important issue which has been supported by China from time to time in the interest of winning Nepal to its side.

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China's support for the Zone of Peace proposal was reiterated by Premier Zhao Ziyang where visit to Nepal in May 1981 is said to have increased understanding of the emerging Sino – Indian rapprochement and the concept of South Asian Regional Cooperation. These twin developments represented the promise as well as the challenge to Nepal's foreign policy makers who stated that they would be striving to reconsider the country's aspirations for regional cooperation with the imperatives of bilateral relations.

But the Indian government was not taken in by such proclamations; they kept evading the Peace Zone idea as they saw in it, negative implication for India. They considered it as a threat for India's security structure.

It was also a matter of concern that king Birendra was using China as a lever to put pressure on India Several steps were taken to encourage contacts with China, i.e. regular mutual visits by delegations and dignities, direct air link with Peking, Chinese aid in some important sectors. Birendra even went to the extent of importing Chinese arms and giving the Chinese extraordinary economic benefits in the kingdom, the more he used China both against his enemies and India the Chinese government supported the proposal of a zone of peace and encouraged Nepal's efforts to weaken its ties with India. It reciprocated the Nepali visits to China by sending various delegations.

Prime Minister and Foreign Minister paid visits to Nepal in 1978, 1979 and 1981 respectively, besides other dignitaries. It extended a fair amount of economic and technical aid, and even encouraged border trade in a limited way[194]. Both Morarji Desai (in 1977) and Rajiv Gandhi (in 1985) initially rejected the Zone of Peace proposal, Morarji Desai raising king Birendra's hopes on India's positive response to the Zone of Peace proposal finally side-stepped its endorsement oy India by saying that: It was enough if the nations of the subcontinent contributed their might towards making the region free from tensions and strife.

The National Front government that came to power in India in 1989 was also not able to change India's known position on the proposal notwithstanding its declared intent of improving relations with all the neighbours.

1989 Crisis between India and Nepal and China's help to Nepal

The treaties governing Nepal's trade with India and allowing it to transit third-country goods through India, had both expired in March 1989, the scope of the treaty-provisions was a highly controversial issue. During 1989 India-Nepal controversy over trade and transit, and the issue of revision of the treaty was raised by both countries. However, the crisis ended with the conclusion of two separate treaties on trade and transit as demanded by Nepal. This has certain far-reaching implications[197]. The controversy in 1989 revealed that both countries were unhappy with the treaties as it stood and with the manner in which it was observed in practice, while Nepal insisted it was outmoded, India accused Nepal of violating the treaty.

Narasimha Rao also announced that Nepal had nothing of special favor from its large neighbor. The main issue regarding the controversy between India and Nepal in 1989 was mainly of importing arms by Nepal from China. In New Delhi's view Nepal had a duty to consult India before purchasing such weapons from China. Both sides accused the other of deviating from the negotiated settlement. There were some resenting postures also. On the whole the people of Nepal reacted with a feeling of intense nationalism and started attacking Indian citizens and their property stationed in Nepal. In response to that India imposed economic blockage and allowed only two transit points for trade between these

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two countries. China took advantage of this position and extended a grant of 13.6 million dollars for the construction of new projects and consolidation of existing ones.

The Chinese Prime Minister sympathized with Nepal and referred to the good understanding acquired by China about that Nepal was facing an unjust blockage and that this landlocked country was entitled to the right of access to the sea. It was natural that the sympathy expressed by Li Peng's visit created an atmosphere of reciprocation in the masses of Nepal. People considered it as a gesture of genuine friendship in times of trouble.

The Nepal papers also appreciated the Chinese support and rather condemned the Nepal government for letting itself is dominated by India.

King Birendra (After 1972) tried to reduce Nepal's dependence on India by very slowly improving economic relations with China who of course welcomed this approach. In August 1964 when work on the first modern road linking Nepal with China was just getting underway. Mao told his Nepali guests: Once these roads are open India may be a bit more respectful towards you.

This statement shows how the Chinese used the Indian card to penetrate into Nepal. India in turn was rightly concerned, it considered the change in Nepal's policy a psychometric creation; Nepal had started considering India's behavior as that of an overbearing by brother. India on the other hand got too much involved in Nepal so as to check the growing Chinese influence in the letter and its (India's) fear were not unfounded.[204] under king Birendra's rule, Sino-Nepalese relations grew further and Nepal became of the major recipients of Chinese assistance.

King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya visited Beijing on 14 September, 1981 for a four-day visit. The visit included 45 minutes meeting with Deng Xiaoping. It was believed in Kathmandu's political circles that the king wanted to dispel China's misgivings, if any, vis-a-vis Nepal's political balance between China and India.

He presumably was also interested in getting Chinese support for Nepal as a candidate for one of the non-permanent reals in the UN security council, which was falling Vacant for 1988-89. During the visit, an agreement was signed for the grant of assistance of 54 million yuan (NR 297 million) to finance the construction of an international convention centre in Kathmandu as well as additional look on the Chinese aided irrigation and water conservation project at Pokhara in western Nepal.

King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya again visited China on 14 September 1987, senior leader of China Deng Xiaoping stated during the King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya: Sino-Nepalese friendship is very unusual. We trust and understand each other and have no differences in our views on international issues.

We are going to continue our efforts to promote ties between our two countries as well as our co-operation in International Affairs.

China provided Nepal with assistance for many projects, most of which were completed by the year 1989. These included roads, irrigation canals, hydropower, paper-making plants5 and sugar and textile mills. Since 1981 Chinese firms have also bid for various contact projects and undertaken labor cooperation, technical consultancy; and joint ventures. By late 1989 Chinese firms had signed 85 contracts within US $ 137 million for work in Nepal, five Chinese companies-maintained offices in Kathmandu and more than 1,000 Chinese workers and experts were working in Nepal. From the Chinese point of view this growing friendship was based on deep trust and understanding, common perspectives arising from similar struggles for development, similar views on world problems, and traditions of mutual respect and non-interference in one another's internal affairs. In brief China's total aid disbursement to Nepal's economic development during 1976-86 stood at Rs. 1.638 billion. The areas of economic cooperation ranged from power generation to transportation and from industries to education, to name a few of them. The supply of armaments by China to Nepal was to concern India, as a military armed Nepal would endanger the northern border.

According to diplomatic sources in Beijing, China for many years had offered to sell arms to continue relying on India as its primary armouver. It was king Birendra who reportedly ordered negotiations with China for arms deal in March 1988. Nepal imported from China 500 truckloads of weapons including anti-aircraft guns, although this weaponry worth twenty million dollars was given to Nepal at of half of the price.[210]

Although Indo-Nepal treaty has specifically provided inter-alia that any arms deal or acquisition of arms from any source shall require shall require a prior permission from India. India regarded this deal as a violation of the 1950 treaty of friendship.

The truckload of AK-47 rifles were a major concern for India as earlier also extremists in West Bengal had used the open India Nepal border to procure arms was from Nepal. Thus, there was fear that the arms given by China to Nepal would also find their way into India and further disturb the Indian domestic environment.

Indians were apprehensive that if China continued the supply of dangerous war weapons to Nepal these could be used by antinational forces to destabilize the peace in India. It will also be an indirect interference of the Chinese in the internal affairs of India through Nepal.

The Nepalese government tried and allays the Indian fears by pointing out that Nepal did not harbor any ill will against India and thus was not hostile towards it, thus the question of insecurity did not arise, besides they also drew attention to the fact that the quantity of arms supplied by China was very little. They justified the deal on the ground that the arms were for its own security.

But this was again a doubtful proposition because Nepal had no fear of any aggressive design from India. The continued arms supply from China became bone of contention for India, because India was fully aware of the aggressive designs of the dragon as well as conspiracy from China's friendly country Pakistan to smuggle arms into India via China and Nepal.

Despite the fact that India grudged the growing Chinese influence in Nepal, China itself propagated that it would continue with the normalization process and its relations would not in any case come in between the process of normalization of relations with India.

Although the fluctuating attitude of Nepal sometime towards India and sometime towards China created many apprehensions and misgivings in Sino-Indian relations, yet the changed political perspective could not take serious notice of Nepal's activities.

Moreover, it is also a fact that Nepal was more governed by its self-interest and internal pulls and pushes. It could not deliberately create any hurdle in India-China relationship.

The visit of late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1988 and Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in 1993 to China was moved that both the countries have the desire to improve their bilateral relations and they took serious initiatives to overcome the past hostility between them. Nepal was an important factor earlier when the relations between Indian and China were tense. Traditionally India has always been invaded from North. Any intrusion by an unfriendly power has therefore been a matter of great concern for India. In this context the shift in Nepalese stance, of China in Nepal through economic and military aid, threatened India's influence in Nepal. This consequently endangered India's security as Nepal had earlier provided security to India from China. Thus, it was natural for India to keep a close watch on the moves of Nepal and prevent the growing influence of China but with the progress of normalization between India and China the threat has reduced. Therefore, the Nepalese factor today is no longer an important determinant in the development of Sino-Indian relations. Yet it can't he discounted as background noises to disturb normalization processes.

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Social and Trade Status under Maurya Dynasty

Kavita*

Abstract

The fundamental talk of this study is the extraordinary financial and social changes which occurred in India amid Mauryan Period. Regarding social and chronicled improvement, this period enlisted a change from the agrarian lifestyle of Early Historical Period to the undeniable agrarian economy, exchange and urbanism in India. Amid this time of study, as we may expect Aryan culture progressed toward becoming impacted by the way of life of the people groups whom they met in north India and we find, toward the finish of the period, the start of what we can perceive today as traditional Indian culture. The C14 dates for the spread of the Northern Black Polished Ware in various parts of the northern India give a range from 475 BC to early hundreds of years of Christian period, which support the pre-Mauryan infiltration of the techno-social components from north India into the Ganga valley. On the off chance that this exclusive product is connected up with the second urbanization in north India and its spread toward the south-east of India as a resultant factor of this exchange just as early Buddhism. The Northern Black Polished Ware gathered from different uncovered destinations of center Ganga valley, demonstrates the pre-Mauryan approach of Buddhism in this area. The unquestionable proof of the ascent of Mauryanpresence in India originates from these exhumed a few locales where the Mauryan stratum covers the early verifiable layer in stratified setting. The extension of early recorded locales into the prolific flood fields of the Ganga-Yamuna doab and the Mauryanpresence there show an expansion of the asset base and a more prominent dependence on horticulture notwithstanding the abuse of the mineral assets.

Introduction

In the Buddha time frame, there was an incredible advancement in business activities both inside and outer. One of the Sutras of Panini alludes to exchanging with island. It mirrors the broad improvement of remote trade. From different Sutras we are aware of dealers exchanging with specific parts of the nation. In the soonest writing of the Buddhist and Jain's, we meet with the word 'vannigo' which means dealers all in all. A portion of these shippers traded with outside nations and conveyed their merchandise in their own vassels (samudda-vanijo). The Nikayas as well, talk about ocean voyages to removed outside grounds yet subtleties are missing until we gone to the period amid which the Jatakas and other later books were created. As to fortuitous proof there are guessed references to Indian products in remote writing which go to affirm the presence of business intercourse with the general population of Western Asia the proof of the Jataka stories talks about a voyages to Babylon, Ceylon and Suvanna-bhumi, related to the bits of Indo-Chinese landmass. Plus, the ocean voyage was not obscure among the Indian Aryans. The economical and lasting commerce and trade, to western parts of Asia, which we find in later Smritis and Baudh works,appeared is amid Later-Vedic periods. The term Yavanika which happens in Panini's Astadhyayi also affirms the speculation.

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In the last period of the Buddha time frame there was a bigger and wide flow of gold, silver and copper pieces which are referenced as a mode of trade. In addition to the fact that we meet with the old names of Niska and Satman yet we discover proof of the ascent of new and shifted coins. The more seasoned sorts of coins the Satman or Niska are alluded to in numerous spots of Upanishad and the Sutras. The course of the Niska and Satmanas proceeded, yet a fresher cash framework came into utilization, with the season of the Budhha. The most punctual data about these coins has been outfitted by the Sutras of Panini. Also the proof of Panini is extremely huge and demonstrates in clear and indisputable terms, the act of stepping impressionson coins. Going to the Buddhist works, we have rehashed notice of the words as utilized by Panini. What's more there were bits of middle of the road or partial qualities. The C14 dates for the spread of the Northern Black Polished Ware in various parts of the northern India give a range from 475 BC to early hundreds of years of Christian period, which support the pre-Mauryan entrance of the techno-social components from north India into the Ganga valley. In the event that this grand product is connected up with the second urbanization in north India and its spread toward the south-east of India as a resultant factor of this trade just as early Buddhism, the Northern Black Polished Ware gathered from different uncovered destinations of center Ganga valley, shows the preMauryan coming of Buddhism in this locale. It is important that Campa, Rajgriha, Saket, Banaras, Kusinara, Kaushambi, Ataranjikhera, Shravasti, Lalqila and Kurukshetra are the site that has yielded the biggest amount of the Northern Black Polished Ware from Early Historical setting in India. This is coordinated with the huge crowds of the silver punch-stamped coins found in India. In this manner, undeniable proof of the ascent of Mauryan nearness in India originates from these uncovered a few locales where the Mauryan stratum covers the early recorded layer in stratified setting. The development of early verifiable locales into the rich flood fields of the Ganga-Yamuna doab and the Mauryan nearness there demonstrate an expansion of the asset base and a more prominent dependence on horticulture notwithstanding the misuse of the mineral assets. The prime motivation for the Mauryas to overcome the focal western and northern India because of the need to broaden their asset base and get an entrance to the crude materials. This brought the Mauryan framework into close connection with the early chronicled settlements of the territory and consequently center Ganga valley shaped a center area inside the Mauryan state. Of the other early Buddhist focuses of center Ganga valley, have yielded stays ascribable to the Mauryan time frame. The center Ganga valley was essential and unavoidable to the courses of trade and contact through which the north territory of Asoka kept up contact with the metropolitan state capital of the Mauryas situated in the eastern Gangetic valley. There were a few conceivable courses, both overland and waterfront, associating the few points of cooperation in transit. Such a course gone through Mathura-Rajgrih expressed as Uttaraway. Another course gone through focal India as Dakshina way. The whole Ganga valley took part in the developing early authentic traffic in India.

In contemplating the Mauryan time we have to think about that what sort of states that was, abstaining from forcing political thoughts from present day, western experience on material from the past. When we think about the historical backdrop of realms in old India, it is valuable to remember that they were moderately short in time, contrasted with the Han Empire in China or the Achaemenid Empire in Iran. This implies, in addition to other things that they didn't have a solid rebuilding impact on nearby establishments. The social

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structure of the Gangetic valley, the varna and, particularly, the rank model for social association, spread all through whole north India. Authoritative methods for entering neighborhood social orders and bowing nearby po1itical and social structures to the desire of the state did not spread. Inquisitively, the Mauryan Empire was presumably officially more incorporated than those that pursued. In any case, as we will see, the arm of the state did not reach profoundly to the degree that it was incorporated. The Mauryans could succeed in light of the fact that state arrangement all in all in India had been so moderate. The Mauryan hinterland was not studded with forceful boss and rulers searching for a battle from a majestic challenger. Unexpectedly, in attempting to reach and to build up some command over the outskirts districts, the Mauryans started state development in those territories.

To begin with, be that as it may, we will consider the rise of Magadha as a realm. There has been much hypothesis about this development, which from one point of view appears to have sprung into presence at the fringe of the Gangetic human advancement after only two ages of pioneers. One hypothesis was that royal state organization had diffused from Western Asia. AnAchaemenid sovereign built up an area on the banks of the Indus in the sixth century BC and many have thought about that the Mauryans took their prompt here. Proof for this perspective originates from the most acclaimed image of the Mauryans - the stone mainstays of Ashoka. From the perspective of workmanship antiquarians, there is proof for solid impact in Mauryan statecraft from Iran. A second hypothesis about the development of the Mauryans originates from Indian Marxists who accentuate realist causes as the thought process constrain in authentic change. These students of history have estimated that iron had a noteworthy effect in farming in the Ganges Valley from around 750 B.C., prompting a more prominent rural surplus which could bolster increasingly complex state developments, the mahajanapadas which rose.

The antiquarian Kulke calls attention to that there is little proof for far reaching utilization of iron in horticulture. As opposed to search for a solitary reason, we do well to consider to whole long procedure of political change which was fundamentally inside to Indian culture. The procedure of progress quickened notably around the seventh century B. C. with the Aryans move to the biological zone of the center Gangetic plain. The Iranian area of the sixth B. C. century and the attack of Alexander the Great in the fourth B. C. century couldn't have had an imperative effect on political improvement in north India if there had not as of now been the long haul political and financial changes which we noted for the late Vedic age. When we look at the ideological changes of this period and inspect their long haul sway we will see that Iranian impact on Indian statecraft was very shallow. The Mauryan Empire comprised of an incredible assortment of political arrangements and environmental zones: it contained backwoods people groups and wanderers, chieftaincies and theocracies like the gana-sangha alliances of boss. It contained littler kingdoms with a scope of authoritative structures not really like that in Magadha. RomilaThapar contends that the Mauryan Empire was comprised of a metropolitan state, center regions, and fringe territories. The metropolitan state, Magadha was the express that started triumph and power over different elements. It was the authoritative focus of the domain.

The center regions included existing states like Gandhara, whose capital was Taxila. It likewise included districts of early state development like Kalinga and Saurastra included existing focuses of trade interfacing purposes of dynamic trade-like Ujjain and Amaravati. One can consider center regions as sub-metropolitan zones which could form into

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metropolitan zones themselves when the domain breaks down. The fringe regions incorporated an assortment of social structures, extending from seekers and accumulate to horticulturally settled networks. They shared practically speaking that they had not yet formed into state frameworks. The fringe zones were regularly outskirts between rich farming belts.

Taking a gander at the extension of Magadha from the purpose of the desire for wealth, we can take note of that the lower Indus Valley had fine steeds which could have gone about as an upgrade to endeavored political control. It shows up, also, that the Mauryans needed to control the daksinapatha, the way south. In the south were the gold stores of Karnataka. This southern zone could likewise be drawn closer from the west coast or along the Krishna valley toward the east. So these courses were set apart out for security. Kalinga may have been attractive incompletely on the grounds that it was domain which Magadha had controlled before and afterward lost-so the desire to maintain dynastic respect may have made this zone a need yet in addition the territory was wealthy in agribusiness, trade and elephants. Holding Kalinga would verify the safeguard of Magadha from the southeast and would ensure the beach front course down the east coast . The approach toward the fringe zones was marginally unique. Instead of attempt to gather incomes from these territories, the Mauryans were keen on containing inborn gatherings on its outskirts, utilizing them as cradle zones which could isolate all around created regions from one another.

The approach of segration would monitor the center zones without unnecessary utilization of the magnificent armed force and royal organization. When we consider the center and fringe regions plot above, plainly they were exceptionally changed politically, socially and financially. A portion of the center zones were as yet ancestral republics-gana-sanghas, for instance. The Middle Gangetic Valley shared the social blend which created out of the gathering of Aryan elites with the local populaces, yet there were still wide social contrasts between the northwest and the east. Indeed, even in the center zones, also, there was, along these lines, a wide assortment of land residencies and frameworks of tax collection and tribute. Monetarily the zones went from deal to progressively complex business exchanges including markets, organizations (sreni) and significant traders (setthis) . Be that as it may, despite the fact that the Arthasastra demonstrates an enthusiasm for the state recouping income from a wide range of activities, Magadha itself did not endeavor to enter profoundly into nearby legislative issues and economies with the aim of boosting income by dynamic endeavors at rebuilding.

One of the signs of an arrangement of relative nonintervention is the absence of real water system works which can be said to have been supported by the state. There is just a single vast scale water system work ascribed to Mauryan undertaking. The Mauryan Empire, as different states in Indian history, did not control water system works. Water system was impressively decentralized, as often as possible in little scale frameworks drawing water from streams, pools, wells, springs and fake lakes called tanks. Increasingly intricate stores and banks were worked with neighborhood assets; however the realm helped water system works in recently settled grounds. Proof recommends that water system works were privately controlled. The Mauryans seem to have had enthusiasm for picking up income from trade.

They didn't, here, either; be that as it may, play a functioning job in the control of trade. This is demonstrated by the way that they show up not to have issued metallic cash of an

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unmistakable kind. The unassuming punch-stamped coins which have been found might just have been issued by societies or other nearby bodies. It is interested, notwithstanding, that when the extraordinary sovereign Ashoka set up columns or had his orders etched into rocks, he had these set in focuses related with trade and along the all-encompassing trade organize emanating from the metropolitan kingdom. Ashoka raised various orders along nodal focuses on important trade courses and regions of crude materials. The nodal focuses past the Ganges valley were Kandahar, Taxila, Ujjain, the northern Konkon, Raichur and Bellary locale, and Kalinga, all of which have given proof of engravings. Ashoka had streets fabricated both to serve the requirements of supreme organization and to encourage trade. Majestic control of trade courses and significant exchanging focuses glove income without requiring control of upland regions.

The state endeavored to keep up command over individual traders and societies, reviewing their personality, their stock and their benefits. The clearance of merchandise at the spot of generation was not allowed, probably in light of the fact that deal in business sectors was progressively available to income authorities. The state gathered a progression of duties at different focuses in the creation of products from crude materials to items. Unique officers were selected to guarantee standards and avoid misrepresentation just as to catch trade in those things which the state had a restraining infrastructure, for example, weapons, protective layer, metals, and pearls. Ware creation was in this way an autonomous undertaking adapted to a market and trade was a noteworthy income asset for the state.

In imparting to subjects in a general public not yet totally ingested in varna classifications, Ashoka did well to accentuation widespread good characteristics and not specific organizations and gatherings. Ashoka's thoughts originated from discussions current at the time on dharma; however he set his ideas inside a majestic structure. The universalistic ethic of Jainism and Buddhism rather than the standing based ethic of brahmanical showing suited the necessities of realm since it could manufacture new ties cross groups, clans and ranks. Despite the fact that Ashoka did not relate his message of dharma unmistakably with Buddhism in his proclamations, he had close ties with the Buddhist sangha, the networks of the submitted, and the priests. The sangha thrived on imperial support and it gave systems of dependability which could be strong of political needs. The requests of priests and nuns cut crosswise over both position and family ties and debilitated existing identities allowing for the fashioning of new connections to an extended and new idea of the state. This is found in their proceeding with support to Buddhism and Jainism for a period after the decrease of the Mauryas. The lessons of Buddhism and Jainism were safeguarded and transmitted through requests of priests enrolled from numerous social gatherings (counting Brahmins).

Buddhist and Jain religious communities expanded interest in high religion to such an extent that support moved in networks from just a bunch of conciliatory clerics and rich customers who paid for expound forfeits and provided materials, including dairy cattle and other significant creatures. Buddhism was proper for the Mauryans, considering their reliance on trade in light of the intrigue of that confidence and Jainism to the wealthy who needed to shield their wealth from self-assertive apportionment and ineffective pulverization in penance. The connection of trade and Buddhist establishments existed for the following a few centuries after Ashoka on the grounds that places where Buddhist priests of the sangha concentrated for part of every year pulled in the devout from every single social stratum and furthermore traders to supply the needs of priests and lay customer bases.

Conclusion

Ashoka may have endeavored such an ideological reconciliation; however it was not adequate to hold theMauryan Empire together after his demise in 232 B.C. The realm rather immediately deteriorated into successor states. While the realm may have been approximately incorporated, it left unopinionated inheritance. As it is referenced before, state development was presumably quickened in regions where there had been no states beforehand, and the alliances and inborn theocracies experience advancement toward kingdom association. Another heritage was the utilization by succeeding conditions of Buddhism as a widespread, legitimizing standard of coordination, as aspiring lords made their endeavors at building domains. Here we find, as well, the support of Buddhism and Buddhist customs having an impact upon the improvement of Hinduism and the relationship of Hindu love to the coordination of state frameworks.

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Influences Ofsocio-Economic Status On Entrepreneurial Tendencies Of The University Students

Dr Gobind Singh Gure

The presented study was conducted to find the entrepreneurial tendencies in relation to their socio-economic status. The sample of 475 university students had drawn on the basis of multi-stage sampling from the three academic streams and sixteen various bachelors' professional & technical courses of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana. Data was collected though two questionnaires, one self-made standardise five point likert-scale questionnaire for GEAT and second through a standardised questionnaire, socio-economic status index (SESI) by Verma et.al., (2008). The findings of the study, revealed that the university students' entrepreneurial tendencies had not found significantly different in relation to their socio-economic status. As a result, it can be inferred that there is no impact of socio-economic status on the entrepreneurial tendencies i.e., need of achievement, creative tendencies, self-efficacy, leadership abilities, calculated risk-taking abilities, need of autonomy, locus of control, self-esteem of university students. Thus, it is suggested to policy-makers and institutions that socio-economic status as neutral criterion in selecting students for any type of entrepreneurship related courses.
Key Words: - Entrepreneurs,Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Tendencies, University Students, Socio-Economic Status.

Introduction

Millions of youth of the world are struggling to engage in economic activities. Their number will continue to swell; not only they but also the teaming millions of illiterates (unskilled or semiskilled) will be the hardest hit by unemployment. The monsters refusing to die despite concerted efforts by Government, national and international organization many others voluntary agencies and people themselves. Many problems related to unemployment, poverty, inequality, regional imbalances and other sociological issues can be tackled with the help of entrepreneurship. Moreover, the youths from the third world and particularly rural areas are more affected by unemployment. Basically, the reason behind it is that the current education system of these countries does not deliberate on the developing entrepreneurial tendencies among the students. On the other hand the world's economy is growing and which creating ample opportunities and scope for many kind of entrepreneurship related activities (Gure, 2013a). The extent of this challenge and the main causes of unemployment could be dealt with by the culture of entrepreneurship. Many scholars have suggested at different times that entrepreneurship could be the possible solution of these critical problems and accepted that the key determinant of economic development in any country is the degree of importance its people attach to entrepreneurship. In the same way, Tang and Koveos (2004) described that "entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial culture are receiving an increased amount of attention in both academic research and practice. Entrepreneurship is linked with value creation and, as such, is thought to have a significant impact on economic growth, continuous business renewal, and employment." There is no exaggeration in reiterating that, for a country, entrepreneurship has eternal paybacks in this competitive emerging

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world economy. Thus, to enhance the knowledge and skills for entrepreneurship, scholars explored entrepreneurial attitude of individuals. The main urge of this study is to find out the influences of socio-economic status on the entrepreneurial tendencies of the university students.

Review of Related Literature

Some previous studies show that socio-economic status has also relationship with entrepreneurial tendencies and entrepreneurial attitude and intentions. **Krueger and Brazeal (1994)** recommended that education in entrepreneurship can improve the perceived feasibility for entrepreneurial business through increased knowledge base of students, confidence building and promoting self-efficacy. In the study of **Wilson, Marlino and Kickal (2004)** who conducted a study on 1971 teens, it was found that the groups of teens that were most motivated to become entrepreneur were also among the most poorly resourced. This result however, contrasts with the results of previous research by **Fitzsimmons and Douglas (2005)** who conducted a study on 414 M.B.A. students from four countries namely- India, China, Thailand and Australia and found some evidence that individuals with higher level of human capital had higher entrepreneurial intentions. The research study by **Nair and Panday (2006)** examined the socio-economic and attitudinal characteristics of entrepreneurs on the basis of primary data collected from those who had launched entrepreneurial ventures in the field of manufacturing industry irrespective of whether these were then running or were closed and also from the persons who never attempted such endeavours in the state of Kerala (India). The result indicated that the economic status of family, age, technical education/training and work experiences in a similar or related field seem to favour entrepreneurship. In their research study, **Couto and Camilo (2007)** applied a probabilistic model on the sample of university students in Portugal, and noticed that level of income, sports activity engagement and travelling abroad experience had a significance effect on entrepreneurial attributes. The study by **Demirer and Kara (2007)** conducted in a state university in Turkey, to find out the effects of personal background factors on students' entrepreneurial attributes. The findings of the study found that, family socio-economic status is directly related with innovativeness and self-confidence of students and have had a meaningful difference and association with their entrepreneurial traits. The findings of the study by, **Gure (2013b)** indicate that there is found no significant difference between the preferences to self-employment as a career option of university students in relation to their socio-economic status. The findings of the study by, **Gure (2017)** point out that there is found no significant difference between the of university students' entrepreneurial attitude relation to their socio-economic status. Thus, reviews of literature indicated that an academic stream has a significant role on the entrepreneurial tendencies and entrepreneurial attitude of entrepreneurs and students. Many scholars considered that the socio-economic status plays a significant role in the development of entrepreneurial tendencies, attitudes and intention. But, few studies were concentrated and evaluated that the role of socio-economic status in developing the entrepreneurial tendencies of the students. Therefore, the main urge of this study is to find out the influences of socio-economic status in developing entrepreneurial tendencies and entrepreneurial attitude among the university students.

Objectives of the Study

The presented study is focused on the following objectives:

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- To study the entrepreneurial tendencies *i.e.,* need of achievement, creative tendencies, self-efficacy, leadership abilities, calculated risk-taking abilities, need of autonomy, locus of control, self-esteem of university students in relation to their socio-economic status *i.e.,* (high, middle and low).

Hypotheses of the Study

In order to achievethe mentioned objectives of the presented study, following null hypotheses were formulated:

- There is no significant difference between the need of achievement of university students in relation to their socio-economic status. *i.e.,* (high, middle and low).
- There is no significant difference between the creative tendencies of university students in relation to their socio-economic status. *i.e.,* (high, middle and low).
- There is no significant difference between the self-efficacy of university students in relation to their socio-economic status. *i.e.,* (high, middle and low).
- There is no significant difference between the leadership abilities of university students in relation to their socio-economic status. *i.e.,* (high, middle and low).
- There is no significant difference between the calculated risk-taking abilities of university students in relation to their socio-economic status. *i.e.,* (high, middle and low).
- There is no significant difference between the need of autonomy of university students in relation to their socio-economic status. *i.e.,* (high, middle and low).
- There is no significant difference between the locus of control of university students in relation to their socio-economic status. *i.e.,* (high, middle and low).
- There is no significant difference between the self-esteem of university students in relation to their socio-economic status. *i.e.,* (high, middle and low).

Research Methodology

According to the descriptive nature of the study survey method was used to the collection of data. The primary data was collected through two questionnaires, one self-made GEAT standardise five point likert-scale questionnaires for and second, standardised socio-economic status index (SESI) by Verma *et.al.,* (2008). The university students were taken from the three academic streams *i.e.,Humanities/Social Sciences, Commerce & Managements and Science & Technology*. Under the three academic streams, sixteen various bachelor professional courses were selected to draw stratified random sampling. After editing, 368 students' responses were find appropriate and considered for the analysis of the study.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

To test the above stated null hypotheses the existing statistical significance between the between the entrepreneurial tendencies *(i.e.,* need of achievement, creative tendencies, self-efficacy, leadership abilities, calculated risk-taking abilities, need of autonomy, locus of control, self-esteem) and entrepreneurial attitude of the university students in relation to their socio-economic status were analysed with the help of Gamma-test. For finding the strength of association between the entrepreneurial tendencies and entrepreneurial attitude of the university students and their socio-economic status, data were analysed with the help of Gamma test.

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- **Testing of H0₁**

NEED OF ACHIEVEMENT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Table 1:Need of Achievement of University Students in Relation to Their Socio-Economic Status

Socio-Economic Status	Need of Achievement			Total
	High	Moderate	Low	
High	38 (28.8)	50 (37.9)	44 (33.3)	132 (100.0)
Middle	58 (29.6)	79 (40.3)	59 (30.1)	196 (100.0)
Low	12 (30.0)	15 (37.5)	13 (32.5)	40 (100.0)
Total	108 (29.4)	144 (39.1)	116 (31.5)	368 (100.0)

γ=-.03, P<0.05 (two-tailed) Z-score= .23

Concerning the levels of need of achievement of the university students with regard to socio-economic status table 1, reveals that irrespective of socio-economic status, majority of the students *i.e.*, thirty-nine percent have moderate need of achievement. The percentage of students who have high need of achievement plummets with the rise of socio-economic status. On the contrary, the percentage of students who have low need of achievement increases along with the rise of socio-economic status. It is also observed that majority of the students who have high need of achievement, *i.e.*, thirty percent equally, belong to low and middle socio-economic status. It is also noticed forty percent of students who have moderate need of achievement belong to middle socio-economic status. Again, it is evident that majority the students who have low need of achievement, *i.e.*, thirty-two percent, are from high socio-economic status.

The inversion value of Gamma test (-.03), indicates a very low negative association between need of achievement and socio-economic status of university students. The calculated value of Z score came out to (.23), which is less than the tabulated value and is not found significant at any level. Thus, the null hypothesis that *there is no significant difference between the need of achievement of university students in relation to their socio-economic status*, is not rejected.

The results obtained from the above table depict that there are no significant effects of socio-economic status on the need of achievement of university students. The university students from all levels of socio-economic status have almost equal patterns of need of achievement.

- **Testing of H0₂**

CREATIVE TENDENCIES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

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Table 2:Creative Tendencies of University Students in Relation to Their Socio-Economic Status

Socio-Economic Status	Creative tendencies			Total
	High	Moderate	Low	
High	37 (28.0)	51 (38.7)	44 (33.3)	132 (100.0)
Middle	57 (29.1)	79 (40.3)	60 (30.6)	196 (100.0)
Low	11 (27.5)	16 (40.0)	13 (32.5)	40 (100.0)
Total	105 (28.5)	146 (39.7)	117 (31.8)	368 (100.0)

γ=-.02, P<0.05 (two-tailed) Z-score= .17

Table 2 exhibits that irrespective of socio-economic status, majority of the university students *i.e.*, forty percent have moderate creative tendencies. Even though there is slight majority who have high and moderate creative tendencies, *i.e.*, twenty-eight percent and thirty-nine percent, respectively, they belong to middle socio-economic status. On the other hand, majority of students who have low creative tendencies, *i.e.*, thirty-three percent, are from high socio-economic status.

The inversion value of Gamma test (-.02) presents a very low negative association between Creative tendencies and socio-economic status of university students. The value of Z score came out to .17, which is less than the table value, and not significant at any of the level. Therefore, the null hypothesis that *there is no significant difference between the creative tendencies of university students in relation to their socio-economic status*, is not rejected.

The result confirms that there exists no significant difference between socio-economic status and Creative tendencies of university students. This indicates that university students from all the three strata of socio-economic status possessed almost similar level of Creative tendencies.

- **Testing of H0$_3$: SELF-EFFICACY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS**

Table 3: Self-Efficacy of University Students inRelation to Their Socio-Economic Status

Socio-Economic Status	Self-efficacy			Total
	High	Moderate	Low	
High	34 (25.8)	61 (46.2)	37 (28.0)	132 (100.0)
Middle	46 (23.5)	69 (35.2)	81 (41.3)	196 (100.0)
Low	9 (22.5)	13 (32.5)	18 (45.0)	40 (100.0)
Total	89 (24.2)	143 (38.8)	136 (37.0)	368 (100.0)

γ=.16,
P<0.05 (two-tailed) Z-score= 1.32

With regard to the levels of self-efficacy among the university students with respect to the socio-economic status, table 3 depicts that the percentage of students who have high and moderate self-efficacy increases with the escalation of socio-economic status. On the contrary, the percentage of students who have low self-efficacy decreases with the rise of socio-economic status. It can also be observed that majority of the students who have high and moderate self-efficacy, *i.e.*, twenty-six and forty-six percent, respectively, is from high socio-economic status. Majority of the students who have low self-efficacy, *i.e.*, forty-five percent, belong to the low socio-economic status.

The intended value of Gamma test (.16) illustrates a low association between socio-economic status and self-efficacy of university students. The value of Z score came out to be 1.32, which is less than the table value and was not found statistically significant at any level. Thus, the null hypothesis that *there is no significant difference between the self-efficacy of university students in relation to their socio-economic status*, is not rejected.

The data presented in the above table, reveals that there exists no significant difference between self-efficacy and socio-economic status of university students. Family environment, to believe in their own self, and work confidently, encourage the self-efficacy of their children. The result is collaboration with the views expressed by Topping and Tariq (2010) who found in their study an absence of significant impact of parents' income on the self-efficacy of the university students.

- **Testing of H0$_4$: LEADERSHIP ABILITIES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS**

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Table 4: Leadership Abilities of University Students in Relation to Their Socio-Economic Status

Socio-Economic Status	Leadership Abilities			Total
	High	Moderate	Low	
High	36 (27.3)	52 (39.4)	44 (33.3)	132 (100.0)
Middle	51 (26.0)	76 (38.8)	69 (35.2)	196 (100.0)
Low	10 (25.0)	14 (35.0)	16 (40.0)	40 (100.0)
Total	97 (26.4)	142 (38.5)	129 (35.1)	368 (100.0)

γ=.05, P<0.05 (two-tailed) Z-score= .14

While examining table 4, it comes to light that the percentage of students who have high and moderate leadership abilities increases with the rise of socio-economic status. On the contrary, the percentage of students having low leadership abilities decreases with the rise of socio-economic status. Further, it is also be noticed that near majority of students who have high and moderate leadership abilities, *i.e.*, twenty-seven percent and thirty-nine percent, respectively, are from high socio-economic status. Majority of the students who have low leadership abilities, *i.e.*, forty percent, belong to low socio-economic status.

The calculated value of Gamma test (.05) proved a very low association between leadership abilities and socio-economic status of university students. And, the value of Z score came out to .14, which is less than the table value and is not significant at any level. Thus, the null hypothesis that *there is no significant relationship in the leadership abilities of university students in relation to their socio-economic status*, is not rejected.

It appears from the results of analyses, that there is no significant difference between leadership abilities and socio-economic status of university students. It can be concluded that there are no significant effects of socio-economic status on the leadership abilities of university students.

- **Testing of $H0_5$ CALCULATED RISK-TAKING ABILITIES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS**

Table 5: Calculated risk-taking abilities of University Students in Relation to Their Socio-Economic Status

Socio-Economic Status	Calculated risk-taking abilities			Total
	High	Moderate	Low	
High	30 (22.7)	45 (34.1)	57 (43.2)	132 (100.0)
Middle	46 (23.5)	70 (35.7)	80 (40.8)	196 (100.0)
Low	9 (22.5)	14 (35.0)	17 (42.5)	40 (100.0)
Total	85 (23.1)	129 (35.1)	154 (41.8)	368 (100.0)

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γ=-.02, P<0.05 (two-tailed) Z-score= .15

With a view to calculated risk-taking abilities among the university students in relation to their socio-economic status, Table 5 represents that slight majority of the students among those who have high and moderate calculated risk-taking abilities, *i.e.*, twenty-three percent and thirty-five percent, respectively, is from middle socio-economic status. Further, it is also observed that among those who have low calculated risk-taking abilities, the slight majority *i.e.*, forty-three percent, belong to high socio-economic status.

The inversion value of Gamma test (-.02) reveals a very low negative association between Calculated risk-taking abilities and socio-economic status of university students. The value of Z score came out to 0.15, which is less than the table value and is not significant at any level. Thus, the null hypothesis that *there is no significant difference between the calculated risks–taking abilities of university students in relation to their socio-economic status,* is accepted

The results gave a clear indication that the university students from all the socio-economic status did not differ in calculated risk-taking abilities as no significant difference is visible from all categories of the socio-economic status of university students. This explains that almost same level of calculated risk-taking abilities of the university students is found in all the three strata of socio-economic status.

- **Testing of $H0_6$ NEED OF AUTONOMY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS**

Table 6: Need of Autonomy of University Students in Relation to Their Socio-Economic Status

Socio-Economic Status	Need of Autonomy			Total
	High	Moderate	Low	
High	35 (26.5)	53 (40.2)	44 (33.3)	132 (100.0)
Middle	49 (25.0)	67 (34.2)	80 (40.8)	196 (100.0)
Low	10 (25.0)	12 (30.0)	18 (45.0)	40 (100.0)
Total	94 (25.5)	132 (35.9)	142 (38.6)	368 (100.0)

γ=.10, P<0.05 (two-tailed) Z-score= .80,

Table 6 undoubtedly reveals that the percentage of students who have high and moderate need of autonomy increases with the escalation of socio-economic status. On the contrary, the percentage of students who have low need of autonomy decreases with the rise of socio-economic status. It is also noticed that slight majority of the students among those who have high and moderate need of autonomy, *i.e.*, twenty-six percent and forty percent, respectively, are from high socio-economic status. The university students' who have low need of autonomy, *i.e.*, forty-five percent, belong to low socio-economic status.

The intended value of Gamma test (.10) reveals a low association between socio-economic status and need of autonomy of university students. The value of Z score comes out to

0.80, which is less than the table value and is not significant at any level. Thus, the null hypothesis that *there is no significant difference between the need of autonomy of university students in relation to their socio-economic status,* is not rejected.

It was found conclusively, that there is no significant difference between socio-economic status and need of autonomy of university students and there exists no significant effects of socio-economic status on the need of autonomy of university students.

- **Testing of $H0_7$LOCUS OF CONTROL OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS**

Table 7: Locus of Control of University Students in Relation to Their Socio-Economic Status

Socio-Economic Status	Locus of Control			Total
	High	Moderate	Low	
High	34 (25.8)	52 (39.4)	46 (34.8)	132 (100.0)
Middle	45 (23.0)	77 (39.2)	74 (37.8)	196 (100.0)
Low	8 (20.0)	15 (37.5)	17 (42.5)	40 (100.0)
Total	87 (23.7)	144 (39.1)	137 (37.2)	368 (100.0)

γ=.08, P<0.05 (two-tailed) Z-score= .63

With reference to the levels of locus of control among the university students with regard to socio-economic status, Table 7 exhibits that the percentage of students who have high and moderate locus of control increases with the escalation of socio-economic status. On the contrary, the percentage of students who have low locus of control decreases with the rise of socio-economic status. It is also observed that majority of the students who have high locus of control, *i.e.*, twenty-six percent, is from the high socio-economic status. And, among those who have moderate locus of control *i.e.,* thirty-nine percent each, is from high and middle socio-economic status. And, majority of the students who have low locus of control, forty-two percent, belong to low socio-economic status.

The deliberated value of Gamma test (.08) proves a very low association between locus of control and socio-economic status of university students. The value of Z score comes out to 0.63, which is less than the table value and is not significant at any level. Thus the null hypothesis that *there is no significant difference between the locus of control of university students in relation to their socio-economic status,* is not rejected.

The result reflects of analysis that there is no significant relationship between locus of control and socio-economic status of university students. It signifies that university students from all the three socio-economic status possess almost similar level of locus of control.

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- **Testing of H0$_8$SELF-ESTEEM OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS**

Table 8: Self-esteem of University Students in Relation to Their Socio-Economic Status

Socio-Economic Status	Self-esteem			Total
	High	Moderate	Low	
High	35 (26.5)	51 (38.7)	46 (34.8)	132 (100.0)
Middle	47 (24.0)	73 (37.2)	76 (38.8)	196 (100.0)
Low	9 (22.5)	13 (32.5)	18 (45.0)	40 (100.0)
Total	91 (24.8)	137 (37.2)	140 (38.0)	368 (100.0)

γ=.09, P<0.05 (two-tailed) Z-score= .72

Table 8 depicts that the percentage of students who have high and moderate self-esteem increases with the escalation of socio-economic status. On the contrary, the percentage of students who have low self-esteem decreases with the rise of socio-economic status (inversely). It is also observed that majority of the students who have high and moderate self-esteem *i.e.*, twenty-seven percent and thirty-nine percent, respectively, belongs to high socio-economic status. It is also be noticed that majority of the students who have low self-esteem, *i.e.*, forty-five percent, are from low socio-economic status.

The calculated value of Gamma test (.09) illustrates a very low association between locus of control and socio-economic status of university students. Along with this, the calculated value of Z score came out to 0.72, which is less than the table value and is not significant at any level. Thus, the null hypothesis that *there is no significant difference between the self-esteem of university students in relation to their socio-economic status*, is not rejected.

The results brought to light that there is no significant relationship between socio-economic status and self-esteem of university students and on the level of self-esteem of university students from all the strata did not significantly differ from each other. It can be inferred that there are no significant effects of socio-economic status on the self-esteem of university students.

Final Words & Suggestions

It was found that there is no difference between the entrepreneurial tendencies i.e., need of achievement, creative tendencies, self-efficacy, leadership abilities, calculated risk-taking abilities, need of autonomy, locus of control, self-esteem of university students.. As a result, it can be inferred that there is no impact of socio-economic status on the entrepreneurial attitude and tendencies of university students. Although in this era, it is considered that to go for self-employment or entrepreneurship is largely determined by their socio-economic status. But, there are examples in the history of the world that many people belonging to the lower strata of society become entrepreneurs. Although, with left the personality traits or entrepreneurial tendencies the people from the higher strata have

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many things (i.e., money, power, reputation etc.) that are more facilitate them to engage in the business activities. But, the results imply that all the students from the three levels of socio-economic status possess almost the same entrepreneurial psychological tendencies. Thus, it is recommended to the policy-makers that they must be designed new advanced guidance programmes & provide sufficient facilities (like loans, tools/equipment's) to the students having high preference to entrepreneurship as a career option, so that they can choose the bright future as an entrepreneurs. Moreover, it is also recommended to the policy-makers that they must be designed new advanced entrepreneurial development academic and training programmes for the students studying at higher education level (Gure, 2017). Moreover, it is suggested to policy-makers and institutions that socio-economic status as neutral criterion in selecting students for any type of entrepreneurship related courses.

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Investment Pattern Of Salaried People In Hyderabad City

Dr.D.Madan Mohan*

Investment offers a comprehensive introduction to the financial service sector, with a specific focus on investment. The qualification covers key financial principles and products in depth including assets and markets, equities, bonds, derivatives and investment funds. In the process of day financial markets, investing money has become a very complex task. Most of the investors are unaware of the fact that investing is both an art and a science. Majority of people irrespective of their education, status, occupation etc., are fascinated by investments.

Investment is the process of „sacrificing something now for the prospect of gaining something later‟. Our definition implies that there are three dimensions to an investment time which involves creation of assets or exchange of assets with profit motive.

The developing countries like India face the enormous task of finding sufficient capital in their development efforts. Most of these countries find it difficult to get out of the vicious circle of poverty of low income, low saving, low investment, low employment etc. With high capital output ratio, India needs very high rates of investments to make a leap forward in her efforts of attaining high levels of growth. Since the beginning of planning, the emphasis was on investment as the primary instruments of economic growth and increase in national income. In order to have production as per target, investment was considered the crucial determinant and capital formation had to be supported by appropriate volume of saving.

Investment Options Available

There are a large number of investment instruments available today. To make our lives easier we would classify or group them. In India, numbers of investment avenues are available for the investors. Some of them are marketable and liquid while others are non marketable and some of them also highly risky while others are almost risk less. The people has to choose Proper Avenue among them, depending upon his specific need, risk preference, and return expected Investment avenues can broadly categories under the following heads.

1.Shares

A share is the interest of a shareholder in a definite portion of the capital. It expresses a proprietary relationship between the company and the shareholder. A shareholder is the proportionate owner of the company. A share is the interest of a shareholder in a definite portion of the capital. It expresses a proprietary relationship between the company and the shareholder. A shareholder is the proportionate owner of the company but he does not own the company‟s assets which belong to the company as a separate legal entity.

Section 2(46) defines a share as, "A share in the share capital of a company and includes stock except

where a distinction between stock and shares is expressed or implied". An exhaustive definition of share

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has been given by Farwell J. in Borland‟s trustee v. steel bros. in the following words:
"A share is the interest of a shareholder in the company, measured by a sum of money, for the purpose of liability in the first place, and of interest the second, but also consisting of a series of mutual covenants entered into by all the shareholder inter se in accordance with the companies
act". Thus a share

1. Measures the right of a shareholder to receive a certain proportion of the profits of the company while it is a going concern and to contribute to the assets of the company when it is being wound up; and Forms the basis of the mutual covenants contained in the articles binding the shareholders .

2.Debt

Debt is a route that most people will know and have the necessary experience of. There is a wide range of debt instruments that are present from bank fixed deposits to company fixed deposits. Debt is simple as the investor ill earn at a fixed percentage of the investment, which will then be returned to the investor at the time of maturity or redemption of the investment.

3.Mutual Funds

This is an emerging area for investment and there is a large variety of schemes in the market to suit the requirements of a large number of people. In finance, in general, you can think of equity as ownership in any asset after all debts associated with that as set are paid off. For example, a car or house with no outstanding debt is considered the owner's equity because he or she can readily sell the item for cash. Stocks are equity because they represent ownership in a company.

4.Corporate Debenture

Corporate debentures are normally backed by the reputation and general credit worthiness of the issuing company. It is a type of debt instrument that is not covered by the security of physical assets or collateral. Debentures are a method of raising credit for the company and although the money thus raised is considered a part of the company's capital structure, it is not part of the share capital.

5.Company Fixed Deposit

Company fixed deposit is the deposit placed by investors with companies for a fixed term carrying a prescribed rate of interest. Company FDs are primarily meant for conservative investors who don't wish to take the risk of vagaries of the stock market. But experts say the due diligence that an investor should undertake is similar to that before buying shares. Getting lured by the high interest rate alone is not advisable.

6.Fixed Deposits

Fixed Deposits with Banks are also referred to as term deposits. Minimum investment period for bank FDs is 30 days. Deposits in banks are very safe because of the regulations of RBI and the guarantee provided by the deposit insurance corporation. The interest rate on fixed deposits varies with term of the deposits Bank deposits enjoy exceptionally high liquidity. Loans can raised against bank deposits.

7 .Post Office Savings

Post Office Monthly Income Scheme is a low risk saving instrument, which can be availed through any Post Office The interest rate on deposits is slightly higher than banks. The interest is calculated half yearly and paid yearly. There are various types of schemes provided by post offices.

8. Life Insurance Policies

Insurance companies offer many investment schemes to investors. These schemes promote saving and additionally provide insurance cover. L1C is the largest life insurance company in India.

9. Public Provident Fund (PPF)

A long term savings instrument with a maturity of 15 years. A PPF account can be opened through a nationalized bank at anytime during the year and is open all through the year for depositing money. Tax benefits can be availed for the amount invested and interest accrued is tax-free. A withdrawal is permissible every year from the seventh financial year of the date of opening of the account.

10.Real Estate

Investment in real estate also made when the expected returns are very attractive. Buying property is an equally strenuous investment decisions. Real estate investment is often linked with the future development plans of the location. At present investment in real assets is booming there are various investment source are available for investment which are directly or indirectly investing real estate. In addition to this, the more affluent investors are likely to be interested in other type of real estate, like commercial property, agricultural land, semi urban land, and resorts.

11.Gold/Sliver /Others

opened through a nationalized bank at anytime during the year and is open all through the year for depositing money. Tax benefits can be availed for the amount invested and interest accrued is tax-free. A withdrawal is permissible every year from the seventh financial year of the date of opening of the account.

Need For Study

The need for the study was to fill the gap that was identified in the previous researches. Researchers conducted earlier lay emphasis on the customer perception bout securities considering the ample importance of this aspect the present study was conducted to know the pattern of investment of salaried people.

Objectives

1. To study the investment preference among salaried people.
2. To analyze the factor that influencing investment behaviour of the people.
3. To find the problems facing by the investors.

Scope Of The Study

This study is focusing on the preference of Investments by salaried class people and it will be helpful to identify the better investment options in the market. The scope of the study is limited to Hyderabad city.

Research Methodology

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. The research methodology includes the various methods and techniques for conducting a research. Research is an art of scientific investigation. In other words research is a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information one specific topic. The logic behind taking research methodology in to consideration in that one can have knowledge about the method and procedure.

Sampling Design

Sampling unit: The target population must be defined that has to be sampled. The sampling unit of research included salaried people residing in Hyderabad.

Sample size: This refers to number of respondents to selected to constitute a sample. The sample size of 100 investors was taken.

Review Of Literature

Shantilal Sarupria : in the study captioned **"Individual Savings in an under Development Economy-India-A Case Study"** has made an attempt to disprove certain widely held views about the individuals,, savings behaviour in an under developed country like India and suggested the ways of potential savings which could be mobilised for investment. It was regrettably contended that a large section of our population held the savings in the form of gold, landed property and other unproductive assets.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) conducted a survey of households entitled **"Attitude Towards and Motivations for Savings".** The survey covered a sample of 4650 households spread over India. It provides an insight into the attitude towards and motivations for savings of individuals. One of the important finding was that the investment in securities was preferred by the high income households.

Stern P. Walter in his study **"The Investment scene – An overview"** identified the two broad styles of investing that are emerging; firstly the ―Guns Lingers – the aggressive investor, who feels that he can identify changes before they invest and capitalise on it. He is identifiable, he is young, he is able, he is arrogant, and he deals in concepts, not in price earnings ratio. He is ―opportunity oriented and he checks out every idea you present to him before he acts. He wants freedom to act quickly, secondly the ―Serious
long term investor‖, basically interested in earnings trend, concepts relating to area of long term growth and fundamental work. He is fewer concepts oriented and is more profit earnings ratio oriented.

Fama in the study titled **"Components of Investment Performance"** analysed the Investment and introduced two terms ―Selecting and ―Timing which were more important compared to risk and return. Further, he suggest methods for measuring the efforts of foregone diversification when an investment manager decides to concentrate his holdings in which he thinks that there are only a few winners. Eventually he was successful in presenting a multi period model that allowed evaluation both on period by
period and on a cumulative basis.

Jospal Singh in his study titled **"A Study about the perception of Small Investors"** a primary survey of 400 investors were conducted. The study found that among various avenues of investments, the mutual funds obtained the lowest preference by most of the investors.

Comparison of investment options in India

Top Investment Area	**Investment Restrictions**	**Return on Investment**	**Risk of Loss**
Gold	No limit	Offers high returns as gold prices are on a rise	Low
Bank Deposit	---	Offers upto 8.5 percent annual return depending on the bank and period	Low

Mutual Funds	No limit	Equity Based: High	Equity Based: High
National Saving Certificate (NSC)	No limit	Offers upto 8 interest calculated Biannually	No risk
Real Estate	No limit	Capital gains guaranteed for specified avenues also tax exemption are available on long term investments	Low

Data Analysis

Demographics	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Male Female	74 26	74 26
Total	**100**	**100**

Occupation	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Government employee Private employee	38 62	38 62
Total	**100**	**100**

Income (per month)	No. of respondents	Percentageof respondents
Less than 20000	**20**	**20**
20000-40000	**55**	**55**
Greater than 40000	**25**	**25**
Total	**100**	**100**

Interpretation

It was found that the major population of investors are greater than 40 yrs and 35% was of 20-40 yrs and 38% investors are government employees and 62% investors are private employees and majority of respondents i.e. 55% earn income between Rs. 20000-40000 per month. It means majority of investors were greater than 40 years having income in between Rs. 20000-40000.

To know the factors that were considered while investing.

Investment factors	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Return on investment	25	25
Tax benefits	20	20
Capital appreciation	15	15
Maturity period	6	6
Risk	12	12
safety of principal	7	7
Liquidity	15	15
Total	**100**	**100**

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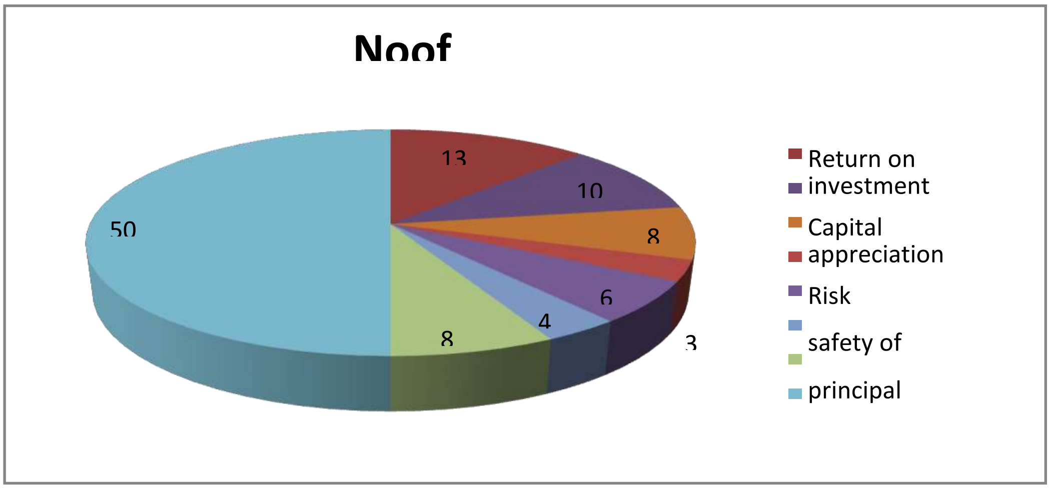

Interpretation

From the above survey it was found that the 13% respondents considered return on investment was most important factor, 10% respondents considered tax benefits as an important factor, 8% respondents considered capital appreciation as an important factor, 3% respondents considered maturity period as an important factor, 6% respondents considered risk as an important factor, 4% respondents considered safety of principal as an important factor and 8% respondents considered liquidity as an important factor. It can be stated that majority of investors were considered return on investment as an important factor while investing.

To know the satisfaction level of respondents with their investment option

Particulars	Highly dissatisfied (1)	Dissatisfied (2)	Neutral (3)	Satisfied (4)	ighly atisfied 5)	Summated Score
Shares	30	30	10	25	5	245
Mutual Funds	20	18	35	19	8	277
Bank deposits	10	6	14	30	40	384
Post office Savings	15	10	15	40	20	340
Insurance	12	15	20	35	18	332
Gold/real Estates	30	10	20	30	10	280

Range

*Max. score = 100*5=500 (highly satisfied) Avg. score = 100*3=300 (neutral)*

Min. score = 100*1=100 (highly dissatisfied)

Interpretation

Most of the respondents have given the highest summated score to bank deposits that is 384 and the second most important investment option is post office savings 340 which influenced the decision regarding investment. Other important factor is insurance coverage which has the 332 summated score. Return on gold/real estates get the 280 summated score.

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Limitations Of The Study

- Due to paucity of time and resources a state wide survey was not possible. Hence only Hyderabad city has been taken for the study.
- Since a smaller sample was chosen so it may not be a true representative of the population under study.
- Most of the study was restricted to internet and published data because of the non availability of primary data.
- The information given by the respondents might be biased because some of them might not be interested to given correct information.

Findings Of The Study

1. Maximum number of employees were in the age group of 20-30 years (40%), followed by employees in 41-50 years (24%)
2. Out of the 402 respondents 256 (64%) were male and 146 respondents (36%) are female.
3. It was noted that most of the employees were married 241 (60%) and 150 (37%) are unmarried and 230 (57%) have 4 to 6 members in their family.
4. Majority of the respondents hailed from city (57%). Those who belong to town and village were 25% and 18% respectively.

Conclusion

From the results of the study, it can be concluded that employees have shown that they are following good investment policies and they are satisfied with their investment practices. Existing employees are showing interest to increase their investments and they also recommend to their friends to enhance their investment attitude and behaviour.

Factors which influenced on employees perceptions on investment are Investment Appreciation (IA), and High Living Standards (HLA) which played a vital role among the employee investors. Investment Techniques (IT), Investment Return (IR), Investment Decision (ID), Investment Opportunities (IO), Investment Tactics(ITA), Investment Tools (ITO), Investment Practice(IP) and Income and Savings (IS) played an important role in investment behaviour of the employees. Regarding risk assessment of investment the various avenues were classified into Riskless Investments (RI), Risky Investments (RIS), Standard/Moderate Risk Investments (SRI).

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Effect of 'MAKE IN INDIA' Campaign

Manju Arya*

Abstract: *The 'Make in India' campaign seems to have come at perfect time. Many giant foreign companies have already expressed their interest in setting up manufacturing facility in India. But there are many challenges for success of the 'Make in India' campaign one of them was celebrated on the same day, China announced a "Made in China" campaign: to incentivize high-tech imports and research and development to boost its manufacturing sector, which has seen some slackening in recent months. There will always be constant comparisons between the progress made in the "Make in India" and "Made in China" campaigns on manufacturing targets. Present study is based on primary survey which has been collect from different field of persons. The main objective of the study is to know the make in Indian production are how much effect the development of a nation's economy. The detail analyses have been given in full paper with some effective diagrams and tables.*
Key Words: Manufacturing, Economic Development,

Introduction

India is ranked 132nd out of 185 economies in Doing Business 2013 by the World Bank. India's restrictions on foreign equity ownership are greater than the average of the countries covered by the Investing Across Sectors indicators in the South Asia region and of the BRIC (Brazil, Russian Federation, India, and China) countries. India imposes restrictions on foreign equity ownership in many sectors, and in particular in the service industries. Sectors such as railway freight transportation and forestry are dominated by public monopolies and are closed to foreign equity participation. With the exception of certain activities specified by law, foreign ownership in the agriculture sector is also not allowed. These restrictions need to be eased for making India better place for doing business. Creating healthy business environment and getting procedural and regulatory clearances easy is one of the biggest challenges for "Make in India" campaign a success. The Prime Minister Narendra Modi, prior to the commencement of his maiden US visit, last month launched 'Make in India', a major national initiative which focuses on making India a global manufacturing hub. Key thrust of the programme would be on cutting down in delays in manufacturing projects clearance, develop adequate infrastructure and make it easier for companies to do business in India. The 25 key sectors identified under the programme include automobiles, auto components, bio-technology, chemicals, defence manufacturing, electronic systems, food processing, leather, mining, oil & gas, ports, railways, ports and textile. The national progamme aims at time-bound project clearances through a single online portal which will be further supported by the eight-member team dedicated to answering investor queries within 48 hours and addressing key issues including labor laws, skill development and infrastructure. The key decision factors for manufacturers are (a) size of market and access to market (b) good infrastructure (c) availability of skills (d) stable and competitive fiscal regime and (e) ease of doing business.

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India is a large market. If we translate the requirements of the national programmes of 100 "smart cities", industrial corridors, Digital India and making SMEs globally competitive into a requirement of cement, steel, computers, furniture, locks, hinges, construction equipment, etc, it may give voice to the accelerating demands for manufactured goods within India. As India veers toward a higher growth curve, it faces destabilising forces arising from the magnitude of its growth. There is an increase in the available labour force without the required increase in employment opportunities proportionate to economic growth. The government's "Make in India" initiative aims to increase the share of manufacturing to 25 percent of GDP by 2022 from the current 12 percent. This is expected to result in the creation of 100 million jobs.

Objectives of the study

The objectives of the present study are formulated as under:-

- ❖ To determine the make in India products are much more beneficial for Indian economy.
- ❖ To know the how much interest of Indians in their own country products.

Research Design and Methodology

The present study has been carried out through inductive and empirical approaches. Data pertaining to various attributes of data shall be collected with the help of primary sources. An attempt have also been made to highlight and interpret the data by applying suitable statistical techniques and also displayed through tables and suitable cartographic techniques like tables, graphs etc.

Sources of data collection

For the purpose of data collection and to get other require information related to the research study, primary data has been collected with the help of questionnaire.

Analysis's and interpretation of data

Table1. ' make in India ' is much more batter than foreign products for indian economy development

Subject	Indicator	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Total
Businessmen	Counts	20	93	37	150
	% within **businessmen**	13.33	62	24.67	100
Employees	Counts	10	106	84	200
	% within **employees**	5	53	42	100
Common people	Counts	9	49	92	150
	% within Common people	6	32.67	61.33	102
Total	Counts	39	248	213	500
	% within Subjects	7.8	49.6	42.6	100

1. Cross Table

χ^2	Calculated value	d.f.	tabulated value	Remarks
Chi square	35.63	4	9.488	Significant

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Table no. 1 shows that (Chi square) calculated value is 35.63 and tabulated value at degree of freedom is 4 at 0.05 level tabulated value is 9.488. So our hypothesis has been rejected. There is much more essential for development of economy.

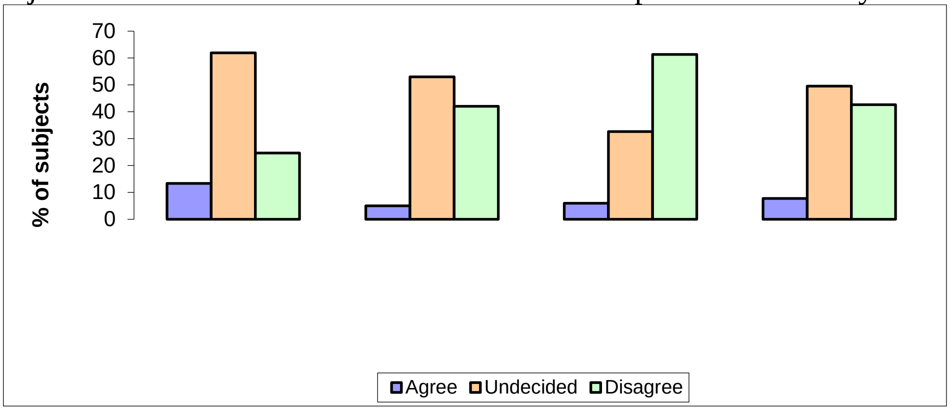

Fig.1 also shows that how much role of politics in different type people like businessmen, employees and common people view. Out of total 500 peoples only 39 person (7.8%) agree for the statement there is there is a major role in economic development while 248 (49.6) people are undecided about the answer of this statement and 213 (42.6) persons are disagree with this statement. So, we find out that there is much role of Indian goods in nation economic development Indian sports. Never mix politics in the sports.

Table 2 Always concentrate the people use their own nations products

Subject		Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Total
Businessmen	Counts	78	49	23	150
	% with in Businessmen	52	32.67	5.33	100
Employees	Counts	70	93	37	200
	% within Employees	35	46.5	18.5	100
Common people	Counts	98	43	9	150
	% within Common people	65.33	28.67	6	100
Total	Counts	246	185	69	500
	% within Subjects	49.2	37	13.8	100

Cross Table

χ^2	Calculated value	d.f.	tabulated value	Remarks
Chi square	34.82	4	9.488	Significant

Table no. 2 (Chi square) calculated value is 35.63 at degree of freedom at 0.05 level tabulated value is 9.488. So our hypothesis has been rejected. It shows that there is much more concentrate the people use their own nation's products. So it is much more compulsory to the passion and compulsory to concentrate the Indian for use own nation made things always. Because play vital role to make better opportunity for the nation..

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Fig. 2 . Always concentrate the people use their own nations products

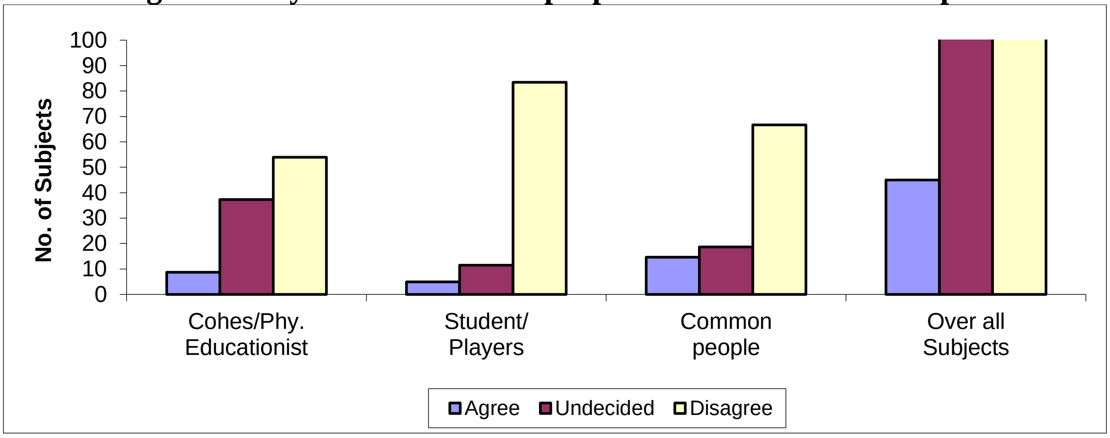

Fig. 2 shows the when knowing the view of 500 persons about the always concentrate the people use their own nations products in wich2 46 (49.2%) persons are agree with this statement while 185 (37%) persons are undecided only 69 (13.8%) persons are disagree so there is always concentrate the people for make in India for over all development.

Suggestions

- While manufacturing may not hold as much promise as a driver of economic development as it used to—whether due to changing global consumption patterns or slower global growth—India has a trump card over any other nation looking to expand its manufacturing engine: India has a large domestic market of its own. Close access to the domestic market will make India a preferred destination to locate factories for both domestic and foreign firms, just as China was 15 years ago.
- A hopeful scenario predicated on adequate reforms demands identification of "adequate" reforms. The paper suggests a number of critical reforms—reducing labor regulation, facilitation of land acquisition, improvement of the business-government interface, provision of public goods, and institutional reform. With the exception of the latter, these items commonly take prominent positions on the reform wish-lists of eminent economists and policymakers, including many in the current government.
- To ensure the country's place as a global manufacturing powerhouse, the government, industry and civil society must work in tandem to restore investor and public confidence in "Make in India".
- Implementing the aforesaid action items requires a detailed roadmap, including the development of uniform standards and procedures, introducing common application forms for seeking approval from central and state governments, and building a model for a single window mechanism.
- The economic impact of manufacturing in India will go beyond direct employment. It will create jobs in the services sector and allied services like logistics, transportation, retail etc. Needless to say, since manufacturing would require free flow of raw materials and finished goods, improving logistics infrastructure such as port-to-inland connectivity, cargo airports, etc. would be imperative and these developments promise to transform India into a global manufacturing hub.
- India must also encourage high-tech imports, research and development (R&D) to upgrade 'Make in India' give edge-to-edge competition to the Chinese counterpart's campaign. To do so, India has to be better prepared and motivated to do world class

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R&D. The government must ensure that it provides platform for such research and development.

- India's small and medium-sized industries can play a big role in making the country take the next big leap in manufacturing. India should be more focused towards novelty and innovation for these sectors.

Conclusion

India is ranked 132nd out of 185 economies in Doing Business 2013 by the World Bank. India's restrictions on foreign equity ownership are greater than the average of the countries covered by the Investing Across Sectors indicators in the South Asia region and of the BRIC (Brazil, Russian Federation, India, and China) countries. India imposes restrictions on foreign equity ownership in many sectors, and in particular in the service industries. Sectors such as railway freight transportation and forestry are dominated by public monopolies and are closed to foreign equity participation. With the exception of certain activities specified by law, foreign ownership in the agriculture sector is also not allowed. These restrictions need to be eased for making India better place for doing business. Creating healthy business environment and getting procedural and regulatory clearances easy is one of the biggest challenges for "Make in India" campaign a success e special sops and privileges to these sectors.

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When Sleepless Vs. Sleepers: Exploring the Class Struggle in Nancy Kress' *Beggars in Spain*

Chithra.J.L*

Abstract
While science fiction which envisages a brand new world of scientific advancements and technological progress is seemingly divergent from Marxism which advocates socialism and a classless society, are indeed closely related in certain unique aspects. Nancy Kress' *Beggars in Spain* is a science fiction which undermines the class struggle between the genetically modified intelligent and highly productive community of "sleepless" and the normal humans or the "sleepers". The novel centres around the emphatic question: "what do productive and responsible members of society owe the 'beggars in Spain', the unproductive masses who have nothing to offer except need?" Marxian view of the class struggle between the proletariat and the aristocrats can be analyzed par with the classification of individuals purely based on their talents whether they inherited or purposefully custom-made.
A few fortunate parents who could afford the expensive genetic engineering, was able to brought about a new generation of sleepless children with unique features. But the children of the lesser gods are left as such without any sophistication, still the sleepers. In the long run, the ordinary humans seemed to lose the race with the much productive individuals, who is having a bonus of sleeping hours and much more added advantages. Ultimately, the rift between the superior minority and the less privileged result in a class struggle of haves and have-nots.
The present study aims to bring home the explicit Marxian and neo-Marxist orientation of the science fiction in the light of Nancy Kress' *Beggars in Spain.*

Key-terms: Science fiction, Marxism, class-struggle, over-determinism, base and superstructure, hegemony, interpellation etc.

Marxism and Science fiction are seemingly divergent aspects. Marxism aims at realizing a classless society on earth that we live in. Science fiction on the other hand, foresees a futuristic world, not only of normal humans but of, genetically modified organisms as well as extraterrestrial creatures. The common feature that both of which share is rationality even though abounds with an element of fiction. Nancy Kress' *Beggars in Spain* is a typical science fiction which tells the negative impact of genetic engineering. It undermines the class struggle between the genetically modified intelligent and highly productive community of "sleepless" and the normal humans or the "sleepers".

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Ultimately, the rift between the superior minority and the less privileged result in a class struggle of 'haves and have-nots'. Marxian view of the class struggle between the proletariat and the aristocrats can be analyzed on par with the classification of individuals purely based on their talents whether they inherited or purposefully custom-made.

Likely to a "utopian" world of social equality that Marxism envisages, *Beggars in Spain* caricatures a unique society -- a world in which genetic engineering is prevalent. The society now bears the consequences of genetic-modifications, otherwise known as 'genemods'especially in the United States. Their major source of power is called "Y-energy" propounded by Kenzo Yagai, a kind of energy produced through cold fusion (that is, the mythical low energy nuclear reaction at room temperature). The crux of this sf deploys "Yagaiism", a typical social order in which people accomplish worth and value, solely in accordance with their personal ability to manifest achievements of their own. As a result, the weak and the unproductive become the least accounted in such a social order. In fact, Kress' adherence to philosophy of Objectivism advocated by the Russian-American writer Ayn Rand is explicit. According to Rand's Objectivism, "the concept of man as a heroic being, with his own happiness as the moral purpose of his life, with productive achievement as his noblest activity and reason as the moral purpose of his absolute".

Leisha Camden, is one among the human beings who have the modified genetic structure for sleeplessness. She is the daughter of a multi-millionaire Roger Camden, a well-known sponsor to Yagai, who felt it unnecessary to sleep and waste much of the productive time. This aspect is parallel to the Althusser's influential Marxian concept of 'over-determinism'. Sleeplessness confers a number of secondary benefits like higher IQ as well as much productive time.

Leisha became a member of the sleepless community. This platform gives them an opportunity to share their common problems and to seek solutions. Like Leisha Camden, Kevin barker, the oldest among the sleepless and a wealthy software designer, Rich Keller who becomes her lover and Tony Indivino, whose mother forces him to live as a sleeper are some sleepless who cannot sleep. Tony predicts the upcoming discriminations of the sleepless. He also promotes them to unite for building up a community of the sleepless for socio-economic benefits. Tony was accused and jailed by the sleepers for illegal actions but Jennifer Sherifi, daughter of a movie star and Arab oil giant purchases land for a sleepless-only community known as 'Sanctuary'. This attempt can be seen as a step towards building up of 'socialist commune' based on the Marxian theory.

Susan Melling, the genetic researcher who devised sleeplessness, reveals that the sleepless is having the trait of cell-regeneration which will confers the sleepless immortality. All these unique features of the sleepless pause an emerging threat to the existing social order. There arises tensions and ultimately leads to an unavoidable 'class-struggle' between the common people on earth who makes the 'base' and 'the super structure' consisting of the sleepless minority.

The novel centres around the emphatic question: "what do productive and responsible members of society owe the 'beggars in Spain', the unproductive masses who have nothing to offer except need?". The sleepless become unbeatable in their talents. They tend to manifest a much productive world. In every walks of life the society of the sleepless outwit the normal humans. That means, the Sleepless emerge as a 'hegemonic' power. Meanwhile, the sleepers struggle for a 'relative autonomy'. Their struggle for survival results in acts of violence and bloodshed and which culminated in the outrageous "We-Sleep" movement.

The 'Sanctuary' erected by the sleepless for protecting the communal rights is a kind of ideological structure or 'the state ideological apparatus' in terms of Marxian theory. The Sleepless also takes oath of solidarity as a token of their adherence to the particular ideology. Leisha as an advocate of peace between the two sects, was viewed as a traitor to them, even though she is genetically sleepless and she is expelled by the 'repressive structure' of the sleepless to the extend, her partner Kevin Barker takes oath in solidarity to the sleepless and abandons her.

The social order changes dramatically with a three-tiered social structure. The "Livers" who are eighty percent of the population, under-educated but well-fed and enjoys a life of pleasure were placed at the bottom of the social strata. The "donkeys" who were the elected representatives of the Livers, and the genemod white-collar force that are the office-bearers of the Livers earning vote through bread and circuses. On the top comes the Sleepless, the primary source of all scientific, technological advancements and progress.

A kind of "Superbrights" a most updated version of the Sleepless with three or four times faster in brain functioning than the standard sleepless themselves emerges. They think differently than the sleepless. They are relentlessly sleeper-haters and they even obsessed with declaring Sanctuary, the regime of the sleepless is independent of the United States. Later on it was detected that the Superbrights have some conceptual flaws in their genetic make-up. At the same time the Sleepless consider the Superbright as a threat to their existence. Later on, the Superbrights could rectify their draw backs and bring about a number of ground breaking discoveries and inventions in the fields of medicine, science and technology. While the Sleepless who were called the 'beggars' by the Superbrights, they get hold of the bioweapon advanced by their counterparts and install at different parts of the US that they live in.

The Sanctuary proclaims independence from the United States thereafter. All human tenants were evacuated and bio-weapon was used for demonstration. Finally, it was found that "all of Sanctuary's political philosophy … comes down to personal needs". In this juncture, the turn of events can be compared with that of the similar situation that arises in the factious world created by George Orwell's Animal Farm. As the novel winds up, the Superbrights move towards the Susan Melling Foundation. At last it was proved that there is no permanent 'beggars in Spain'. The fiction ends with the note that the inhabitants, even when strategically tries to outperform, are not immune to the ultimate world order.

The Marxian theory of interpellation advocated by Althusser can be considered with respect to Nancy Kress' *Beggars in Spain* -- the world of the Sleepers and the Sleepless. In Althussar's terms, the society is driven by the Ideological State Apparatuses of the genetically modified and highly productive few. As a result, they use Repressive State Apparatus to control the normal humans who are in truth, makes the majority of the world. Ultimately, it was proved that both of them have no choices but, they are as individual subjects, "hailed" as part of or being instrumental to the hidden ideology.

There is no ultimate victory in the battle of the races. The beggars no longer left as such. The 'class struggle' for imparting power, the 'over determinism' of a few moved by a certain 'ideology', the concept of 'relative autonomy', the 'decentering' of social order, the 'ideological structures' erected by the prominent race as a token to expel their 'hegemonic' power and the 'interpellation' when there is no choices at a juncture – all points to the inevitable Marxian reading of Nancy Kress' .

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Game engines for Design Education games

Assi prof. Alpesh maru*

Abstract

A digital game is precious tool in education, its satisfying most of element of human psychology. There are many types of game available like 2d game, 3d game, 3A game and other. As teacher we have to know the behavior of our children, and such tools which they are mostly used. Digital game is also one of them. Digital game is prepared in game engine and in this paper, information given about 7 most popular game engines in the world.

Key words: Game engine, Digital education game, Game tools

Introduction

A digital game is a precious tool in education. This era give this best gift to education. Now a day's education is not boring things or dreadful but edutainment. Education become more entertains by many education tools like video, web learning, application learning and digital game. Day by day education is becoming very entertaining. In earlier times, the teacher was dominated because it was the source of knowledge and would not be there anymore. Student knowledge is obtained from many places such as Website, Video etc.

The teacher will now have to be able to come up with the changes, the new generation will be painted with new digital equipment, and so if the teacher wants to work from that firm, he will have to change with this changes. Otherwise, the teacher will be a nasty animal for this new generation. The digital game, which has an immediate effect in the components of these incoming changes. So the teacher will be required to know about this component. Digital Games are made in the computer. A game engine is required to create a digital game. So the purpose of this paper is to know about different game engines.

Digital Games

'Is an interactive program enabling one or multiple players to engage with the content primarily for entertainment purposes' (IGI Global.com, 2018)

A digital game is a type of program where one or more people use this program for entertainment purposes.

Below are the benefits of this program that the teacher has a hard time to expect.

Benefits such as

1. Repetition 2. Fun 3. Rewards 4. Badges 5.Satisfication 6. Progress 7. Competition 8. Freedom etc.

There are many game engines to create a digital game that is available online. Many game engines are free when some have to buy. A game can be created using the programming language in the game engine. But it is not necessary to learn a programming language. Many game engines allow game creation without programming language. This paper discusses such game engine that creates a game without programming language.

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Game engine

'Software used for video-game development using specific programming techniques and tools, attending technical requirements in terms of graphics, sound/music, physics simulation or artificial intelligence' (IGI Global.com, 2018)

Game Engine is a kind of program that makes a game. This program has all the features of making game in the game. Such as graphics, photography, sound and other features. A lot of game engines are available online; here the following game engines have been discussed.

1. Game maker studio 2. Unity 3.RPG maker 4. Game salad 5. Copper Cube 6. Construct (game engines) 7. Unreal 8. Stencyl

1. Game maker studio

Game maker studio's original author is mark overmars. First time this game engine launch as name of Animo. Game maker studio developed by yoyo games. This game engine release 15 Nov 1999 this game engine support c++ language. In this game engine 2D and 3D games can be prepare. (From Wikipedia.com, 2019)

The novice designer can also design game without knowledge of coding.

2. Unity

This game engine prepared by Unity technology. Initial product launched on 6 June 2005 (Hass J, nd) this game engine is best one game engine in the world. There are many game's prepared in this game engine. Novice designer can also prepared games in this engine. This game engine provide drag and drop feature and also no coding feature. By this two feature without coding game can be prepared.

3. RPG Maker

This game engine is prepared by ASCII, Enterbrain, Agetec, Degica. This game engine is first release in japan in 17 Dec 1992. This game engine contains 8 versions. By using this game engine we can create game without knowing code language. (Wikipadea.com, 2019)

4. Game salad

Game salad is popular game engine developed by Game salad, in this game engine without knowing coding game can design.

5. Copper cube

Allow non coding game design and drag and drop feature. This game engine developed by Ambiera. This is 3D game engine.

6. Construct (game engine)

This game engine developed by Scirra and released at 04 Feb 2011. This game engine HTML based 2D game engine. This game also allows drag and drop feature. In this game engine game can be prepared without knowledge of coding language. (From Wikipedia, 2019)

7. Unreal engine

Unreal game is famous for shooting game design. This game is developed by Epic games. Originally prepared by Tim Sweeney. Its release on may 1998. This game engine also allow drag and drop feature. This game engine support c++ language. For novice designer this game is being slightly tough. (From Wikipedia, 2019)

Conclusion

Digital game is new technique of this era; its satisfying most of element of human psychology. And as teacher we should to talk with this new generation in them manner. So it's should be compulsory for us to know about the tools which is they are mostly use.

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Most favorable tools which student mostly shown touched are digital games. And this games are prepared in some specific game engine. The purpose of this paper is to know such game engine.

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भक्तिकालीन कविता की सामाजिक–सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि

डॉ. राज भारद्वाज*

विश्व की प्राचीन संस्कृतियों में से एक भारतीय संस्कृति अपने समावेशी और समन्वयवादी दृष्टिकोण के चलते सदैव गतिशील रही है जिसके कारण आज भी यह जीवंत है। वस्तुतः किसी भी संस्कृति के कुछ बीज तत्व होते हैं जो विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी उसकी गति और विकास को बनाए रखते हैं। इस दृष्टि से भारत की प्राचीन संस्कृति को आधुनिक समय से जोड़ने में हिन्दी साहित्य का भक्ति–काव्य एक सशक्त और सुचिंतित दृष्टिकोण के साथ अपनी भूमिका का निर्वाह करता दिखाई पड़ता है।

भक्तिकालीन काव्य पर शोध और विचार प्रकट करने वाले आलोचकों और अध्येताओं ने सगुण भक्ति कविता की तुलना में निर्गुण भक्ति कविता को सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण के स्तर पर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक क्रांतिकारी और आधुनिक सोच से संपन्न माना है किन्तु मानुषी भाव और उसकी संवेदनात्मक गहराई के स्तर पर सगुण भक्त कवियों को वे असंदिग्ध रूप और खुले मन से स्वीकारते हैं। हालांकि सगुण कवियों का स्वर संत कवियों जितना पैना और मारक नहीं बन पाया है। वेदों और आगम–निगमों–पुराणों को आदर की दृष्टि से देखने वाले तुलसीदास भी 'परहित' को सर्वोपरि धर्म स्वीकारते हैं। भक्तिकाल के सभी कवियों ने अपने समय की सामाजिक, धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितियों का सूक्ष्म अवलोकन करते हुए भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुरूप विश्वसनीय समाधान प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास किया। "...धर्म और भक्ति के आवरण में वह सामाजिक अन्याय के विरोध में और मानवीय न्याय के पक्ष में, एक उन्नत मानवीय समाज और एक उन्नत मूल्य–व्यवस्था के पक्ष में खड़ा होने वाला और उसके लिए संघर्ष करने वाला काव्य है।" (1) भक्ति की सभी काव्य–धाराओं के अंतर्गत तत्कालीन सामाजिक व्यवस्था भक्त कवियों की चिंता और ध्यान के केंद्र में है जिस पर उन्होंने अपने–अपने ढंग से विचार किया है। सभी कवियों की अपनी विशिष्ट शैली है। कबीरदास सरीखे संत कवि अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मुखर होकर फटकार ते और ललकारते नजर आते हैं वहीं तुलसी दास संयम, मर्यादा और शालीनता की मुद्रा में हैं। किन्तु सामाजिक सरोकार से दोनों ही कवि बंधे हैं।

प्रेम भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रधान तत्व रहा है। हिन्दी साहित्य के सभी भक्त कवियों ने प्रेम के महत्त्व को दर्शाया है। 'ढाई आखर प्रेम का, पढ़े सो पंडित होय' के माध्यम से कबीर आज भी लोकप्रिय हैं तो तुलसीदास के केन्द्रीय चरित्र राम का मूल स्वभाव ही प्रेममय है और संसार का हर प्राणी उस प्रेम में सराबोर है। इसी प्रकार, सूफी–काव्य का मूल आधार ही प्रेम है जो नाना प्रकार की समस्याओं के बाद भी साध्य और साधक दोनों को मिलाकर समूची सृष्टि पर प्रेम की वर्षा करता है। इधर, सूरदास ने भी नन्द–यशोदा, राधा और गोपियों तथा सुदामा–ग्वालों आदि के माध्यम से प्रेम को ही उसके विविध रूपों के साथ अंकित किया। मीराबाई ने तो अपने आप को प्रेम की दीवानी बताते हुए कृ ष्ण–प्रेम के पद गाये।

भारतीय संस्कृति आचरण की शुद्धता पर काफी बल देती है। "तुलसीदास ने आचार–प्रवणता के साथ भक्ति के आवेश को भी मिला दिया और इस प्रकार उस कठिन समय में सामान्य जन के सम्मुख वे एक व्यवस्थित जीवन–दर्शन एवं जीवन–प्रणाली देने में समर्थ हुए।" (2) संत कबीरदास ने भी अपने फक्कड़ और अक्खड़ अंदाज से आचार और व्यवहार की शुद्धता पर बल देते हुए जनमानस को उचित राह दिखाने का प्रयास किया। तत्कालीन सामाजिक व्यवस्था की सीमाओं को देखते हुए इन कवियों ने भक्ति के मार्ग में सभी प्राणियों को एक समान माना है। सगुण या निर्गुण ईश्वर के सामने मनुष्य मूल रूप से भक्त या साधक के रूप में है– जो किसी भी सम्प्रदाय, जाति और धर्म से ऊपर मनुष्यता को पोषित करने वाला है। भारत के इतिहास में ऐसा पहली बार हुआ था कि हिन्दू और मुस्लिम सभी कवि मिलकर एक स्वर में मनुष्य–मात्र की समानता की बात कर रहे हों। भारतीय संविधान में उपस्थित और वर्णित 'धर्मनिरपेक्षता' शब्द को भक्ति–काल के कवियों ने ईश्वरीय–भक्ति के सन्दर्भ में सच्चे और सीधे अर्थों में विश्लेषित किया और इसके महत्त्व को समाज के सामने रखा। इस रूप में तत्कालीन सामंती समाज में जनता दबी–कुचली और दीन–हीन जनता में भक्ति के माध्यम से आत्मविश्वास और आत्म–गौरव का भाव निश्चित रूप से उत्पन्न हुआ होगा। भक्तिकालीन कविता में व्यक्त इस भाव का केवल एक ही लक्ष्य था– भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुरूप मानव–धर्म की प्रतिष्ठा। वर्तमान भारत में धर्म और जाति के नाम पर फैल रहे साम्प्रदायिक तनावों के दौर में भक्त कवियों द्वारा की गई मानव–धर्म की यह प्रतिष्ठा प्रासंगिक तथा सार्थक सिद्ध हो रही है। भक्त–कवियों ने भारत की प्राचीन संस्कृति की जड़ों को भक्ति के आवरण में लपेटकर जनता के समक्ष इस रूप में प्रस्तुत किया कि वह हर प्रकार के भेदभाव से ऊपर उठकर इंसानी हृदय में वास करने वाली मूल और प्रेरक शक्ति का गुणगान करने लगी। "कालदर्शी भक्त कवि जनता के हृदय को संभालने और लीन रखने के लिए दबी हुई भक्ति को जगाने लगे। क्रमशः भक्ति का प्रवाह ऐसा विस्तृत और प्रबल होता गया कि उसकी लपेट में केवल हिन्दू जनता ही नहीं देश में बसने वाले सहृदय मुसलमानों में

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से भी न जाने कितने आ गए। प्रेम–स्वरुप ईश्वर को सामने लाकर भक्त कवियों ने हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों, दोनों को मनुष्य के सामान्य रूप में दिखाया और भेदभाव के दृश्यों को हटाकर पीछे कर दिया।" (3)

कर्मण्यता भारतीय संस्कृति का मुख्य तत्व है। सांसारिक दायित्वों का निर्वाह करते हुए ईश्वर का ध्यान करते हुए भक्ति में तल्लीन रहना भारतीय संस्कृति की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है। भक्तिकाल में हर कवि अपने कवित्व से कर्मवाद का समर्थन करता दिखाई देता है। भक्त कवियों ने अवतारवाद, ज्ञान–साधना, प्रेम आदि विभिन्न साधनों और माध्यमों को अपनाते हुए ईश्वर के प्रति अपनी गहरी भक्ति भावना प्रकट की है। इन कवियों ने कहीं भी ईश्वर को प्राप्त के लिए संसार के त्याग या जीवन से वैराग्य की बात नहीं की। सारे भक्त कवि गहरे कर्म–प्रधान सामाजिक दायित्व–बोध से युक्त थे। "भक्तिकाव्य प्रवृति–दर्शन का संश्लिष्ट रूप है, जिसमें कर्म प्रधान है– मूल्य–समन्वित कर्म कर्मप्रधान बिस्व रचि राखा। आग्रह मूल्य–भरे सामाजिक कर्म पर है, जिससे जीवन को सार्थकता मिलती है और समाज–संस्कृति का इतिहास भी इसी से अग्रसर होता है पर भक्तिकाव्य ने इसे केवल कहकर नहीं छोड़ दिया, क्योंकि वह उपदेश वृत्ति होती, उन्होंने इसे प्रमाणित किया, चरितार्थता दी। कबीर जुलाहा का काम करते हैं– जोलहा बीनहु हो हरिनामा, जाके सुर–नर–मुनि धरे ध्याना। जायसी ने जिस मुहावरे का उपयोग किया, उससे पता चलता है कि खेती–किसानी में लगे रहे होंगे। सूर भी कीर्तन– भजन–गायन से नया परिवेश बनाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। तुलसी ने तो अपने जीवनकाल में ही शब्द को वाचिक परंपरा से जोड़ा, रामलीला आदि की व्यवस्था की। अपने विनय भाव में वे रामभक्ति के अतिरिक्त और कुछ इसलिए नहीं चाहते क्योंकि राम कर्मवान मूल्य–गुण–समुच्चय हैं, उनकी प्रेरणा से सही कर्म–पथ पर अग्रसर हुआ जा सकता है 'विनयपत्रिका दीन की, बापु आप ही बाँचो। हिए हेरि तुलसी लिखी, सो सुभाय सही करि, बहुरि पूँछिए पाँचों।' मीरा ने राजकुल का परित्याग किया, जो सामंती समय का परजीवी समाज है और उन्हें चिंता नहीं कि टिप्पणी की जाती हैरू संतन ढिग बैठि–बैठि लोक लाज खोई। जिसे कई बार लोक–लाज कहा जाता है, वह इस दृष्टि से सही मार्ग पर चलने में बाधक भी कि वहाँ प्रतिवाद के लिए अवसर ही नहीं है, जबकि भक्तिकाव्य विवेकी प्रतिपक्ष है– विचार–संवेदन की मैत्री पर आधारित। भक्तिकाव्य का प्रवृत्ति–दर्शन समाजदर्शन का प्रमुख उपादान है, जो कर्मभरे जीवन का आग्रह करता है और जिसे अनेक प्रकार से परिभाषित किया गया है। स्वयं कवियों ने भी इसे जिया है, अपने कर्म निष्पादित करते हुए, उच्चतर मूल्यों की परिकल्पना से।" (4) सांसारिक जीवन में कर्म और भक्ति को सामान महत्त्व देते हुए दोनों की ही महत्ता सिद्ध करना हिन्दी साहित्य की अन्यतम और विशिष्ट उपलब्धि है।

भक्तिकालीन कवियों ने भाषा का सधा हुआ इस्तेमाल किया। वस्तुतः संस्कृति के मूल तत्वों, उसके संस्कारों को आचार–विचार और व्यवहार में ढालने और निरंतर प्रयोगशील बनाए रखने की दृष्टि से भाषा की अपनी अनिवार्य विशिष्टता और भूमिका होती है। लोक–प्रचलित भाषा इस कार्य को अधिक सशक्त ढंग से कर पाती है। भक्तिकालीन सभी कवि लोक–मानस की देन थे। इस रूप में उनके द्वारा जनमानस की बहु–प्रचलित भाषा का इस्तेमाल करना स्वाभाविक था। आज, सैकड़ों वर्षों बाद भी भक्त कवियों द्वरा व्यवहार में लाई गयी भाषा हिन्दी समाज में व्याप्त है। अवधी भाषा अपनी पूरी प्रभावमयता के साथ तुलसीदास कृत 'रामचरितमानस' में उपस्थित है। सूफी कवियों ने भी लोक–प्रचलित अवधी का सुघड़ प्रयोग करते हुए लोक–कथाओं को भक्तिमय जामा पहनाया। कबीरदास ने ठेठ देसीपन दिखाते हुए उन शब्दों को अपनी अनगढ़ भाषा में लिया जो जनमानस के सर्वाधिक समीप थे। सूरदास और मीराबाई ने लोक–प्रचलित कीर्तन और पद–शैली को आधार बनाकर ऐसे पदों की सृष्टि की कि वो जनमानस में चिरकाल के लिए बस गए हैं। सूरदास के विभिन्न लीलाओं संबंधी पद आज भी सरसता, रागात्मकता और आत्मीयता के साथ गाये और सुने जाते हैं। "भक्त कवियों ने अपने–अपने क्षेत्र में, अपनी–अपनी भाषाओं में क्रांति की है। संस्कृत भाषा सबको नहीं आती थी। अतः संस्कृत भाषा में अतीत का जो ज्ञान सुरक्षित चला आ रहा था, उसको अपने समय के लिए सर्वसुलभ और सबकी पहुँच के भीतर पहुँचाने का काम भक्त कवियों ने किया।" (5)

कोई भी संस्कृति लोक के सहारे ही जिंदा रह सकती है। लोक में ही वह फलती–फूलती है। भक्तिकालीन काव्य भी लोक संस्कृति के चित्रण से समन्वित काव्य है। भक्त–कवियों के गहरे लोक–सरोकारों से संपृक्त होने के कारण ही लोक–संस्कृति पूरे दम–खम से मौजूद है। "भक्तिकाव्य का यह पक्ष विचारणीय है कि कैसे वह समय की इतनी लम्बी यात्रा पार कर हमारे बीच उपस्थित है और इसका संबंध केवल देवत्व की अभिव्यक्ति से नहीं, वरन् उसकी 'मानुष–दृष्टि' से है, जिसे कई नामों से अभिहित किया जाता है। इसे पूर्णता देने के लिए भक्तिकाव्य ने पूरे विन्यास में विचार–संवेदन से लेकर शिल्प तक लोक को अपने ध्यान में रखा है।" (6) हिन्दी प्रदेशों की लोक–संस्कृति, लोक–भाषा बहुत गहराई से भक्तिकालीन कविता में समाई हुई है। भाषा का टकसालीपन, अपनी समूची लाक्षणिकता और व्यंग्यात्मकता से साथ यहाँ उपस्थित है। लोक जीवन से गहरे जुड़ाव ने ही भक्तिकालीन कविता को चिरकाल तक जीवंत रखने का उपक्रम किया है।

समावेशी समाज की दृष्टि से हिन्दी का भक्ति–काव्य अपने आप में बेजोड़ है। यह बात काव्य के कथ्य में तो है ही, भक्त–रचनाकारों की दृष्टि से भी महत्व रखती है। "इसे एक महत्त्वपूर्ण घटना ही कहा जाएगा कि युग की विशिष्ट वस्तुगत स्थितियों के सन्दर्भ में मध्यकाल के एक खास दौर में हमें उन वर्गों और वर्णों से प्रथम कोटि के संत मिले जिन्हें शूद्र और अंत्यज कहा जाता था। ऐसा फिर आगे कभी नहीं हो सका। हमें भक्ति–कविता के अंतर्गत नारी–भक्तों की एक जमात मिली, जैसा कि उस युग के लिए सहज न था। यही नहीं, समूचे भक्ति–काल में इतने

कालजयी कवियों–भक्तों का एक साथ आविर्भाव अपने में कम आश्चर्यजनक नहीं है।" (7) सभी भक्त कवियों का एक ही लक्ष्य था कि भक्ति के माध्यम से मनुष्य को ईश्वरीय शक्ति का आभास कराते हुए मानवीय मूल्य सिखाना। एक ही लक्ष्य को धारण कर काव्य की इतनी विविधता हिन्दी साहित्य में केवल भक्तिकाल में ही देखने को मिलती है।

कुल मिलाकर कहा जा सकता है कि हिन्दी का भक्ति–काव्य भारतीय संस्कृति और जीवन से संपृक्त ऐसा काव्य है जो भक्ति को केंद्र में रखकर मनुष्य की विविध भाव–दशाओं में गहराई से पहुँचते हुए एक मर्यादित और संतुलित जीवन दृष्टि रखने का सशक्त प्रयास करता है। सारे भक्त–कवि अपने–अपने विशिष्ट ढंग से मनुष्य को उस भाव–बोध से परिचित करना चाहते हैं जिनके माध्यम से मनुष्य उच्चतर जीवन–मूल्यों को अपनाए और इस 'मानुष–जीवन' को सार्थक कर सके। भक्त–कवियों ने भारतीय संस्कृति के ही उन लोक–ग्राह्य तत्वों को चिन्हित किया जो जीवन में संस्कृति के आविर्भाव से स्वाभाविक रूप में रचे–बसे हैं। मनुष्य–मात्र में प्रेम ही वास्तव में मनुष्यता की पहचान है। भक्ति–काव्य भक्ति के माध्यम से इस पहचान को सामाजिक–सांस्कृतिक धरातल पर प्रतिष्ठित करने का पुरजोर प्रयास करता दिखलाई पड़ता है। "भक्ति के आवरण के बावजूद वह हमें मनुष्य और जीवन के सारभूत सत्य से परिचित कराती है। वह जन–मन की आकांक्षाओं को, लोक–जीवन के बहुआयामी सौन्दर्य को उद्‌घाटित करनेवाली, संपूर्ण और मुकम्मिल कविता है। उसकी महत्ता और उसके प्रभाव को इस बात से भी जाना सकता है कि अपने समय का अतिक्रमण कर हमारे अपने समय के महाकवियों का आदर्श बनी है, उन्हें प्रेरणा दे सकी है। भक्ति की यह कविता वस्तुतः, जैसा कि हमने कहा, मानवीय चिन्ता की कविता है। भक्तों के सामाजिक आदर्श भले भिन्न हो, वह उन्नत सामाजिक मूल्यों की कविता है। वह हमारे सामाजिक संबंधों, पारिवारिक नाते–रिश्तों को एक मूल्य–व्यवस्था देने वाली कविता है। ये मूल्य बदले हुए समय में उसके साथ पूरी तरह भले न अंट पाएँ, इन भक्तों और संतों की सामाजिक चिन्ता के परिचायक जरूर हैं।" (8) अतः हम पाते हैं कि हिन्दी साहित्य का भक्ति–काव्य भारत की भव्य और विशाल संस्कृति और उसके महती सामाजिक–मूल्यों को जीवित व गतिशील रखने और आगे आने वाली संतति तक इसकी धारा को प्रवाहमान बनाए रखने में एक जिम्मेदार कारक के रूप में उपस्थित है।

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Indian Economy And Agriculture Sector

ARCHNA SAINI

Abstract :– Agriculture in India, since ancient times is the most crucial sector for ensuring food and nutrition security. It is the key sector in India for generating employment opportunities for the vast majority of the population particularly in rural areas, agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy, despite major emphasis on industrial development during the last for decades. Growth in agriculture not so good and it is real reason of worry. Need more investment, specially in water, agro - R & D, farm mechanization etc. Unfortunately the gross capital formation in agriculture which was 18.3% of agriculture GDP in 2012-13 has fallen to 14.8% in 2014-15. India has been excessively cautious on GM crops, Despite a strong regularity system and pendulum must swing in the direction of innovation. Technology is absolutely critical to the agro industry be it at the primary (production), secondary (processing) or tertiary (marketing and packaging) stage. Agriculture could play a vital role in addressing the issue and concern relating to the convection management of rural resources. Research paper include why the cost, risk and return structure of firming is becoming unfavorable to farmer family, younger generation don't want to take farming as a profession. The paper aim to explore agriculture technology and govt. initiatives in field of agriculture an suggestion for removal of low production of Indian agriculture. Develop and popularize climate smart agriculture. This will involve maximize the benefit of good monsoon and minimizing the adverse impact often unfavorable monsoon. The input output pricing an export import policies should be farmer centric.
Keywords : - Agriculture, Technology, Investment, System, Economy

Introduction

Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. Over 58 per cent of the rural households depend on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture, along with fisheries and forestry, is one of the largest contributors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). As per estimates by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the share of agriculture and allied sectors (including agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery) was 16.1 per cent of the Gross Value Added (GVA) during 2014–15 at 2011–12 prices. During Q1 FY2016, agriculture and allied sectors grew 1.9 per cent year-on-year and contributed 14.2 per cent of GVA. India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of spices and spice products. It ranks third in farm and agriculture outputs. Agricultural export constitutes 10 per cent of the country's exports and is the fourth-largest exported principal commodity. The agro industry in India is divided into several sub segments such as canned, dairy, processed, frozen food to fisheries, meat, poultry, and food grains. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the development of the agriculture sector in India. It manages several other bodies, such as the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), to develop other allied agricultural sectors. Over the recent past, multiple factors have worked together to facilitate growth in the agriculture sector in India. These include growth in household income and consumption, expansion in the food processing sector and increase in agricultural exports. Rising private participation in Indian agriculture, growing organic farming and use of information technology are some of the key trends in the agriculture industry. As per the 4th Advance Estimates, food grain production is estimated at 252.68 million tonnes (MT) for 2014-15. Production of pulses estimated at 17.20 million tonnes. With an annual output of 138 MT, India is the largest producer of milk. It also has the largest bovine population. India is the largest importer of pulses at 19.0 MT and 3.4 MT, respectively. India, the second-largest producer of sugar, accounts for 14 per cent of the global output. It is the sixth-largest exporter of sugar, accounting for 2.76 per cent of the global exports. Spice exports from India are expected to reach US$ 3 billion by 2016–17 due to creative marketing strategies, innovative packaging, strength in quality and strong distribution networks. The spices market in India is valued at Rs 40,000 crore (US$ 6.16 billion) annually, of which the branded segment accounts for 15 per cent. The procurement target for rice during marketing season (MS) 2015–16 has been finalised as 30 MT.

Technology and Indian agriculture

The history of agriculture is the story of man's progress in controlling for his own advantage the plants that make products useful to him by applying his knowledge. The country has also one of the largest agricultural areas in the world. The green revolution in India initiated as technology mission to increase agricultural productivity during 1960s. The food grain production no doubt has increased to comfortable level but there are serious limitations to the seed- fertilizer technology. It has also not solved the problems like low yields and crop imbalances. The ecological dimensions of the new agricultural technology need to be carefully evaluated and thus a revolution in agricultural technology in the need of the times. Although agricultural productivity is vital but environmental protection is equally important. Also technology must be both affordable by, and geared to the needs of the poor and under nourished people. As a factor in farm and rural development, infusion of two apparently disparate technologies i.e. agricultural biotechnology and information technology is expected to catalyse programme changes. Agricultural biotech and InfoTech together are helping to create new tools to attack the problem of rural poverty, generate employment of farm productivity and production, improvement quality and explore marketing and income generating opportunities in newer days However, the technological changes in Indian agriculture started in 1960s when access to modern inputs, especially high yielding variety of seeds, fertilizers, mechanization, credit and marketing facilities improved. The central government also introduced intensive area development programme in 1960. New yielding varieties of wheat developed in Mexico and the rice developed in Philippines were brought to India. In addition to HYV sees, chemicals, fertilizers and pesticides were also introduced and irrigation facilities improved and expanded. The widespread adoption of high yielding variety of wheat, Jawar maize increased their production. The machanisation of farm which introduced during the green revolution period is slowly making in roads ever since its inception in 1960s. But the pace of farm mechanization has been more spectacular in the states like Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh. The most remarkable achievement of the new technologies in the substantial increase in the production and productivity of foodgrains. As a result to improvement in High yielding seeds varieties the wheat has registered six fold increase in the production and rice recorded nearly three fold increase. Consequently the country is self sufficient in food grains. But there is still need to improve the quality of seeds, irrigation technology, foodgrain storage technology etc.

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Responsible factor of low productivity in agriculture

- The average size of land holdings is very small (less than 2 hectares) and is subject to fragmentation due to land ceiling acts, and in some cases, family disputes. Such small holdings are often over-manned, resulting in disguised unemployment and low productivity of labour. Some reports claim smallholder farming may not be cause of poor productivity, since the productivity is higher in China and many developing economies.
- Adoption of modern agricultural practices and use of technology is inadequate, hampered by ignorance of such practices, high costs and impracticality in the case of small land holdings.
- According to the World Bank, Indian branch's Priorities for Agriculture and Rural Development, India's large agricultural subsidies are hampering productivity-enhancing investment. Overregulation of agriculture has increased costs, price risks and uncertainty. Government intervenes in labour, land, and credit markets. India has inadequate infrastructure and services. The World Bank also says that the allocation of water is inefficient, unsustainable and inequitable. The irrigation infrastructure is deteriorating. The overuse of water is being covered by over-pumping aquifers but, as these are falling by one foot of groundwater each year, this is a limited resource.The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released a report that food security may be a big problem in the region post 2030.
- Illiteracy, general socio-economic backwardness, slow progress in implementing land reforms and inadequate or inefficient finance and marketing services for farm produce.
- Inconsistent government policy. Agricultural subsidies and taxes often changed without notice for short term political ends.
- Irrigation facilities are inadequate, as revealed by the fact that only 52.6% of the land was irrigated in 2003–04 which result in farmers still being dependent on rainfall, specifically the monsoon season. A good monsoon results in a robust growth for the economy, while a poor monsoon leads to a sluggish growth. Farm credit is regulated by NABARD, which is the statutory apex agent for rural development in the subcontinent. At the same time, over-pumping made possible by subsidised electric power is leading to an alarming drop in aquifer levels.
- A third of all food that is produced rots due to inefficient supply chains and the use of the "Walmart model" to improve efficiency is blocked by laws against foreign investment in the retail sector.

Modern Agriculture

Modern agricultural systems have been developed with two related goals in mind: to obtain the highest yields possible and to get the highest economic profit possible. In pursuit of these goals, six basic practices have come to form the backbone of production: intensive tillage, monoculture, application of inorganic fertilizer, irrigation, chemical pest control, and genetic manipulation of crop plants. Each practice is used for its individual contribution to productivity, but when they are all combined in a farming system each depends on the others and reinforces the need for using the others. The work of agronomists, specialists in agricultural production, has been key to the development of these practices.

In order to take advantage of new technologies and practices, farming systems will need to be viewed as ecosystems, or agricultural ecosystems. By monitoring both the positive and negative impacts of modern farming practices, ecologically based alternatives can be developed that protect the health of the soil, air, and water on farms and nearby areas, lower the economic costs of production, and promote viable farming communities around the world. Organic agriculture, conservation tillage, integrated pest management (IPM), and the use of appropriate genetic techniques that enhance local adaptation and variety performance are a few of the possible ways of ensuring the sustainability of future generations of farmers.

Government Initiatives

The agriculture sector, the Government of India, in its Budget planned several steps for the sustainable development of agriculture. The government has already taken steps to address two major factors (soil and water) critical to improve agriculture production. Steps have been taken to improve soil fertility on a sustainable basis through the soil health card scheme and to support the organic farming scheme 'Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana'. Other steps include improved access to irrigation through 'Pradhanmantri Gram Sinchai Yojana'; enhanced water efficiency through `Per Drop More Crop'; continued support to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and the creation of a unified national agriculture market to boost the incomes of farmers. The Government of India recognises the importance of microirrigation, watershed development and 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana'; thus, it allocated a sum of Rs 5,300 crore (US$ 815 million) for it. It urged the states to focus on this key sector. The state governments are compelled to allocate adequate funds to develop the agriculture sector, take measures to achieve the targeted agricultural growth rate and address the problems of farmers. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under the Ministry of Agriculture has inked MOUs/agreements with 52 countries including the US. In addition, the Department of Agriculture Research & Education (DARE) and the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F) under the Ministry of Agriculture have signed MOUs/agreements with other countries, taking the number of partnerships with other countries to 63. These agreements would provide better agricultural facilities in areas such as research and development, capacity building, germ-plasm exchange, post-harvest management, value addition/food processing, plant protection, animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries. The agreements could help enhance bilateral trade as well. The correlation between improvement in agriculture and the development of the country, the Government of India adopted several initiatives and programmes to ensure continuous growth. It allocated Rs 25,000 crore (US$ 3.9 billion) for the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIFD), Rs 1,500 crore (US$ 231 million) for the long-term rural credit fund, Rs 45,000 crore (US$ 6.93 billion) for the short-term cooperative rural credit finance fund and Rs 25,000 crore (US$ 3.85 billion) for the short-term Regional rural bank (RRB) refinance fund. It also marked an ambitious target of Rs 8.5 lakh crore (US$ 130.9 billion) of agriculture credit during 2015–16.

Suggestion

1. Educate the farmers about better techniques in other parts of world. here, our scientists dont step out of their houses and labs. Scientists and experts should regularly visit villages and educate the people about yield maximization.
2. Make it competitive, Encourage educated youths to participate in agriculture. Educated youths can easily access the worldwide situation through internet and it has

been proven that educated guys who left their jobs for farming were more productive than conventional farmers.

3. Provide farmers with good seeds, enough water and electricity.

Conclusion

Indian agriculture economy is undergoing structural changes, the GDP share of agriculture has fallen from 43% to 16%. This is not because of reduced importance of agriculture or a consequence of agriculture policy. This is largely because of the rapid growth in service sector. Technology can help farmers to augment their knowledge of which crops to produce for the best return, find the most effective farming practices and make plans based upon weather forecasts. The e-Choupal initiative is one way that technology is being used to give farmers the information they need to be more successful.

The initiative also provides access to storage services and agricultural equipment in addition to other important assets for rural farmers. innovative agricultural technology is the use of drip-irrigation, which cuts water use by 40%, and saves the equivalent of 10 million households water expenditures per year.

The new economic policies stressed both external sector reforms in the exchange rate, trade and foreign investment policies and internal reforms in areas such as price and distribution and control and fiscal restructuring in the financial and public sector. Economic and scientific aid will be required from international agencies as well as national govt. agencies in order to assure that any changes made are sound adopted to local condition and environmentally safe.

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Settlement Process And Issues Of Mediclaim Policies

Khushboo*

Abstract
In cashless policies, the medical bill is settled by the health insurance company directly with the medical organization where the policy holder is getting treatment. This is very helpful in reducing the financial stress on the insured individual at the time of medical emergency. Hence, insurance companies generally use a third party administrator (TPA) in order to pay all kind of medical expenses of the insured person.
All the aspects of claims related to health insurance are managed by third party administrator (TPA). Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has the responsibility to provide license to TPA and this TPA is responsible for coordinating with the medical organization to pass all the medical expenses of the insured person on the behalf of the insurance companies. The current paper highlights the settlement process and issues of mediclaim policies.
Keywords:
Third party administrator, Insurance Company, Insured individual

Introduction

The mediclaim policy holder can access to the cashless service at any medical organization on the behalf of the related insurance company by providing the required documents. In most of the medical emergency cases, cashless service is used.
Generally, there are two kinds of medical treatment i.e. planned admission and emergency hospitalization. In the former type of medical treatment, the insured individual first consults with the doctor and policy holder is advised to be hospitalized on a specific date. On the other hand, in case of emergency hospitalization, the insured person is admitted to the hospital immediately due to seriousness of the illness or a sudden accident.
In mediclaim policy, the procedure of claim is dependent on the policy type the insured individual is having. As there a number of plans are available these days, hence, the procedures for the claim also varies according to the related plan.
There are two ways of claiming for the health insurance i.e. cashless and reimbursement. Generally, it is observed that for the treatment at a network hospital, cashless services are used. On the other hand, reimbursement procedure is followed in order to get the claim if the hospital is out of insurer's network.
An agreement is done between the health insurance companies and the hospitals with respect to the moderate cost and higher level of quality. These hospitals come under the category of network hospitals. These kinds of hospitals provide cashless services.
In the procedure of claiming under mediclaim policies, first the insurer has to show any identity card such as voter card, pan card or adhar card etc. for the purpose of verification. Then, the claim number of the policy holder is provided to the concerned body of the hospital.

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Then, a pre-authorized form with the policy document is handed over to insurer or third party administrator for issuing the cashless treatment. On the other hand, if the policy holder is admitted in any network hospital then he/she only has to provide the cashless treatment card number to initiate the cashless process.

In case of reimbursement mode, after the accomplishment of the medical treatment, the policy holder makes contact with the concerning insurance company or TPA in order to manage the insurance processes. All the documents regarding the medical treatment are submitted by the policy holder.

A from related to the full claim is also provided to the insurance provider with all the documents. After the full verification of documents regarding the claim for the insurance, the insurance company issues the full claim to the insured individual.

Settlement Process And Issues Of Mediclaim Policies

In our study

three children had positive reducing substance in urine

The survey covered 150 mediclaim policy holders. Table 1 presents the status of hospitalization.

Table 1: Status of Hospitalization

Status of Hospitalization	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Planned hospitalization	31	20.66
Emergencies	75	50.00
No claim cases	44	29.34
Total	150	100.00

Source: Primary Data

Data Interpretation

Out of these, 44 policy holders i.e. approximate 29% didn't claim during the study. 31 insured persons were admitted under planned hospitalization and 75 policy holders were admitted under emergency hospitalization.

Table 2 presents the survey result regarding the understanding of claim process by the respondents.

Table 2: Understanding Claim Process

Understanding	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Understood	63	42
Not Understood	87	58
Total	150	100.00

Source: Primary Data

Data Interpretation

It is clear from Table 2 that 63 policy holders had the full understanding about the claim process. On the other hand, 58% of respondents i.e. 87 policy holders had to depend on the insurance agent to fulfill the procedure of claim.

Table 3 presents the settlement mode in case of planned hospitalization.

Table 3-Settlement Mode in Case of Planned Hospitalization

Mode	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Cashless facility	25	80.65
Reimbursement facility	6	19.35
Total	31	100.00

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Data Interpretation

It is clear from table 3 that there were total 31 respondents who were admitted under planned hospitalization. Out of these respondents, approximate 80.65% i.e. 25 respondents accessed to their claim proposal with the help of TPAs and 6 respondents were provided the reimbursement facility as settlement mode.

Table 4 presents the settlement mode for the emergency hospitalization cases.

Table 4-Settlement Mode in Case of Emergency Hospitalization

Mode	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Cashless facility	69	92.05
Reimbursement facility	6	7.95
Total	75	100.00

Data Interpretation

It s clear from table 4 that approximately 92% respondents i.e. 69 policy holders were provided the cashless services as settlement mode in case of emergency hospitalization. Only 6 respondents accessed reimbursement facility.

Discussion

Experts always advise buying a health insurance plan which promises the benefit of cashless claims so that the financial burden to pay off the hospitalization bills does not fall on your shoulders. An average middle-class man finds it difficult to meet the huge hospitalization expenses associated with medical contingencies. This is the sole reason why a health plan is bought and the required premium is paid.

Though most plans offer cashless mediclaim and reimbursement claim settlement policy, reimbursement option is not favored because it involves the policyholders to pay the bills initially and then get it settled from the insurer. It is argued that a common man faces difficulty in meeting such expenses and so a cashless claim is better. However, a cashless mediclaim plan also has some challenges that make availing the claim a nightmare.

A cashless mediclaim insurance plan has two concepts; one is the Preferred Provider Network (PPN), which is a hospital that is tied-up with the insurer to provide cashless treatments to the policyholder. The other concept is that of a Third Party Administrator (TPA) that is the mediator between the mediclaim insurance company and the policyholder and is responsible for the smooth settlement of claims.

If a policyholder is admitted in a PPN hospital and identifies him with the TPA, he could avail of a cashless treatment and his hospital bills would be settled by the mediclaim insurance company directly without him having to shoulder the burden himself. This is the complete concept of a cashless hospitalization. However, this form of a claim settlement process is fraught with challenges and protocols.

Challenges Involved in Cashless Mediclaim Insurance

1. Getting a Part of the Claim Settled

A very common scenario is where the mediclaim insurer settles only a part of the total expenses incurred. For instance, you might be hospitalized for appendicitis for which the insurer is paying about Rs.25, 000. However, you develop a complication post-surgery which results in an extended hospital stay chalking up a total bill of Rs.40, 000, out of which the mediclaim insurer pays only Rs.25, 000 as cashless claim and the pending amount is later reimbursed.

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2. Not Getting the Facility of Cashless Treatment

This happens mostly in emergency cases where the TPAs require time to facilitate cashless mediclaim treatment. In such cases, the insured or his family is asked to bear the costs and later get them reimbursed from the insurer despite the insured being admitted in a network hospital

3. Excluded Treatments

It is an obvious one because treatments which are excluded from the scope of your health plan would not be provided by your mediclaim insurer.

4. The Document Jumble

Availing cashless treatment requires adherence to documentation, especially the pre-authorization form which is to be submitted to the TPA to facilitate cashless treatment. Policyholders, being ignorant, fail to stick to the documentation, which results in difficulties in getting a cashless claim.

Conclusion

To conclude, the MEDICLAIM policy holders must take some steps to ensure a smooth claim settlement process — while buying the policy and at claim intimation stage. Closely monitored by IRDA, insurers are fully committed to pay all genuine claims, as it not only impacts the credibility and reputation of the company but entire industry.

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A Study To Analyze The Job Satisfaction Of Employees In Life Insurance Corporation

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MONIKA**

Abstract
Background: *Job/work becomes a major part of individual's life so it is very important that organizations must take care of their job satisfaction. Job satisfaction is the pleasure which is derived from the work and related aspects at work place and also outside the work place. The main aim purpose of this study is to analyse the job satisfaction of employees in Life Insurance Corporation. Method: the sample consisted of 110 employees of all branches of LIC, Rohtak. Data is collected with the help of semi structured questionnaire which consist 15 job satisfaction statements. Results: majority of the respondents were satisfied with working environment and job conditions.*
Keywords: organizational climate, working environment.

Introduction
Job satisfaction refers to just an attitude of employees towards their working life and it results from their views regarding their work and related conditions (Sudan, et al., 2004). If an individual is satisfied with his/her job then it becomes pleasure to work and vice versa. Work satisfaction is influenced by a number of factors for an example the quality of individual's relationship with their co-workers, quality of the working environment in which they work at work place, supporting system for fulfilment of goals, communication process etc. Job satisfaction defines the overall thinking of workers towards their work, colleagues, the organizational activities, the organizational culture, the work environment and the society. Job satisfaction explains how an individual is satisfied with his or her job**.** Job satisfaction is that feelings which are related to satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the various aspects of one's job life (Sacher, 2007).

Origin Of Job Satisfaction
After reviewing various studies it can be said that the concept of job satisfaction is developed with the famous Hawthorne studies which was conducted by Elton Mayo at the Western Electric Company in the 1920s. Those who were interested in industrial psychological studies, they examined the effects of physical conditions on the productivity of individuals and their satisfaction. Elton Mayo and his colleagues started to think about the effects of physical factors on productivity. During their investigations, however, they were found that factors of social nature were affecting job satisfaction and job satisfaction increase productivity. After various studies, organizations are also trying to focus on job satisfaction of employees rather than on productivity (Locke, 1969).
The concept of job satisfaction, exactly, came into existence in 1935 that was given by "Hoppock" with his published book "job satisfaction". In the words of Hoppock (1935) job

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satisfaction "is any combination of psychological and environmental circumstances that causes a person truthfully to say, I am satisfied with the job".

Dimentions Of Job Satisfaction

The organization can increase satisfaction of employees and reduce their absenteeism by considering some factors which greatly influence satisfaction level of employees. The only thing by which satisfaction is derived by the employees is the various interrelated factors which directly affect the satisfaction. Researchers have identified various factors through their speculations, factor analytical models and researches. Most of the scholars have focused upon particular factors of the job satisfaction, but the factors and dimensions are vary from study to study and organization to organization as some components are repeatedly used by the various scholars and some may not. Let's we explain some factors of job satisfaction:

Table.1: Dimensions of job satisfaction

AUTHORS	YEAR	FACTORS
Hoppock	1955	Individual reaction towards different situation, adjustment, identity/image in society, job type, security and safety and honesty/loyalty.
Scott et al.	1960	Fair remuneration, guidance, relationships, work environment, identity, security, communication, management type, opportunities for development, job and overall satisfaction.
Harrell	1964	Personal factors, job related factors and management related factors.
Korman	1978	Environmental factors and personal factors
Fred Luthans	1989	Pay scale, work, promotions and facilities, leadership, teams and working conditions

(Source: Literature Review from numerous journals, articles and research papers.)

Keeping in view various factors are suggested by different scholars in their studies, now we explain some important factors and classified them into two categories:

- **Personal factors:** age, sex, marital status, educational qualification, experience, geographical background, etc.
- **Job related factors:** compensation policy, organizational structure, standards, job timing, facilities, work conditions, work itself, job security, relationships, supervisor's behaviour, opportunities for development, management attitude, team spirit, organization, welfare schemes, personality development opportunities and designation.

After studying the various aspects of organizational climate and job satisfaction, it can be said that job satisfaction depends on organizational climate up to very much extent and job satisfaction is the most powerful element of any organization for better results by the employees.

Life Insurance Corporation

Life Insurance in India entered into modern era with the setting up of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. **Life Insurance Corporation of India** (**LIC**) is a state-owned insurance group of India that was established by Parliament of India with passing Life Insurance of India Act that nationalised the private insurance industry and came into force on 1st July 1956. It is the largest insurance company of **India** with it's approximately asset value of ₹2,529,390 crore (US$350 billion) (2016) and it's headquarter in Mumbai.(wikipedia).

Objective

To analyze the job satisfaction of employees in Life Insurance Corporation.

Methodology

The present research study is descriptive in nature as it describes opinion of employees regarding their job with the help of mean and standard deviation.

Sampling Method

the research study, there are two types of sampling methods i.e. (1) Probability sampling method (2) and Non Probability sampling method. Probability sampling technique is used for the present study so that there is no bias takes place and it can cover all the characteristics of the universe. Probability sampling technique further divided into various categories so we select "Stratified random sampling method". Total population of all the branches of LIC, Rohtak is 241 out of which 110 were selected as a sample for the study.

Job Satisfaction Statements

A semi structure questionnaire has been developed with the help of a standard questionnaire which was developed by B.L. Dubey, C.K Maini and KK Uppal (All from Punjab University, Chandigarh). Standard job satisfaction questionnaire contains 20 statements of job satisfaction but here also we modify only 15 statements for our study purpose. Each statement has been scored on a five-point Likert scale, (1) strongly agree; (2) agree ; (3) neutral ; (4) disagree ; (5) strongly disagree.

Analysis And Interpretation

Variables regarding Job Satisfaction

In this Section, an analysis and interpretation is made on the "job satisfaction among LIC employees of Rohtak district".

RO: Findings pertaining to the Research Objective i.e, to analyze the job satisfaction of employees in Life Insurance Corporation.

Findings related to the second research objective to analyze Job Satisfaction among LIC employees have been arrived by subjecting the data to descriptive statistical analysis followed by inferential statistical analysis.

Items in the 4.10 table;

N= total no. of respondents for each statement; X= mean value of each statement

S.D= standard deviation

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(ANALYSIS OF JOB SATISFACTION)

Table 2: Responses of LIC employees with respect to Job Satisfaction

S. NO	STATEMENTS	N	X	S.D	SA	A	N	D	SDA
1.	I am satisfied with the organizational structure of this organization.	110	1.90	0.02	44 (40.0%)	47 (42.7%)	8 (7.3%)	7 (6.4%)	4 (3.6%)
2.	I am satisfied with my present job which is as per my ability/qualification.	110	2.02	0.78	25 (22.7%)	64 (58.2%)	14 (12.7%)	7 (6.4%)	0
3.	I am satisfied with job timing.	110	1.94	0.85	39 (35.5%)	42 (38.2%)	25 (22.7%)	4 (3.6%)	0
4.	I am satisfied with good infrastructural facilities and working conditions of the organization.	110	2.05	0.86	30 (27.3%)	50 (45.5%)	26 (23.6%)	2 (1.8%)	2 (1.8%)
5.	I am satisfied with supervisor's behavior.	110	1.90	0.88	40 (36.4%)	47 (42.7%)	17 (15.5%)	5 (4.5%)	1 (0.9%)
6.	I am satisfied with the compensation policy of the organization.	110	1.80	0.78	45 (40.9%)	44 (40.0%)	19 (17.3%)	2 (1.8%)	0
7.	I am satisfied with the problem solving attitude of the management.	110	2.07	0.89	34 (30.9%)	40 (36.4%)	30 (27.3%)	6 (5.5%)	0
8.	I am satisfied with the work standards set by the organization	110	2.10	0.98	34 (30.9%)	42 (38.2%)	23 (20.9%)	10 (9.1%)	1 (0.9%)
9.	I am satisfied that there is no favoritism in this organization.	110	2.45	2.29	24 (21.8%)	46 (41.8%)	31 (28.2%)	3 (2.7%)	6 (5.5%)
10.	I am satisfied with the sufficient welfare schemes offered by the organization	110	2.15	1.11	40 (36.4%)	34 (30.9%)	15 (13.6%)	21 (19.1%)	0
11.	I am satisfied with the job security.	110	2.00	1.12	50 (45.5%)	26 (23.6%)	18 (16.4%)	15 (13.6%)	1 (0.9%)
12.	I am satisfied with the opportunities to learn new skills and knowledge in this organization.	110	2.03	0.91	35 (31.8%)	45 (40.9%)	21 (19.1%)	9 (8.2%)	0
13.	I am satisfied with the team spirit of work group member.	110	2.24	0.90	23 (20.9%)	47 (42.7%)	31 (28.2%)	8 (7.3%)	1 (0.9%)
14	I am satisfied with the promotion policy of the organization.	110	2.12	0.88	31 (28.2%)	40 (36.4%)	33 (30.0%)	6 (5.5%)	0
15.	I am satisfied with the personality development opportunities in my job.	110	1.93	0.89	39 (35.5%)	46 (41.8%)	19 (17.3%)	5 (4.5%)	1 (0.9%)

(Source: primary survey i.e questionnaire)

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Table shows total no. of selected respondent, mean, frequency, percentage and standard deviation of job satisfaction variables in LIC branches of Rohtak district and measuring employees' views regarding job satisfaction variables which were identified in the questionnaire and the respondents' responses are scored.

Results

Table depicts the mean scores of job satisfaction statements and frequency, percentage of responses of managers and employees of Life Insurance Corporation of India, Rohtak. The analysis of the data reveals that overall responses regarding job satisfaction statements lie within the range of 1-3 which depicts that most of the employees of LIC are satisfied with their job but very few employees are neutral about the job satisfaction. It was found that chunk of employees are satisfied with their work conditions and various other aspects of job like job security, job timing, work standards, supervisor's behaviour and various welfare schemes provided by the organization. It is noticeable from the research study that most of the employees replied in the favour of the job satisfaction statements, supported by mean value, that results in increased motivation, high work performance, healthy relationship, lower rate of employee turnover and high moral which ultimately benefitted to the organization.

Conclusion

Satisfaction remains a core issue for almost all the organizations. In order to achieve organizational goals, every organization must develop processes, a set of assumptions, understandings and regulations that govern day to-day behaviour of the employees. Till and then any newcomer employee learns these rules, he/she is not accepted as a full-fledged member of the organization as it is a common phenomenon. . So, job satisfaction is highly influenced by the kind of climate prevails in an organization. We can say that satisfaction of the employees will be highest when there is a harmony between individual needs and organizational needs.

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North-East Vision 2020 (Peace, Progress & prosperity)

Ajai Kumar*
Dr. Yogendra Singh**

Abstract
North east comprising eight states is strategically important and for its development. North Easter council (NEC) was setup in 1971. North East Vision 2020 document has said that the gap between the development of the region and the rest of the country has been widening. North East region, affected by insurgency and lack of governance, transport, health care, stagnation. There are vast different in standard of living, economic, social and demographic development, education, literacy, per capita income, poverty, energy consumption wide ranging, variation and significant diversity, socio-economic, conditions, ethno-political aspiration and geographical reality.
The north eastern region is home to several ethnic groups and has over 200 of the 635 tribal groups in the country. By 2020 they aspire to see their region emerge peaceful, strong and confident and ready to engage with global, regional, national, sub-national & districts economy. North eastern states as a mix bag as Assam is major states and other seven states are small states.
The north eastern region is identified as one of the few biodiversity hotspots in the world, has the highest rainfall in the country. In this region there are 4 biosphere reserve, 14 national park, 48 sanctuaries & 2 world heritage sites. North Eastern region is spread over a vast expanse of 262179 sq. km. comprising 8% of the country's geographical areas with a relatively small population as 45.49 million[1].
North East India 2007 : Argues that five I's (i) Initial Conditions, (ii) Infrastructure lag, (iii) Insurgency (iv) Imperfection/distortion in factor and product markets (v) Indifferent governance are responsible for low investment, low productions and low welfare. There are some requirement as economic, well-being, social opportunity and political rights.
Participatory development strategy planning process and investment allocation. The literacy rate is high in the region. Skill development is extremely important for providing productive employment opportunities. The biggest constraint in the North Eastern region has been the poor state of infrastructure & connectivity. Development requires infrastructure & capacity development. Improve the quality of life & livelihoods are crucial for establishing a stable & peaceful society & hence for progress and prosperity of the region.
Keywords: Development,Infrastructure,Demography,Biosphere Reserve ,Poverty

Introduction : North east comprising eight states is strategically important and for its development. North Easter council (NEC) was setup in 1971. North East Vision 2020 document has said that the gap between the development of the region and the rest of the country has been widening. North East region, affected by insurgency and lack of governance, transport, health care, stagnation. There are vast different in standard of living,

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economic, social and demographic development, education, literacy, per capita income, poverty, energy consumption wide ranging, variation and significant diversity, socio-economic, conditions, ethno-political aspiration and geographical reality.

The north eastern region is home to several ethnic groups and has over 200 of the 635 tribal groups in the country. By 2020 they aspire to see their region emerge peaceful, strong and confident and ready to engage with global, regional, national, sub-national & districts economy. North eastern states as a mix bag as Assam is major states and other seven states are small states.

Methodology- In this paper we consult the journal, books, news papers, articles, statistical table, census-2011, India-2014, Yojana December 2007, Dec. 2010 (Special Issues – North east and website. We also used data, map & relevant material from net.

Objectives : The objectives of vision 2020 is adequate food, clothing & shelter, every family is free from hunger, leads a healthy life & sound mind and participation productivity in the growth process, achieve high level of human development of production and health. Infrastructure and connectivity could support the India's look east policy. North east has achieved a strong base of social infrastructure place in India. There are some component of the strategy for development –

- Capacity development
- Resource development
- Participatory development through gross-root level planning, corruption free administrative, level/self governance has to be strength end.
- Infrastructure development Transport including road, railways, civil aviation and inland waterways, transportation network, electricity, telecommunication, education, employment, power & broadcast connectivity.
- Eco-friendly development, Tribal area & tribal people development & security.

Development of North-Eastern states have been hampered by sensitive geographical location, natural calamities, communication, bottlenecks, political evolution, poor infra structure. All these factors have adversely affected enterpreneurship development, market development, income generation & capital formation in the region.

The north eastern region is identified as one of the few biodiversity hotspots in the world, has the highest rainfall in the country. In this region there are 4 biosphere reserve, 14 national park, 48 sanctuaries & 2 world heritage sites. North Eastern region is spread over a vast expanse of 262179 sq. km. comprising 8% of the country's geographical areas with a relatively small population as 45.49 million[1].

North east India is the eastern most region of India. It is connected to east India via a narrow corridor squeezed between independent nations of Bhutan & Bangladesh. It comprise the contiguous seven sister states plus the Himalayan state of Sikkim. North east India is generally considered to be a backward enclave in a progressing economy and one of the most challenging regions of the country to govern. The boundary in the eastern sector is 1140 Km. long and runs from the Eastern limit of Bhutan to a point near the Talu Pass at the tri-junction of India, Tibet and Myanmmar. This line is called the Macmohan line. In the eastern sector China claims about 94700 sq.km.[2] China's aborative action was motivated not by law, custom, treaties, the facts of geography or of administration, but rather by pure ideological, political and strategic considerations. The Northern boundary of Sikkim was defined by the Anglo-Chinese convention of 1890. India-Bangladesh boundary is 3910 Km., of which nearly 2450 Km. has been demarcated on the ground (Bangladesh

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and West Bengal boundaries 2272 km.). India-Myanmar boundary is about 1450 Km. long. This boundary is normally renamed a peaceful boundary.

Map-1 McMahon Line between India and China[3]

Map-2 North East states[4]

The Siliguri corridor is west Bengal, with a width of 21 to 40 kilometers connects the north eastern region with the main part of India. The region shares more than (98%) 4500 kilometer of international border with China in north, Myanmar in the east, Bangladesh in the south west & Bhutan in the north west[5].

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The sates are officially recognized under the north eastern council constituted in 1971 as the acting agency for the development of the eight states. The ministry of development of north eastern region (NER) was setup in September 2001.

In the 21st century, there has been recognition among policy makers & economists of the region that the main stumbling block for economic development of the NE region is the disadvantageous geographical location. It was argued that globalization propagates deterriolisation and a borderless world which is often associated with economic integration NE India appears to have a better scope for development in the era of globalization[6]. A new policy developed among intellectuals & politicians that one direction the NER must be looking to as a new way of development lies with political integration with the rest of India & economic integration with the rest of India not yield much dividends. India's look east policy has now been given a new dimension by the UPA government.

Table-1 of North East States and India

Urban Population(%)	ST (%)	SC (%)	Area (Sq.km.)	States	Population	Density	Growth Rate (%)	Sex Ratio (%)	Literacy (%)	No. of Districts
25.2	33.8	4.6	7096.0	Sikkim	6,10,577	86	12.9	890	81.4	4
22.9	68.8	NA	83743.0	Arunachal Pradesh	13,83,727	17	26	938	65.4	13
28.9	86.5	NA	16579.0	Nagaland	19,78,502	119	-0.6	931	79.6	8
32.5	35.1	38	22327.0	Manipur	25,70,390	115	18.6	992	79.2	9
52.1	94.4	11	21081	Mizoram	10,97,206	52	23.5	976	91.3	8
26.2	31.8	17.8	10486	Tripura	36,73,917	350	14.8	960	87.2	4
20.1	86.1	0.6	22429	Meghalaya	29,66,889	132	27.9	989	74.4	7
14.1	12.4	7.2	78438	Assam	3,12,05,576	398	17.1	958	72.7	23
31.2	8.6	16.6	3287469	Bharat	121056957	382	17.7	943	73	640

NER Vision 2020[7]

Agriculture is the mainstay for the people of the north east. A very high percentage of people depend on it for their livelihood. The region of eight states is new economic frontier for India. Development factors for north east region are road, railway, air service, health care, education, literacy, consequent access to education, high infant mortality rate, tribal way of life, diversity of the region.

In the vision NER 2020 document of the North East council was reorganized in 2002 and the center's allocation of resources increased, There are five deficits were indentified-

- Basic needs deficits
- Infrastructure deficits
- Resource deficit
- Deficit of understanding with the rest of the country
- Government deficit[8]

Challenges of N.E. Region[9]

- Boundary dispute between different countries as Bangladesh, Myanmmar, China, Tibet, Bhutan and Nepal
- Protect the tribal Culture
- Modern Science & Education
- 98% of the border of N.E. is with International neighbours

- Low population density
- 80% of the population depends on Agriculture & allied activities
- Skill development for self employment
- Poor connectivity with the rest of the country
- Naxalism, check infiltration and smuggling activities.
- Security and administrative problems
- Difficult terrain, dispersed & small habitations
- Illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, lack of civil & political freedoms,
- Regional Divides- Regional tension, upsetting the demographic characteristics.
- Tripura Zero line (India- Bangladesh)
- New Moor island dispute between India and Bangladesh.
- Tista dispute- June 1998
- Brahmaputra Ganga link Cannal
- Teen Bigha corridor dispute.
- 592 sq. km. disputed area between Assam and Arunanchal Pradesh

North East India 2007 : Argues that five I's (i) Initial Conditions, (ii) Infrastructure lag, (iii) Insurgency (iv) Imperfection/distortion in factor and product markets (v) Indifferent governance are responsible for low investment, low productions and low welfare. There are some requirement as economic, well-being, social opportunity and political rights.

Some Facts about N.E. Region

- Manipur is gateway of N.E.R.
- Central Agricultural University, Imphal
- Mehalaya : The Abode of Clouds
- Nartiang Village in Meghalaya is summer palace of the Jaintiya King
- Wettest place (Rainfall) of India, Mosynram
- Sikkim is the third highest mountain in world, Kanchanjunga
- Gorkhaland (1907)- Siliguri, Kurshiyang, Kaligpong, Darzeeling.
- Assam Problem (24 districts, 78938 sq. km. area, 2,24,12322 population)
- Bodoland (Assam)- 15 Feb, 1967, 3082 village of Kokrajhar
- India's cleanest village Mawlynnog, an asia's cleanest in 2003, 100% literate village.
- Kaziranga, Manas, Namdhapa, Dampha, Pakhuai, Nameri, Orang, Keibul Lamjao are main National Park, 27 tiger reserves.
- Namdapha in Arunanchal Pradesh as a centre of plant diversity.
- GSDP of N.E. Region is Rs. 18027. (2004-05)
- 80,000 crores has been invested in the North-East states during the 10th Plan Period (2002-07).
- NEFA- North East Frontier Association (Arunanchal Pradesh) till 20 Feb, 1987
- 80% population depends on agriculture and Jhum cultivation.
- No anyone million city in NER

Conclusion

Participatory development strategy planning process and investment allocation. The literacy rate is high in the region. Skill development is extremely important for providing productive employment opportunities. The biggest constraint in the North Eastern region has been the poor state of infrastructure & connectivity. Development requires infrastructure & capacity development. Improve the quality of life & livelihoods are crucial for establishing a stable & peaceful society & hence for progress and prosperity of the region.

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आधुनिक युग में मानव मूल्यों की सृजनशीलता

बोहती देवी

मानव मूल्यों के अतंर्गत दो प्रकार के मूल्य परिलक्षित होते हैं – 1. शाश्वत मूल्य 2. युग–सापेक्ष मूल्य । शाश्वत अथवा चिरन्तन मूल्य देशकाल निरपेक्ष होते हैं, जबकि युग सापेक्ष मूल्य देशकाल सापेक्ष होते हैं । गुलाबराय के शब्दों में 'अहिंसा, करुणा, मैत्री, विनय, सदभाव, नैतिकता, पुण्य, प्रेम, त्याग, सहनशीलता इत्यादि सनातन मूल्य–शाश्वत सत्य हैं । ''भारतीय संस्कृति चेतना से सम्पन्न कवि नरेश महेता सनातन मूल्यों के प्रति पूर्णतः आस्धावन है । उनके नाट्य–काव्य संशय की एक रात में राम अहिंसा, प्रेम और करुणा की प्रतिमूर्ति है । उनकी मानवीय दृष्टि में रक्तपात मनुष्यता का सबसे बड़ा अपमान है, इसलिए वे सीता–मुक्ति को अपनी व्यक्तिगत समस्या मानते हुए भयंकर रक्तपात नहीं करना चाहते । वे तो यहाँ तक कहते हैं –

'यदि मानवीय प्रश्नों का उत्तर मात्र युद्ध है
खड्ग है/तो/समर्पित है तुम्हें
तुम्हारे अज्ञात जलों को,
इस क्षण के द्वारा
वृष्टि भीगे उस महाकाल को
समर्पित है यह
धनुष, बाण, खड्ग और शिरस्त्राण ।
मुझे ऐसी जय नहीं चाहिए,
बाणबिद्ध पारवी–सा विवश
साम्राज्य नहीं चाहिए
मानव के रक्त पर पग धरती आती
सीता भी नहीं चाहिए ।/सीता भी नहीं ।

यहाँ राम की अहिंसा के प्रति गहन निष्ठा व्यंजित है । उनकी सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि उन्हें युद्ध से विमुख कर मानवीय बंधुत्व, एकता और धार्मिक प्रतिष्ठा के लिए अन्य विकल्पों की खोज की ओर उन्मुख करती है :

'मैं सत्य चाहता हूँ
युद्ध से नहीं/खड्ग से भी नहीं
मानव का मानव से सत्य चाहता हूँ
क्या यह सम्भव है ?
क्या यह नहीं है ?

स्पष्टत : कवि की निष्ठा सत्य के प्रति है, लेकिन वे इसे मानवीय धरातल पर अंगीकार करना चाहते हैं । उन्होंने राम के माध्यम से आंधुनिक समय के ज्वलंम प्रश्न को उठाया है कि क्या मनुष्यता की इतनी लम्बी विकास–यात्रा के बावजूद भी व्यक्ति युद्ध की विभीषिका से युद्ध की बर्बरता से उपर उठ पाया है ? क्या भारतीय संस्कृति के पास शांति–स्थापना के लिए युद्ध के अतिरिक्त अन्य कोई साध्न नहीं है ? इस संदर्भ में डॉ. रायकमल राय का यह अभिमत अत्यंत उपयुक्त जान पड़ता है, ''भारतीय संस्कृति का एक केन्द्रीय उत्स करुणा है । उसी करुणा में यह युद्ध–भाव समाहित किया जा सकता है । भयानक से भयानक युयुत्सा को इस महाकरुणा में डुबो कर शांत किया जा सकता है । महावीर, बुद्ध से गांधी तक इसी महाकरुणा के अवतार पुरुष थे । नरेश मेहता इस करुणा से किस सीमा तक आर्द्र थे, इसका दर्शन उनकी राम–मुद्रा में ही हो सकता है तुलसी के राम भले ही शील, सौंदर्य और शक्ति के अपूर्व समन्वयी रहें हों, परंतु संशय की एक रात में जो राम का करुणामय स्वरुप चित्रित हुआ है, वह कवि की निश्चय ही एक नव्य दृष्टि का परिणाम है । वास्तव में इससे पूर्व जब राम को एक अलौकिक पुरुष के रुप में चित्रित किया जाता था, तब उनकी वीरता और पौरुष में करुणा और मानवीय संवेदना के तत्वों को देखना अनिवार्य था । लेकिन नरेश महेता के राम तो एक साधारण संवेदनशील मानव हैं । वे अपने अन्तर्द्वन्द्व की अग्नि को महाकरुणा के जल में भिगोकर शांत कर देना चाहते हैं–

'यह चेतना/यह बोध/अमोही प्रज्ञात्मकता की
अग्नि यह/कौन– से अभिषेक जल से शांत हो ?
समाहित व्यक्तित्व की/यह ज्वाल
अनुखन दाहती है बन्धु/अनुखन दाहती है
कौन–से वे हिमशिखर हैं/द्रोणियाँ हैं
जहाँ आदिम अग्नियाँ सोयी पड़ी हैं
यह अग्नि भी सा जाये ।

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वास्तव में रा् सामूहिक निर्णय की समूहाधारित अन्तस्सिद्धता पर विश्वास तो कर लेते हैं, लेकिन उनका संशय, उनकी चिंता संपूर्ण मानवता के समक्ष पूरी जीवन्तता के साथ मुँहबाए खड़ी है । डॉ. हुकुमचन्द राजपाल के शब्दों में ''राम की संशयग्रस्त मनः स्थिति व्यक्तिगत दुर्बलता की द्योतक न होकर मानवीय सत्य–आदर्शो के प्रतिख्यान, शांतिमय एवं अहिंसक उपायों की खोज तथा उनके संरक्षण की बौखलाहट का रुप धारण कर लेती है । इस प्रकार उनके संशय के मूल में कायरता और अहिंसा के भाव व्यंजित नहीं होते वरन् स्वयं कष्ट झेलकर जनविनाशक युद्ध से बचाव की लोकसंग्रही संवेदना सन्निहित है । इसलिए यह कहना सर्वथा समीचीन है कि यी संशय किसी समर्थ एवं विवेकी व्यक्ति का संशय है । अन्यत्र वे लिखते हैं– 'वस्तुतः युद्ध कीी अस्वीकृति एवं स्वीकृति दोनों में ही राम के मानव–मूल्यों के स्थापन और संरक्षण का भाव निहित है । युद्ध की अस्वीकृति में मानव का मानवता पर अडिग विश्वास, अहिंसा की प्रवृत्ति की प्रबलता एवं अति आदर्शात्सक दृष्टि माना जा सकता है । इसे भले ही अव्यावहारिक दृष्टि कहा जाए पर भारतीय परम्परा में इसकी आस्था पर अविश्वास नहीं किया जा सकता । यह भी सत्य है कि सत्–प्रवुत्तियों, मानव–मूल्यों और सत्यों को प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिए मानवीय अथवा अमानवीय नीतियों का विरोध भी होता रहा है । वस्तुतः साम्राज्यवादी शोषण एवं वीड़क दुष्प्रवृत्तियों के दमन में सदैव संघर्ष अथवा विद्रोह की आवश्यकता रही है । इस आवश्यकता का अनुभव ही युद्ध की अपेक्षा की अनुभूति है । निःसंदेह युद्ध की स्वीकृति में मानव–मूल्यों के संरक्षण की भावना निहित है, पर युद्ध स्वयं में मूल्य नहीं माना जा सकता । इसी प्रकार स्पष्ट है कि कवि ने अपनी इस कृति के माध्यम से सनातम मूल्यों के प्रति अपनी गहन आस्था व्यंजित की है । वास्तव में, 'युधिष्ठिर का धर्म करुणा है, जो बुद्धि से कहीं अधिक मानवीय है ।

'किसी भी साम्राज्य से बड़ा है/एक बंधु/एक अनाम मनुष्य/मुझे मनुष्य में विराजे देवता में/सदा विश्वास रहा है/इस देवता के जाग्रत होने की प्रतीक्षा में/मैं अनन्तकाल तक प्रतीक्षा कर सकता हूँ भीम ।

युधिष्ठिर की यही करुण अभिव्यक्ति आधुनिक युग के यंत्रणाग्रस्त मानव के लिए प्रेम और अहिंसा का मार्ग प्रशरूत करने में सक्षम है । वास्तव में विश्व की किसी भी समस्या का समाधान बम और बारुद से नहीं किया सकता । अतएव कवि नरेश मेहता जीवन में समता लाने के लिए अहिंसा जैसे सनातन मूल्य को हितकर मानते हैं । उन्हें लगता है कि 'भारतीयता, शेष मानवता से इसी अर्थ में भिन्न है कि हमारी विकास यात्रा हिंसा से अहिंसा की ओर रह है, जबकि शेष मानवता की यात्रा हिंसा से घोर हिंसा की ओर । भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति निष्ठावान नरेश मेहता की दृष्टि में मानव–कल्याण के लिए अहिंसा का मार्ग सर्वोत्कृष्ट है । उनकी मंगलकामी मानवीय दृष्टि पूरी आस्था के लिए मानव विवेक को जाग्रत करना चाहती है–'सामने वाला यदि आवेग में/पशु हो गया हो/तो विवेक के रहते/प्रतीक्षा करो/उसके पुनः मनुष्य होने की ।

आधुनिक परिवेश में मनुष्यता का यही भाव सबसे बडा मानव–मूल्य है । कवि की दृष्टि में मनुष्य विनम्रता, उदारता, समता, क्षमाशीलता, सहिष्णुता, सहानुभूति, दया, प्रेम, संतोष आदि मानवीय गुणों को आत्मसात करके ही श्रेष्ठ मानव बन सकता है । परन्तु आधुनिक युग में मानवीयता का नाश हो रहा है । अपने–आने स्वार्थों की सिद्धि में लगे व्यक्तियों की सामाजिकता युद्ध और आंतक को बढावा दे रही है । इस गहरे संकट से परिचित कवि अपनी विह्वलता को युधिष्ठिर के माध्यम से संप्रेषित करते हैं–'मानवता का यह रथ/किस अन्धे मार्ग पर बढ रहा है/तुम नहीं जानते पार्थ ।/तुम नहीं जानते कि/संकट कहीं अधिक गहरा है ।

वास्तव में 'आज की संस्कृति में जो भय, अजनबीपन और अविश्वास बौद्धिक मूल्य बन गए हैं और बुद्धिजीवी इन मूल्यों की अपरिहार्यता स्वीकार करके न केवल अपने समाज से और अपने समाज से और अपने आस–पास की प्रकृति से बल्कि अपने आप से भी बेगाना बन गया है । उसका एक ही समाधान है, निषेधात्मक मूल्यों में आस्था जगाओ । नरेश मेहता के सम्पूर्ण काव्य में यह आस्था अत्यंत शाश्वत रुप से मुखरित हुई है । उनका कथन है : 'अन्य किसी ग्रंथि की अपेक्षा अच्छा है/शिव संकल्प ग्रंथि का पालते रहना । प्रस्तुत पंक्तियों में कवि मानवीय उत्कर्ष के प्रति पक्षधरता को रेखांकित किया जा सकता है । एक स्थान पर वे लिखते हैं – हमें अपने इस अहं को भी तिरोहित करना चाहिए कि सृष्टि या ब्रह्माण्ड की सारी पदार्थ सत्ता केवल मनुष्य के उपभोग और उपयोग के लिए बनी है । यदि इस पाश्चात्य प्रसूत अहंकार भाव के स्थान पर यह भारतीय शिव संकल्प हममें आ जाए कि मनुष्य जीवन मात्र या सृष्टि मात्र की अभिधानित किया गया है, तो हमारी समझ और विचार की न केवल भूमि ही बदल जाएगी, बल्कि हम देखें कि जीवन और सृष्टि के संदर्भ में हमारी सृजनात्मक भूमि भी बदल गई है ।

स्पष्टतः कवि की सृजानात्मक चेतना सनातन मानव मूल्यों से अनुप्राणित है यहाँ एक लघु कविता प्रस्तुत है– 'जब तुम मुझे अपमानित करते हो/तब तुम मेरा निकष होते हो/प्रभु से प्रार्थना है/कि वह तुम्हें मेरा निकष होते हो/प्रभु से प्रार्थना है/कि वह तुम्हें मेरा निकष ही रखे ।

वस्तुतः कवि मानवता कर रक्षा के लिए अपना सर्वस्व न्यौछावर करने के लिए तत्पर है । वे मानवीय करुणा को रुपायित करना चाहते हैं । व्यक्ति के भीतर के क्रन्दन को लिपिबद्ध करने के लिए विनयपूर्ण तेजस्विता की कामना करते उनका कथन है – 'हर गर्व के पथ में/विनत दूर्वा बनूँ/यह वर्चस्व दो/ओ वरेण्य पिता/आग झुलसाए मनुज को जो/स्वाहा हो सकूँ उसमें प्रथम/यह पुण्य दो ।

वास्तव में नरेश मेहता की कविता का लक्ष्य मनुष्य को 'चैत्य पुरुष' बनाना है । वह चैत्य पुरुष इतना सक्षम है कि वह देशकाल के पाश में मुक्त हो सकता है । इतना ही नहीं, वही एन सारी उध्वर्ताओं की पुकार का श्रोता भी है, जो उसे

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चैतन्य बनाती है, अक्षर बनाती है । डॉ. संतोष कुमार तिवारी के शब्दों के – 'मनुष्य की महती सम्भावनाएँ लेकर नरेश मेहता की कविता जिस संकल्पित आस्था और विचारों की उत्कुष्ट बुलन्दी प्रस्तुत करती है, वह हिंदी साहित्य में अप्रतिम है ।

कवि की मानवीय गरिमा के प्रति अटूट आस्था को व्यक्त करते हुए डॉ. प्रभाकर शर्मा का यह वक्तत्व अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण है – 'महेता ने पूरी आस्था के साथ मनुष्य को पहचाना है, उसके मानवीय सम्बन्धों को स्वीकारा है और तत्पश्चात् लोकमंगल और सांस्कृतिक संदर्भो में मानवतावाद प्रस्तुत किया है ।

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'भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना का समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन'

डॉ0 महेन्द्र कुमार*

सामान्यतया प्रत्येक संविधान के प्रारम्भ में एक प्रस्तावना होती है, जो उन उद्देष्यों का उल्लेख करती है, जिसका प्राप्ति के लिए कोई संविधान बनाया जाता है। प्रस्तावना में संविधान का सार एवं दर्षन निहित होता है। प्रस्तावना को प्राक्कथन, उद्देषिका भी कहा जाता है। प्रस्तावना का विचार अमेरिका तथा भाव, ऑस्ट्रेलिया के संविधान से प्रेरित है। प्रस्तावना पर आधुनिक तीन क्रांतियों का प्रभाव पड़ा है– फ्रांसीसी, अमेरिकी, रूसी। फ्रांसीसी क्रांति में स्वतन्त्रता, समानता एवं बंधुत्व पर, अमेरिकी क्रांति में राजनीतिक एवं व्यक्ति स्वतन्त्रता और रूसी क्रांति में समानता पर बल दिया गया था। प्रस्तावना भारतीय संविधान निर्मात्री सभा के विचारों को जानने की एक कुंजी है। संविधान के प्रारम्भ में, संविधान की रचना का मुख्य उद्देष्य निहित है। न्यायमूर्ति श्री सुब्बाराव के शब्दों में **''प्रस्तावना किसी अधिनियम के मुख्य आदर्शों एवं आकांक्षाओं का उल्लेख करती है।''** एन.ए. पालकीवाला ने प्रस्तावना को **'संविधान का परिचय पत्र'** अल्लादी कृष्णस्वामी अय्यर ने **''संविधान की प्रस्तावना हमारे दीर्घकालीन सपनों का विचार'** के. एम. मुंषी ने **'लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य का भविष्य फल'** ठाकुर दास भर्गव ने **'संविधान की आत्मा'** कहा है, प्रस्तावना को संविधान का सबसे सम्मानित भाग के रूप में स्वीकार किया है। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने भारत की संविधान सभा में 13 दिसम्बर, 1946 संकल्प लक्ष्य रखा था, जिसे सर्व सम्मति के साथ 15 दिसम्बर 1946 को स्वीकार कर लिया गया। 42वें संविधान संषोधन अधिनियम 1976 द्वारा **'समाज वाद, पंथनिरपेक्षता और अखण्डता'** शब्द को जोड़ा गया।

प्रस्तावना (Preamble)

भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना में जो उद्देष्य किये गये हैं, वे इस प्रकार है;
''हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक **सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व सम्पन्न, समाजवादी, पंथ–निरपेक्ष, लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य** बनाने के लिए तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकोः
सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक **न्याय,**
विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विष्वास, धर्म
और उपासना की **स्वतन्त्रता**,
प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की **समता**
प्राप्त करने के लिए,
तथा उन **सब में** व्यक्ति की गरिमा और
राष्ट्र की एकता और अखण्डता
सुनिश्चित करने वाली **बंधुता** बढ़ाने के लिए
दृढ़ संकल्प होकर **अपनी इस संविधान सभा में** आज तारीख 26 नवम्बर, 1949 ई. (मिति मार्ग शीर्ष शुक्ला सप्तमी, संवत् दो हजार छः विक्रमी) को **एतद् द्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।''**

प्रस्तावना के शब्दों का विश्लेषण

भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना के प्रमुख शब्दों की विवेचना निम्न प्रकार की जा सकती है–
'हम भारत के लोग': संविधान को **'अंगीकृत अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते है'** से यह स्पष्ट है कि संविधान का स्त्रोत भारत की जनता है, अर्थात् जनता के चुने हुये प्रतिनिधियों की सभा द्वारा संविधान का निर्माण किया गया है। पहला शब्द स्त्रोत एवं शक्ति का प्रतीक है। इन शब्दों से तीन बातें स्पष्ट होती हैः

- **प्रथमः** संविधान के द्वारा अंतिम प्रभुसत्ता जनता में निहित की गयी है।
- **द्वितीयः** संविधान निर्माता भारतीय जनता के प्रतिनिधि है।
- **तृतीयः** भारतीय संविधान भारतीय जनता की इच्छा का परिणाम है और भारतीय जनता ने ही इसे राष्ट्र को समर्पित किया है।

'सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व–सम्पन्न': इस शब्द का अर्थ है कि भारत अपने आंतरिक एवं बाह्य मामलों में पूर्ण स्वतन्त्र है। अन्य कोई सत्ता इसे अपने आदेष के पालन के लिए विवष नहीं कर सकती। अर्थात् भारत एक सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व सम्पन्न राज्य वह अपनी आंतरिक और बाहय नीतियां बनाने के लिए पूर्ण रूप से स्वतन्त्र है।

* राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग भदावर विद्या मंदिर (पी.जी.) कॉलेज बाह, आगरा।

'लोकतंत्रात्मक': किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में सर्वोच्च शक्ति जनता के हाथों में निहित होती है। यह दो प्रकार का होता हैः प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष। भारत में अप्रत्यक्ष लोकतंत्र के सिद्धान्त को अपनाया गया है, इसमें जनता द्वारा चुने गये प्रतिनिधि सर्वोच्च शक्ति का प्रयोग करते है। भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 19 और 326 इसका समर्थन करता है। लोकतंत्र में शक्ति का अंतिम स्त्रोत नहीं होती है, इसमें शासित एवं शासक दोनों जनता होती है। **'एक व्यक्ति, एक वोट'** के सिद्धान्त का अपनाया जाता है।

'गणराज्य': गणराज्य का आषय यह है कि राज्य का अध्यक्ष निर्वाचित हो न कि वंषानुगत। भारत एक पूर्ण गणराज्य है, क्योंकि भारतीय संघ के अध्यक्ष राष्ट्रपति जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित होता है।

'धर्मनिरपेक्ष': इस शब्द का अर्थ है कि राज्य का अपना कोई धर्म नहीं होगा। इसे 42वें संविधान संषोधन अधिनियम 1976 द्वारा जोड़ा गया। पंथ निरपेक्षता सभी धर्मों की समानता और धार्मिक सहिष्णुता सुनिष्चित करता है। धर्मनिरपेक्षता के अनुसार भारत का अपना कोई आधिकारिक धर्म नहीं है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने व्यक्तिगत विष्वास, उपासना, पालन, प्रचार, संरक्षक और संवर्धन करने के लिए स्वतनत्र है। भारतीय संविधान के भाग तीन के अनुच्छेद 25–28 तक सभी व्यक्तियों का धार्मिक स्वतन्त्रता का अधिकार दिया गया है।

'समाजवादी': यह शब्द संविधान की मूल प्रस्तावना में नहीं था इसे 42वें संविधान संषोधन अधिनियम द्वारा जोड़ा गया। समाजवाद के अन्तर्गत सभी नागरिकों को सामाजिक और आर्थिक समानता सुनिष्चित करते हुये, राज्य किसी नागरिक के विरूद्ध केवल धर्म, मूलवंष जाति, लिंग, जन्मस्थान या इसमें से किसी के आधार पर विभेद नहीं करेगा। भारत में समाज की स्थापना के लिए एक **'मिश्रित मॉडल'** को अपनाया गया है। यह शब्द विषिष्ट आर्थिक व्यवस्था का सूचक है, जिसमें राष्ट्र की आर्थिक गतिविधियों पर सरकार के माध्यम से पूरे समाज को अधिकार होने की मान्यता दी जाती है। भारत का समाजवाद लोकतांत्रिक समाजवाद है न कि साम्यवादी समाजवाद। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में डी. एस. नकारा बनाम भारत संघ 1982 में स्पष्ट किया कि **''भारत समाजवाद, गांधीवाद और मार्क्सवाद का अनोखा मिश्रण है, जो निश्चित रूप से गांधीवाद की ओर झुका हुआ है। भारतीय समाजवाद अर्थव्यवस्था के स्तर पर निजी उद्यमशीलता और सरकारी नियंत्रण दोनों को साथ–साथ रखता है।''** सरकार ने समाजवादी लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए 1. अस्पृष्यता उन्मूलन (1955), 2. जमींदारी अधिनियम (1950) समान वेतन। **बालश्रम निषेध अधिनियम (1986)** आदि अधिनियम बनाया। समाजवाद की स्थापना के लिए संविधान के भाग 3 के अनुच्छेद 14–18 तक समानता के अधिकार को सुरक्षित किया गया है। भारत के समस्त राज्य क्षेत्र में नागरिकों के लिए एक **'समान नागरिक संहिता'** प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करेगा। (अनुच्छेद 44)

- **सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्यायः** संविधान में सबसे बुनियादी और मौलिक धारणा **'न्याय'** की है। संविधान में न्याय का आदर्ष **'सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामया'** है। संविधान के भाग 4 राज्य के नीति निदेषक तत्व के अनुच्छेद 38 के अनुसार राज्य लोक कल्याण की अभिवृद्धि के लिए सामाजिक व्यवस्था बनायेगा, राज्य एक ऐसी व्यवस्था की, जिसमें सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय राष्ट्रीय जीवन के सभी संस्थाओं को अनुप्रमाणित करें, लोककल्याण की अभिवृद्धि का प्रयास करेगा। सामाजिक न्याय का अभिप्राय मनुष्यों के बीच धर्म, मूलवंष, जाति, लिंग या जन्मस्थान के आधार पर विभेद का प्रतिषेध। संविधान में आर्थिक न्याय के आदर्ष को स्वीकार किया गया है। सभी नागरिकों को समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन, श्रमिकों के स्वास्थ्य और शक्ति तथा बालकों की सुकुमारता के दुरूपयोग, समुदाय की भौतिक सम्पत्ति का स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण, उत्पादन एवं वितरण के साधनों का विकेन्द्रीकरण पर जोर दिया है। संविधान के द्वारा **'लोक हितकारी राज्य'** और **'मिश्रित राज्य नीति'** के सिद्धान्त को अपनाया गया है। भारतीय संविधान के भाग 4 के अनुच्छेद 39 के अनुसारः राज्य अपनी नीति का विषिष्टतया, इस प्रकार संचालन सुनिष्चित करेगा कि सुनिष्चित रूप से–

(क) स्त्री और पुरूष सभी नागरिकों को समान रूप से जीविका के पर्याप्त साधन प्राप्त करने का अधिकार हो।
(ख) समुदाय के भौतिक संसाधनों का स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण इस प्रकार बँटा हो, जिससे सामूहित हित का सर्वोत्त रूप से साधन हो।
(ग) आर्थिक व्यवस्था इस प्रकार चले जिससे धन और उत्पादन का सर्वसाधारण के लिए अहितकारी सकेन्द्रण न हो।
(घ) पुरूष और स्त्रियों दोनों का समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन हो।
(ड़) पुरूष और स्त्री कर्मकारों के स्वास्थ्य और शक्ति का तथा बालकों की सुकुमार अवस्था का दुरूपयोग न हो और आर्थिक आवष्यकता से विवष होकर नागरिकों को ऐसे रोजगार में न जाना पड़े, जो उनकी आयु या शक्ति के अनुकूल न हो।
(च) बालकों को स्वतन्त्र और गरिमामय वातावरण में स्वास्थ्य विकास के अवसर और सुविधायें दी जाऐं और बालकों और अल्पवय व्यक्तियों की शोषण से तथा नैतिक और आर्थिक परित्याग से रक्षा की जाए।

- **राजनैतिक न्यायः** भारतीय संविधान में सार्वभौम वयस्क मताधिकार की स्थापना, साम्प्रदायिक के अंत और अनुच्छेद 19 से 22 के अन्तर्गत विधि स्वातंत्रय अधिकारों तथा अनुच्छेद 32 के अन्तर्गत संवैधानिक उपचारों द्वारा राजनीतिक न्याय के आदर्ष को मूर्त रूप प्रदान किया गया है।

- **विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास धर्म और उपासना की स्वतन्त्रताः** प्रस्तावना में न्याय के बाद सबसे अधिक महत्व स्वतन्त्रता के सिद्धान्त को प्रदान किया गया है। संविधान के भाग 3 में मूल अधिकारों के अनुच्छेद 19–22 तक स्वतन्त्रता तथा **अनुच्छेद 25–28** धर्म की स्वतन्त्रता के अधिकार का स्पष्ट वर्णन किया गया है। **अनुच्छेद 19(क)** वाक्–स्वातन्त्र और अभिव्यक्ति स्वातंत्र्य के अधिकारों का संरक्षण। अनुच्छेद 25 में अंतःकरण की और धर्म के अबाध रूप से मानने आचरण और प्रचार करने की स्वतन्त्रता का स्पष्ठ वर्णन है।
- **प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समताः** समानता के सिद्धान्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए संविधान निर्माताओं में प्रस्तावना में मात्र **'समता'** शब्द का प्रयोग किया बल्कि **'सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक'** राजनैतिक समता के सिद्धान्त पर बल दिया है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद–16 में लोक नियोजन के विषय में अवसर की समता का स्पष्टीकरण किया गया है।

1. राज्य के अधीन किसी पद पर नियोजन या नियुक्ति से सम्बन्धित विषयों में सभी नागरिकों के लिए अवसर की समता होगी।
2. राज्य के अधीन किसी नियोजन या पद के सम्बन्ध में केवल धर्म, मूलवंष, जाति, लिंग, उद्भव, जन्मस्थान, निवास या इसमें से किसी के आधार पर न कोई नागरिक अपात्र होगा और न उससे विभेद किया जायेगा। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14–18 तक समानता के अधिकार के अन्तर्गत प्रतिष्ठा की समानता का भाव निहित है।

- **व्यक्ति की गरिमा और बंधुताः** प्रस्तावना में दो आधार मूल सिद्धान्त एवं आदर्ष व्यक्ति की गरिमा एवं बंधुता को प्रतिष्ठित किया गया है। देष को एकता के सूत्र में बांधने और राष्ट्रीय बंधुता को सुदृढ़ करते हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में विष्व बंधुता की भावना के प्रचार–प्रसार का निरन्तर प्रयास किया गया है। हमारे संविधान निर्माणकर्ताओं **'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्'** तथा **'जीओ और जीने दो'** के सिद्धान्त को अपनाया। इसी आदर्ष को प्राप्त करने के लिए अनुच्छेछ 51 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शांति और सुरक्षा की अभिवृद्धि की बात नहीं है। व्यक्ति की गरिमा के लिए अनुच्छेद 21 में प्राण एवं दैहिक स्वतन्त्रता का संरक्षण प्राप्त है। किसी व्यक्ति को उसके प्राण या दैहिक स्वतन्त्रता से विधि द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार ही वंचित किया जायेगा।
- **राष्ट्र की एकता और अखण्डताः** अखण्डता शब्द मूल प्रस्तावना में नहीं था। 42वें संविधान संषोधन अधिनियम 1976 द्वारा इसे प्रस्तावना में समाविष्ट किया गया। भारत विविधताओं का देष है, फिर भी देष में एक बुनियादी एकता जिसे दृढ़ता प्रदान करना राष्ट्रका सर्वसम्मत लक्ष्य है। भारतीय संविधान के भाग 4 क के अनुच्छेद 51क मूल कर्तव्यों के अन्तर्गत भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह–

(क) संविधान का पालन करें और उसके आदर्षों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्रध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करें।
(ख) भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखण्डता की रक्षा करें और अक्षुण्ण रखें।
(ग) देष की रक्षा करें और आह्वाहन किये जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करें।

प्रस्तावना की समीक्षा

भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना का शाब्दिक विष्लेषण करने के बाद हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते है कि प्रस्तावना में संविधान के मूल आदर्ष के सार्वभौतिक सिद्धान्त का समावेष किया गया है। प्रस्तावना का पहला शब्द **'हम'** संविधान के स्त्रोत एवं शक्ति की ओर संकेत करता है। प्रस्तावना में **'सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व सम्पन्न, समाजवादी, पंथनिरपेक्ष, लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य'** संविधान के **स्वरूप** को स्पष्ट करता है। **'सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक न्याय' विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म और उपासना की स्वतन्त्रता'** और **'प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समानता व्यक्ति की गरिमा, राष्ट्र की एकता और अखण्डता, बंधुता'** जैसे शब्द प्रस्तावना और संविधान के उद्देष्य को दर्षाता है। डॉ0 लक्ष्मी मल्ल सिंघवी के अनुसार **''हमारे संविधान की आत्मा (प्रस्तावना) में मनुष्य की सभ्यता के आधुनिक विकास क्रम का हृदयस्पन्दन है, उसकी अन्तरात्मा, न्याय और समता एवं अधिकार और बंधुत्व से अभिसिंचित है।''**

प्रस्तावना में संशोधन

प्रस्तावना में संषोधन के सन्दर्भ में विवादास्पद है कि अनुच्छेद 368 के अधीन प्रस्तावना में संषोधन किया जा सकता है अथवा नहीं?

- **बेरूवारी यूनियन केस 1960:** सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने प्रस्तावना को संविधान का अंग नहीं माना। इसलिए विधायिका प्रस्तावना में संषोधन नहीं कर सकती। इस केस में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिया कि जहाँ संविधान की भाषा संदिग्ध हो वहाँ प्रस्तावना विविध निर्वाचन में सहायता कर सकती है।
- **गोलकनाथ वाद 1969:** में उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायमूर्ति हिदायतुल्ला ने कहा कि–यदि विधान मण्डल द्वारा प्रयुक्त किसी शब्दावली पर शंका हो तो इसे दूर करने के लिए विष्वसनीय तरीका यह है कि उसके मूल में निहित भावनाओं, आधार, कारणों पर विचार करने के लिए संविधान की प्रस्तावना का आश्रय लिया जाए।
- **केशवानंद भारती मामला 1971:** में प्रस्तावना को संविधान का हिस्सा माना गया। साथ ही संवैधानिक संषोधनों के अधीन माना गया।

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- **केशवानंद भारती बनाम केरल राज्य 1973:** वाद में समन्वय करते कहा गया कि प्रस्तावना संविधान का अंग है, संसद प्रस्तावना में संषोधन कर सकती है, लेकिन ऐसा संषोधन मान्य नहीं होगा, तो संविधान की **'मूल आत्मा'** को नष्ट करता है। इसे **'मूल ढांचे का सिद्धान्त'** कहा जाता है।

उपसंहार

भारतीय संविधान प्रस्तावना का समीक्षा अध्ययन करने पर हम पाते है कि प्रस्तावना भारतीय संविधान के दर्षन को मूर्त रूप प्रदान करती है। प्रस्तावना स्पष्ट करती है कि शासन की सर्वोच्च सत्ता भारत की जनता में निहित है। **'सम्पूर्ण पभुत्वसम्पन्न, समाजवादी, पंथनिरपेक्ष, लोकतांत्रिक, गणराज्य, राष्ट्र की एकता और अखण्डता प्रस्तावना के आधारभूत ढांचे का हिस्सा है।'** प्रस्तावना के द्वारा भारत के समस्त नागरिकों में बंधुता बढ़ाने पर बल दिया गया है। **'हम भारत के लोग'** भारतीय राज्य व्यवस्था के लोकतांत्रिक पक्ष को प्रस्तुत करती है। सारांष में कहा जा सकता है कि प्रस्तावना भारतीय संविधान के शाष्वत मूल्यों, मान्यताओं एवं आस्थाओं के सार्वभौमिक दार्षनिक आधारों पर आधारित है, जिसमें व्सक्ति की गरिमा, उसकी प्रतिष्ठा तथा राष्ट्रीय एकता और अखण्डता को समाविष्ट किया गया है। सुभाष कष्यप के शब्दों में, **''संविधान शरीर है, तो प्रस्तावना आत्मा, प्रस्तावना की नींव पर संविधान की ईमारत खड़ी है।''**

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भारतीय चिंतन में कर्मवाद एवं पुनर्जन्म सिद्धान्त

डॉ0 अनिलेष कुमार सिंह*

सारांश
भारतीय चिंतकों के द्वारा जीवन के समस्त अनुभवों, वास्तविक और आभासिक समाज पहलुओं का अध्ययन किया गया है। जीवन का चरम लक्ष्य जीवन से परे ऊपर की वह अवस्था है, जिसमें पहुँचकर परमनिरूपाधिक, विषयातीत, अखण्ड एक रस, परमानन्द का सत्त अनुभव होता है। कर्मवाद के अनुसार मनुष्य का स्वेच्छा या जान बुझकर किये गये कर्म से है। मनुष्य कर्म करने में स्वतन्त्र है, फल में नहीं। कर्मवाद यदिच्छावाद, नियतिवाद (भाग्यवाद) से भिन्न है। धर्मग्रन्थों में कर्मों के अनेक वर्णन प्राप्त होते हैं जैसे– फलाकांक्षा की दृष्टि काम्य– निष्काम कर्म, कर्म फल सम्बन्ध की दृष्टि से कृत प्रणश एवं अकृताश्युवगम। फल प्राप्ति की दृष्टि से प्रारब्ध, संचित और संचीयमान कर्म।
भारतीय विचारों को मानना है कि प्रारब्ध को बिना भोगे नष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता है। पुनर्जन्म का सिद्धान्त कर्मवाद के सिद्धान्त को प्रासंगिक बनाता है। कर्मवाद के सिद्धान्त ने व्यक्ति को पुरूषार्थी या प्रारब्धवादी बनाया है। कर्मवाद और पुनर्जन्म के सिद्धान्त ने भारतीय विचारकों को भाम्यवादी होने से बचाया है।
शब्दः कर्मवाद, कर्म–फल सिद्धान्त, प्रारब्धकर्म, पुनर्जन्म सिद्धान्त।

भारतीय विचारधारा, चाहे वह जीवन के किसी अंग के सम्बन्ध में हो सवर्था एकांगी, लैकिक, इस जीवन तक
ही सीमित और केवल इन्द्रिया नुभवाधारित तथा विचारपरक, कभी नहीं रही है। भारतीय विचारकों और लेखकों ने जब कभी जीवन और जगत की किसी समस्या पर सोचा और लिखा है, जीवन के समस्त अनुभवों, वास्तविक और संभव सभी अंगों या पहलूओं– भौतिक, मानसिक और आध्यात्मिक इस जीवन, इसके पूर्व और पीछे के जीवन, इस लोक के और परलोक में आने वाले जीवन, केवल मानव जीवन ही नहीं बल्कि सब प्रकार के प्राणियों के जीवन भूः भूवः स्वः आदि प्रकृति स्थूल, सूक्ष्म, सूक्ष्मतर और सूक्ष्मतम स्तरों तक के परस्पर सम्बन्धों और प्रभावों को ध्यान में रखकर विचार किया और लिखा है।
जीवन का चरम लक्ष्य जीवन से परे और ऊपर की वह अवस्था है, जिसमें पहुँचकर और जिसका अनुभव करके मनुष्य को परम, निरूपाधिक, विषयातीत, अखण्ड एकरस, आनन्द का सतत् अनुभव हो और जिसमें पहुँचकर कुछ प्राप्त करने की कोई वासना ही न रहे, जिसमें अमरत्व, सर्वज्ञत्व और परम पूर्णता का अनुभव हो, जिसमें स्थित होने पर विश्व के साथ परम सामन्जस्य, प्राणीमात्र के साथ परमप्रेम, सहानुभूति, सहयोग की भावना तथा परम तृप्ति परम आनन्द और आत्मकामता तथा कृत–कृत्यता का सत्त अनुभव होता है। इस अवस्था को भारतीय विचारधारा में मोक्ष, निवार्ण, कैवल्य, अपवर्ग, ब्राह्मी, मुक्ति, भूमा, साच्चिदानन्द, परमानन्द, सिद्धि, बोहि आदि नामों से लक्षित किया जाता है।
कर्मवाद/ कर्म सिद्धान्त/ कर्म का नियम– कर्म सिद्धान्त के अनुसार मनुष्य स्वेच्छा अथवा जानबूझकर किये गये कर्म से है। उसका फल उसको अवश्य प्राप्त होता है। दो प्रकार के कर्म हैं– अनैच्छिक कर्म एवं ऐच्छिक कर्म। अनैच्छिक कर्म–वे हैं जिन्हें मनुष्य सोच समझकर इच्छानुसार किसी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए नहीं करता है और जिन पर उसका कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं रहता या बाहृय दबाव में किया गया कोई कार्य जैसे– सांसलेना एवं छिंकना इत्यादि ऐच्छिक कर्म–जिसे मनुष्य विचार कर लाभ हानि के दृष्टिगत करता है। इसे मनुष्य का कर्म कहा जाता है। कर्म सिद्धान्त के अनुसार मनुष्य के ऐच्छिक कर्म ही शुभ या अशुभ हो सकते हैं और इन्हीं कर्मों का फल सुखद या दुःखद होता है।[1]
कर्म सिद्धान्त के अर्थ को भलीभाँति समझने के लिए जानना आवश्यक है कि इस सिद्धान्त की प्रमुख आधार भूत मान्यताएँ क्या है?
1 सम्पूर्ण विश्व नियम द्वारा ही शासित होता है– यह नियम भौतिक जगत के साथ मनुष्य के विचारों तथा कर्मों पर भी पूर्णतः लागु होता है। मानव जीवन में अकस्मात या अकारण कुछ भी नहीं होता है अर्थात कोई व्यक्ति वर्तमान काल में जो सुख या दुःख भोग रहा है वह स्वयं उसी के भूत कालीन शुभ या अशुभ कर्मों का अनिवार्य परिणाम है। इसके लिए कोई अन्य व्यक्ति या शक्ति उत्तरदायी नहीं है।
2. मनुष्य को संकल्प–स्वातन्त्रय में पूर्ण विश्वास है– मनुष्य यदि कर्म करने या न करने के लिए स्वतन्त्र नहीं है तो उसे अपने कर्मों के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं माना जा सकता। बाहृय शक्ति के हाथों में एक अशक्त मोहरामात्र बन कर रहने वाले मनुष्य को हम वास्तविक कर्ता नहीं मान सकते हैं। मानवीय संकल्प स्वातन्त्रय का विचार कर्म सिद्धान्त का अनिवार्य मूल आधार है।[2]

* प्रभारी दर्षन षास्त्र विभाग के0जी0के0 (पी0जी0)कॉलेज, मुरादाबाद

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3. हिन्दू धर्म में आत्मा की अमरता और पुनर्जन्म में विश्वास को भी– कर्म सिद्धान्त के साथ अनिवायतः सम्बद्ध माना जाता है। चावाक तथा बौद्ध को छोड़कर, यद्यपि उनमें आत्मा के स्वरूप के विषय में मतभिन्नता है फिर भी वे सभी इस मत का समर्थन करते हैं कि आत्मा अमर है और उसे कर्मों का फल अवश्य भोगना पडेगा।

इस्लाम, ईसाई और यहूदी धर्म किसी न किसी रूप में आत्मा की अमरता और कर्म सिद्धान्त का तो समर्थन करते हैं परन्तु पुनर्जन्म में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। इनका मानना है कि मनुष्य को अपने कर्मों का फल अवश्य भोगना पड़ता है परन्तु उनका विचार है कि जिन कर्मों का फल उसे इस जीवन में प्राप्त नहीं होता उसका फल भोगने के लिए उसकी आत्मा को 'अंतिम निर्णय के दिन' तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है जिसे इस्लाम में 'बरजक्ख' का स्वरूप से परिभाषित किया जाता है।[3]

4. कर्म–सिद्धान्त यद्रिच्छावाद तथा नियतिवाद या दैववाद (भाग्यवाद) से भिन्न है– यद्रिच्छावाद के अनुसार इस जगत में धटित होने वाली समस्त घटनाएँ केवल संयोग का ही परिणाम होती हैं उनका कोई कारण नहीं होता (कर्म सिद्धान्त इसका खण्डन करता है)। नियतिवाद के अनुसार विश्व में घटित होने वाली प्रत्येक घटना पूर्व निश्चित होती है, उसे घटित होने से रोकना अथवा उसमें कोई परिवर्तन करना मनुष्य के लिए सम्भव नहीं है[4]। जगत में प्राप्त होने वाला सुख दुःख पूर्व निर्धारित है (कर्म–सिद्धान्त के विपरीत है)। मनुष्य नियति के हाथों का मात्र खिलौना नहीं है। उसे अपने भाग्य का निर्माण करने के लिए 64 लाख योनियों में से मात्र एक मनुष्य योनि ही प्राप्त होती है। शेष सभी भोग योनियाँ है।

भारतीय धर्मशास्त्रों, स्मृतियों, पुराणों तथा दर्शनों में कर्मों का जो वर्गीकरण किया गया है– **1.** फलांकाक्षा की दृष्टि से– काम्यकर्म एवं निष्काम कर्म। काम्यकर्म में मनुष्य अपनी किसी व्यक्तिगत इच्छा अथवा आकांक्षा से कार्य करता है। सांरिक सुख या कल्पित स्वर्ग में सुख प्राप्ति की पारलौकिक इच्छा निष्काम कर्म (गीता में) मनुष्य फलासक्ति रहित होकर कर्म करता है। वस्तुतः मनुष्य के लिए मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से ऐसा कर्म करना सम्भव नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में इच्छारहित ऐच्छिक कर्म की बात करना निश्चय ही स्वतोन्यघाती होगा। इसे फलासक्ति रहित कर्म ही माना जाता है। जिसका अर्थ है मनुष्य ऐसा कर्म करते समय स्वयं के लिए कुछ प्राप्त करने की लालसा न हो परन्तु लोक–कल्याण की कामना से प्रेरित होकर कर्म होता है। जो वास्तव में नैतिक कर्म कहा जाता है।

2. कर्म–फल–सम्बन्ध का सिद्धान्त– कृत प्रणाश एवं अकृताश्युपगम। किये गये कर्म का फल नष्ट नहीं होता और अकृत कर्म का फल नहीं मिलता। इससे यह ज्ञात होता है कि शुभ कर्मों का फल शुभ एवं अशुभ कर्मों का फल अशुभ होता है।[5]

3. कर्म फल प्राप्ति की दृष्टि से– तीन वर्गों में विभाजन– प्रारब्ध, संचित तथा संचीयमान – प्रारब्धकर्म जिन्हें मनुष्य पहले कर चुका है और जिनका फल वह इस समय भोग रहा हैं इन कर्मों का फल मनुष्य को अनिवार्यतः भोगना पड़ता है क्योंकि इनके फल में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन करना उसके लिए सम्भव नहीं है। दूसरे प्रकार के कर्म– **संचित कर्म–** जो कर्म पूर्व जन्म में कर चुका है और जिन के फल की प्रप्ति अभी आरम्भ नहीं हुई है। कर्म सिद्धान्त के समर्थकों का मानना है कि साधना अथवा ईश्वर भक्ति द्वारा इन संचित कर्मों के फल में मनोवंछित परिवर्तन करना सम्भव है। स्पष्ट इन कर्मों के लिए साधना का विशेष महत्व है।

संचीयमान कर्म– इसे क्रियमाण कर्म भी कहते हैं वे कर्म जो मनुष्य अपने वर्तमान जीवन में कर रहा है जिसका फल उसे भविष्य में मिलेगा। इसे करने के सम्बन्ध में मनुष्य स्वतन्त्र है और इन्हीं कर्मों के द्वारा वह अपने भावी जीवन अथवा भाग्य का निर्माण करता है[6]। इन कर्मों का मानव जीवन के लिए अत्यधिक महत्व है। कुछ दार्शनिकों के विचारों में मनुष्य के ये कर्म अन्ततः उसके मोक्ष में भी सहायक हो सकते हैं। संचीयमान कर्म ही भविष्य में प्रारब्ध एवं संचित कर्म बनते हैं।

4. मीमांसकों ने कर्मों का एक अन्य वर्गीकरण किया है– कर्म तीन प्रकार के है– काम्यकर्म, निषिद्ध कर्म एवं नित्य या नैमत्ति कर्म। काम्य कर्म का विवरण पूर्व में दिया जा चुका है। निषिद्व अथवा प्रतिशिद्ध कर्म से है जो अनर्थ या दुःख उत्पन्न करते हैं इन्हें वेदों में वर्जित माना गया है।

प्रतिदिन किये जाने वाले संध्या, बंदन आदि नित्यकर्म और विशिष्ट अवसरों पर किये जाने वाला श्राद्ध, दान आदि नैमत्ति कर्म। इससे मनुष्य को पुष्य की प्राप्ति या पापों का नाश हो जाता है। इन्हें न करने से पाप की उत्पत्ति होती है। काम्य कर्म इस जीवन में सांसारिक सुख तथा मृत्यु पश्चात स्वर्ग–सुख–प्राप्ति के साघन है और नित्य एवं नैमित्तिक कर्म मोक्ष प्राप्त करने में सहायक होते हैं।

5. नैयायिको ने कर्मों के इन सुक्ष्म संस्कारों से निर्मित विशेष प्रभाव या शक्ति को अदृष्य तथा मीमांसकों ने अपूर्व संज्ञा दी है। मनुष्य के समस्त कर्म उसकी आत्मा पर सूक्ष्म संस्कार छोड़ते है। अदृष्ट या अपूर्व मनुष्य की आत्मा में ही विद्यमान रहता है जिससे उचित समय पर अपने कर्मों का फल प्राप्त होता है।

6. कर्म सिद्धान्त के लिए ईश्वर विषयक विश्वास के कारण–

ईश्वरवादी दार्शनिकों ने कर्म–सिद्धान्त की व्याख्या के लिए ईश्वर के अस्तित्व को स्वीकार करना अनिवार्य माना है। न्याय, वैशेषिक योग तथा वेदान्त इस मत को स्वीकारते हैं। मनुष्य के कर्मों के फल के लिए कर्माध्यक्ष के रूप में ईश्वर की (सर्वज्ञ तथा सर्वशक्तिमान) सत्तास्वीकार की जाती है। निरीश्वरवादी दार्शनिकों– वौद्ध, जैन, सांख्य तथा मीमांसक– कर्माध्यक्ष के रूप में ईश्वर को स्वीकार नहीं करते। बौद्ध– कर्मों द्वारा उत्पन्न संस्कारों के आधार पर,

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मीमांसक अपूर्व के आधार पर कर्म–फल की व्याख्या करते है। जैन तथा सांख्य भी ईश्वर की सत्ता को स्वीकार किये बिना ही मनुष्यों को कर्मो के फल की व्याख्या करते हैं।

क्या प्रारब्ध कर्मों को नष्ट किया जा सकता है? भारतीय दर्शन में इस प्रश्न का निषेधात्मक उत्तर प्राप्त होता है। भारतीय विचारको की मान्यता है कि कतिपय प्रसंगों को छोड़कर फलयोग की दृष्टि से सर्व प्रथम प्रारब्धकर्मों का फल मिलता है पुनः संचित कर्मो का फल प्राप्त होता है और अंत में संचीयमान कर्मो का फल मिलता है।[7]

वे यह भी स्वीकार करते हैं कि अच्छे संचीयमान कर्मों से संचित कर्मों को जलाया जा सकता है और उनके फल से मुक्ति मिल सकती है। अच्छे संचीयमान कर्मों से भावी जन्मों को भी निरूद्ध किया जा सकता है किन्तु संचीयमान कर्मों से प्रारब्ध कर्मों को नष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता है। उसके फल को भोगना ही पड़ता है उसका विनाश भोगने से ही होता है। यह कर्ममार्गियों तथा शंकराचार्य आदि ज्ञान मार्गियों की मान्यता है। तत्वज्ञान (ब्रह्मज्ञान या आत्मज्ञान) से संचित कर्म का क्षय होता है क्रियमाण कर्म का निवारण होता है परन्तु तत्वज्ञान से प्रारब्ध कर्म का निवारण नहीं किया जा सकता है इसका विनाश उसके भोग से ही होता है। परिवामस्वरूप जीवन मुक्ति के बाद भी शरीर तब तक बनी रहती है जब तक प्रारम्भ कर्म का फलभोग नहीं लिये जाते।

समस्या– यदि प्रारब्ध अतीत में किया गया कर्म है और वर्तमान में उसका फल मिलता है तो वह क्रियावस्था एवं फलावस्था के मध्यान्तर में कहा रहता है? बौद्धों ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए वासना की, वैशेषिकों ने 'अदुष्ट' की, मीमांसकों ने अपूर्व की कल्पना की जिसमें कर्म रहता है और समयनुसार अपना फल देता है। नैयायिको ने इसके लिए धर्माधर्म, की कल्पना की है। जैन दर्शन की मान्यता है कि कर्ता आत्मा कर्म के द्वारा पाप–पुण्य से संयुक्त हो जाती है। इसी संयोग से उसे कालान्तर में फल मिलता है। सांख्य योग दर्शन की मान्यता है कि कर्मजन्य पाप–पुण्य बुद्धि में रहते है और कालान्तर में फल देते है। वैदान्त के अनुसार कर्म ईश्वर को समर्पित हो जाते है और ईश्वर ही कालान्तर में कर्त्ता को फल देता है। प्रत्येक भारतीय दर्शन ने इस समस्या का समाधान किया है।[8]

पनर्जन्म का सिद्धान्त– पुनर्जन्म के सिद्धान्त में विश्वास कर्मवाद के सिद्धान्त को प्रासंगिक बनाता है। पुनर्जन्म के बिना विश्वास किये कर्मवाद के औचित्य को नहीं सिद्ध किया जा सकता है। कर्मवाद के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार कृत हानि और अकृतलाभ नहीं होता। अच्छे कर्म का परिणाम अच्छा और बुरे कर्म का परिणाम बुरा होता है। किन्तु हमारा अनुभव इसके बिरोध में जाता है, हम देखते हैं कि सत्कर्म करने वाला व्यक्ति दुःख भोगता है और दुष्कर्म करने वाला व्यक्ति सुख प्राप्त करता है। ऐसी स्थिति में कर्मवाद के सिद्धान्त के औचित्य पर प्रश्न उठता है। इसके औचित्य का प्रतिपादन करने के लिए सभी भारतीय विचारको ने पुनर्जन्म की अवधारणा में विश्वास व्यक्त किया है।

पुनर्जन्म का सामान्य अर्थ है– पुनः जन्म लेना यानि अगला जन्म ग्रहण करना। प्रत्येक प्राणी अपने कर्मानुसार संसार में बार–बार जन्म ग्रहण करता है। कर्मवाद के औचित्य का प्रतिपादन करने के लिए भारतीय विचारकों ने सत्कर्मों का वर्तमान दुःख प्रारब्ध का परिणाम है, वर्तमान का सत्कर्म का प्रतिफल संचीयमान हो रहा है जो उसे जन्मान्तर में प्राप्त होगा। चार्वाक के अलावा सभी भारतीय दार्शनिक पुनर्जन्म में विश्वास करते है इससे मनुष्य का यह विश्वास दृढ़ होता है कि संसार में नैतिकता विद्यमान है।[9]

कर्मवाद तथा पुनर्जन्म पर भारतीय जनमानस का अटुट विश्वास परलक्षित होता है। इससे इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि वर्तमान जीवन अतीत जीवन के कर्मों का फल है तथा भविष्य जीवन वर्तमान जीवन के कर्मों से नियान्त्रित होगा। इस प्रकार व्यक्ति का अतीत, वर्तमान एवं भविष्य जीवन कर्मवाद के नियमों से नियात्रित है और नियम में कहीं भी कोई व्यतिक्रम नहीं है।

कर्मवाद के सिद्धान्त ने व्यक्ति को पुरूषार्थी या प्रारब्धवादी बनाया है।प्रारब्ध किसी मनुष्य का अपना ही किया गया कर्म है जो व्यक्ति के भविष्य (भाग्य) का नियामक है। व्यक्ति अपने संचित कर्मों से अच्छे क्रियमाण कर्मो को मेट सकता है। हमें प्रारब्ध कर्मों के आधार पर वर्तमान के सुख–दुःखों को तो भोगना पडेगा किन्तु हम अपने अच्छे क्रियमाण कर्मों से अपने अच्छे भविष्य का निर्माण कर सकते है। इसने व्यक्ति को अपने सुखमय भविष्य के प्रति आशावादी बनाया। कर्मवाद और पुनर्जन्म के सिद्धान्त ने भारतीय दर्शन को भाग्यवादी होने से बचाया और उसे प्रारब्धवाद, पुरूषर्थवाद में परिणत किया। संसार की नैतिक व्यवस्था को सिद्ध किया और व्यक्ति को उसका आदर करने तथा तदनुरूप आचरण करने के लिए प्रेरित किया क्योंकि इसमें उसका अपना ही हित निहित है।

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Self- Esteem as a Determinant of Stress among College Students

Suneel Chaudhary*

Abstract

Self–esteem is a global self-evaluation that blends many specific evaluations about one's adequacy, which have a profound effect on the stress of students. The student with low self-esteem usually feels unworthy, incapable, and incompetent. The present study was undertaken to examine the level of stress among high and low self-esteem college students. It also measures the level of stress among high self-esteem undergraduate boys and girls students and among low self-esteem undergraduate boys and girls students. The study was conducted on 80 undergraduate boys and 80 undergraduate girls (total 160 students) who were studying in different degree colleges affiliated by Rohilkhand University. The sample was drawn by stratified proportionate random sampling. The sample was divided into 80 students who are high on self–esteem (40 boys and 40 girls) and 80 students who are low on self-esteem (40 boys and 40 girls). Self-esteem was measured by using by R.N. Singh and Ankita Srivastava's Self-Esteem Scale and stress was measured with Students Stress Scale developed by Taresh Bhatia and Arunima Pathak. Results indicated that magnitude of stress was significantly higher in low self-esteem college students as compared to high self-esteem college students. Gender difference for high self-esteem college students was not significant but the level of stress was significantly higher in low self-esteem undergraduate girls students as compared to low self esteem undergraduate boys students. The study revealed that the stronger the self-esteem of the college students the lower the level of stress faced by them.

Keywords: Self-esteem, Stress, Gender, Students

Introduction

Self- esteem is an aspect of self concept. Self-esteem is used to describe a person's overall sense of self-worth or personal value. It is a judgment of oneself as well as an attitude toward the self. Self-esteem is often seen as a personality trait, which means that it tends to be stable and enduring. Self-esteem can involve a variety of beliefs about the self, such as the appraisal of one's own appearance, beliefs, emotions and behaviors. Positive self-esteem gives the individuals the strength and flexibility to take charge of lives and grow from mistakes without the fear of rejection. Low self-esteem is a debilitating condition that keeps individuals from realizing their full potential. The person with low self-esteem feels poorly about him or herself. A person with low self-esteem usually feels unworthy, incapable, and incompetent.

Abraham Maslow states that psychological health is not possible unless the essential core of the person is fundamentally accepted, loved and respected by others and by her or his self. Self-esteem allows people to face life with more confidence, benevolence and optimism, and thus easily reach their goals and self-actualize. It allows a person to be more ambitious, but not with respect to possessions or success, but with respect to what they can

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experience emotionally, creatively and spiritually. The high self-esteem may refer to accurate justified perceptions of one's worth as a person and one's successes and accomplishments. On the other hand low self-esteem can develop into other problems. (Usher & Others, 2000; Zimmerman, Copeland & Shope, 1997).

Self-esteem provides a mental set that prepares an individual to respond according to expectations of success, acceptance and personal strength. Self-esteem is an integral part of college student's performance and there pressure tolerance capacity. Caprara, Barbaranelli, Gerbino & Pastorelli,(2003) reported that self-esteem determine an individuals' resiliency to adversity and his vulnerability to stress and depression. Moreno, Estévez, Murgui, & Musitu, (2009) reported that self-esteem is positively related to emotional functioning. Waddar & Aminabhavi (2010) found that both academic stress and environment are important and determinative to form the students' experiences beside five variables including age, sex, motivation, self-esteem, and academic self-concept.

Stress is a natural human response to pressure when faced with challenging and sometimes dangerous situations. Most college students experience high stress when they perceive situation as dangerous, difficult, or painful and they do not have the resources to cope. The events are centered in the two most important domains of higher education students life are home and college. They relate to issues of conflict and loss. Some adolescent student becomes overloaded with stress. Inadequately managed stress can lead to anxiety, withdrawal, aggression, physical illness, or poor coping skills such as drug and / or alcohol use. The World Health Organization recommends in "Preventing Suicide" published in 2000 that strengthening student's self-esteem is important to protect children and adolescents against mental distress and despondency, enabling them to cope adequately with difficult and stressful life situations. As a social psychological construct, self-esteem has also been treated as an important outcome due to its close relation with mental health. Other than increased happiness, higher self-esteem may also enhance the ability to cope with stress and a higher likeliness that the individual takes on difficult tasks relative to those with low self-esteem.

Today college students are living in an increasingly anxiety ridden atmosphere. (Sharma, 2006). They live in a world when nothing seems to be guaranteed with certainty and at the same time are expected to perform at every font, the main being academics. (Bhansali & trivedi, 2008). Most of the problems concentrated on academic anxiety are followed by anxiety regarding their future. Stress was caused due to the examination system, burden of homework and attitudes of parents and teachers. Parental pressure is also responsible to create stress as the emphasis is not given to acquire knowledge but to excel. When the adolescents are unable to meet their parent's expectations, it is than that frustration, aggression, depression and other undesirable behaviors and suicide may takes place. Peer pressure, pressure from family and media play a big role in building perceptions of students (Trivedi, 2008).

Gender is the range of characteristics pertaining to, and differentiating between, masculinity and femininity. Depending on the context, these characteristics may include biological sex (i.e. the state of being male, female or an intersex variation which may complicate sex assignment) and sex-based social structures (including gender roles and other social roles). Biological sex is a genetical phenomenon which is determined by chromosomes. Due to different combinations of chromosomes boy and girl sex is determined. In modern times due to particular socialization process (different gender and social roles) and parenting style male (boy) and female (Girl) college student may have different degree of self-esteem.

The pressure to perform and preparation for career begins early gaining momentum in the college's years. Due to the increasing estranged behaviour manifested by many college going students, it is necessary to have a look at the factors that contribute to high level of stress in college students. It has therefore been assumed for the present purpose that the level of stress is dependent on several psychosocial factors. The level of stress in college students may vary with their level of self-esteem. The present study was undertaken to examine the effect of self-esteem on the stress of undergraduate college students of the Rohilkhand region. The central purpose of the present was to examine the level of stress among high and low self-esteem college students. It also measures the level of stress among high self-esteem undergraduate boys and girls students and among low self-esteem undergraduate boys and girls students.

Objectives

1). To find out the difference in the level of stress among high and low self-esteem college students.

2). To find out the difference in the level of stress among high self esteem boys and girls college students.

3). To find out the difference in the level of stress among low self esteem boys and girls college students.

Hypotheses

1). There will be significant difference in the level of stress among high and low self-esteem college students.

2). There will be significant difference in the level of stress among high self esteem boys and girls college students.

3). There will be significant difference in the level of stress among low self esteem boys and girls college students.

Method

Sample: The study was conducted on 80 undergraduate boys and 80 undergraduate girls who were studying in different degree colleges affiliated by Rohilkhand University. The sample was collected from the degree colleges situated in Bareilly, Rampur, Amroha and Moradabad. The sample was drawn by stratified proportionate random sampling. The sample was drawn from Science and Arts undergraduate students of both genders. The students were between the age group of 18-20 years. The sample was divided into 80 students who are high on self-esteem (40 boys and 40 girls) and 80 students who are low on self esteem (40 boys and 40 girls).

Tools

Self Esteem Scale: This scale was developed by R.N. Singh and Ankita Srivastava. This scale is based on the Self-esteem Scale originally developed by Robinson and Shaver (1973).The test consists of 20 items and each item is accompanied by five alternative response categories, namely very much, much, average, low and very low. The Self-esteem Scale demonstrated a test–retest reliability of .82 and on the basis of split half method the reliability coefficient was .86. Higher scores on the scale show higher self-esteem.

Students Stress Scale: This Scale was developed by Tarish Bhatia and Arunima Pathak**.** This scale assesses the level of stress of students in the age range of 16 to 21 years. It is a 30 items self –report item that includes six areas, Academic Stress, Financial Stress,

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Vocational Stress, Family Stress, Social Stress, and Emotional Stress. The scale demonstrated a strong test –retest reliability for six areas ranging from .71 to .81 and over all reliability coefficient was .79. Higher scores on the scale indicate higher level of stress.

Results and Discussion

Table -1: Mean, SD and t-value of Stress Scores of High and Low Self –Esteem College Students

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value
High Self-Esteem Students	**80**	**67.36**	**12.10**	
13.27**				
Low Self-Esteem Students	**80**	**99.67**	**18.10**	

** P<0.01

The first objective of the present study was to find out the difference in the level of stress among high and low self-esteem college students. The data were analyzed with the help of t test and the results are given in table number 1. From the results given in table number 1, it appeared that there is substantial difference in level of stress among high and low self-esteem college students. The mean of stress scores were 67.36 and 99.67 respectively for high and low self-esteem undergraduate college students. The results indicate that high self-esteem college students had significantly lower level of stress than the low self-esteem college students, as the difference between the two groups was found statistically significant (t= 13.27, P<0.01). Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in the level of stress among high and low self-esteem college students was found to be proved. This implies that the stronger the self-esteem of the college students the lower the level of Stress faced by them. This may be due to the fostering of social resources and effective coping when self-esteem is high, (Abouserie, 1994). This finding is consistent with findings of earlier studies. Scherer et al. (1982) and Schwarzer (1994) found that self-esteem provides a broad and stable sense of personal competence to deal effectively with a variety of stressful situations. Hoffman (2004) demonstrated that self-esteem is an important factor in the perception of stress as it affects the ability to deal effectively with environmental pressures and demands.

Table -2: Mean, SD and t-value of Stress Scores of High Self –Esteem Boys and Girls College Students

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value
High Self-Esteem Boys Students	**40**	**68.05**	**12.99**	
				.506
(NS)				
High Self-Esteem Girls Students	**40**	**66.67**	**11.26**	

NS- Not Significant

The second objective of the present study was to find out the difference in the level of stress among high self esteem boys and girls college students. Table 2 shows there is no significant difference (t =.506) in the level of stress among high self-esteem boys and girls college students. Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in the level of stress

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among high self esteem boys and girls college students was rejected. Both the high self-esteem boys and girls scored somewhat equally. Both had almost same and low level of stress. This implies that high self- esteem students normally think and feel about themselves the way they are made to feel and think from their childhood days. In this aspect a lot depends upon how the "significant others' in their lives think about them and interact with them. The social setting in the many cities of India is based on equilibrium, which establishes an equal dominance of boys and girls in many spheres during the early years of life. In the urban setting those girl students who gets equal opportunity regarding studies, exposure etc as the boys students develops high self-esteem and they may also enhance the stress tolerance capacity as boys students. This is in confirmation with several studies where the self-esteem of students was found to be very high irrespective of gender and age (Block & Robbins,1993). Parish & McClusky (1992) found that higher the perceived level of parental warmth, the higher the self-esteem. It was also found that students with high self-esteem are less stressed than those with low self-esteem (Bezbaruah, 2000).

Table -3: Mean, SD and t-value of Stress Scores of Low Self-Esteem Boys and Girls College Students

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value
Low Self-Esteem Boys Students	40	93.37	16.88	3.30 **
Low Self-Esteem Girls Students	40	105.97	17.25	

** P<0.01

The third objective of the present study was to find out the difference in the level of stress among low self esteem boys and girls college students. From the results given in table number 3, it appeared that there is substantial difference in level of stress among low self-esteem boys and girls college students. The mean of stress scores were 93.37 and 105.97 respectively for low self-esteem boys and girls undergraduate college students. The results indicate that low self-esteem college boys students had significantly lower level of stress than the low self-esteem girls college students, as the difference between the two groups was found statistically significant (t= 3.30, P<0.01). Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in the level of stress among low self esteem boys and girls college students was found to be proved. This implies that low self- esteem undergraduate girl students were more stressful than their male counterparts of equivalent self-esteem level.

It is concluded that self-esteem plays a significant role in the level of stress in students. The study revealed that the stronger the self-esteem of the college students the lower the level of Stress faced by them. This is so as the self-esteem protects the individual from distress, it helps the person to bounce back in terms of highly stressful or pressure loaded situations. The findings of the study also showed that high self-esteem boys and girls college students were almost equal in perception of stress but low self –esteem girls students were more stressful than the low self-esteem boys students. The "significant others" in the live of low self-esteem undergraduate girls students should view both the boy and the girl child as equal and should provide them equal treatment and opportunities and positive feedback. Since self-esteem is a psychological and developmental factor, so it can be improved through good parenting. Good parenting is the foundation for a strong personality with high self-concept that can protects the adolescent from stressful situations of life. The college students should learn to relax and study hard, not panic and do well. The emphasis should be given on preparation and not on percentage.

The current study had produced some important results that have implications for educational system of India. The study demonstrated that high self-esteem had significant and positive effect on the stress tolerance capacity of the college students. So, college education should also put emphasis on life skills development in order to coach them up to meet the challenges and maximize their possibilities to live a happier and productive life.

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A corelational study on Resilience, Self-efficacy and Psychological well being among Senior Secondary School Students

Dr. Sangeeta Sharma*

Abstract
The aim of the present study to explore the relationship of resilience, self-efficacy and psychological well being among senior secondary school students. First hypothesis was there would be a significant positive correlationresilience and self-efficacy among senior secondary students and second was there would be a significant positive correlation between resilience and psychological well-being among senior secondary school students. To verify these hypotheses, 100 students were contacted from government senior secondary school Bhiwani and public school at Bhiwani in Haryana, and rapports were established. The Resilience Scale and the General Self Efficacy Scale were administered on participants to collect the data. The collected data were analysed by using Pearson's product moment method. The results reveal that there is a significant positive correlation among resilience. self-efficacy and psychological wellbeing among senior secondary school students. As resilience increases, self-efficacy tends to increase as well and vice versa.

Introduction

The American Psychological Association (2014) defines resilience as "the process of adapting well in the face of adversity, trauma, tragedy, threats or even significant sources of stress." While this definition is useful, it does not reflect the complex nature of resilience. Determinants of resilience include a host of biological, psychological, social and cultural factors that interact with one another to determine how one responds to stressful experiences.

Last few years, the fields of neuroscience, mental health, medicine, psychology, and sociology have been collectively focused on the short-term and long-term consequences of stress, and more recently, extreme stress. Stress is a reality of our daily lives. At some point, most people will be exposed to one (or more) potentially life-threatening traumatic experiences that can influence mental health and result in conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Karam, Friedman, Kessler, McLaughlin, and Petukhova 2014). These severe adversities include exposure to interpersonal violence, the trauma of war, death of a loved one, natural disasters, serious industrial or other accidents, and terrorism (American Psychological Association, 2010; Dimitry, 2012; Eisenberg and Silver, 2011; Furr, Comer, Edmunds, and Kendall, 2010; Masten and Narayan, 2012; Masten and Osofsky, 2010; Norris, Tracy, and Galea, 2009; Osofsky and Osofsky, 2013; Tol, Song, and Jordans, 2013).

Resilience is the capacity and dynamic process of adaptively overcoming stress and adversity while maintaining normal psychological and physical functioning (Russo, Murrough, Charney, and Nestler, 2012; Southwick and Charney, 2012).

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The concept of self-efficacy was projected by Bandura, (1977), which came from social cognitive theory. According to this, expectations such as motivation, feelings of frustration and performance connected with repeated failures, which determine affect and behavioral reactions of an individual. Self-efficacy is a major component of social cognitive theory that refers beliefs or judgments about his ability to perform the duties and responsibilities (Schwarzer and warnner, 2013).

Steinberg (2001, 2005) clears that self-efficacy as "the sense of confidence that one's actions have an effect on the environment. Bandura (1997) viewed that "self-efficacy refers to an individual's perception of competence and capability in completing certain tasks." Individual perceives his skills, competences and capabilities to translate them into actions in order to complete the task.

Burris, Brechting, Salsman, and Carlson, 2009, "Psychological Well-being refers to the simple notion of a person's welfare, happiness, advantages, interests, utility, and quality of life."

Diener and Larsen (1984), Psychological well-being has several cardinal characteristics. First, the field covers the entire range of well-being from agony to ecstasy. It does not focus only on undesirable states such as depression or hopelessness. Instead, individual differences in levels of positive well-being are also considered to be important. Thus the field of psychological well-being includes the undesirable states that are treated by clinical psychologist, but is not limited to the study of these undesirable states. In other words, the field is concerned not just with the causes of depression and anxiety but also with the factors that differentiate slightly happy people, moderately happy and extremely happy people.

Objective

- To study the relationship between resilience and self-efficacy among senior secondary school students.
- To establish the relationship between resilience and psychological well-being among senior secondary school students.

Hypothesis

- There would a significant relationship between resilience and self-efficacy among senior secondary school students.
- There would be a significant positive correlation between resilience and psychological well-being among senior secondary school students.

Method

Sample

The participants included 100 students, of age group 14-18 years. The sample was taken from government school Bhiwani and public school situated at Bhiwani.

Measures

1. Resilience Scale (Wagnild and Young, 1993): The resilience scale (RS), which measures the capacity to withstand life stressors, and to thrive and make meaning from challenges consists of a 17-item "Personal Competence" subscale and an 8-item "Acceptance of Self and Life" subscale. Resilience as construed by Wagnild comprises of 5 essential characteristics of meaningful life (purpose), perseverance, self-reliance, equanimity and existential aloneness (i.e. coming home to yourself). The first of these characteristics is identified as the most important that lays the foundation for the other four. The RS and its short version have good validity and

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reliability from several studies. The scale consists of positively stated self-descriptions to be responded to on a 7-point Likert-type response scale, ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 7 (Strongly Agree). Overall resilience was determined by totaling the respondents‟ responses.

2. **The Generalized Self Efficacy Scale:**

The Generalized self-efficacy scale (GSE) was developed by Schwarzer and Jerusalem in 1995. It has ten items to be responded to on a 4-point scale. The scale designed for ages 12 and up, was created to assess perceived self-efficacy regarding coping and adaptation abilities in both daily activities and isolated stressful events. It is uni-dimensional scale. The scale is reliable and valid, Cronbach’s alpha ranging from .76 to .90.

3. **Ryff Psychological Well Being Scale (short version):** It was developed by psychologist Carol D. Ryff, originally the 42-item Psychological Wellbeing (PWB) Scale measures six aspects of wellbeing and happiness: autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations with others, purpose in life, and self-acceptance. The scale can be used to assess the well-being of adults. The duration of test is 3 to 5 minutes (18-item). Respondents rate how strongly they *agree* or *disagree* with 42 statements using a 7-point scale (1 = strongly agree; 7 = strongly disagree). The score ranges from 18 to 126. Higher scores mean higher levels of psychological well-being.

Procedure

To conduct the study, consent was taken from the respective schools from where adolescent volunteers were taken for data collection and rapport was established. They were given a briefing about the aim of present investigation. Instructions were given according to the used questionnaire. They were assured that their information would be kept confidential and used only for research purpose, so they are requested to be open and honest in their responding. After that, scales were administered and data were collected.

Statistical Analysis

Pearson’s coefficient of correlation was used to study the relationship among resilience, self-efficacy and psychological wellbeing among senior secondary school students.

Result and discussion

Table 1. Relationship between Resilience and Self-efficacy

Resilience Self-efficacy	N	Correlation value	Level of significance
	100	0.629	0.01**

**** The correlation is significant at 0.01 level.**

As shown in the table, the Pearson’s coefficient of correlation for resilience and self-efficacy was found to be 0.629 i.e. significant at 0.01 level. It indicates that there is a significant positive correlation between resilience and self-efficacy among senior secondary school students. It refers that as the resilience increases; the sense of self-efficacy tends to increase in senior secondary school students. Also, with decrease in resilience, self-efficacy tends to decrease among senior secondary school students.

The findings are supported by studies which are: Li and Yang (2009) tested a theoretical model connecting stress, self-efficacy, trait resilience, secure attachments, and motivation to problem-solving coping, social support seeking coping and avoidance coping. The researchers concluded that self-efficacy integrates with resilience to affect problem-solving coping. Furthermore, self-efficacy and resilience motivate coping responses in individuals.

Table 2. Relationship between Resilience and Psychological Well-being

Psychological Well-being	N	Pearson correlation	Level of significance
Resilience	100	.471	.05

As shown in table 2, the Pearson's coefficient of correlation between resilience and psychological well-being is 0.471, i.e. significant at 0.05 level. It indicates that there is a significant positive correlation between resilience and psychological well-being among senior secondary school students. It can be said that with increase in resilience, the psychological well-being of senior secondary school students is likely to improve. Hence, the hypothesis "there would be a significant positive correlation between resilience and psychological well-being among senior secondary school students" has been accepted.

The finding has been supported by Elisabetta and Maria De Caroli. (2014) conducted a study to examine the relationships between the dimensions of psychological well-being and resilience in 224 middle and late adolescents. Results showed positive relationships between PWB (environmental mastery, personal growth, and self- acceptance) and resilience.

As resilience increases, the sense of self-efficacy tends to increase in senior secondary school students & vice versa. Resilience and self-efficacy are essential for students. The academic self-efficacy motivates students to achieve higher in studies and resilience enables students to deal with the problems in their lives including emotional pain and distress. The students should be encouraged to believe in their ability to effectively deal with their problems as well as perform the tasks to attain their goals.

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परम्परागत भारतीय शिक्षा में गुरू–शिष्य सम्बन्ध में भटकाव एवं निराकरण के उपाय

डा0 भूपेन्द्र सिंह*
बबीता शर्मा**

सारांश
आधुनिक युग सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी का युग है जिससे मशीनी शिक्षक तैयार हो रहे है। ऐसे शिक्षकों में मूल्यों एवं आदर्शो की कमी हो रही है। शिक्षक की कठिन मेहनत और लग्न में भी कमी आ रही है। फलतः आचार–व्यवहार में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। जहाँ शिक्षक में परिवर्तन हुआ वहाँ शिष्य में भी परिवर्तन हुआ है। शिष्य की उपासना, वासना में बदल रही है। शिष्य तो अज्ञान है जिस प्रकार उसे समाज और गुरू से शिक्षा मिली उसे वह ग्रहण करता चला गया। गुरू जिस प्रकार पद्च्युत हो गया शिष्य भी उसी प्रकार अपने कार्यो से विमुख हो गया। अतः गुरू और शिष्य के सम्बन्धों में गहरी खाई पाट दी गई। इस प्रकार गुरू और शिष्य के सम्बन्धों में भटकाव हो गया और उसी भटकाव को दूर करना ही प्रस्तुत शोध का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है।

भारत का इतिहास विश्व में सर्वाधिक प्राचीन है। अपनी आध्यात्मिका, विश्वाश्रयता और सनातनता के कारण यह बर्बर आक्रान्ताओं से जूझता आज तक विद्यमान हैं। हमारे गौरवपूर्ण इतिहास और संस्कृति की पहचान प्राग्वैदिक काल से आज तक अक्षुण्ण रही है। इस लोकोतर आध्यात्मिक संस्कृति ने हमारी शिक्षा को प्रारम्भ से आकार व सत्व प्रदान किया है। इस संस्कृति ने मानव को शिष्ट, समुन्नत, परोपकारी और देवोपम बनाने हेतु शिक्षा में महनीय सद्गुणों और सत्संस्कारों का आधान किया है। अहिंसा, सत्य, सेवा, त्याग, तपस्या, करूणा, अपरिग्रह, मैत्री और सहिष्णुता आदि शाश्वत गुणों ने हमारी आध्यात्मिकता के ताने–बाने में शिक्षा का महावितान बुन रखा है। इन्हीं सद्गुणों के बलबूते हमारी सांस्कृतिक परम्परा अनन्त आक्रमणों के झंझावत झेलते हुए आज भी जीवित है।

हमारे यहाँ विद्या को चक्षु माना गया है– नास्ति विद्यासमो–चक्षुः। चक्षु से विवेक दृष्टि मिलती है। विवेक दृष्टि से चारों पुरूषार्थों– धर्म, अर्थ, काम और मोक्ष को जीवन में उतारा जाता है। इन पुरूषार्थों की उपलब्धि में लौकिक अभ्युदय के साथ–साथ परमपद (ब्रह्म) की भी प्राप्ति का विधान है। ब्रह्म का अर्थ है जो निरन्तर वृद्धि को प्राप्त होता हुआ इन्द्रियातीत व असीमित हो उठे।

पुरूषार्थों में चारों का वर्णनक्रम सार्थक और सप्रयोजन है। धर्म के माध्यम से ही अर्थ का अर्जन करना चाहिए, अधर्म से नहीं। धर्म और अर्थ दोनों के सम्मिलित कोष से काम का विवेकपूर्ण भोग वांछनीय है। तभी धर्म, अर्थ और काम की त्रिवेणी में अवगाहन करते हुए मोक्ष के अनन्त महासागर में विलीन हो जाना है। मनुष्य अकेला ही संसार में आता है और समाजरूपी विराट्–पुरुष की सेवा करके उसी महासत्ता में समाहित हो जाता है। यही आत्मा की यात्रा है– चरैवेति चरैवेति की यही परम्परा रही है।

एक से अनेक होने की प्रक्रिया में माता–पिता, बन्धु–बांधव, इष्ट, गुरू और अनन्त जीवों से सम्पर्क कर उनके लिए उत्सर्ग कर देना ही जीवन की सार्थकता है। मातृ देवो भव, पितृ देवो भव और आचार्य देवो भव आदि उपदेश इसी प्रक्रिया के अंग हैं। यही व्यवहार जगत की शिक्षा का निदर्शन रहा है। मानव ब्रह्म का ही अभिन्न अंग है। ब्रह्म ही हर जीव तथा जड़ में अनुप्राणित है। ब्रह्म ही पूर्ण ज्ञान है। शिशु के अन्तःकरण में व्याप्त सत्य, शिवं एवं सुन्दरात्मक ज्ञान को प्रकाश में लाना ही शिक्षा है। सर्वप्रथम माता–पिता और बाद में गुरू द्वारा ज्ञान का आदान होता है। वह ज्ञान श्रवण, मनन की प्रक्रिया से गुजरकर निदिध्यासन द्वारा दैनिक स्वाध्याय में जीवन्त रहता है। वही ज्ञान कर्म में उतरकर चरित्र में समाविष्ट हो जाता है। प्राचीन काल में मात्र साक्षरता विद्या नहीं थी और न ही इतिहास, भूगोल, गणित, भौतिकी आदि विषयों की सूचनाओं का समुच्चय थी। वह तो परम तत्व ब्रह्मोपलब्धि हेतु अनन्य साधन थी। ब्रह्म में सभी जीवों, पशु–पक्षियों तथा चर–अचर समस्त भौतिक प्रपञ्च का समावेश है, क्योंकि समस्त चर–अचर में एक ही परमसत्ता का स्पन्द–स्फुरण होता है। समाज एवं विराट सृष्टि को ब्रह्म में ही समाविष्ट देखना और ब्रह्म को कण–कण में समाया देखना ही विद्या है। गीता भी यही कहती है–

यो मां पश्यति सर्वत्र सर्वंचमपि पश्यति।
तस्याहं न प्रणश्यामि स च में न प्रणश्यति।।   गीता 6.30

जब विद्या का आदान होता है तभी मुक्ति का मार्ग प्रशस्त होता है। जन्म–मृत्यु के चक्र से दैहिक, दैविक एवं भौतिक दुःखों एवं अज्ञान तथा सभी संशयों से मुक्ति मिल जाती है। 'सा विद्या या विमुक्तये' यही यथार्थ ज्ञान है जो बिना साक्षरता के भी सुलभ है। प्राचीन काल और आधुनिक काल में भी शिक्षा का लक्ष्य मोक्ष प्रदान करना ही रहा है।

वैदिक काल में गुरू शिष्य के समक्ष सादा जीवन, स्वाध्याय, चरित्र, निष्कलंक, अनुशासन, संयम, ब्रह्मचर्य आदि का आदर्श प्रस्तुत करता था। इस प्रकार अनेक वर्षों तक निरन्तर साथ रहने के कारण गुरू–शिष्य में पारस्परिक श्रद्धा, निर्भरता, प्रेम तथा आत्मीयता का विकास हो जाता था। अतः परस्पर साथ रहने के कारण उनमें स्नेहपूर्ण तथा प्रगाढ़ सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो जाते थे। ब्रिटिश काल से पूर्व गुरू–शिष्य के सम्बन्ध पारस्परिक प्रेम से आबद्ध थे।

ब्रिटिश काल में, भारत में डेन, डच, पुर्तगाली, फ्रांसीसी तथा अंग्रेजों का आगमन हुआ और इन्होंने अपने अनुसार शिक्षा का प्रचार–प्रसार किया एवं भारतीयों पर जबरदस्ती पाश्चात्य संस्कृति थोप दी गई। अतः शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उत्तरोतर पाश्चात्य प्रणाली पनपती गई। परिणामस्वरूप पाश्चात्य शिक्षा और भारतीय शिक्षा में तालमेल नहीं बैठ पाया, जिसके कारण परम्परागत भारतीय शिक्षा में भटकाव की स्थिति आ गई और गुरू तथा शिष्य के सम्बन्धों में दूरी बढ़ गई।

हमारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था की संस्कृति को जड़ से विछिन्न कर देने का कुचक्र अंग्रेजों, विशेष रूप से लॉर्ड मैकाले ने किया। मैकाले की शिक्षा प्रणाली ने भारतीयों के हृदय में अपनी गौरवमयी संस्कृति और परम्परा के विरूद्ध अनास्था और घृणा भर दी और उन्हें यह मानने पर विवश कर दिया कि प्राचीन भारतीय

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ज्ञान–विज्ञान की धरोहर पोंगापन्थी व प्रतिगामी विचारधारा है और जो कुछ पाश्चात्य एवं अंग्रेजी सभ्यता है वही आधुनिक ज्ञान–विज्ञान का श्लाघ्य रूप है। अतएव उसे ही ग्रहण करने से श्रेष्ठता और विकास के सोपान मिलेंगे।

इस विचारधारा ने हमारी शिक्षा के मूल पर कुठाराघात किया और हमारी युवा पीढ़ी के मन में संशयों के बीज बो दिए। वे पाश्चात्यों के भ्रमजाल में बुरी तरह फँस गए। इस कुचक्र के पीछे मैकाले की विकृत मानसिकता थी। ब्रिटिश संसद में मैकाले का दिनांक 2 फरवरी, 1835 को दिए गए वक्तव्य का हिन्दी रूपान्तर यहाँ उल्लेखनीय है ''मैंने भारत के कोने–कोने में भ्रमण किया, किन्तु न वहाँ मैंने एक भी भिखारी देखा और न ही कोई चोर देखा। ऐसा समृद्ध यह भारत है, ऐसे उदात्त नैतिक मूल्य यहाँ हैं। यहाँ के लोग श्रेष्ठ और दक्ष हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि जब तक हम इस राष्ट्र की आध्यात्मिक एवं संस्कृति रूपी विरासत की रीढ़ को ही न तोड़ दें, तब तक हम इस देश को पराजित नहीं कर सकते। अतएव मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि हम यहाँ की प्राचीन शिक्षा पद्धति और संस्कृति को बदल दें, क्योंकि जब भारतीय यह सोचने लगेंगे कि जो भी विदेशी है और अंग्रेजी है, वह उनकी अपनी विरासत से अधिक अच्छी और अधिक श्रेष्ठ है, तब उनका स्वाभिमान तथा उनकी अपनी संस्कृति नष्ट हो जाएगी और तब जैसा हम उन्हें बनाना चाहते हैं, वैसे वे पराधीन राष्ट्र बन जायेंगे।'' इस तरह मैकाले का यह कुचक्र फलीभूत हो गया और हमारी संस्कृति एवं शिक्षा पर इसने कुठाराघात किया। फलतः हमारी शिक्षा के सनातन मार्ग में पूर्णतया भटकाव हो गया।

कोई भी राष्ट्र वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी प्रगति में कितना ही आगे क्यों ना हो, वह तब तक उन्नत एवं विकसित नहीं कहा जा सकता जब तक उसके सांस्कृतिक एवं नैतिक संस्कार तथा मूल्यों के आदर्शों के उच्च मानदण्डों का कोई आधार ना हो। नैतिक आदर्शों, मानवीय सम्बन्धों, भावात्मक प्रगति और सिद्धान्तों एवं नवीन प्रयोगों के समन्वय की शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम में अवश्य होनी चाहिए। इससे छात्र में जिज्ञासा पैदा होती है। जिज्ञासा जब उत्कट और तीव्र होती है तब छात्र हर वस्तु को सूक्ष्मतापूर्वक ग्रहण करता है। तत्व का ज्ञान हो जाने पर छात्र में कर्त्तव्य–भावना अंकुरित होती है। यह भूख नवीन ज्ञान–विज्ञान के अर्जन की भूख होती है। छात्र में तब कुछ कर दिखाने की ललक पैदा होती है। यही चिकीर्षा है। चिकीर्षा जब विशिष्ट क्रिया–प्रयोग से संयुक्त हो जाती है तब छात्र की धारणा व चरित्र में स्थिरता आती है। चारित्रिक स्थिरता से बुद्धि और भावना में सन्तुलन पैदा होता है। शरीर, मन और बुद्धि के अनुशासन के साथ ही धर्माचरण अति आवश्यक है, क्योंकि आत्मा की पहचान धर्म द्वारा ही संभव है। मनुस्मृति में धर्म की परिभाषा इस तरह परिभाषित की गई है:–

''घृतिः क्षमा दमोऽस्तेयं शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः। धीर्विद्या सत्यमक्रोधो दशकं धर्मलक्षणम्।।

जिसका अर्थ गुरू, शिष्य को विशिष्ट रूप से समझाता है।

प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा में गुरू–शिष्य सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त प्रगाढ़ थे। वैदिक काल, बौद्ध काल, जैन तथा मुस्लिम काल आदि कालों में विद्यार्थियों का विद्याध्ययन का कार्य संस्कारों से प्रारम्भ तथा संस्कारों पर ही समाप्त होता था। यथा वैदिक काल में विद्याध्ययन का कार्य 'उपनयन' संस्कार से, जिसका अर्थ था 'शिक्षा के लिए गुरू के पास ले जाना', बौद्ध काल में 'पबज्जा–संस्कार' से जिसका अर्थ था 'शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिए बाहर जाना तथा मुस्लिम काल में 'बिस्मिल्लाह' रस्म से प्रारम्भ किया जाता था।

प्राचीन काल में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के स्थान गुरूकुल, मठ, मकतब और मदरसे होते थे। जहाँ विद्यार्थी गुरू के सानिध्य में रहकर शिक्षा ग्रहण करते थे। गुरू शिष्यों का मानस पिता होता था जो उनका सामाजिक, मानसिक, शारीरिक, चारित्रिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा आध्यात्मिक विकास करता था। शिष्य भी कठोर परिश्रम, उपासना तथा श्रद्धा से शिक्षा ग्रहण करते थे और गुरू के आचरण एवं आज्ञा का पालन करते थे। गीता के अनुसार, ''शिक्षक अपने छात्रों के संशयों का निवारक तथा विद्यार्थी को अपने गुरू की आज्ञाओं का पालन करने वाला होना चाहिए एवं विद्यार्थी को ज्ञान प्राप्ति के लिए अभ्यास करना चाहिए।

'अभ्यास योगेन ततो मामिच्छाप्तुं धनञ्जय।'' 12/1

शिक्षा मानव के विकास का आधार है। मानवीय संसाधनों के विकास का महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य शिक्षा द्वारा ही सम्पन्न किया जाता है और शिक्षा प्रदान करने का कार्य मुख्य रूप से शिक्षक ही करता है। किसी भी समाज की सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक प्रतिष्ठा उसके शिक्षक की सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक प्रतिष्ठा में झलकती है। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि कोई भी समाज अपने शिक्षकों के स्तर से ऊपर नहीं उठ सकता। उसे ईश्वर तुल्य माना गया है। इसलिए कहा गया है–

गुरूर्ब्रह्मा गुरूर्विष्णु गुरूर्देवो महेश्वरः।
गुरूर्साक्षात् परब्रह्म तस्मै श्री गुरूवे नमः।।

गुरू

गुरू शब्द गु का अर्थ 'अन्धकार' तथा रू का अर्थ है 'रोकने वाला'। अन्धकार को रोकने अर्थात् दूर करने से गुरू शब्द निर्मित हुआ है। 'अद्वयतारकोपनिषद्' में गुरू शब्द के अर्थ को इस प्रकार व्यक्त किया गया है– वेदादि से सम्पन्न आचार्य, विष्णु भक्त, मतसरतारहित योग्य ज्ञाता, योग निष्ठा वाला, योग्यात्मा, पवित्र, गुरू भक्त, परमात्मा में विशेष रूप से लीन इन लक्षणों से युक्त व्यक्ति ही गुरू कहा जाता है अर्थात् गुरू शब्द में सर्वगुण सम्पन्नता व्याप्त है। गुरू में गुरुता, महत्व, पवित्र आत्मा, असाधारण योग्यता सभी कुछ दृष्टव्य होता है। 'कादम्बरी' में गुरू के गुणों का वर्णन किया गया है। यह मुनि तेजों में अग्रणी, करूण रस का प्रवाह, संसार रूपी समुद्र से पार जाने के लिए कुल्हाड़ी, संतोष का सागर, सिद्धि मार्ग में शिक्षक, अशुभ ग्रहों का शांतकर्ता, प्रजा का चक्र, धर्म की ध्वजा, आसक्ति रूपी पल्लवों के लिए दावानल, क्रोध रहित, नरक द्वारों के बन्धन, शक्ति के आश्रय अभिमान रहित तथा सुखों से परागमुख है।' मानव जीवन का कोई भी क्षेत्र हो उसमें स्वामित्व प्राप्त करने के लिए किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति की खोज करनी पड़ती है जो इस क्षेत्र में पूर्ण ज्ञान रखता हो। यह पूर्ण ज्ञानी केवल गुरू होता है। गुरू ही साधारण व्यक्तियों को अज्ञानांधकार से प्रकाश की ओर ले जाता है।

शिष्य

शासितुं योग्यः इति शिष्यः, शिव्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नम्' अर्थात् शासन करने के योग्य, आज्ञा देने के योग्य अर्थात् आशीर्वाद देने के जो योग्य हो उसे हम शिष्य कहते हैं। मैं आपका शिष्य हूँ। अतः आपकी शरण में आए हुए को, मुझे शिक्षा दीजिए। वास्तव में जो पूर्णतया गुरू की शरण में समर्पित हो जाए वही शिष्य है। सत्यार्थ प्रकाश में भी शिष्य वहीं है जो सत्य, शिक्षा और विद्या को ग्रहण करने योग्य धर्मात्मा विद्याग्रहण करने की इच्छा रखने वाला तथा आचार्य का प्रिय होता है।

शिष्य शब्द अपने आप में पूर्ण है जो वास्तविक रूप में गुरू शिष्य सम्बन्ध को उद्घाटित करता है जो शिष्य गुरू की आज्ञा का पालन करके उनकी आशीर्वादात्मक वाणी को ग्रहण करता हुआ उनके हृदय में समाविष्ट हो जाता है वही सच्चा शिष्य है। 'नारद पुराण' में शिष्य की तल्लीनता के विषय में कहा

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गया है कि जो विद्या की चाह रखने वाला है और विद्या प्राप्त करना ही जिसके जीवन का एकमात्र प्रयोजन होता है वह एक गरूड पक्षी हंस के समान समुद्र में चला जाता है। तात्पर्य यही है कि विद्यार्थी सुदूर और दुर्गम स्थानों में भी पहुंच जाता है। क्योंकि उसका जो एकमात्र लक्ष्य विद्या की प्राप्ति करना ही होता है। जो विद्यार्थी अपना रहन–सहन व खान–पान सीधा–सादा तथा सदाचारपूर्ण रखता है वहीं विद्या की प्राप्ति करता है।

भारतीय ज्ञान साधना के क्षेत्र में ज्ञाता, ज्ञेय, ज्ञान और शब्द का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। ज्ञाता होता है– गुरू एवं शिष्य, ज्ञेय ब्रह्म तथा ज्ञान प्राप्त कराने का साधन है। स्वामी दयानन्द भी दार्शनिक थे। उनका मत है ज्ञाता के अतिरिक्त ज्ञेय का भी पृथक अस्तित्व है अन्यथा ज्ञान किसका? गुरू का ज्ञान बिना शिष्य के अस्तित्व के सुरक्षित तथा हस्तांतरित नहीं हो सकता अर्थात् गुरू शब्द के साथ–साथ शिष्य शब्द स्वतः ही आ जाता है।

अर्थात शिक्षक के तीन रूप है– ब्रह्मा, विष्णु, महेश आदि। अतः शिक्षक सर्वोच्च पद पर प्रतिष्ठित है। परन्तु पाश्चात्य शिक्षा ने गुरू को ईश्वर की जगह सरकारी सेवक बनाकर रख दिया है। उसे गुरू के स्थान पर एक क्लर्क (हिसाब किताब व जोड़–तोड़ करने वाला मानव) बना दिया है। शिक्षक स्वयं ज्ञान–विज्ञान, स्वाध्याय, संयम, चरित्र, सभ्यता, मूल्यों एवं आदर्शो से दूर हटता चला गया और वह एक 'मनी मेकिंग' मशीन बनकर रह गया है जिसके कारण शिक्षक का व्यक्तित्व धूमिल हो गया है।

आधुनिक युग सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी का युग है जिससे मशीनी शिक्षक तैयार हो रहे है। ऐसे शिक्षकों में मूल्यों एवं आदर्शो की कमी हो रही है। शिक्षक की कठिन मेहनत और लग्न में भी कमी आ रही है। फलतः आचार–व्यवहार में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। जहाँ शिक्षक में परिवर्तन हुआ वहाँ शिष्य में भी परिवर्तन हुआ है। शिष्य की उपासना, वासना में बदल रही है। शिष्य तो अज्ञान है जिस प्रकार उसे समाज और गुरू से शिक्षा मिली उसे वह ग्रहण करता चला गया। गुरू जिस प्रकार पद्च्युत हो गया शिष्य भी उसी प्रकार अपने कार्यो से विमुख हो गया। अतः गुरू और शिष्य के सम्बन्धों में गहरी खाई पाट दी गई। इस प्रकार गुरू और शिष्य के सम्बन्धों में भटकाव हो गया और उसी भटकाव को दूर करना ही प्रस्तुत शोध का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है।

गुरू–शिष्य के सम्बन्ध में भटकाव के निराकरण के लिए व्यावहारिक उपाय

- छात्रों को शिक्षकों की आज्ञा मानने वाला तथा जिज्ञासु होना चाहिए।
- छात्रों को संयमी तथा इन्द्रियों पर नियन्त्रण रखने वाला होना चाहिए।
- बलकों में उचित आदतों का विकास करना चाहिए, क्योंकि आदतें ही चरित्र है। अतः इसके लिए परिवार में ही व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।
- माता–पिता तथा शिक्षकों को एक माह में कम से कम एक या दो बार बच्चें से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं पर विचार करना चाहिए जिससे बालक की शैक्षिक, संवेगात्मक, पारिवारिक या व्यक्तिगत समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके।
- बालकों को उनकी रूचि के अनुसार ही विषय चयन करने में उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए जिससे वे आगे चलकर विषय विशेषज्ञ बन सकें।
- माता–पिता द्वारा बच्चों पर अपनी अति महत्वाकांक्षाओं का बोझ लादना भी बच्चों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा उनके अनुशासन को प्रभावित करता है। कभी–कभी बच्च इस महत्वाकांक्षा में दब जाता है तथा उद्दंड बन जाता है। इसके लिए समय–समय पर ऐसे सेमिनारों का आयोजन किया जाए जिसमें माता–पिता तथा शिक्षक समान रूप से भाग ले सकें।
- बालकों को अनुशासित करने के लिए 14 वर्ष तक भरपूर नींद लेने (शाम 8 बजे से सुबह 6 बजे तक) देना चाहिए। 14 वर्ष के पश्चात सुबह जल्दी उठाना चाहिए और भरपूर मेहनत करवानी चाहिए। इस तरह की व्यवस्था भी परिवार द्वारा की जानी चाहिए।
- कक्षाओं में वैयक्तित्व भेदों को ध्यान में रखकर शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।
- शिक्षक ज्ञानी, परोपकारी, स्वाध्यायी, संयमी, चरित्रवान और आदर्शवान होना चाहिए।
- शिक्षक को अपनी आजीविका के साथ–साथ अपने पद की गरिमा का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। क्योंकि उसके अनुयायी विद्यार्थी समाज एवं राष्ट्र है।
- शिक्षक शिक्षा दर्शन के साथ–साथ मनोविज्ञान को समझने वाला होना चाहिए, जिससे छात्रों का समुचित विकास कर सकें।
- शिक्षक एवं छात्रों की परस्पर साथ रहने और खाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे शिक्षक अपने आदर्श एंव कार्यो के माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों का समुचित विकास कर सके।
- प्रशासकों द्वारा शिक्षकों के मानसिक दशा और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को सुधारने और काम में खुशी देने के लिए समय–समय पर सेमिनार करवाकर तथा पारितोषिक देकर प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए।
- अध्यापक को विशेष योग्यतायुक्त होने के लिए प्रशिक्षित होना चाहिए इसके लिए उसे अनेक पूर्वाग्रहों से मुक्त होना पड़ेगा और स्वतंत्र चिंतन करना होगा तथा छात्रों को मान्य मन से विपरीत मत प्रकट करने की छूट देनी चाहिए जिससे छात्रों में स्वतन्त्र मत रखने और शोध की प्रवृति जागृत हो।
- शिक्षक को छात्रों के प्रति सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण रखना चाहिए।
- वर्तमान में छात्र आधुनिक तकनीकी से लैस है। अतः शिक्षकों द्वारा कक्षा में हर दृष्टि से सजग रहने का एवं प्रबुद्ध, विषय विशेषज्ञ के रूप में अपने आपको प्रस्तुत करने का सामर्थ्य अपने अन्दर पैदा करना होगा। जिसके कारण वह एक विश्वसनीय संदर्भदाता, मार्गदर्शक और परामर्शी की भूमिका निर्वहन कर सके।

निष्कर्षतः विद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में वर्तमान समय में भी कुछ ऐसे शिक्षक हैं, जो ज्ञानी, संयमी, चरित्रवान तथा आदर्शवान है जिन्होंने छात्रों का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया है एवं उनका शारीरिक, बौद्धिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, चारित्रिक, आध्यात्मिक सर्वांगीण विकास किया है। आधुनिक काल में समाज एवं राष्ट्र को ऐसे ही शिक्षकों की आवश्यकता है जो छात्रों का समुचित निर्देशन एवं मार्ग प्रदर्शन कर सकें।

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वर्तमान षिक्षा के परिप्रेक्ष्य में अध्यापक की महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका

डॉ हरीष कुमार*

भूमिकाः भारतीय समाज षिक्षा और संस्कृति के मामले में प्राचीनकाल से समृद्व रहा है। भारतीय समाज में जहाँ षिक्षा को षरीर मन और आत्मा के विकास का साधन माना गया है, वहीं षिक्षक को समाज के सम्पूर्ण व्यक्तिव के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व सोपा गया है, महार्शि अरविन्द ने एक बार षिक्षकों के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि, षिक्षक राश्ट्र की संस्कृति के चतुर माली होते है, वे सस्कारों की जडों में खाद देते है और आपने श्रम से सींच कर उन्हें षक्ति में निर्मित करते है। किसी भी विकसित और समृध राश्ट्र व विष्व के निर्माण में षिक्षकों की भूमिक ही सबसे महत्वपूर्ण होती है। षिक्षा का केन्द्रीय घटक विधार्थी होता है और उन्हें सही दिषा निर्देषन करने वाला प्रमुख घटक षिक्षक होता है। षिक्षा के अनेक उदेष्यों की पूर्ति षिक्षकों के माध्यम से ही होती है। अतः उनकों प्रषिक्षित किया जाना आज के इस प्रतियोगितावादी युग में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बन जाता है।
वैष्वीकरण, सार्वजनीकरण एवं निजीकरण के इस युग में षिक्षा की महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। षिक्षा प्रायः जन्म से लेकर मृत्युपर्यन्त चलती रहती है। बालक की षिक्षा पारिवारिक वातावरण से प्रांरभ हो जाती है। परंतु औपचारिक षिक्षा की प्रक्रिया विद्यालय में चलती है जिसके द्वारा हर बालक को भावी जीवन के लिए तैयार किया जाता है। जीवन निर्माण की इस प्रक्रिया में एक रचनाकार या निमार्णकर्त्ता के रूप में षिक्षक की अहम् भूमिका होती है। षिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आज नवीन चुनौतियाँ उभरकर सामने आ रही है। इन चुनौतियों का सामना करने की क्षमता विकसित करने के लिए षिक्षकों की तैयारी में बदलाव लाने की जरूरत है। षिक्षा के बदलते स्वरूप के संदर्भ में एक भावी षिक्षक में मुख्य रूप से जो कौषल व योग्यताएँ होनी चाहिए, उन्हीं की चर्चा इस लेख में की गई है।
यद्यपि 1960 के दषक से ही षिक्षकों की पेषेवर तैयारी हो अतिआवष्यक माना जाता है, लेकिन इसका जमीनी यथार्थ सोचनीय है। कोठारी आयोग (1964–66) ने इस पर जोर दिया है कि षिक्षक की षिक्षा को अकादमिक जीवन की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए, लोकिन षिक्षा संस्थान अभी तक संकीर्णता से बाहर नहीं निकल पाए है। **राश्ट्रीय षिक्षक षिक्षा आयोग** (1983) ने षिक्षकों की षिक्षा के लिए अनुषंसा की थी कि किसी भी षिक्षक षिक्षा कार्यक्रम में एक अच्छा षिक्षक बनने के लिए विद्यार्थी–षिक्षक को आधारभूत कौषलों एवं क्षमताओं को अर्जित करने की योग्यता होनी चाहिऐ। जैसे–विद्यार्थियों की प्रबल क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखते हुए कक्षा प्रबंधन की क्षमता, तार्किक एवं स्पश्ट विचारों का संम्प्रेशण, षिक्षण को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए उपलब्ध तकनीकी की उपयोगिता, कक्षा के बाहर के षैक्षिक अनुभवों से षिक्षित करना, समुदाय के साथ काम करना सीखना और विद्यार्थियों की मदद करना आदि इसके साथ ही षिक्षक षिक्षा के लिए विद्यार्थी षिक्षकों का चयन करने हेतु निम्न घटकों का ध्यान रखनें का सुझाव भी दिया।

- सामान्य मानसिक योग्यता।
- षारीकि रूप से स्वस्थ हो।
- भाशिक योग्यता एवं सम्प्रेशण कौषल,
- सामान्य रूप से संसार की जानकारी हो
- जीवन के प्रति सकारात्मक दृश्किोण हो
- अच्छे मानवीय सम्बन्ध विकसित करने की क्षमता।

आयोग ने यह भी सुझाव दिया की षिक्षकों की भूमिका से सम्बन्धित विभन्न कौषलों को सीखना, जिसमें षैक्षिक तकनीकी एवं साफटवेयर तैयार करना भी है। विद्यार्थी षिक्षकों को कौषलों के उपयोग में दक्षक होना चाहिए। तथा सहपाठियों में भी यह क्षमता विकसित करनी चाहिए। विषेशकर षैक्षिक तकनीकि (आई० सी०टी) के हाडवेयरों के रख रखाओं में दक्ष होना चाहिए। तथा उन्हें साफटवेयरों के लिए उपलब्धता स्त्रोतों की जानकारी भी होनी चाहिऐं। षिक्षा संस्थानों को उनकी विद्यार्थी षिक्षकों को पाठ्य सहगामी गतिविधियों की योजना एवं संगठन के कौषल विकसित करने वाली कार्यषालाऐं आयोजित करनी चाहिऐ या विद्यार्थी षिक्षकों को कार्यषालाओं में सहभागी के रूप में भेजना चाहिऐं। इसके लिए राश्ट्रीय क्षेत्रीय स्थानिय नाट्क विद्यालय एवं फिल्म संस्थानों की सहायता ले सकते है। षैक्षिक व्यवसाय तैयारी के लिए जैसे षिक्षणषास्त्र, कौषलों का विकास जिसमें कहानी कथन, पठन, ष्यामपट् पर लिखना, नई तकनीकी जैसे कम्प्यूटर, एल०सी०डी, दृष्य श्रवय उपकरण, मॉडल आदि का उपयोग करना महत्त्वपूर्ण है कला, संगीत, नृतय एवं क्राफट पर भी अनिवार्य रूप से ध्यान देने भाशा एवं सम्प्रशण में विषेश दक्षता तथा मूल्यों पर प्राप्त जोर दिया जाने की आवष्यकता है। **राश्ट्रीय षिक्षा नीति 1986** पर पुर्नविचार समीति 1990 ने षिक्षकों को तैयार करने हेतु अनेक सुझाव दिये जिसमें प्रमुख रूप से षिक्षा के क्रियात्मक कौषलों एवं ज्ञानात्मक तथा भावात्मक पक्ष के सभी पहलुओं का ज्ञान प्रदान करने की क्षमता विकसित करना, स्तरीकृत समाज में षिक्षा की भूमिका की समझ तथा इस भूमिका का क्रियात्मक अर्थ प्रदान करने की योग्यता विकसित करना षामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित लक्षण भी होने चाहिऐ।
1 प्रचलन के विरूध या लोकप्रिय मतानुसार कार्य करने की योग्यता,
2 समझ एवं अनुभवों के आधार पर नेतृत्व करने की क्षमता,
3 स्वतन्त्रता पूर्वक कार्य करने एवं सोचने की योग्यता,
4 समझदार लोगों के साथ कार्य करने की योग्यता,
5 एकता एवं ईमानदारी विष्वास सामाजिक एवं व्यक्तिगत मूल्यों की पहचान, निर्णय लेने की क्षमता आदि।

* एसोसिएट प्रोफ़ेसर एस्ट्रान कॉलिज ऑफ एजुकेषन (मेरठ)

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कार्यात्मक कौषल

स्त्रोत्र

- **समय प्रबन्धन**–महत्वपर्ण एवं गतिविधियों का चयन करना, उन्हें महत्ता के अनुसार प्रेम प्रदान करना तथा गतिधियों का समय निर्धारण करना।
- **धन प्रबन्धन**– योजना अनुसार बजट तैयार करना या उपयोग करना बजट में दर्षायी गई मदों के अनुसार धन व्यय करना तथा मानीटर करना।
- भौतिक संसाधनों तथा सुविधाओं का प्रबन्धन करना संग्रहण एवं वितरण करना।
- मानवीनय संसाधनों का प्रबन्धन षिक्षकों एवं विद्यार्थियौं एवं अन्य व्यक्तियों के ज्ञान, कौषल, योग्यता एवं क्षमता का आंकलन करना सभी प्रकार का निश्पादन कर उसको मानीटर करना और प्रतिपुश्टि प्रदान करना।

प्रणाली एवं तकनीकी

1 प्रणाली की समझ–यह जानना की षैक्षिणिक, संस्थागत एवं सामाजिक एवं तकनीकी कैसे कार्य करती है। तथा उसका प्रभावी संचालन करना

2 तकनीकी का प्रयोग वाछंनीय परिणामों की प्राप्ति के लिए कोन सी मषीन उपकारण या प्रकिया उर्पयुक्त होगी इसका अनुमान लगाना। कम्प्यूटर मषीन या अन्य तकनीकी की सुरक्षा तथा समस्याओं का समाधान करना।

3 सूचना कौषल

सूचना की प्राप्ति एवं मूल्यांकन तथ्यों के लिए आवष्यकता की पहचान करना तथा उनकी षुद्वता एवं प्रासांगिता का मूल्यांकन करना

2 सूचना का संगठन एवं रख–रखाव करना तथा करना संगठित करना।

3 बोलना परिस्थिति एवं सुनने वालों के अनुसार उपर्युक्त संगठित विचारों का मौखिक संम्प्रेशण करना

4 सुनना सावधानी पूर्वक सुनना एवं समझना तथा सुनने वाले को उचित प्रतिपुश्टि देना

चिंतन कौषल

- **सृजनात्मक चिंतन** मुक्तः चितंन करना, नये तरीके से सूचनाओं व विचारों को जोड़ना, तथा अलग–अलग विचारों के मध्य सम्बन्ध बनाना।
- **निर्णय लेना** विषिश्ट उदेष्य एवं प्रतिबन्धों का निर्धारण करना, विकल्पों का निर्माण करना, जोखिम समझना, अच्छे विकल्प का चयन एवं मूल्यांकन करना
- **समस्या समाधान** सम्स्या उत्पन्न होने के कारणों को पहचाना समस्या के समाधान के लिए सम्भावित कारणों की पहचान कर योजना बनाना तथा उसका क्रियान्वयन करना।

व्यक्तिगत गुण

- **जिम्मेदारी** लक्ष्य प्रति के लिए दृढ़तापूर्वक प्रयत्न करना, उत्कृश्ट स्तर का कार्य करना, पूर्णता पर ध्यान केन्द्रीत करना आदि।
- **सामाजिक कौषल** समूह में समझदारी, बन्धुत्व, सहमति का परिचय देना। स्वयं द्वारा अच्छी और बुरी सामाजिक परिथितियों में आत्मविष्वास पूर्ण व्यवहार करना।
- **स्वयं प्रबन्धन** स्वय के ज्ञान कौषल एवंम योग्यताओं का सही आंकलन करना स्पश्ट एवं वास्तविक व्यक्तिगत लक्ष्य होना तथा लक्ष्य प्रप्ति के लिए प्रगति को मानीटर करना

पिछले कई दषकों से हमने षिक्षकों पर से अपना विष्वास तो खोया ही है साथ ही षिक्षक भी व्यवस्थागत परिवर्तन के साथ कदम मिलाकर नहीं चल पाये है जब स्थिति का हम विष्लेशण करते है तो निम्नलिखित कारण दिखाई देते है–

- **षिक्षकों की तैयारी नई पाठ्यचर्या के प्रकाष में न होना** इसमें कोई संदह नही है की स्कूली पाठ्यचर्या में परिवर्तन और षिक्षक षिक्षार्थी के परिवर्तन के बीच गहरा सम्बन्ध है और इसे गम्भीरता से लिया जाना चाहिए परन्तु हमारी षिक्षा व्यवस्था में इस पहलु और इसके लिए किये गये प्रयासों में कमी है राश्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्कूली पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा के साथ षिक्षक षिक्षा के पाठ्यचर्या की रूप रेखा का निर्माण किया जाता है परन्तु राज्यों द्वारा इसे लागू करने में लम्बा समय लग जाता है। और तब नये परिवर्तनों के साथ नई जरूरते सामने आ जाती है इस प्रकार पूर्व सेवा षिक्षा तथा सेवारथ षिक्षक षिक्षा दोनों ही पिछे कई दषकों से कई राज्यों में पारम्परिक ढगं सें दी जा रही है यदि परिवर्तन है भी तो सिर्फ कुछ प्रष्नपत्रों में न की पूरी उपागम में है
- **षिक्षक प्रषिक्षकों का पुनः अभिमुखिकरण न होना** यह भी चितां का विशय है की षिक्षकों की तैयारी में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने वाले ज्यादा संख्या में षिक्षक प्रषिक्षक षैक्षिक परिवर्तनों से अनभिज्ञ रहते है। इसका कारण है उनके अभिमुखिकरण के एक निरन्तर व्यवस्था का ना होना।

निश्कर्श

भारतीय समाज में आज षिक्षा से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं ने विराट रूप धारण कर लिया है। जिनका स्थाई समाधान अब सरकार, षिक्षका और समाज के सयक्त एवं दीर्घकालीन प्रयासों से ही सम्भवं हो सकेगा। आज भारतीय समाज और सरकार द्वारा षिक्षकों की भूमिका की नयें सीरे से मूल्यांकन करने की आवष्यकता है आज षिक्षकों कों नवीन षिक्षण पद्विितियों और 21 वीं सदी के बदल रहे षिक्षाषास्त्र से समायोजन बिठाना होगा। उपरोक्त के परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह कहा जा सकता है कि आज षिक्षा में हमारे प्रयासों का केन्द्र बिन्दु होना चाहिए "**षिक्षक की तैयारी**"। उसमें ऐसे कौषल विकसित किये जाने चाहिए ताकि वह षिक्षा के अधिकार, माध्यमिक षिक्षा के सार्वजनिकरण आदि से पनपती चुनौतियों का बखूबी सामना कर सके। एक समर्पित और निश्ठावान षिक्षक ही देष की षिक्षा प्रणाली को सुन्दर और सुदृढ़ बना सकता है। इसके लिए समाज के लिए षिक्षकों को एक सम्मानजनक स्थान देना होगा। जिससें 21 वीं सदी के ज्ञानोन्मुख समाज के लिए हम उनकों सही ढगं से प्रषिक्षित और प्रेरित कर पायेगें।

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डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर, नारी षिक्षा व महिला सषक्तिकरण

अलका*

प्रसंगः डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर महिलाओं की उन्नति के प्रबल पक्षधर थे। उनका मानना था कि किसी भी समाज का मूल्यांकन इस बात से किया जाता है, उसमें महिलाओं की क्या स्थिति है। दुनिया की लगभग आधी आबादी महिलाओं की है, इसलिए जब तक उनका समुचित विकास नहीं होता, कोई भी देष चहुमुंखी विकास नहीं कर सकता। डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर का महिलाओं के संगठन में अत्याधिक विष्वास था। उनका कहना था की यदि महिला एकजुट हो जाएं तो समाज को सुधारने के लिए क्या नहीं कर सकती है। बाबासाहेब डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर" अनुसूचित जाति, पिछड़े एवं नारी के उत्थान की दृश्टि से स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पष्चात् सर्वाधिक प्रभावषाली विचारक रहे है। बाबासाहेब एक ऐसे व्यक्ति थे, जो जन्मजात विद्रोही थे, और उन्होनें अन्याय एवं अत्याचार के विरूद्व संघर्श करना अपने जीवन का लक्ष्य मान लिया था। क्योंकि वे मानते थे कि संवर्ण महिलाओं की स्थिति भी वंचितों–उपेक्षितों से भिन्न नहीं है, उन्हें न षिक्षा का अधिकार है, न स्वेच्छा से अपना कार्य करने का। नारी षिक्षा के बारे में और समाज में उसकी भूमिका आदि कैसी है उन्होंने गम्भीरता से उसका चिन्तन मनन किया। प्रस्तुत षोध पत्र में डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर जी और उनका नारी षिक्षा के लिए योगदान व महिला सषक्तिकरण पर प्रकाष डाला गया है।

भूमिकाः नारीवादी सिद्धान्तों का उदेष्य लैगिंक समानता की प्रकृति को समझना तथा इसके फलस्वरूप पैदा होने वाले लैगिंक भेदभाव की राजनीति और षक्ति सन्तुलन के सिद्धान्तों पर इसके असर की व्याख्या करना है। बाबा साहेब डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर" अनुसूचितजाति , पिछड़े एवं नारी उत्थान की दृश्टि से स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पष्चात् सर्वाधिक प्रभावषाली विचारक रहे है। परन्तु इन वर्गों के उत्थान की विवेचना अधिकांष आलोचकों ने बहुत ही सीमित दृश्टि से की है और उसमें भी मात्र वर्ण व्यवस्था पर ही ध्यान दिया है।

किसी भी संगठन और संघर्श की रूप षिक्षा के पाठ से प्रारंभ होता है। यह बात भारत में बाबा साहेब डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर ने वंचितों, उपेक्षितों के विकास के लिए तीन सूत्र देकर कही थी। **"षिक्षित हो, संगठित हो और संघर्श करों"**। उन्होनें षिक्षित होने की बात सबसे पहले की थी। स्त्री मुक्तिः और स्त्री षिक्षा के बारे में यही नियम लागू होता है। स्त्रियां षिक्षित होगी तो संगठित भी हो जाऐगी और अपने अधिकारों के लिए संघर्श भी कर सकती है 1788 में फ्रांस के राजनीतिज्ञ कांडसैंड ने महिलाओं को षिक्षा देने और नौकरी प्रदान करने के साथ ही राजनीति में भाग लेने की मांग की थी।

धर्म की व्याख्या करते हुये बाबा साहेब कहते है कि धर्म जनता के उत्थान के लिए न कि मनुश्य धर्म के लिए सच्चा धर्म वह है, जो आध्यात्मिक सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित हो। उनकों ईष्वर के द्वारा बनाए गए मानव तथा उसकी षक्तियों में पूर्ण विष्वास है, उन्होनें भाग्यवाद एवं पूर्ण निष्चित जीवन के उन सिद्धान्तों को भी कभी स्वीकार नहीं किया जो मानवता के मार्ग में अवरोध उत्पन्न करते है। बाबा साहेब डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर ने संविधान के द्वारा महिलाओं को वे सारे अधिकार दियें जो हिन्दू धर्मषस्त्रों एवं मनुस्मृति ने नकारे थे। उन्होनें कहा था, मैं नही जानता कि इस दूनिया का क्या होगा, जब बेटियों का जन्म ही नहीं होगा। महिलाओं के सषक्तिकरण एवं उनके अधिकारों के प्रति बाबा साहेब डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर का सर्मपण किसी जुनून से कम नहीं था।

उनका कहना था कि यदि महिलाएं एकजुट हो जाएं तो समाज को सुधारने के लिए क्या नहीं कर सकती है वें लोगों को कहा करते थे कि महिलाओं और अपने उनके दिमाग में यह बात इसलिए कि महान बनना उसकी नियति है। महानता केवल संघर्श और त्याग से ही प्राप्त हो सकती है। वायसराय की कार्यकारी परिशद् में श्रम सदस्य रहते हुए डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर ने पहली बार महिलाओं के लिए प्रसूति अवकाष (मैटरनल लिव) की व्यवस्था की।

डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर ने भी भारतीय हिन्दु सामाजिक व्यवस्था के बारे में आधारभूत बात कही थी" हिन्दु समाज एक मीनार है। एक एक जाति इस मीनार का एक–एक तल है और एक तल से दूसरे तल में आने–जाने का कोई मार्ग नहीं है, जो जिस तल में जन्म लेता है, उसी तल जाति में मरता है।

महाड़ सत्याग्रह से की महिला सषक्तिकरण की षुरूआत

भारतीय सन्दर्भ में देखा जाए तो डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर संभवतः पहले अध्येता रहे है, जिन्होनें जातीय संरचना में महिलाओं की स्थिति को जेडंर की दृश्टि से समझने की कोषिष की। उनके सम्पूर्ण विचार मन्थन के दृश्टिकोण में सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण मन्थन का हिस्सा महिला सषक्तिकरण था। उन्होनें भारतवर्श की तत्त्कालीन सामाजिक, आर्थिक सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक और राजनैतिक व्यवस्था का सूक्ष्म अध्ययन करके सामाजिक न्याय और परिवर्तन की क्रान्ति से है, न कि अन्य किसी उपाय से है।

डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर ने अपने अध्ययन और दूरदृश्टि से यह भाव लिया था कि भारतीय महिला सवालों (षोशण, उत्पीड़न अज्ञान, अपमान और सामाजिक विशमता) की मूल वजह कुछ और नहीं बल्कि भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवस्था और षिक्षा का अभाव है। सन्दर्भ के तौर पर उनके जीवन के पहले आन्दोलन के रूप में महाड़ सत्यग्रह को हम महिला सषक्तिकरण की षुरूआत मान सकते है। हालांकि यह अन्दोलन पीने के पानी के सम्बन्ध में था, उन्होने अन्दोलन में षामिल महिलाओं को संबोधित करते हुऐ कहा कि "तुम्हारी कोख से जन्म लेना गुनाह क्यों माना जाए और बह्मण स्त्रियों के कोख से जन्म लेना पुण्य क्यों माना जाए।

मनुस्मृति दहन भारतीय स्त्री उत्थान के इतिहास में अविस्मर्णीय घटना

आजादी से पहले भारत की राश्ट्र व्यवस्था में धार्मिक नीति निर्देषों का बोलबाला होने के कारण अम्बेड़कर ने महिला सषक्तिकरण के रूप में प्राचीन नीति निर्देष विधि" **मनुस्मृति** मनुस्मृति का दहन किया। यह भारतीय स्त्री उत्थान के इतिहास में एक अविस्मर्णीय घटना है। यह भारतीय विषाल षोशित वर्ग के मुक्ति का दरवाजा खुलने जैसा था। मनुस्मृति के विरोध के बिन्दु यह थे–"सभी स्त्री पुरूशों को षुद्र कहा था, इतना ही नहीं, इस व्यवस्था ने स्त्रियों में भी भेद निर्माण कर दिया था"। इस व्यवस्था को पूर्णतः अमान्य कर उसे तिलांजलि दे दी गई थी। इसलिए "मनुस्मृति दहन" स्वतन्त्रता (सषक्तिकरण) की दिषा में एक उज्जवल कदम जाता है, इस घटना के बाद स्त्री आन्दोलन को एक व्यापक रूप मिला।

* आसि० प्रोफेसर प्रताप कॉलिज ऑफ एजुकेषन, जुण्ड़ला (करनाल)

नारी षिक्षा पुरूश षिक्षा से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैः

डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर षिक्षा में समानता के संन्दर्भ में डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर के विचार स्पश्ट थे। उनका मानना था कि यदि हम लड़को के साथ–साथ लडकियों की षिक्षा पर ध्यान देने लग जाए तो हम अतिषीघ्र प्रगति कर सकते है। षिक्षा किसी भी वर्ग की बपैती नहीं। इस पर किसी एक ही वर्ग का अधिकार नहीं है। समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग को षिक्षा का समान अधिकार है। नारी षिक्षा पुरूश षिक्षा से भी अधिक महत्त्वर्ण है। चूंकि पूरी पारिवारिक व्यवस्था की धुरी नारी है, उसे नकारा नहीं जा सकता''।

डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर का 'हिन्दु कोड़ बिल महिला सषक्तिकरण का असली आविश्कार'

किसी भी स्वस्थ समाज को एक दायरे में रखने के लिए कुछ सामाजिक कायदे कानून होने चाहिऐ ताकि समाज उनका पालन करता हुआ अपना अस्तित्व बनाए रखे। इसलिए संवैधानिक रूप से भारत के महिला सषक्तिकरण के लिए पहला कानूनी दस्तावेज **''हिन्दु कोड़ बिल''** तैयार किया गया था।

डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर ने ''महिला वर्ग'' के लिए **''हिन्दु कोड़ बिल''** नामक प्रमाणिक कानूनी दस्तावेज साल 1951 में प्रात्कालीन प्रधानमत्री पण्डित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के मंत्रीमण्डल में केन्द्रीय विधि मंत्री रहते हुए संसद में पेष किया। पर कुछ धर्मिक मतभेदों के कारण बहुत संसदों ने बिल का विरोध किया। लिहाजा यह बिल पारित नहीं हो सका।

डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर यह बात समझते थे कि स्त्रियों की स्थिति सिर्फ पर से उपदेष देकर नहीं सुधारने वाली, उसके लिए कानूनी व्यवस्था करनी होगी। इस सन्दर्भ में महाराश्ट्रीयन दलित लेखक बाबुरव बागुल कहते है– ''हिन्दु कोड़ बिल महिला सषक्तिकरण का असली अविश्कार है।'' इस कारण डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर ने हिन्दु कोड़ बिल अस्तित्त्व में लाया जिसकी प्रस्तुति के बिन्दु निम्न थे–

- यह बिल हिन्दु स्त्रियों की उन्नति के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया था।
- इस बिल में स्त्रियों को तलाक लेने का अधिकार था।
- एक पत्नी के होते हुए दूसरी षादी न करने का प्रावधान था।
- बच्चा गोद लेने का अधिकार था।
- स्त्रियों को अपनी कमाई पर अधिकार दिया गया था।
- अंतरजातीय विवाह का अधिकार था।

इन सभी बिन्दुओं के अन्दोलन से स्पश्ट होता है कि **''हिन्दु कोड़ बिल''** भारतीय महिलाओं के लिए षक्तिषाली हथियार साबित हुआ था। क्योंकि डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर समझते थे कि असल में समाज की मानसिक सोच जब तक नहीं बदेगी तबतक व्यवहारिक सोच विकसित नहीं हो सकेगी। पर अफसोस यह बिल संसद में पारित नहीं हो पाया और इसी कारण डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर ने विधि मन्त्री पद का इस्तीफा दे दिया। इस आधार पर बाबा साहेब को भारतीय महिला क्रान्ति का मसीहा कहना कही से भी अतिषोक्तिपूर्ण नहीं होगा। हिन्दु कोड़ बिल हिन्दु प्रणाली के केवल उन्ही अंषों का सुधार चहाता है, जो बाबा साहेब का दृढ़ विष्वास था कि महिलाओं की उन्नति तभी संभव होगी जब उन्हें घर परिवार और समाज में सामाजिक बराबरी का दर्जा मिलेगा। षिक्षा और आर्थिक उन्नति उन्हें सामाजिक बराबरी दिलाने में मदद करेगी। एक बार महिलाओं की एक सभा को समबोधित करते हुए डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर जी ने कहा था की–''स्त्री वर्ग में जाग्रति होने पर अस्पृष्य समाज बहुत बढ़ी प्रगति कर सकता है नारियों की संगठित संस्था होनी चाहिऐ यह मेरा विष्वास है''।

दरअसल, हिन्दु कोड बिल पास कराने के पिछे डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर की आर्थिक इच्छा कुछ ऐसे बुनियादी सिद्वान्त स्थापित करने की थी। जिनका उल्लघंन दण्ड़नीय अपराध बन जाये मसलन स्त्रीयों के लिए विवाह विछेद का अधिकार, हिन्दु कानून के अनुसार विवाहित व्यक्ति के लिए ऐकाअधिक पत्नि रखने पर प्रतिबन्ध और विधवाओं तथा अविवाहित व्यक्ति और कन्याओं को बिना षर्त पिता या पति की सम्पति का उतराधिकारी बनने का हक। उनका आग्रह था की हिन्दु कानून में अर्न्तजातिय विवाह को भी मान्यता दी जाये। हिन्दु कोड़ बिल पर काफी वाद विवाद हुये, और इसके फलस्वरूप इसके चार अनुछेद पास हुये। अतः राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने इस्तीफा की धमकी दे दी।

स्वतन्त्र भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री इस बिल के पक्ष में थे लेकिन वे बिल पास नहीं करा सके। फलस्वरूप डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर ने 27 सितम्बर को हिन्दु कोड़ बिल की हत्या सहित कई अन्य मुद्दों पर अपने खेद प्रकट करते हुये। कानून मंत्री के पद से इस्तीफा दे दिया। हालांकि हिन्दु कोड़ बिल पास न हो सका। लेकिन बाद में इस बिल को चार भागों में में विभाजित करके चारों भाग अलग–अलग बिल के रूप में भारतीय संसद में पेष हुये और पास हुये। जोकि इस प्रकार है–

1 हिन्दु विवाह अधिनियम–18 मई 1955
2 हिन्दु उत्तरधिकारी अधिनियम–17 जून 1956
3 हिन्दु अल्पवयस्कता और संरक्षण अधिनियम–25 अगस्त 1956
4 हिन्दु दतक ग्रहण और निर्वाह अधिनियम–14 दिसम्बर 1956

इस तरह बाबा साहेब जी की विरासत का समाज कैसा बना है वे देष की स्त्रियों को सषस्त्र और पूर्ण नागरिक के रूप में विकसित हुआ देखना चाहते थे। इसलिए इनके सषक्तिकरण के लिए निरन्तर सक्रिय थे। वे भारत के संविधान निर्माता के साथ–साथ बड़े स्त्री विमर्षकार भी थे। समाज की सभी वर्गों की स्त्रियों के सषक्तिकरण की चिन्ता उनके पूरे चिन्तन और जीवन में देखने को मिलती है। वे अपने परिवार तक सीमित नहीं रहे बल्कि पुरे अनुसूचित जाति, गैर अनुसूचित जाति समाज स्त्रियों के उत्थान और उनके समाजिक और कानूनी न्याय दिलाने के लिए संघर्शरत रहे थे।

निश्कर्श

अन्त में महिलाओं के मुक्तिदाता डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर एक दूरदर्षी एवं महान व्यक्तिव के धनी थे। उनका नारीवादी दृश्टिकोण अनोखा था। वह नारी को समाज का अभिन्न अगं मानते थे न कि सिर्फ भोगविलास का साधन मात्र। उनका यह मानना मानना था कि धार्मिक कुरीतियों ने षुद्रों एवे नारी का षोशण किया है। मनुस्मृति एवं ग्रन्थ हिन्दु धर्मों षास्त्रों में नारी को सन्तान उत्पति एवं पुरूश के मनोरंजन का साधन माना है। अर्थात् वह सभी मानवीय गुणों से रहित है।

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लेकिन बाबा साहेब नारी को पुरूश के समान ही मानते थे। डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर ने अपना सम्पूर्ण जीवन नारी को सम्मान दिलाने में ही लगा दिया। डॉ० भीमराव अम्बेड़कर स्त्री मुक्ति के भी प्रबल समर्थक थे तभी तो उन्होनें नारी को सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक गुलामी से मुक्ति करने के लिए **"हिन्दु कोड बिल"** को लिखने एवं उसे पास कराने का निर्णय लिया था। इस प्रकार **"हिन्दु कोड बिल"** निजी को राजीतिक बनाने का एक जोरदार उपक्रम था। भारत को संविधान देने वाले इस महान नेता ने 6 दिसम्बर 1956 को देह त्याग दिया। आज हमें अगर कही खड़े होकर अपने विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति करने की आजादी है तो यह उन्ही के कार्यों से मुनकिन हो सका है। सम्पूर्ण भारत बाबा साहेब के द्वारा समाज एवं राश्ट्र हित में किए गए सराहनीय कार्यों के लिए आजीवन ऋणी रहेगा।

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Impact of Information Communication Technology (ICT) on Learning Ecology

Vijay Kumar Yadav**

Abstract

This paper presents a synthesis of ICT and the conceptual basis of ICT equipped school learning ecology. The objective of paper is to highlights the use of ICT by the teachers in subject taught at upper primary level of Wardha district, Maharashtra. The 100 students of class fifth were taken as sample at primary level. Findings of the research was showed that ICT equipped school influences more learning ecology of students.

Introduction

In the earlier days schools have been considered as independent place where teaching and learning take place. The students learning is basically combination of how students learn, how cognitive functioning process in individual, how people help students to learn, how instructors can utilize the learning resources and processes to enhance the students learning (D'Avanzo 2003, Ambrose et al. 2010). New innovations and different technologies used in teaching learning environment. So learning has been changed with the use of ICT in education. However impact of ICT on education and teachers have to integrate new technologies into their teaching. Researcher wants to answers the question that how does the ICT equipped school and use of ICT changes the learning ecology.

Information Communication Technology

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is new technology appears from last decades. It is umbrella term which includes radio, cell phones, computer, television, satellite system and network hardware etc. as well as various services and appliance with them such as video conferencing and distance learning (Kingsley, 2017). It is used for transmitting, transferring, inculcating goals and values through education. Use of ICT can bring changes in content and teaching technique. Integration of ICT in education enhances the quality and value of education. It helps to made student centered learning. Main focus of ICT on two points:

- How students learn?
- How to increase the learning of students?

Ecology of Learning

Now educational system reforms, consider school and communities in an ecological framework. John Seely Brown uses ecology as a metaphor to describe an environment for learning. He defined ecology as open, complex adaptive system consist elements that are dependent and dynamic. He also described learning ecology as a collection of overlapping communities of interest (virtual), cross-pollinating with each other, constantly evolving, and largely self-organizing. Learners and educators both are the part of the learning ecology. In learning journey school are not solo providers of education of learners. So the concept of learning ecology provides wider view to us to go beyond the school and

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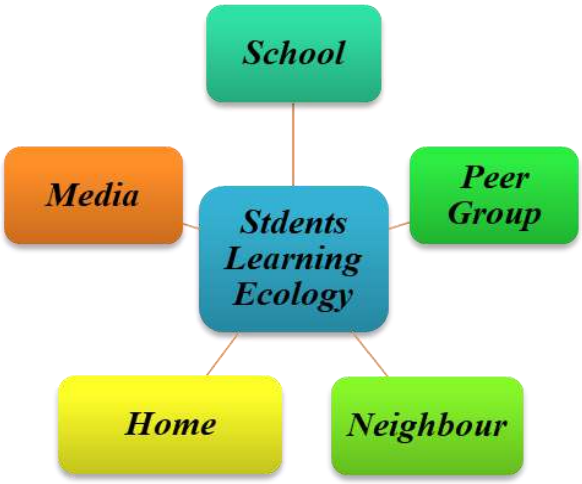
educational institutions for learner. School is place where learning takes place and it happens in many contexts. Learning is transferred into and out of the school setting.
Learning ecology emphasis directly on the learners and learning, multiple connections and interactions that they have contribute to making learning happen for that individual and collectively for that society. Siemens (2007) defined learning ecology as space in which learning occurs. According to pickett and candenasso (2002) any ecological system concept understand on the basis of meaning, model and metaphor. Elements of learning ecology represents in the following figure as:

Elements of Learning Ecology

An individual has self-created learning ecology. According to Jackson individual learning ecology made up of themselves, their environment, their interactions with their environment and the learning, development and achievement that emerges from these interactions. Students learning ecology comprises school, peer group, neighbour, home and media.



Components of Students' Learning Ecology

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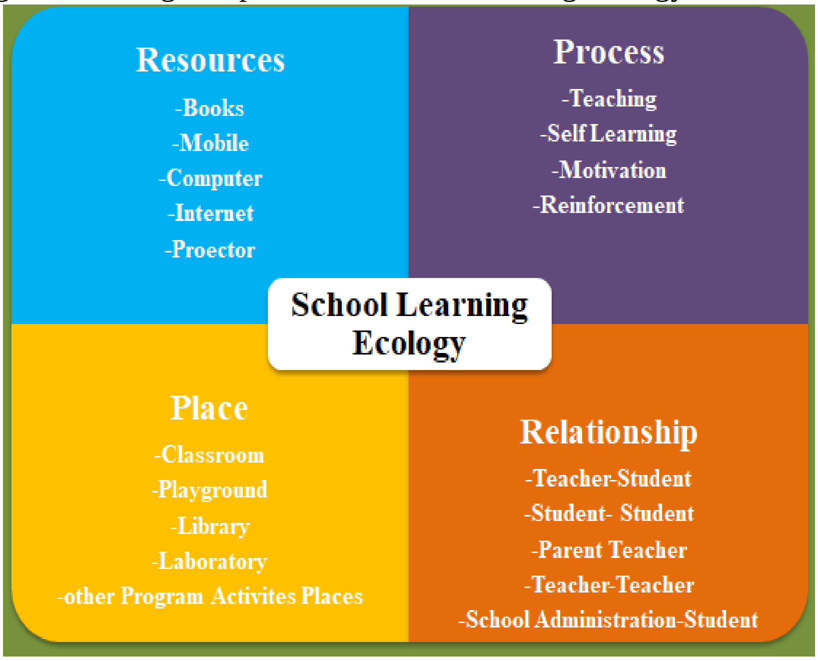
School Learning Ecology concerned with resources, process, place and relationship. The following diagram showing components of school learning ecology:



Components of School Learning Ecology

Objective

To study the impact of Learning Ecology of the school equipped with ICT resources.

Research Question

How the use of ICT has influence the learning ecology in schools?

Methodology

The Descriptive survey method was carried out by researcher in two primary school of Wardha district in order to consider the research work.

Tools

Observation-monitoring, Interview and questionnaire were used by the researcher to measure the learning ecology of students at Primary Level.

Sample

The sample of 100 students studying in class fifth at primary level was taken. Researcher selected two schools by purposive sampling method of Wardha district, Maharashtra.

Findings

A. Resource Related Learning Ecology

Resource is one of important part of Learning Ecology. All learning activities are available inside school. After observation of physical resources and human resources of learning ecology the following conclusions were drawn:

Books, Computer, Mobile, Projector, T.V. and Chart Paper were considered under the physical resources.

- **Books**

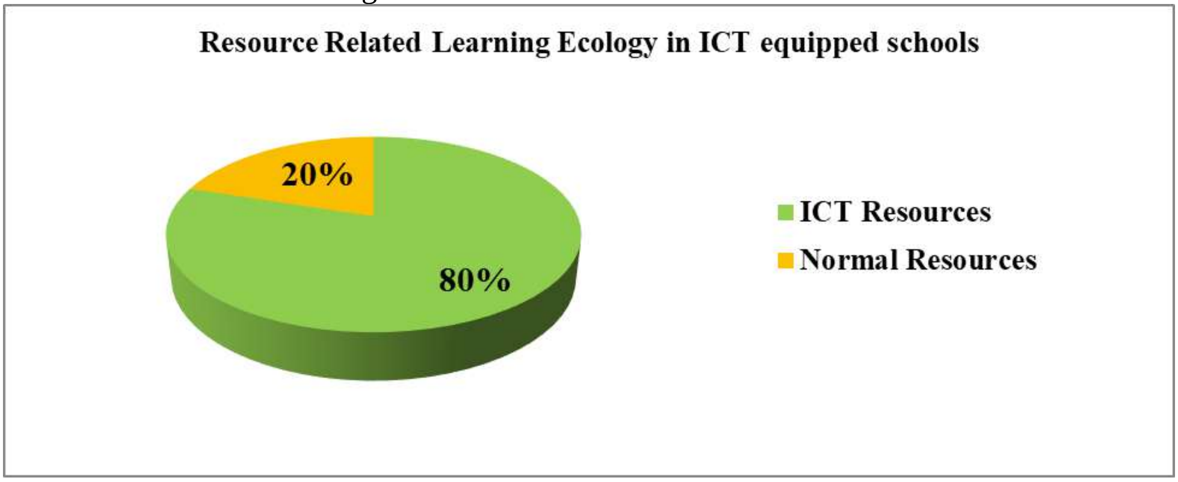
Books were major and hundred percent used learning sources in the student learning ecology. Students and Teacher both were used books. Teacher Taught students with Book. Student with self-concentration imitate the activities of teacher but some students not paid their attention on their books but paid somewhere else. When Teaching and learning take place with the help of book it was found that student gave more attention to the pictorial content. Students formed the summary of lesson by guessing the pictorial part of the chapter.

- **Mobile**

Mobile is not allowed to students in the school but teacher used the mobile during their teaching as a teaching aid. Important thing is here that students were taken interest when teaching with mobile. Students demand their teachers to show videos in the mobile. It was also found that when teacher taught students through books they were talking but when teacher start to show pictures on mobile related to their life they showed their attention towards mobile. Teacher faced difficulty while showing pictures on mobile one by one students of class. But still teacher tried to show the pictures on mobile to all the students in the classroom. Students showed their attention towards mobile. Thus researcher found that mobile is useful but their small screen of mobile as a resource not adequate for all students.

- **Computer**

Computer Ecology was found to be one of new and adequate in form of resource. Researcher found after observation that one teacher successfully connects the projector to the computer in the classroom. This made teachers teaching effective. All students showed their attention towards projector board. Class was disciplined and students showed their attention in teachers teaching activities.



Teachers in teaching and all the activities through which student ecology were affected used 80% ICT resources. Teachers were used 20% normal resources (books, charts etc.)

B. Process Related Learning Ecology

Process related learning ecology main focus on:

- How was process leaning ecology of schools?
- How was teaching and learning process taking place in schools?

Process related ecology divided into two parts:

- Teacher used ICT in teaching
- Students used ICT in learning

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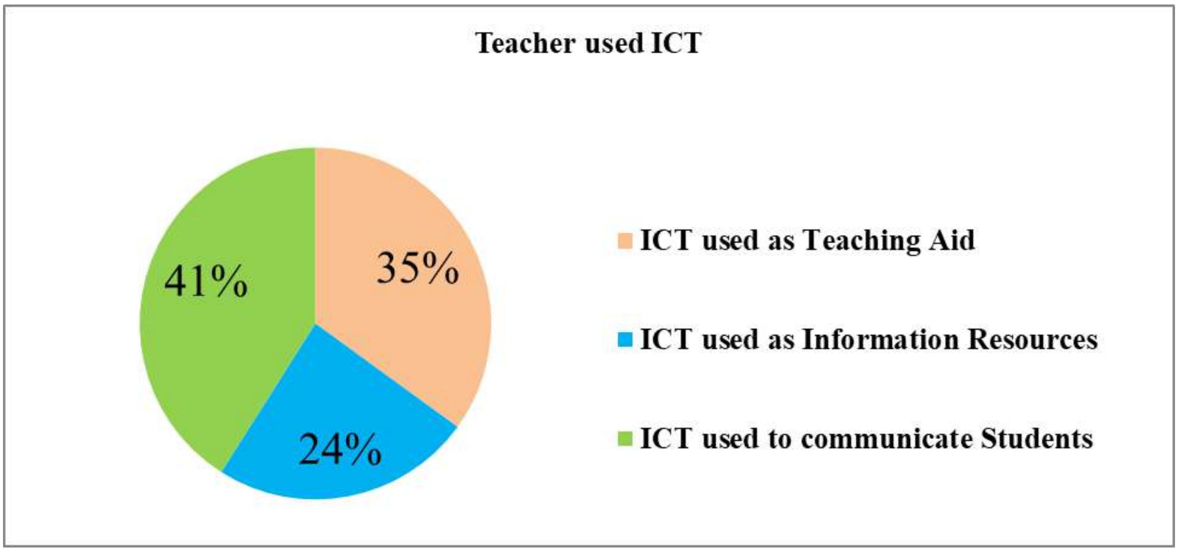
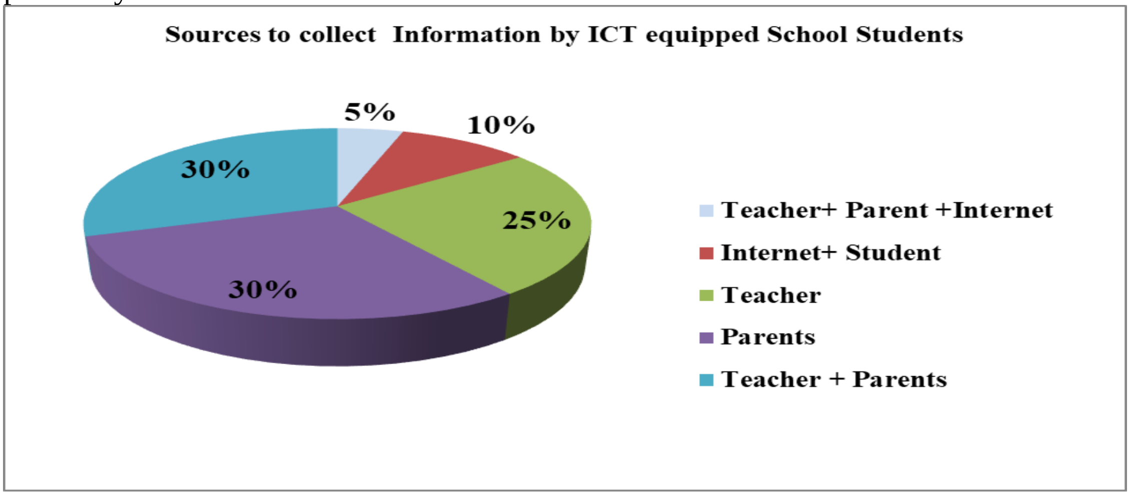


Teacher use 24 % ICT resources for communication to students, 35% resources used as teaching aid in teaching and 41% used as information sources.

- **ICT Equipped School Students as Information Source**

Internet used by students 10% in the schools, teacher, parents and internet used 10%, teacher used 25%, parents used 30%, students, teacher and parents used 30% to collect information. From given figure below shows that school students that equipped with ICT depend for collection of information on teachers and parents. The reason behind was student's immaturity and childhood. Hence from figure given below researcher concluded that ICT affects the teaching and learning process between teacher and student and affects positively.



C. School Learning Place Related Learning Ecology

In the school learning ecology have for types of learning

- Class 2. Play Ground 3. Program Place 4.Library

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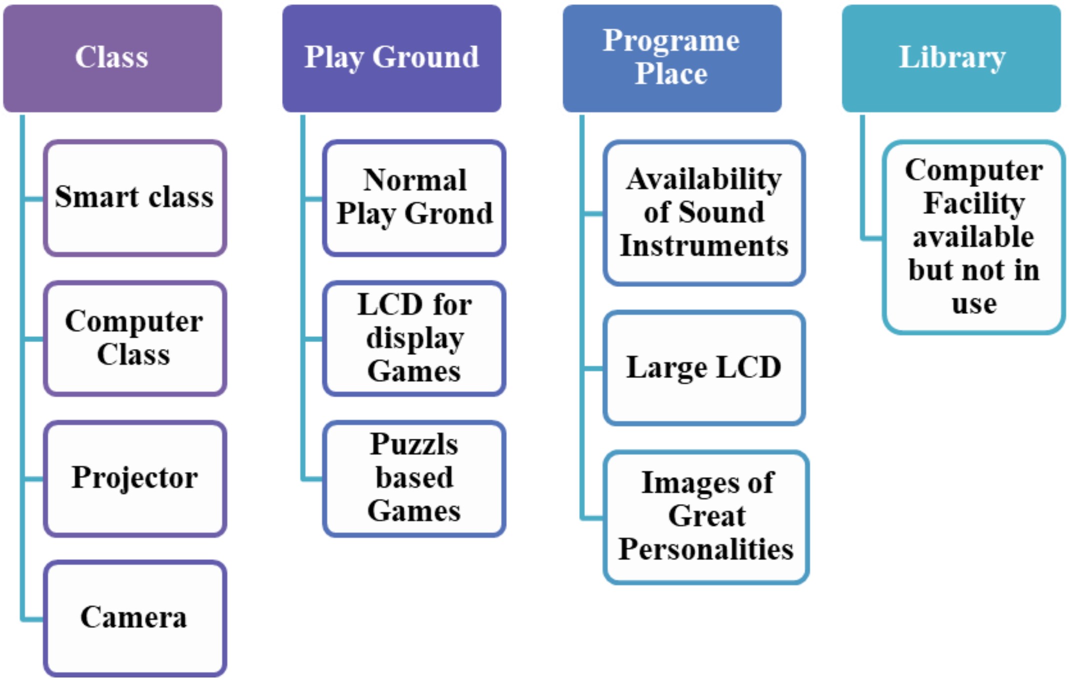

School Learning Places related Ecology

Researcher had found that students are more closely related to these four school learning places. These all four are components of school ecology. The ICT affects the school learning places related to ecology. Construction of learning places and appropriate use of these places ICT has major role. Place is defined as where learning activity happens in any form and in these places ICT has important role. Forms of classes changed into smart classrooms in which camera, projector and display boards are available. ICT appliances had seen by researcher at appropriate places in playground. Video used to given training to students. Training of computer and computer based games is also available for playing games to students. Speakers are placed at appropriate place through which guidance and communication is possible with students. One LCD is placed in the principal's room through which principal able to see what is actually happening in the playground. Speakers, Display boards and Projectors are also available at program activity place. This shows that what activity performed in school ICT has major role. ICT used for learning process beyond the physical places. The work given to students maximum related to ICT and students completed with the help of technology.

D. Relationship Related Learning Ecology

Teacher-student, student-student, teacher-parent all relationship were related to students learning ecology. All these relations help students to learn new resources, learning opportunities, to provide learning references. ICT also affects the internal relationship. In traditional learning face to face teaching possible but today's ICT creates abstract form of learning environment inside and outside the school. Researcher found teacher student communication in the school. Students do not have mobile and what's up. But students used their parent's smart phone as a medium for discussion to their teachers, peer groups for school related information. Teacher gave information school related activities, teaching related information through chat. Students used for their progress report and other important information. Teacher used mail and phone as medium for communicate to parents of students. Thus it is concluded that ICT equipped school affects student's relation related to learning ecology deeply. ICT helps to reducing the distances between teacher-student, student-student, teacher-parent and made learning process more adaptive and easy form.

Conclusions

- In all the available resources of learning ecology books were found. Students not showed their interest while teacher taught with books. In the books students gave more attention towards pictorial content.
- Students were not allowed to bring mobile phones in their schools but teacher used mobile phones in the classroom to make their teaching easy and effective.
- Computer and Projector were best adequate and useful as teaching resources. Teaching through computer and projector students was attentive and disciplined in the classrooms.
- ICT equipped school affects more learning ecology. The 80% useful resources related to ICT.

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Indian Contributions on Mangroves Research : An analysis

Dr. K. SANJEEVI*

Abstract
The mangroves are woody plants, forming the only tall tree forests in the world, ably located between land and sea in tropical and warm temperate coasts. Mangroves are specially adapted to harsh environment, where no other plant species can survive. In this article the author has analysed the growth of literature in Mangroves in India during the period from 2014 to 2018. The prolific authors, subject-wise distribution, Institution-wise publication, authorship pattern and degree of collaboration are also analyzed.
Keywords: Bibliometrics, Mangrove Research, Authorship pattern, Degree of collaboration.

Introduction

In the last few decades, the Bibliometrics study is familiar area in the Library and Information Science research to find out the growth of literature in a particular subject in a particular period. The Bibliometrics and Scientometrics study is synonymously used and most interested topics in Library & Information Science subject to do research. Alan Pritchard (1969), who first used the word "Bibliometrics" described as "the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media of communication". Major research issues include the measurement of impact, reference sets of articles to investigate the impact of journals and institutes, understanding of scientific citations, mapping scientific fields and the production of indicators for use in policy and management contexts.

In this paper the author has examined the growth of literature in Mangroves Research in India for a period of five years from 2014 to 2018 based on the Web of Science database for which 761 articles were published. The analysis includes the prolific authors, subject-wise and Institution-wise contributions, authorship pattern and degree of collaboration in the published articles.

Review of Literature

Review of literature enables the researchers and scholars to examine the works relating to various aspects of Bibliometrics studies. Nowadays more number of research has been carried out in the proposed study. The recent reviews to the present study are discussed here.

Kathiresan (2018) has discussed the present status of Mangroves forests, conservation and their management strategies in India. The study concluded that "the future of mangroves in India requires restoration of ecosystem services of the mangroves with strong involvement of community participation to mitigate the impacts of climate change".

Sadik Batch (2018) has analyzed on cardiovascular disease among SAARC countries from 2003 to 2017. The research trend, authorship pattern, collaborative pattern and activity index of five SAARC countries are also analyzed. It was found that the death rate of

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cardiovascular disease in the SAARC countries was 24.8%. The study revealed that the multi-author publication pattern is more dominated than the single author contribution.

Gupta, *et al*. (2017) have analyzed 1001 Indian Publications on Osteoporosis research as covered in Scopus database during 2007 to 2016. The study revealed that the International collaborative papers of India in its research output on Osteoporosis research 12.59% during 2000 to 2016. The majority of the papers were from Western Europe. In the last two decades awareness about Osteoporosis in India has increased.

Indrani and Murugan, (2017) have made an attempt to identify the characteristic features of scholarly publications in the field of fossil fuels at global level. The finding of the results shows that the maximum number of research papers (84.05%) was in the form of journal articles and ranked first and the most productive country was United States with 4,841 articles and has secured first. The contribution from India is 943 articles and ranked with fifth positions among the top 10 countries.

Lavanya, *et al.* (2016) have analyzed the Scientometric Study of the contributions found in the Asian Pacific Journal of Management during 2011-2015. Their study forecasts that the subject of Scientometrics is a progressing one not only measuring the field of Science and Technology but also in other fields.

Prasanna Kumari, *et al*. (2015) have examined the literature growth on Occupation Therapy at global level perspective from 1989 to 2015. According to their study in the country wise, distribution of publications the United States of America stood in first rank position and India holds the 25th position in the global ranking. The findings of their study explore the idea that India has to improve in the field of Occupational Therapy in future.

Rosy Jan, et *al.* (2015) were analysed the growth pattern of Cloud Computing during the period from 2009 to 2013 based on Web of Science database. The cumulative publication output of top ten countries and Indian in the field accounts to 1879 publications. In case of total citations and high quality papers USA is up on the list with 3,511 citations and 68 high quality papers.

Jayendra Kumar Singh (2014) has attempted to study on Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics. A total number of 657 papers were analyzed during the period from 2006 to 2010 based on the Web of Science database. The study stated that out of 657 paper the maximum number of papers 174 (26.48%) found with two authors, followed by three authors 162 papers and four authors with 145 papers. The solo author Kumar has contributed 21 papers.

Thanuskodi (2010) has made an attempt to analyze the research performance among Social Scientists in the Journal of Social Science. Totally of 273 contributions was retrieved from the Journal of Social Sciences. The average publication per year in the Journal was 55 articles. The study states that the majority of articles have appeared in the area of Economics. The single authors contributed 58 articles (21.25%) and the rest of 215 articles were contributed (78.75%) by joint authors.

Objectives

The major objectives of the present study is:

- To study year wise literature growth
- To find out prolific authors
- To analyze subject wise distribution
- To study the ranking of top 10 Institutes
- To examine the authorship pattern

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- To find out the degree of collaboration.

Year wise Publications

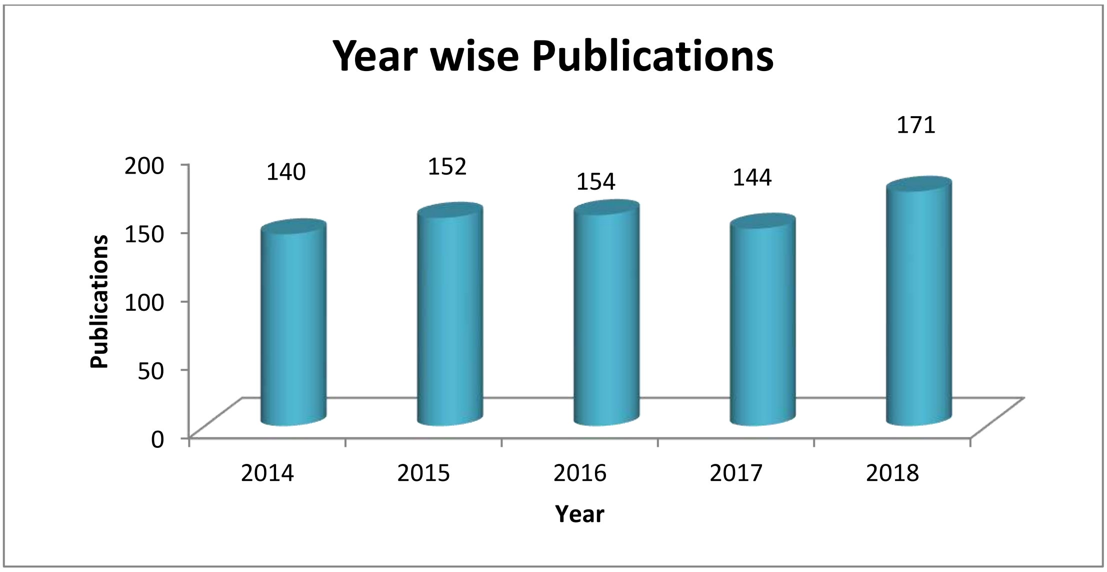

Fig.-1. Year wise publication

The year-wise literature growth during the study period is presented in the above Figure. A total number of publications during the period of the study are 761. The highest number of publications on mangroves (171 articles) was recorded in the year 2018 and least number of publications (140 articles) was found in the year 2014. Overall, the trend on literature growth rate is gradually increasing from 2014 to 2016 and suddenly decreases in the year 2017 (144 articles).

The contributions made by top 10 prolific authors in mangrove research was analyzed and presented in Table-1.

Table-1 Contributions by Top 10 Prolific Authors

S. No	Author	Publications	Percentage
1	Das S	21	2.76%
2	Dadhwal VK	18	2.37%
3	Sarkar SK	18	2.37%
4	Bhadury P	17	2.23%
5	Kathiresan K	17	2.23%
6	Hazra S	16	2.10%
7	Ramanathan AL	16	2.10%
8	Jana TK	15	1.97%
9	Ghosh A	13	1.71%
10	Chakraborty S	12	1.58%

The author Das S has contributed 21 publications and occupied first position, Dadhwal VK and Sarkar SK contributed 18 publications each and shared second place, Bhadury P and Kathiresan, K. published 17 articles each and placed in third rank. The difference in contribution level among the top 10 authors is very small.

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Table-2 Subject-wise Distribution

S. No	Subject	Publications	Percentage
1	Environmental Sciences Ecology	228	29.96%
2	Oceanography	107	14.06%
3	Marine Freshwater Biology	104	13.67%
4	Geology	68	8.94%
5	Science Technology Other Topics	65	8.54%
6	Biotechnology Applied Microbiology	58	7.62%
7	Water Resources	57	7.49%
8	Plant Sciences	45	5.91%
9	Microbiology	42	5.52%
10	Pharmacology Pharmacy	35	4.60%

The subject-wise distribution of the published articles were analyzed and presented in Table-2. The majority of the articles (228) are published in Environmental Sciences Ecology followed by Oceanography (107 articles), Marine Freshwater Biology has 104 articles. The percentage of contribution level by other subjects viz., Geology, Science Technology, Water Resources, etc. are below 10%.

The contributions among the top 10 Indian Institutions on mangrove research is given in Table-3.

Table-3 Ranking of Top 10 Indian Institutes

S. No	Institutions	Publications	Percentage
1	University of Calcutta	72	9.46%
2	Annamalai University	65	8.54%
3	Jadavpur University	31	4.07%
4	Pondicherry University	30	3.94%
5	Jawaharlal Nehru University	26	3.42%
6	Goa University	25	3.29%
7	National Institute of Oceanography	25	3.29%
8	CSIR	24	3.15%
9	Anna University	17	2.23%
10	Bharathidasan University	17	2.23%

Among the top 10 Indian Institutes, University of Calcutta published 72 articles and ranked first position followed by Annamalai University ranked second with the publication of 65 articles, Jadavpur University is in third position with 31 articles. The contribution levels by other Institutes are found between 30 and 17 articles during the study period.

Table-4 Authorship Pattern

S. No	Author	Contributions	Cumulative Contribution	Percentage
1	Single	165	165	21.68
2	Two	96	261	12.61
3	Three	83	344	10.91
4	Four	71	415	9.33
5	Five and Above	346	761	45.47

From the above table, it is clearly shown that multiple authors contribution on mangrove research is higher (346 articles) followed by single author (165 articles). The article contribution with Two, Three and Four authors is 96, 83 and 71 respectively.

The Degree of Collaboration of authors during the study period is given in Table-5. The extent of Degree of Collaboration in mangrove publications is calculated with the formula described by K.Subramaniam (1989).

$$C = \frac{NM}{NM + NS}$$

Where,

C = degree of collaboration in a discipline.

NM = number of multi-authored research papers in the discipline published during a year.

NS = number of single authored papers in the discipline published during the same year.

Table-5 Degree of Collaboration

S. No	Author	Contributions	Percentage
1	Single Author	165	21.68
2	Multi Author	596	78.32
		761	100

The results based on the above formula, the contribution among single Vs. Multiple authors during the study period is given in Table-5. It is clearly shown that the multiple author contributions are more dominant (78.32%) compared to single author contribution (21.68%).

Conclusion

The study revealed that the year-wise literature growth is found with minor fluctuations during the study period. The University of Calcutta has contributed more articles. The small amount of publication is found by research centres like CSIR and NIO. The study concludes that the Indian scientists have to concentrate to publish more articles in mangrove research.

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मोहन राकेश के कथा साहित्य में सामाजिक बोध

Vaishali*

सार संक्षेप
एक व्यक्ति सदैव परिवार और उसके बाहरी परिवेष के लोगों के साथ सम्पर्क में आता है। जितने भी सामाजिक कार्य होते हैं, उन्हे विभिन्न व्यक्तियों की अन्तर–क्रियाएं (Interaction) कहा जा सकता है। प्रत्येक षिषु के जन्म से ही माता पिता के साथ उसके सामाजिक सम्बन्ध का श्री गणेष हो जाया करता है। षिषु पशु पक्षियों और कीट पतंगों तक से अपना निष्छल और निःस्वार्थ सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर लिया करते हैं। फिर भी माँ और षिषु के सम्बन्ध से ही सामाजिक सम्बन्धों के तानों–बानों का धीरे–धीरे विकास होता चला जाता है। समाज के जटित होते चले जाने पर उससे जुड़े सभी प्रकार के सम्बन्ध भी निर्वेर्यक्तक होते चले जाते है।
समाजशास्त्रियों के अनुसार सामाजिक अन्तर–क्रियाऐं दो प्रकारों में विभाजित की जा सकती हैं – मुख्य और गौण समूह। मुख्य समूह के अन्तर्गत परिवार, क्रीड़ा समूह, नगर गाँव, आस– पड़ोस के लोग आते हैं। ऐसे समूहों में व्यक्तियों के बीच जो परस्पर सम्बन्ध स्थापित होते है, वे न केवल प्रत्यक्ष होते हैं अपितु घनिष्ठ भी होते हैं। व्यक्तियों के धरातल पर परस्पर सामाजिक क्रिया प्रायः नहीं होती है। एक साहित्यकार भी अपने बोध को अपने चारों ओर के परिवेष से ही ग्रहण किया करता है। सो, परिवेष से गृहीत चेतना ही उसके बोध को अर्थ प्रदान करती है।

मोहन राकेश :– व्यक्तित्व, चिन्तन और कृतित्व
मोहन राकेष का मूल नाम मदन मोहन गुगलानी था मोहन राकेष का जन्म 7.2.1925 को अमृतसर मे हुआ था। इनके पिता कर्मचन्द गुगलानी वकालत करते थे। साथ ही संगीत और साहित्य में विषेष रूची होने के कारण संस्कृतिक और सहित्यक संस्थाओं के साथ पदाधिकारी रूप में भी जुडे हुऐ थे। इनकी प्रारम्भिक षिक्षा अमृतसर में भी उच्च षिक्षा लाहौर में हुई जहां इन्होंने षास्त्री की उपाधी प्राप्त की इन्होंने प्रथम श्रेणी मे एम.ए. संस्कृत व हिन्दी की उपाधि प्राप्त की ।
साहित्य का लेखन राकेष के लिये अन्तस की ही प्रेरणा का सुफल था। 15 अगस्त 1947 को जब भारत आजाद हुआ, तब राकेष जी अमृतसर में थें। वे आजीविका की खोज में दिल्ली होते हुए बम्बई पहुचे वहां वे कई मास तक बेकार रहे और उन्हें फुटपाथ पर भूखे पेट ही सोना पड़ा। एम.ए. उतीर्ण होने के बाद उन्होंने सन 1947 से 1951 तक षिक्षा संस्थानों में अध्यापन कार्य किया। 1950 के अन्त में राकेष का विवाह हुआ। राकेष का स्वर्गवास 3 दिसम्बर 1972 को हुआ था। उस संध्य में वे एषिया I72 के मेले में जाने के लिए तैयार हुऐ। तभी वे दूसरे लोभ की ओर महाप्रस्थान कर गऐ।

व्यक्तित्व एवं चिन्तन
राकेष जी हिन्दी साहित्य में महाप्राणा निराला के ही समान विलक्षण व्यक्तित्व के स्वामी थे। उनके स्वभाव में सत्य निष्ठा और स्वाभिमान की भावना कूट कूट कर भरी हुई थी। हास्य, विनोद प्रियता, जिन्दादिली, धुमक्क्डी मानवीयता करूणा आदि उनके व्यक्तित्व की अन्य उल्लेखानीय विषेषताएं है।
उनके जीवन में लेखन सर्वप्रथम स्थान पर था मित्र दूसरे स्थान पर और पत्नी तीसरे स्थान पर फिर भी वे अपने जीवन के लिए तीनों को ही अनिवार्य ठहरते थे ।

कृतित्व
मोहन राकेष ने उपन्यास, कहानियां, जीवनियां, नाटक, निबन्ध, धागाा सस्मरण जैसी छह विधाओं में रचना करने कि अतिरिक्त और हिन्दी की श्रेण्य कुछ कृतियों का हिन्दी भाषा में अनुवाद भी किया था।

1 कहानी संग्रह : कुल –72
– इन्सान के खण्डहर – 1950
– नये बादल – 1957
– पांच लम्बी कहानियां – 1960 आदि

2 नाटक साहित्य :–
– आषाढ का एक दिन – 1958
– लहरों के राजहंस – 1969
– आधे अधूरे – 1969 आदि

3 निबन्ध साहित्य

* UGC-NET in Hindi

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– परिवेष – बकलम खुद

सहित्य और समाज

मानव के द्वारा ही साहित्य की रचना होती है। साहित्य समाज की उपज है तथा इसका स्वरूप का निर्धारन करता है। साहित्यकार अपनी सामाजिक परिस्थितियों को बड़ी गहराई और सूक्ष्मता पर्वक अपनी लेखनी द्वारा प्रस्तुत करता है जिससे उसका सामाजिक बोध ही समृद्व नहीं होता बल्कि उसमें परिपक्व कलात्मक बोध भी उभरता है।

साहित्य किसी भी समाज एंव देष के जातीय संस्कारों समकालीन सामाजिक संगठनों, संस्थाओं मूल्यों एंव विचारों का परिचायक होता है।

साहित्य समाज का यथार्थ चित्राण होता है। यह जीवन की अभिव्यक्ति है साहित्य कार समाज में जन्म लेता है और अपने व्यक्तित्व का निर्माण करता है। यह समाज और संस्कृति से प्रभावित और सम्बधित होता है।

सामाजिक वर्गो का बोध और स्थिति

1 सर्वहारा या निम्न वर्ग :– समाज का जो वर्ग अपने श्रम को बेचकर अपनी आजिविका चलाता है उसे ही सर्वहारा या निम्न वर्ग कहते हैं इस प्रकार के वर्ग को किसी भी प्रकार की पूंजी से कभी किसी प्रकार का कोई लाभ नहीं होता ।

प्रजातंत्र और लोकतत्रं के तथा कथित रक्षकों ने उनको भयानक और अमानवीय षोषण से अब भी मुक्ती नहीं दी।

2 मध्य वर्ग :– इस वर्ग के लोगों की स्थिति त्रिषंकु के समान रहा करती है। ये उचच वर्गो में सम्मिलत तो होना चाहते है। पर उनका यह सपना कभी भी पूरा नहीं होता।

निम्न मध्य वर्ग के लोग , छोटे कारखानेदार, दुकानदार ये सब मध्य वर्ग के अंष के रू में अपने अस्तित्व को नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिये पूंजीपति वर्ग से लोहा लेते है इसलिऐ वे क्रान्तिकारी नही रूढीवादी होते है।

3 उच्च वर्ग : **पूंजीवादी वर्ग** :– औद्योगिकरण का विकास होने पर पूंजीपतियों ने वड़ी बड़ी मिलों और कारखनों की स्थापना करके उत्पादन के साधनों पर अपना एकाधिदत्रा जमा लिया, जिससे लाभ का अधिकांष उनके अपने ही पास रहने लगा। यही पूंजीवादी वर्ग वह वर्ग है। जो समूचे देष भारत को भी अपनी जकड़ में लिऐ रहा है।

सामाजिक बोध का स्वरूप विश्लेषण

मानव मूलतः एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। यही कारण है कि समाज के बिना किसी भी मानव या व्यक्ति भी कल्पना तक नहीं की जा सकती। समाज में रह कर ह िवह छोटी बड़ी आवष्यकताओं की पूर्ति किया करता है।

यह भी सच है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति, स्वयं अपनी सभी आवष्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकता। उसे अन्य आवष्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए समाज के दूसरे व्यक्तियों की शरण में जाना ही पड़ता है और यही से सामाजिक सम्पर्कों और सम्बन्धों का आरम्भ होता है। इन्हीं परस्पर सम्बन्धों की परिणति समाज में होती है। यही कारण है कि विद्वानों ने समाज को व्यक्तियों के परस्पर सम्बन्धों का जाल या ताना बाना घोषित किया है।

व्यक्तियों के समूह को समाज कहा जाता है। समाज की यह परिभाषा लगभग सभी को सर्वमान्य रही है। समाज कोई ऐसी मूर्त वस्तु नहीं है, जिसको आंखों के द्वारा देखा जा सकता हो। इस अर्थ में समाज समस्त सीमाओं से परे है। मिस्टर एफ.बी. रयूटर का यह वक्तव्य विचारणीय है, "जिस प्रकार जीवन एक पदार्थ मात्र नहीं है ठीक उसी प्रकार समाज भी एक पदार्थ न होकर परस्पर सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने की एक प्रक्रिया है।

बोध शब्द संस्कृत भाषा का संबा पुलिंग शब्द है जो कि 'बुध' में इ' धञ में प्रत्यय लगाकर व्युत्पन्न हुआ है। हिन्दी साहित्य में बोध शब्द के अन्य पर्यायवाची संज्ञा शब्द चेतना, समझ, ज्ञान इत्यादि भी है।

मानव मात्र की मूल और मुख्य विषेषता कुछ न कुछ सीखने की होती है दूसरी विषेषता बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों के अनुसार समंजसता या अपने को ढालने की प्रवृति है। व्यक्ति केवल समाजीकृत ही नहीं होता, अपितु वह दूसरे लोगों को भी प्रेरित, प्रभावित और सामाजीकृत करता चला जाता है इस प्रकार चाहे व्यक्ति अपने कार्यो द्वारा समाज में प्रभावित करे या दूसरे व्यक्तियों द्वारा स्वयं भी प्रभावित हो, समाज में उसकी भागीदारी द्विपक्षीय यातायात की तरह हुआ करती है।

जिस समूह में कोई व्यक्ति जन्म लेता है उसकी संस्कृति का प्रभाव उस पर पड़ता है। इतना होने पर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति में संस्कृति के सामान्य लक्षणों के अतिरिक्त भी कुछ विलक्षण और निजी पक्ष उभर सकते हैं। कहने का आषय है कि एक ही परिवेष में जन्में, पले और बढ़े लोगों के सामाजिक बोध में सामान्यतः थे साथ–साथ व्यक्तिगत विलक्षणत के भी दर्षन हो सकते है।

मोहन राकेश के कथा साहित्य में सामाजिक बोध के आधार

1 आर्थिक आधार:– राष्ट्रीय जीवन में आज सबसे बड़ी विषमता आर्थिक क्षेत्र में है। अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है। अमीर व्यक्ती अपने कानूनी और गैर कानूनी साधनों की ओर में प्रतिदिन लाखों, करोडों रूपये हडपता जा रहा है। आर्थिक क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी एक भयंकर समस्या का रूप धारण करती जा रही है।

आजकल उपभोक्ता प्रधान बाजारवादी संस्कृति का विष्वव्यापी प्रभाव मानव को पहले से भी अधिक अर्थ लोलुप बनाये जा रहा है। यहां राकेष जी के उपन्यासों में आर्थिक दृष्टिबिन्दू से प्रत्यक्ष और परोक्ष रूप से जुड़े जिन मुद्दों का सोदाहरण साहित्यिक विवेचन किया गया है, वे इस प्रकार है – अर्थ भी प्रधानता और बाजारवादी संस्कृति, अर्थभाव और निर्धनता, आर्थिक बोध, आर्थिक शोषण, उधार एवं ऋण, मन्दी, महंगाई दहेज की समस्या व दलाली इत्यादि।

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2. **नैतिक आधारः**— नीतिषास्त्र मानवों की आदतो और नीतियों का विज्ञान है। यह मानव व्यवहार का विज्ञान है। आदतें मानव के चरित्र की स्थाई प्रवृतियों की सूचक हुआ करती है। यह मन की आंतरिक वृतियों से सम्बध रखती है। नीतिषास्त्र वस्तुत मनुष्यों की आदतों की पृष्ठभूमि में स्थित सिदान्तों का विवेचन और उनकी अच्छाई और बुराई के कारणों का विष्लेषण करता है।
मोहन राकेष के उपन्यासों और कहानियों में उनके नाटकों की भांति नर नारी पात्रों ने नैतिक क्षेत्र में न केवल अतिथि सत्कार और आषीर्वाद या शुभकामना प्रकाषन की प्राचीन नैतिक परम्परा का ही अनुमोदन किया है अपितु बुजुर्गों की तरह से उपदेष परकता, कर्तव्यषीलता, क्षमाषीलता, मोक्ष जैसे पुरुषार्थ के निर्वाह, त्यागषीलता आभार प्रदर्षन, सोहार्द ज्ञापन के साथ—साथ शीतल श्रम के सम्मान की भावना, जैसी विविध समस्याओं और सामान्यतः सज्जनता जैसे अन्य षिष्टाचार विषय व आयामों का भी यथासंभव निर्वाह और पालन ही किया है।
3. **सम्बन्ध गत आधारः**— मोहन राकेष ने अपने उपन्यासों और कहानियों में पारिवारिक सम्बन्धों के विविध रूप और धरातल उद्घाटित किए हैं। वास्तव में इनकी रचनाओं में चित्रण, और विवरण करने वाला कैमरा बाहरी संसार के साथ—साथ घरेलू संसार के सदस्यों की सहानुभूतियां, आषा निराषा, सुख दुख, आत्मीयता, कटुता मधुरता, निर्मला वर्मा जैसे आधुनिक भाव बोध के कथाकारों की तरह विदेषी की अपेक्षा स्वदेषी वातावरण से सम्बन्ध होने के कारण भारतीय धरती की ही सोंधी सुगन्ध से महमहा रहे हैं।
परिवारों के समूह ने समाज को जन्म दिया है बस तभी से मानवीय सम्बन्धों की नींव पड़ी। इन सम्बन्धों के आयाम भी अनेक प्रकार के हैं। धीरे—धीरे मानवीय सम्बन्धों में परस्पर ईर्ष्या, कलह, घृणा, द्वेष बैर, स्पर्धा— इत्यादि की भावनाऐं विकसित होने लगी।
4. **राजनीतिक राजप्रशासनिक आधारः**— राजनीति के लिए प्राचीन भारतीय शास्त्रों में राजधर्म शब्द का प्रयोग होता रहा। मध्ययुग से लेकर आज तक धर्म और राजनीति की क्षेत्र एक दूसरे को प्रेरित व प्रभावित करते रहे हैं। वर्तमान नई उदित शताब्दी में लोग राज्य और प्रषासन की समस्याओं से ठीक उसी प्रकार ग्रस्त दृष्टिगत होते हैं, जिस प्रकार की वे पूरी 20 वीं शताब्दी में इनके सुधारों के प्रति चिंतित रहे थे। मोहन राकेष ने अपने कथा साहित्य में आंतक, सत्याग्रह और समतावाद, चमचागिरी, तानाषाही स्वभाव, पूंजीवाद, भाई भतीजावाद व सिफारिषें, शरणार्थी और साम्प्रदायिकता मार्क्सवाद और साम्यवाद, राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार और विद्रोह भावना, राजनीतिक मोहभंग और राष्ट्रीयता तथा राष्ट्रीयता एकता, वर्ग संघर्ष व रंगभेद, दफ्तरषाही नौकरषाही तथा न्यायपालिका इत्यादि राजनीतिक आधारों का वर्णन किया है।
5. सांस्कृतिक आधार :— मानव जीवन की सम्पूर्ण गतिविधियों का संचालन अन्तर्वृतियों की जिस समष्टि के द्वारा होता है तथा जिसके अपनाने से वह सच्चे अर्थो में मनुष्य बनने की दिषा में अग्रसर होता है, उसे ही संस्कृति कहते है। यह मानव जीवन की एक सहज और विषिष्ट पद्धति है। संस्कृति के अन्तर्गत कला, दर्षन, धर्म, सभ्यता, साहित्य इत्यादि की गणना की जाती है। यदि वर्तमानकाल में कला का शुद्ध व्यावसायीकरण हो रहा है और वास्तिवक गुणवान कलाकारों के स्थान पर राजनीतिक दांव पेंचों वाले कलाकारों की उपेक्षा की जा रही है। धर्म के क्षेत्र में पुरातन पंथी पात्र आस्तिकता, अंधविष्वास, पाप—पुण्यों और आडम्बरों की वीथिकाओं में भटकते डोलते है और भजन कीर्तन, पूजा पाठ आदि करते हुए धार्मिक नियमों और मर्यादाओं का पालन करते परिलक्षित होते है।

निष्कर्ष

जिस समाज में व्यक्ति जन्म लेता है उसकी संस्कृति का प्रभाव उस पर जरूर पड़ता है और वह स्वंय भी सामाजिक संस्कृति के सांचे में ढल जाया करता है। श्री मोहन राकेष ने अपने कथा साहित्य में सामाजिक बोध को आर्थिक, नैतिक, सम्बन्धगत, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक आधारों के अन्तर्गत विष्लेषित किया है। प्राचीन काल से चली आ रही आर्थिक समस्या के समाधान के लिए मनुष्य युगों से प्रयत्न करता चला आ रहा है परन्तु इसके उन्मूलन की बात तो दूर रही, इसे नियंत्रित करने में भी कोई उल्लेखनीय सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। केवल कानून बना देने से यह समस्या टल नहीं सकती। सामाजिक जागृति द्वारा ही इसका हल संभव हो सकता है।
नीति हो या नैतिकता इन दोनों का अपना विज्ञान हुआ करता है। मोहन राकेष के कथा संसार को नैतिक धरातल पर उच्च स्थल पर अधिष्ठित घोषित किया जा सकता है।
वर्तमान समाज में स्त्री पुरुष दोनों के ही एक— दूसरे के दैहिक— मानसिक शोषण, उत्पीड़न आदि करने के कटु—तिक्त यथार्थ का सहज और स्वभाविक रेखांकन हुआ है।
इस कथा संसार में निरुपित भारतीय समाज का विकास आज का काल कहा जा सकता है। एकांकी व्यक्ति के परिवार की नई अवधारणा विदेषों में तेजी से विकसित हो रही है।
अतः मोहन राकेष का कथा साहित्य उषा, प्रियवंदा, निर्मल वर्मा, की तरह न होकर विदेषी समाज की अपेक्षा भारतीय समाज का ही एक सच्चा खरा, और पूर्ण दर्पण माना जा सकता है।

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Work Life Balance, Its Challenges And Solutions

Kajal*

Abstract

Work life balance plays vital role for employees as well as organisation to achieve desired growth and success. Every type of organisation, whether its large or small, needs to devise innovative policies, plans and programmes to maintain better balance between the employees job commitments and personal life responsibilities outside the workplace. The effectiveness of these plans and policies depends upon the extent to which employees are satisfied and committed to the organisation. The paper is intended to study the impact of work life balance on employees retention, job stress, job satisfaction, work quality and organisational environment.

Keywords - commitment, job satisfaction, personal lif

Introduction

Work life balance is the interaction between the personal and professional life of an individual, without allowing one to intrude other. Every individual needs to divide his time and priority between his work and personal life activities with family and society. Work life balance occurs when an individual allocates his limited resources in a way that correspond to his personal as well as professional goals.

It is every day challenge for all employees to split their time and energy between work and personal activities. A proper combination of both need to be maintained to achieve the perfect balance. And this combination keeps changing everyday, today's perfect balance can be imperfect for tomorrow. Proper policies and programmes like flexible work schedules, flexible working time, paid time, day care centres, team outing, health care centres off, etc can help employees to minimize the tension between personal and professional life. The effective implementation of these plans and policies is crucial to make employees perform better and enhance their loyalty.

Supportive management and these kind of programmes motivates the employees to put extra efforts for the growth of organisation.

Today every organisation face competitive pressure and to survive in this competitive world and they need to attract, retain and keep the talented personnel satisfied. Employees not only want a respected job, handsome salary and better working environment, but they also want some time to spend with their family and friends. Their commitment to organisation is highly influenced by their perception of return they get for their time and efforts.

Satisfied workforce is important to enhance the loyalty, creativity and productivity of employees to achieve overall growth. It is the responsibility of management to introduce work balance programmes as internal core activities of business. Therefore organisations are designing and adopting policies and programmes, so that employees can spend some quality time with their family, friends and on personal development. This paper explains

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why work life balance is important and what challenges and problems an organisation face to achieve it.

Why it is important

- **Healthy work environment-** sacrificing too much time to complete work targets can make anyone feel exhausted and unworthy. No one can work properly if he always has family pressure in his mind. And this frustration will affect his work quality and coordination with co- workers and will ultimately result in tense work environment, which will create negative impact on the productivity of other employees too. So the employer should provide him with options like flexible work hour, work from home, paid holidays etc. to keep his morale high.
- **Employee's satisfaction -** There is strong link between work life balance policies and increased satisfaction at workplace. Many studies reveal that the employee who get time for his personal life is more satisfied, motivated and Why it is important
- **Healthy work environment-** sacrificing too much time to complete work targets can make anyone feel exhausted and unworthy. No one can work properly if he always has family pressure in his mind. And this frustration will affect his work quality and coordination with co- workers and will ultimately result in tense work environment, which will create negative impact on the productivity of other employees too. So the employer should provide him with options like flexible work hour, work from home, paid holidays etc. to keep his morale high.
- **Employee's satisfaction** - There is strong link between work life balance policies and increased satisfaction at workplace. Many studies reveal that the employee who get time for his personal life is more satisfied, motivated and productive than the one who spend maximum time at office. Helping the employees to achieve the balance between work and personal life will increase their commitment towards their employer and organisation. Any organisation can increase the innovation and creativity of employees by just balancing their work life.
- **Reduces conflict between personal and professional responsibilities** - employers needs to realise that quality of family life impacts quality of work. Providing employees the liberty to design their work pattern to suit their personal life commitments will help to reduce push and pull between family and office. Facilities like day care centre and health care centre can help employees fulfill their family commitments and concentrate better on work without worrying about personal issues.
- **Reduce work stress** - mental health of employees is very important to keep their productivity and creativity high. Work overload or late working hours can make anyone feel undervalued and frustrated, which can cause depression. High work stress can increase the absenteeism, task avoidance, cheating, tiredness, burnout and health issues among employees. Which will increase cost, reduce turnover and hamper growth of organisation.
- **Enhance organisational image and retention of talented workforce** - every talented person wants to work with the organisation which offer strong policies for work life balance. By offering innovative policies any organisation can position itself to attract and retain large number of desirable employees. Talented employees only work for the organisation where their demands are taken care of. Where they can get a little time for their personal life to get themselves refreshed. Perfect balance between work and home increases the loyalty and will of employees to work harder for the organisation.

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- **Increased Productivity and cost reduction**- perfect balance between work and home can increase the engagement of employees, they will go extra miles for the growth of their organisation. They will become regular to work and will work harder when they get time to fulfill their personal commitments. Employees will make less mistakes and quality of their work will increase, which ultimately will reduce cost and increase productivity.

Challenges

Workforce diversity- it is difficult to understand the problems faced by each and every employee without intruding into their personal lives. Each one of them is going to have different needs to balance their work life. They all come from different background and culture. Their needs and motivating forces are different. So it's very complicated to institute innovative programmes, action and programmes, which can serve maximum needs of diverse workforce.

Unrealistic pressure - organisational culture and competition among employees put extra pressure on employees to work for longer hours, complete targets before time and prioritize work over personal life to fit in the myth of 'ideal worker'. Because of increased competition, employees have to stretch their work time to meet the target during boom period. This extra pressure causes chronic lack of time and energy to take care of himself and family, which will result in dissatisfaction and lower productivity among employees.

Negative workplace environment - factors like workplace harassment, longer working hours, lack of proper facilities and rigid work structure can make employees feel unworthy. Employees commitment to organisation is highly influenced by their perception of return on their investment. Under unpleasant environment, they will not work for the organisational growth but to get salary at time. This kind of attitude of employees can cause a huge loss to organisation in today's competitive environment.

Co-worker's relationship - sometimes the employees who make use of work life balancing practices more often, are perceived incompetent by his superior and colleagues. This kind of mentality can cost the organisation in terms of poor work environment, unsatisfied workforce and lower productivity. Every individual has different personal problems, it is the responsibility of management to conduct workshops or get together to make employees understand the problem of others and increase their cooperation.

Unsupportive management - management often expect result from employees but don't consider their needs. Manytimes, initiative of employees (mostly women) with high personal responsibility are ignored by superior. These employees are not even offered any advancement opportunities and rewards irrespective of their work quality and commitment. And the work of less competent employee is recognised just because they have less personal life responsibilities. This attitude of management can cause loss of skilled and hardworking employees.

Lack of skills and resources - It is impossible for employer to take care of employee's problems outside work, since he has to complete his own personal and professional commitments. To design a policy or programme to serve the work life balancing need of each and every employee needs a great amount of skill and creativity. Existing human resource manager may not serve the work life balancing needs of employees. Organisations need to hire skilled manager to serve this particular purpose which is a costly affair.

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Changing family structure - it is vital for every employer to identify and understand his employee's family structure to design best work balance policies and programme. Today the face of family is changing and it's hard to design policies to suit these complicated family structure. The programme designed for single mother can't serve the needs of employees with extensive responsibility of aged parents. So it's a big challenge for human resource professionals to design policies to address the requirement of every type of family structure, whether it is for single parent, childless employees, married employees, divorced, widow or employees with joint family.

Lack of Awareness - a recent survey on 2000 professionals by monster.com on understanding work life balance revealed that more than 1000 professionals rated their work life from average to terrible. Seventy five percent respondents revealed that their organisation did not have any well defined policy for this issue. Forty five percent of respondents said work life balance is not a real issue and twenty five percent professionals were not even aware that such kind of policy exist in reality. Organisations need to realise the importance of balancing their employees life, it would be beneficial for both employees as well as organisation at the end.

Solutions

➔ **Flexible scheduling** - allowing employees to vary their working hours will help them to fulfill their personal responsibilities wisely. Working parents need to pick up and drop their child from school and tuition. Giving them little liberty to start and end their work, often makes a great difference to their commitment. Different studies reveal that around 28% of full time workers use flexible working hours facility.

➔ **Telecommuting** - today number of jobs predominately require screen based work. Companies with successful telecommunication programmes report increases in loyalty. Employees appreciate this facility and they value the trust and support of their employer. Many human resource managers are adopting this option these days by allowing employees to work from home or somewhere else. If your employee is ill or can't come to the office because of any personal reason, with this option he can work while attending his personal affairs.

➔**Team building** - colleagues can help each other more than anyone else to achieve work life balance. They can depend on each other at the time of crisis. They will have someone to go to without any hesitation to release their stress and share personal problems. The attitude of team members is major driving force to motivate employees to perform better.

➔ **Encourage short break** - short breaks throughout the day during working hours can improve mental as well as physical health of employees. No one can work continuously for seven or eight hours. Human body needs little rest in between. Today many organisations recognised this need and introduced short breaks for phone calls, exercise, sleeping and meditation to refresh their employees which will increase their work quality. A short break of only 10 minutes can make significant difference in efficiency of employees.

➔ **Role model** - actions speaks more than words, rather than preaching all the time, managers should set an example for employees by managing their own work life perfectly. Manager who works at non office hours will automatically give message to employees that they are expected to do the same, which will make employees feel guilty for prioritizing their personal time. He should not work after working hours and must not expect the same from employees. Manager should respect their privacy and should only contact them in working time.

➔ **Compulsory vacations** - so that employees can leave work at work and get some family time. This will recharge their energy and make them feel valued. They will come back to work with great enthusiasm and positivity. Their family will also support them to work freely, when they know they will get to go on vacations with them.

➔ **Reward efficient work not time spent in office** - working more and working efficiently are two different things. Manager should strive to achieve higher productivity with reduced working hours of employees. Working for longer hours can damage employee's morale and health, which can reduce the speed and accuracy of work. So the manager should encourage employees to work efficiently in less time so that they can get some personal time for themselves.

➔ **Discussion with workers** - to know their needs and problems in maintaining work life balance. No one can solve any issue without understanding its root. The best way to solve their problem is asking employees themselves the ways to deal with the same. This will allow you to find out the best solution and target their problems better.

➔ **Innovative balancing programmes**- Managers need to Improve the ways to cater the diverse needs of employees. The programmes for work life balance must be relevant to each and every employee. Manager should strive to offer best work life balancing policy to cover maximum needs of employees.

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Challenges of Education for Female in Haryana

Mrs. Sonu Saini*

Abstract: *Man and woman are the two sides of a coin. It is not possible that without one of these the social structure oh human being can run in a proper manner. Therefore, in each sector, now a day's importance of women empowerment is increasing. There are two important concept related to women i.e. Women education and empowerment. These are called as the signs of growth. India, being an underdevelopment country needs to take care of these two factors. India is divided with 29 states, 07 territories. It means total 36 sub-regions are in India. There are differences between these states in respect to religion, culture, festival, language, script of language and so on. With consideration of these all sectors India, needs to make literate to its citizens. Haryana is one of the states of India, which in women education works for the holistic and long development. Hence, current paper aims to study on the contribution of Women in higher education in Haryana State of India.*
Keywords: *education, Haryana, women, higher education, India, etc.*

Introduction

Swami Vivekananda defined education as 'To educate your ladies initial and leave them to themselves, they will tell you what reforms are necessary'- Higher education makes an important contribution in the development of any nation. The effective management of education deserves high priority at a time in all universities worldwide. They all face essential challenges because of the unprecedented growth of educational sectors and population as well. However, there are drastically reduced resources of higher education found in current era.

There are numerous problems faced by the society in respect to education in India. The major problem is that the social investment in establishments of higher education is absolutely even in terms of high capital investment.

Status of women in India has a subject to many great changes. Indian women used to enjoy equal status with men in ancient era. There are many reformers and social workers who protected the rights of women. Women were the part of respect equal to God or Guru (The Teacher). Unfortunately, during the medieval period, the rights of women have declined in spite of arguments and support from many reformers. They were called as the power of strength, Wealth and Knowledge.

An analysis of research studies on women's status in India indicates that the status of women started declining around approximately 500 BC. During Vedic period it is noted that women enjoyed equal rights, sometimes better status than men. Women's rights were curtailed and more protectionist attitude towards women prevailed during medieval period. Many restrictions and conditions were put on women's education, religious rights and privileges and on their social and political activities.

Manusmriti and Women Status: The role and status of women in India was clarified in Manu Smriti. Manu fully recognized the importance of women as a component

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complement of man. The role of women is crucial for formation of a live society, as per Manu. However, he is of the opinion that women cannot be independent of men. Her activities should be controlled and monitored by men at every stage; otherwise, her independence is harmful to the society in all respects. This belief was wide spread in the Indian society of those days and led to the imposition of restrictions on women's freedom. Therefore, the status of women in India especially in Hindu society deteriorated remarkably. Further, with the Islamic invasion of Babur and the Mughal Empire and later Christianity, women's status worsened still. Although reformatory movements such as Jainism allowed women to be admitted to the religious order, by and large, women in India faced confinement and restrictions.

Reformers of Women Empowerment in India: There were many reformers, during the period of Indian Freedom Struggle or such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Jyotirao Phule, etc., fought for the up-liftment of women during British rule. They fought against the dowry, against Sati Pratha(killing by burn with the funeral of husband), child marriage, ban on widow remarriage etc. With the passage of time women's role in the Indian society was well recognized by eminent people like Peary Charan Sarkar, a member of Young Bengal who setup first free school for girls in 1847 in a suburb of Calcutta. In 1917 there was the first women's delegation to the secretary of the State, demanding women's political rights which were supported by Indian National Congress. Today, the representation of women in educational activity management is well documented. It serves for the demonstration of social control talent to pool inside every country. But it is not optimally utilised. Practices of enlisting and promoting the need of imperative investigation is so as to grasp the barriers to women's progress and to spot methods to achieve a fairer gender balance supported skilled equality in their empowerment sector.

Status of Women in Indian Constitution: The need of Feminist activist in the European countries because the women in European countries were treated badly. But in India, Indian constitution has given equal rights to women. The principle of equality is main feature of Indian constitution. Today as per our Constitution we provide equal status to woman on the basis of equality principle. In rise of 20th century the reformer of Indian women empowerment and great leader of Indian Freedom struggle Mahatma Gandhi has started national movement for liberalization of woman. During that time only Rajaram Mohan Roy, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar and many other social workers started a movement for education of woman, prevention of sati system18, restrain of polygamy marriages etc.

Modern Women in India: In modern India, women are proving their strength as superior than men. They are working successfully in in IT sectors, Aeronautics, Science, Police Department, Army department, Airforce, Education, and Politics and so on. Yet unfortunately, India is ranking high level for the crime against women. There are number of case of Rape, dowry death, sexual harassment at workplace, in social places, in political sectors even in Education sectors also. Modern women have to face lots of problem from home to workplace. She has to play double role. A house-wife, a mother, a server at home and professional role at workplace. Education of women with following several principles is essential in India.

Principles of Women Education

If we see towards the women managers who are operating in numerous socio-cultural and geographical contexts, we found during these analyse that they are facing several obstacles at their workplace. Moreover, they need proper expression of their experiences and overcome the obstacles throughout their careers. Hence there is the necessity of four principles which are given below:

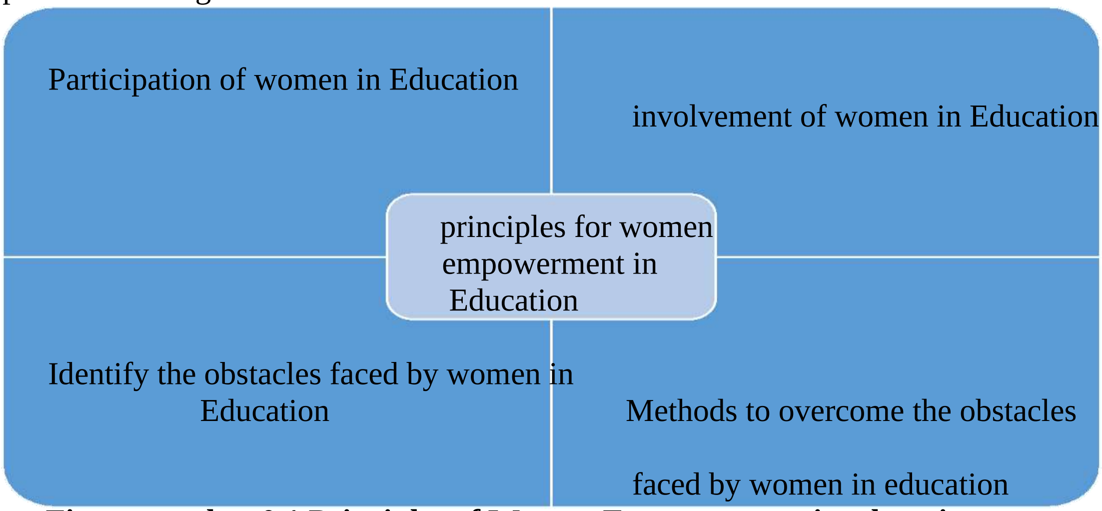

Figure number 0.1 Principles of Women Empowerment in education

As given in figure number 0.1, there are main four principles that needs to implement for the women empowerment and their education in India as Participation of women in Education, involvement of women in Education, identify the obstacles faced by women in education, and methods used to overcome the obstacles faced by women in education. This will help to increase the overall participation of women in education. To extent their involvement in educational activity management, together with weaknesses to their advancement; the event of methods to surmount these career limitations; and therefore the explicit contribution of women to the management of higher education is essential.

Modern World and Women Education in Haryana:

In this current and modern era, the emerged idea which are connected with women education can be outlined as 'the extent of management that someone has over her life, derived from the access to data, social and economic resources and political power and autonomy enjoyed within the method of call making'.

There is major different between the status of women as a comparative results of past and current position in the society that indicate the argument part of discrimination for women in the society. In Haryana, there is not adequate growth of women. They are weak in economic and social aspect. There are several studies on women empowerment in Haryana, State of India which has shown that in level of mixed social parameters of social study, it is not matching with women's level of economic development in terms of mixed social, economic and demographic parameters and tries to spotlight the regional pattern wherever these parameters of women development are comprehensive of economic development.

Status of woman refers to the position of theirs in society as compare to man taking into consideration of factors like education, health, employment, wage and nature of labour.

At the current position Women of Haryana are getting strong position in the society.

a. **Modern Women of Haryana**

Today we found notable achievements of women from Haryana as:

1. Most medals won by females within the games (Commonwealth, Asian,Olympics)are by haryanavi females.

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2. Majority of women's within the Indian army from Haryana, Most range of feminine fighter pilots square measure from haryana,Most winning Indian feminine traveller is haryanavi (Kalpana Chawla). She is the proud of not only Hrayan, but also of India world-wide.
3. Last beauty pageant won by Manushi Chillar was a haryanavi.

b. **Haryana, the Land of Paradox**

Another important factor of women empowerment in Haryana is that it is called as the land of Paradox. Women are motivated to play sport like wrestling, boxing, judos and so on.

c. As the twenty first century approaches, ladies graduates face exciting views. More and more, they'll be powerfully urged to assume their rightful place within the decision-making method - each within the systems and establishments of upper education and conjointly within the varied professions that they need studied. As this twin role is of the best importance for society, ladies advantage sturdy encouragement in these endeavours.

Thus, In spite of advances, ladies have created in several areas of public life within the past 20 years, within the space of upper education management they're still an extended method from collaborating on constant footing as men. Ladies deans and professors' are the part of a minority cluster and girls' vice-chancellors and presidents are still at a rarity. Hence it is important to know about the challenges to Haryana state of India for the higher Education on females.

Challenges for Higher Education in Haryana

The comparison of women status at higher study in Haryana with male found with a negative result. There are several challenges to women at higher education in Haryana.

a. Educational Status of Women in Haryana

'The position of women in educational activity can't be treated in isolation from the overall standing of ladies in society. This all can be from the overall aims of economic and social development'- writes Rafica Hammoud. Access to education' could an indicator of women's status during a given society. But as far as, Haryana is concern, the status of women in higher education is less in numbers. Education to the girls is on the priority in Haryana but on the side it is not for the job. The reason behind it is that they want a job in government sectors only. Because there is poor remuneration to female in the jobs of private sectors.

b. Cultural Perceptions

The roles women in Haryana are expected to fill mirrored within the extent that the Primary level education is currently wide out there altogether of the countries studied and opportunities for secondary and better education are increasing. But todays' era is technical era, jobs are available in Haryana to nearby cities but due to women, they are not allowed to go for job towards the urban sectors from rural part of their living location.

Another culture issue of Haryana is that here patriarchy is almost institutionalised as it has ill-famed khap panchayats, it has a caste councils. Even there is routinely issues discussed on girls' cloth pattern as what to wear what not wear. To whom she should marry to whom she should not marry and so on. Furthermore, the recent issue raised by Krishi Samvad magazine featured a photograph of a veiled woman carrying cattle feed on her head.

Third factor which is an affecting factor to women in respect to culture is women should be in Ghungat (not allow to show face) and male are allowed to wonder anywhere worldwide without such any custom of society.

Such cultural inequality factors effects on women education in Haryana.

c. **The lack of opportunity**

Though there are the highest involvement of women at India in army sport and other sectors, there are less opportunities to women in Haryana as compare to male. They have less chance to participate in higher education and other job related sectors.

d. **Failing of Employment Ratio of Women**

As compare to National Level status, women in Haryana have failing ratio of working women. As the study conducted by scholars in 2013 shows that Female labour force participation of 34.8% in 1990 fell to 27%. Within South Asia.

e. **Sex Ratio**

This is of one the major challenges of Haryana about the education of female. National Family Health Survey 2015-16 has declared the ratio of women in Haryana as girls/boys birth ration as: 836/1000. This indicates that there is very poor condition of women in social structure of Haryana. It is the worst average of India about the sex ratio.

f. **Crime Against Women**

There is very high ratio of crime against women in Haryana. The report of National Crime Bureau 2015 has conveyed the data of gang rape on women is highest n Haryana. It is of 1.6 of every one lakh women. It has second highest ratio of dowry death in India as 1.9 per lakh population. Moreover, it has the third highest ration of stalking women at 2.7 per lakh population. These all social crimes results into fear to send a girl pupil at school or colleges for further education.

g. **Gender Bias Approach of Society**

In Haryana, there is fixed mind set about the gender bias. From early childhood, the discrimination is seen amongst the family in social structure of Haryana. Abortions are more of female baby in the womb of mother. Even, during the research, it is found that there is less remuneration of job to female as compare to male. This also works as road break in the higher education of female.

h. **Gap of Literacy Ratio**

Literacy is always seen as impacting element of social structure. In Haryana state, there is the great gap between male and female literacy ratio. Therefore, it is the sensitive indicator of social discrimination. This literacy gap works as an important road break in the higher education of women.

i. **Lack of Political Spirit**

It is found that there is lack of political spirit for women. Though, women reservation bill is passed in India, it is not implemented properly. Moreover, women are underestimated by male in political field also. Therefore, it also resulted against women and their education.

Conclusion

Thus, though women are considered as an integral part of each society, they are denied and kept far away from education ad getting changed their life. Though, their role play the maximum amount within the survival and development of humanity and society as men do, they don't have much more rights to live life as they want to live. However, its general tendency of the male dominating society to downplay with their contribution and such a bent has been current altogether in all societies.

Education is that the most vital and indispensable tool for girls direction. It makes female capable to turn in to their rights and responsibilities. Instructional achievements of a girl will have ripple effects for the family and across generations. Most of the ladies drop out of colleges because of the inaccessibility of separate bogs for them. The recently launched 'Swachh India Mission' that specialize in rising sanitation facilities in colleges and each rural home by 2019 which will terribly convince to the vital part in transportation down the speed of women chucking up the sponge of faculty.

Women ought to have admittance to resources, rights and entitlements. They are always treated as subordinate to male. It is essential to remember that they are also having equal rights of living life in all aspects. Several studies have proved that female are more alert about the work and responsibilities. Yet they are neglected. They must be decision-making powers and due position in governance. Thus, it is essential to overcome the challenges of women in higher education and try for the welfare and women empowerment in Haryana, state of India.

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An Empirical study on Working (Evaluating) of Trade unions in KCP Sugar Limited (With reference to Vuyyuru, Krishna Dist. A.P INDIA)

Dr. M. Sudarshan Reddy*

Abstract
The Present study examines the working conditions of trade unions in KCP sugars in Krishna dist. of Andhra Pradesh. 312 sample respondents were taken on stratified random sampling technique for the study. Descriptive research design was adopted for present study and both primary and secondary data was used. Organizations are generally driven by a set of predetermined goals and they employ physical, financial and human resources in order to achieve the goals. Organizations thus depend on people for their objectives and goals, in similar way, people need organizations. In this research article an attempt is made to examine the various trade union organization and its activities in KCP Sugars, Vuyyuru. .
Key Words: **Trade unions, KCP, Unions Industrial Relations, collective Bargaining.**

1.Introduction

Trade unions in India have come a long way since the first organized trade union - the Madras Labour Union, one of the earliest unions, was formed in 1918. India now has more than 84,642 registered trade unions along with an unaccounted number of unregistered trade unions scattered across a large spectrum of industries in India The potential for growth in trade union represented workers is huge given the fact that India is likely to have a working population of more than 64% by the year 2021, Unions in India have been preoccupied with protecting the interests of the workers. The government worked in tandem with the unions in setting up labor standards. In the process unions became strong and began asserting themselves

People are the real assets of an organization provided treated well they can take organizations to a commanding heights. Organizations are generally driven by a set of predetermined goals and they employ physical, financial and human resources in order to achieve the goals. Organizations thus depend on people for their objectives and goals, in similar way, people need organizations the vast majority of people work to support themselves and their families and people also work for many reasons other than economic security. To meet their multifaceted needs, people and organizations join hands. **Trade unions** and the management should join hands and attain mutual benefits.

Trade union Movement: The unions, however, remained mostly occupied with their agenda of providing better wages and amenities caring the least for the balance sheet or the productivity of the enterprise. The government also took little initiative to make the productive partners in the enterprise. They assumed after worker would itself contribute to the economic wellbeing of the enterprise. The unions too did not directly take initiatives to educative their members to become productive partners or improve the work culture (Rama

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Joshi, 1994). Researchers have also pointed out that the unions have not and will not be able to influence social macro policy

A trade union is a sub-system which functions within the parameters laid down by the constitution of a country which shapes and conditions their legal existence, continuance and functioning. Trade unions have now gained recognition as social organizations, which have become an integral part of the contemporary economic scene.

The trade unions have also done well in unionizing for the working class proletariat. The trade unions have also done well in unionizing new groups of hitherto unorganized workers such as public servants, agricultural workers, white collar workers and professionals like engineers, journalists, doctors and teachers. The inclusion of these constituents in the fold of trade unions has added new dimensions to the trade union movement. Thus a trade union is an association of human beings with status, dignity and personality, and who re also workers. The trade union happens to be a human association at work levels and industry for realization of human aspirations and rights, which include improved wages, better working conditions, more share in the prosperity of the industry and recognition for ht human personality from all quarters of the society.

2. Survey Of Literature: The review of literature has been done in order to assess the importance of Trade unions in organization and its impact on employees and management, there are very few studies conducted so far in this areas however, a few important studies have been presented here

J.S. Sodhi (2013) Trade Unions in India: Changing Role & Perspective Unions in India have been preoccupied with protecting the interests of the workers. The government worked in tandem with the unions in setting up labor standards. In the process unions became strong and began asserting themselves not by contributing to the economic performance but by organizing a large number of strikes at the national and the enterprise levels. The globalization process, since 1991, has adversely affected la bor. There has been jobless growth for many years. Most of the additional employment has been of an informal nature, even in the formal sector. At the enterprise level, management's quest for a lean and mean organization has led to a reduction in workforce, replacement of permanent workers with causal or contract worker

Almas Sultana (2017) in his paper "A Study of the Growth of Trade Unions in India with Reference to Post Reform Era" Trade unionism is a united movement of working class which seeks to make improvement of the economic and social status of the wage-earners through united action. The New Economic Policies of 1991 had far reaching consequences on industrial relations as well as trade unions, the new environment has threatened the interests of our unions and posed several challenges before them.

Gopalakrishnan & G. Brindha (2017) in their paper "A study on Collective Bargaining and its Dependence on Trade Union Recognition" Trade union plays significant role in shaping the worker's life in India. But in developed countries like India, unions are losing its membership in recent decades. This downward trend is prevalent in certain group of workers like female workers, young workers and those who are working in private sector particularly in a smaller organisation. Worker being weaker segment they can get their rights only through collective representation i.e. collective bargaining. Collective bargaining is the backbone for harmonious industrial relations. Right to collective bargaining is available only to recognized trade union. Recognition of trade union means accepting or conferring right to negotiate on behalf of workers

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3. Significance Of The Study: The present study is concerned with the practices of union management relations in K.C.P. Sugar and Industries Corporation Limited, located at Vuyyuru, Krishna District. The organization is a seasonal one. It employs people at different levels with wide variety of skills required in sugar making. It is a Public Limited company under private sector. The practices of the organization relating to Union-Management Relations reflect its concern for the employees. Hence, this unit is selected for the case study on Union Management relations

4. Objectives Of The Study

1) to study the socio-economic aspects of sample respondents;
2) to evaluate the Trade Union situation in the KCP sugars Limited;
3) to suggest suitable measures to create healthy scenario of industrial relations in the sample organization.

5. Research Methodology: The study engages both primary and secondary data, primary data was collected from the knowledgeable and potential respondents (who are in Trade unions) of KCP sugars. The size of the sample was taken 312 a questionnaire has been designed using 20 statements which is related to working of trade unions in KCP sugars, Besides this many secondary sources have been used for supplementary purpose it includes published articles and unions reports etc.

6. Sampling

The present study has stratified random sampling technique. Questionnaire was canvassed among the sample respondents and the analysis was made based on the response received from the respondents. Only one trade union by name, KCP & KIC Independent workers union was working in the study organisation. It has 1000 membership on rolls, comprising of both managerial and non-managerial cadres. The study has chosen 35 per cent of the members as sample size or sample respondents (350 members). After canvassing of the questionnaire, however, responses were received from 312 members only.

7. Data Analysis

Discussions and Results

Table 1. Demographic Factors of sample respondents

		KCP Sugars Limited	
		No. of Respondents	**Percentage**
Category	Managerial	58	18.58
	Non-Managerial	254	81.42
	Total	**312**	**100**
Age	21-30	0	0
	31-40	30	9.62
	41-50	156	50.0
	51-60	126	40.38
	Total	**312**	**100**
Education	ITI	126	40.38
	Polytechnic	20	6.41
	Engineering	36	11.53
	Stenographer	14	4.48
	Post Graduation	116	37.17

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	Others	-	-
	Total	**312**	**100**
Religion	Hindu	260	83.33
	Muslim	36	11.53
	Christian	16	5.12
	Others	--	--
	Total	**312**	**100**
Community	OC	252	80.76
	BC	16	5.12
	SC	36	11.53
	ST	8	2.56
	Others	**0**	
	Total	**312**	**100**
Dependents	One	0	0
	Two	104	33.33
	Three	154	49.35
	Four and more	54	17.30
	Total	**312**	**100**

Source; Field survey

The above table presents about the demographic factors of sample respondents in KCP sugars. It exhibits that non-managerial respondents were higher than the managerial respondents working in KCP sugar limited. Majority of respondents falls in the age group of 41-50, followed by 51-60. Respondents with ITI qualification and followed by Post graduation respondents are high as compared to other educational groups, with Hindu religion are high as compared to other religions, Major share of respondents belongs to forward community, followed by SC and three member dependent respondents are as high as compared to other group of dependents

Table2. Union-wise respondents

S.No.	**No. of the Unions**	**No. of Respondents**	**Percentage**
1	KCP and KIC independent worker union	218	69.8
2	KCP National Mazdoor Union	--	--
3	KCP and KIC employee union	94	30.2
	Total	**312**	**100.00**

Source: Primay data

It is evident from the above table that about 69.8 percent of sample respondents belongs to KCP and KIC independent worker union, where as 30.2 percent of sample respondents belongs to KIC employee union and none had been found with the KCP National Mazdoor union.

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Table 3. Joining the trade union

S.No.	Joining the trade union	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Protection from management	36	11.5
2	Employee solidarity	0	0
3	To gain monetary benefits	62	19.8
4	To be a member of the group	214	68.5
5	Other reasons: specify	--	--
	Total	**312**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

The above table presents about the reason for joining in the Trade unions It can be observed from the above table that out of 312 respondents as many as 214 accounting for 68.58 per cent have joined the Union just to be a member of the group, while 62 respondents accounting for 19.87 per cent joined to gain the monetary benefits and the least number of 36 accounting for 11.53 per cent joined to get protection from the Management. Hence, the above analysis concludes that majority of the employee respondents have joined the union just to be a member of the group

Table 4. Reasons for Existence of more than One Union

S.No.	More than one Union	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Political party affiliations	36	11.5
2	Caste/Sectarian affiliations	56	17.9
3	Just for existence	220	70.6
	Total	**312**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

Table 4 represents about the reasons for existence of more than one union It is evident that out of 312 respondents as many as 220 accounting for 70.6 per cent stated that they have joined more than one union just for existence and 56 respondents accounting for 17.9 per cent joined the union on the basis of caste/sectarian basis. A meagre per cent 11.5 percent have political party affiliation. It can be concluded that most of the employee respondents join unions just for existence, but not for sectarian or having political affiliation.

Table 5. Status of the employee respondents

S.No.	Status of the employee	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Ordinary members	288	92.31
2	Office bearers	24	7.69
	Total	**312**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

The above table demonstrates about the status of the employee respondents out of 312156 respondents as many as 144 accounting for 92.31 per cent have stated that they are ordinary members in their respective unions whereas, 12 accounting for 7.69 per cent stated that they are the office bearers. Hence, it can be understood that more than 92.31

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per cent employee respondents have ordinary membership while the other few respondents are office bearers

Table 6. Unions are very close to the management

S.No.	Trade Unions or Leaders are very close to the management	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	285	90.38
2	No	30	9.62
	Total	**312**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

It is interesting to observe the data presented in table 6 that out of 312 respondents, majority accounting for 90.38 per cent stated that they are very much close to the management, whereas, only 9.62 per cent stated that they are not very close to the management. Hence, it can be concluded that more than 90 per cent of the employee respondents desire to maintain close relationship with the Management in KCP Sugar and Industries Corporation Limited, Vuyyuru.

Table 7. Union for grievance Redressal

S.No.	Union for grievance redressal	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	214	68.6
2	No	80	25.6
3	Cant say	18	5.8
	Total	**312**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

Table 7 exhibits about the Union for Grievance Redressal. It is gratifying to observe that about 68.6 per cent of sample respondents stated positive to the statement union is for grievance redressal, whereas 25.6 percent of respondents stated negative to the above work statement, while a meagre 5.8 percent of respondents stated that can't say. Thus it can be concluded from the analysis majority of the respondents stated the union is for grievance redressal only.

Table 8. Union meets the expectations of its members

S.No.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Large extent	196	62.8
2	Some extent	78	25
3	Less	24	.7.7
4	Much less	14	4.5
	Total	**312**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

It is clear form the table that about 62.8 per cent of sample respondents stated that union meets the expectations of their members, to be a large extent followed by 25 percent of respondents stated some extent, a meagre 4.5 per cent of respondents stated that much less extent. It can be concluded from the analysis that majority of the respondents with the opinion of union meets the expectation of its members who stated other response

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Table 9. Caste and Religion in Trade Union

S.No.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Caste and religion important	58	18.5
2	Caste and religion not important	216	69.2
3	Un decided	38	.12.3
	Total	**312**	**100.00**

Source: Primary Data

The above tables presents about the caste and religion in trade unions it is evident from the data out of 312 respondents the majority of the respondents that is 69.2 per cent stated that caste or religion is not given importance in their unions. Only 18.5 percent opined that caste and religion has importance in trade unions, whereas a meagre 12.3 percent stated that undecided. However, it is a fact that the communal elements play a role in trade unions, as things stand today.

Important Findings Of The Study

- It is found from the analysis that about 69.8 percent of sample respondents belongs to KCP and KIC independent worker union, whereas 30.2 percent of sample respondents belongs to KIC employee union and none had been found with the KCP national Mazdoor union.
- Regarding joining in Group it is found that 68.5 per cent have joined the Union just to be a member of the group, while 19.8 per cent to gain the monetary benefits, whereas a meagre 11.5 per cent to get protection from the management. Hence, the above analysis concludes that majority of the employee respondents have joined the union just to be a member of the group
- It is found from the analysis that 70.6 per cent stated that they have joined more than one union just for existence, followed by 17.9 per cent joined the union on the basis of caste/sectarian basis. Whereas meagre per cent 11.5 percent due to political party affiliation. Hence, the above analysis concludes that most of the employee respondents join unions just for existence, but not for sectarian or having political affiliation.
- It is found that 92.3 per cent have stated that they are ordinary members in their respective unions whereas, 12 accounting for 7.69 per cent stated that they are the office bearers. Hence, it can be understood that more than 92.31 per cent employee respondents have ordinary membership while the other few respondents are office bearers.
- Regarding the statement unions are close to the management majority of the respondents of 90.3 per cent stated that they are very much close to the management, whereas, only 9.6 per cent stated that they are not very close to the management.
- Regarding Redressal grievance it is found that about 68.6 per cent of sample respondents stated positive to the statement union is for grievance redressal, against 25.6 percent of people stated negatie, while a meagre 5.8 percent of respondents stated that cant say any things.

- It is clear form the table that 62.8 per cent employees were of the view that union meets the expectations of their members, large extent followed by 25 percent of members stated that some extent, a meagre 4.5 per cent of respondents stated much less extent.
- It is found that 69.2 per cent stated that caste or religion is not given importance in their unions. Only 18.5 percent opined that caste and religion has importance in trade unions, and a meagre 12.3 percent stated undecided. However, it is a fact that the communal elements play a role in trade unions, as things stand today.

Suggestions

1) 68.5 percent respondents stated that joined in union just for membership, but it is not objective of the any trade union, hence it is suggested the management and union leaders should frequently conduct meetings about trade unions and its activities for better understanding to the union members,
2) 25 percent of respondents stated that the union leader are unable to meet the expectations of its members, hence it is suggested that the leaders must be meet every member and know their expectations from the union so that the employees feel happy.
3) Joint meeting of management and workers should be convened periodically to discuss problems relating to the workers, also suggested a committee may be constituted for this purpose, as stated by the respondents 90.3 percent stated that union leaders are close to the management instead of union members.

Conclusion: Cordial relationship and mutual cooperation between the Management and Trade Unions is indispensable to run the organization in an amicable manner. Management should take care about their unions and union leaders should respect the management decisions so that it leads to employee satisfaction and organization will be run smoothly.

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Study Of Creativity Of B.Ed Students At Different Levels Of Intelligence

Dr. Mukesh Kumar*

Abstract

A Sample of 120 B.Ed students of Rao Lal Singh college of Education, Sidharwali, Gurgaon (Haryana) was randomly selected. Divergent Production Ability (DPA) constricted and standardized by K.N. Sharma and A Group test of General Ability constricted by R.K. Tandon were used in this study. Mean, S.D., and C.R. value were calculated for analysis and interpretation of the date. The research showed that a) superior intelligent and average intelligent B.Ed students are similar in their total creativity level but in different components of creativity found that in sentence construction test average students are more creative than superior; in title test and elaboration tests superior students are more creative than average intelligent students. b) Superior and bright average students are similar in their creativity levels. c) Bright average and average students are also similar in their creativity levels.

Key Words: Creativity, Intelligence

Introduction

Creativity is to be nurtured in the classroom in a big way. Developing of creativity among student is the main objective of modern education. Every effort of the teacher in this direction will shape the personality of the children. Development and progress in various fields of national life depends on creative children. The amount of creativity and its dimension vary from individual to individual. Creative children are assets to the society. We must try to develop creativity in all children so that may excel in their fields of interest and can lead the nation ahead. The school should screen creative children and should provide them all possible facilities for the development of their talents. Getzels and Jackson (1962) found that high creative children were superior in scholastic Achievement to pupil with high I.Q. although the high creative's had 20 I.Q. points lower than the high I.Q. students indicating a positive relationship between creativity and academic ability. Mehra and singh (1982) found low correlation between creativity and intelligence. Ferrando, M., Prieto, M.D.. Ferrandiz, C., and Sanchez, C. (2005) indicate that there is no relationship between intelligence and creativity. Silvia, P.J. (2008) investigated creativity was modestly related to three lower-order cognitive factors, but it was substantially related to a higher-order intelligence factor composed of the lower order factors. Nasbaum and Silivia (2011) found that divergent thinking is more convergent than modern creativity theories presume.

Objectives Of The Study

1. To find out the difference between superior and average B.Ed. students on their creativity levels.
2. To find out the difference between superior and bright average B.Ed. students on their creativity levels.

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3. To find out the difference between bright average and average B.Ed. students on their creativity levels.

Methodology

In the present study, Descriptive survey method was employed

Sample

In over to achieve the objective stated earlier and to test the corresponding hypotheses, district Gurgaon, Haryana state was planned.

Dependent Variable

- The dependant variable is creativity.

Independent Variable

- Intelligence has been included as independent variable

Tools Used

- Divergent Production Ability (DPA) by Sharma, K.N.
- A Group Test of General Ability by Tandon, R.K.

Statistical Techniques Used

The statistical techniques were employed to concise picture of the data, so that it can be easily comprehend . It was employed to test the hypotheses in the study. Mean, S.D., S.Em and CR value were calculated in the present study.

Analysis And Interpretation Of Hypotheses

Showing means and standard deviations of general mental ability scores of total students.

No. of Students	Mean	S.D.
Totals students (120)	63.84	10.64
Average Students (20)	46.95	6.52
Bright Average Students (33)	58.9	2.31
Superior students (67)	70.92	5.94

Showing means and standard deviations of creativity of total students (120)

	Total creativity scores	**Word production Test**	**Uses of Things test**	**Similarities Test**	**Sentence Construction Test**	**Title Test**	**Elaboration test**
Mean	139.33	56.09	27	25.8	9.33	7.15	14.87
S.D.	36.78	18.32	10.37	10.78	4.55	3.48	4.94

Hypothesis -1

There is no significant difference between superior and average intelligent B.Ed. student s on their creativity levels.

Table 1: Mean, S.D., and CR-value of creativity of superior and average intelligent B.Ed. Students.

	Total creativity scores	**Word production Test**	**Uses of Things test**	**Similarities Test**	**Sentence Construction Test**	**Title Test**	**Elaboration test**
Mean superior	140.63	57.12	26.04	26.31	8.07	7.44	15.85
Mean average	134.5	56.5	30	24.65	10.95	6	11.65

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S.D. Superior	3.67	17.18	9.84	9.5	4.81	3.52	7.26
S.D. Average	30.4	22.19	9.4	105	3.94	2.6	5.15
C.R. value	0.77	0.11	-0.67	0.63	*-2.56	*2.75	**2.89

*Significant at 0.05 level & ** Significant at 0.01 level

This table shows comparative study of the total creativity scores and the different creativity components scores of superior and average intelligent students. It was found that average intelligent students are more creative than superior intelligent in Sentence Construction Test at 0.05 significant level. In the title test superior intelligent students are more creative than average intelligent students at 0.05 significant level and superior intelligent students are more creative in elaboration test than average intelligent students at 0.01 significant level.

Hypothesis-2

There is no significant difference between superior and bright average intelligent B.Ed. students on their creativity levels.

Tabe2: Mean, S.D., and CR-value of creativity of superior and bright average intelligent B.Ed. Students.

	Total creativity scores	Word production Test	Uses of Things test	Similarities Test	Sentence Construction Test	Title Test	Elaboration test
Mean Superior	140.63	57.12	26.04	26.31	8.07	7.44	15.85
Mean bright average	133.45	53.82	27.14	25.03	9.68	6.90	14.58
S.D. Superior	33.67	17.18	9.84	9.5	4.81	3.52	7.26
S.D. bright average	41.9	20.22	10.84	10.58	8.53	3.08	5.50
C.R. value	0.85	-0.49	0.58	-1.0	0.78	0.97	

*Significant at 0.05 level & **Significant at 0.01 level

This table shows comparative study of the total creativity scores and the different creativity components scores of superior and average intelligent students. It was found-1) superior intelligent students and bright average students are similar in their creativity levels. 2). Superior intelligent students and bright average students are also similar in their different creativity components.

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Hypothesis-3

There is no significant difference between bright average and average intelligent B.Ed. students on their creativity levels.

Table 3: Mean, S.D. and CR-value of creativity of bright average and average intelligent B.Ed. Students.

	Total creativity scores	**Word production Test**	**Uses of Things test**	**Similarities Test**	**Sentence Construction Test**	**Title Test**	**Elaboration test**
Mean bright average	133.45	53.82	27.14	25.03	9.368	6.90	14.58
Mean average	134.5	56.5	30	24.65	10.95	6	11.65
S.D. bright average	41.9	20.22	10.84	10.58	8.53	3.08	5.50
S.D. Average	30.4	22.19	9.4	10.5	3.94	2.6	5.15
C.R. value	-0.10	-0.44	=1.01	0.02	-0.73	1.13	1.98

*Significant at 0.05 level & **Significant at 0.01 level

This table shows comparative study of the total creativity scores and the different creativity components scores of bright average and average intelligent students. It was found that bright average intelligent students and average intelligent students are similar found that bright average intelligent students and average intelligent students are similar in their creativity levels, and bright average intelligent students and average intelligent students are similar in their different creativity components.

Major Findings, Discussion And Implications Of The Results

Major Findings

The research showed that a(superior intelligent and average intelligent B.Ed students are similar in their total creativity level but in different components of creativity found that in sentence construction test average students are more creative than superior, in title test and elaboration tests superior students are more creative than average intelligent students. b) Superior and bright average students are similar in their creativity levels. c) Bright average and average students are also similar in their creativity levels.

Educational Implications

The findings may be particularly for educational planner, demographic, teachers psychologists, physiologist's neurologists, administrators, policy make and teacher educators. The most of the goals for every institution of school education is creativity development.

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रजीन पनिकर के उपन्यासों में कामकाजी महिलाओं का चित्रण

Sohan Lal*

आधुनिक युग में गृहिणी के रूप में तथा पति के व्यवसाय के रूप में महिलाओं की भूमिका सराहनीय है। वर्तमान युग में कामकाज को सफेदपो"ा नौकरियों का प्र्याय मान लिया गया है। इसलिए महिलाएँ कामकाजी क्षेत्र में पुरूषों के बराबर काम करती नजर आती है। दफ्तरों, विद्यालयों, रेलवे, बैंक, अस्पतालों आदि क्षेत्र में कार्यरत सुि"ाक्षित अथवा अर्धि"ाक्षित महिलाओं को कामकाजी महिला कहा जाता है। समाज में प्रचलित इसी मान्यता का आधार लेकर डॉ. अनलि गोयल कहते हैं– ''दफ्तरों में काम करने वाली ि"ाक्षित महिलाओं को कामकाजी महिला माना है।''[1] ठिक इसी प्रकार डॉ. अवधे"ा चंद्र गुप्त का भी यही मत है कि, ''प्र"ाासनिक कार्यों में ि"ाक्षित अर्धि"ाक्षित नारियॉ कार्य करती है जिन्हें कामकाजी महिला कहा जाता है और पारिवारिक कार्य करने वाली नारियों को दासी अथवा सेविका काहा जाता है।''[2] याने अपनी बौध्दिक अथवा शारीरिक क्षमता के उपयोग से कु"ाल अथवा अकु"ाल श्रम के माध्यम से घर, अथवा घर के बाहर, स्वतंत्र रूप से कोई उत्पादक कार्य करके अर्थोपार्जन करने वाली महिलाएँ कामकाजी है। इन्हीं कामकाजी महिलाओं की चर्चा हिंदी साहित्य में नारी चेतना एवं नारी स"ाक्तिकरण के रूप में आज हो रही है।

आधुनिक युग की महिला उपन्यासकारों में रजनी पनिकर का नाम एक प्रतिभासंपत्र उपन्यासकार के रूप में लिया जाता है। नारी विम"ार्ग को कंद्र में रखकर उन्होंने अपने उपन्यास लिखे हैं। लेकिन कामकाजी महिलाओं के जीवन को लेकर जो उपन्यास उन्होंने लिखे है, वह पाठकों को और भी आकृषित करते हैं। रजीन पनिकर जी ने हिंदी साहित्य में कई उपन्यास लिखकर हिंदी साहित्य की सेवा की है। 'ठोकर', 'पनी की दीवार', 'मोम के मोती', 'प्यासे बादल', 'काली लड़की', 'जाड़े की धूप', 'तीन दिन की बात', 'अपने–अपने दायरे', 'दूरियॉ' और 'सोनाली दी' आदि उपन्यास उन्होंने लिखकर नारी विम"ार्ग की परम्परा को आगे बढ़ाने में अपना योगदान दिया है। खास करके उनकी कामकाजी महिला को लेकर जो समतावादी दृष्टि है वह सामाजिक मूल्य के रूप में हमे संदे"ा देती है।

रजनी पनिकर जी के उपन्यासों की चित्रित कामकाजी महिला चरित्र अपने पारिवारिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए घर तथा बाहर नौकरी करकर अपने दायित्व को पूरा करने में अपना योगदान देती है। यही बात उनके स्त्री चरित्र को नैतिक बल देती है।

उपन्यास की माया एक सेठ की फर्म में काम करती हे और होस्टल में रहती है। उसके होस्टल में लगभग पॉ–सौं कामकाजी लडकियॉ काम करती है– ''कलाकी तरह होस्टल में रहनेवाली इन सब लड़कियों के पिता किसी बैंक मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर तो है नहीं और न ही माया मन की मौज के लिए नौकरी करती है। मीनाक्षी कन्याकुमारी से देहली आई है। उसके घर में एक बूढ़ी मॉ और तीन छोटी बहनें।...माया किस–किस का नाम गिनाये। होस्टल में पॉच सौ लड़कियॉ रहती है।''[3]

इन कामकाजी महिलाओं को कई बार अपने सेठ या अफसर के शोषण का ि"ाकार भी होना पड़ता है। माया के शरीर पर उसके सेठ की नजर गिध्द की समान होती है–''सेठ साहब ने माया को अपनी वि"ााल बाहं में भी भरा उसका कपोल चूम लिया। माया के शरीर में घृणा से एक झुरझुरी फैल गई।''[4] ऐसी मुसीबतों का सामना करने हेतु माया सोचती है कि कामकाजी महिलाओं की समस्या निवारण के लिए एक संघटन होना चाहिए ताकि वह कामकाजी महिलाओं को जागृत कर सके। इसलिए वह कहती है कि ''मैं सोचती हूॅ की अपनी एक सभा होनी चाहिएॅ। उस में केवल वही लड़कियॉ या महिला उपस्थित रहें दफ्तरों में एक न एक मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है।''[5] याने प्रस्तुत उपन्यास कामकाजी महिलाओं के जीवन पर भाष्य करता है।

उपन्यास की माया अपनी बी.ए. तक की ि"ाक्षा पूर्ण करने के बाद नौकरी करके घर खर्चे में मदत करके आपना दायित्व पूरा करती है ''मैं बी.ए. परीक्षाफल निकलते ही माया फाइनैन्सियर्स के यहॉ काम करने लगी थी। मैं अपनी आय का अधिका"ा भाग घर में खर्च के लिए देती थी।''[6]

उपन्यास की चारू विज्ञापन क्षेत्र में काम करती है– ''जिंदगी अपनी रफ्तार से आगे बढ़ती रही रात को सोने से पहले पी.जी. वुडहाऊस के 'कैरी आन जीन्स', 'थेक्यु जीब्स पढ़कर हमे"ाा मम्मी को सुनाती रही।''[7] इसी उपन्यास की नमिता भी अपने पिता की मृत्यु के बाद पारिवारिक जिम्मेदारी उठाने के लिए उनके जगह नौकरी करती है–''पिता की मिनिस्ट्री में ही नमिता को एक जगह मिल गयी है। अंडर सेकेटरी की बेटी थी। मिनिस्ट्री के अधिकारियों की सहानुभूति, प्रेम सब कुछ उसे मिला।''[8] नौकरी छोडने के बाद नमिता एक प्राईवेट स्कूल में ि"ाक्षिका के पद पर कार्य करती है।

उपन्यास कि नायिका मीता जूनियर लाईब्रेरियन के पद पर कामकाज करती है। मीता से अजित प्रेम करता है इसलिए किताबें लेने–देन के बहाने अक्सर उसके पास लाईब्रेरी में आता है। लड़के उस पर ताने कसते हैं। जिकी ि"ाकार

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मीता को भी होना पड़ता है। अजित पर लड़के ताना कसते हुए कहते हैं–''क्यों यार, तुम पुस्तके लेने आते हो या हसीनों के द"िन करने आते हो?''[9] अजित कोई जबाव नहीं देता। मीना उन्हें तर्क देते हुए कहती है– ''आप अपनी चिंता कीजिए, दूसरों से आपका क्या मतलब?''[10]

अपने कामकाज के कारण महिला किस प्रकार सबलीकरण की ओर बढ़ रही इस पर रजनी जी प्रस्तुत उपन्यास की अमृता मीता की नारी सुदृढ़ आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में बताती है तथा आधुनिक युग में नारी की बदलती छवि को उजागर करती हुई कहती है– ''आज रोटी, कपड़े की धमकी पुरूष नारी को नहीं दे सकता। पहले गॉव में ही नारी पुरूष के बराबर मेहनत कर धन कमाती थी, अब शहर में भी वैसा होने लगा है। प"िचम में भी नारी की स्थिति वैसी ही थी।''[11]

'जाड़े की धूप' उपन्यास की नायिका भारती एअर बुकिंग ऑफिस में नौकरी करती है। कामकाजी महिलाओं को अपने अफसर में दबकर रहना पड़ता है। लेखिका ने भारती के माध्यम से यही अंकित किया गया है– ''तुम आने थे िकवह आकर बैठ गया। वह फिर भी अफसर है, मैं उससे क्या कहती, तुम चले जाओं? इस वर्ष की रिर्पोट तो वही दिखेगा न।''[12]

भारती नौकरी के साथ ट्यु"ान भी पढ़ाकर अपनी आमदानी बढ़ानें की पूरी को"िा"ा करती है– ''आजकल उस दस्तकारी केंद्र में सिलाई सिखाई जाती। बल्कि एक अच्छा–सा ट्यु"ान पढ़ती हुं बडे से ट्यु"ान से मतलब है, जहॉ पैसे अधिक मिलते है।''[13]

कामकाजी महिलाओं को अपने परिवार में पति तथा पारिवारिक सदस्यों की तानाक"ाी का "िाकार भी होने की नौबत आती है। भारती का पति पवन जब उसे मल्कानी के साथ हंसते देखता है, तो उसे भला–बुरा कहता है– ''माना कि तुम मलकानी के साथ काम करती हो, परंतु इसका यह मतलब कहॉ है कि वह यहॉ भीआये और घंटों बैठा रहे, घर की औरतों के साथ चहल करता रहे।''[14]

इतना ही नही भारती बीना कॉलेज में चित्रकला के पद पर नियुक्त होकर आपने कामकाजी जीवन के सफर को वह सफलता से जिती है। इसी का वह परिचय देते हुए कहती है– ''"िामला कॉलेज से नियुक्ति पत्र पाते ही मैं दिल्ली स `चल पड़ी थी "िामला पहुॅचतें ही मैंने होटल में सामान रखा और कॉलेज पहुॅची।''[15]

निष्कर्षतः रजनी पनिकर जी ने अपने उपर्युक्त उपन्यासों में कामकाजी महिलाओं का यथार्थ चित्रण करके यह साबित किया कि आज की आधुनिक महिलाएॅ पारिवारिक जिम्मेदारियों को निभाते "िाक्षा, दफ्तर, विज्ञापन या निजी फर्म में काम करके आपने आप को स्थापित करती है कि हम भी पुरूष के बराबर कामकाजी क्षेत्र में भी सफलता से काम कर सकते हैं।

अतः रजनी पनिकर जी के सभी उपन्यास कामकाजी महिलाओं के जीवन पर प्रका"ा डालते है। जो वर्तमान महिलाओं को कामकाज करने के लिए प्रेरित भी करते हैं।

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A Study On Achievement Levels Of Mathematics Competencies Among The Secondary Grade Students

Dr.Muttu Vemula*

Abstract

The teacher of mathematics generally observe that a student having high achievement in mathematics does not necessary maintain same position in other subjects. The inadequate methods of teaching interior text books insufficient reference material, untrained teachers, out dated syllabus and un-psychological approach to instruction are the main factors causing dislike the subjects. The mathematics is an integrated subject. In fact, mathematics of any kind is abstract in nurture and very often the learner does not know what mathematics in about. Why he is respected to learn and what he would gain form is. The teaching learning process should proceed along all five competencies inside the class or outside the classroom. Teaching learning process should provide knowledge of competencies of mathematics to the learner. The main objectives should be to arouse interest; we should try to supply motivation and purpose to the mathematics we teach.

Introduction

Mathematics has helped man to utilize special concepts in his daily life. The value of mathematics lies in its practical utility. It is a tool for improving thinking and for some others it is simply persued because they enjoy it. All the valid reasons for engaging with the discipline and have implications for teaching mathematics in school.

By including mathematics in the school subjects we want children to develop skill and understanding in the various curricular areas related to numbers and space and logical thinking reasoning and day to day problem solving.

Definition of Mathematics

The term of mathematics defined as "The science of numbers and their operations, interrelations, combinations, generalisations and their structure, measurement, transformations and generalizations" which is given by **Marrium – Webster (1998).**

Importance of Mathematics

Mathematics is a methodical application of matters. Mathematics makes our life orderly and prevents chaos. It is the cradle of all creations without which the world cannot move an inch. Mathematics is the numerical and conclusion part of man's life and knowledge. It deals with qualitative facts and relationships as well s with problem involving space and farm. Certain qualities that are nurtured by mathematics are as follows.

- Power of reasoning
- Creativity
- Abstract or spatial thinking, critical thinking
- Problem- solving ability
- Effective communication skills.

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Values of Mathematics

Broadly speaking there is three main confederations for which a child is sent to school education must contribute towards the acquirement of these values.

1) Knowledge and skill
2) Intellectual habits and powers
3) Desirable attitudes and ideals

These three values can be called utilitarian disciplinary and cultural values respectively.

Aims of Teaching Mathematics

The following are the aims of teaching mathematics at school level.

1) To enable the child to solve mathematical problems of his daily life.
2) To prepare the child for technical profession.
3) To develop the habits of concentration self reliance and discovery.
4) To provide a suitable type of discipline to the mind at the learner.
5) To prepare to child to economic purposeful, productive, creative and constructive living.

Definition and Meaning of Achievement

As per Webster's twentieth century dictionary achieve to bring about by effort or something done successfully. And the quality and quantity of a student's work.

"Achievement is the process of gaining on obtaining something that has been done or achieved through effort, a result of hard work"

Competencies in Mathematics

"A competency is a set of defined behaviours that provide a structured guide enabling the identification, evaluation and development of the behaviours in individual".

- Webster's Twentieth Century dictionary

The clear idea about academic standards as follows;

- They are clear statements even normal public should understand them.
- They guide as for the teaching learning process about what skill to be performed by the children after learning.
- They guide us for the assessment of child's performance.
- Sometimes they may be defined for more than one content.
- Sometimes they may be defined with connecting of multiple skills.
- Sometimes they may be defined with multi concepts competencies in mathematics are as follows;

Problem solving

Whatever the mathematics concept is understand, it should be applied in various different situations. The student should think and establish relation with his different experience daily life. Therefore, to understanding problem solving, we need to understand the following steps in problems solving.

- Identify what is given
- Identify what is to be found
- Understanding what concepts are involved
- Visualizing whole the above items.
- Get ideas about procedures, formulas for the solution.
- Selection of best procedure or formula
- Substitution, manipulation / calculation
- Arriving solution

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- Conclusion
- Generalisation
- Trying out other strategies, formulas, procedure for the solution.
- Finding shortcut.
- Explaining procedures and reasoning
- Creating similar problems in various situations with various types of numbers.

Reasoning – Proof

Reasoning is a fundamental character to the knowing and doing of mathematics conjecturing and demonstrating logical validity of conjectures are the essence of the creative act of doing mathematics, mathematics teacher has been felt so as learn everything from the teacher. This opinion is making the students to completely depend upon teachers have been so as learn everything from teacher. The student should perform reasoning proof.

- Understanding and making mathematical generalisations, intuitions, and conjectures.
- Understanding and justified procedures
- Examining logical arguments
- Uses inductive and deductive logic.

Communication

Communication is an essential part of mathematics and mathematics learning. It is a way of sharing, clarifying, reasoning, generating our understanding.

Connections

To develop in conceptualisation process, the student has to link or connect things in logical manner one only by one, finally generalizes and comes to conclusion. Moreover, if we look at problems solving the students decides a strategy to solve the problem after 'making connection' in between the given things in the data of the problem. Therefore, in the process of development of logic or problem solving, "making connections" is an important skill in mathematics learning.

Visualisation and Representations

Visualisation creates mental images in the mind when these mental images are related or liked with logic, visualisation about a context or situation or procedure is formed.

1. The pupils shall develop the capacity for investigation self study and generalisation.

Need of the Study

The Indian education commission (1964-66) has observed one of the important social objective of education is to equalise opportunities enabling the backward or under privileged classes and individual to use education as a level for the improvement of their condition.

To confirm what is the average mathematics competencies achievement levels of fifth class students in selected school of Chityalmandal of Warangal District. The study further definition the important of the management of school and other demographics factors of the learners on their achievement levels of mathematics competencies.

There would be dispersion in achievement level of competencies in mathematics of students on the basis of sex and management of school in which

Statement of the Problem

"A Study on achievement levels of Mathematics competencies among the secondary grade students"

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Objectives of the Study

1. To find out whether there is any significance difference between boys and girls in achievement levels of mathematics competencies.
2. To find out whether there is any significance difference between students of private and government schools in achievement levels of mathematical competencies.
3. To find out whether there is any significance difference between boys of private and government schools in achievement levels of mathematics competencies.
4. To find out whether there is any significance difference between girls of government and private schools in achievement levels of mathematics competencies.
5. To find whether there is any significant difference between boys and girls of government schools in achievement levels of mathematics competencies.

Hypothesis of the Study

1. There is no significance difference between boys and girls in achievement level of competencies in mathematics.
2. There is no significance difference between government school students and private school students in achievement levels of competencies in mathematics.
3. There is no significance difference between private and government school students of boys in achievement level of competencies in mathematics.
4. There is no significance difference between government and private schools of girls in achievement level of competencies in mathematics.
5. There is no significance difference between boys and girls of government schools in achievement level of competencies in mathematics.

Methodology

The investigator has selected the normative survey method. The method of research which concern itself with the present phenomena it terns of conditions, practice, belief, processes, relationship, or trends in variously turned as normative survey. Worthwhile studies collect three types of information.

Characteristics of Normative Survey

1. It is not concerned with the characteristics of individuals but with characteristic whole population or a sample there.
2. It collects data from a relatively number of subjects.
3. It provides information useful to the solution of local problems.
4. Its scope is very vast
5. Survey may be qualitative (or) quantitative
6. Descriptions may be either verbal (or) expressed in mathematical terms.

Design of the Study

The important part of the research is design of the study which guides the research to move in a direction of the study. The present study is intended to find out achievement level of mathematics competencies among primary school students in Warangal District.

For the purpose of the study five governments and three private schools were taken from Warangal district. Samples of 100 fifth standard students were considered 50 students from government schools and 50 students from private schools.

Sample of the Study

The sample for the present investigation has been drawn from various private and government schools in Warangal district. The selected sample for the study were 100

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comprises of boys (50) and girls (50). The student belongs to private schools (50) and the student belongs to government school (50) were included.

Tool Used in Investigation

A competency wise achievement test was constructed by the present investigator which seeks or measure what the child having competencies of mathematics by using a test, among fifth standard students.

Construction of Tools

The investigator constructed a tool to study competencies of mathematics achievement test of fifth standard students. It consists of 40 items of multiple choiceses with covering of five competencies for each competency consists of eight items. The test was prepared with appropriate instructions and to be worked out the answer in the same question paper.

Procedure of Administering the Test

The investigator selected schools which had class rooms with good light and ventilation for administering the test with the help of Head Master (or) teachers, students were asked to sit sufficiently for apart so that they do not copy.

Special instruction were given orally to the group students were asked to read the directions given in the question paper and researcher read it again a loudly. Each candidate was given on question paper to write answers in appropriate brackets in the question paper.

Final Scores

The mathematical competencies level of achievement test was scored with the use of scoring key each problem carries one mark and maximum score is to be "40 scores"

Reliability

A test must be reliable, that is, it must have the ability to consistently yield the same result when repeated measurements are taken of the same individuals under the same condition. It indicates the consistency or stability of the test.

Validity

The process of gathering evidence to determine whether the test really measures the required character is known as validation.

Validity is that quality of a data gathering instrument or procedure that enabled it to determine what it was designed to determine. (Best – 1953).

The test was given to senior expert in the field and senior school teachers to give their judgement about each item in the tool and its validity. They made some suggestions and they were it was carried out.

Hence, it can be considered that the tool has validity.

Data Analysis and interpretation

Analysis of the data means studying the tabulated material in order to determine inherent facts or meanings. Larger division of material should be broken into small units and arranged in new combinations to discover new factors and relationships.

The present study discusses the results related to the variables for the study. It mainly present the results related to the difference between selected variables

Hypothesis-1 There is no significance difference between boys and girls in achievement level of competencies in mathematics of test scores.

Achievement of Competencies in Mathematics with respect to Gender

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Boys	50	28.96	7.64	1.24	N.S@
Girls	50	30.26	7.01		

@ No Significant at 0.05 levels

The table 4.1.0 represent the mean of boys is 28.96 and girls mean is 30.26. The standard deviation (SD) for the same groups being 7.64 and 7.01 respectively.

The t-value is found 1.24, which less than table value 1.98 at 0.05 level for df=98. Hence, null hypothesis is accepted.

It is concluded that there is no significance difference between boys and girls in achievement of mathematics competencies of test scores.

Hypothesis-2 There is no significance difference between government school students and private school students in achievement level of competencies in mathematics of test scores.

Achievement of Competencies in Mathematics with respect to Management

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Government school students	50	28.16	8.35	2.81	S*
Private school students	50	31.06	5.86		

*Significant at 0.05 level

The table 4.2.0 represent the mean of government school students is 28.16 and private school students mean is 31.06. The standard deviation (SD) for the same groups being 8.35 and 5.86 respectively.

The t-value is found to be 2.81, which greater than table value 1.98 at 0.05 levels for df 9.8. Hence, null hypothesis is significance.

It is concluded that there is a significance difference between government school students and private school students in achievement of mathematics competencies of test scores.

Hypothesis-3 There is no significance difference between private and government school students of boys in achievement level of competencies in mathematics of test scores

Achievement of competencies in mathematics with respect to private school boys and govt school boys.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Private school boys	25	28.92	6.10	0.03	N.S@
Government school boys	25	29.0	8.80		

@ No Significant at 0.05 level

The table 4.3.0 represent the mean of private school boys is 28.92 and government school boys mean is 29.0. The standard deviation (SD) for the same groups being 6.10 and 8.80 respectively.

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The t-value is found 0.03, which less than table value 2.01 at 0.05 level for df 48. Hence, the null hypothesis is retained at 0.05 level.

It is concluded that there is no significance difference between private and government school students of boys in achievement of mathematics competencies of test score.

Hypothesis-4 There is no significance difference between government and private school of girls in achievement level of competencies in mathematics of test scores.

Achievement of competencies in mathematics with respect to government school girls and private school girls.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Government school girls	25	27.32	7.30	3.35	S*
Private school girls	25	33.3	4.52		

* Significant at 0.01 level

The table 4.4.0 represent the mean of government school girls is 27.32 and private school girls mean is 33.2. The standard deviation (SD) for the same groups being 7.30 and 4.52 respectively.

The t-value is found to be 3.35, which is greater than table value 2.69 at 0.01 level for df=48. Hence, null hypothesis is rejected at 0.05 level of significance.

It is concluded that there is a significance difference between the boys of government and private schools in achievement of mathematics competencies of test scores.

Hypothesis-5 There is no significance difference between boys and girls of government schools in achievement level of competencies in mathematics of test scores.

Achievement of Competencies in mathematics with respect to Government school boys and government school girls.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Government school boys	25	29.0	8.72	0.72	N.S@
Government school Girls	25	27.32	7.30		

@ No Significant at 0.05 level

The table 4.5.0 represent the mean of government school boys is 29.0 and girls mean is 27.32. The standard deviation (SD) for the same groups being 8.72 and 7.30 respectively.

The t-value is found to be 0.72, which is less than table value 2.01 at 0.05 level for df=48. Hence, null hypothesis is retained at 0.05 level of significance.

It is concluded that there is no significance difference between government school boys and girls in achievement of mathematics competencies of test scores.

Hypothesis-6 There is no significance difference between boys and girls of private schools in achievement level of competencies in mathematics of test scores.

Achievement level of competencies in mathematics with respect to private school boys and private school girls

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Private school boys	25	28.92	6.26	2.71	S*
Private school Girls	25	33.20	4.52		

* Significant at 0.05 level

The table 4.6.0 represent the mean of private school boys is 28.92 and girls mean is 33.20. The standard deviation (SD) for the same groups being 6.26 and 4.52 respectively.

The t-value is found to be 2.71, which is greater than table value 2.01 at 0.05 level for df=48. Hence, null hypothesis is rejecting at 0.05 level of significance.

It is concluded that there is no significance difference between private school boys and girls in achievement of mathematics competencies of test scores.

Hypothesis-7 There is no significance difference between government school boys and private school girls in achievement level of mathematics competencies of test scores.

Achievement level of competencies in mathematics with respect to government school boys and private school girls.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Government school boys	25	29.0	8.72	2.10	S*
Private school Girls	25	33.2	4.52		

* Significant at 0.05 level

The table 4.7.0 represent the mean of government school boys is 29.0 and private school girls mean is 33.2. The standard deviation (SD) for the same groups being 8.72 and 4.52 respectively.

The t-value is found to be 2.10, which is greater than table value 2.01 at 0.05 level for df=48. Hence, null hypothesis is rejected at 0.05 level of significance.

It is concluded that there is a significance difference between government school boys and private school girls in achievement of mathematics competencies of test scores.

Hypothesis-8 There is no significance difference between government school girls and private school boys in achievement level of mathematics competencies of test scores.

Achievement of competencies in mathematics with respect to government school girls and private school boys.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Government school girls	25	27.32	7.30	0.814	N.S@
Private school boys	25	28.92	6.1		

@ No Significant at 0.05 level

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The table 4.8.0 represent the mean of government school girls is 27.32 and private school boys mean is 28.92. The standard deviation (SD) for the same groups being 7.30 and 6.1 respectively.
The t-value is found to be 0.814, which is less than table value 2.01 at 0.05 level for df=48. Hence, null hypothesis is retained at 0.05 level of significance.
It is concluded that there is no significance difference between government school girls and private school boys in achievement of mathematics competencies of test scores.

Findings

1. There is no significance difference between boys and girls in achievement levels of mathematics competencies of test scores. The mean difference is also not much difference between boy and girls scores.
2. There is a significance difference between government school students and private school students in achievement levels of mathematics competencies of test scores. The mean difference between government school students and private school students is varying.
3. There is no significance difference between private school boys and government school boys in achievement levels of mathematics competencies of test scores.
4. There is a significance difference between government school girls and private school girls in achievement levels of mathematics competencies of test scores. There is a significance difference between means of government school girls and private school girls.
5. There is no significance difference between boys and girls of government school students in achievement levels of mathematics competencies of test scores. The mean of government school boys and girls are all most same.
6. There is a significance difference between boys and girls of private school students in achievement levels of mathematics competencies of test scores. The means of private school boys and girls is lies in significance difference.
7. There is a significance difference between government school boys and private school girls in achievement levels of mathematics competencies of test scores. The means of government school boys and private school girls lies in significant difference.

Conclusions

1. It is conclude that there is no gender difference in achievement level of the competencies in mathematics.
2. The private school students are affective in achievement of competencies in mathematics, compare to the government school students, because they provide sufficient teaching hours, drilling hours, labs etc.
3. There is no management difference in achieving the competencies in mathematics among the boys.
4. The private school girls are affective in achieving the competencies sin mathematics; compare to the government school girls. Because most of the girls studying in the government school came from economically poor background and lack of mal nutritions feeding which effect their studies.
5. There is no gender difference in government schools. But there is a gender difference in private schools in achieving the competencies mathematics.
6. Private school girls are affective in achieving the competencies in mathematics, compare to the boys of govt. schools due to lack of facilities, their background.

7. Government school girls and private school boys have the same achievement capacity regarding competencies in mathematics.
8. There is a gender variation in rural areas. Most of the rural boys who are being better English medium private, corporate schools. Rest of the rural boys who below the poverty line have been studying government schools and most of the rural girls are studying in local schools. Thus girls are more affecting in achieving the competencies in mathematics than boys in rural areas.

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Study of English Language Learning Strategies for Management and Engineering Students: An Exploratory Study

Dr. Sagar Sureshbhai Vyas*

Abstract

Learning English as a foreign language, especially in a formal context, leads the students to have their own strategy in order to achieve the objective of learning. The strategy is considered as a helpful way to learn English better. After all, every student has their own strategy in learning. Thus, this study presents an exploration of English language learning strategies used by management and engineering students of Gujarat University. Subjects of the research were 70 students who take Commercial Communication (CC) subject majoring management and engineering study program. Data were collected through questionnaire and interview. Data were then analyzed by using descriptive analysis. The result of this study gained a platform of learning strategies used by students. As a result, Management and Engineering students showed almost the same strategy in learning English in a class.

Keywords: Learning Strategies, English Learning, Management, Engineering

[1] Introduction

English is considered a foreign language in India since Indians do not use it for daily communication. They use Bhasha in India as a means of communication. However, looking at the demand of world society which requires English as an international language, Indian government has considered English as the subject that students should master; it is shown as English becomes one of several subjects in National Examination at junior high school and senior high school. In Indian curriculum, English has been taught for 6 years started from secondary until a higher level of education. However, learning English for more than 6 years doesn't guarantee students to be fluent in using English for communication. Besides the four basic skills of English, namely listening, speaking, reading and writing are considered as a difficult skill to learn, students need to have their own motivation or strategy during the learning process. They are not considered as successful learners if they can't communicate in English effectively as they are expected to. These conditions need to be taken seriously since having a longer time to study English does not mean they learn English well without a correct strategy in learning. In Gujarat University, English is also a compulsory subject for the non-English language study program in order to be in step with the government program; giving English exposure to Indian students. Furthermore, English also becomes a requirement for applying for jobs in companies nowadays. The GU curriculum has offered students to have two semesters for English subject named Commercial Communication (CC) I and II. The objective of CC I and II is intended to develop and enhance student's skills and knowledge about English, particularly about English in office and business context. As a result, students must pass the subjects in order to take a thesis examination. In fact, students in the same class have various level of basic English since some of them come from a different background of

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school and environment. So, students need to maximize their ability to accomplish their subjects by considering some factors that might affect their English language achievements.

[2] Literature Review

Diyono (2009) who investigate learning strategies for EFL students in developing their vocabulary mastery found that in learning a foreign language, some factors are considered such as language being learned, duration, degree of metacognitive awareness, age, sex, attitudes, personality characteristics, career orientation, language teaching methods, and task requirements.

Karekatti and Patil (2012) investigated Language Learning Strategies (LLS) used by engineering students of four engineering colleges in Ratnagiri district. The objective is to identify the learning strategies that engineering students use, Strategy Inventory for Language Learning was administered to 60 engineering students from four engineering colleges of Ratnagiri district. The students reported a greater preference for metacognitive, cognitive, compensatory and social strategies which puts them in the category of higher level learners. However, it is observed that these students do not make sufficient use of memory and effective strategies.

Aunurrahman, Kurniawati, & Ramadhiyanti (2013) in their research about College students strategies in learning the English language in which 201 college students gave a response and found that the students made use of three major strategies in learning English. Three major strategies applied was cognitive, metacognitive and compensation strategy.

Cheng, Chang, and Nai-Ying (2015) carried out research related to the effects of language learning strategies and learners' motivation on students' learning achievement. The assumption of the relationship between learning strategies and motivation is that motivated learners have a greater desire to seek out solGUons or support from others and employ more strategies to process the new information. The results of this investigation revealed that only the memory strategies had a significant difference in the posttest of Group A on the independent sample t-test analysis.

A study conducted by Lee, and Heinz (2016) reported that they used Qualitative data such as unstructured essay writing given to 20 graduate students to obtain findings. They found that the participants frequently used meta cognitive strategies to manage their learning and increase exposure to English input. The participants also emphasized the need for conscious attention to formal aspects and expressions contained in language input and efforts to internalize them. They preferred reading aloud as a particular learning strategy to develop a feel for the language, improve fluency, and acquire useful expressions. While they reported the use of exposure to English input through reading and other measures, they argued that passive exposure to English would not produce desired outcomes. Seeing the fact that learning strategy affects the process of English learning, the researchers want to seek Management and Engineering students' learning strategy when they take CC I. Exploring students' English language learning strategies is expected to gain what best way to teach English and the right way for students to learn English. Like so, it can improve both lecturers and students during CC teaching and learning process in the future. Successful learners use more strategies to create learning efficacy than those who use fewer strategies to produce desirable outcomes. Language learning strategies reflect learners' application of their active and selfdirected involvement. These cognitive intentions and skills assist learners in comprehending, remembering, and storing new information. Some researchers do concern about the study of students language learning strategies.

Lee (2016) who is interested in language learning strategies used by learners from different cultural background study about the development of language learning strategy since the 1970s. He found that many researchers focus on how learners process new information and what kinds of strategies they use to understand, learn or remember the information in the area of second or foreign language learning. Furthermore,

Shi (2017) is interested in learning strategies and classification in education. She found that appropriate language learning strategies result from greater motivation and confidence. Strategy instructions can enhance learners' self-efficacy and autonomous learning and help learners to take responsibility for their own learning. Teachers need to provide learners access to methodological resources and appropriate learning strategies, modeling strategies, and guidance to help learners make progress and achieve academic success.

[3] Factors under Study

Michael and Harris (1999) offer strategies descriptions which are categorized into six strategy types:

(1) Memory Strategy Memory strategy is enabling students to learn and gain information in an orderly string through sounds, images, a combination of sound and images, body movement, mechanical- means, location. It helps learners to memorize the target language better.

(2) Cognitive Strategy: The cognitive strategy is enabling students to create language materials through reasoning, analysis, summarizing, synthesizing, note-taking, outlining, reorganizing information, practicing in a natural setting, reviewing sounds and images. It significantly affects the students' English language proficiency.

(3) Compensation Strategy: Compensation strategy is enabling students to guess from the context in listening and reading by using a synonym to complete speaking and writing skills. Gesture and pause words help learners to complete the missing knowledge. Compensation strategy helps learners by providing learning aids which might characterize how they learn a language.

(4) Metacognitive Strategy: The metacognitive strategy is used to manage the overall learning process. This strategy enables students to plan the task, collecting the materials, arranging the planning, supervising the error, and evaluate the task. It is significantly helpful and does affect a cognitive strategy and function as an execution of cognitive strategy.

(5) Affective Strategy: The affective strategy is enabling students by identifying mood and anxiety level. It helps students to determine the feeling, giving reward toward one's good performance, to employ positive self-talk, to relieve their feeling. This strategy is helpful for students to be motivated learners.

(6) Social Strategy: Social strategy is enabling students to ask a question to get confirmation and clarification, ask for help in completing language task, make an effort to talk to native speakers, explore a culture and social norms. It is significantly helpful to understand the target language and target culture. The objective of this study is to identify students' English language learning strategies used by Management and Engineering students who enroll in Commercial Communication class at Universitas Teknokrat India. Therefore the research question is "What language strategies are used by Management and Engineering students in learning English?

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[4] Research Methods

4.1 Design

The design of this study is a qualitative study in which the data were analyzed by using descriptive analysis.

4.2 Samples of the Study

Participants of this research were some students chosen randomly majoring Management and Engineering study program. Due to limited time, the researchers focused only to 70 participants (35 participants from management study program and the rest from Engineering study program). Both study programs were chosen by the researchers because the researchers teach Commercial Communication I in these two classes in the first semester in GU. Commercial Communication I and II belong to a compulsory subject for a non-English study program. They need to be exposed on the use of English office and business context. The materials offered in this subject are English introduction, telling about a number, telephoning, customer service, telling company profile and arranging a business trip. This research focused on exploring students' learning strategies to accomplish the materials.

4.3 Instruments and Types of Data

The research instruments used by researchers are questionnaires and interview. The questionnaire used in this research is a close-ended questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed by constructing the theory of language learning strategies, which cover memory, cognitive, compensation, metacognitive, affective and social strategies. From the questionnaire, the students were asked to rate the frequency of learning. The criteria consist of five degrees of Likert Scales ranging from 5-1, started from always until never. Data obtained from the questionnaire were students' preferences on using certain learning strategies to support their English learning process. Questionnaire The evaluation criteria of the questionnaire are as follows:

1.00-1.50 Never used (The frequency of the use of strategy is very Low)
1.51-2.50 Seldom used (The frequency of the use of strategy is low)
2.51-3.50 Sometimes used (The frequency of the use of strategy is moderate)
3.51-4.50 Usually used (The frequency of the use of strategy is high)
4.51-5.00 Always used (The frequency of the use of strategy is very high)

The researchers employed an interview section at the end of the semester. The interview section was intended to find out the students information in a deeper understanding of their best strategies to learn English. The interview found that the students were at the age ranged from 17-24 years old. Questions were given to strengthen their statement in questionnaire pertaining their best strategies in learning English.

Lists of questions can be seen as follow:

1. How do you learn English best?
2. What do you feel before/during doing English presentation?
3. What will you do when you find difficult words to understand?
4. What do you do when your friends are presenting business?
5. What do you do to memorize the English words?
6. What will you do to complete your assignment about business?

Data obtained from the interview section were students' answers of their best strategies in learning English.

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4.4 Data Collecting Technique

To gain data about the students' English language learning strategies, the researcher collected data through questionnaire and interview. The questionnaire contained statements about their preferences towards English language learning strategies. The students were given questionnaire at the end of the semester, continue to interview session. Students were chosen randomly to be interviewed. Questions in the interview section were developed from each component of learning strategies. Data Analysis Technique Data obtained through questionnaire were analyzed by finding out the mean score of each of the components of learning strategies. Data from Management and Engineering students were presented in tables. Those data were then compared. The interpretation of mean score was seen from the evaluation criteria of the questionnaire as presented above. On the other hand, data from the interview were obtained from students' answer. These data were used to strengthen the result of the questionnaire. RESULT AND DISCUSSION Result the data reveal that English language learning strategies used by Management and Engineering students are not significantly different. The mean score obtained by management students is 3.51 while Engineering students 3,71. Detail information of the data can be seen from the following table.

Table 1: The overall English Language Learning Strategies used by Management Students

No	Domain	Mean	SD	Rank
1	Affective	3.9	1.05	1
2	Memory	3.5	1	2
3	Social	3.5	1.05	3
4	Metacognitive	3.41	1.05	4
5	Cognitive	3.4	0.97	5
6	Compensation	3.38	1.07	6
	Total	**3.515**	**1.032**	

From Table 1, it can be seen that the affective domain is the most preferable for the students. The mean score of the affective domain is 3.9. The second one is memory strategy with the mean score is 3.5. The next one is a social strategy with the mean score is 3.5. Then, the next one is a metacognitive strategy with the mean score is 3.41, continued by the cognitive strategy with the mean score is 3.4. The last one is a compensation strategy with the mean score is 3.38. Another variable used in this research is engineering students. The following data show the detail result of students' English language learning strategies.

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Table 2: The overall English Language Learning Strategies used by Engineering Students

Sr.	Domain	Mean	SD	Rank
1	Affective	4.18	0.95	1
2	Memory	3 91	0.39	2
3	Compensation	3.78	1.79	3
4	Metaeogmtive	3.55	1.13	4
5	Cognitive	3.5	0.99	5
6	Social	3.35	1.19	6
	Total	3.71167	1.15667	

From Table 2, it can be seen that the affective domain is the most preferable for the students. The mean score of the affective domain is 4.18. The second one is memory strategy with the mean score is 3.91. The next one is a compensation strategy with the mean score is 3.78. Then, the next is the metacognitive strategy with the mean score is 3.55, continued by the cognitive strategy with the mean score is 3.5. The last one is the social strategy with the mean score is 3.35.

(A) Affective Strategy

The affective strategy data can be seen in the following table of data.

Table 3: Affective Strategy Used by Students

AFFECTIVE STRATEGY	Management		Engineering	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
I feel happy after doing English presentation	4.19	0.32	4.38	0.24
I notice my tense and nervousness during speaking in front of classroom	4.19	0.30	*4:50*	0.34
I bring my note when I have to do presentation. Note makes me feel helped	4.19	0.26	4.19	0.32
I try to relax whenever I feel afraid of using English	3.94	0.27	4.29	0.22
I try to speak English to my friends	3.88	0.25	3.81	0.32
I talk to my friends about my fee hug before doing presentation	3.38	0.31	4.06	0.23
TOTAL	**3.96**	**0.29**	**4.19**	**0.28**

Having been revealed by English language learning strategies used by management and engineering students, affective strategy is the strategy mostly used to learn English. This strategy deals with feeling, positive self-talk, rewarding and reducing anxiety. Students do agree that learning English needs confidence. Being confidence is the key factor to learn a language. The results of affective domain reveal that students feel happy after conducting a presentation in English. However, students do agree that they are nervous during the presentation. Completing presentation has led students to feel relief after delivering their materials. Some researchers do agree that students prefer to use affective learning strategy to learn the target language. The affective learning strategy is significantly related to L2 proficiency among native English speakers learning foreign languages. Students will learn

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better when they have a good emotional control. It is essential that the affective strategy is used by other students who want to learn a language.

(B) Memory Strategy

The memory strategy data can be seen in the following table of data.

Table 4: Memory Strategy Used by Students

MEMORY STRATEGY	Management		Engineering	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
I listen to English song to learn now vocabulary	3.44	1.09	3.63	1.15
I learn English through movie	4.00	0.89	4.44	0.63
I practice speaking English more than 5 times in a day	3.81	1.05	4.25	0.58
I add my English knowledge by correlating what I have known to what I have learnt	3.50	0.97	3.69	0.79
I try not to translate word per word into my native language	3.69	0.70	3.88	0.81
I watch English subtitled movie to learn English	3.63	0.72	3.63	1.45
I review English lesson every day	3.42	0.32	3.81	0.98
I notice my error in my English and find the correct ones	3.38	1.26	4.06	1.26
I find the meaning of English words by looking at the context	3.31	0.87	3.88	0.72
TOTAL	3.58	0.97	3.91	0.93

Students employ memory strategy. By employing any kinds of techniques to learn a language namely listening to English sound, memorizing the vocabulary, describing images and watching films are such an effective way to learn English. Students get input from the media so that they can retrieve the knowledge. This research is also supported by the previous research conducted by some researchers. Ali, Fauzinan. & Yusuf, Melor Md. (2013) found that 95.23% of the learners always choose to remember the new English words learned by memorizing the meaning in Malay. However other memory strategies were not as frequently selected by them. The learners might find memorizing the meaning of English word in Malay contributes to an increase in their English vocabulary.

(C) Social Strategy

The social strategy data can be seen in the following table of data

Table 5: Social Strategy Used by Students

SOCIAL STRATEGY	Management		Engineering	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
I ask lecturer **to** repeat his/her explanation when **I** don't understand the materials	4.56	0.51	3.31	1.08
I practice speaking English to my friends	4.13	1.15	3.50	1.10
I ask questions in English	4.13	1.15	3.31	1.01
I ask my family **to** see my English performance	4.00	1.31	2.87	1.46
I read aloud to English text in my class	3.94	0.85	3.75	1.00
I ask my friends **to** help me speaking English	3.63	1.50	3.38	1.31
TOTAL	4.06	1.08	3.35	1.16

Management students also use social strategy. They learn English better when they frequently ask questions to their friends or lecturers if they do not understand the materials. Practicing English with other students is the best way to improve their English. Students prefer finishing their English project through group discussion. Varisglu (2016) found that students can achieve the active use of language in a social environment and within the process based on cooperative learning. It is very important that the teacher includes such activities which will bring the student to the opening of his/her language skills and which will keep him/her in a tight communication both with the teacher and the students. In order to reach absolute success in teaching and learning Turkish as a foreign language, both the teachers and the students have to make an active use of social strategies and cooperative learning.

(D) Compensation Strategy

The compensation strategy data can be seen in the following table of data.

Table 6: Compensation Strategy Used by Students

COMPENSATION STRATEGY	Management		Engineering	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
I try to guess the meaning of English words based on its context	4.06	4.06	3.94	0.77
When I don't know an English word, I use similar words during the presentation	4.06	0.57	4.06	0.57
I use body gestures to explain the English words during the presentation	3.88	0.34	3.56	0.63
I mention some words that correlate to English words that I don't know	3.56	0.73	3.50	0.73
TOTAL	3.89	0.55	3.77	0.65

Students also use a compensation strategy in Learning English as a foreign language. Students learn English unconsciously when they are able to guess difficult words or English vocabulary by seeing the context of the sentences. Employing this technique, students can get a little insight into the language. Taheri, Ali A. & Davoudi, M (2016) found that it was revealed that there is a significant relationship between the frequency of compensation strategies use and proficiency i.e. the frequency of compensation strategies use increases as the level of language proficiency develops.

(E) Metacognitive Strategy

The metacognitive strategy data can be seen in the following table of data.

Table 7: Metacognitive Strategy Used by Students

METACOGNITIVE STRATEGY	Management		Engineering	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
I always make planning for project	4.13	1.15	3.56	1.03
I always discuss my English assignment to my friends	0.94	0.77	3.95	0.77
I put my attention to my friends	3.88	1.03	2.31	1.01
I write English to do my work	4.88	0.34	3.69	0.60
I read English text to complete* my task*	3.50	0.63	3.30	0.82
I try to find to find how to be a better learner of English	3.75	0.68	3.38	0.81
1 sing an English song to practice my tongue	0.70	0.68	3 56	0.73
I try to practice speaking with my friends	3.69	0.79	3.44	0.81
I text my lecturers by using English	3.63	1.09	3.44	1.03
TOTAL	3.83	0.80	1.33	0.85

The next strategy used by both management and engineering students is a metacognitive strategy. Through this strategy, students employ planning toward their work. Then the students tend to evaluate their mistakes and make friends to get an opportunity in learning English and share their ideas in English. Lee, J. & Heinz, M. (2016) found that the participants reported the frequent use of metacognitive strategies to manage their learning and increase exposure to English input. They preferred reading aloud as a particular learning strategy to develop a feel for the language, improve fluency, and acquire useful expressions. While they reported the use of exposure to English input through reading and other measures, they argued that passive exposure to English would not produce desired outcomes.

(F) Cognitive Strategy

The cognitive strategy data can be seen in the following table of data.

Table 8: Cognitive Strategy Used by Students

COGNITIVE STRATEGY	Management		Engineering	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
I say and write new English words several times	4.13	0.65	3.38	0.96
I discuss materials with friends by using English	4.06	0.57	3.81	0.66
I use a notebook to make a list of different words	4.06	0.57	3.63	1.02
I use the Internet to browse the materials	3.94	0.77	3.63	0.89
I speak English by considering correct grammar	3.88	0.34	3.63	0.62
I notice my friends' error in pronunciation and I try to correct it	3.88	1.20	3.31	1.14
I create questions by using the correct grammar of English	3.85	1.20	3.50	1.03

I aware of my pronunciation	3.63	1.09	3.19	1.17
I repeat my utterance when I find an error	3.56	0.73	3.44	0.73
TOTAL	3.88	0.78	3.77	0.91

The cognitive strategy enables students to practice English sound and discuss the materials with friends by using English. Then, students use a book to obtain more knowledge about English. Since they can get easy access to the internet, students find out the materials from the internet and make a list of difficult words in their notebook. This is done to enrich their vocabulary. Ali, Fauzinan. & Yusuf, Melor Md. (2013) found that students applied cognitive strategy which is watching English Language TV shows or going to movies spoken in English. This particular strategy might have helped them to get exposure to English Language and provide an indirect training on listening skills. The Researchers did interview section to obtain a more valid data.

4.5 Discussion

The data showed that students from both study programs used strategies which were affective, memory, social, metacognitive, cognitive, and compensation language learning strategiesies. Moreover, language learning strategy can also different base on the study program. Thus, the most common language learning for management students and engineering students are different. Pineda (2010) also did an exploratory study to identify learning strategy for students who learned six foreign languages in university as a non-compulsory subject. The result of the study showed that the students prefer translation from their mother tongue in learning a foreign language which is English.

[5] Conclusion

In conclusion, students from both study program, management and engineering used many learning strategies in learning English. Those learning strategies were affective, memory, social, metacognitive, cognitive, and compensation language learning strategies. Furthermore, students from both study program learned English better by using affective strategy which meant that they employed feeling in learning English. However, since the researchers do not do an in-depth study about students' strategy their achievement in English class, it is suggested that other researchers do a deep investigation on the correlation of affective strategy to students' English language proficiency.

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Reproduction Choices of Chandigarh Communities: Waves of Change

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Abstract

Chandigarh City, planned in the early 50s has by a overflowed its original designated population. Planned astutely by Le Corbiser it was a city to grow by phases. However, today while the city boundaries have remained the same the population housed within has grown by leaps and bounds. How can the city maintain its avowed status with this continued onslaught of outsiders? The population growth experienced by the city has been largely aggravated by the inflow of populations from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and even some parts of Punjab and Haryana. The labour class in the construction industry and domestic sections is largely from these states. Many of the people came singly and later on settled in the semi-rural areas of Chandigarh with their families. Gradually, these families grew and availed themselves of the many benefits accrued in various government social welfare schemes and especially in health.

There insued a marked tussle between the beneficiaries of various types. Those who were original inhabitants of Chandigarh and their progeny. There were those who lived in Chandigarh for their government, semi-government and corporate sector jobs and services. The third category was the large labour force that gravitated to the periphery hubs of the city to work I the agriculture industrial and domestic sectors.

This study is devoted to understanding the reproductivity and choices of the women inhabitants of Chandigarh no matter whichever community they may have belonged to. The objective of the research is to understand the choices available and choices made by various communities of Chandigarh residents.

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The methodology was purely empirical research with queries posed in exit interviews at various government facilities of the city (Civil Hospital, Sector 45 and Government College and Hospital Sector 32). Quantitative data was supplemented by quantitative data to ensure that adequate representation was obtained. The random sampling method was used to collect field data. Secondary data analysis was also conducted from government reports to ensure comparability. This study would help ascertain the level of attainment women in their reproductive stage had and exercised to obtain the requisite benefits.

Key Words: Reproductive health, comparative analysis, empirical research, informed choices, knowledge based information, qualitatively, evaluation.

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Reproduction Choices Of Chandigarh Communities: Waves Of Change

Shivani Singh*

Introduction

Chandigarh, a planned city is currently weighed in by the bourgeoning population influx of migrant population. The tremendous, population overflow is not only the result of migratory trends but also the community ordained reproductive practices of the various ethnicities that flock to Chandigarh and add to its resources burden as well as population realities.

Chandigarh City, planned in the early 50s has by a overflowed its original designated population. Planned astutely by Le Corbiser it was a city to grow by phases. However, today while the city boundaries have remained the same the population housed within has grown by leaps and bounds. How can the city maintain its avowed status with this continued onslaught of outsiders? The population growth experienced by the city has been largely aggravated by the inflow of populations from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and even some parts of Punjab and Haryana. The labour class in the construction industry and domestic sections is largely from these states. Many of the people came singly and later on settled in the semi-rural areas of Chandigarh with their families. Gradually, these families grew and availed themselves of the many benefits accrued in various government social welfare schemes and especially in health.

There insued a marked tussle between the beneficiaries of various types. Those who were original inhabitants of Chandigarh and their progeny. There were those who lived in Chandigarh for their government, semi-government and corporate sector jobs and services. The third category was the large labour force that gravitated to the periphery hubs of the city to work I the agriculture industrial and domestic sectors.

Focus of the study is to ensure how the perspective of the women has changed over time. A comparative analysis of the responses (taken quantitatively and qualitatively) was attempted to evaluate whether there were any differences in the choices exercised and the reasons for their choices being exercised as such being dependant upon certain significant variables. These will be assessed during the evaluational study.

Sexual and Reproductive Health Issues in India

When sexual and reproductive health gained a definition with international consensus at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994, its core was the promotion of reproductive health as well as reproductive choices exercised by couples, alongwith decisions on age at marriage especially. Decision making on and reproductivity is a rare vital aspect of identity and it is fundamental to human well beings fulfilling relationships within diverse cultural contexts.

The establishment of a sound reproductive health care delivery system is integral to the vision that:

(i) Each child born is wanted
(ii) Every birth is safe

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(iii) Every young person is free from HIV
(iv) Every girl and woman is treated with dignity.

Implicit in this vision is also the idea that all men and women can have free access to exercise their rights to information on availability and access to safe, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation as also the quality health care services. The latter will enable women to experience safe pregnancy and childbirth. It is hoped that then women may have reproductive rights to decide if they will give birth, how many times and when.

It is a lamentable fact that even today poor women, in the developing countries, suffer untold agony due to unintended and under supervised pregnancies, foetal and maternal death, disability, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, gender based violence and immunerable multifaceted problems related to their reproductive systems, sexual behavior and in fact their very existence.

India's has several reproductive health concerns that need to be addressed urgently yet in a phased manner to improve upon the reproductive health status of people. Some of the major concerns are highlighted as follows. According to the National Family Health Survey III - 2005-2006 (NFHS-III), nearly 21% of the pregnancies are either unwanted or are untimely.

Demystifying the Fertility and Reproductivity Paradigm

Fertility has been wrapped up in a conspiracy of silence under which have been shadowed the facts pertaining to skewed Sex ratio, an unwarranted disappearance of girl children and the probable selfish ends of son preference and dowry. In contrast is the desire for children as they are considered as economics assets in some communities.

Some of the currently used fertility terminology needs to be examine closely so that the layman can understand that is the exact connotation of the terms being banded about in the considers of concerned departments and ministerial offices. These terms are:

(i) Total Fertility Refers to mean number of children born per woman in the age group of 15-49 years.
(ii) Total Wanted Fertility represents the level of fertility that will result theoretically, if all unwanted births are prevented.
(iii) Unmet Need for family planning is an important indicator for assessing potential demand for family planning in India. Unmet need is also high amongst the illiterate and in the lowest wealth quintile.
(iv) Male Participation is sharing responsibility for contraception which is low.
(v) High Maternal Mortality: India's maternal mortality ratio is unacceptably high at 230 per 100,000 live births (2008) as per UN estimates. Nearly 63,000 Indian women, accounting for almost 18 per cent of estimated global maternal deaths, die every year due to causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. When one understands the connotations of the terms and how they are presented.

Utilization Government Policies and Programmes

In 1951, India became the world's first nation to launch a family planning programme. Decades later, when the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994) propounded quality-oriented reproductive health approaches. The National Population Policy was formulated in the year 2000. It affirmed the Indian government's commitment to promote voluntary and informed choices.

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The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005. It aimed to revamp the public healthcare delivery system. It also sought to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to rural population. In the same year a national level Reproductive and Child Health Programme II (RCH II) was introduced. It focused on addressing reproductive health needs of the population through evidence-based technical interventions through a country wide range of service delivery network. There is an implicit emphasis on quality.

A distinctive feature was the introduction of conditional Cash Transfer schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana for popularizing the promotion of institutional deliveries. These schemes were introduced to help address economic barriers for access to services.

Accessibility Through Availability of Reproductive Health Services

Maternal death and disability have plagued has been the potential of being reduced dramatically if every woman has access to health services all through her lifecycle, especially during her tenures of pregnancy and childbirth. All efforts should be made to avoid Life-threatening complications during pregnancy, like childbirth or post partum trauma etc.

Delays in decision- making to seek services, should be totally eliminated as also the insurance of timely transportation to proper facilities and provision of facilities for enabling prompt treatment.

Bursting at the Seams – Urban Areas at Peril of Being Inundated

Urbanization is a growing phenomenon worldwide but response to this situation has been inadequate in low-income countries. This is why Indian cities have experienced astronomical population growth particularly among the disadvantaged population groups living in the slums. The past decades, have seen India grow at an average annual growth rate of 2%. The details of this growth are shown category wise in Table 1.

Table 1: Details of Category wise Population Growth

Sr. No.	Population	Growth Rate
1	Urban Population	3 %
2	Mega Cities	4 %
3	Slum Population	5 to 6 %

The true magnitude of urban poverty cannot be estimated because of an unrecognized and "unaccounted" for presence of squatter settlements and other populations that are unidentifiably residing on pavements, construction sites, fringes, etc. Large slums and dynamic urban poor populations have remained unreached by the public health services. According to a survey by the World Institute of Development Economics Research, it was observed that as compared to the developed countries, the access to health gap between the poor and the rich was far greater than the economic difference in these groups in India.

A review of the existing data suggests that health indicators of different population groups are not of the same in most countries. Inequity in health challenges the development millennium development goals, specifically those related to maternal and child health as existing programs were unable to reach the beneficiaries who were the most needy. An assessment of the actual coverage of the disadvantaged populations in Chandigarh region under reproductive and child health programs should receive utmost priority. This study has been initiated with the objective of estimating the local populations' access of reproductive and child health services to people living in urban, rural, and slum areas in a qualitative approach to expression of felt needs by the beneficaries.

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Methodology

Women in the reproductively active age group of 15–49 years were interviewed using a standardized questionnaire developed on the lives of UNICEF, which was pretested in a pilot and adapted to the local situation. The questionnaire was addressed to married women (15–49 years). These married women in the 15–45 age group were asked about their contraceptive practices, symptoms, and treatment-seeking behavior for reproductive tract infections or sexually transmitted infections (RTIs/STIs) in the past year. They were also asked about Pregnancy-related information of the last 5 year of their lives. For making an assessment of the quality of maternity services received, information was sought about the current and the last pregnancy.

The questionnaire was administered to the study participants and the purpose of the study was explained to them. The data collection was conducted from March to July 2019. After reporting building informed consent was obtained orally. The response rate was 80% as some of the respondents began the interview but were dissuaded from taking it further by their mothers-in-law or other accompanying women.

Table 2: Demographic Characteristics of Sample Population

Sr. No.	Demographic Criteria	Urban %	Rural %	Slum %
I	**Occupation**			
1	Unemployed	5.4	15.2	3.6
2	Workers	50.7	60.9	81.5
3	Daily Wagers	32.8	19.6	12.7
4	Sales persons	10.1	4.3	2.2
II	**Education**			
1	Illiterate	5.6	19.4	34.7
2	Below Primary	12.6	25.9	40.9
3	Upto secondary	39.8	45.7	23.5
4	Graduate and above	43.0	9.0	0.9
III	**Water and Sanitation**			
5	Tap water supply	100.0	100.0	99.0
6	Sewerage system	98.0	92.5	33.4
IV	**Below Poverty Line families**	2.3	4.4	7.2

The slums also were observed to have significantly greater proportion of more (40%) socially disadvantaged population (belonging mostly to the Scheduled Caste and other Backward Classes) as compared to the rural (35%) and urban (8.3%) populations.

Table 3: Indicators Related to Maternal Health, Chandigarh 2006

Sr. No.	Indicators	Urban %	Rural %	Slum %
I	**Pregnancies in the last 5 years**			
1	Three antenatal checkups	89.4	91.5	65.6
2	Tetanus toxoid prophylaxis	86.6	95.5	87.2
3	Consumed 100 iron and folic acid tablets	96.0	93.0	66.7
II	**Childbirths in the last 5 years**			
1	Institutional deliveries	90.0	80.0	30.0
2	Caesarean sections	31.5	12.9	4.5
3	Postnatal care	37	17.4	8.3

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III	**Pregnancies in the last 2 years**			
1	Antenatal checkup by:			
2	Doctor	90.4	85.4	29.8
3	Nurse/Female health worker	7.6	10.6	35.6
4	Weight done	96.0	94.0	76.2
5	Urine sample tested	99.8	100	75.3
6	Blood pressure measured	98.0	100	39.9

The findings showed the maternal health services to have the lowest outreach in the slums of Chandigarh compared to its diminishing rural and urban areas.

Table 4: Indicators Related to Maternal Health, Chandigarh 2006

Sr. No.	**Indicators**	**Urban %**	**Rural %**	**Slum %**
1	Informed about HIV/AIDS	48.6	70.0	9.3
2	HIV testing done and report communicated	72.0	90.0	15.5
3	Delivery of the last child assisted by			
4	Doctor	90.0	96.0	21.6
5	Nurse/midwife	10.0	9.0	23.0
6	Untrained birth attendant (*dai*)	3.0	0	53.4
7	Baby weighed at birth	79.0	24.0	50.0
8	Unmet need for contraception	15.2	0	26.7

The Picture of Health-Chandigarh Rural and Slum Inequities

There are numerous schemes plotted for benefitting urban populations. Many of these are being implemented in the Mega cities. These schemes are:

(i) Urban Family Welfare Scheme
(ii) Urban Revamping Scheme
(iii) Post Partum Centers
(iv) Jannani Smaksha Yojna

The coverage under these schemes is however, far from being complete in any manner. There are marked inequities in the field of health till date.

The antenatal care coverage was low in the slums of Chandigarh. Rate of caesareans section was found to be significantly higher in both urban and rural areas, which may be an indicator of the unscrupulous medicalization of maternal health care. Despite there being an excellent provision of government health facilities in Chandigarh, the access of these facilities to the slum populations was rather poor because they have to purchase most of the medicines and bear the treatment costs by themselves totally. There is barely any social security and absolutely insurance. The slums of Chandigarh UT seem to be no different from the other parts of the country.

Gita, aged 21 years, from Uttar Pradesh

"I was married five years ago in the village. I have been living there while my husband worked here as a 'dhyadi dar' (daily wagers). He came once a year during Holi. I had two miscarriages because I worked hard all day to keep my mother-in-law happy. From morning to evening I existed only on one meal a day. Then after the birth of two sons my husband brought me here. It is like heaven on earth. The first time I went to the hospital they gave me children all the injections, made copies for them and gave me advice to not have any more children. In my village it was very horrible. They spoke so badly. Instead of giving any benefits they were also very abusive and exploitative. I have been explained by

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the Dr. Saab to ensure that my two sons grow up healthy rather than live sickly lives like most of our neighbours".
The best thing I like about the health services here is that there is no shame in discussing issues of pregnancy and child birth. In my village all such topics are totally banned. Even at home neither the in-laws house or the natal side, nobody is willing to talk let alone give advise. Everybody is only interested in the outcome of the pregnancy. Whatever happens to us is always said to be normal. I was bleeding heavily after my second son. Then after the suggesting of my friend I came to this hospital in Sector 45 which is the nearest to my home.
The treatment was very satisfactory. I have asked many more of the women my village to come here. Almost all of them are suffering from some or the other sensitive problem which they have been suffering silently. They write medicines that are very effective. I am sure all my friends will find a cure to their problems.

Social Security and the Beneficiary

Unplanned urbanization has tended to limit urban living spaces and placing an unfathomable burden on the environment of water generation and utilization of vital resources like water and energy. Urban environments suffer the maximum further as they are impacting on and being severity impacted upon by the quality of life of the resident and migrant urban poor. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been drawn up seeing the contrasts between the health and social conditions of the beneficiaries. Movement beyond the striated sectoral interventions is very limited. Health interventionists should to develop comprehensive social responses to encourage participatory processes for addressing the "root causes" that are a threat to health inequity.
Despite the fact that Chandigarh administration has relocated many of the major slums like colony Number 5, to built up places allocated for them in Sector 26, Sector 25, Dhanas and several other niches. However, despite the best efforts there have been several counter indicated outputs that the project of health provision and reproductive health services had gone somewhat foul of the expected. Many of the slum allotters had been manipulated the 8 unscrupulous ex-slum.
Almost true to the adage that "you can take a man out of the slum but you cannot take the slum out of the man", these slum allottees have not changed their minimalistic lifestyle. The baseline support of small families became a major bone of contention. The slum dwellers sold off or leased away their new found homes and went back to creating a slum in some other periphery. These slums are virtual bombs of ill health waiting to explode. The situation is the worst for the women dwellers who have to work incessantly. They may be domestic workers going from house to house to do the tasks of cleaning, washing, cooking etc. their health is always compromised. They are often blamed for tardiness, laziness and even dishonesty. However, their side of the picture is not at all rosy.
Some of the views obtained during the exits interviews showed that the situation was much more grim than it appears. The following are some of the feelings shared by women coming from the medical facility (their names are being replaced for purposes of confidentiality) an participating in the exit interviews.

Anita, Aged 23 years from Uttar Pradesh

"I have two sons. The older one is 10 years old and the younger one is only 6 years old. He will start school this year. Many of the problems I have faced over the past several years were always in the rural setting. Whether it was getting myself examined or going with one of my boys. It was always a big, scary experience. I never want to go back there again.

I had my first son here. I received many benefits. Right from the first trimester to the last I was treated like a valued person like never before. I got supplements when the child was born in the hospital.

The neighbours and relatives used to discourage me that it would be very expensive and the hospital people will not allow us to leave with the child if we did not pay our dues. They even said our child will be pay our dues. They even said our child will be sold as in the city many people could not have children and wanted to take our children after paying the hospital.

I was truly scared but as my husband had gone the village to look after his ailing further and I had no close relatives to depend upon. Therefore I put myself totally in the hands of the hospital people. My experience was very good.

Conclusion

The actual experiences of the slum dwellers showed that they were receiving the most advantageous benefits. The dwellers of Chandigarh, the elite or even the service class were more dependant upon the private sector rather that examining the benefits being accrued to them under the umbrella of the government health care delivery system.

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South Asia and Central Asia Relation

Neeraj Singh*

Introduction

The end of the cold war and disintegration of erstwhile soviet union gave Way to the process of setting up of a new world order, culminating a radical change in the dynamics of international politics and resulted in the formation of Central Asia Republics. In 1991, five central Asian republics of Soviet Union – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan commonly known as the stance declared their independence and become sovereign states. India was among the first to establish diplomatic relation in 1992 with the central Asian Republics. India wants to good relationship with central Asia state because it has enough natural resources – Hydropower, gold, oil, Coal, tobacco, wool, petroleum, natural gas, iron, silver, uranium, copper, lead, cotton etc. The connect central Asia policy was first launch into by the minister of state for External Affair E. Ahmed on the importance of first India–central Asia dialogue organized on 12-13 June 2012 in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan for strengthening India's relations and interests in its' extended neighbourhood countries in the region.

India's connect central Asia Policy is purpose boost India's relations with the (CARs). Indeed, such projects as TAPI one porting Turkmen gas to South Asia, if realized, could lead to significant strengthening of economic and trade relations between the two regions.

New Silk Road

The New Silk Road is the title of a US project for Afghanistan and it's neighbor. It is aimed at the revival of silk Road, once linking the trading routes and relationship in the area between China and the eastern share of the Mediterranean sea. Though the new version of the project has been progressing well with a different geographical converge and content, the new silk Road has run-through the Eurasian continent and along with trade includes in the field of energy. The center of the new initiative are

Afghanistan, central Asian countries, Pakistan and India. The big opportunity for South Central Asia and South Asia are boost economic trade by New Silk Road.

TAPI

Regarding the pipeline project between CAR and India, the most important and slowly developing project is the TAPI pipeline project. It was started in 1995 as TAP, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan. India joined later in the eve of two day Regional Economic cooperation forum on Afghanistan held in 2006 in New Delhi. It is a 1680 km (1040 miles) long gas pipeline that has the potential to transport up to 33 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually for thirty years from Daulatabad field in Southeast Turkmenistan to first Afghanistan then running through Pakistan of India. According to the projection, India and Pakistan would get 38 mmscmd each, while remaining 14mmscmd supplied to Afghanistan. It is a pioneering effort to link the gas rich central Asian economies with the energy deficient economic of South Asia. It has the potential of benefiting both the regions. Aims of TAPI are strategically aligned with CAREs objectives by ensuring energy security through balanced development of regional

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infrastructure and institutions, secondly creating a stronger integration of markets and finally economic growth through enhanced energy trading.

Central Asia states and other countries are big problem drugs, smuggling, attracts terrorist central Asia states are live some terrorist organization. According to new foreign policy India's can increase relations with CAR. Indian P.M. Modi by 'Look East Policy' replace 'Act East policy and "Extended Neighbourhood" policy increase Economic, political, strategic relation. So, India for Important because world community within for international image make all countries are very importance confidence win. But China is effect in this region. China create the problem everyone field defence, economic, energy, education etc. According to geography location Kyrgyzstan small country after Tajikistan Kyrgyzstan is area 191,800 (sq. km). on the other hand Tajikistan is area 139,960 (sq. km.) Kyrgyzstan most touch the boundary with China due to China and Kyrgyzstan trade boost other India, Russia, Afghanistan Countries. The present time China and Kyrgyzstan trade rather than India and Russia. Due to India not direct trade with Kyrgyzstan, so India and Kyrgyzstan trade is lower than China, Russia. If India increase trade with Kyrgyzstan, India's through Pakistan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan.

Prospects and Problems

After the above clarification it can be said that there is underdeveloped economic relationship between India and Kyrgyzstan due to lack infrastructure development of Banking. Education the present Visa regime of Kyrgyzstan also puts up numerous obstructer for traveling India businessmen Kyrgyzstan's trade much develop with boundary touched countries like Russia and China rather than India. Main cases of underdeveloped trade between India and Kyrgyzstan is Silk route. Kyrgyzstan has opened up too much to China, as a result, others are not able to complete. Kyrgyzstan and India there are not developing as relationship as can be increased in this globalization age. India get Gas through Gas pipeline from Turkmenistan and invests some infrastructure project. India does not invest in Kyrgyzstan much other countries do India can play the main role in CASA– 1000 project because CASA main motive is to produce power (Electricity). As Russia is constructing Communication line of 500 K.M. in Kabul of Afghanistan. By this construction Russia will be able to supply electricity to Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan. Thus India needs such electricity line to supply to Kyrgyzstan through Pakistan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan.

Kyrgyzstan is strategically located for geo-political interests of China in Central Asia and an important entry for oil for Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, to China. Chinese Companies are developing infrastructure including important road networks and power lines in Kyrgyzstan.

India should be directed trade by Railways line through Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. A major railway connections linking China with Kyrgyzstan's southern provinces and Uzbekistan is also under discussion. Kyrgyzstan as a border state to China should receive India close attention. China is expanding in area of Kyrgyzstan due to India's effect political, culture, economic relations. In the last two decades, trade with China has grown large and China has become Kyrgyzstan's second– largest trade partner behind Russia-China continue to provide Kyrgyzstan with all kinds of support for Kyrgyzstan infrastructure projects. India should established Kyrgyzstan's large hydro-electric potential and a big mineral resources. India need to boost relations in field, IT, banking, Education, cultural etc.

KIMBMRC

The Kyrgyzstan-India Mountain Bio-medical Research center was opened in Bishkek in June 2011. The Centre was inaugurated on July 5, 2011 by Raksha Mantri A.K. Antony along with president Roza otunbayeva. The Kyrgyzstan-India mountain Bio-medical Research Centre, P.M. Modi inspected the facilities that were available with them and he also visited Kyrgyzstan is field hospital and gifted medical equipment. The ministry of external Affair joint secretary (Eurasia) G.V. Srinivas told media persons, "Our collaboration with them is in the area of not only training but also in High mountain Biomedical Research. This is an interesting area because they have a terrain and the labs which allow us to monitor Sleep patterns and the impacts as you go you." The KIMBMRC aims to study the short and long term high altitude acclimatization method find strategies for rapid and efficient acclimatization with special reference to molecular mechanism of human performance promotion and amelioration of maladies to mountain operations.

Conclusion

After the above clarifications says that India can increase trade with central Asia through New Silk Route. Because India's trade with central Asia is low due to no direct trade with in this region. According to international Energy demand in the world will increase by 66% from the year 2002 to 2030. India can needs oil gas, coal. Within central Asia State. There are economic benefits too the setting up of the energy club announced by the SCO in 2007, can potentially open avenues for India to access the regions rich hydrocarbon reserves. India SCO will join with full membership in 2017. If India's will full membership within SCO. India is a big opportunity to increase trade with central Asia State. As part of SCO energy dub, India can benefit from supply of energy from one of the world's largest energy producing clubs. Because the area of the SCO members states holds about 25% of global oil reserves, or over 50% of gas reserves, 35% of coal and about holy of the world's known uranium reserves.

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Impact Of Social Media On Consumer Behaviour

Kajal*

Introduction

In this epoch of information, social media has gone much above than socialising and revolutionised the whole marketing process. Social media platforms are not only the way for marketers to reach the masses but also for customers to reach first hand mass opinions and experiences about particular product and services. This internet based platform is today's word of mouth, which influences the decision of potential customers.

Any information, feedback and opinion regarding any product or services is just a click away. Today customers are empowering each other by sharing their honest opinions.. Websites like club factory and Shien are losing their potential customers because of poor reviews on various social media platforms. A single negative tweet can spoil all the hard earned reputation of a brand. Recently a single tweet by Zomato earned it alot of appreciation and attention. Gone are the days of manual selling and buying. Traditional marketing is likely to die soon. It is impossible for any company to ignore the impact of interactive media on consumer decision process. Not only the consumer buying process, but social networking has also restructured the way companies used to market their products and services. It is a crucial tool for business marketing strategy. This virtual platform allows marketers to customize the promotional messages and offer more products and services than ever before. Companies can keep an eye on competitors, connect, target and influence the decision of their potential consumers as well. Social media marketing gives sellers the benefit of getting to know customers interests better uncover their motives and strive their efforts in the right direction. It is the best opportunity available to a brand for connecting with prospectus at deeper level. This era of blogging is slowly developing habits of taking feedback before making any purchase decision. Today, millions of blogs on internet like are feeding information on different, products, services, industries and markets. Youtubers like Quirky miss provides the guide to different markets and reviews different types of products on the basis of her personal experience. Availability of cheap internet connections has also revolutionized the consumer buying process. Any rational customer visits social media platforms first to explore the product, scrutinize the opinions available and then make the final decision. Because of social media, consumers have more power than ever before.

Consumer Behaviour

Consumer buying behaviour is the study of ways of buying and disposing of goods, services, ideas or experiences by individuals, groups and organisations in order to satisfy their needs and wants. - Philip Kotler and Kevin lane keller

Consumer behavior is the behaviour that consumers display in evaluating, selecting, purchasing, using and disposing of products and services that they expect will satisfy their needs. It focuses on how a consumer decide to spend their limited resources to get maximum satisfaction. To get the most out of available resources, consumers carry different kind of research regularly. They are the actors on marketplace.Every image, video

* Ugc Net

or tweet plays the role of stimulus which recognize new customer need. Their purchase decision affects the demand of raw materials, production, transportation, employment and market performance of a company. Every image, video or tweet plays the role of stimulus which recognize new customer needs. It is vital for any business to understand consumer behaviour for effective segmentation, targeting and positioning. Tracking and analysing consumer behaviour helps marketer to understand their unfulfilled needs and provide them with innovative products and services.

Social Media

Social media is the virtual world which connects the whole world and facilitates the sharing of information, experiences, thoughts and ideas.. It is the collection of online communication channels like Twitter, Snapchat, Whatsapp, Facebook, Instagram, Youtube etc. Public network is dedicated to community based input sharing, content sharing, online collaboration, interactions and conducting business online. Networking websites has transformed the education sector, changed the way business operates, revoltonised health care and many other sectors. It has changed the manner customer consume new information and the way companies engage with their customers. It is a media platform where people can virtually interact with each other without even revealing their identity. Today social media has reached a whole nother level. People interact with each other more on social media than in the real world. A person can even contact prime minister of the country with the help of social media. Social networking has become an indispensable part of everybody's life.

Impact of social media on each level of consumer decision making.

The behaviour pattern and process of consumer decision making starts from the identification of need, then they search for relevant information about the products which can satisfy their needs. Number of available alternatives are evaluated before making final purchase decision. Consumer behaviour can be determined by psychological, economic and social factors. Social factors are the most important one, as the concern of image in society can induce people to purchase number of things, they would never purchase otherwise. In this digital age, social media is the strongest tool for consumer as well as a marketer to make image in society. Generally marketers use buying behaviour model to trace and influence the process of consumer decision making which is explained below.

Need Recognition

It is the stage where consumers feel something is missing. They feel the need of a product to fill the vacuum. This is the trigger point which can lead to purchase. These days many people see different new products on social media and then feel the need for the same product. Many instagram influencers and bloggers show off their unique products from different parts of the world which at the end can cause birth of number of potential customers for the same product. Today even marketers use social media to advertise their products to make consumers recognize their need for their product. Applications like Happen and Tinder were advertised heavily on social media. Consumer never felt the need for apps like this. But stories shared by their friends on social media about these apps instantly made them feel the need of applications to get more friends. So social media plays a great role for consumer to recognize their need.

Information search

Now that consumer knows his need he tries to obtain maximum information about price, ratings and availability of different products which can satisfy his needs. The search of

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information can be classified into internal and external search. In internal search consumer use his own experience and knowledge rather than reaching out someone. It is used mostly for small purchases. But external source of information is used for big purchases. Today social media provides all such information in form of honest opinions from different users about variety of products across the globe. Consumer tries to collect feedbacks and reviews of people on social media as much as possible. He does not want to regret his decision so he considers risk and return of specific product. Consumer can obtain information from commercial, public and experiential sources. Most convenient source of information is social media. Many consumers share their good and bad experiences on social media freely. Social media gives consumers a platform to contact consumers across the globe and help them to decide whether to buy a product or not. The role of online reviews on social media has significant impact on information search stage of decision making.

Evaluation of alternatives

Once consumers get the information about price, quality, suitability and availability of products. He starts comparing the different alternatives available in the market. Once he gets to know which product can satisfy his needs. He will start seeking out its alternatives to get the best of his purchase decision. Now again social media can prove to be great influence at this stage. In this bloggers era it has become very easy to compare available alternatives. Today multifarious youtubers and bloggers provide haul of different products of different brands. They compare substitute products and show their quality and features to their audience which make easy for viewers to decide what they really want. Social media provides comparison chart of alternatives. People openly share their experience on social media whether the product delivers the same value and quality which company promises. At this stage, consumer form a belief on particular product, which further leads to subsequent stage of purchase.

Purchase decision

After making decisions about what to purchase, consumer decides where and from whom to purchase. This is the most important stage of consumer decision making process. The selected suitable alternative is bought. A purchase can be planned, partially planned or an impulse purchase. A Lot of factors can affect a purchase decision, like unavailability of product in market can delay purchase decision or impulse purchase just to show off on social media.

Post purchase decision

at this stage consumer compares the product performance against his expectations. He reaches either at stage of satisfaction or dissatisfaction. He finally finds out whether the promised performance has been delivered by company or not. This stage determines the future decision of the consumer to purchase the same product again or not. A good experience with product can make the purchase a repetitive action. It can get free word of mouth advertisement for the product. But negative experiences can harm the image of the company in the same way. Ever type of feedback, be it good or bad are shared on social media, which in the long run can influence the decision making of many more potential customers. It is the last stage of consumer decision making process but this stage decides whether the process will get to be repeated or not.

Styles of decision making - Maximising and satisficing

Decision making styles were first introduced by simon in 1960's.

Maximisers tries to select the alternative which gives the best possible result. They spend an amount of effort and time to look for different options and evaluate them to select the best product with superior quality at the best possible price.
Satisficiers look for the product which is good enough to meet their specific criteria. They put their search and evaluation efforts until they find one good enough product to just pass their expectations. Satisficiers undergoes less intensive process as compared to maximisers.
Common social media sites which influence the consumer decision making process.
Studies say that common social media sites are instagram, facebook and twitter. Today many small to large marketers sell their products on instagram and facebook. In Spite of their not so known brand names, they are considered quite safe by consumers. Instagram has quite good impact on fashion products like shoes, earrings, accessories etc. Every product on these pages are reviewed by customers in the comment section under the product profile. Unlike big digital sellers, these pages allows the consumer to contact the seller personally. Sellers are just a text away, which gives seller an advantage to know what customers really want. Today youth believes that the instagram is a suitable place to get creative and unique product.

Conclusion

Social media is a great source of information for consumers as well as marketers. And this information on social media influences the buying decision of consumers without any doubt. Recommendations on social media platforms like Quora are pretty trustable source of information than the information generated by sellers. Today it is a vital issue for marketers to understand how digital platforms can be used to influence the decision making process of consumers. Social media makes the purchase decision making process easy as compared to other sources of information. It is the most relevant source to persuade the decision of consumers. Many studies claim that social media helps in improving the satisfaction of consumer at the stage of information search and evaluation of alternatives. Brick and Mortar have not vanished, they have their own importance, but today online shopping is more convenient and preferred by customers as it provides them more alternatives. Social media has helped marketer to get the information about the consumer opinions about their products and monitor the same. They can track consumer discussion about their product on digital platforms. Any business can harness the information available on social media and improve their offerings. Tracking customer social media activity can help any business to target better and build a strong relationship with the customer, which at the end can persuade their final decision of buying.

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Study Of Self Control Of Adolescents On Their Home Environment

Seema Chandna*

Abstract
A sample of 160 students of Rohtak district of Haryana state was selected randomly. The sample was administered through Self Control Scale constructed by Singh and Gupta, Home Environment Inventory developed by Mishra. Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D), SED, t-test were used for analysis and interpretation of the data. The findings of the study revealed that a) High self control adolescents are better in their home environment than low self control adolescents. b) High self control male and female adolescents are equal on their home environment. C) High self control rural and urban adolescents are equal on their home environment. d) Low self control male and female adolescents are equal on their home environment. e) Low self control rural adolescents and low self control urban adolescents are equal on their home environment.
Keywords: Self Control, Adolescents and Home Environment.

Introduction
Self-control separates us from ancient ancestors and the rest of the animal kingdom, thanks to our large prefrontal cortex. It is an ability to subdue our impulses in order to achieve long-term goals, rather than responding immediate impulses. We can plan and evaluate alternative actions and often avoid doing unnecessary things. The ability to exert self control is typically called willpower. It allows us to direct our attention and underlines our kind of achievements. There is significant debate in science as to whether or not willpower demands on mental energy, notably on reserves of glucose, the brain's preferred fuel, creating ego depletion. The importance of self-control patterns that require delay of gratification has been widely accepted by psychologist Freud to the present era. So the concept of voluntary postponement for the sake of more distant and long term gains is fundamental for conceptualization of complex human behavior by late childhood and early adolescence. Thus self - control become a vital component for the matter of personal commitment and responsibilities.

Deinitions Of Self Control
Rothbaun (1982) "Self –control is defined as ones' capacity to change and adapt the self to identify the ideal fit between self and the world."

According to Hirsch (2004) "Self control is the tendency of an individual to consider range of consequences for a particular behavior."

Baumeister (2004) "Self-control is also treated as ones' ability to suppers or change and intrinsic reactions and ones' capacity to impede and restrain from exhibiting undesired behavioral tendencies."

Home Environment
Home is the first and the closet environment for a child to come in contact with. The family fundamental unit of humane society lays the background for inculcation of value

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and is the most significant place for the development of the child along with it, the family also contributes in the important task of creating wholesome individuals. Child receives the first lesson of life at home. The family nurtures the individuals. Child receives him for his role and function in society, consciously or unconsciously and the home environment moulds the behavior, Personality and attitude. level of aspiration, aptitude and sibling is the most important factor of home- environment affects the various spheres of one's life- intelligence, personality, learning ability, adjustment behavior, life style, learning habits, attitudes etc. the parents provide pure affection and love to child which helps the child to be himself to try new things, to explore, to make mistakes in the process and to learn.

Home Environment From Expert View Point

Tiwari and Kumar (1881), "Home environment is the most important socializing agent that influenced the child's life".

Moos and moos (1986), "Home Environment is the degree of commitment, help and support, family members provide for one another".

Unniyl and Beena (1989), "Home environment is an interpersonal relationship between parents and child. Home Environment includes the parents attitude towards the child relative to freedom versus restriction, dominance versus submission, acceptance versus rejection, trust versus distrust, warmth versus coldness, expectation versus hopelessness, open communication versus closed communication".

Review Of Related Literature

Robert, Stephen, Bettye (2010) studied 'Home Environment and school performance among black elementary children and found children's behavioral development is affected by the environments in which they live.

Bandhana and Sharma (2012) conducted a study, on "Home Environment, mental health and academic achievement among higher secondary school students" and found that there was no significant interaction among sex, home environment and academic achievement between secondary school students with normal health as dependent variable.

Sharma, Chaudhary and Sahdev (2013) in their study, 'Effect of Home Environment on Academic Achievement of 11th class students' found that there is consistent relationship between Home Environment and students academic Achievement.

Singh, Pandey and Singh (2015) in their study, 'Impact of Home Environment on educational aspiration of intermediate school students' concluded that there exists significant relationship between home-environment and educational aspiration of intermediate school Students.

Muammar (2015) conducted a study on "Intelligence and self – control Predict Academic Performance of Gifted and Non- gifted Students". The author examined that the role of psychological constructs, intelligence (verbal, quantitative abilities) and self control in explaining academic performance of academically gifted and non-gifted students. Intelligence was measured by the Cognitive Ability Test (CAT) which consisted of two subscales; verbal subset and quantitative subset. Self-control was assignments and homework timely. The sample of the study is 74 freshmen- male student. The result of the study showed that the whole sample both intelligence and self- control accounted for 42% of the variance in students GP As'. For the gifted sample, both intelligence and self – control explained around 59% of the variance in GPA.

Honken et al. (2016) undertook a study entitle "Self –control and Academic performance in in Engineering " and concluded that relationship between freshmen engineering

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students' scores on the Brief Self –control Scale and first semester GPA. This study examines that the percentage of variability in grades explained by self-control scores 4.2% and was relatively consist across the three cohorts. In comparison to the explanatory power of the ACT in predicting first semester GPA< the study found that self-control explains between 27% - 42% as much of the variability as incoming ACT scores did thus, while self –control may not be as powerful as ACT as an indicator of future academic success for entering engineering students, it nevertheless contributes substantially as a meaningful predictor . the results add to mounting evidence that self – control contributes to academic performance for engineering students as well as other college students studied in previous work. Self-control as operationalized in the studies was a trait that individuals should acquire, if not before college, while they are in college. Opportunity to influence self-control behaviors and hence positively influence academic success of their incoming freshmen.

Kaygusuz and ozpolat (2016) conducted study on "Analysis of University Students 'Level of Self-Control According to their Ego States". The study was conducted on on 2019 participating university students. Among them 133 (45.2%) were male and 177 (39.8%) were female. Considering their ages, 271 were between 20 and 25, and 19 were 26 or older. Self-control scale, designed by duyan, Gulden and Gelbal was used in study. After interpretation found that there are significant correlation among the ego status and self –control mechanisms and ago states predict different forms sub dimensions of self –control. Given the correlation between the sub dimensions of ego-stated and those of self-control, it is concluded that the parent ego state is correlate with reformative self control, the adult ego-state is correlate with reformative self-control and regressive self control and lastly, the child ego – state is correlated with experiential self –control.

Statement Of The Problem

STUDY OF SELF CONTROL OF ADOLESCENTS ON THEIR HOME ENVIRONMENT

Obejctives Of The Study

1. To find out the difference of high self control and low self control adolescents on their home environment.
2. To find out the difference of high self control male and female adolescents on their home environment.
3. To find out the difference of high self control rural and urban adolescents on their home environment.
4. To find out the difference of low self control male and female adolescents on their home environment.
5. To find out the difference of low self control rural and urban adolescents on their home environment.

Hypothesis Of The Study

1. There exists no significant difference between high self control and low self control adolescents on their home environment.
2. There exists no significant difference between high self control male and female adolescents on their home environment.
3. There exists no significant difference between high self control rural and urban adolescents on their home environment.

4. There exists no significant difference between low self control male and female adolescents on their home environment.

5. There exists no significant difference between low self control rural and urban adolescents on their home environment.

Design And Method Of The Study

The investigator used the descriptive survey method of the present study. ***VARIABLES***

Dependent variable: Home Environment

Independent variables: Self Control

Sample Size

The sample was including rural and urban school students. 80 students were taken from rural areas and 80 from urban.

Statistical Techniques Used

Suitable statistical techniques like mean, standard deviation, standard error of mean and 't' test were used.

Tools Used

- Self Control Scale constructed by Singh and Gupta (2013).
- Home Environment Inventory developed by Mishra (1998).

Delimitations Of The Study

- The study was delimited to 160 students only.
- Sample was drawn from eight schools of Rohtak district of Haryana State only.
- Study was delimited to the adolescents between age group 13 to 18 years.

Hypothesis verification

This part includes verification of all status hypothesis of the study. The investigator with help of excel has verification all hypothesis by applying descriptive statistics like mean, S.D., S.Ed. and inferential statistics like t- test.

Objective 1

To find out the difference of high self control and low self control adolescents on their home environment.

Hypothesis – 1

There exists no significant difference between high self control and low self control adolescents on their home environment.

Table 1.Showing the table Mean, S.D. and t-value of home environment of high self control and low self control adolescents.

Variable	N	M	SD	S,ED	t-value	Level of significance
High self control	86	157.3	15.6	2.66	4.09	Significant
Low self control	74	146.4	17.8			

P > at 0.05 = 1. 98 and P > at 0. 01 = 2.61 at df. 158

This table shows that t-value (4.09) is greater than the table value at both level of significance i.e. 0.05(1.98) and 0.01(2.61) at df. (158). So the null hypothesis, "there is no significant difference between high self control and low self control adolescents on their home environment" is rejected. It may conclude that high self control adolescents are better in their home environment than low self control adolescents.

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Objective 2

To find out the difference of high self control male and female adolescents on their home environment.

Hypothesis – 2

There exists no significant difference between high self control male and female adolescent on their home environment.

Showing the table Mean, S.D. and t-value of home environment of high self control and low self control adolescents.

Variable	N	Mean	SD	S,ED	t-value	Level of significance
High self control male	48	147.2	47.4	11.95	1.79	Null
High self control female	38	168.61	60.4			

P < at 0.05 = 1. 99 and P < at 0. 01 = 2.63 at df. 84

This table shows that t-value (1.79) is greater than the table value at both levels of significance i.e. 0.05(1.99) and 0.01(2.63) at df (84). So the null hypothesis, "there is no significant difference between high self control male and female adolescents on their home environment" is accepted. It may conclude that high self control male and female adolescents are equal on their home environment.

Objective 3

To find out the difference of high self control and low self control adolescents on their home environment.

Hypothesis – 3

There exists no significant difference between high self control rural and urban adolescents on their home environment.

Table: 3. Showing the table Mean, S.D. and t-value of home environment of high self control rural and urban adolescents.

Variable	N	Mean	SD	S,ED	t-value	Level of significance
High self control Rural	52	156.31	56.51	11.38	0.24	Null
High self control Urban	34	159.12	48.14			

P < at 0.05 = 1. 99 and P < at 0. 01 = 2.63 at df. 86

This table shows that t-value (0.24) is less than the table value at both level of significance i.e. 0.05 (1.99) and 0.01(2.63) at df (84). So, the null hypothesis there exists no significant between high self control rural and urban adolescents on their home environment is accepted. It may conclude that high self control rural and urban adolescents are equal on their home environment.

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Objective 4

To find out the difference between low self control male and female adolescents on their home environment.

Hypothesis – 4

There is no significant difference between low self control male and female adolescents on their home environment.

Table :4. Showing the table Mean, S.D. and t-value of home environment of low self control male and female adolescents.

Variable	N	Mean	SD	S,ED	t-value	Level of significance
low self control male	32	138.58	41.21	9.28	1.60	Null
Low self control female	42	123.70	37.36			

P < at 0.05 = 2.00, and P < at 0. 01 = 2.65 at df. 70

This table shows that t-value (1.60) is less than the table value at both level of significance i.e. 0.05 (2.00) and 0.01 (2.65) at df. 72. So the null hypothesis, There is no significant difference between low self control male and female adolescents on their home environment is accepted. It may conclude that low self control male and female adolescents are equal on their home environment.

Objective 5

To find out the difference of low self control Rural and Urban adolescents on their home environment.

Hypothesis – 5

There exists no significant difference between low self control Rural and Urban adolescents on their home environment.

Table: 5. Showing the table Mean, S.D. and t-value of home environment of low self control rural and urban adolescents.

Variable	N	Mean	SD	S,ED	t-value	Level of significance
Low self control Rural	30	128.21	37.3	9.07	0.76	Null
Low self control Urban	44	121.3	39.81			

P < at 0.05 = 2.00,and P < at 0. 01 = 2.66 at df. 60

This table shows that t-value (1.19) is greater than the table value at both level of significance i.e. 0.05(2.00) and 0.01(2.66) at df (60). So the null hypothesis, "there is no significant difference between high self control and low self control adolescents on their home environment" is accepted. It may conclude that low self control rural adolescents and low self control urban adolescents are equal on their home environment.

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Teaching Of English Language At The Undergraduate Level In The Information Era: The Way Forward

Dr.K.J.Vargheese*

Abstract: *English language teaching at the undergraduate level in Indian universities doesn't equip the students to face the communication challenges of the Information era. This paper discusses the present classroom scenario where the examination oriented curriculum doesn't make teaching of English language communicative. It also discusses how language education should be oriented to meet the communication needs of the present information era.*
Keywords: *English education, Communicative competence, Liberalisation Discourse, Electronic literacy*

Introduction

The Undergraduate stage forms an important educational bridge between the school stage and the higher stages of education. It is here that the student has to make the transition from the kind of learning to which he/she was exposed at school, to the quite different kind of learning that will be expected of him/her at the higher level.
The realities of the competitive world come crashing down upon our youngsters immediately after attaining a Bachelor's degree or a Master's degree in the form of competitive examinations, interviews, group discussions, debates and so on. Then, they wake up to the truth that mastery of English language is the key factor that cements their confidence for commendable performance. We can never close our eyes to the smart, intelligent, bright boys and girls who are not credited with what they deserve just because of their instability in English language.
The liberalisation of the Indian economy ushered in all kinds of reasons to learn the language. While earlier in the century students who had specialised in English joined either teaching or the civil services, now a whole new spectrum of job opportunities has opened up. There are now call centres that need trainers to equip their employees with communication skills, there are multinationals who have been recruiting marketing staff who need to be taught spoken and written English; there are medical transcription centres which need efficient translators; there are leading business schools looking for students with excellent communication skills for management careers. Those desirous of immigration to the west need professional help for clearing tests like the IELTS and TOFEL. Hence the teaching of English in the degree classes has acquired importance in an unprecedented way.

The Present Classroom Scenario in India

The present college classroom is a cross-section of a heterogeneous community of students. The general standard of English of a student from a regional medium school is low whereas a student passed out from the English medium school in the town is good at English. The low proficiency of the rural school children is a vulnerable point which very

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often sparks off a debate. But general English classes are more often adorned by students educated in the public schools and central schools here and abroad. As a result, the teacher of English in the college classroom is confronted with a wide spectrum of abilities in English.

Unimaginably large classes with a wide range of abilities, comprising samples of different cultures and different strata of society, with varying degrees of exposure to English, pose problems to the teacher. The main concern of the teacher appears to be to complete the syllabus within the allotted time and the concern of the student is to learn by rote the answers to reproduce them in the answer papers. The indication is that in such a situation there is not much chance for the teacher to teach the language or for the student to learn the language.

The present examination oriented system generally fails in generating a real, enthusiastic setting in the classroom, which helps the learner actively involve in the language learning process. Creative use of language is often restrained as every activity in the classroom is accelerated towards the key factor, the examination. Consequently, learners remain passive, unable to use English fluently even after their graduation. They seldom get chances to use English in the classroom, and also self-consciousness and inhibition prevent them from using English in the classroom.

Language and Communication

Communication can take different forms. It can be spoken, written, or non-verbal as when we follow a traffic signal. Illustrated Oxford Dictionary defines language as "the method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in an agreed way." The American Peoples Encyclopaedia defines communication as "the sharing of thoughts, ideas or knowledge by two or more people. It includes the devices, processes, and institutions by which individuals and groups exchange all kinds of information." The second part of this definition emphasises the importance of processes and devices in communication, in including language communication.

In Widdowson's opinion communicative abilities are "those skills which are defined with reference to the manner and mode in which the system is realized in use ... Communicative abilities embrace linguistic skills but not the reverse. Essentially they are ways of creating or recreating discourse in different modes" (1978:.67-68). He means that communicative skills explore language skills to construct different modes of discourses.

K..Johnson and K..Morrow state that Communicative Competence is "the ability to know the right thing to say at the right time" (1981:.2). He suggests that accuracy and appropriateness are the hallmarks of linguistic competence. According to J..Munby, "Communicative Competence includes the ability to use linguistic forms to perform communicative acts and to understand the communicative function of sentences and their relationships to other sentences" (1988:.26). He emphasises the communicative functions of language components.

Defining Communicative Competence, Vijaya Kohli states, "Communicative Competence is linguistic competence plus an understanding of the appropriate use of language in its various contexts" (1989:.287). He points out that success of Communicative Competence depends on the appropriacy of the use of linguistic categories. In D..Hymes' view, "Communicative Competence is developed by learning the rules of use of language"

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(1971:.15). He points to the importance of practising the rules of use of language in developing communicative competence.

Referring to Noam Chomsky's view of communicative competence, Wilga Rivers observes: "To Chomsky, competence was internalized knowledge of the system of syntactic and phonological rules of the language that the ideal speaker – hearer possesses in the native language; and performance was language in use by the individual" (1983:14). Chomsky underlines the distinction between competence and performance. Clarifying the concept, D..L..Freeman remarks**:** "Communicative competence involves being able to use the language appropriate to given social context" (1986:.131). He also emphasises the relevance of appropriateness in communicative competence.

A..K..Paliwal suggests that we can conclude from the various definitions that Communicative Competence is

(i) effective use of language in social contexts;
(ii) the ability to use the language appropriate to a given social context;
(iii) the ability to produce sentences for communicative effect;
(iv) the ability to be appropriate, to know the right thing at the right time;
(v) a kind of knowledge which is different from linguistic competence;
(vi) the internalized knowledge of the system of syntactic and phonological rules of the language that the speakers-listeners or readers-writers possess;
(vii) linguistic competence plus an understanding of the appropriate use of language in its various contexts; and
(viii) the ability to say or write something which is grammatically appropriate, fluent, formally possible, feasible and socially and contextually acceptable. (1996:10)

In an era of information and technology, Warschauer claims that "learning to read, write and communicate in the electronic medium [is seen by language learners] as valuable in its own rights" (2000:.512). He points out that language learning through electronic medium has changed the very quality of learning. Chapelle stresses that the notion of communicative competence has changed over the years:

Language learners are entering a world in which their communicative competence will include electronic literacies, i.e., communicative in registers associated with electronic communication." (2001:2)

Thus a new dimension is added to the definition of communicative competence in the information era.

English Language Teaching for Communication

English language teaching for communication means that the students are able to speak or write something that is grammatically appropriate and contextually acceptable, with a reasonable degree of fluency. Even though the role of language for the purpose of communication has always been emphasized, English language teaching in our schools and colleges tend to concentrate on formal rather than functional aspects. The teaching and learning of the language skills for the purpose of communication has not been the objective of the teaching of English. A graduate, or even a postgraduate, who has specialized in English language and literature, is not always able to express ideas in correct, idiomatic English. They are at a loss when they have to write an application for a job or when they have to put across their ideas at an interview or when they have to make enquiries at an office.

Knowing the principles involved in putting words and sentences together correctly is only part of what we mean by knowing a language. It has to be supplemented by the knowledge to compose sentences in the process of communication. But the ability to compose correct sentences is not the only ability we need to communicate.

Communication takes place only when we make use of sentences to perform a variety of different acts of social nature. We communicate by using sentences "to make statements of different kinds, to describe, to record, to classify and so on, or to ask questions, make requests, give orders" (Widdowson,.1978:.118). He points out the variety and diversity of communication.

The aim of language teaching is generally explained in terms of four skills, speaking and writing, the active or productive skills, and listening and reading, the passive or receptive skills. One skill cannot be performed without another; it is not possible to speak in a conversation if you do not listen, and you cannot get into writing without reading. An act of communication through speaking occurs as part of a dialogue. What is said depends on an understanding of what has been said by the other. The listener in a conversation is in a similar position to a reader of a text.

The purpose of teaching the language is to enable the students to interact freely with others, to understand what others wish to communicate, and to be able to convey to others what they wish to communicate. The surveys conducted by different agencies show that English learning is essential and most of the learners want to learn English because English is a global language and its value in communication in all walks of life is very important. Most of them study English to get equipped to communicate with others in their official and day-to-day life.

Conclusion

English language, is therefore, of concern to us mainly for its value in communication. The main objective in teaching English should, therefore, be to enable learners to master the skills of language. But it is not enough to have the skills alone. What is communicated through the skills is the language that is used. The skills are of no use without the language to accompany them. A person can be said to know a language, if he knows the words, or lexical items of that language, the structures or patterns, and the words or structures that are appropriate to various situations of language use. Allen and Widdowson rightly remarks on the importance of teaching Communication to Indian Students:

English teaching has been called upon to provide students with the basic ability to use the language, to receive, and (to a lesser degree) to convey information associated with their specialist studies. This is particularly so in the developing countries... (1979:.122)

Thus, by teaching English language at the Undergraduate level the learners should attain the skills of speaking and writing in order to convey one's ideas in real life situations, both personal and official as demanded by the Information era.

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