

A STUDY OF FAITH AND CHANCE IN THE MAYOR AND TESS

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Abstract

Hardy has been labeled as a pessimist novel but in the literal sense he chose most of his theme and subject matter from those human action and destiny which are not under the control of any human being. He takes up the same theme in the Mayor and Tess and tries to establish that fate is all powerful in our lives. The present paper attempts to study and evaluate the elements governed by fate in these two novels.

Keywords:-Fate and chance

Critics are mainly agreed that Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge* and *Tess of D'Urbervilles* are based on the tragic pattern. Moreover, they are also agreed with the fact what makes these two novels so successful is their treatment in terms of fate and chance. In other words, fate is the only element, skillfully handled and employed by Hardy, to govern the lives of the central characters, Henchard and Tess in these two novels. Ted R. Spivey relates Hardy's novels neither to the strivings of modernity nor to the folk, but to certain specifically literary trends in the 19th century. "Tragedy for Hardy is the defeat of the romantic hero's desire to reach a higher spiritual state. Hardy's tragic figures are romantic heroes in the line of Manfred, Faust, Prometheus and Heathcliff" (188). Therefore, the present, paper attempts to explore Hardy's two novels in a different perspective where his characters are seen being driven by their own will and passion but eventually defeated by their own fate to catastrophe. It has been seen that fate in *The Mayor of Casterbridge* and *Tess* appears in a different form, sometimes as a natural force and other times as an inner weakness of the hero. *The Mayor* (1886), freed from disabling humanistic biases of his age, exploits a level of the mind. "Hardy, receiving a body of beliefs about man and fate, he exploits a wisdom that makes possible the achievement of tragedy in the heroically sense of a Sophocles or a Shakespeare" (151). Michael Henchard, the hero, arrives at the fair at Weydon- Priors, steeped himself in the alcoholic brews of the furmity-woman and in a drunken moment, sells his wife to a sailor for five guineas. Henchard takes his futility from the wealth. The novel opens with: The born on the upland side of the borough was generated by farmers who lived in an eastern purview called Durnover (*The Mayor*, 30). The opening of the novel establishes a situation which seems to offer hope for Henchard's success following the brief prefatory account of his economic and moral nucleus and his will to make a start in a new direction" (*The Mayor*, 115). He is shown continuously to grasping the power. Hardy uses both action and authorial comments to shift reader's impression of Henchard's moral structure in a curve which parallels his economic rise and fall against Farfrae. His will keeps moving to serve what seems to be larger moral order in the world. He himself comes to feel some intelligent power 'bent on punishing him.' (*The Mayor*, 271) against his will. The authenticity of a moral intelligence beyond man's power to control is verified in the heroic imagination of Henchard himself. Henchard's career stands out as a testimony for the familiar and hard beliefs that the wise and the good shall prosper and wicked and rash shall fall against their mounting will. Hardy clearly intends to leave no doubt about his rise and fall. "On the day almost at that time- he passed the ridge of prosperity and honour and began to descend rapidly on the other side" (*The Mayor*, 311). Therefore, Henchard's terrible retrogression obeys a law as distinct and irrefutable in its logic as to suggest an origin more supernatural, which is called fate, than natural. Paterson recounts, "Reduced to the humble trade with which he began,

discarding the shabby genteel suit of cloth and the rusty silk hat which had the emblem of his illegitimate power, taking again to the drink he had twenty years before his repudiated, leaving exactly as he had entered it, revisiting Waydon-Priors. The scene of the original crime and dying at last, broken in body and spirit, on the barren wastes of Edgon Heath, Henchard travels with every stage of his decline and fall the road by which he had come, embraces with every step the past he had denied..." (161). Despite all the impossibilities, Hardy's genius asserted itself in the making of a Michael Henchard as a man of strong will. Having suffered odds and vicissitudes, he moves closer to Aristotle's definition of a tragic hero. Henchard undergoes rebuffs that appear in excess of what his original crime demands, and his punishment appears more than what a basically descent man deserves. I can go alone as I deserve an outcast and a vagabond. But my punishment is not greater than I hear (The Mayor, 325). In this way, the preceding argument establishes that the nail, portrays a battle between man's will and the nature because man can never be sure of himself like the Greek hero. Like that of The Mayor Hardy has been successful in portraying Tess as a girl who fights with

her circumstances but gets defeated by the fate in Tess of D'urberville. Douglas Brown says, "Here is not merely the tragedy of a heroic girl, but the tragedy of a proud community baffled and defeated by a process beyond its understanding control". (90). What makes this novel a tragic story is not the involvement of Tess's fine spirit in a degrading story of reduction and revenge. Rather, it is the meaningfulness of life considered as the story of a victim of her will and a scapegoat. J.R. Brooks places the story as, "the surface story of Tess narrates the events that defeat her struggle for the personal happiness. But the poetic under-pattern reveals the resolute purpose of the victim of circumstances and the doomed or sanctified being a more archetypal direction to her life hostile to personal claims" (439). In considering Tess as a victim of her own will and circumstances, the following pattern needs to be considered:

(1) The society in which Tess suffers and die is sick with evil: it worships the false idol of chastity and is committed to a set of attitudes toward the fallen woman and toward sexuality in general which are unnatural and harmful in extreme (2). Tess's sufferings, which arise in and are caused by this social context, are at the very centre of attention, and the novel is to a great extent is simply the story of her sufferings (3) These are no villains, no really evil characters – Alec ones Angel, who between them destroy Tess, are merely mediators of attitudes, habits and values present in their society. (4) Tess's suffering produces a good – if not the immediate regeneration of the society, at least the regeneration of Angel Clare, who spoke and acted for the conventions of society and who is said to be sample product of the last five and twenty years" (Tess, 235). Tess is so devastated between Alec and Angel in terms of mind and spirit that Angel, returning too late to find her installed in the lodging house as Alec's mistress, realizes that his original Tess had spiritually ceased to recognizing the body before him as Tess the body before him as Tess allowing it to drift, like a corpse upon the current in a direction dissociated from its living will" (Tess, 484). Though the novel is essentially the tragedy of characters who are the victims of fate or scapegoat but this does not mean that the central figure is merely weak and helpless. On the contrary, though Tess's circumstances make her a victim, her nature is courageous and heroic. Mechael Millgate evaluates, "Tess may essential a the victim and we from an early stage feel that she is doomed, if only because of what myths, ballads and melodramas have taught us to anticipate as the life pattern of the reduced country maiden" (279). It can be stated that Tess's sufferings are strongly emphasized in the novel. Nearly half of the novel is devoted to describing the instances of rejection, ostracism, misfortune and hard times International Journal of Research in Engineering & Applied Sciences 46 <http://www.euroasiapub.org> related to her sin. Tess is made to "be a scapegoat by her fate because she alone suffers for what many other girls have gotten away with through compromise or secrecy. One's hopes at the end of the novel are focused upon the possibility

that society, at large, will follow Angel's example in accord with Hardy's general philosophy of evolutionary meliorism. Like the traditional scapegoat, Tess is neither guilty nor innocent. "She is a purely typically or random victim of the circumstances her will framed around her", remarks Northrop Frye. (41). To sum up, it may be said that one has not a word to say against the concept of will and force working behind the aspirations of The Mayor of Casterbridge and Tess of D'Urbervilles in the respective stories. The Mayor's rise and fall suggests that if one is an idealist, trying to exert his will in an antagonistic or indifferent world, then this action creates a Promethean conflict. And if one is realist and does not attempt to change himself, his chances of destruction are minimized. In the same way, the character of Tess, up to her last downfall with some curious exceptions, is consistent enough. Tess is the epitome of pure minded girl in whom lie the noblest possibilities of womanhood to carry out her will. But both of the characters seem to be wronged by their fate.

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EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE

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As global warming and other related phenomena on climate change are gaining importance and awareness day by day, it is time to explore the possible effect of climate variation on agriculture. Although climate and agriculture as separate subjects attained significant importance, yet the efforts to link these two subjects and to predict their possible interactions have not been sufficient. Sustainability concerns us today and for achieving this, we must understand the intimate relationship between cropping systems and management practices and the specific soil-climate conditions under which they are developed and practised.

Climate change has been taking place since the dawn of earth, but anthropogenic factors are influencing climate for more than a century, the most prominent being greenhouse gas emission and its effect on global warming. In a greenhouse, glass allows sunlight in but keeps some infrared radiation from escaping. The gases in our atmosphere with similar effect are often called greenhouse gases. These are not nitrogen and oxygen only the bulk of atmosphere, but trace gases including, for example, water vapour and carbon – dioxide. If greenhouse gas emission continues at the present rate, it is assumed that the average temperature of the earth will increase between 1.5 to 3.0⁰C during the next decade. Water vapour is, by far the most important natural greenhouse gas in the atmosphere followed by Carbon dioxide of man – made greenhouse gases, the most important are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous – oxide and halocarbons, of which chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are the most significant. Ozone (O₃) in the lower atmosphere, whose concentration is affected by man's activities, is also an important secondary greenhouse gas. Except water vapour, other gases absorb some of the infrared radiation emitted from the surface. As a result, the atmosphere gains heat and the earth becomes warmer. The concentration of water vapour is linked with other gases through a feedback mechanism. Warming caused by other gases increases evaporation and allows the atmosphere to hold more water vapour which in turn enhances the warming process. Residing time of CFCs in the atmosphere being more than 100 years, they cause considerable effect, through their emission rate is much less than CO₂. Although CO₂ is less potent greenhouse gas on an equal mass basis, its high emission rate ensures that it is most important. Since the industrial revolution, its total contribution to the man made greenhouse effect has been about 60% as against 12% by CFCs. Ozone absorbs both solar (short wave) and infrared (long wave) radiation. So their changes in concentration influence global warming.

Greenhouse gases are important in the sense that the earth, without these gases, would have a temperature around 30⁰C lower than what it is today. It is these gases which keep our earth worth living. Then increase, on the other hand, works in a negative way i.e. makes the earth warmer than before.

We use climate models to predict the change and variability of the climatic system. These models simulate the behaviour of the atmosphere, oceans and ice caps to examine their effects on climate. The interactions may be very simple to most complex. The most complex models are known as General Circulation Models (GCMs). Till date five GCMs have been used to predict climate change and there are significant differences between them in the magnitude of changes in the temperatures they predict. As temperature change also brings change in precipitation, which is the single most important factor for agriculture, these predictions are not

in good agreement. There are a few areas where these agreements on possible impacts of climate change on agriculture hold true. These are warming of higher latitudes, northern advances of monsoon rainfall and reduced soil water availability.

Warming of Higher Latitudes : With the increase in temperature in the higher latitudes, agriculture can flourish and the southern region of boreal forest will retreat northward due to competition for land to cultivate.

Northern Advances of Monsoon Rainfall : As the Intertropical convergence Zone (ITCZ) is likely to be advanced northward with global warming. India is expected to receive more rainfall to cause flood and erosion.

Reduced soil Water Availability : GCMs predict a reduction in soil water in Africa, parts of South East Asia and Arabian Peninsula, Eastern Australia and the Southern half of North America (between December and February), in West Africa, Western Europe, China and Soviet Central Asia, Mexico and Central America, Brazil and North – Eastern and Western Australia (June to August). This will lead to a negative impact on agriculture.

Indian subcontinent has a complex Weather system with the spectacular phenomenon of monsoon. There are four possible rain belts over the Indian longitudes of which three are predicted by three different atmospheric GCMs. The presence of so many rain belts makes it extremely difficult for simulating the rainfall pattern in a realistic manner. Even if the rain belts are simulated and the average pattern is developed, it is more difficult to simulate and predict the inter seasonal or yearly variation of the rainfall pattern.

The strong links between monsoon rainfall and agricultural productivity in our country are well known. South – West or summer monsoon brings about 80% of rainfall in India and is of paramount importance to Indian agriculture. But the spatial and temporal distribution of summer monsoon vary widely. Hence, it is a very difficult and challenging task for the meteorologist to understand and forecast monsoon variabilities. A vast amount of work has been done in the last two decades regarding the spatial and temporal variability of monsoon. Based on these experiments and research (IMD), and the National centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) are engaged in forecasting the weather situation from small to seasonal ranges. For the forecasting, they employ previous experience and knowledge, synoptic and numerical models involving past weather data as well as wind, pressure, moisture and temperature data and modern tools like satellites. Agricultural scientists and meteorologists are working closely to forecast weather and advise farmers for the betterment of their crop production.

The components of natural ecosystem are very much sensitive to changes in weather and climate, particularly to extreme weather events, decreased soil moisture, temperature change and increases in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, so, vegetation as well as agriculture are likely to be affected from such changes in weather and atmosphere.

Increase in CO₂ level may result in an increase in food production. It is predicted that a two – fold increase in CO₂ will lead to a 10-15% increase in dry matter production provided all other factors remain constant. As C₃ plants respond much more to increase in CO₂ level than do C₄ plants, crops in Central and Northern Europe and similar latitudes are expected to perform better than crops in tropical areas where maize, sorghum, sugarcane and millet are staples. But in order to draw an idea about crop response under enhanced CO₂ concentration. Other factors like temperature, precipitation etc. must be taken into consideration, as their combined effect may be somewhat different.

Increased level of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases results in climate change like temperature increase, more erratic pattern of rainfall etc. This certainly has an impact on agriculture and this impact manifests itself in a number of ways namely, changes in the length of growing season. It is obvious that in a warmer world the growing season for the crops grow in cool temperature like in Northern Europe, will lengthen leading to an increase in plant growth rates. For warmer climate region like the Mediterranean still increase in temperature will reduce the growing season, particularly in the spring and autumn. Scientists suggest that a 1⁰C increase in average temperature would tend to advance the thermal limit of cereal cropping in mid – latitude northern hemisphere and would bring more land under cool climate. Changes in mean crop yield – several case studies were done in different regions for different crops. They yielded mixed results and it is quite difficult to summarise them and come to conclusion as they are crop – specific because of use of different models. In cool temperature and cold regions, the yield is expected to provide soil moisture is optimum. But global warming causes soil moisture depletion and this has serious effects on crop yield. A study predicts that maize yield will reduce by 20% even if the crop is irrigated due to severe depletion of soil moisture with increase in temperature. In another study, it is revealed that increase in rainfall may be beneficial to yield of crops. It is assumed that with 1⁰C temperature rise, precipitation will increased by at least 100 mm and this increased precipitation will enhance yield of rice, wheat, maize to the tune of 10%. On the other hand, yield of cereals and other agricultural produce will come down heavily, particularly in warmer regions, as revealed in studies.

Some studies even predict severe drought in places in lower latitudes. Thus, whether the effect of enhanced level of greenhouses gases will be beneficial or not, as far as yield is concerned, is not clear even today.

As there is intimate relation between occurrence and distribution of pests and diseases and the temperature, any change in temperature will have significant effect on pest and disease development and their interaction with agricultural crops. A number of effects of global warming on insects, pests and disease causing organisms have been identified. These are increase in number and the rate of development in a season, expansion of area of distribution, earlier establishment in their population in a favourable season, and more intense attack, particularly by midwinter and exotic species. Thus, the damage caused is likely to increase. Again with the shifting of agricultural production to new areas and changing of the agro-climatic regions, the emergence of new insect species is very well possible which will send an additional threat to agricultural production.

Though evidences are not enough, agriculture is likely to adjust itself to the global change. These adjustments will be manifested in changes in crop varieties and management practices. On an average global scale, the food production is not likely to alter too much and the harmful effect of increase in temperature and depletion of soil moisture will be compensated by some other factors. However, we must understand the changed climate in a more intense way and its implications in agriculture in order to adjust our crop management practices to cope up with the global climate change. There is nothing to be feared about but there is need to study climate and agriculture in a more integrated way so as to sustain in future, the adverse situations, if any.

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GORDON, BINGLEY, PAYNE : AN ATTEMPT TO RECONCILIATE THE SIKHS

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British administrators and army officers continued to write about the Sikhs after the annexation of the Kingdom of Lahore in 1849. They were interested more in the contemporary Sikhs than in their past. How to handle them as a subject people and how to use their support and services was the main concern. Lepel Griffin published three books from 1865 to 1870 and a fourth one in 1892. It was followed by A.H. Bingley's *Sikhs* in 1899. John J.H. Gordon published his *Sikhs* in 1904 followed by C.H. Payne's *Short History of the Sikhs* in 1915.

After the publication of *Ethnography of the Punjab* by Denzil Ibbeston which furnished very valuable information about the peoples of the Punjab, a serious study of communities in context to political relevance began to be made. Study of local history or that of a community was never an end in itself, more so with the European historian on the Sikhs. This presumption is based on the fact that such a history distinguishes members of one community from another irrespective of time and space as ethnography transcends both these barriers. In this study, the writings of Gordon, Bingley and Payne have taken up, comparatively less trained historians than Cunningham and Lepel Griffin yet important for writing extremely divided and schizophrenic kind of history. In this context it may be right to say that no other State of India has attracted so much of attention as the Punjab for writing this kind of history.

Sir John James Hood Gordon who wrote *The Sikhs* in 1904, born on 12 January 1832 at Aberdeen, was twin son of Captain William Gordon (1788-1834), 2nd Queen's royal regiment. His twin brother is General Sir Thomas Edward Gordon, K.C.B. The twins were the youngest children in a family of four sons and a daughter. John was educated at Dalmeny and at the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, Edinburgh and with his twin brother entered the army, joining the 29th foot on 21 Aug. 1849, and becoming lieutenant on 9 Jan. 1854. He served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign 1857-58 with the Jaunpur field force, attached to 97th regiment.

Gordon's *The Sikhs* contains fourteen chapters and covers the events from the origin of Sikhism to the passing of Sikhs under the British crown. Praising the martial qualities of Sikhs Gordon writes: "Conspicuous among them were the Sikhs, tall, bearded, dignified looking men, intelligent and keen observers, - whose soldierly bearing was the admiration of all who beheld them. The name Sikh is reminiscent of very hard fighting against us fifty years ago, and of equally hard fighting for us on many a field since. Belonging to an exceptional as well as a fine martial race, more than ordinary interest is attached to them on account of their origin and religion".

In chapter first Gordon gives the account of their origin. Gordon sets out to prove that the Sikhs "have preserved inherited racial characteristics foreign to Orientals". He identified the origin of the Jats with the Scythians. There are as many conjectures about the etymology of the word Jat as there are of the origin of the race. It is now generally accepted that the Jats who made the northern plains of India their home were of Aryan stock. Gordon further writes that except the language, the Jats continued their Scythian customs, habits and indulgences.

In chapter IV and V Gordon mainly describes the Sikh confrontation with the Mughals and Afghans. He says that under the rule of the ten Gurus which lasted for two hundred years, the dry bones of an oppressed peasantry were stirred into life. Guru Gobind Singh imbued them with a warlike spirit, and made them a people separated from their Indian countrymen in

political constitution and ambition as well as in religious tenets, leading them to reject caste and to abandon the institutes of Hinduism for a fraternity of arms and military daring. He gives reference the 'Dasam Granth' and "Guru Mata". Govind Singh wrote an additional book for his followers which should rouse their military valour and inflame them to deeds of courage. He completed it in 1696, calling it the 'Granth of the tenth king, or reign as the rule of the Gurus is termed – the 'Granth of the Govindi Sikhs', as distinguished from the 'Adi Granth', the first book. He also instituted the "Guru Mata", or National Council, to which all Sikhs were admitted and given the opportunity to express their opinions on political matters. This with the 'Granth' for guidance formed the Sikh constitution.

Chapter VII and VIII deals with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Gordon mentions that prophecy of Guru Govind Singh "was fulfilled when the Sikhs became powerful. "The Sikhs had now reached nationhood under an able king fully equipped with confidence and energy, who, by transforming the Khalsa into a territorial power, decided once and for all whether the Sikh or the Afghan was to rule the Punjab. Thus, after a hundred years of unflinching struggle, was fulfilled the prophecy of the martial Guru Govind Singh". Ranjit Singh appreciated the value of European officers. So about twenty foreign officers of various nationalities were employed in the Sikh army. With their aid he put into execution his cherished design to convert his horde of horsemen into a trained regular army, and established arsenals for the manufacture of cannon, small-arms, ammunition, and military stores. The ablest and most important among them were – general Ventura, Allard, court and Avitabile.

In chapter XIII Gordon writes about the Sikh sacred book – *The Adi Granth*. It is the most sacred for Sikhs. Sikh religion was a pure monotheism, the chief point in Guru Nanak's doctrine was unity of the Supreme Being. Gordon points out the changes made by Guru Govind Singh. He did not make any change in the teaching of Nanak and made the worship of the one supreme obligatory and denounced idolatry. The additions he made in his 'Granth' are mainly regarding the duties of the Khalsa – the commonwealth which he established. Gordon further says that all the Gurus denounced caste and saw all men equal. Guru Nanak received all men as his disciples on an equality regardless of caste.

In the last chapter 'The Sikhs under the British crown', Gordon provides an explanation to the knottiest problem viz., inconsistency between emerging nationality or identity of the Sikhs and British imperialism. Gordon is of the opinion that the Sikh could maintain their sentiment of nationality in the form of subordinate patriotism for the British rule which had contributed towards the moral strength of the Sikh nation to such an extent as its own nation would not do.

Bingley published his book *The Sikhs*, around 1900. According to S.K. Bajaj the main aim of his book to emphasise the need to recruit more Jat Sikhs in the army. The purpose before Bingley is very limited i.e., to explain circumstances "which caused the race of peaceful cultivators to be transformed into a fraternity of warriors". Although Bingley claims to have studied variety of sources like Crowther's Notes on Sikhs, *Osthehan's Notes on Jats*, Cunningham's History of Sikhs etc. but he heavily depends on Danzil Ibbetson's *Ethnography of the Punjab* and Lepel Griffin's *Ranjit Singh* and blends them so nicely that he could make a strong case in favour of recruitment of the Jat Sikhs.

After describing the origins of Jats Bingley gives the origin of Sikhism, the development of the military aspect of Sikhism. Writing about the political aspect of Sikhism he says that Guru Govind Singh realised the necessity for a larger following, and, imitating the example of his Muhammadan enemies, determined to make use of religion as a stepping stone to political power. Emerging from his retirement, he preached the Khalsa, the faith of the 'pure',

the 'elect', and the 'liberated'. He openly attacked all distinctions of caste, and insisted on the equality of all who would join him.

In chapter II, 'Classification and Geographical Distribution', Bingley describes in detail the Sikh recruiting ground and the races that embrace Sikhism. The Sikh recruiting – ground extends from the Indus on the west to the Jamna in the east, and from the Bikaner desert in the south to the lower ranges of Himalayas in the north. It thus includes the whole of the Punjab plains, except the country lying between the hills and the Indus.

Bingley believes that like Islam, Sikhism, being a religion open to all classes, includes amongst its adherents members of many races and castes. Of these by far most important and numerous are the Jats.

In Chapter III Bingley presents the graphic picture of the Sikh religion, customs and festivals. Discussing the influence of Hinduism on Sikhism, he reiterates the arguments of Lepel Griffin while explaining the adverse effects of Hinduism on the Sikhs.

C.H. Payne wrote *A Short History of the Sikhs*. He traces the history of the Sikhs from Baba Nanak to the Annexation. He writes that, '1469 A.D. is the first date in Sikh history'. Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikhs community, was born. This event, so small in itself, yet fraught with such far-reaching consequences, took place at Talwandi. Like all other historians writing on local history, Payne also sets his pattern or format synchronising with the provincial political pattern. The shock of the First World War, the Gadar Movement, the Russian Revolution and stimulation which Nationalist movement received in the Punjab were enough factors for a historian to change his outlook.

In fact, the whole book is an attempt to establish that though the interests of the British and the Sikhs were different in nature and character yet their welfare was interdependent. Separating the Sikhs from the Muslims and the Hindus, Payne tries to inspire mutual confidence through history. For this purpose, he culled out information from the sorts of writings, sometimes without acknowledging them. Basing his hypothesis on the fact, that contemporary social milieu was that of tolerance and intimacy, that Mughals and Pathans had developed the exclusiveness of Rajputs, Sheikhs and Sayyads of the Brahmins, that there was intermingling of two communities at festivals, which in fact a later phenomenon, Guru Nanak like Luther tried to restore Hinduism "to its ancient purity". His purpose was ethical, not political.

Payne notices the liberal policy of Ranjit Singh and following this policy he gave very high offices to Hindus and Muslims. Commenting on this, he writes, "thus liberal policy, though it helped to heal the wounds of the conquered, was viewed with considerable alarm by the Sikh Sirdas, who remembered the warnings of Guru Gobind Singh, and looked upon the advancement of the Brahmin, the Rajputs and the Mussalman as a violation of the fundamental principles of their faith, and menace to the very existence of Khalsa as a brotherhood of the Sikhs. Even Ranjit Singh found it difficult to control the diversified and antagonistic elements of which his count was composed; and when the reins of government passed from his hands to those of his incompetent successor, order speedily gave way to anarchy and bloodshed.

Payne says that Ranjit Singh realized that the British were safe friends and dangerous enemies. They had swallowed more powerful empire of the Marathas, a lesson which Ranjit Singh never forgot. Similarly for post Ranjit Singh period which was full of political cataclysm, Payne argues that British would have relied on the Lahore State as buffer state against Russian designs but for the ephemeral nature of the Lahore barrier. But for British disaster in Afghanistan, "it is more than likely that the Sikhs would never have had the temerity to cross the Sutlej", the cause of Anglo-Sikh wars and ultimately of annexation of the Punjab. Anarchy

which prevailed after the death of Ranjit Singh, originated with the antagonistic elements of which his court was composed. Squarely placing blame on the nobility, Payne absolved the army of having any animosity for the British. "Consistent misunderstanding of the aims and actions of the British authorities led the Khalsa army to wage war against the British for that was considered to be the only remedy to meet the situation.

The main aim of Gordon, Bingley and Payne for writing the history of Sikhs was political. They felt the need to extol the Jat Sikhs generally for their preponderance in the Indian army which was considered as sole instrument for maintaining political power. To meet the challenge of nationalism, they assiduously percolated or weaved communal antagonism in the history and as a natural corollary they established that the welfare of Sikhs was bound up with their unconditional support to the British in India.

Later, European historians' writings correspond to the demands of the situation. Gordon inspired by ethnographic researches, tries to impart separate identity to the Sikhs more particularly to Jat Sikhs on racial and religious basis. Bingley, writing before the First World War when Muslims were not very hostile to the English and loyalty of the army appeared to be in test, dialects upon the military qualities of the Jat Sikhs and adds a new dimension i.e. Hindu Sikh antagonism. Payne, having seen the War and the rise of Khilafat movement, makes attempt to project the Hindus and Muslim as inveterate enemies of the Sikhs. With the emergence of nationalist and revolutionary movements among the Sikhs, the interest of the British in their history ceases, as we do not find any serious study of the Punjab history being made by them till 1947.

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MEDIA, JUDICIARY AND TRANSPARENCY: A QUALITATIVE APPROACH

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Abstract:

It is assumed that media has power and ofcourse the duty to keep eyes on the executive, judiciary and the legislature. The judiciary and media can't afford to stick to the post. It is time for both to be honest and fearless. The present study is an attempt to understand the perception gap between the media person and the members of the judicial system. Interviews of media persons, judges and advocates are conducted. The result indicate that both Journalists and judges/lawyers think that the media should report fact and true news on judicial proceeding. But, they have a very separate opinion on the laws like contempt of court. There is a big difference in the opinion between the media person and lawyers/judges on the relaxation in the contempt of court. Journalists need some relaxation but judges and lawyers think that law should treat equally.

Keywords: Media, Judiciary, fair reporting, Transparency and Contempt of court.

1.0 Introduction

Media acts as a watchdog which keeps eyes on the judiciary, executive and the legislature. If both media and judiciary work truly and fairly than it helps to make the system more transparent. Media can support judiciary by doing responsible journalism. During the hearing of a case, former Chief Justice Deepak Mishra once said that electronic media like TV and Radio and new media like web portals require to be extremely careful about facts. They can't publish any information or misinformation because they have some web portals.

The culture of journalism is not to write anything or about anyone without fact and cross verified information. There is no such body like press council of India, RNI for news websites owners who are publishing news, but it does not mean that they are free to publish anything about judicial proceeding. They may face contempt of court and defamation case for these illegal activities. News should be based on some fact and should not publish anything that comes to a journalist's heart and mind.

Edmund Burke once said that there are three estates in parliament but the journalists are the persons who sat there as the fourth estate and most powerful than previous three estates. Later, Thomas Babington Macaulay explained that the gallery where journalists sit has become the fourth estate of the empire. In the book "Judges on trial", Shimon Shetreat (1977) posited that the media plays a major role in controlling judicial behaviour. Media acts as a guard dog to control the behaviour of the judicial system. For being a watchdog or guard dog, the primary demand of objectivity and become fair. Lord Denning wrote that newspaper reporter report court happening in a fair and accurate manner. He believed as the watchdog on justice. Fair reporting puts pressure on judges to take a correct decision. The important role of the media person is to keep vigil on judicial conduct.

Media works to make the judicial system transparent. Although, media person have to face contempt of court and defamation cases. Contempt of Court is a powerful weapon which is

very commonly used against media person who collects report on legal matters. Contempt of court is denying the verdict or ruling of the court. Any personal comment or inappropriate statement against a judge can also be considered as contempt of court. The reason behind having contempt of court law is to secure the dignity of the court so that belief in the institution can't be lowered. There are mainly two types of contempt of court that is civil contempt and criminal contempt. Civil contempt of court has the main purpose to implement the verdict not to punish but criminal contempt has the purpose of maintaining the dignity of the institution by giving punishment. It is the court who decides the action is a contempt of court or not.

Contempt of court is an important measurement to maintain the power and dignity of the institution. As if a person tries to disobey any ruling, it may lead to mass disobedience in future. Which is very dangerous not only for the judiciary but whole democracy. Contempt of court is the essential tool to stop any misadventure by extremists and separatist groups to harm this essential institution of democracy. The person that is imposed by contempt of court if fulfils the wishes of court than he usually let out from jurisdiction.

Contempt of court may have certain backdrops there are some cases in many countries that lower benches had used the law in the crackdown of their critics. SC has ruled in one of its hearing that criticism of can't be the amount as contempt of court. Contempt of court may sometime limit the fundamental rights of the individual. It is one of the main reason for its criticism. The court is given the right to force contempt of court by their one, which is the main vulnerability of the law. Many legal experts suggest that it was introduced by Britisher to curtail the revolutionary freedom fighter. But, the question arises that after independence it is the duty of the state to maintain democracy and its existence.

2.0 Review of Literature

Reviewing literature is an important part of the study. Present part of study consists of the theoretical and practical framework on the topic "Media, Judiciary and Transparency: A Qualitative Approach". The present review of the literature follows a chronological order. Media is an agent who makes people aware of the law, court proceeding and finally helps in the deliverance of justice. In the study "Law and the media: An overview and introduction", Hans (1990) established the relationship between media and judiciary. Media inform people about the law and this attempt helps in the deliverance of justice. In a research work "Media coverage of law: Its impact on juries and the public", Hans & Dee (1991) analysed the impact of news coverage on law, crime and justice and how media present these facts. Content analysis method has been used to meet the result. The result indicates that media present a distorted view of the law. People's representation in court is directly associated with the media coverage of courtroom trials.

In a research work "Does the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission Engage in "Trial by Media"?", Yeung (2005) examine the trial by media. The researcher analysed the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission issue and find out that media trial is not always productive for society. Media trial gives information on a certain issue as ACCC's case. The result indicates that the media played a biased role in this case. In a study "Trial by media: The betrayal of the First Amendment's purpose", Phillipson (2008) analysed the role of media in opinion-making of a judicial issue. Researcher finds out that a media trial helps in the deliverance of justice. Because it helps in raising an issue which affects the public sentiments and fair trial or judicial proceeding.

In a study "Ensuring an impartial jury in the age of social media", St Eve & Zuckerman (2012) explored the impact of social media on the judiciary. Survey of jurors who were using social networking sites have been conducted to meet the results. The result indicates that through

social networking sites, jurors have committed measurable misconduct. Social media put outside pressure on jurors. In the study "Avoiding the perfect storm of juror contempt", Thomas (2013) analysed the contempt of court and its impact of reporting. The researcher conducted interviews with juries. The result indicates that people are misguided on the issue of contempt of court. People's adverse opinion on contempt of court is based on myth propagated by media.

3.0 Methodology

This part of the study contains the research questions, objectives and methodology. This study basically deals with the issue of perception of journalists, lawyers and judges. This is an attempt to explore the opinion of mediapersonnel and members of the judicial system on the issues related to media coverage of judicial proceeding in special reference of contempt of court and free and fair reporting. Judiciary and media both are the pillars of a democratic system. Therefore, it is very important to know the opinion of judges, lawyers and media person on ascertain issue.

The research questions of the present study are as follows:-

1. What should be the role of media while covering a criminal or judicial proceeding with respect to the deliverance of justice?
2. What are the expectations and professed needs journalists and members of the judicial system have from the judiciary/media?
3. Due to the threat of contempt of court, does journalist face difficulties in fair reporting of judicial or criminal proceeding?
4. Is there any relaxation in laws like contempt of court should be given to journalist?
5. Can media play an important role in biasing the public opinion against judiciary?
6. Is there any need that the media should be informed about the daily proceedings of different courts?

To answer the above questions, a quantitative approach has been taken through conducting interviews of Journalists, judges and lawyers.

3.2 Objectives of the Study

The present study is an attempt to know the relationship between media, judiciary and transparency in special reference to the deliverance of justice. The specific objectives are as follows

RO₁: To know the perception of judges, lawyers and journalists about the role of media while covering a criminal or judicial proceeding with respect to the deliverance of justice.

RO₁: To know the perception of judges, lawyers and journalists about the expectations and professed needs journalists and members of the judicial system have from the judiciary/media.

RO₁: To know the perception of judges, lawyers and journalists about the threat of contempt of court in fair reporting of a judicial or criminal proceeding.

RO₁: To know the perception of judges, lawyers and journalists about the relaxation in laws like contempt of court should be given to a journalist.

RO₁: To know the perception of judges, lawyers and journalists about the role of media in biasing the public opinion against the judiciary.

RO₁: To know the perception of judges, lawyers and journalists on the issue that media should be informed about the daily proceedings of different courts.

3.3 Types of variables:

In this research, the opinion of journalists, advocates, and judges have been considered as the predictive variable. The opinion of lawyers, judges and journalists are measured with the help of CAPI (Computer-assisted personal interview).

3.4 Research Design

The research design of this study is exploratory in nature. The study aims to achieve the relation of media and judiciary in the special reference to contempt of court and transparency via understanding the opinions of journalists, judges and advocates. The researcher conducted an interview in order to fulfil research objectives.

3.5 Sample Design

Universe – All lawyers and judges of courts and journalists of media organizations constitute the universe.

Sampling Element: Journalists of print, electronic, and digital media have been selected as the sampling frame. While, the advocates and judges of Supreme Court, High Court, Appellate Boards and Tribunals and District Courts have been selected as the sampling element.

Sampling Unit: Sampling unit of present study consists of journalists of print, electronic and digital media organizations who are directly or indirectly related to court reporting, Lawyers and judges of various courts are under consideration as the sampling unit.

Sampling Technique: Judgment sampling technique has been used to collect the data from the targeted respondents.

3.6 Nature and Sources of Data

The primary data for the present study has been collected by conducting a computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) of Judges, Advocates and Journalists.

3.7 Period of Data Collection

Interview of lawyer, judges and media persons have been conducted from December 2016 to February 2017.

3.8 Data Collection

Total 31 members of the judicial system i.e. Judges and Lawyers have interviewed by the researcher. While 43 media person of various organizations have been interviewed to get their response.

4.0 Analysis

This part of the study consists of qualitative data based on interviews of journalists, judges and lawyers. Interviews of media personnel and members of the judicial system were conducted with the help of a computer. The same question was asked to media person as well as judges and lawyers. Most common/repeated answer and response were collected and analysed. There is a big gap in the opinion of this person found.

4.1 What should be the role of media while covering a criminal or judicial proceeding with respect to the deliverance of justice?

The most common and repeating response of Journalists:-

A journalist should be impartial and stick to the facts.

S/he should be objective and fair towards fact and information.

True reporting of the court proceedings.

Should report the proceeding without any inferences.

The most common and repeating response of the members of the judiciary system:-

- a. News should be reported in an objective manner.
- b. Neutral reporting and not should be media trial
- c. Media should not be partial and show the truth to the public.
- d. True reporting of the proceedings and balance fact should be present.

Analysis: Most of the Journalists think that media's while covering a criminal or judicial proceedings should be objective. Media should do true and balance reporting of a court proceeding. While lawyers and judge think that the media should report news in an objective manner. They support natural reporting but against media trail of court issues.

4.2 As a part of the media system/judiciary system, what are the expectations and professed needs you have from the judiciary/media?

The most common and repeating response of Journalists:-

A system should be developed for complete information sharing regarding court.

Judiciary must provide information on court proceeding to media so that balanced news can be written.

Judiciary should provide complete information about their day-to-day operations to the public domain and exercise their function with complete transparency.

Information should be provided easily. A copy of the decision should be available for journalists.

The most common and repeating response of the member of the judiciary system:-

- a. Media should cover the case in the right manner and become impartial.
- b. Media should co-operate in the proceeding of criminal cases and should not publish the wrong report.
- c. Media is a medium to aware of people what is going around. Media is expected to be fair.
- d. Media should represent the whole report in full explanation.

Analysis: Journalists think that judiciary must provide information on court proceeding to media so that balanced news can be written. An information sharing system should be developed by the judiciary system. Media person thinks that judiciary should provide day-to-day operations of courts in public domain for transparency. Most judges and lawyers think that the media should cover judicial proceeding in the right manner. Media should co-operate in the proceeding of criminal cases by objective reporting and should be fair.

4.3 Due to the threat of contempt of court, does journalist face difficulties in fair reporting of judicial or criminal proceeding? What do you think?

The most common and repeating response of Journalists:-

- a. Contempt of court is a threat in free and fair reporting.
- b. Yes. It is difficult in front of those who cover legal events. But this limit is helpful for journalists to make his/her report under ethics.
- c. The limitation must be followed.

d. Many times free and fair reporting become the cause of contempt of court.

The most common and repeating response of the member of the judicial system:-

- a. Not at all. Contempt of court is not a threat for Journalist.
- b. No, Due to contempt of court journalist face no difficulty.
- c. If the reporting is fair then there is no threat of contempt of court.
- d. The contempt of court should be more stringent particularly in the current scenario of competition between media groups.

Analysis: Journalists think that contempt of court is a threat in free and fair reporting. Most of the journalist face difficulty due to contempt of court while reporting legal events. However, few of them think that this kind of limitation is essential for reporting. Sometimes they face contempt of courts cases during fair and deep reporting. Most of Judge and lawyer thinks that contempt of court is not a threat for Journalist who report news in a fair manner. The law like contempt of court should be more stringent particularly in the current scenario of competition between media groups.

4.4 Some relaxation in laws like contempt of court should be given to a journalist, what do you think?

The most common and repeating response of Journalists:-

- a. Yes. Some relaxation in the law like contempt of court should be given.
- b. No relaxation. Law is equal for all.
- c. Yes. Journalist work as a bridge between common people and judiciary, so they need some relaxation in news coverage.
- d. Contempt is a vaguely defined law and sparingly used the weapon by courts.

The most common and repeating response of the members of the judicial system:-

- a. No any relaxation in court laws should be given to Journalist.
- b. No relaxation. It will weaken the judicial organization.
- c. No relaxation required, journalists are not trained as for how a judicial matter can be reported.
- d. Contempt proceeding of any judicial proceedings is not influenced by the profession of the offender. Law should be equal for all.

Analysis:

Most of the Journalists think that some relaxation in the law like contempt of court should be given to media person who covers court proceeding. They have the opinion that journalist work as a bridge between common people and the judicial system, so some relaxation in news coverage is required. While judges and lawyers think that no relaxation in court laws like contempt of court should be given to media persons. They think that this kind of relaxation will affect the judicial organization. Law should be equal for all.

4.5 Can media play an important role in biasing the public opinion against judiciary? What is your opinion?

The most common and repeating response of Journalists:-

- a. Yes. Media can play an important role in biasing the public opinion against the judiciary.
- b. Yes, media can able to do so. Many examples of this issue can be seen.

c. Media swings public opinion and together both to create an atmosphere for judicial dispensation.

d. Yes, it can. Media is able to raise a central issue of discussion.

The most common and repeating response of the member of the judicial system:-

- a. Yes, it can, because most people are not able to understand the legal system.
- b. Yes. It is observed that at times the reporter covering the incident has zero legal knowledge. False and biased reports are dished out to the public who are unable to understand the justification behind order and think adverse of the judiciary.
- c. It is true that people shape their opinion based on media reporting. And, therefore media plays a vital role in forming public opinion. But, it is 'handle with care' thing because media is an important part of the democratic country.
- d. It can, media can do it.

Analysis:

Most journalists and judges/lawyers think that media is able to play an important role in biasing the public opinion against the judiciary. Journalists think that media swing public opinion and together both to create an atmosphere for judicial dispensation. People shape their opinion on the basis of information they got from the media. It is able to raise a central issue of discussion among the public. While judges and lawyers think that media can make a biased opinion of the public because most people are not able to understand the legal system. It is observed that at times the reporter covering the incident has zero legal knowledge. False and biased reports are dished out to the public who are unable to understand the justification behind order and think adverse of the judiciary.

4.6 Whether the media should be informed about the daily proceedings of different courts, what is your observation?

The most common and repeating response of Journalists:-

- a. Yes. Media should be informed about the daily court proceeding.
- b. Off course, it will help to make the system transparent.
- c. It is important in favour of the public.
- d. Information should be provided on the demand of journalists.

The most common and repeating response of the member of the judicial system:-

- a. No, not at all. It can be a license to media trail and can affect the judicial verdict.
- b. Not required. Media should not be given information about daily proceeding of courts.
- c. No. there is no need to inform media about daily proceeding of different courts.
- d. No requirement as it only aims at interference in judiciary proceeding which is not required. Judiciary is an independent institution in itself.

Analysis:

There is a huge difference in the opinion of media person and lawyers/judges on the issue of court proceeding should be given to the media or not. Most journalists think that the media should be informed about the daily court proceeding. It will help to make the system transparent. They think that information should be provided on the demand of journalists. While lawyers and judges think that there is no need to give day-to-day information to the

media because it can be a license to media trial and can affect the judicial verdict. They think that it only aims at interference in judiciary proceeding which is not required. Judiciary is an independent institution in itself.

5.0 Results of the Study

1. Both Journalist and member of the judicial system agree that media should report fact and true information in news. Journalists should follow the principle of objectivity. Lawyers and judges are in support of true reporting but against of media trial.
2. Journalists think that judiciary must provide basic information about court proceeding to media. If the judicial system makes an information sharing system than true and more mistake less reporting can be possible. Most judges and lawyers think that the media should cover judicial proceeding in the right manner. Media can co-operate in the court proceeding by objective reporting.
3. Journalists have a different opinion on the law like contempt of court in comparison to lawyers and judges. Journalist thinks that contempt of court is a threat in free and fair reporting. They face difficulty due to contempt of court while reporting legal news. While most judges and lawyers think that contempt of court is not a threat for Journalist who report news in a fair manner.
4. There is a huge difference in the opinion between the media person and lawyers/judges on the relaxation in the contempt of court. Journalists think that some relaxation in the laws like contempt of court should be given to the media person who covers legal proceeding. While judges and lawyers think that no relaxation in court laws like contempt of court should be given to media persons. Law should be equal for all person.
5. Both and journalists and judges/lawyers have the same opinion that media can play an important role in biasing the public opinion against the judiciary. Journalists think that media swing public opinion and together both to create an atmosphere for judicial dispensation. Judges and lawyers think that media is able to make a biased opinion of the public because most people are not able to understand the legal system. False and biased reports can make people think adverse of the judiciary.
6. There is a big difference in the thinking of media person and lawyers/judges on the issue of daily reporting of a court proceeding. Journalists think that media should be informed about the daily court proceeding and it will help to make the system transparent. While lawyers and judges think that there is no need to give day-to-day information to the media because it can be a license to media trial and can affect the judicial verdict.

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JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION IN HARSHA PERIOD

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In an oriental despotism the sovereign is the centre of the state and the success of the administration depends on his ability and benevolence.

The success of Harsha's administration is testified by Hiuen- Tsang. He was highly impressed by the character of Harsha's civil administration, which he considered to be founded on benign principles. Instead of relying on the services of trained bureaucracy, the king personally supervised the administration, constantly toured the provinces and extended justice to all.

The royal tours were not merely confined to urban areas, but rural areas also received equal attention. The tours were conducted in the manner of state processions accompanied by music and drums during marching. No other king was allowed to use such "music pace drums".

During the tours he punished the evil doers and established contact with the people. The tours were only suspended during rainy season. In this way he needed to keep contact with public opinion. He took upon himself the duties of a royal inspector and listened to complaints inspected general working of the administration and also made donations.

King occupied the highest position in the administration. King used to adopt the titles of 'Param-Bhattarak', 'Parmeswar', 'Paramdevta', 'Maharajadhiraj' etc. The king was despot and absolute and enjoyed the supreme position in the state. But in practice, he enjoyed limited power, being subject to the rules of the *Dharma*, the laws and customs of the land, and to the wise advice of the ministers and courtiers.

He had also to respect the wishes of the subjects. The king was no doubt the supreme law-maker, the chief executive, and the fountain of justice. He was the central figure of the entire administrative machinery working like its pivot. But they never misused their unlimited power.

Sometime *Dharma* used for metaphysical and psychological portions of a doctrine as distinguished from the codes of discipline. In *Dharmasastra* literature, *Dharma* denotes civil and criminal law and social conduct in a restricted sense. *Dharma* flowed the idea of justice in Harsha age. Therefore the rational approach to the problem of the origin and concept of law in ancient India would be to consider it purely from the Indian point of view. The term *Danda* with military, Judicial or police connotations, is used in the latter sense in the *Harshacharita*.

Danda means in physical punishment. *Dandaas* also form the description of king as the wielder of the sceptre of punishment, *Danda*. It is generally presumed that *Dharma* or law is the creation of the state and the state as such has the sanction of *Danda*.

The *Dussadhasashanikas* were probably police officers who were expected to perform those duties which were regarded as difficult (such as arresting hardened criminals). According to Bana *Adhikarnas* were law courts. Other court procedure points to continuity of tradition. The king solved the cases with the help of judge. He was moreover expected to be easily accessible and as a judge, to possess restraint. The chief justice called *Dandanayaka*. Hiuen- tsang gives more details about the chief justice. He mentions the qualification of chief justice. *Harshacharita* describes many types of officers like *Sancharara*. He was messenger who can reach

anywhere, and kept the king informed of public opinion. *Dandaharsh* was guards. His duty was the safety of all subjects. *Chatas-Bhatas* who must likely performed police duties. *Harshacharita* mention *chata-bhatas* as soldiers in the vanguard of the infantry.

In the field of liberality and charity on king can equal him much less surpass him. The king appointed *Samantas* and other officers. Bana has described Harsha as the incarnation of all the Gods. He led the army in the battle field. Harsha made a tour of the whole country for the welfare of the people.

He travelled frequently in order to keep himself informed about the condition of the people and to make himself accessible to them. These tours also gave him opportunity to supervise the administration. In the latter half of his reign, he spent most of his time in these tours from place to place. He took upon himself, as it were, the duties of a royal inspector. Hiuen-Tsang writes that "he was indefatigable and the day was too short for him. Like Ashoka, he was ever prepared to work for the good and welfare of the people.

The Police Department of Harsha was very efficient. It worked like modern police department. The names of the officers of this department are somewhat similar to the officers of the Gupta period. Following were some of the officers of the police department:

- (1) *Dandapashika*.
- (2) *Dandika*.
- (3) *Chaurodvaranika*.
- (4) *Yama Cheti*

There was fine system of spies who turned throughout the state and secretly detected the crimes. The criminal law was more severe than that of the Guptas. The criminals were punished with imprisonment or, mutilation of limbs. Ordeals by fire, water and poison were resorted to determine the guilty of innocence of accused persons.

The penal system under Harsha was a curious mixture of both the Maurya severity and the Gupta leniency. It may be noted that Harsha consolidated his power by putting down anarchical conditions under petty rulers. He had to win the people's confidence by a forceful penal system. The Penal Code, therefore, was made severe, though applied with moderation.

Treason against the state and the king was considered a great crime and traitors were punished by life-long imprisonment. For crimes against the society, for immorality, and for anti-social conduct, the offenders suffered mutilation of limbs, or deportation to an outside country, or into wild forests.

Hiuen Tsang informs that the criminals and rebels were very few in number. But, the crime was there nevertheless. For example, Hiuen Tsang himself suffered in hands of the robbers at some distance from the capital itself. He faced the same misfortune more than once. While in the days of the Guptas, the Chinese traveller Fa-Hien moved freely and suffered no attack, in the days of Harsha, Hiuen Tsang did not find travelling safe.

The nature and severity of punishment differed not only with the gravity of the crime but also with the object with which it was committed. When deciding upon punishment, the judge was to take into consideration the nature of crime, the motive of the accused, his age and status in society. Usually Harsha's law was based on the principle that punishment must not exceed the requirement of the community.

Owing to the well-organised character of the government the people generally live together on good terms, and there were few instances of violent crime. The law against crime

was exceptionally severe. Imprisonment for life was the ordinary penalty for transgressions of the statute law and conspiracy against the sovereign. Fine, imprisonment, banishment, mutilation and death sentence were in vogue.

Hiuen-tsang says the government was honestly administered the people lived on good terms and the criminal class was very small. The village had their own local court of justice, the *Panchayats*. The *Harshacharita* refer to the *Panchayats*, probably in this sense. The rule of high appeal extended to these institutions as well. A large number of their seals have been unearthed. The *vishayas* had their own law courts. Some of their seals of authority have survived. There were also special courts, fixed and mobile for members of specific professions but appeal might made to higher court as for as the king. Hiuen- tsang tell us that caste system dominated the hindu society. While the Brahmanas performed religious duties, the *Kshatriyas* comprised the governing class, the *Vaisyas* were engaged in trade commerce and industry, the *Sudras* did the work of cultivation and menial work.

The caste system played a very important role in providing law and justice. Upper caste people have more rights than lower caste. About the general nature of the people Hiuen-tsang remarked that *Brahman*, *Kshatriyas* and *Vaisyas* were naturally light-minded but were upright and honourable. In money matters they were without craft and in the administration of justice they were judicious and considerate and they are not deceitful in their conduct. They were faithful to their oaths and promises and follow the government rules. The punishment imposed according to the system. The *Brahmans* were highly honoured in this time. In this period *Brahman* were exempted from corporal punishment and death sentence. If upper caste person abusing the Brahmana, maximum fine was imposed on the accused. If *Sudra* abusing the *Brahmana*, then he should be deprive of limb. If any person murdered the *Brahmin*, he was punished with death sentence. The members of three *Varnas*, received many type of corporal punishment but the *Brahmana* was immune from these. If he commits severe crime, he was to be banished from the country. A Brahmana found guilty of grave crimes such as revolting against the king, robbery and the like deserved capital punishment. In this period *Sudra* had no right. *Sudra* was not allowed to read *Vedas*. If accidentally he reads the *Veda* his tongue shall be cut off. If *Sudra* loved the high caste women, his organ shall be cut off. The penal code was very severe. In fact, penalising the offenders by severing hand, cutting ears, nose etc. was not remote. For treason, the offenders were either imprisoned for life or deported to wilderness. Fine was imposed and trial by ordeal.

Harsha was an efficient administrator. He successfully established a strong and efficient justice administrative system in whole of north India. The contemporary references suggest that peace and stability prefilled in north India. Harsha was a true representative of ancient monarchy in its finest aspects. In theory, the king was absolute and all powerful. The king maintains law and order, and executive officer and military. The king enjoyed limited power, being subject to rules of the *Dharma*, the law and custom. The king was no doubt the supreme lawmaker, the chief executive and the fountain of justice. The king was also the central figure of the entire administrative machinery.

Hiuen- tsang mentions the Harsha was indefatigable in his administrative duties, expect in rainy season he would be constantly on move visiting different parts of his empire, punishing the evil-doers and rewarding the meritorious. From the evidence of Hiuen-tsang and Bana, come to the conclusion that Harsha was a ruler of versatile ability and wonderful personality. Harsha's administration was personal government without despotism. He believed that constant excursion by the king himself was the secret of administrative efficiency. The government of Harsha was an autocracy but a considerable measure of autonomy was left at different levels down to the village. A government which was a mixture of autocracy and popular elements.

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IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT - Inhabitants was one of the nearly everyone significant causative factors in the 'early development' of Western countries. mounting people provided other hands to toil and other pockets to obtain the newly formed goods. However, beyond a point, the added populace becomes a drain on our economy's narrow resources, other accordingly especially in the indictment of small countries. India is the second major country in the planet in expressions of the mass of population. hurriedly ever-increasing populace of India is a consequence of existing tall birth charge and a larger decline in the casualty time in our country. This article highlights the populace delinquent in India and scrutiny of factors which story for prominent birth scale and decline in the mortality price is done.

INTRODUCTION - man is the inventor of every part of the wealth, thought Karl Marx, and without man, entirely other possessions stay idle. Thus, man is the chief focus place of every single one progress efforts. he is in charge of produces wealth and wealth is bent for the application of mankind. Hence, populace of a country is a crucial cause in the happening of its economy. people was one of the on the whole of great consequence causal factors in the 'early development' of Western countries. growing populace provided added hands to masterpiece and added pockets to bad buy the newly created goods. However, beyond a point, the further populace becomes a drain on our economy's partial resources, supplementary as a result for the most part in the court case of unused countries. It added depresses the accessible muted levels of living, foliage no scope for investment formation and adds to ever-growing flood of the unemployed. Hence, the grade of populace progression has to be kept back under hold back to complete any important proceed in the overpopulated immature countries.

Demographic Trends in India

India is the second prime country in the humankind in terminology of the extent of population. It is subsequently to China. India's populace constitutes just about 15 percent of the entire humanity inhabitants though her geographical quarter is no more than 2.4 percent of the humankind area. India's nationalized returns which is barely two percent of the complete overall earnings plainly shows the tremendous strain of populace on her economy.

The Population Census 2011:

According to the 2011 Census Report, the total population of India was around 1210 million (121.0 crore) as against 1028 million (102.8 crore) persons in 2001.

Table -1 Population Growth in India 1901-2011

Causes of population growth

Fast greater than ever people of India is a findings of predominant high spot birth duty and a outsized decline in the loss of life value in our country. like so examination of factors which bill for distinguished birth percentage and the factors that assert contributed to a bulky decline in the mortality fee is to be done.

The major causes for in height birth figure are:

- The run through of before time matrimony is one of the key instigate of the hurried boost in population. This gives wider reproductive period.

•Poverty of the heaps in pitiable villagers is the a different reason. •India's stifling climate building for beforehand puberty, her seam family system, the society of polygamy is additionally mature for hurried development of population.

•Lack of conscious family development had in addition reserved birth fee in India actual high.
•The era and masculinity concerto of the people and the fruitfulness of women during the child-bearing era in India are generally effective for speedy increase of population.

The core causes for decline in death figure are:

- Widespread and better remedial and health facilities.
- Controlled increase of famines in India directly to education of the earnings of thrill and communications.
- Control on dreaded diseases like malaria and TB and diseases like trivial pox, chicken pox etc. take part in been utterly eradicated.
- Improvements in cleanliness in in cooperation rural and metropolitan areas and sell of out-and-out drinking water.
- Improvements in global lucrative setting of the a lot encompass contributed to the severe tumble in the passing away rate.

Theory of Demographic Transition

This premise of Demographic Transition explains the bring into being of efficient expansion on the dimension and development figure of inhabitants of a country. The theory refers to the tempo of populace progress at diverse stages of profitable development. According to this theory, here are three discrete stages of populace advance with the expansion of an nation which are caused by the changes in the birth time and overthrow charge according to the altering socio-economic condition.

- I. extreme birth appraise and an likewise high-pitched loss quotient that causes slow down augmentation of population.
- II. II. soaring birth tempo and precipitously diminishing demise regard which causes populace explosion.
- III. III. Birth evaluate in addition spray to complement the in short supply end proportion that slow down down inhabitants progress rate.

Inhabitants Explosion – An obstruction to India's Economic growth

India in our day is grossly overpopulated. The poll of people 2011 shows that we are instantly having over one billion live in in India. This instrument that the country has to keep over 16 percent of humankind people on precisely about 2.4 percent of full-blown earth area. And as country is to the point of center and technology to insincere exploit its resources, it agency that mainly of the Indians live in poverty, play against unemployment and be ill with from amiss health. No phenomenon that in ill feeling of partially a century of development, over a fourth of India's inhabitants lives below poverty line. In the unused countries of today, mounting people is additional of a difficulty to the stage of the economy. It is at this time universally approved that an operative dominate of populace evolution is needed if our education hard work is to yield any result.

Major Problems Created by Growth of Population in Development of an Economy in India

Following problems arise due to population explosion.

Mounting inhabitants has eaten up greatly of the further take-home pay that has been generated in the scaling-down during the spot of the Five-Year Plans. As against a eighteen fold raise in

general income, the apiece capita earnings has not here up barely fivefold over this full stop of five decades.

- Population explosion in India has resulted in a somber cuisine deficiency in the country. In ill will of the actuality that other than seventy percent of the effective frequent are engaged in agriculture, Indian fill with notwithstanding figure out not make level the smallest amount crucial sum of food.

- Increasing populace with the on the rise run to of brood adds added to the uncreative populace of the country. •In India, as it should be to people growth, by the end up of 2009-10, the come to of unemployed people was estimated to be over 66 million. The introduce guesstimate of unemployment in India by several economists is practically 80 to 90 million persons.

- Population advance hampers the enlargement of principal formation and reduces dimensions of savings

- Increase in people reduces apiece capita salary and lowers the emblem of income of the masses; it makes the populace not as much of efficient.

- Rural areas boast be converted into the most horrible sufferers. The evils faced by the rural areas are sink apiece capita, availability of land; bigger part and destruction of soil holdings, disguised unemployment, enhance in indebtness etc., which entirely give to on sale efficiency and poverty in rural areas.

Conclusions

In India hasty people evolution has in this way disadvantaged money-spinning development and this not permitted any considerable drop in poverty of the masses. To conclude, people explosion aggravates the poverty, worsens the unemployment situation, reduces for each capita revenue and increases fraction of inefficient people, hampers center formation and makes the folks inefficient. Therefore, an entirely out stab has to be completed to cut birth esteem through a all-inclusive programme of family scheduling as a result that adequate funds are unconfined for the money-spinning incident of the country. It is originate that in India Poverty itself is as well the key foundation of express people growth. Poverty prevents improve on schooling and enhance livelihood standard. Thus, inhabitants explosion is in cooperation a affect and an prompt of poverty.

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THE STRANGER : A STUDY OF ANTI-FEMINIST, ATHEIST AND HEDONIST

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Abstract: No doubt, Albert Camus' *The Stranger* worldwide is considered as the faultless representation of his philosophical movement of Absurdism. But when we minutely examine the protagonist, Meursault then we come to know that Meursault has misogynistic attitude towards women and ceaseless prejudicial acts against native people. Therefore, there is no anonymous agreement here, because Meursault is an absurdist, existentialist and nihilist hero for some readers, on the other hand, an anti-feminist, atheist and hedonist for others. Hence, by this research paper, my aim is to explore and to interpret the hidden meaning of the text from the anti-feminist, atheist and hedonist point of view.

Keywords: Absurdism, Misogynistic, Atheist, Hedonist, Existentialist, Nihilist

Albert Camus (1913-1960), a world famous French-Algiers novelist, dramatist and short story writer. Besides it, he worked as a journalist of *The Alger Republicain* and chief-editor of daily newspaper *The Combat*. In 1957, for his contribution in literature, he was awarded **The Noble Prize**. His literary works are: *The Stranger* (1942), a novel, *The Myth of Sisyphus* (1942) a collection of essay, *Caligula* (1946) a play, *The Plague* (1947) a novel, *The Fall* (1956) technically best novel and *Exile and Kingdom* (1956) short story collection.

Dreadful consequences of the World War II had paralyzed the people psychologically and physically conspicuously. It had devastated the religious, political, economical, moral values etc. The heinous results and massacres during the war brought about changes in the peoples' thinking about the choice of life. Consequentially, people run up against the norms of society. They began to live without hope and acted illogical actions. They rejected the concept of God and meaning of life. Because there is no God and such meaning of life didn't exist. Therefore, they declared that all the efforts to attain such meaning of life are absurd. Within such rebellious attitude they started directionless and purposeless life and adopted anti-feminist, atheist and hedonistic view of life which has been portrayed in *The Strange*.

The novel open with an anti-feministic line "mother died today. Or may be yesterday, I don't know" (Camus, 9). The protagonist, Meursault, does not show any respect and attachment toward his mother because she is a female. Throughout the novel, he deals with male in a better way than female. He puts his mother in orphanage home and performs all rites uninterestingly. He treats female unemotionally. He does not show even a single tear on the death of his mother. He enjoys the every moment from the allotment of two days' holiday to mother's funeral. He smokes cigarette and a cup of white coffee. Such act brings him under the genre of alienation. Humiliation of female is an unbearable offence. Mother is the treasure of emotions. Therefore, it is society's moral duty respect her. But he does not pay any heed on this obligation. He does not even the age of his mother. He says, "about sixty" (29) when his boss asks about the age of his mother. Marie, one of his colleagues, is also treated from the female point of view. He does not show any emotional touch with her. She, although, loves him and shows an emotional touch. When she asks him about love, he says, "it didn't mean anything" (38). Love for him is an absurd entity. Altogether, he treats her as an object of enjoyment. He remains unfaithful in relation to her faith. She surrenders herself to him for fulfilling her hope. But Meursault ruins her hopeful life which she has upto the last moment of his life. she wants to marry him but when she asks, he says, "I didn't mind

and we could do if she wanted to" (44). Man-made institutions are defined invalid by him. Marriage demarks the freedom. Marriage is performed to accomplish the societal purposes. Marriage is the essence of society and supports by religion, political agendas, laws, rites, sacraments etc. But Meursault has no interest in marriage and other tools of society like love. In the Celeste's restaurant, during the dinner he gives the description of a woman. He compares her face with apple. Her acts and movements are defined as "robot-like" (46). He relates her with unemotional figure, robot which has no emotion. He doesn't find any similarity between the lady and other human being. He gives testimony against the Raymond's girlfriend in the police station. He writes a fake letter for the sake of his friend. He helps Raymond's plan to humiliate his girlfriend. Raymond addresses him as "a man of the world" (36) for his actions. He says to Meursault, "we men always understood one another" (36). He clinches throughout the novel misogynistic attitude. Such attitude shows his anti-feministic views.

"I didn't believe in God" (111) clearly shows Meursault's atheistic view. He doesn't believe in god. Religion is the master and societies are trained lion. Everyone very does whatever is injected in him. In religion, God is created as the apex power. Ironically, god has no its own existence. Nobody knows about its structure, color, face, appearance etc. Nobody can define the gender of god because god is a common noun. Thus, everything is structured and maintained very strictly. But Meursault denies following such structured pattern of life blindly. He denies saying father to the chaplain. He says, "...he wasn't my father: he was on the same side as the others" (114). Society gives freedom but such freedom is defined as illusion by Albert Camus. Meursault has no hope. Whatever he likes, he performs. He violates the rules of society. Therefore, he is isolated and defined as an outsider or stranger. He kills an Arab. He doesn't give any acceptable reason for the murder. In the trial, judge demands the solid reason for the murder and he replies due to sun. In jail, chaplain tries to turn him towards god. But he says, "I haven't left so much time and I don't want to waste it on god" (...). Death is an ultimate truth. There is no one who can live eternal. We can't hide ourselves from death in any lap. Chaplain says everyone turns toward god in his last time. Meursault replies yes, they have such liberty. But in 'Myth of Sisyphus' Albert Camus called it a "Philosophical Suicide". Everyone is condemned to death. How, then, god can save us to die. God has no such powers. To believe in one particular god means to be a slave of the believer clan. Life doesn't govern by god. It is totally controlled and governed by individual. But when an individual surrenders him to any god then his life is controlled and governed entirely by society that follows such god blindly. Society imposes an unbreakable pattern of life forcefully and connects it to god directly. In *The Myth of Sisyphus*, Albert Camus claims that an atheist or absurd man "lives outside that God" (44). Meursault revolts against all the societal institutions, above all those lead the concept of 'existence of God'. God is treated as a conceptual unseen figure. It is created by the society and defines as a superpower figure. Therefore society announces itself as a right-hand of God so that it has all the right to launch any type of conventions. Because in the light of these conventions God controls the result of human's action. To get a favorable result, an individual has to faith in God. Such faith, consequently, helps to achieve the meaning of life. But Meursault insists that God cannot give us full freedom because He demarcates the boundary of every action that diverts human beings from enjoying the 'full-freedom'. Meursault claims that this world has no meaning in life then how can God provide it? Camus says, "A recognition that the universe is without intrinsic meaning and hence all human endeavors is ultimately, viewed from this perspective, pointless" (Earnshaw, 95).

Meursault in part one of the novel is depicted as a worldly hedonist who only find pleasure in physical aspects of life. However in part two of the novel, Meursault undergoes a drastic

change. He focuses less on the physical factors of life, and becomes more aware of his inner self, along with his own psychology. There are three main areas in part two that shows evidence of a transformation from part one. One is transformation in Meursault's response to Authority, another is the change in how he spends his time, and lastly, Meursault shows change in his relationships. Through these three main areas of support for Meursault's transformation, one can clearly see Meursault's extreme change. Meursault's change is greatly accredited to his incarceration. With his freedom stripped away from him, Meursault is forced to survive in prison by utilizing his mind. As a result, Meursault starts to reject his old style of living that was in part one, and adapt to his new environment. These adaptations manifested a Meursault that is more honest and truthful to what he believes in.

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A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POVERTY AND EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The terms poverty and education are related with each other. Poverty can only be eliminated with the help of education. People are needed to be educated in order to reduce the level of poverty in the country as an educated person is self-dependent. The educated persons are able to take care of the family members in a better way.

Uneducation is the reason of poverty as the uneducated persons are a burden on themselves and on their family members as well. Uneducated persons spread negativity in the society as their thinking is found to be narrow which is very dangerous for the growth of the society. Hence, all the people should be well educated so that the level of poverty can be erased. The current paper highlights the relationship between education and poverty.

KEYWORDS: Education, Poverty, Society

INTRODUCTION

In India, most of the poverty is observed in small cities or villages. The basic reason of higher ratio of poverty in these areas is that the most of the people of these areas are not educated. There is less awareness about the education among the people of these areas.

There are many NGOs that are working in the direction of providing the basic education to the children of poor people so that these children can become independent on growing up. Government has also initiated a lot of programs supporting the free education to the poor children so that their standard of living can be raised.

With the lack of education, some of the poor people can't get any work anywhere and they become beggars in order to survive and get livelihood for their families. Hence, lack of education leads to the poverty among the uneducated people.

Also, it is observed that if an uneducated person gets a job then in most of the cases, they have to leave the job as they have no good manner to deal with other people resulting in quarrel. Hence, the uneducated persons become a burden on their families.

Due to lack of education, these kinds of persons have less awareness about the bad habits like smoking and drinking etc. and they start smoking and drinking from even small ages. This leads to more poverty in their homes as they start selling the essential goods of the house in order to arrange the money for smoking and drinking.

Also, it is observed that the mental growth of uneducated children is affected due to poverty as no moral values are imparted in these children. These kinds of children start abusing and like fighting with other persons without any reason.

Hence, education is the basic need for the development of a child so that he/she can grow up in each and every field of life and become self-dependent on getting proper education. It can also be said that poverty and education are indirectly proportional to each other i.e. the level of poverty tends to lower down on increasing the level of education. On the other hand, the level of poverty is seen at upper side on decreasing the level of education among the people.

There are many examples of a number of legends in country who got birth in poverty but with the help of education; they became able to erase poverty from their families. Some of these

examples are our former President Late Dr. Sh. APJ Abdul Kalam, Swami Vivekananda and former Prime Minister Late Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri etc.

Hence, it can be said that role of education is very significant in lowering down the level of poverty in the country so that the living standard of the people of the country can be raised effectively.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POVERTY AND EDUCATION

Uneducation leads to higher rate of poverty in the country as the uneducated persons have no effective resources to earn better. Due to less working abilities, poor people are not able to earn in that manner that they can fulfill the basic needs of their family members.

In some of the cases, it is observed that the uneducated persons are not able to get any work and they start stealing the goods from the shops. They become criminal and start looting the rich people in order to become rich. The reason behind this mentality is that these persons know that they can't get any job anywhere due to lack of education among them and they start looting other people for earning.

On the other hand, an educated person has all the abilities to get job. If the educated person does not get any job due to any reason then they have other option of starting their own business as they have the enough knowledge to handle all kinds of circumstances.

Educated persons have enough skill abilities to deal with others and grow their businesses. In this way, the educated persons can help a lot to the societies by providing the jobs to other persons as well. In this way, the poverty can be reduced in an effective way. Hence, the role of education is enormous to tackle the situation of poverty.

Poverty and learning are often talked about together, mostly because it is agreed upon that education is an avenue out of poverty. On an individual level, education can be the difference between a life below and a life above the poverty line. On a societal level, educating girls is seen as the closest thing to a silver bullet for eradicating poverty.

Education can improve food security, improve health standards and improve gender equality. However, poverty impacts education just as much as education impacts poverty; poverty has a direct impact on a child's ability to learn.

Children living in poverty often see themselves as victims of a system, lacking their own autonomy or ability to make choices that actually affect their lives. This poor sense of agency affects their focus, initiative and engagement in the classroom.

Long-term exposure to stress hormones as a result of living in or near poverty, violence and trauma affects brain development. In particular, children living in poverty exhibit lower executive function (impulse control, emotional regulation, attention management, task prioritization, working memory, etc.) because their energy is focused on basic survival functions.

The students in schools with more funding go on to a higher level of education and continue to pursue their dreams no matter the circumstances, whereas the students with lower funding tend to not continue their education at higher level. Higher funded schools are able to provide their students with small student to teacher ratios which allow the student more one on one time with the teacher. The students are allowed more time to ask questions and grow together as a whole class where as in other small funded schools you have to be able to go with the teachers pace and if you do not, you're pretty much on your own.

High funded schools offer more clubs and organizations for their students as well as more opportunities which allow their students to be able to explore many different things that they

might be interested in and give them the opportunity to find some interest in things that might have never know of before. This opens a door and gives the students an opportunity to be able to explore what can be a possible career choice for them.

When the student is given this opportunity they go into a higher level of education knowing what they want to study and not wasting time on pointless classes trying to figure out what path they want to take. They go in with motivation because they know what they want to do and what it takes to get there.

When people learn about agriculture and farming techniques, they gain the ability to grow and maintain healthy crops, which provide vegetables for meals and additional income. Families also learn what nutrients their children need for healthy development, as well as foods pregnant women need to eat to promote their babies' growth.

DISCUSSION

Education in all different forms is key to breaking the cycle of poverty. It has an uplifting effect on other aspects of society that may seem totally unrelated, such as girls' education lowering the number of prenatal deaths. The relationship between poverty and education is complex, but we know that education helps people make healthier and smarter decisions about their children, their livelihoods and the way they live.

Education also has a significant role in the fight for children's rights, both in teaching children what they can and should expect from adults, and in showing adults the benefits of respecting their children's rights.

Literacy is key to good health because women need to be able to read about prenatal vitamins and other health information during their pregnancies. This, in turn, reduces the rates of prenatal and maternal mortality, and improves children's health, too. The ability to read also is important in educating communities about clean water and sanitation, particularly if families need to use filters or boil water before drinking it to avoid waterborne illnesses.

Most families living in conditions of extreme poverty cannot afford to send one or all of their children to school. Moreover, in many countries, even primary education must be paid, and secondary education is free and compulsory only in developed countries and in some less developed countries. Let us not forget that in addition to tuition and fees related to textbooks and school supplies, the family pays even for "extra schooling", vital to any kind of academic success. Besides the fact that poor families cannot cope with these financial limitations, there are also economic realities. Children have to quit school in order to earn money where "welfare" would depend on the family. Moreover, dropout because of poverty leads to the perpetuation of child poverty and the potential to achieve incomes decreases. Later all these will turn into lack of responsiveness to change and low capacity to improve quality of life. In conclusion, lack of education perpetuates poverty and poverty limited access to education. Then we can look at poverty both as a cause and as an effect of insufficient access to completion of quality education. Basically, poverty reduction entails ensuring access to quality education.

We should not forget that a very important role in combating poverty is owned by State, through the economic and social policies that it develops. Measures for prevention and reduction of the risk of poverty and social exclusion are covered in the general framework of multidimensional action of the process of social inclusion. This process ensures opportunities and the necessary resources for the participation of people and vulnerable groups in economic life, social and cultural advancement of society and also in the decision-making processes that

relate to life and their access to fundamental rights. The process of social inclusion represents a sum of multidimensional measures and actions.

As we know, economic growth and employment are fundamental elements in the fight against poverty and social exclusion. But, let us not forget that in order to reduce poverty, it is required an extensive set of social policies, including policies for directed education, this being due to the fact that education and training have a direct impact on what people can and can't do.

Heading to this, nations are creating for themselves both or education and training systems more inclusive at all levels and for all ages, whether we speak of primary and secondary school levels, higher education or vocational training and education for adult persons.

CONCLUSION

Educational systems, both at the micro and macro-level, have an important role in supporting social upward mobility. Education in all its forms, in my opinion, is one of the most important factors in breaking the vicious circle of intergenerational transmission of poverty. Investments in this area are profitable over the long term and bring the most reliable profits. At the same time, investment in education of children, especially those who are at the beginning of the road, represents a safe start in life.

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A STUDY ON THE INCREASING PROBLEM OF GLOBAL WARMING

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ABSTRACT

The temperature of the earth is increasing every year due to global warming. If this trend of increase in the temperature continues for longer time then there might be a situation when it would be difficult for the humans to survive on this planet as in that case, the balance between all the essential components of life i.e. air and water would be disturbed.

Depletion in the Ozone layer in the Stratosphere is the root cause of the global warming as it is causing direct penetration of the harmful ultra violet rays into the earth's climate. Hence, an increase in the temperature is observed. Almost, all the countries of the world are facing problems due to global warming. The current paper highlights the increasing problem of the global warming.

KEYWORDS: Global, Warming, Temperature, Environment

INTRODUCTION

Due to air pollution, a number of harmful gases like Nitrogen, Sulphur and Carbon Mono Oxide are entering into the Stratosphere present in the earth's atmosphere. In stratosphere, Ozone layer is present which acts as a protective shield for the earth's environment as this layer is capable of absorbing the dangerous ultra violet rays coming out of the sun.

Since, the harmful gases; yielding as a result of the air pollution; are penetrating into the Stratosphere and causing the depletion of the Ozone layer. Now, a number of holes can be seen in the Ozone layer. Through these holes, the ultra violets rays of sun are directly coming on to the earth's surface, resulting in the increment in the earth's temperature.

The occurrence of the natural disasters throughout the world has enhanced as a number of cities of the world are facing the situations like flood, drought, acid rain and snowfall etc. Also, this global warming is causing the melting of the Snow Mountains of Antarctica and as a result, the water level in the oceans and rivers is increasing year by year.

According to a report, of this increase in the water level continues for the longer period then the results would be very dangerous and most of the cities along the oceans and rivers would be drowned. Hence, there is an urgent need to control this increasing trend of global warming; otherwise; the whole world would have to pay the price for that as it is damaging a number of parts of the planet.

United Nations have also shown some seriousness into the problem of the global warming and necessary actions are taken to prevent the global warming.

All the biological activities have influenced due to the global warming which is causing a change in the trend of the life cycles of the plantation. The productivity of the soil is decreasing rapidly. Some areas are facing the problem of lower ground water level.

Lack of the water resources can also be observed in some parts of the country due to the global warming. The environmental conditions are changing so rapidly that it is becoming very difficult for the farmers to do the agricultural activities.

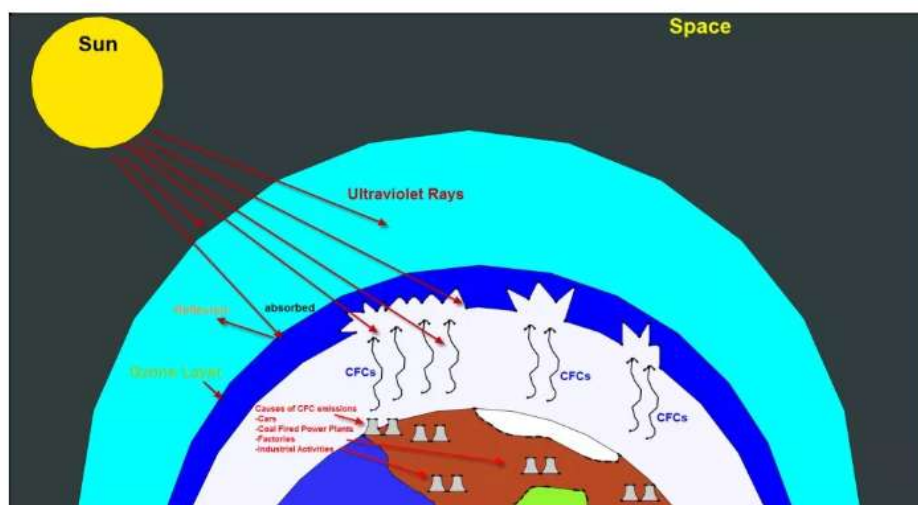


Figure 1: Ozone layer Depletion

INCREASING PROBLEM OF GLOBAL WARMING

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in 2015 there were 10 weather and climate disaster events in the United States—including severe storms, floods, drought, and wildfires—that caused at least \$1 billion in losses. For context, each year from 1980 to 2015 averaged \$5.2 billion in disasters (adjusted for inflation). If you zero in on the years between 2011 and 2015, you see an annual average cost of \$10.8 billion.

The increasing number of droughts, intense storms, and floods we're seeing as our warming atmosphere holds—and then dumps—more moisture poses risks to public health and safety, too. Prolonged dry spells mean more than just scorched lawns. Drought conditions jeopardize access to clean drinking water, fuel out-of-control wildfires, and result in dust storms, extreme heat events, and flash flooding in the States. Elsewhere around the world, lack of water is a leading cause of death and serious disease. At the opposite end of the spectrum, heavier rains cause streams, rivers, and lakes to overflow, which damages life and property, contaminates drinking water, creates hazardous-material spills, and promotes mold infestation and unhealthy air. A warmer, wetter world is also a boon for food-borne and waterborne illnesses and disease-carrying insects such as mosquitoes, fleas, and ticks.

Rising temperatures also worsen air pollution by increasing ground level ozone, which is created when pollution from cars, factories, and other sources react to sunlight and heat. Ground-level ozone is the main component of smog, and the hotter things get, the more of it we have. Dirtier air is linked to higher hospital admission rates and higher death rates for asthmatics. It worsens the health of people suffering from cardiac or pulmonary disease. And warmer temperatures also significantly increase airborne pollen, which is bad news for those who suffer from hay fever and other allergies.

As humans, we face a host of challenges, but we're certainly not the only ones catching heat. As land and sea undergo rapid changes, the animals that inhabit them are doomed to disappear if they don't adapt quickly enough. Some will make it, and some won't. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 2014 assessment, many land, freshwater, and ocean species are shifting their geographic ranges to cooler climes or higher altitudes, in an attempt to escape warming. They're changing seasonal behaviors and traditional migration patterns, too. And yet many still face "increased extinction risk due to climate change." Indeed, a 2015 study showed that vertebrate species—animals with backbones, like fish, birds,

mammals, amphibians, and reptiles—are disappearing 114 times faster than they should be, a phenomenon that has been linked to climate change, pollution, and deforestation.

The earth's marine ecosystems are under pressure as a result of climate change. Oceans are becoming more acidic, due in large part to their absorption of some of our excess emissions. As this acidification accelerates, it poses a serious threat to underwater life, particularly creatures with calcium carbonate shells or skeletons, including mollusks, crabs, and corals. This can have a huge impact on shellfisheries. Indeed, as of 2015, acidification is believed to have cost the Pacific Northwest oyster industry nearly \$110 million. Coastal communities in 15 states that depend on the \$1 billion nationwide annual harvest of oysters, clams, and other shelled mollusks face similar long-term economic risks.

Extreme weather is another effect of global warming. While experiencing some of the hottest summers on record, much of the United States has also been experiencing colder-than-normal winters.

Changes in climate can cause the polar jet stream — the boundary between the cold North Pole air and the warm equatorial air — to migrate south, bringing with it cold, Arctic air. This is why some states can have a sudden cold snap or colder-than-normal winter, even during the long-term trend of global warming.

DISCUSSION

Global warming may also lead to extreme weather other than cold or heat extremes. For example, hurricane formations will change. Though this is still a subject of active scientific research, current computer models of the atmosphere indicate that hurricanes are more likely to become less frequent on a global basis, though the hurricanes that do form may be more intense.

One of the most dramatic effects of global warming is the reduction in Arctic sea ice. Sea ice hit record-low extents in both the fall and winter of 2015 and 2016, meaning that at the time when the ice is supposed to be at its peak, it was lagging. The melt means there is less thick sea ice that persists for multiple years. That means less heat is reflected back into the atmosphere by the shiny surface of the ice and more is absorbed by the comparatively darker ocean, creating a feedback loop that causes even more melt.

Glacial retreat, too, is an obvious effect of global warming. Only 25 glaciers bigger than 25 acres are now found in Montana's Glacier National Park, where about 150 glaciers were once found, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. A similar trend is seen in glacial areas worldwide. According to a 2016 study in the journal *Nature Geoscience*, there is a 99 percent likelihood that this rapid retreat is due to human-caused climate change. Some glaciers retreated up to 15 times as much as they would have without global warming, those researchers found.

In general, as ice melts, sea levels rise. In 2014, the World Meteorological Organization reported that sea-level rise accelerated 0.12 inches (3 millimeters) per year on average worldwide. This is around double the average annual rise of 0.07 in. (1.6 mm) in the 20th century.

Melting polar ice in the Arctic and Antarctic regions, coupled with melting ice sheets and glaciers across Greenland, North America, South America, Europe and Asia, are expected to raise sea levels significantly. And humans are mostly to blame: In the IPCC report released on Sept. 27, 2013, climate scientists said they are at least 95 percent certain that humans are to blame for warming oceans, rapidly melting ice and rising sea levels, changes that have been observed since the 1950s.

Global sea levels have risen about 8 inches since 1870, according to the EPA, and the rate of increase is expected to accelerate in the coming years. If current trends continue, many coastal areas, where roughly half of the Earth's human population lives, will be inundated.

The effects of global warming on the Earth's ecosystems are expected to be profound and widespread. Many species of plants and animals are already moving their range northward or to higher altitudes as a result of warming temperatures, according to a report from the National Academy of Sciences.

They are not just moving north, they are moving from the equator toward the poles. They are quite simply following the range of comfortable temperatures, which is migrating to the poles as the global average temperature warms. Ultimately, this becomes a problem when the rate of climate change velocity (how fast a region changes put into a spatial term) is faster than the rate that many organisms can migrate. Because of this, many animals may not be able to compete in the new climate regime and may go extinct.

CONCLUSION

As dramatic as the effects of climate change are expected to be on the natural world, the projected changes to human society may be even more devastating.

Agricultural systems will likely be dealt a crippling blow. Though growing seasons in some areas will expand, the combined impacts of drought, severe weather, lack of accumulated snowmelt, greater number and diversity of pests, lower groundwater tables and a loss of arable land could cause severe crop failures and livestock shortages worldwide.

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हकीरें उसी की जगतुहरी में एक/क % इ/ककुए=ह जहेर बंजक खक/क थ दक; डक्य दस फोषेश

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[कक/ ककु/नहु फ"र/ म/ व/च&क/ ह फ"फ/क/;] य[कु/

प्रस्तुत शोध प्रपत्र में भारत-नेपाल सम्बन्धों के राजनीतिक आयाम की द"क व/ फ"क द/ ल नहक/ द/ ल न/ द/स द/ क इ/ क/ फ/ क/ ग/ उसी के इ/ क/ र/ ह/ ज/ क/ द/ न/ क/ क/ त/ ह/ क/ र/ फ/ क/ क/ ज/ क/ द/ ह/ ल/ न/ क/ द/ ह/ ख/ क/ ह/ ल/ स/ व/ इ/ स/ द/ क/ व/ क/ त/ क/ द/ , द/ उ/ , ह/ क/ र/ द/ स/ फ/ क/ क/ द/ क/ ल/ इ/ क/ न/ [क/ ग/ क/ फ/ क/ म/ ल/ l/ e/ ; ह/ क/ र/ द/ l/ क/ u/ s/ v/ i/ u/ s/ न/ "क/ द/ ह/ व/ क/ र/ f/ d/ l/ e/ ; क/ व/ क/ द/ l/ e/ k/ k/ u/ d/ j/ u/ k/ , d/ p/ u/ k/ s/ h/ d/ s/ l/ e/ k/ u/ f/ k/ g/ h/ l/ k/ f/ k/ g/ h/ l/ k/ f/ k/ न/ "क/ द/ ह/ l/ g/ { k/ k/ h/ k/ , d/ i/ d/ k/ j/ d/ h/ p/ u/ k/ s/ h/ f/ k/ h/ भारत को अपनी सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उसके पड़ोसी दे"का द/ l/ k/ f/ k/ u/ t/ n/ h/ d/ l/ e/ c/ u/ k/ c/ u/ k/ c/ g/ r/ g/ h/ t/ : j/ h/ u/ t/ j/ i/ r/ h/ r/ g/ k/ s/ j/ g/ k/ f/ k/ A/ h/ k/ j/ r/ h/ ; j/ k/ t/ u/ h/ r/ d/ c/ n/ y/ k/ o/ v/ k/ j/ v/ k/ u/ r/ f/ d/ l/ e/ l/ ; k/ a/ d/ s/ l/ k/ f/ k/ & l/ k/ f/ k/ i/ m/ k/ d/ h/ e/ y/ d/ k/ a/ d/ s/ l/ k/ f/ k/ , d/ e/ t/ a/ r/ f/ j/ l/ r/ k/ a/ d/ s/ c/ u/ k/ , j/ [k/ u/ k/ v/ k/ j/ m/ l/ s/ v/ i/ u/ s/ न/ "क/ d/ h/ f/ o/ n/ s/ "क/ u/ h/ r/ e/ a/ l/ f/ k/ k/ u/ n/ u/ k/] f/ t/ l/ s/ v/ i/ u/ s/ f/ g/ r/ k/ a/ d/ h/ i/ m/ h/ z/ d/ h/ t/ k/ l/ d/ A/ f/ d/ l/ h/ h/ k/ h/ न/ "क/ d/ h/ f/ o/ n/ s/ "क/ u/ h/ r/ d/ s/ f/ y/ , f/ o/ n/ s/ "क/ u/ h/ r/ d/ k/ m/ n/ s/ " ;] f/ o/ p/ k/ j/ k/ j/ k/ j/ d/ k/ ; d/ e/] u/ s/ R/ o/ v/ k/ j/ l/ x/ B/ u/] t/ u/ l/ g/ h/ k/ k/ f/ x/ r/ k/ b/ R/ ; k/ f/ n/ d/ k/ e/ g/ R/ o/ i/ w/ k/ l/ f/ k/ k/ u/ g/ k/ r/ k/ g/ A/ v/ l/ r/ j/ k/ z/ V/ h/ ; j/ k/ t/ u/ h/ r/ e/ a/ , d/ j/ k/ T/ ; f/ d/ l/ h/ n/ i/ j/ s/ j/ k/ T/ ; d/ s/ L/ k/ k/ F/ k/ v/ i/ u/ s/ l/ e/ c/ u/ k/ a/ d/ s/ l/ f/ k/ k/ f/ i/ r/ d/ j/ u/ s/ e/ a/ f/ t/ l/ u/ h/ r/ d/ k/ i/ z/ k/ x/ d/ j/ r/ k/ g/ j/ m/ l/ s/ g/ h/ f/ o/ n/ s/ "क/ u/ h/ r/ d/ g/ r/ s/ g/ A/ b/ l/ i/ d/ k/ j/ f/ d/ l/ h/ h/ k/ h/ j/ k/ T/ ; f/ d/ f/ o/ n/ s/ "क/ u/ h/ r/ d/ k/ s/ l/ e/ > u/ s/ d/ s/ लिए उस राज्य की प्रशासनिक नीति का अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिए। प्रस्तुत शोध प्रपत्र में भारत उसी की जगतुहरी में एक/क द/ इ/ क/ क/ क/ के/ क/ d/ k/ f/ o/ ' y/ k/ k/ d/ j/ u/ s/ d/ k/ d/ k/ ; z/ f/ d/ ; k/ t/ k/ j/ g/ k/ g/ A/

इस शोध प्रपत्र में प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी के कार्यकाल के दौरान भारत-नेपाल की राजनीति में आए i/ f/ j/ o/ r/ z/ i/ k/ a/ d/ k/ n/ k/ u/ k/ a/ n/ s/ k/ a/ d/ s/ j/ k/ t/ u/ h/ r/ d/ l/ e/ c/ u/ k/ a/ i/ j/ i/ m/ e/ u/ s/ o/ k/ y/ s/ i/ h/ k/ k/ o/ k/ a/ d/ s/ f/ o/ ' k/ s/ k/ l/ u/ n/ h/ k/ z/ e/ a/ f/ o/ ' y/ k/ k/ d/ j/ u/ s/ d/ k/ i/ z/ k/ l/ f/ d/ ; k/ x/ ; k/ g/ A/ b/ u/ n/ ' k/ d/ k/ a/ e/ a/ u/ s/ i/ k/ y/ d/ h/ j/ k/ t/ u/ h/ r/ e/ a/ ' k/ k/ l/ u/ l/ R/ r/ k/ i/ j/ j/ k/ t/ k/ j/ k/ t/ k/ f/ o/ j/ b/ n/ z/ d/ k/ v/ f/ / k/ d/ k/ j/ f/ k/ j/ v/ k/ j/ h/ k/ j/ r/ d/ h/ L/ o/ r/ a/ r/ k/ d/ s/ i/ ' p/ k/ r/ - h/ k/ j/ r/ d/ k/ s/ v/ i/ u/ s/ v/ k/ u/ r/ f/ d/ l/ e/ l/ ; k/ v/ k/ a/ d/ k/ l/ e/ k/ k/ u/ d/ j/ u/ s/ d/ s/ l/ k/ f/ k/ g/ h/ u/ s/ i/ k/ y/ d/ s/ l/ k/ f/ k/ j/ k/ t/ u/ h/ r/ d/ l/ e/ c/ u/ k/ a/ d/ s/ e/ t/ a/ r/ d/ j/ u/ s/ d/ k/ d/ k/ ; z/ f/ d/ ; k/ t/ k/ u/ k/ f/ k/ A/ h/ k/ j/ r/ u/ s/ L/ o/ r/ a/ r/ k/ i/ k/ f/ i/ r/ l/ s/ g/ h/ i/ m/ k/ d/ h/ n/ s/ k/ a/ d/ s/ l/ k/ f/ k/ f/ j/ i/ { k/ h/ ; l/ e/ c/ u/ k/ a/ d/ s/ e/ g/ R/ o/ n/ u/ k/ ' k/ q/ f/ d/ ; k/ A/ ;] f/ i/ i/ k/ j/ h/ k/ e/ a/ b/ l/ c/ k/ r/ i/ j/ , d/ e/ R/ r/ k/ u/ g/ h/ a/ f/ k/ h/ d/ f/ j/ i/ { k/ h/ ; l/ e/ c/ u/ k/ a/ d/ s/ h/ k/ h/ f/ o/ n/ s/ "क/ u/ h/ r/ d/ k/ , d/ h/ k/ x/ c/ u/ k/ ; k/ t/ k/ l/ d/ r/ k/ g/ A/ y/ f/ d/ u/ c/ k/ n/ e/ a/ b/ l/ s/ f/ o/ n/ s/ "क/ u/ h/ r/ d/ s/ i/ h/ k/ k/ o/ ' k/ k/ y/ h/ ; a/ d/ s/ : i/ e/ a/ i/ z/ k/ x/ e/ a/ y/ k/ ; k/ t/ k/ u/ s/ y/ x/ k/ A/ प्रस्तुत शोध प्रपत्र में भारत की आन्तरिक स्थिति, भारतीय नेतृत्व, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों का प्रभाव इत्यादि का राजनीतिकशास्त्रीय रूप में वि"लेषण करने का प्रयास f/ d/ ; k/ x/ ; k/ g/ A/

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crk; kA Jhefr xkVkh us 4&7 vDVicj] I u- 1966 bD rd us ky dh 'kkl dh; ; k=k dhA bl ; k=k }kjk mlgkaus Hkkjr&us ky I ECU/kka dks dkQh vuphy cukus dk iz kl fd; kA ; k=k dh I ekflr ij nksuka ns kka dh vkg I s l a Dr foKflr ea dgk x; k fd nksuka ns kka dk ; g fo'okl gs fd I Hkh vUjKZVh; I eL; kvka dks 'kkfUiri wZ okrkZ }kjk i knf' kd v[k.Mrk vkg I Ei Hkprk dk I Eeku djrs gq rFkk jkT; ka ds vKUrfd ekeyka ea vgLr{ki ds vk/kkj ij gy djus ds iz kl djus pkfg, A¹ Jhefr xkVkh us viuh us ky ; k=k ds njsku ; g vutko fd; k fd us kyh Lohkko I s vf/kd tkx: d vkg jk"Vh; rk ds ifr I pr gksr g\$ vr% mlgkaus dkBek.Mw fLFkr Hkkjr; I gk; rk fe'ku dks Hkkjr; I g; kx fe'ku ds : i ea ifjofr djus dh ?kksk.kk dhA Jhefr xkVkh us bl uke ifjorZu ds fo"ka; ea dgk fd i nZ uke , d i {kh; I gk; rk dk vkHkkl djrk Fkk] tcfD nksuka ns kka ds I ECU/k I ekurk vkg I fo/kk ij voyfEcR gA²

bl nFVdksk dk us ky ea loZ Lokxr gqvA Jhefr xkVkh dh us ky ; k=k ds i'pkr~ tc , d fons kh I oknnkrk us iz u fd; k fd D; k Hkkjr vkg phu] us ky ea I kefd mnns ; ka I s ifrLi/kkZ ea l yXu gA bl I UnHkZ ea Hkkjr; iz'kkuell=h dk er Fk fd us ky ds I kFk gekjs I ECU/k , frgkfl d gs vkg ogkW ifrLi/kkZ dk dkbZ iz u ugha gA ckn ea mlgkaus ykdI Hk dh cBd ea Li"V djrs gq dgk fd phu] us ky dk i Mks h ns k gs vkg Lohkko% os fe=rki wZ I ECU/k cukuk pkgsr gA mudh ikjLi fd fe=rk I s Hkkjr&us ky fe=rk vkg I kldfrd I ECU/k fdl h Hkh izdkj I s i Hkfor ugha gksr gA bl izdkj Jhefr xkVkh us us ky&phu I ECU/kka dks viuh okrkZ/ka I s vyx j [krs gq Hkkjr&us ky I ECU/kka dks , d ubZ fn'kk i nku dhA mlgkaus vkn'kZ ufr ds LFku ij ; FkFkZ ufr vFkZ~okLrfod dV/ufr dks egRo fn; kA Jhefr xkVkh ds dky ea I nHkko ; k=kvka dh Jkkyk yxrkj tkjh jghA Hkkjr; ykdI Hk v/; {k Jh uhye I atho jMMh ds usRo ea fl rEcj] I u-1966 bD ea , d I d nh; ifrfuf/k e.My us us ky dh I nHkkouk ; k=k dhA dN gh I e; i'pkr~Jh ekjkj th nd kbZ us vDVicj] I u-1967 bD ea us ky dh ; k=k dhA ftI s Hkkjr us ky I ECU/kka ea , d uohu dhfrZ LrEHk dgk x; kA³ Jh ekjkj th nd kbZ us bl ; k=k ea Hkkjr; nFVdksk dks vfHkO; Dr djrs gq dgk fd gky ds o"kkA ea Hkkjr dh dfBu fLFkr jgh g\$ fdUrq us ky dh izfr ea I g; kx djuk Hkkjr us viuk nkf; Ro I e>k gA bl h de ea Hkkjr; jk"Vfr MKD tkfdj gq \$u us Hkh 12&15 vDVicj] I u-1968 bD ea us ky ; k=k dj nksuka ns kka ds I ECU/kka dks vkg vf/kd I q+ cukus dh dks'k'k dhA MKD gq \$u us I g&vLrRo vkg I g; kx dh vko'; drk ij cy nrs gq dgk fd I g&vLrRo rHkh I EHko g\$ tc dkbZ Hkh jkT; fdl h vU; ns k ij vkf/ki R; vFkok i Hkko LFkfr djus dk iz kl u dja⁴

Jhefr xkVkh ds iFke 'kkl udky %1966&77% ea Hkkjr&us ky I ECU/kka ea ?kfu"Brk c<fh jghA nksuka vkg I s 'kkl dh; vkg jktDh; ; k=k, a Hkh gksh jghA nksuka ns k , d nI js ds fudV vk, A I u-1971 ea nksuka ns kka ds e/; dkd h , oa xMd ufn; ka ij ckkk cukus fctyh , oa fl pkbZ ds fy, , d egRo i wZ I e>kFk gqvA Hkkjr&us ky I ECU/kka ds vc rd ds bfrgl ea ; g I cl s egRo i wZ I e>kFk Fkk ftI ds vk/kkj ij nksuka ns kka dks vi u&vi us fodkl ea I gk; rk i klr gqvA Hkkjr us gj nFV I s us ky dks I UrqV j [kus dh dks'k'k dhA Hkkjr; fons k el=h Jh Lo.kZ fl g us 3&6 fl rEcj] I u-1971 bD dks us ky dh ; k=k dhA Jh Lo.kZ fl g us us kyh fons k el=h dks vk'olr fd; k fd Hkkjr; Hkfe ij us ky I jdkj ds fo:) fdl h Hkh vkUnsyu dks I pkfyr ugha gkus fn; k tk, xkA blgha fnuka i nZ i kfdLrku ea Hkh efDr I xke i kJEHk gks pprk Fk vkg ogkW ds gtjkA 'kj .kkFkZ i nZ i kfdLrku I s Hkxdj Hkkjr o us ky ea 'kj.k i klr dj jgs FkA nksuka ns kka us 'kj.kkFkZ ka ds iz u ij , d er gkdj dgk fd i nZ i kfdLrku ds 'kj.kkFkZ ka ds vi us ?kj oki I tkus ds fy, mfr fLFkr fufeR djus dh rRdky vko'; drk gA⁵

bl rjg us ky us i nZ i kfdLrku ds iz u ij Hkkjr dk I eFkZ fd; kA mYys[kuh; gs fd dN gh ekj ckn ckkyksk dh efDr okfguh vkg Hkkjr; I uk ds I g; kx I s i kfdLrku I fudka dks i nZ i kfdLrku I s i jkfr gkdj

Hkxuk i Mka Hkjr rh; I fudka us i kfdLrku I fudka dks i nhz vks if'peh nkuka I hekvka ij i jkftr dj fn; k Fkka bl ; q dky ea Hkh us ky ; | fi rVLfk gh jgk Fkk yfdu vlr ea ml us Hkjr rh; uhr; ka dk gh I eFku fd; ka Hkjr ea ckxykns k I syxHkx , d djkm+ 'kj. kkFkhz Hkxdj vk x, FkA muds Hk. k i ksk. k dh 0; oLFk Hkjr dks viuh turk ij u, dj yxkdj djuh i Mh FkA ckxykns k ds mn; ds ckn vc Hkjr fo'o ea , d 'kDr' kkyh iztkrkfu=d jk"V" ds : i ea mfnr gks jgk FkA us ky dks Hkh ; g vuuko gkus yxk Fk fd i kfdLrku vks phu dh rgyuk ea vc Hkjr I s fe=rk I kFkd fl) gks I drh gA bl hfy, rRdkyhu us kyh izkkuell=h Jh fo"V us 'kj. kkFkhz I eL; k ij Hkjr ds i {k dk I eFku djrs gq 'kj. kkFkhz ka dks vius xg LFku tkus ds fy, I epr izLU/k djus dh vko'; drk ij cy fn; kA⁶ bl idkj ckxykns k ds izu ij us ky ds i jfEHkd n"Vdks k ea de'k% ifjorL fn[kkbz nus yxka yfdu Bhd bl h I e; us kyh dkad ds urk dkbykyk us ckxykns k ds izu ij vlrjzVh; I feukj ds vol j ij 20 fl rEcj] I u- 1971 bD dks bf.M; u , DI id dks nh xbz Hka/ okrkz ea ; g fopkj 0; Dr fd; k fd ; fn os us ky ea vfgd kRed rjhds I s ykdrU= LFkfr djus ea vl Qy jgrs g rks os ckxykns k dh Hkfr gh I 'kL= dkfUr vkjEHk djaA⁷ dkbykyk ds bl dFku dk Hkjr us rjUr [k. Mu fd; ka bl I UnHkz ea Hkjr rh; I jdkj us Li"V fd; k fd Hkjr ea fdl h Hkh us kyh ukxfjd dks nkuka ns kka ea fe=rk i wL I Ecu/kka dks {kfrxLr djus dk dkbz dk; Z ugha djus fn; k tk, xkA

bl idkj Hkjr I jdkj us cMh I e>nkjh I s I Ecu/kka dks fcxMtus I s cpk; k vks us ky I s mnkj n"Vdks k ds iR; Rj ea if'peh dkl h ugj ifj; kstuk I Ecu/kh I e>sk ij gLrk{kj dj us ky dks Hkjh vkFkd vks rduhdh I gk; rk dh ?kksk. kk dhA⁸ us kyh izkkuell=h Jh fo"V us vius bl fopkj dks Li"V djrs gq ; g Hkh dgk fd gekjk vius 0; ki kj vks vius Hkxskfyd fLFkr ds dkj. k Hkjr ds ifr >pkd vf/kd gA mlgkus ; g Hkh dgk fd Hkjr&us ky fe=rk I e; kupyh gS vks ml ea fdl h Hkh idkj ds I a ksku dh vko'; drk ugha gA bl rjg Jh fo"V us orZku Hkjr&us ky I Ecu/kka dks I Eekutud] , d nls dh I a Hkark , oa i kns'kd v[k. Mrk dk I Eeku djus okyk vks vkuLrjd gLr{ki djus ds fopkj I s ijs i wL% I rksktud dgkA⁹ Hkjr us Hkh us ky ds I gt n"Vdks k ds iR; Rj ea us ky dks vkFkd ixfr ea mnjrk i bD I g; kx inku djus dk vk'okl u fn; kA ; | fi ipk; r 0; oLFk ds I LFki d us ky ujs k Jh eglnz vius 'kkl u ds vltre fnuka ea bl 0; oLFk ds nskka vks vl UrqV tuer dk I keuk dj jgs Fk yfdu mudh eR; q ds mijlR muds i e dekj ohjlnz us tc 'kkl u I Hkkyk rks og ; g vuuko djus yxs fd orZku ipk; rh 0; oLFk ds I Qy I pkyu grq dN ifjorL vko'; d gA us kyh dkad ds dk; Zrkvka us Hkh I g; kx fd; ka us kyh izkkl u ds fo:) fojksk f?kjk] rkmQkm+vkfn xfrfof/k; kllgkus yxhA

Qyr% us ky ds vlnj Hkjr ds ifr fojksk dk okrkj. k cuus yxka us ky ds 'kkl d vks muds I eFkd , d k vuuko djus yxs fd Hkjr] us kyh dkad vks vkuLsyudkfj; ka dks viR; {k I eFku ns jgk gS yfdu Hkjr us viuh fLFkr dks Li"V djrs gq dgk fd us ky ds ifr Hkjr rh; Hkfr I s dkbz 'k=qki wL xfrfof/k I pkfyr ugha gkus nh tk, xhA Hkjr ds Li"Vhdj. k I s I rV gkdj us ky ujs k ohjlnz us i hO VhO vkbD dks fn, x, I k{kRdkj ea dgk fd nkuka ns kka ds I Ecu/k I e>nkjh ij vk/kfjr vks I q<+gS ; g fe=rk Hkfo"; ea Hkh cuh jgxhA¹⁰ bl idkj I u-1972 bD rd Hkjr&us ky I Ecu/kka ea dN ekekyh ?kVukva dks NkMedj fookn dk dkbz egROI wL izu mRi lu ugha gvkA I u- 1972 bD I s ydj I u-1975 bD rd Hkjr&us ky ds e/; I Ecu/k I keL; cus jgs vks dkbz fo'kks ifjorL ugha gvk yfdu , d fo'kks ckr ; g jgh fd Hkjr&us ky ds e/; I Ecu/k I S kfuLdrk dh ctk; 0; ogkfjdrk ij vk/kfjr gks x, D; kfd bl dky ea Hkjr&ikfdLrku dks i jkftr dj] , oa ckxykns k dk fuekZk dj , f'k; k dh , d egku 'kDr cu pplk FkA bl h dky ea I u-1974 bD ea Hkjr us i kskj. k ea i Fke v. kq foLQkV dj , f'k; k ea phu ds I ed{k 'kDr dk in'kz dj fn; k FkA vc I j {k ds n"Vdks k I s us ky ds I e{k Hkjr vks phu I eku : i I s 'kDr' kkyh

jk"V^a Fk^j vr% phu dks l rkyd ds : i ea iz q^r djus dh ml dh uhfr i Hkko' kkyh ugha gks l drh FkhA bl fLFkr dk eW; kadu djrs gq us ky us Hkjr rh; v.kq foLQkV ds l eFkZu ea oDr0; i d kfr djrs gq Hkjr ds v.kq 'kDr ds 'kfr i r i z kx dks mfr Lohdkj fd; k Fkk] vc us ky dh Hkjr ds i fr fuHkjr k c<+jgh Fkh] yfdu bl dky ea tc 4 fl rEcj] l u-1974 bD dks fl fDde tks ml l e; rd , d l Ei Hk j kT; Fkk] dks , d l g j kT; ds : i ea Hkjr rh; x.kj kT; ea l fefyr dj fy; k x; k rks us ky us bl ?kVuk ij foj k k 0; Dr fd; k vkj nku ka ns kka ea l Ecl/ka ea dN erHkn mRi l u gq A fl fDde fLFkr us kyh ukxfj dka dh l j {k ds fy, t gyl fudkys x, vkj Hkjr dks l kekT; okn rFkk foLkjkjokn rd dgk x; kA¹¹

tcfd okLrfodr ; g Fkh fd fl fDde i nZ ea Hkjr dk , d l j f {kr j kT; Fkk vkj ogkl dkQh l e; l s ykdrU= dh LFkki uk ds iz kl py jgs FkA fl fDde dh turk us Lo; a ykdrU= dk l eFkZu fd; k Fkk] tS k fd ckn ea py jgh fl fDde dh ykdrU=d i fdz k l s Li "V gqvk gA yfdu us ky fl fDde ea ykdrU= dh fot; dks vi us jktrU= ds fy, [krjs dh ?kUVh l e> cBk FkA bl l Ecl/k ea ; g Li "V djuk Hkh egRo i r kZ gS fd fl fDde ea l koZtfud puko ea ykdrU=d 'kDr; ka dh fot; ij Jh th0 i h0 dkbj kyk us i d l urk i dV dh vkj mlgkus fudV Hkfo"; ea us kyh jktrU= ij bl dk egRo i r kZ i Hkko i Maus dh vk'kk Hkh 0; Dr dhA mlgkus vkxs ; g Hkh dgk fd ; fn us ky ea fu"i {k puko gks rks muds ny us kyh dka d dks 90 i fr'kr LFku i ktr gkx A bl rF; us us ky ujs k dks l 'kDr dj fn; k vkj mlgkus Li "V dgk fd us kyh dka d ds usk fdl h okg; 'kDr ds l g; kx ds fcuk us ky ds fo:) dN Hkh ugha dj l dka¹² bl l UnHkZ ea Hkjr us fl fDde ds iz u ij us kyh vkdk k ds i fr dBlj : [k vi uk; k vkj Li "V fd; k fd us ky l j dkj , o a i d ds n"V dks k dk dkbZ vkSpR; ugha gA fQj Hkh Hkjr us us ky dh vk'kadk dks nj djrs gq i p% ; g Li "V fd; k fd Hkjr rh; Hkfe l s us ky ds fo:) dkbZ vkUnksy l pkyr ugha gkus fn; k tk, xkA vr% us ky dks bl l onu'khy iz u ij Hkjr ds i {k l s l ger gkuk i Mka tS k fd i nZ es mYys[k fd; k x; k gS fd us ky dh i pk; rh 0; oLFkk ogkl dh xguhfr vkj fons k uhfr nku ka gh {k=ka ea l Qy ugha gks i k jgh FkhA

us ky ea jkTk us Jh ukx d nZ i d kn fj ty dks t g k b] l u-1973 bD ea i z k k u e l =h ds i n dh 'ki Fk-fnykbA Jh fj ty ds dky ea Hkjr ds v l r j k Z V h; i Hkko ea of) g pZ vkj v.kq foLQkV ds ckn Hkjr , f'k; k dh , d egku 'kDr cu x; kA bl h dky ea fl fDde dk Hkjr ea foy; vkfn dkj . kka l s us ky ea Hkjr rh; i Hkko c<+k x; kA us kyh uhfr fuekZr us ky ea Hkjr rh; i Hkko dh of) ds fy, Jh fj ty dks nks kh ekuus yx A vr% fnl Ecj] l u-1975 ea us ky ujs k us MkD ryl h fxjh dks i z k k u e l =h i n ij fu; q^r fd; kA MkD ryl h fxjh us vi us i Fke i d l Eesy ea ?kksk. k dh fd os Hkjr ds l kFk us ky ds l Ecl/ka dks vk/kfud eW; ka ds vk/kkj ij l p i <+cukuk pkgxa rFkk i j E i j k x r fe=rk dks Hkh l pkyr j [kxs vFkZr MkD ryl h fxj cnys i fjos k ea Hkjr l s vf/kdkf/kd l gk; rk dh i frZ djuk pkgrs Fks vkj bl grq mlgkus ; k=k dh dN/uhfr dks i kFkfedrk i nku dhA MkD fxj ds oDr0; ka dk Hkjr ea Lokx fd; k x; k vkj tuojh] l u-1976 ea Hkjr rh; fons k el=h Jh okbD oh0 pgek. k us us ky dh ; k=k l a l u dhA Kkr0; gS fd tu] l u-1975 bD ea Hkjr ea vkUrfd vki krdky dh ?kksk. k dj nh x bZ Fkh vkj ml dky ea Hkjr rh; i z k k u e l =h Jhefr b f n j k x k l h ds usRo ea , d dBlj vkj l p i <+xg uhfr o fons k uhfr dh 0; oLFkk l pkyr gks jgh Fkh Qyr% Jh pgek. k us us kyh 'kkl u dks ; g Li "V vk'okl u fn; k fd Hkjr vi uh l hekva l s fdl h Hkh us ky foj k k x r fof/k dks l pkyr ugha gkus nxk rFkk l eLrjh; l Ecl/k cuk; s j [kxkA¹³ fons k el=h dh bl ?kksk. k ds ckn Hkjr l j dkj us us kyh vkUnksyudkfj; ka ds fo:) dBlj uhfr vi ukh i k j E Hk dhA

Qyr% vud us kyh dka h urk ; k rks Hkkjr NkMelj ckgj pys x, vFkok Hkkjr ea gh foydr gks x, A Hkkjr }kjk mBk; s x, bu dneka l s us kyh i zkkuel=h Jh fxfj us us ky dks nh xbz Hkkjrh; I gk; rk dh izka k djrs gq dgk fd Hkkjr] us ky dh l eL; kvka dks , d vPNs i Mkd h dh Hkkjr l e>rk gS vkSj ml ds fodkl ea l g; ks nrk vk; k gA Hkkjrh; i zkkuel=h Jhefr xkWh us i R; Rj ea vk'okl u nrs gq dgk fd Hkkjr viuh l eL; kvka ds ckotn us ky dh fodkl ; kstukva ea i mkr% l g; ks nuk pkgxA mlgkus us kyh i zkkuel=h dks crk; k fd nuka ns kka dh fe=rk ds e/; dkbz vU; I fu/k 0; o/kku miLFkr ugha dj I dxtA¹⁴ Jhefr xkWh ds bl oDr0; dk ; g vk'k; Fk fd us ky dks Hkkjr&: I e=h I fu/k ds ifr fpUrr ugha gsk pkfg, A Jh fxfj ds gh oDr0; ka l s ; g Li "V Fk fd us ky] Hkkjr ds ifr vf/kd ?kfu"Brk dh uhfr dk vuq j.k djsxkA Hkkjr ea vki krdkyhu , d nyh; I 'kDr izkkl u dks ns[krs gq I Ekor% vc us ky dks Hkkjrh; uhfr; ka l s l ger gsk i M+jgk FkA bl dk , d dkj.k ; g Hk Fk fd iztkrU=h; dj.k ds vfrfjDr us kyh turk vkfFkd vkSj I kekftd fodkl pkgri FkA ; g rc gh I Eho gks l drk Fk tc Hkkjr&us ky dh l e; d- l gk; rk djrk vkSj bl mnns; I s rRdkyhu Hkkjrh; izkkl dka ds l kFk l Ecl/kka dks l gt cuk; s j [kuk vko'; d FkA vr% l u-1975 bD l s l u-1977 bD rd ds bfunjk 'kkl u dky ea Hkkjr&us ky l Ecl/kka ds e/; Hkkjr dh Hkfiedk vf/kd egRo i mkr jghA

Hkkjr ea vkUrfjd vki krdkyhu fLFkr ds dky ea Hkkjr&us ky l Ecl/kka ea ; | fi dkQh fudVrk cuh jgh yfdu bl h dky ea us ky 'kkl u }kjk ?kks"kr ** 'kkr {ks= i Lrko ** ds }kjk Hkkjr&us ky l Ecl/kka ds l pkyu ea , d gy&py i nk dj nhA us ky dks 'kkr {ks= ?kks"kr fd, tkus dk l oFke i Lrko l u-1973 bD ea us ky ujsk ohjtnz us xlv fuji {k jk"Vka ds vYthfj; k l Eesy ea vukS pkfjd : i ea i Lrkr fd; k FkA 'kkr {ks= ds vk'k; dks Li "V djrs gq mlgkus dgk fd us ky] phu rFk Hkkjr ds e/; fLFkr gA bl fy, bl {ks= ea LFk; h 'kkr vkSj l g; ks n fy, us ky dks 'kkr {ks= ?kks"kr fd; k tkuk pkfg, A¹⁵ dkyUrj ea 25 Qojh] l u-1975 bD ea vi us jkT; kFk"kd l ekjkg ds vol j ij bl i Lrko dks ns k dh l j {kk} LorU=rk vkSj l efr ixfr ds fy, LFk; h 'kkr ds fgrkFk mlgkus us ky dks 'kkr {ks= ?kks"kr djus ds i Lrko dks fof/kor : i l s i Lrkr fd; kA i zkkuel=h MKD fxfj us us ky dkmf y vkD oYMZ vQs j dks l kks/kr djrs gq 18 Qojh] l u-1976 bD dks dgk fd gekjs ns k dh Hk&jktuhfrd fLFkr dk i Mks h jk"Vka ds fy, fo'ksk egRo gA bl fy, jk"Vka dks ifrLi/kkz l s bl {ks= dks eDr j [kus ds fy, us ky dks 'kkr {ks= ?kks"kr fd, tkus dh vko'; drk gA

us ky dks 'kkr {ks= ?kks"kr djus dk vk'k; ; g ugha gS fd us ky fd l h jk"V dks nh js jk"V ds fo:) iz Dr djuk pkgrk gA us kyh i zkkuel=h MKD fxfj us us ky ujsk ohjtnz ds bl cgppfr i Lrko dks viuh Hkkjr ; k=k ds e/; ea Hkkjrh; izkkl dka ds Hk l e{k i Lrkr fd; k FkA Hkkjr us bl i Lrko dks Lohdkj djus ea vl eFkr izdV djrs gq dgk fd tc rd us ky ea phu dh miLFkr gS Hkkjr ds fy, [krjk cuk jgsxA , d h n'kk ea 'kkr {ks= dk dkbz fdz kRed egRo ugha jg tk, xkA bl dk dkj.k ; g gS fd Hkkjr vkSj us ky dh l hek [kyh gS rFk jktuhfrd vkSj l j {kkRed : i l s ugha vfi rq vkfFkd vkSj I kekftd : i l s Hk Hkkjr ds fy, egRo i mkr gA vr% 'kkr {ks= dk vk'okl u rc rd ugha fn; k tk l drk] tc rd l Ei mkr miegk}hi bl fn'kk ea l gefr u ns nA¹⁶ bl rF; dks vkSj vf/kd Li "V djrs gq dkyUrj ea Hkkjrh; fonsk el=h Jh vVy fcgkjh oktis h us dgk fd Hkkjr vkSj us ky ds l Ecl/k , d nh js ds vkUrfjd ekeys es glr {ki u djus dh uhfr ij vkfjR gA vkSj bl fLFkr ea Hkkjr 'kkr {ks= ds ifr izkl vo'; djsx fd us ky gh ugha vfi rq l Ei mkr miegk}hi , d 'kkr {ks= cu tk, A

tuojh] l u-1980 bDea Hkkjr ea i p% jktuhfrd l dV dh fLFkr i nk gpA turk i kvh fti us t; izd'k ukjk; .k ds usRo ea l u-1977 bD ea l xBr gkdj fot; i ktr dh Fkh] i kus nks o"z ds vUrjky ea gh fNUu&fHku gks

xbA tuojh] l u-1980 bD ds puko ea bl ds vf/kdka urk vj muds ny ijftr gq A Qyr% Jherh bfunjk xkWh i p% l 'kDr izkueh ds : i ea vkl hu gpa ftl rjg bl dky ea Hkkjr; jktuhfrd mFky&i fky dh fLFfr ea FkhA us ky dh ipk; rh 0; oLFkk l s dko ykx vl UrqV Fk vj us kyh dka o l kE; oknh ny ipk; rh 0; oLFkk ds f[kykQ vknkyujr FkA os us ky ea l d nh; iztkrfu=d 0; oLFkk dh ekx dj jgs FkA vr% us ky ds jktk us ; g ?kksk.kk dh] fd us ky ea 'kh?k dh tuer l xg dj; k tk, xk] ftl ea turk l s ; g jk; yh tk, xh fd us ky ea Hkfo"; ea dN l d kskuka ds l kFk orZku ipk; rh 0; oLFkk gh pyrh jgs vFkok ml ds LFku ij l d nh; 0; oLFkk viuk; h tk, A

eb] l u-1980 bD ea us ky ea tuer l xg gvk] ftl ds vuq kj turk us igys l s py jgh ipk; r i) fr ds i f k ea cger l s ernku fd; k vj bl idkj us ky ea , d ckj i p% jktk ds fu; U=.k ea gh pyus okyh l jdkj dks Lohdkj fd; k x; kA nuka ns kka ea jktuhfrd fLFkrk vkus ds ckn vkfkd vj jktuhfrd : i l s LorU=] l p%+vj fodkl kldf kh l Ecl/k LFkfr djus ds iz kl i p% vkjEHk gq A bl dky ea Hkkjr; mieg}hi cMh 'kDr; ka dh i frLi/kk dk {k= cu pdk FkA vQxkfuLru ea l kfo; r glr{ki ds dkj.k l a pr jkt; vefjdk] ikfdLru ij viuk i Hkko LFkfr djus dh pBk dj jgk FkA fgl n egkl xj ea nuka 'kDr; ka vi u&vi us uk l fud cMh ykdj nf{k.k , f'k; k dks 'khr; q) dk dlnz cukuk pkgrh FkA

ikfdLru us vefjdk l s Hkkjh l s; l gk; rk i klr dj] Hkkjr fojok dh ufr i k jEHk dj nhA ckxykns k ea vk, fnu l fud dklur; ka l s vLFkrk dk okroj.k i sk gvkA bl fLFfr ea us ky dh fodkl kldf kh ; kstukva dks ; FkFZ : i ea Hkkjr gh fodfl r dj l drk FkA vr% us kyh iz kl dka us ; g vuqko fd; k fd Hkkjr l s e/kj l Ecl/k cukdj gh vius ns k dks l p%+vk/kj inku dj l drs gA Hkkjr Hkh vuqko dj jg Fk fd vius l Hkh i Mkl ; ka fo'kksdj ikfdLru o phu l s l Ecl/kka ds vl kekl; gkus dh fLFfr ea us ky l s l Ecl/kka dh ?kfu"Brk ml ds fy, ykHknk; d fl) gkxhA mi jDr i f jLFkr; ka dks /; ku ea j [krs gq nuka gh ns kka us l ekur vj i k jLi fd fo'okl ds vk/kj ij l Ecl/kka dks ?kfu"B cukus ds fy, iz kl vkjEHk fd, A Hkkjr dh vj l s jk"V fr Jh uhye l atho jMMh vj fons k elu=h Jh ujfl g jko us us ky dh ; k=k dhA bl ; k=k ea Hkkjr dh vj l s us ky dh fodkl i f; kstukva dks l gk; rk nus dk vk'okl u fn; k x; kA l u-1981 bD ea mtz elu=h Jh xuh [kkl pkjH us us ky dh ; k=k dj] noh ?kV i u fctyh i f; kstuk ds mn?kV l ekjg ea Hkx ydj us ky ds fodkl ea ; kxnku nus dh ckr dghA Hkkjr dh vj l s bu ; k=kva ds ckn us ky ujs k ohjlnz fnl Ecj] l u-1981 bD dks fnYyh i /kjs vj nuka ns kka ds e/; l Ei lu okrkvka ds ckn mlgkus vius l a pr oDr0; ea dgk fd Hkkjr vj us ky nuka ds fe=rk i mkl l Ecl/k cus jgxs vj nuka ns k feydj , d ml js dh l gk; rk djx¹⁷

bu dh ufrd ; k=kva ds njs ea , d fo'kks erHkn dk fo'k; us ky dks 'kklur {k= ?kks"kr djus ds l Ecl/k ea vo'; jgkA us ky us Hkkjr; fons k elu=h Jh ujfl g jko ds l e f k viuk ; g i Lrko i p% mBk; k fd us ky dks 'kklur {k= ?kks"kr fd; k tk,] tcfu us ky dh ; g ekHk Hkkjr ds fy, Lohdkj djuk vl EHko FkA vr% Hkkjr dk Li "V mRnj jgk fd vdsys us ky dks gh D; ka l Ei mkl , f'k; k dks 'kklur {k= ?kks"kr fd; k tk, A¹⁸ vi s y] l u-1982 bD ea Hkkjr ds , d mPp Lrjh; i fruf/k e.My us us ky ds fodkl dk; ka dk fujh{k.k fd; k vj Hkkjr dh rjQ l s us ky ds fodkl dk; ka ea cMh i skus ij vkfkd l gk; rk nus dh ?kksk.kk dhA bl h i f i f; ea eb] l u-1982 bD ea Hkkjr vj us ky ds e/; , d l a pr m/kx vk; kx dk xBu fd; k x; kA bl vk; kx dh fl Qkfj'kka ds vk/kj ij l u-1982 bD ea gh nuka ns kka ds e/; , d l e>sk gvk] ftl ds vlrxH Hkkjr us us ky dks dbz 0; ki kfjd o i k jxeu l fo/kk, a inku dhA dydRk clnjxg l s us ky rd oLrqvka ds vkokxeu dh l fo/kkva dks vkl ku fd; k x; kA vc Hkkjr ea us kyh oLrqvka dks , d LFku l s ml js LFku ij cMh rhozk l s igbkus dh l fo/kk inku dh xbA Hkkjr dh vj l s us ky

0; ki kfj; ka l s frxpus fdjk; s dh uhfr NkMus dk fu.kz rFkk clnjxkkg l s l eku mBkus dh vof/k 45 fnu dj nh xbA Hkkjr ds lg; kx l s Hkkjr&us ky 0; ki kj e] bl dky ea rhoz of) gpA l u-1984 bD e] us ky ds dgy vk; kr&fu; kr dk 52 ifr'kr 0; ki kj vdsys Hkkjr l s gh gkus yxkA¹⁹

rnUrj noh?kkV ty fo|r ifj; kstuk vkjEHk gkus l s us ky ds vkfFkd rFkk vks| kfxd fodkl ea 0; ki d l gk; rk i klr gpA ekp] l u-1983 bD ea us ky ujsk ohjUnz us Hkkjr l s vi us ?kfu"B l EclU/k n'kks gq ubZ fnYyh dh ; k=k dhA bl ; k=k ds nkjku mUgkus Hkkjr&us ky l EclU/ka ij l rksk i dV fd; kA Qyr% bl dky ea Hkkjr&us ky ds e/; ; FkkFkZ ij vk/kfjr ?kfu"B l EclU/k cus jgA fo'ksk ckr ; g jgh fd bUnjk dky ea us ky us vi us 'kkfUr {k= iLrko dks ugha NkMkA og xq/ fuji{k vkUnksyu l j {kk rFkk l a pr jk"V" dh Hkkoukva ds 'kntky ds vk/kkj ij Hkkjr l s 'kkfUr {k= iLrko dk l eFku pkgk jgA yfdu Jherh bUnjk xkVkh us us ky l s ; g Li"V djus dks dgk fd us ky dksfdu 'kfdR; ka l s vi uh l j {kk dks [krjk g\$ bl ij us ky 'kkUr jgkA

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1. Hkl hu] , l 0] l a pr foKflr] 7 vDVcj] 1966-
2. , f'k; u fdkM] okY; e 12] 1966-
3. n VkbEl vkQ bf.M; k] ubZ fnYyh] 25 vDVcj] 1967-
4. i bDr] 16 vDVcj] 1968-
5. n us kuy gjkYM] ubZ fnYyh] 7 fl REcj] 1971-
6. n i fV; kV] ubZ fnYyh] 13 fl REcj] 1971-
7. n bf.M; u , DI i d] ubZ fnYyh] 20 fl REcj] 1971-
8. xkj [kk i =] dkBek.M] 25 vDVcj] 1967-
9. n i fV; kV] ubZ fnYyh] 19 vi f] 1972-
10. n us kuy gjkYM] ubZ fnYyh] 30 fl REcj] 1972-
11. n jkbftx us ky] 6 fl REcj] 1974-
12. , f'k; u fdkM] okY; e 20] 16&22 vi f] 1974-
13. n VkbEl vkQ bf.M; k] ubZ fnYyh] 19 tuojh] 1976-
14. n fgUnrku VkbEl] ubZ fnYyh] 7 vi f] 1976-
15. n jkbftx us ky] 9 fl REcj] 1973-
16. n LVs/Edk] ubZ fnYyh] 9 vi f] 1976-
17. n fgUnrku VkbEl] ubZ fnYyh] 29 fl REcj] 1981-
18. xks'e] 'kho n; ky] 1990] Hkkjr , oa fo' o jktuhfr] Jh l phrk i d'ku] blnks-
19. [kUuk] oh0 , u0] 1997] Qk] u i kfyfl vkQ fb.M; k] fodkl i ftyds ku gkml] ubZ fnYyh-

GROSS NATIONAL HAPPINESS (GNH) INDEX: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

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1. Introduction

Today's world is characterized by round the clock technological innovations and increased globalization. One may feel the easiness in living quite well. However, we are living in the era of severe contradictions. Countries around the world are developing economically along with the menace of various diseases like obesity, diabetes, HIV, cancer, depression and as well other hardships. The economic development virtually loses its meaning if these crises are widespread in a country which thereby affects the level of happiness. Happiness is more qualitative phenomena and is affected by a variety of individual related factors as well as by the factors which affect the society as a whole.

In the past few years, economists and social scientists have made a lot of efforts to measure happiness and have developed many strategies to improve it. Starting from Morris D. Morris's Physical Quality of Life Index, later refined to Human Development Index by Mahbub ul Haq and Amartya Sen, to Green GDP by Joseph Stiglitz, are such examples. These measurements techniques have deepened our understanding of well being beyond the traditional dimensions of income. Wellbeing is divided in two parts, one is subjective and another is objective wellbeing. Moreover, happiness is synonymous to subjective well being whereas objective well being is measured in terms of the fulfillment of the basic material needs for a comfortable living. The word 'happiness' is used in various ways. In the widest sense it is an umbrella term for all that is good. In this meaning it is often used interchangeably with terms like 'wellbeing' or 'quality of life' and denotes both individual and social welfare.

In the sequence of efforts Government of Bhutan developed an alternative aspect to look at a country's progress by using survey techniques and measurement of Gross National Happiness. The basic aim of the measuring Gross National Happiness is to devise some concrete strategies to improve happiness and well being.

2. Gross National Happiness Index:

Gross National Happiness Index has four pillars: good governance, sustainable socio-economic development, cultural preservation, and environmental conservation. Whereas it is measured in terms of nine domains such as health, education, culture, time use to governance, ecology, community and living standards. A brief outline of these nine domains can be as:

2.1 Psychological Wellbeing:

Psychological wellbeing is characteristically significant and coveted state of wellbeing. It is measured in terms of life satisfaction, positive and negative emotions indicator, and spirituality. Life satisfaction combines individual's subjective assessments of their happiness level with respect to health, occupation, family, standard of living and work-life balance. The positive and negative emotion indicator reports the emotions such as compassion, generosity, forgiveness, contentment and so on for positive emotions while selfishness, jealousy, anger, fear and worry were used to represent negative emotions. Considering Spirituality indicator- It covers a person's self-reported spirituality level on the frequency with which they experience karma,

prayer recitation, and meditation. The indicator runs on spirituality level of citizens', which measures from 'very spiritual' to 'not at all spiritual'.

2.2 Health

In GNH system, health has always been associated with both physical health and mental health. Considering it as an outcome of rational balance between mind and body, between persons and the environment. It is measured in terms of four indicators: Self-reported health status, healthy days, mental health and disability. For a person to be suitable in self-reported health status, he or she must have a rating of 'excellent' or 'very good'.

2.3 Education

GNH tries to highlight the importance of a holistic educational approach, which ensures citizens gain a deep foundation in traditional knowledge, common values and skills. In addition to studying, reading, writing, science and technology, students are also encouraged to engage in creative learning and expression. The indicators include – literacy, educational qualification, knowledge and values.

2.4 Culture

Culture is not only viewed as a resource for establishing identity but is also viewed for mitigating it from negative impacts such as its effects on forms of language, traditional art and crafts, festivals, events, ceremonies, drama, music, dress and etiquette and so on. To assess the strength of various aspects of culture, four indicators have been considered: language, artisan skills, cultural participation and the way of harmony.

2.5 Time Use

Time use data can yield a range of important information that provides insight into lifestyle and occupations of the people. It can also reveal the gap between GDP and non-GDP activities, which reflects the gap between market and household economy sectors. Such data are helpful in accounting for a more comprehensive output of goods and services that SNA omits (Ironmonger 1999).

2.6 Good Governance

Good governance has positive impact on the happiness of people. It includes fundamental rights, trust in institutions, performance of the governmental institutions and political participation. The good governance indicators try to combine political activities with access to government services. The fundamental rights indicators include – right to vote, freedom of speech, join a political party, to be free of discrimination and a perceptual indicator on government performance. It includes the satisfaction from political participation, government performance, and government service delivery.

2.7 Community Vitality

The concept of GNH includes the social networks within the country, which is sustained through co-operative relationships and social networks within the community. A vital community can be described as a group of people who support and interact positively with each other. From a GNH standpoint, a community must possess strong relationships amongst the community members and within families, must hold socially constructive values, must volunteer and donate time and/or money, and lastly must be safe from violence and crime. It is vital that volunteering and donations of time and money be recognized as fundamental parts of any community development.

2.8 Ecological Diversity and Resilience

The indicator attempts to measure the feelings of personal responsibility towards the environment. It is crucial to reinforce attitudes that will encourage people to adopt eco – friendly approaches and to identify any deterioration in the current very environmentally aware views of citizens.

2.9 Living standard

It refers to the material wellbeing of a country people. It ensures the fulfillment of basic material needs for a comfortable living. It is measured in terms of three indicators: household per capita income, assets and housing conditions. Assets include livestock, land and appliances, while housing conditions pertain to room ratio, roofing and sanitation. Household income – indicates income earned by all the individuals in a house from varied sources within or outside of the country. Moving on the Assets - indicator uses data on selected household assets, such as durable and semi-durable goods of everyday use, to describe household welfare. The concept is based on evidences that income/expenditure measures are incomplete measures of the material wellbeing of households especially in developing countries where such data may have higher measurement errors.

Furthermore, the nine domains together comprise 33 clustered indicators, each one of which is composed of several variables. When unpacked, the 33 clustered indicators have 124 variables. Each domain represents components of wellbeing and the term 'wellbeing' refers to fulfilling conditions of a 'good life' as per the values and principles laid down by the concept of Gross National Happiness.

3. Review of literature:

Branchflower and Oswald (2005) measured and analyzed the well being of Australia in relation to Human Development Index and raised some questions about HDI ranking of Australia. They used 50,000 randomly sample of individual from 35 nations. They found that Australia lies close to the bottom in international ranking of satisfaction level. It is paradoxical to the fact that Australia ranked 3rd in the world as per HDI ranking in 2004. The authors raised questions about HDI ranking and argued that remained to be understood in that area.

Veenhoven and Hagerty (2005) presented trend data on average happiness of 21 nations for the period of 1972-1994 and indicated that happiness has increased in most of these nations and they found a positive correlation with economic growth. People became happier in the second half of the 20th century and the gain in happiness was greater in poor nations than in rich nations. Americans gained 5.2 happy years of their life and Western Europeans gained 6.3 years. In Russia the average happiness decreased by 2 points following the Ruble crisis in the mid 1990s. As Russian economy began to pick up so happiness also began to rise.

Leigh and Wolfers (2006) presented contradictory results as compared to Branchflower and Oswald (2005) and they claimed that Australia appeared happier, not sadder, than its HDI rank would predict. In this paper they used the term life satisfaction in place of happiness. They found a positive relationship between the HDI and life satisfaction.

Ball and Chernova (2007) examined the empirical evidence on the relationship between income and happiness. They specified it through comparison between the importance of absolute income and relative income in determining happiness. They found that economic growth can increase human welfare. They also found strong evidence that change in relative income tend to have larger effects on happiness than change in absolute income. For example, If some people's income grow more slowly than others the relative losers feeling worse off, despite the increase in their absolute income.

Branch flower and Oswald (2007) re-examined the modern literature which argued that countries such as Denmark, were happier than nations like East Germany. They used psychological well being and high blood pressure, which conventionally were considered to be inversely correlated. Using data on 15000 randomly sampled individuals from 16 countries they provided evidence to suggest that happier nation reported fewer blood pressure problems. Virola and Eucaruaciou (2007) presented an alternative measure of progress of Philippine society known as Philippine Gross National Happiness Index (PGNHI), against the traditional measures of progress like GDP or GNP. PGNHI is constructed with two components Philippine Economic Index (PEI) and Philippine Happiness Index (PHI). They found that health, religion, income, work and education were the top sources of happiness. Further, It also reported that qualitative happiness is higher than quantitative happiness, women were happier than men and as income rises, happiness also rises.

Ott (2010), took data of 130 countries, found a positive relationship between governance and happiness. A good government does not only produce a higher level of happiness, but also lowers inequality of happiness among citizens. Inequality of happiness was highest in nations where the quality of governance was at a medium level. The relation between the size of government and average happiness depends on the quality of government. A good big-government adds to happiness but bad –big government does not. The study defined the concept of government and some aspects of good government like freedom of expression and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, improved quality, control of corruption. All these aspects of governance were reported with a positive impact on happiness.

Easterlin et al. (2010) examined how happiness changes over time as income varies. They studied 17 Latin American countries, 11 eastern European countries and less developed countries across Asia, Latin America, and Africa. They found that in short term, for all three groups of countries, happiness and income go together. However in long term, this relationship does not exist.

The Centre for Bhutan Studies (2012) constructed GNH and explored its various dimensions in its report. GNH Index is a multidimensional measure and it can be constructed through survey technique. The main motive of GNH Index is to find the reasons for the unhappiness among people and making strategies for improving the conditions for 'Not Yet Happy' People. GNH Index works in two ways i.e. either by increasing percentage of happier people or by decreasing insufficient condition of unhappier people. It works across its nine domains i.e. -Psychological wellbeing, time use, community validity, cultural diversity, ecological resilience, living standard, health, education and Good Governance. The index is a collection of 33 cluster indicators. Each cluster indicator comprises of 124 variables. World Happiness Report (2017) analyzed and measured different aspects of happiness both within and across societies. It argued that, large scale collection of happiness data will enable analysis of inputs to develop policies on well being. It concluded that regular large scale collection of happiness data will improve macro-economic policy making. The report also discussed the causes of happiness and misery, based on 30 years of research on happiness. It stated that both external and personal features determine well being. Some of the external important factors include income, work, community and governance and values and religion. The personal factors include mental and physical health, family experience, education, gender and age. The report suggested that while the basic living standards were important for happiness, however after the base line had been met happiness varies more with the quality of human relationships than income.

4. Happiness as a dominant goal of development

A broader concept of wellbeing like happiness may be a better indicator of social welfare in conjunction with existing indicators such as HDI or GDP or the various versions of Sustainable Development Index. Elements that conventional indices neglect would be captured in the index measuring happiness as an indicator of wellbeing. The main serious deficiencies of the current indices like GDP, are summarized as follows: First, increasing income has not been matched by proportionate rise in subjective well-being. Second, it is only a quantitative aggregation of market value of goods and services and cannot be regarded as a broader indicator of well-being. Third, it is biased towards consumption, and it does not estimate depreciation of social, environmental and human capitals, since happiness cannot be found in ever increasing consumption. But detachment from rapid increase in wants can contribute to happiness. It leads to the possibility of considering non consumption as a sign of happiness. Current economies are, however, biased towards increasing wants. Further, it does not make qualitative distinctions in the mix of economic activities. It does not value social and economic services of households or families' free time and leisure.

Moreover, happiness (or utility, as it is known in economics) as a dominant end, is the critical assumption of microeconomics. In microeconomics, the starting hypothesis is that choices or decisions made by individuals are motivated by maximization of happiness (or utility or satisfaction). If we go by this assumption, individuals are supposed to maximize utility (or happiness or satisfaction) along a given set of preferences (utility function). All is that, people are supposed to maximize their set of preferences that are determined completely and mechanically by their reactions to external conditions. This behavioral assumption is a part of a deterministic, formal framework and it is not based on empirical evidence.

5. Limitations

The case to establish happiness as the main dominant end of individuals cannot be based entirely on rational utility maximization principle for the following reasons: (i) people do not have well defined values and choices, (ii) individuals have free will, (iii) the kind of happiness is portrayed in rational utility maximization principle can be irresponsible and egocentric, (iv) The concept of happiness is based on subjective and hedonic principle rather than inter-subjective or relational emotions, (v) people make mistakes in everyday situations while choosing among alternatives, (vi) what people choose is not always what give them happiness and conversely what gives happiness is not what has been chosen, and finally (vii) individuals are not only entities who make choices or decisions.

Further, Happiness may not be only dominant end, as there are other values that have to be sought even though it leads to the sacrifice of happiness. There are other factors that diminish happiness as the dominant value in a society, include: (i) people consciously make decisions that do not maximize happiness due to sacrifices, integrity and commitment, (ii) people derive satisfaction from relative consumption rather than absolute consumption, which is contrary to an important criterion in neo-classical welfare economics, (iii) people give considerable weight to socially and culturally established criterion of success than happiness, (iv) happiness is also a matter of free judgment that people make on the impact of the past events and current life, (v) meaning of choice and preference may differ among individuals between individualistic and collectivist societies.

However, disapproving rational utility maximization principle does not necessarily mean that individuals are not motivated to seek happiness as a dominant end. Nor do all the complications that were mentioned to challenge happiness as the main motivating factor in their behavior. Arguments and evidences can be explored to establish that people do seek happiness as a dominant end but it may be slightly a different kind of happiness, which could be a happiness of being worthy, happiness of being responsible or happiness we value. This kind of happiness

is inseparable from the reason for which we pursue it. It results from a reflective mind that sees itself morally and goes beyond the self. It is a relational concept of happiness as opposed to purely solipsistic concept of happiness.

6. Conclusion:

Contemporary measures of progress do not usually specify happiness as a dominant end; since it is assumed to be collateral result of social and economic policies. Evidences on desirability and feasibility of happiness as the dominant goal of society can be considered by analyzing the contemporary happiness research. All the reasons cited above arguably and clearly establish happiness as one of the dominant ends of economic development. Therefore, social and welfare policies must be concerned with happiness and happiness has to be a criterion of welfare and public policy for a country like India where widespread social and economic inequalities with massive poverty are present. Towards this end, techniques and methods must be developed to measure and monitor the conditions and causes which lead to happiness. Happiness should be considered an arbiter public policy. So that people can make judgments on the impacts of public policy using happiness as a yardstick of accountability. At the same time, the structures and processes of governments must continuously create space for happiness as the shared value to be realized.

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QUALITY OF LIFE OF WORKING WOMEN - A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract : Study of Quality-of-life is one of the emerging areas and gained a lot of attention in the social sciences. In their research Social scientists deal with a pragmatic way and systematically collect the data about the experiences of other people. (Ruut Veenhoven, 2007, 54). In 1995, an institution to do research specifically on Quality-of-life was founded. Almost at the same time in India, the IT Sector has opened the door of opportunities for skilled professionals, and still, it's continuing as a prospective field for lakhs of job seekers. After the Independence of India, the situation of women has considerably changed in the country. Now women are working in almost all fields, including IT Sector, which was dominated by men earlier. But this new role of women has not changed much in their life when it comes to the responsibility towards their family and children.

Aims: The Aims of this paper is to find out the issues and problems faced by the working women due to the dual roles and expectations from work and familial responsibilities which are creating stress while balancing both, and affecting their quality of life. Here sociologically we study both subjective and objective indicators for QOL like Health, Happiness, satisfaction and livable conditions.

Methods: This study attempts to do a critical analysis of the impact of the different aspects of the work and family domain on the quality of life of working women using both the qualitative and quantitative data. The study was conducted on the employees of Major IT companies from Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Pune. Questionnaires were used to collect the required data from respondents.

Results and Conclusions: This study revealed that despite getting a good salary and enjoying status in society, these professionals feel stressed due to the work pattern and family responsibilities, and need support from family and workplace to lead a quality life.

Keywords: Quality of life, Working women, Job satisfaction, Dual role

Introduction

Developments of IT industries and communicative network have laid the groundwork for people seeking paid work. It has stretched out various opportunities for people to grab on. The development of Information technology has given exposure to a large-cross-section of English speaking labors, allowing them to enjoy the incentives provided by the government. Besides this, IT has its intrinsic benefits in providing opportunities to the unemployed youth also allowing options for women. Apart from boosting up export earnings, it has also created a diverse pool of entrepreneurs. "IT industry has now bagged about 51 percent of the world market". (Kumar, 2001). National Association of Software Services Company (NASSCOM)-Mencher- Report 2009, on the other hand, has revealed that over the years the proportion of women personnel as fresher's and in middle-level of the organization has been increased considerably but at the senior level, the representation of women is lacking. This provides the belles-lettres of working women force in the IT industry.

The research reveals the quality of life and working conditions of the female employees. This paper attempts to get into the theoretical background of women in high technology industries and summarizes the arguments followed in the discussion session and concludes with vital points for future research.

Effects of Globalization on women workforce

Globalization is said to be multi-dimensional. It consists of economic, social, political and cultural undertones. This is a process of speedy economic amalgamation in the countries which are driven by the force, investment and capital flows, of liberalization of trade and influence of technological developments. (Torres, Freeskill, 2001). Robertson (1992) defined Globalization as strengthening the force of the world, which in thoughts and actions makes the world to feel like a single unit. It has widely reduced the distance between nation and countries and has helped in communication between different countries and nations in different spheres such as networking, transportation, communication systems which has the world to become or act as a single unit. Internet and communication system has played an important role in globalization paving a path to communication which also greatly helps the IT sectors and much more. The last three decades, considering all proportions like economic, political, cultural and social aspects the world has notified the process of globalization. Elson & Cagatay, (2000) reconnoitered that it is the reappearance of the neo-liberal economies around the world, the effects are the technological change and development of multinational corporations and the enormous gathering of capital in the sequence of merger and acquisitions.

Opportunities provided for women in IT

The literature study is used to outline the opportunities the information technology has provided for women in society further helping them to extend their beneficiaries. The Information Technology and BPO industry of India has been developed as the prevalent private sector employer in the country by recruiting with a scale of direct employment to 2.23 million professionals. The number of women employees has also increased over the years steadily from 35% in 2006 to 36% in 2008 at the junior level (NASSCOM-Mencher, 2009). The main factor that influences the women forced to enter into the information technology is high paid salary and for espousal, a white color job, providing them with international agility or flexibility, gender-neutral policy based on individual skills, comfortable shifts routines and enclosed working environment (Kumar 2001; Upadhya 2006; Shanker 2008). The entrance to this is through technology and quality education. Growing participation in this sector has raised the claim to encourage women to the technical, professional and higher standard of education. It has become known from the NASSCOM-Mencher, 2009 report that comparing the number of female graduates entering IT industry was only 5 to 8 percent, but now the number of female graduates entering the IT sector or field has shot up to 20 to 30 percent drastically.

Glass ceiling

Recent headlines want us to believe women in executive suits such as “gaining respect in board rooms, the latest carrier trend as “She goes and he follows”. Women have come a long way. Clever as they are put the depictions of women in the information technology is misleading. Women keep bumping into the so-called “glass ceiling”. In Morrison and her colleague's point of view the ‘glass ceiling’ is not just the inability to work on a higher level, rather the term (glass ceiling) applies to women who are not given the opportunity to rise to a higher level just because they are women. The survey of Wall Street Journal in 1986 states that "The top-ranking women are found mostly in non-operating areas of the industry such as personnel, public relations, or finance specialties that hardly ever lead to the most powerful top-management posts".

The existence of feminization which is otherwise called as “glass ceiling” comes into action since the working women mostly get concentrated on low-level job hierarchy rather than higher level jobs (referring to the seniority in position). Comparatively, in the seniority level, the percentage of women employees is only around 5 percent (Bhattacharyya&Ghosh, 2012). Only a few women work in senior rankings such as Project managers, Tech leads, etc., (Kelkar et al. 2002; Upadhyaya 2006), but most of them are found to be working in lower cadre such as programmers, testers or quality management and such. Thus they are paid less and their chances are very few in terms of achieving a good career development. Thus they constellate at lower level jobs. The concentration of women in the lower level and intermediate level is high compared to that of the higher level (Shanker 2008). Culturally there is a gender-biased conventional image practiced by ideologist that women's skills are based on ‘soft skills’. This, in turn, reduces the opportunities for women. They fail to bargain their perks, pay scales, etc. and also fail to upgrade their knowledge and skills and tend to stay in the same firm for a longer period of time. Their career choices are controlled by domestic responsibilities, mobility to work, the reputation of the company, working hours and other social reasons. The image of women as “conventional type” on recruiters results in the relegation of women in the workplace especially during deadlines (Upadhyaya 2006). The constraining policies are a dearth of a mentor, further flexitime policies are not implemented for women thus hampering promotional aspects of women software professionals (Upadhyaya 2006).

Quality of life

At present, the phrase ‘quality of life’ is used extensively both in academic writing and day to day life. It is one of those taken-for-granted terms, of which we think we know the meaning. Quality of life can be measured both by subjective and objective indicators. Broadly speaking QOL defines the ‘goodness’ one feels about his own life. His or her emotions towards work, family, happiness, satisfaction, good health, and healthy relationships, etc will measure the quality of life. Giddens and Birdsall (2001) describe “although there will be some common understanding of what is meant by ‘quality of life’, we may use the term differently in our private and professional lives. We might anticipate considerable variation in its meaning for people of different age groups and cultural backgrounds as well as significant gender differences. Quality of life is one of a number of social science concepts, which are regularly used in everyday life and have become part of the cultural and political vocabulary. Perhaps the classic example is that of class. Within most sociological theories of social stratification, class refers to the power relations between social groups, particularly in terms of economic power”. (Giddens and Birdsall, 2001).

Profile of the study

This particular research papers study area is about four major IT cities of India, i.e., Chennai, Bangalore, Pune, and Hyderabad. Indian IT industry has included with software and BPO operations that have sub-sectors such as hardware, software, ITES-BPO, and most recent KPO are dominant. The capital-intensity nature of the hardware sector is due to its deteriorating share, but the nature of the software industry and the BPO's more labor-intensive nature is dressed in India. Software products attract hardware, products, and any import tariff if components and peripherals attract import duty from 5 to 40 percent. A contested issue about the IT industry for India's economic development is financial subsidies, positive taxes and financial support of successive governments at the national and regional level, including allocation of resources such as land, water, and electricity. In the eyes of many industrialists and policymakers, this financial support is simplified, which is supported by the role of the IT industry in India's transition to rapid economic growth through economic liberalization. On the contrary, many critics have questioned the industry's economic development, which relies on

small producers working in IT companies or the production of industries to produce their livelihoods.

The objectives of the study

The study attempts to address the following key research objectives:

1. To understand and analyze the life of working women in the IT sector and the opportunities provided by the IT sector to women.
2. To pinpoint the factors causing instability to have a quality life.
3. Influence of domestic and professional life on social life.

Limitations of the Study

All scientific inquiries are subjected to few limitations, although these may differ with respect to the magnitude of limitations. The findings of the present study are subject to the following limitations:

1. The study pertains to a certain time period.
2. The result may not be valid for over a longer period of time due to the fast changing socio-economic and socio-cultural setting in this study area.

Because of the limitation of time and other resources involved in research, the present study was restricted to a limited number of samples. The result is drawn from this study, therefore may have limited application.

Social factors affecting women workforce-A Sociological approach

Lerner et al., (1997), state that women entrepreneurs are extensive in developed countries. While the women entrepreneurs are growing day by day highly in emerging countries, sociological theories maintain the social structures impact women's access to entrepreneurial prospects and may impact performance. Consequently, women have a primary responsibility of the family, but their attribute towards the job shows greater importance and seeks several opportunities. The women occupy several positions for administrative and management. Women seek knowledge through ICT development in several nations and follow strategies as well as concepts.

Evans has described the systematic approach for working in social. This approach helps women to develop and propagate their own needs. This system seeks to alleviate the social need to emphasize the communicative between two variant of workers of statutory and personal services. But in a common point of view, the similarity of these two variant workers varies. Evans use systems ideas comprise of traditional unitary approach and also a family remedy, as a source for a general script on social care practice, again attentive on inhabited care practice, though with a wider range. This systems theory in social work attracts the family remedy as a focal basis of systems ideas.

Arun (2002), explained the impact of the IT on women liberation in Kerala. The liberation of women is one of the crucial problems in the course of development of countries globally. Women liberation readings have been anxious with the query of women's contribution or non-contribution in waged work, social work, and employment. All these would irrefutably have an influence on how women observe themselves and others, it is clear that the capability to work exterior of home empowers women to identify, contest or challenge structures of hierarchy and women observe potentials of conversion in identities and observations through employment. Women should be authorized by improving their skills, knowledge and approaching the information technology. This will reinforce their capacity to

struggle from adverse depictions of women globally and to contest occurrences of misuse of the power of a developed industry.

Singh et al., (2017) studied the various factors responsible for women workforce in IT sectors. They did a thematic analysis to know about the factors affecting the women workforce gnawing away. The Information Technology companies and ITES industries assert they are women-friendly, and computer programming and software industry is more lucrative, attractive work options for newly graduated women engineers than any other jobs, as a result, it attracts a large number of women workforce. Corporate leaders and HR managers fail to recognize that although they might treat women employees on par with men and even provide special facilities to cater their needs, Indian women still faces a highly unequal domestic situation which makes it difficult for her to manage such high-pressure jobs. Burnout in women leads to reduced energy, difficulties in dealing with others and difficulties completing the required tasks and duties of a job. They usually also have feelings of loss of control, helplessness, and powerlessness.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This research uses both qualitative and quantitative data for the data collection. The objective reality and facts will be considered independently. The dissertation aims to collect qualitative data and structured analysis of the data over projects. There won't be a large sample of the data, but the limited amount of collected data will be accurate.

The facts and results will be completely based on the objective approach of analyzing data rather than beliefs or people's view. The research methodology is a way to collect data and analyses for the use of research. The method in which research is showed can be considered in relations of the research instrument utilized, research objectives and research questions. As research is used as a method to search for a knowledge related to the study, this part is more significant and acts as a footstep for any research, in fact, research is a fine art of technical inquiry. Therefore, research is a creative influence on the current load of awareness for its progression.

Sample Size and Procedure

Since this study is based on how the IT industry work is affecting woman's quality of life, major of the respondents are women's working in the IT industry of the metropolitan city.

The total number of samples that are taken into consideration in this research is about 300 respondents. Although there is a number of IT companies are available throughout India, this study is limited to only four metropolitan cities. Thus, these respondents are taken from the major metropolitan cities namely Bangalore, Pune, Chennai, and Hyderabad. So, 300 data samples are collected on the basis of the structural and random sampling method.

Findings of the Research

Quality Hours spend with children/partner in a week

Based on the study in hours spend with children/partner profile we found that that majority of respondents 160(45.7%) comes under 4 to 6 hours per week, 129(36.9%) comes under less than 2 hours, 53(15.1%) comes under 2 to 4 hours, 8(2.3%) comes under more than 6 hours. So we say that the majority of respondents are spending under 4 to 6 hours.

Time spend on domestic activities per day

Based on the study in time spend on domestic activities profile we found that the majority of respondents 100(28.6%) spend less than 2 hours, 84 (24.0%) spend more than 6 hours,

83(23.7%) spend 2 to 4 hours, 83(23.7%) spend 4 to 6 hours. So we say that the majority of respondents are spending less than 2 hours.

Hours' work at the office

Based on the study in hours' work at office profile we found that the majority of respondents 158(45.1%) spend 7 to 9 hours, 158(45.1%) spend 9 to 10 hours, 19(5.4%) spend more than 10 hours, 15(4.3%) spend 4 to 6 hours. So we say that the majority of respondents are spending 7 to 9 hours.

Work overtime

Based on the study in work overtime profile we found that the majority of respondents 98(28.0%) frequently works overtime, 95(27.1%) occasionally works overtime, 94(26.9%) sometimes works overtime, 35(10.0%) has never worked overtime, 28(8.0%) has rarely worked overtime. So we say that the majority of respondents are frequently working overtime.

Flexible working time

Based on the study in flexible working time profile we found that majority of respondents 166(47.4%) have flexible working hours, 153 (43.7%) have no flexible working hours, 31 (8.9%) sometimes have flexible hours. So we say that the majority of respondents are having flexible working hours.

Balancing work and family

64% of respondents agreed that they are burdened with the issues related to work and family. Taking care of elderly people like in-laws, parents, kids and other members while working for too long hours in the office is tiresome for many. Domestic work, shopping for household items, taking elderly people of the family to hospitals, giving attention towards kid's school and education, are all becoming hectic due to the work schedule. The stress of managing both roles will impact on their health also.

Time management:

77% of the respondents are opinioned that their main issue is with time management. IT organizations calculate their employees working duration on average, and it should be 9.2 hrs per day in most of the companies. But target oriented projects demand more than 10 to 11 working hours a day. Including traveling time to the office it becomes 14 to 15 hours job per day. Apart from this most of them carry their work to home also.

Updating with new Technology:

Technology is drastically changing, IT industry demands its employees to perform well and updated with recent technological developments. Reaching after long working hours, they have to sit for checking emails or work with a computer for updating themselves. Since updating and performance related and linked with their salary and promotions, techies have to struggle hard to achieve a top grade. So for 64% of respondents, this excessive burden demands again their remaining time and their personal life suffers.

Stress related to the profession:

Both work and family expects a lot from working women. While husband and wife both are working they couldn't get sufficient time to spend due to job stress and work timings. Because of the competition within the projects the team leaders and managers will be under pressure to complete the project the stress will distribute among team members. Even though women

workers recruitment percentage is equal to men in entry-level, many of them quit the job or remain in lower positions due to the stress in balancing work and family.

Health issues

To kill the monotony of work and as a stress buster, many of them addicted to coffee or tea, and even for smoking during working hours. Due to the work culture and habits most of them suffering from various health issues like acidity, migraine, headache, eye dryness, sleeplessness, neck pain, spondylosis, back pain, etc., which are due to their professional stress. 71% of respondents reported about having one or other health problems.

Work and motherhood

Motherhood is very precious for any women, for IT Professionals when both husband and wife are working, it's very difficult for them to decide about it. Due to the financial commitments, to get some good positions they have to work hard without thinking about having a baby. Miscarriages, delayed pregnancy is becoming common. Even if they get a baby, raising a kid is a great challenge. Most of the companies don't have day care centers for kids. Some of them have nannies or parents for the kid, but the quality time they can spend with the baby is very less. So, many of the working professionals quit the job, if they come back after a year or two, they will be in lower positions with lesser salary due to the technological gap created during that period. 76% of respondents expressed their dissatisfaction regarding not spending quality time with the kid. Giving attention to their studies, planning trips, visiting relatives, and due to the lack of good quality time with family members is causing frustration and disharmony among family members.

Family cooperation

65% of respondents are happy with the support they are getting from their family, 35% are do n't have any support due to their micro family of only two, husband and wife. Parents, in-laws, even kids are adjusted to the working mothers. But the guilt of not having enough time with family people is there. Along with family, time for self, to do exercise, reading or to continue other hobbies are becoming less.

Balance personal and professional life and quality of life

Based on the study in balance personal and professional life profile we found that majority of respondents 221(63.1%) cant able to balance their personal and professional life in equal, 129(36.9%) can balance their personal and professional life. So we say that the majority of respondents are not able to balance their personal and professional life.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is suggested that there should be employee friendly atmosphere at the workplace for the Women employees of the IT sector. Because talented and well-trained employees are the backbone of any service sector. In return, an employee also needs quality of life and work atmosphere to fulfill the expectations of the company. Finding out the factors affecting the wellbeing and quality of life through scientific research and providing solutions is the need of the hour for the companies to retain good human resources. Even though working women get a handsome salary at the end of the day one wants to feel happy, worthy, satisfied, motivated and comfortable due to her work. IT sector is more of product and service based which concentrates more on satisfying clients needs; it should create and implement women-friendly atmosphere and policies. Even in the family set up cooperation and support from

members of the family will help working women to lead the quality life with the feeling of wellbeing.

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A STUDY ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL TECHNOLOGY WITH A REFERENCE OF REMOTE SENSING

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Ugc Net .

ABSTRACT

A number of technologies have been invented by the scientists for the field of geography and all of these technologies have certainly enhanced the efficiency of the geographical activities. Remote Sensing is one of the geographical technology which is used widely these days in order to gather the information of any object or place far away from the receiving station and for this purpose, the satellites are used.

With the help of the remote sensing, it has now become easier to get accurate information regarding the geographical features of a place where it is not easier to go manually. Hence, the scope of the geographical activities is increasing rapidly with the aid of remote sensing. The current paper highlights the widely usage of the remote sensing technique as an emerging geographical technology.

KEYWORDS: Remote, Sensing, Technology, Satellite

INTRODUCTION

A number of sensors are placed in the satellite and these sensors receive the essential data and transmit it to the receiving end. In some cases, the images can also be captured through these sensors. Remote sensing can be used in a number of fields like agriculture, weather prediction, to get geographical features of an area.

With the advancement in the science and technology, the life of the people is becoming easier as now we can get the information of a distant place easily with the help of satellites and geographical information system.

This technology of the remote sensing helps in the prediction of the weather accurately as the level of the temperature in the coming days can be obtained easily through satellites. This technology is also helpful for the farmers too as they can get the better idea at what time, they should start cultivating their crops.

In some cases, the level of the ground water can be detected through the remote sensing technique. This level can also be checked in the hard rock of the mountains where the detection of ground water level is hard to perform.

Also, with the help of the remote sensing technique, the information regarding the natural disasters can be gathered as now, it has become easier with the help of the satellites to take the picture of the areas affected during the natural disasters like flood or earthquake.

The sensors present in a satellite are capable of receiving the reflected energy emitted by the resources present at the source end. Then, the passive sensors transmit these captured data to the receiving station which then processes and analyzes that data.

After the full analysis of the data by the receiving station, the data is made applicable and the necessary information is communicated with the other sources. Hence, any geographical information can be obtained through the remote sensing.

This technology has made the entire world like a small ball where nothing can be hidden. Few years back, it was very difficult to get the geographical information from the unreachable

places like Antarctica and Amazon Forests as it was very difficult to reach at these places for the research.

But now, the new technologies has made it easier as satellites are moved to the space and these satellites get the required information of any geographical place. In the coming years, the scope of this technology is going to be enhanced and there will be no field or area which would not get the information through the remote sensing technique. This is the power of science which has certainly increased the capability of the scientists.

GEOGRAPHICAL TECHNOLOGY AS REMOTE SENSING

In remote sensing technology, the sensors placed on the satellite are used for the measurement of the earth. These sensors capture the images of the source end and further processing is done on these images where the task of manipulating, analyzing and visualizing the images is performed.

Here, GIS is also integrated which is used for the purpose of mapping and analyzing the geographical data of an area. GIS technology is integrated with the general activities of the database and relates these data with the process of mapping.

Dynamic displays are created with the help of GIS technology where the maps and the database are integrated with each other. Also, it provides the tools for the general queries and visualization so that accurate information can be obtained.

A region's infrastructure is a collection of public assets that can be managed to maximize public profit. It is diverse and distributed throughout the region, interacting in complex ways with the region's people and landscape. Both private and public institutions have responsibilities for the system's management. In other words, we can say that, Public and private agencies have always tried to maintain their infrastructure assets in good and serviceable condition at a minimum cost; therefore, they practiced infrastructure management.

However, as most of the nation's infrastructure systems reached maturity and the demands placed on them started to rapidly increasing, infrastructure agencies started to focus on a systems approach for infrastructure management. The management task is beset by difficulties of data collection, measurement, and evaluation. This process has lead to today's Infrastructure Management concept. In continuation to this, intricate collections of materials, infrastructure, machinery and people, with countless spatial and temporal relationships and dependencies, require progressively more sophisticated tools to design and manage them.

One milestone in the development of engineering management systems is the concept of integrated infrastructure management systems. This type of system is complex and mandates a need for integration and consideration of data sharing and security. The existing databases and data management system design traditionally have not been effective at allowing division within the departments of infrastructures to use or share data as extensively or as easily as should be the case.

Remote sensing technology can be used to prepare maps of crop type and delineating their extent. Traditional methods of obtaining this information are census and ground surveying. The use of satellites is advantageous as it can generate a systematic and repetitive coverage of a large area and provide information about the health of the vegetation. The data of crop is needed for agricultural agencies to prepare an inventory of what was grown in certain areas and when. This information serves to predict grain crop yield, collecting crop production statistics, facilitating crop rotation records, mapping soil productivity, identification of factors influencing crop stress, assessment of crop damage and monitoring farming activity.

DISCUSSION

There are several types of remote sensing systems used in agriculture but the most common is a passive system that senses the electromagnetic energy reflected from plants. The spectral reflection of a vegetation depend on stage type, changes in the phenology (growth), and crop health, and thus can be measured and monitored by multi-spectral sensors. Many remote sensing sensors operate in the green, red, and near infrared regions of the EM spectrum, they measure both absorption and reflectance effects associated with vegetation. Multi-spectral variations facilitate fairly precise detection, identification and monitoring of vegetation. The observation of vegetation phenology requires multi-temporal images (data at frequent intervals throughout the growing season). Different sensors (multi-sensor) often provide complementary information, and when integrated together, can facilitate interpretation and classification of imagery. Examples include combining high resolution panchromatic imagery with coarse resolution multi-spectral imagery, or merging actively and passively sensed data (SAR imagery with multi-spectral imagery).

Spatial decision support systems (SDSS) are designed to help decision makers solve complex spatially related problems. The use of SDSS in various domains of Infrastructure like transport, utility, academic, construction, business analyses, public health, and hazard analysis is increasing tremendously. For example, businesses are using sophisticated SDSS to analyze customer information for marketing, customer relationship management, and generating business intelligence to gain competitive advantage. Strategic Infrastructure Development is a necessary Component of economic development and vitality. For the same, requirements should be as effective and as efficient as possible in the Planning, Construction and Operation of Strategic Infrastructure investment.

GIS have emerged to meet ever-increasing demand of precise and timely information. GIS specifically would be best to be used in the present study for integration of various data sets and conducting spatial analysis for decision making.

CONCLUSION

More recently, much attention has been paid to spatial analysis due to merging of geographic information system (GIS) and satellite images for designing and analyzing electrical distribution network. The conventional means are however, not only difficult and time consuming but also laborious.

Spatial Decision Support Systems are designed to help decision makers solve complex spatially related problems and provide a framework for integrating (a) analytical and spatial modeling capabilities, (b) spatial and non-spatial data management, (c) domain knowledge, (d) spatial display capabilities, and (e) reporting capabilities.

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GROWTH MINDSET PEDAGOGY: SUCCESS ORIENTED APPROACH TO EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Mindset is a set of all the cognitive abilities of individuals which help them to learn how to face, perceive, handle and respond to any given situation. It helps the individual to acquire skills like how to learn, how to respond, how to develop skills, how to take decision, how to make efforts, how to adjust, how to pursue on a particular task, how to stay positive and learn from criticism, overall become competent in understanding how to handle any situation and how to complete any task. Initially Dweck, (2006) considered that there are two kinds of mindsets which have great contribution to shape our behaviour and lives i.e., fix mindset and growth mind set. Later on other scholars of this field has also explored various kinds of mindsets. Dweck "theory of mind set" gained much momentum as it is based on philosophy of growth mind set which believe that learning, intelligence, talent, qualities, achievements & basic abilities are not fixed and these can be enhanced through sincere practices and efforts. The fixed mindset on other hand believe that the basic qualities like learning, intelligence, talent, qualities, achievements & basic abilities are fixed, innate & static. Main emphasis of growth mind set pedagogy is to impart a strong belief among the learners that efforts, motivation, obstacles, challenges and set backs of failures help them to grow, to learn and to achieve success in life. This pedagogy helps the learners to gain skill in how to perceive all challenges or difficulties in terms of opportunities. The purpose of this pedagogy is promote growth mind set of learners through different classroom practices & other approaches used outside of the classroom. Thus, the main aim of scholars is be to determine the educational objectives, content, teaching approaches & strategies & assessment techniques that can be best used in the growth mindset pedagogy. Although, growth mindset pedagogy involves all already existed innovative & multiple instructional technology, instructional strategies, methods & assessment techniques which are already used in the other kind of pedagogy but it should also be the task of the educationists, psychologies, practitioners of the field to use the best selected instructional strategies from these to construct some new approaches and strategies for the same. As motivational seminars, training of entrepreneurs, businessman & other corporate leaders & all of the motivational speakers, always focus to change the belief system of individual, to help them to do more, to achieve in areas of life. This pedagogy resolve to deals with the learners to get good learning, health, wealth, happiness, joy and success. Therefore, it is the time to work on the belief system of the individual where teachers & all members of the society help the learners to cultivate one of the best personality so that they are being able to achieve all unturned stones in their life and promote them dynamic and charismatic personality who can continue lead to success and quality life.

Keywords: *Mindset, Fixed Mindset, Growth Mind Set & Growth Mindset Approach.*

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INTRODUCTION

“Patience, persistence and perspiration make an unbeatable combination for success.”

-Napoleon Hill

The emphasis of whole education is harmonious development of human beings as well help the individual to achieve the full potential of their life, but this can be possible only if they will be provided with all opportunities to develop their generic, social & life skills. Now a days, it is well known concept that along with the cognitive domains, non-cognitive skills also played a significant role in the success of anyone life. In 20th century the main emphasis had been given on the intelligence related concepts like intelligence, emotional intelligence, multiple intelligence & spiritual intelligence etc., but now psychologists has considered *mind set* as a prime area of research. Buchanan (2017) described that the word mindset was first used in the 1930's to mean “habits of mind formed by previous experience.” As well as well as in 2006, an USA psychologist Carol Dweck, professor of Stanford University, suggested the term “mindset” in her research. She defined it as “a mind-set is a self-perception that people hold about themselves” (Dewek, 2006). In the same line, Zhang, Kuusisto & Tirri (2017) defined that “the term “mindset” in learning was officially proposed by Carol Dweck in 2006. Her theory of mindset is built on a positive psychology approach in which human intelligence is understood as a malleable quality. Dweck's earlier research (Dweck & Bush, 1976; Dweck, Davidson, Nelson, & Enna, 1978) on attribution of failure feedback could be regarded as the basis for the phrase “implicit theory of intelligence” (Dweck & Leggett, 1988; Levy & Dweck, 1999; Dweck, 2000), which later evolved into the concept of “mindset.” Thus, it is a set of all the cognitive abilities of individuals which help them to handle any kind of given situation in an effective manner. Mindset is a set of individuals' basic abilities which all help individuals to grow & learn all the essential life skills.

MIND SET THEORIES

“Certainty is a cruel mindset. It hardens our minds against possibility.”

-Ellen Langer

One prime question arises in to mind before discussing the concept of mindset that is there any relationship between intelligence and mind set exist. It is the well-known traditional concept related with intelligence that it is an innate ability and it cannot be much varied and it cannot be more advanced while putting maximum efforts. The concept is limited to psychology and educational concerns but now there are many new theories of intelligence like emotional, spiritual, multiple intelligence are taken in to consideration for other disciplines like business, commerce, management, training etc. The naive theories of intelligence also pointed out the two new theories based on the individuals' self-perception, beliefs & behaviour about intelligence *i.e.*, entity-theory and incremental-theory. Furthermore, Heslin, & VandeWalle (2008) described that “The terms “entity theorist” and “incremental theorist” are widely used in the literature for the sake of conveniently denoting those who subscribe primarily to either an entity or an incremental implicit theory. In reality, people tend to hold implicit theories or mindsets that lie somewhere along the continuum between the incremental and entity prototypes”. The Dweck's research suggested that the success is not dependent on natural talent but relies on an individual's mindset (Dweck, 2006). Further, she defined that the self-perception within the individual about intelligence is either someone hold an ‘entity theory’ (fixed mindset) or ‘incremental theory’ (growth mindset) of that intelligence. There are individual differences among the learners while doing learning task as well as receiving any negative feedback in learning tasks. One side, some of them who believe that intelligence is a static and unmalleable entity (*i.e.*, entity-theorists). They are usually likely to discontinue from the task. Another side some learners are there who believe that with the help of hard work and

sincere efforts intelligence can be enhanced incrementally (i.e., incremental-theorists). The main differences between the views of entity (fixed mindset) and incremental (growth mindset) -theorists is related with the preservation of the relationship between ability and effort. Thus, both theories are based on individual mindset. In her research work, she also explored that there is a significant influences of self-perception & belief about intelligence on individual behaviour and this is called mind set. In the simple words, self-perception and believe of an individual regarding his own mental abilities, talent, achievement & intelligence is called the mindset. Thus, mind-set can generally be defined as the underlying assumptions that shape a person's ability to perceive and understand the world (McEwen & Schmidt, 2007 & Buchanan & Kern, 2017). Mindset includes all the process of learning, making efforts, pursuing on any task, to develop various skills as well to apply these adjustment and how to cope up with unsatisfactory situations. It is an individual's mindset helps the individual to develop basic abilities, skills, take decision, to pursue, to stay positive & to how to handle any situation etc. It is important to mention there that initially research of Dweck, (2006) pointed out two kinds of mindsets & i.e., fix mindset and growth mind set. In the same way, Buchanan & Kern (2017) pointed out that "according to this Fixed and Growth Mindset (FGM) theory, a fixed mindset leads to a reduced capacity for learning, whereas a growth mindset offers a pathway for reaching higher levels of human potential." Thus, both kinds of these mind set have a great contribution to shape our behaviour and lives.

FIXED MINDSET

Some people are there who believe that their abilities are innate, natural & static. Dweck (2006) describes that "the fixed mindset as a state where you believe that your qualities are carved in stone, one that creates an urgency to prove yourself over and over. Thus, a fixed mindset is reflective of someone who sees their abilities as pre-determined and unchanging." Further, in an interview, Dweck (2012) pointed out that "in a fixed mindset people believe their basic abilities, their intelligence, their talents, are fixed traits. They have a certain amount and that's that, and then their goal becomes to look smart all the time and never look dumb." Thus, fixed mindset individuals believe that their basic qualities like intelligence, talent, abilities and achievements are natural, fixed, innate & static.

GROWTH MINDSET

The concept of growth mindset was firstly defined by psychologist Carol Dweck in her book "*Mindset: The New Psychology of Success*" which was published in 2006. The people with growth mindset believe that their most basic abilities can be developed through dedication and hard work—brains and talent are just the starting point. This view creates a love of learning and a resilience that is essential for great accomplishment (Dweck, 2006). Further, in this regards, Dweck (2012) also defined that "in a growth mindset people understand that their talents and abilities can be developed through effort and persistence. They don't necessarily think everyone's the same or anyone can be Einstein, but they believe everyone can get smarter if they work at it." Thus, growth mind set is a set of beliefs that intelligence is not fixed and everyone have all the capabilities to learn more, to grow more and improve more to get success in any area of life. Moreover, Kiger (2017) also described that Dweck's definition of growth mindset is as, "in a growth mindset, people believe that their most basic abilities can be developed through dedication and hard work and talent are just the starting point. This view creates a love of learning and a resilience that is essential for great accomplishment." Therefore, Growth mindset individuals believe that they can improve their basic abilities & qualities like natural abilities, intelligence, talent, skills and achievements with the help of efforts, time & energy. They usually persists on the task & takes obstacles & failure are the parts of life & success.

FIXED MINDSET VS GROWTH MINDSET

From the above discussion that there is a wide difference between the various aspects and functioning of fixed mindset vs growth mindset. The following Table-1 put lights on the differences between the fixed mindset vs growth mindset.

Table: 1

FIXED MINDSET VS GROWTH MINDSET

Fixed Mind-Set	Growth Mind-Set
The Individuals who believe intelligence, talent, abilities, qualities and achievements are innate, natural, fixed & static. Therefore, they have lack of interest in improvements of these.	The Individuals who believe intelligence, talent, abilities, qualities and achievements are innate, natural, fixed & static. These can be developed by putting efforts, time and energy. They are always interested in improvements of these.
They percept that they have limited set of potential to learn specific skills and they can only learn and achieve a certain level of success as per their set level of potential. They believe that they can achieve as per their innate talent and set potential which they have. Usually they do not work more to strengthen to their all potentials.	They have strong belief on their all unknown potential to learn all skills and they have the capability to achieve ever higher level of success. They can strengthen to their all potentials by putting right efforts and utilise proper time and energy.
They usually avoid challenges & have lack of dedication towards efforts.	They always face the challenges & dedication towards efforts.
It is hard to them to accept failures. It is difficult for them to make more attempts to success.	They usually accept failures. It is not difficult for them to make more attempts to success.
They do not like feedback & they usually ignore criticism because they believe to there is no more significance of feedback for improvements.	They are always interested to get feedback & accept criticism for betterments because they believe to learn from feedback.
They give up easily. And usually they have defensive outlooks how to make less effort.	They are committed to stay on the task. They always believe to keep trying and make more efforts to learn skills even it is hard to do so.
They are more usual to work individually and do not like to work in team. They feel threaten with the success of others.	They are the found to work in a team. They get inspirations & learn by the success of others.
They think that they have fixed & sufficient talent which help them to achieve a fixed level of success so efforts are fruitless. Thus they think that effort are fruitless and ignores usefulness of time, efforts and energy.	They think that they have unknown talent, ability, intelligence which help them to achieve a high level of success so efforts are fruitful. Thus, they usually persist in the efforts & considered obstacles are the parts of learning & success.
They have lack of confidence to improve themselves in any flied of life.	They have higher level of confidence to constantly improve themselves in any flied of life.

GROWTH MIND SET PHILOSOPHY

“Anyone who has never made a mistake has never tried anything new.”

-Albert Einstein

The **growth mind set is a philosophy** that believed that learning, intelligence, talent, abilities, skills & achievements are not fixed and these can be enhanced through sincere practices and efforts. The **growth mind set philosophy** is based on the three to four decades researches of Carol Dweck & her associates. In this regards, Morehead (2012) concluded that “Dr. Dweck’s research, compelling and thorough, challenges this widely held belief, or ‘fixed mindset’, by demonstrating how powerful a ‘growth mindset’ can be in achieving success and happiness.” Therefore, the growth mind set philosophy focuses that Individuals’ basic qualities like intelligence and talent are not innate & natural, these can be developed by making more positive efforts and investing time, to be motivated, get interested in the task & learn it more

effectively, to face the challenges & failure, to try hard and to pursue on the learning to complete any task. The overall emphasis of it is to infer mind for effective learning & develop a strong belief that I can learn everything, I can gain any skill & I can achieve anything positively in future life by my own sincere efforts and hard work. Thus, overall the basic philosophy behind the growth mind set is that intelligence, talent and learning are not fixed concept and anyone can grow, learn and achieve the set goals. The ultimate goal of growth mindset philosophy is to help the individual to achieve human excellence. Overall, growth mindset philosophy helps the scholars to determine the aims & objectives of growth mindset learning approach and pedagogy.

GROWTH MIND SET LEARNING APPROACH

"Dreams don't work unless you do."

--John C. Maxwell

As per the growth mind set philosophy, further growth mind set learning approach is also determined by the researches of Carol Dweck & her associates related with the theory of mind set. As we all know that presently, the main focus of teaching is considered it be a cause of learning. Moreover the quality of learning matter a lot as the Dewek (2006) defined it as, "What any person in the world can learn, almost all persons can learn, if provided with the appropriate and current conditions of learning". It demands more efforts from the side of teachers if learning becomes primary aim of teaching. Otherwise, teaching become an easy job when all the emphasis is shifted to the teaching only rather than the learning. Learning is always related to acquisition of new knowledge, concepts, experiences, attitude & skills. The learning is based on what the previous experiences learners have and how we can extend the experiences through learning by adding the new experiences of learning. Thus, in the present context all the new theories of learning emphasised to involve the learners in the process of learning with using various instructional strategies. All the teaching & learning strategies fundamentally suggested that all new learning can be constructed the step by step by using scaffolding. In this context, Lev Vyogosty's theory (1978) of social construction suggested zone of proximal development already confirmed that any learner can learn beyond ZPD (his ages and maturity) by facing more challenges, by using scaffolding where a more experienced person support to the less experienced individual and by putting more efforts to learn it. In the process of scaffolding, gradually- gradually teachers transfer the responsibilities of learning to learners so that they can become more independent and gain self-esteem. Furthermore, the growth mind-set theories confirmed that there is a great relationship between believe, belief, learning, efforts, feedback & various achievements of the learners. In this line, Kiger (2017) pointed out that "growth mindset is an extremely powerful resource teachers can implement into their classrooms. The implementation of growth mindset into the classroom will benefit the whole school. Growth mindset is a great way to improve student problem solving and peer cooperation skills. Growth mindset is not something that is installed over night. It may take weeks of procedures and encouragement before students fully start practicing growth mindset strategies." As the research in the field of mind set defined that there are mainly two types of mind set, fixed & growth mind set. There are individual differences in the learners but the things that matter a lot in the process of learning are i.e., setting of goals, sincere efforts, good strategies to learn, constructive criticism, taking challenges, facing obstacles & success of others etc. Moreover, these all factors motivate learners to learn well and to enhance the rate of success.

Thus, all of the emphasis of growth mind set learning approach is on growth orientation process, where learners' passion, belief, self-efficacy, efforts, strategies, goals settings, focus, hard work, practices, improvements, persistence, are prime concerns of it. The growth mindset

learning is one where thinking, praising of the thinking & learning process, set high standard of achievement & performance are used as the key learning strategies to develop growth mindsets. In the present scenario, researches in the field of growth mind set are going on, many growth mind set strategies are constructed by the scholars. Moreover, there is need to work hard in this field to make this learning approach as pedagogy. Now the question arise how we can take a leap in the direction, so that we can establish growth mind set learning approach as growth mind set pedagogy.

GROWTH MIND SET PEDAGOGY

“Love Challenges, Be Intrigued by mistakes, Enjoy Efforts and Keep on Learning.”

-Carol Dweck

Pedagogy is the study of teaching. It involves all the concepts related with teaching like objectives, content, methods, teaching –learning activities, evaluation process etc. Dweck's research suggests that success is not dependent on natural talent but relies on an individual's mindset. The child believes that intelligence can be developed (and isn't an innate, natural ability) is more likely to be motivated, interested in learning and embrace challenges-even when faced with failure they don't give up trying (Dweck, 2006). The aim of this learning approach is promote growth mindset of learners through the different strategies & practices. In this regards, Dweck (2012) described that “in a growth mindset students understand that their talents and abilities can be developed through effort, good teaching and persistence. They don't necessarily think everyone's the same or anyone can be Einstein, but they believe everyone can get smarter if they work at it.” Thus, all the Dweck researches are served as the basics for the growth mind set pedagogy.

The **growth mind set pedagogy** involves all the activities and opportunities that helps the learners to acquire the growth mind set with the strong believe that their basic qualities, abilities, talent, learning, skills and intelligence can be developed by making more positive efforts, to be motivated, interested, faced challenges & failure, to try hard and to pursue on the learning and commitment to compilation of any task. It is the pedagogy of learn, pursue & to achieve success. This is the main concerns of the growth mind set pedagogy, to become learners to be independent to learn, help them to develop their own learning, skills by using challenges, obstacles, efforts, feedback, criticism and success of others. All the challenges, obstacles, efforts, feedback, criticism and success of others contribute as mechanism of motivation to learn, to achieve and to get success in future life. The research by Dweck, (2006) on student motivation and beliefs has theorized about how teachers can influence students' beliefs about intelligence and their motivational patterns in ways that affect their persistence with challenging problems. In an integrated way overall growth mind set pedagogy is helpful to learners, to acquire all kind of positive attitudes, feelings & values for living a better, excellent & holistic life.

The researches in the field of growth mind set explored that it have a positive impact on the learning performances, acquisition of various skill, personal & professional success, innovations, managements, acceptance of multiplicity and many other areas of human life. Its' all motivated the educationists & psychologists to work on this field. Dweck (2006) described that “They [teachers] love to learn. And teaching is a wonderful way to learn. About people and how they tick. About what you teach. About yourself. And about life.” Thus, teachers' attitude, feelings & doing effects positively on the learners' behaviour. In this way, teacher has to motivate the learners & help them to believe on their efforts to learn effectively and give them the tasks, full of challenges, hurdles and obstacles. Teacher has to praise of learners efforts, strategies, focus, practice, improvements, persistence, rather than their intelligence. In this kind of pedagogy, teacher needs to govern the practical approach of neuro plasticity & NLP (Neuro

Linguistic Programming) & other associated techniques to help the learners to grow, to contribute & to achieve excellence in all fields of their life. In this regards, Mehrotra (2017) described that “in academics, as a novice spectrum, the NLP integrate in discovering the art of knowing the students with their level of acceptance and learning in totality.” Thus, first of all teacher have to create the strong belief that “everything what I achieve it will be possible only with my own sincere efforts”. In the process of learning success, where all of them are learn, to support, to act, to respond, to give & get feedback, to open criticism & to find excellence with the help of each other's. Overall pedagogy helps to create the environment that the learners are being able to get the strong belief of possibility (They can achieve everything); get full believe on their own abilities (They can do it), take themselves worthy (They are able to get it). Therefore, it will all help to leads their strong belief on themselves, desire to learn more, make more sincere efforts, embrace on the tasks, stay motivation, persist in the face of setbacks, learn from criticism, get negative feedback as the opportunity to grow, take inspiration from the other success. In this way, it all can help them to develop growth mind set and leads to learn, pursue and to achieve success.

The major implication of this is that with the help of growth mind set pedagogy learners' leads to the tendency that if they will put sincerely efforts, hard work, time & energy to any task, their success is ensured. With this attitude everything is possible, they can achieve any kind of success in life. They are being able to face the challenges, no fear to get fail, they love to learn, to pursue on the task, self-motivated. This pedagogy resolve to deals with the learners to get good learning, health, wealth, happiness, joy and overall success in life. Therefore, it is the time to work on the belief system of the learners that will help them to achieve all in their future life.

FINAL WORDS

“You can achieve anything you want in life if you have the courage to dream it, the intelligence to make a realistic plan, and the will to see that plan through to the end.”

- Sidney A. Friedman

The aim of growth mind set & pedagogy is promote growth mindset of learners through different classroom practices & other approaches used outside of the classroom. It is the pedagogy help the learners to understanding & involve in the process learning, to pursue on the learning task & how to achieve success in any area of life. Thus, the main aim of scholars of the field should be to determine the educational objectives, content, teaching approaches & strategies & assessment techniques can be best used in the growth mindset pedagogy. Although, growth mindset pedagogy involves all already existed innovative & multiple instructional technology, instructional strategies, methods & assessment techniques which are already used in the other kind of pedagogy but it should be the main task of the educationists, psychologists & practitioners of the field to select & use the best from these as well as to construct some new approaches and strategies for the same. Now, in 21st century, to develop the growth mindset of individuals must be a prime aims of education and the psychologists and educationists are seeking many opportunities to research in this area of research. Now, after the long discussion on mindset theories, the emphasis of research is shifted to develop growth mind set of individuals. The researchers are going on in this field to find out the various strategies which are help to develop growth mind set of learners. In the present era, due to its' wide significance, mindset have been studied across multiple disciplines. Without any doubt all the scholars have to work hard to establish new norms and standards to transform growth mindset philosophy, learning approaches, strategies as a pedagogy. Firstly the emphasis of the researches must be given on descriptive, evaluative researches related with the effectiveness of the growth mind set pedagogy, approaches & strategies can be conducted in relation to personality attributes like

self-efficacy, self-confidence, self-esteem, self-concept, self-identity, self & social responsibilities, self-regulating behaviour, self-motivation, GRIT, intelligences, risk taking abilities, problem solving abilities, learning abilities, decision making abilities, academic performances in Science, Mathematics & other subjects. After that effective experimental researches can be carried out in this field where more effective effects of the growth mindset strategies can be found out as well as researches must be conducted to find out more other applications of growth mind in the all areas of life, what can facilitate the progress, happiness & prosperities in the society. This field of research is also attracting the scholars from the various disciplines. Therefore, interdisciplinary approaches to research in this field can make a wide contribution in the life of people, learners, teachers, managers, businessman, and trainers. The whole field is open for all educators, psychologists, management people, cognitive scientists, administrators and policy makers to work in the field of growth mindset. Thus, overall, growth mind set philosophy & pedagogy can make a positive difference in the life of the people of the world.

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FAMILY IN ARTHUR MILLER'S *ALL MY SONS*: THEMATIC CONCEPT

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Any literature is borne of the physical, cultural, social, political, psychological matrixes that govern a society at that point of time. American literature is no exemption. American literature is the product of different eras that can be delineated historically, the first being colonial period spanning in between the finding of the first settlement at Jamestown to the outbreak of the Revolution. The writings of this period focus on religious, practical and historical themes. The most important writers of the colonial period include John Winthrop, Cotton Mather, Benjamin Franklin and Anne Bradstreet. Next is the early national period where in the writers have written in the English style but with the settings, themes and characters being typically American. Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper and Edgar Allan Poe are the most recognized writers of the period. The period of 1930s marked the beginning of the contemporary period of American literature. American writers who lived between World War II and the new millennium include writers like Eudora Welty, John Updike, Kurt Vonnegut, Sylvia Plath, Arthur Miller, Tennessee Williams, Ralph Ellison et al. Till the twentieth century, American drama of any literary significance had been non-existent. But the dramatic Renaissance that came in the twenties and thirties of the last century brought in a wave of iconoclasm and originality.

Most of the writers of this era wrote about the American Dream and American sensibility. The term, the American Dream, was first used by James Truslow Adams in his book *The Epic of America*, written in 1931. It means the dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to one's ability or achievement.

It is a difficult for the European upper classes to interpret the American Dream adequately. It is not a dream of motor cars and high wages, but a dream of social order in which each man and each woman shall be able to attain the fullest stature of which they are innately capable of, and be recognized by others for what they are, regardless of the fortuitous circumstances of birth or position. However, some say, that the American Dream has become the pursuit of material prosperity that people work more hours to get bigger cars, fancier homes, the fruits of prosperity for their families but have less time to enjoy their prosperity. There are also others who say that the American Dream is beyond the grasp of the working poor who must work two jobs to ensure their family's survival. Yet others look toward a new American Dream with less focus on financial gain and more emphasis on living a simple, fulfilling life.

The American Dream that has lured tens of millions of all nations to the American shores has not been a dream of material plenty. It is a dream based on the realization of individual potential irrespective of gender, social barriers and social orders developed for the benefit of an exclusive class.

It is interesting to note that American Drama is mainly concerned with individual predicament vis-à-vis the institution of family. It is no exaggeration to say that an individual's identity is determined by the family he/she belongs to. Family per se cannot operate in isolation. In fact, the tone and tenor of family is determined by the socio-cultural-political-economical-psychological milieu it exists in. All these factors wield tremendous influence or pressure on the institution of family. Interestingly enough, Arthur Miller views on family as a

social unit reflect the conditions as prevailing in the thirties of the last century he grew up in and wrote his plays. To the dramatist, family is both a solidifying force as well a disabling one in an individual's life.

Of the playwrights of his times like Tennessee Williams, Arthur Miller offers a fascinating case study for the cross-fertilizing influence of the Midwest in his plays. He brought the average human situation to the forefront of theatre and literature. He was a major American author of the times who redefined the average human life. American theatre was transformed by the works of Arthur Miller who voiced the dissatisfaction and unrest within the greater American psyche. Profoundly influenced by the Depression and the war that immediately followed it, Miller's dramas proved to be both the conscience and redemption of the times allowing people an honest view of the direction the country had taken.

Arthur Miller, the celebrated American playwright who enriched American theatre for several decades, is the recipient of three New York Drama Critics Awards, a Pulitzer Prize for *Death of a Salesman*, an Emmy, and a Tony Award. His dramas often take place in familial settings where he deals with contemporary political and moral issues. Hailing from a middle class background, Miller was born in New York City on October 17, 1915 to Isidore and Augusta Barnett Miller. Isidore, Miller's father, suffered tremendous financial loss prior to the Depression and relocated the family to Brooklyn. There, Miller enrolled himself at James Madison and Abraham Lincoln High Schools. He showed little interest in reading until the age of seventeen saying, "I never read a book weightier than *Tom Swift* and *The Rover Boys*, and only verged on literature with some Dickens," (Helterman 87). After graduating from a high school in 1932, he worked in an automobile parts warehouse on fifteen dollars a week in order to earn money for college, exactly what Bert does in *A Memory of Two Mondays* one of Miller's plays. Having read Dostoevsky's novel *The Brothers Karamazov* Miller decided to become a writer. In 1934, he entered the University of Michigan to study journalism where he won awards for playwriting- one of the other awarded playwrights was Tennessee Williams.

Arthur Miller's plays are in a constant state of revival by myriad American theatres, and his name lives on as one of the most influential American playwrights of the twentieth century. Miller died of heart failure at home in Roxbury, Connecticut, on February 10, 2005 after producing his last play *Finishing the Picture* in 2004.

Miller produced *All My Sons* (1947) which won the New York Drama Critics Circle award and two Tony Awards, establishing Miller as an "important young playwright" (Helterman 90). The play is about Joe Keller, a factory owner, who sells faulty aircraft parts during World War II that results in the death of twenty-one pilots. On discovering why his son died, Keller finally accepts his responsibility for the crime and kills himself.

All my Sons involves Miller's basic concept of moral responsibility in the family, linking it to the inner struggle of men-in-authority during the war. Like most of Miller's plays, the focus remains on the family; man-woman, two sons the framework of which is provided by the archetypal family of the myth. The familial conflict is at the center of the play; it is a father- son confrontation, the mother being a silent and passive participant in the father's crime.

All my Sons, based on a true incident, is ostensibly a play about morality. It is the story of Joe Keller, a war time manufacturer of air-craft engines who has supplied defective equipment to the Army, thereby choosing wealth and security for his sons at the possible cost of the lives of other people's sons. At the trial, however, he denies responsibility allowing his timid partner to take the blame. Having been exonerated, he successfully re-establishes his

business though his neighbours still believe him to be guilty. They have apparently accepted him back into their social life. But relief at his acquittal is tempered by grief at the loss of his son, himself a pilot, reported missing and presumed dead.

All My Sons concerns two families in Ohio (the play was inspired by an anecdote related by Miller's mother-in-law), the Kellers and the Deeveres. Joe Keller is a vulgar, successful small-town businessman whose company manufactures aircraft parts. As the play unfolds, in Ibsen-like fashion, we learn that his oldest son, Larry, a flyer, has been missing in action for three years. His fiancée, Ann Deever, has given up waiting for him and intends to marry his brother, Chris, contrary to the wishes of Larry's mother. We also discover that Ann's father, Joe Keller's former partner, has been sent to the penitentiary for providing the military with defective parts that cost the lives of twenty one airmen.

Joe Keller, a sixty year old businessman is, "an uneducated man for whom there is still wonders in the many commonly known things, a man whose judgments must be dredged out of experience and a peasant-like common sense," (Miller, *All My Sons* 6). He is a Miller archetype; in fact, he is caught in a capitalistic society where "all kinds of business is going on," (7). He is the embodiment of the evils of materialism in which the pursuit of minting money leads to the sacrifice of social as well as human values. All told, Keller is a typical product of the American society where success is aimed at, no matter, how it comes. He is a self-made man who believes in the primacy of family and whose only aim in life is to provide security to his family. There is nothing cruel about him, no sense of ruthlessness in his make up. He just wants to have a comfortable home for his family and a successful business to pass on to his sons, and for this, he does not bother much about scruples. Thus not only has he accepted the American myth of the primacy of the family, but also adopted, as a working instrument, the familiar attitude that there is a difference between morality and business ethics.

The play presents Joe's son, Chris Keller, the returned army officer, rejecting Joe Keller's criminal irresponsibility, even if the latter is his father. The father shoots himself once the son knows the truth. He accepts his fate, and so does the son. Joe Keller allows his subordinate and next-door neighbour Deever, to be imprisoned and disgraced for his own criminality. But at the age of sixty-one he comes to realize that the pilots who died in aircraft were "all his sons" (83) and commits suicide. Apart from what the society does to Keller, he is himself equally responsible for what he becomes through his greedy pursuits; he alienates himself from society and his own family. Eventually, it becomes evident that Keller's life is a waste: he forfeits his son's love and his own good name for a public business ethic which is strictly unusable in private, family and neighbourhood life. His business ethics put financial and social self-interest first and social responsibility and purpose second. The war exposes the radical moral division. He represents a pragmatism that coexisted with the language and fact of idealism in wartime America. As Miller insisted, when he wrote the play:

"Every body knew that a lot of hanky-panky was going on.... A lot of illicit fortunes were being made, a lot of junk was being sold to the armed services, we all knew that. The average person was violating rationing. All the rules were being violated every day but you wanted not to mention it," (xii).

Miller focuses attention on the father, the mythical symbol of authority by making him the source of guilt. In doing so, Miller depicts a modern attitude which regards the element of hereditary guilt- the guilt of being imperfect- as unjust. The guilt, which characterizes so many of his characters, is, in fact, the product of a human nature defined by contradiction, by a persistent struggle between opposing forces. For the need to assert one's identity implies an egotistical assertion of the rights of the self, while the desire to belong to a wider community

of man requires a sacrifice of that selfhood. Joe Keller is troubled by a similar tension between his self and society: what he does as a father for the welfare of his son is not expected of him as a social being. Both Larry and Chris disapprove the criminal action of their father in his attempt at becoming materially successful. They know that their father is no worse than most men, but they want him to be a man and father as morally perfect as they are. In the end, it is his son who makes him acknowledge his guilt and he makes peace with himself and his son through his death.

Chris and George, and Ann and Larry represent the dichotomy in the attitude of the children towards their parents. Chris is quite happy in the family set-up because he is being well provided for and is also going to inherit the business. Even if he knows that his father has used foul means to make his fortune, he does not object to it because he knows that Larry is dead. He is the exponent of the true nature of personal responsibility. He knows that his responsibility is proportionate to his love for his customers.

From the very beginning, we are made aware of the gap between worlds of Joe Keller and his son, Chris Keller. When the latter asks his father to hand him the book section of the paper, Joe Keller tells him, "You're always reading the book section and you never buy a book," to which Chris replies, "I like to keep abreast of my ignorance," (11-12). Thus, while Joe Keller prefers to remain content with his ignorance of the new world, Chris, at least, makes efforts to know the latest, even if it is meant superficially.

Chris Keller is another recurring Miller archetype, the moral idealist. He finds to his great chagrin that he is always frustrated in his endeavour to pursue his own path because it involves suffering for others. And hence he gives up his path out of consideration for others. At the time of the play, some three years after the war, Larry's (the dead brother) fiancée, Ann arrives to get engaged to Chris. By marrying Ann, he knows he is going to act selfishly at the expense of the family. His love for Ann becomes a test case for him because his mother has refused to accept the fact of her son's death and has seen Ann's failure to marry as an evidence of her similar faith in his survival. Chris, after ascertaining Ann's feeling for him, is ready to take the plunge, but his father cannot approve of it. As a good husband, he would not allow anyone to hurt his hysterical wife. He tells Chris, "from Mother's point of view he is not dead and you have no right to take his girl. Now you can go on from there if you know where to go, but I'm tellin' you I don't know. Now what can I do for you?" (16). Chris' reply reveals his agony and frustration and posits his idealism against his parent's guilt and selfishness of which he is not sufficiently aware. He says, perhaps more to himself than to his father, "I don't know why it is, but every time I reach out for something I want I have to pull back because other people will suffer," (16). Chris realizes that he has been trapped in a virtually hopeless situation. Therefore, he decides that if he is to remain true to himself, if he has to assert his identity as an individual, he must break the vicious circle and get out of it. He tells his father, "I've been a good son too long, a good sucker. I'm through with it," (17). Now he declares his willingness to leave the family business if necessary, but in fact he is anxious to secure the terms on which he can remain, while condescending to it. He tells the father that the business, the father had built, doesn't inspire him. This sets off the following dialogue:

- Keller: You've got a business here, what the hell in this?
- Chris: The business! The business doesn't inspire me.
- Keller: Must you be inspired?

Chris: Yes. I like it an hour a day. If I have to grub for money all day long at least at evening I want it beautiful. I want a family, I want some kids, I want to build something I can give myself to. Annie is in the middle of that. Now... where do I find it? (17).

This clearly shows that Chris doesn't attach any importance to business. It is obvious that he wants to create and build something of his own to which he can belong and which can belong to him: he wants a family, a wife and some kids so that by evening he can shut off himself to dog-eat-dog world. He is resentful of the 'rat race'. Knowing that his father is desperate for him to stay, he threatens to leave. Chris here seems to imply that his marriage to Ann might secure his loyalty to the business. Thus, like his father Joes Keller and every other American, Chris Keller has accepted the American myth of the primacy of family and family solidarity.

Joe Keller, being a father, cannot bear to think that Chris can go his own way leaving him alone. Whatever he has done in his life, he has done it for the sake of his sons. And if his own sons leave or denounce him, what is left for him to live by? When he realizes that Chris is ready to leave him, he is deeply shocked. He pleads with his son and asks him, "...What the hell did I work for? That's only for you, Chris; the whole shootin'-match is for you!" (17)

For Chris, who manages to carry his father with him, it's beyond him to convince his mother that waiting for Larry's return is futile. When he says this to her, she gently reprimands him. Chris, in utter exasperation, says, "Because it's not right; we never took up our lives again. We're like at a railroad station waiting for a train that never comes in," (21). Chris rightly feels that this endless wait will lead them nowhere.

Mother is unable to face the reality and lives in a world of illusions. Women, in Miller's plays, tend to be conservative forces and thereby compounding the distorting forces of social life. Her emotional attachment to Larry which fosters her illusions, becomes a threat to the survival of Chris. She struggled to maintain the illusion that her son is alive rather than admit to her husband's guilt and acknowledge her own status as a beneficiary of that crime. Miller's women characters offer love but it is a love, which is curiously dangerous to an imaginative and moral being who seeks space and freedom. They are for the most part baffled by the world, reducing it to banalities, to the level of simple necessities and reassuring certainties. They are protective of the family and consequently fail to engage or even to perceive a wider responsibility. They seem unassailed by doubt and thus fall outside the moral crucible which is the focus of Miller's work.

For Kate Keller, giving up her illusion that her son is alive and would return to her someday, is as good as her death warrant. She makes it quite plain, when she says, "Because if he's not coming back, then I'll kill myself," (22). She pleads with her husband to stand by her. Joe is disturbed at the subtle insinuations of his guilt, and so he angrily asks her: "What does that mean, me above all?" and "What have I got to hide?" (23) She is a fatalistic horoscope reader who believes that, "...certain things have to be, and certain things can never be. Like the sun has to rise, it has to be. That's why there's God. Otherwise anything could happen. But there's God, so certain things can never happen," (28). She finds it necessary to harbour this belief, however, illusory or hopeless, in order to retain a sense of her motherly identity. Larry's death involves her failure both as a wife and mother and she cannot sustain her life in the absence of her twin basic roles.

After being exonerated by the court, Joe Keller has been able to delude himself about the innocence and regaining of the lost self-respect. He says:

"Kid, walkin' down the street that day I was guilty as hell. Except I wasn't, and there was a court paper in my pocket to prove I wasn't, and I walked...past...the porches.

Result? Fourteen months later I had one of the best shops in the state again, a respected man again; bigger than ever,” (30).

The fact is that his neighbours, though friendly, have never given up their suspicion of Joe's complicity in the matter. On the other hand, Ann and George have not forgiven their father. They consider the crime too heinous for them to associate themselves with him. As Ann says, “It's wrong to pity a man like that. Father or no father, there's only one way to look at him. He knowingly shipped out parts that would crash an airplane,” (31). She is surprised to know that Joe doesn't hold anything against himself.

Chris' idealism conceals a compulsive need to justify his own silence, the suppression of his doubts. The fact that he has refused to allow his father to add his name to the family firm is indicative of Chris' own suspicion of the father. Yet Joe continues to draw money from the company to affirm his innocence. Chris' desire to force his mother to acknowledge his brother's death is less of a consequence of his belief in the necessity for truth than his desire to marry the brother's fiancée. When he and Ann discover their love for each other, Ann tells him that he appears to be secretly ashamed of something. Chris confesses this and eventually, it becomes clear that his belief in human responsibility is borne out of his own past, the loss of virtually all the members of his company during the war, “I got an idea watching them go down. Everything was being destroyed, see, but it seemed to me that one new thing was made. A kind of responsibility. Man for man,” (35). But there is a suggestion that this too derives from guilt of the survivor for “They didn't die: they killed themselves for each other. I mean that exactly; a little more selfish and they'd've been here today,” (35). His survival thus becomes tinged with a suggestion of selfishness that is compounded by his subsequent financial security. “I felt wrong to be alive, to open the bank-book, to drive the new car, to see the new refrigerator,” (36). Chris doesn't want to touch the money that is soiled by the human blood. Ann, however, reassures him that there is nothing wrong with his father's money.

It is Chris who supports his father when the latter feels disturbed with the coming of George. Joe Keller is afraid that George may open the case again. Chris rejects all these surmises outright. Chris' parents look to him for comfort, security and consolation. While Chris' seeks betterment and fulfillment through the pursuit of excellence, his father seeks the meaning of his life in doing everything possible for his sons who actually define his place in the world. Joe tells Chris, “I want a clean start for you, Chris. I want a new sign over the plant Christopher Keller, Incorporated,” (38). Joe's life's accomplishment, his sense of identity, centers around his sons. At one point of time he even tells Ann:

“I want you to understand me. I'm thinking of Chris.... You get older; you want to feel that you ... accomplished something. My only accomplishment is my son. I ain't brainy. That's all I accomplished,” (49).

In this struggle of father and sons, George determines to apply the law to release his father by condemning Keller. He tells Ann that she is not going to marry Chris, because his father has destroyed her family. Chris, with visible anger, says, “George you don't want to be the voice of God, do you?” (53) George, in reply explains to Chris and Ann the facts of the case. This leads to a heated discussion between Chris and George, both of whom try to defend their respective fathers. George even resists family softening, and the mother's accusation of hardness and self-destruction. Gradually, however, George wins over. He even makes a confession, “I never felt at home anywhere but here,” (65).

Miller's point is that the community ethic rests on moral chaos and at the height of the family coziness, he allows Keller to betray the fakery in his life. The mother is made to blurt

out her truth. She tells Chris: "Your brother is alive, darling, because if he is dead, your father killed him. So you understand me now? As long as you live, that boy is alive. God doesn't let a son be killed by his father," (P 68). As Chris' love for his father vanishes, possibly too abruptly, Miller makes Keller give his central plea for justice:

"What could I do! I'm in business, a man is in business; a hundred and twenty cracked you are out of business; you got a process, the process doesn't work you're out of business... what I could do let them take forty years; let them take my life away... Chris. I did it for you. It was a chance and I took it for you," (69-70).

Chris wonders why his father could never go beyond a narrow self-interest which he had cultivated at the terrible cost of many precious lives. As a result his respect towards his father gets shattered and he refuses to be a party to his crime. The image of his father that he had in his mind too gets tarnished.

For Joe Keller, the family is of utmost importance. In trying to be a good husband and good father he has forgotten his own identity. As he says: "And now I live in the usual darkness; I can't find myself; it's even hard sometimes to remember the kind of man I wanted to be. I'm a good husband; Chris is a good son; he'll come back," (74-75).

The most ironical aspect of the American social set up that comes out of all this is that a good husband, a good son or a good father need not necessarily be a good human being and pursue those activities which may lead to the general social good. Joe Keller can't really understand why he is being accused by his son Chris of being a criminal, why his wife wants him to take the rap and go to jail. His guilt, self-disgust and sense of meaninglessness is unmitigated, because no one in the family is willing to share it. He asks in great pain, "What am I, a stranger? I thought I had a family here. What happened to my family?" (75)

It is incomprehensible to him that there can be anything bigger than the family. The following dialogue between Joe Keller and his mother reveals that for Keller nothing is bigger than his family:

Mother: There's something bigger than the family.

Keller: "Nothing is bigger!

Mother: Joe, I tell you...

Keller: Nothin's bigger than that. I'm his father and he's my son, and if there is something bigger than that I'll put a bullet in my head! (77)

For him nothing exists beyond the immediate existence of his family and even if it does it is peripheral and inconsequential. In other words, his family is his life and if the family is nothing then he too is a mere cipher. He cannot tolerate the idea that his son should discard him away. Joe Keller defends himself by insisting that his own values are those of the world in which he moves. To this Chris' replies, "I know you're no worse than most men but I thought you were better. I never saw you as a man. I saw you as my father," (82).

The reading of Larry's letter confirms to Joe the enormity of his crime against humanity. The fact that Larry could have killed his father for what he had done, takes away all pretence of family as an excuse for his business dealings. Joe does not find any reason to live, now that both his sons have virtually condemned him to death. He suddenly realizes, "Sure, he was my son. But I think to him they were all my sons. And I guess they were, I guess they were," (83). Stunned into accepting responsibility for his actions Joe Keller shoots himself, bequeathing a kind of freedom to his son who will accept no other inheritance. He is therefore finally a martyr to a false ethic of family and business sentiment.

On the surface the play is an extension of Miller's earlier times that an individual should accept full responsibility for his actions, to acknowledge the reality of a world in which the idea of brotherhood is an active principle rather than a simple piety. It is an assault on materialism which is seen as being at odds with human values, on a capitalist drive for profits which is ironical to the elaboration of an ethic based on primacy of human life and the necessity to acknowledge a social contract.

The theme, however, is explored in the immediate content of Keller family. The illusion that brings about Joe Keller's downfall is that he has a loving family and all his activities, including the shady ones, have been directed for the happiness of his family while in reality, the family has been disintegrating because of his dubious role in the business. When Kate too refuses to listen to him, the illusion of having a family begins to be clear to him. In fact, his family is not based on mutual consideration, respect and feelings of well-being: all he has is his business. The irony is that it is this very business which kills Larry and drives Joe's wife crazy. Hence, in reality he has no family in its broad sense in which each member is considerate to the other and is prepared to sacrifice everything for the well-being, dignity and honour of other members. Once this fact dawns upon him, he commits suicide. Chris, on the contrary, believes that the values, the nation and the lives of the others are greater than the family. Since Joe's dishonest activities were done for his son and his wife; he expects to be forgiven by them. Chris's ideal is:

"Once and for all you can know that there's a universe of people outside and you're responsible to it, and unless you know that you threw away your son because that's why he died," (84).

Miller in this play has introduced two characters of different moral standards to underscore ambivalence in his plays. Since the dramatic action of all plays takes place within the family circle, these morally differentiated characters are close blood relations like father and son. Joe Keller's moral ambivalence becomes glaring when his behaviour is compared with that of his wife, Kate. While Keller appears agreeable and pleasing to the members of the Deever family to whom he ought to have shown natural grudge in view of his criminal action, Kate remains steadfast in her hostility towards them. She dislikes Ann's visit and asks her husband why Chris has invited her. Keller coolly replies that there is nothing to bother in it and that Chris may have wished to see the girl who has been living next door to him all his life. She is callous enough to tell Ann on her face that she is not enthusiastic about her visits. Similarly, she is more agitated than Keller when she hears the news of George's arrival. Keller is only uncomfortable in doubting whether George's sudden meeting with his father and Ann's coming over to the house are to detect anything to open up the case again. Kate, on the other hand, is in a violent mood pregnant with inner tension. The following dialogue between them on the occasion of the news well reveals Keller's indifference and Kate's turbulence:

Mother: I don't know. (She speaks with warning): he's a lawyer now, Joe. George is a lawyer. All these years he never even sent a postcard to Steve. Since he got back from the war, not a postcard.

Keller: So what?

Mother: (Her tension breaking out): Suddenly he takes an airplane from New York to see him. An airplane!

Keller: Well So?

Mother, (trembling): Why?

Keller: I don't read minds. Do you?

Mother: Why, Joe? What has Steve's suddenly got to tell him that he takes an airplane to see him?

Keller: What so I care what Steve's got to tell him? (39-40)

When the realization comes to Joe that the concept of family which has been sustaining him all his life is not the right one, he feels uneasy. To accept this idea would be to negate all the activities and beliefs of his life time and that would be a great loss for him. Not to accept it would be to lose even his second son Chris, who has threatened to go away from his father. It is here and in this sense that the public issues, "impinging on individual conscience have, go to speak, throw filial relations out of gear, and put instinctive loyalties and pieties to serve a moral test," (Maini 150).

Joe Keller has used the family as a justification for his actions. Family is equally vital to Kate because beyond it lies, nothing but a kind of anarchy, exemplified by the death of a son. Kate is determined, until the very end, to maintain the integrity and reality of the family in the face of change and competing models of social responsibility. Indeed, *All My Sons*, with its emphasis on human solidarity, on the interest of mankind over those of the individual or the family group, clearly chimes with the central convection of the 1930s. Though the theme of the play is discussed in the context of the theme of the family, one can also discuss the central theme in *All My Sons* exclusively in terms of its social context and its call for socially responsible behavior. Christopher Bigsby accurately observes:

"*All My Sons* is a play about our ability to connect with others and the world around us, it is also about, more than our success or failure, at achieving such a connection. This is also a play about betrayal, about father and sons, about America, about self-deceit, about self-righteousness, about egotism presented as idealism, about a fear of morality, about guilt, about domestic life, about the space between appearance and reality, about money, about an existence resistant to our needs, about the gulf between the times we live in and the people we wish to believe ourselves to be, about the fragility of what we take to be reality, about time as enemy and time as moral force and so on," (Bigsby 51).

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ANALYSIS OF THE TRAGEDY OF TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

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Abstract :---

Thomas Hardy was a serious and sober thinker, untainted with cynicism. His realism though native in feeling is most in line with that of continental writers. His style is simple and candid, notable for its almost scientific precision of statement and often, under stress of emotion, discreetly rhythmical in cadence. Hardy was deeply affected by science.. He is forever noticing those impulses of pagan feeling and religious sentiment that run through generations. He watches the mingling of the finer elemental qualities, sexual devotion, pity, and courage, endurance with the coarser "ape and tiger" instincts. As a story-teller, Hardy Combines a rich inventive power with a sense of symmetrical development for all his minuteness of method, Hardy never loses sight of the harmonious whole his; detailed touches have always their significance in unfolding the burden of the story. We shall find no loose ends in his work.

Tess of The D'Urbervilles is a tragic monumental work of Thomas Hardy. Tess the beautiful innocent maiden is betrayed by a wicked seducer and ends her life on the gallows. The paper will analyze Tess of the D'Urbervilles through character personalities, love, hypocrisy, justice and device of objective correlative in the novel. Tess is just one of the victims who are suffering sorrows. Through Tess we can see female's low status and the male dominated society

Keywords:-- Personalities, love, hypocritical moral, unjust law, objective co-relative

INTRODUCTION:--- Tess of the D'Urbervilles is regarded as Hardy's tragic masterpiece. Tess is one of Hardy's most sympathetic protagonists. Readers come to understand her plight and her acceptance of the inevitable things that happens to her. Tess is the archetypal anti heroine. From Hardy's point of view Tess is not responsible for what she has done. She is a victim of series of misfortunes which slowly destroys her personality. She inhabits her own small world and tries to cope with the fate that life has dealt her. By the end of the novel, she is a complete, whole character. Tess has heroic qualities that make her worthy of our admiration. These qualities are most evident in the scenes;-- When she baptizes her infant son 'sorrow', when she endures the torture of Alec's violation and angel's abandonment and when she finally and irrevocable rides herself of Alec's influence. Tess is a simple country girl who had a basic education growing up, but had little exposure to the wiles of the world outside Marlott. Her weakness is her innocence; she is unschooled "In the ways of the world" and therefore unable to protect herself. Tess chides her mother for not telling her full truth about a less than kind world

"Why did not you tell me there was danger in men folk?"

Throughout the novel Hardy develops Tess as a character and describes her simple beauty even her attempt to change her appearance are not enough to hide her natural beauty. Further Tess is portrayed as a person of near divine qualities when she baptizes sorrow before he dies. Behind that beauty Hardy paints a picture of a tortured mind. After the death of her infant, she goes to work as a dairy maid in an environment of agricultural riches and peace in which she finds at last a satisfying rhythm of life. Her courtship by Angel Clare, her final acceptance of him in spite of the her murky past and the coincidences which conspire to prevent her from confessing that past before the marriage, are described by Hardy with considerable awkwardness and the further development of the story Angel's horror at learning the truth, at last his symbolic sleep waking with his terrified bride, his desertion of Tess who is forced back at last to live with the

man who first “undid” her, her eventual discovery that this man deceived her in assuring her that Angel would never take her back and her murder of him in desperate hate and regret at what he has caused her to lose all this is forced along with a certain grim relish.

Angel Clare is a much worse character than Hardy seems recognize, while the chain of circumstances that produce the murder with inevitable hanging of Tess at the end of the novel seems altogether too contrived. Angel is left at the end with Tess's younger sister “a spiritualized image of Tess” and they move on hand in hand. Angel is determined not to be defeated by fate but Tess is hanged, the black flag is raised and Hardy comments

“Justice was done and the president of immortals in Aeschylean phrase had ended his sport with Tess.”

The martyr like passion of Tess evokes the reader's sympathy she makes several attempts to rectify her “mistakes” the vow to Angel to end their marriage, her offer to kill herself to free Angel from their marriage and her refusal to ask Angel's parents for any additional money during Angel's Sojourn to Brazil. She is determined to be self sufficient and willing to sacrifice her well being for the good of others. This makes her selfless and on a morally higher ground than other characters in the novel.

Treatment of love :--- Love is the dominating motive in Hardy's stories love conceived as a blind, irresistible storm. It is by means of his emotional intensity that he is able to bring home to us its power. No one describes love more impressively than Hardy. But he does not analyze its working like Proust or show like Jane Austen how it manifests itself differently in different characters. He is concerned less with lovers than with love, less with the effect that passion has on human beings than with its intrinsic quality. He wishes to make us feel the actual heat and colour of its flame to reproduce its impact on the heart. Hardy's picture of love is in the lyrical manner. Love is the central theme of Hardy's novels with the emphasis on the part played by women in the human drama. To Hardy, love was women's whole existence. He stresses their frailty, their sweetness, their submissiveness, their coquetry, their caprice. Even when they are at fault, he represents them with a tender chivalry.

Hypocrisy :--- In Victorian era male regarded female as their personal belongings, especially female's purity. In Victorian era rights between woman and man were not equal. Even divorce was regarded as immoral behavior. Because of hypocritical morals, male did not think it was illegal when they bullied women. But women would suffer more than physical pain. In this novel Angel is the typical representative. Though he was an open-minded man, he was constrained by traditional morality.

Just after their marriage, Angel said to Tess that he had a confession to make and he told her of that time in his life when tossed about doubts and difficulties in London, he had plunged into a brief dissipation with a woman. He asked of Tess's forgiveness and she readily forgave him. But when Tess began the story of her life and her misadventure with Alec and begged Angel to forgive her for what had happened. Tess said that he should forgive her just as she had forgiven him of his lapse. But the whole attitude of Angel had now changed. He said

“Oh, Tess forgiveness does not apply to the case: you were one person, now you are another.”

And he went on say

“I repeat the woman I have been loving is not you “when Tess asked who she was then his reply was “Another woman in your shape.”

He admitted that she was more sinned against than sinning. He said

“Here was I thinking you a new sprung child of nature, there were you, the belated seedling of an effete aristocracy.”

This shows the double standards of Angel one for himself and another for Tess. It is right to say that Angel is a prig, a snob, a hypocrite.

Unjust Laws ;---- In the late 19th century all of national rules were served by the ruling class. And of course the legal system was no exception. When Tess was occupied by Alec, she did not get the protection of society and law. She faced the rumor alone but Alec did not get punished. However Tess killed Alec with anger, the law uphold its justice and hanged Tess. Apparently, the law was unfair .It was preferred to the aristocratic society not to a tenant. As a low society Tess was destined to face injustice and this injustice would bring bad luck for her.

Objective co-relative Deviced in the Novel :--- Objective co-relative is the artistic and literary technique of representing or evoking a particular emotion by means of symbols or external environment which become indicative of that emotion or situation and associated with it. In this novel Hardy makes use of landscape, the earth and the seasons for a symbolic purpose. The green vale of Black moor, fertile, small, enclosed by hills lying under a blue haze, is the environment in which we first find Tess as a maiden with her whole life before her. This vale, the cradle of innocence symbolizes Tess's present maidenliness and purity. It is the month of May in a tract of the country in which the fields are never brown and the springs never dry. Both the season and the environment are made to serve a symbolic purpose. When the misfortune /the seduction fall on her the environment is shown foggy and mirthful. Tess on the horseback with Alec forgets their path and reaches in woods. After these tragic events of the seduction and the death of the baby, Tess goes to Talbot hays in the valley of the great Dairies. It is valley in which milk and butter are plentiful , the air is bracing the river water is clear and pure, here Tess spends the summer months and here she is filled with a new zest for life and falls in love. Her new found happiness is thus symbolized by the landscape and season. Her unhappiest days are spent at Flint comb—Ash which is “A starve acre place” where the earth is stubborn and where the work is most taxing. The season here is winter with its cold blasts, frost and snow. Thus once again the season and the landscape symbolize Tess's indescribable misery. The starved uplands of Flint comb –ash with their ironic mimicry of the male sex organ are the proper place for Tess's days of exile. Finally, we have the symbolic use of setting when Tess and Angel arrive at Stonehenge. Stonehenge proves to be Tess's home in a sense. Stonehenge is timeless, beyond the vicissitudes of life geographically remote: “home “ is seen to be the union of lovers , far from all unsympathetic elements. After her wanderings and sufferings, Tess eventually finds what she believes to be her home. “So now I am at home “she tell Angel and would like to spend the night here.

Conclusion :-----

To sum up, it is Tess's compromise, ignorance, inferiority, Alec's evil, Angel's hypocrisy, her parents' vanity the social convention and hypocritical laws that causes Tess's tragedy. Tess was a fine and very charming girl but she was flabby, submissive. She lacked revolting spirit. All these characteristics doom her miserable fate. So Tess's tragedy is not accidental.

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bl txx ea l h[kus okyh iR; d ykdd fo l k n[kka dh vR; kfuld fuofRr vks l qk dh ijkoF/k dh ikflr djokus ea loFkk l eFkZ gA ; g ckr cf) ekuka ds fy, l i"V gS rc og , d h dks l h fo l k gS ftl ds }kjk euq; drd; Kkr0; iklr0; dh ijeRe&f) dks l k/k dj drdR; gks l drk gA bl fo'o ea vkfo"dr rFkk vlof"kr l eLr fo/kkvka ea dny cā fo l k gh l okfj gS vks ml h dh l gk; rk l s euq; euq; Ro l s nRo vks nRo l s vks tk dj bZojRo ea fLFkr gks l drk gS ; FkkFkr% mlufR iFk ea 'kh?k vxz j gks dh bPNk djus okys 0; fDr dks vi us LFky l i[e] dkj.k vks egdkj.k bl ng ds prqV; rFkk eu% fprR) cf)] vgdj] Kku vlur%dj.k prqV; dks ije 'kq) djuk vR; l r vko'; d gA 'kf) gks ij gh bl l R; oLrq dk Kku gks l drk gS vks l R; &Kku gks ij gh dUk; dh ijkoF/k iklr gkrh gA tc rd ; g fLFkr iklr ugha gkrh rc rd bl n"; i i p ea i p"V gks ukuk iadkj ds vuHko djus i Mfs gA vFkr~rc rd vkokxeu ds cu/ku l s eDr ugha feyrhA

l Ei wZ 'kkl=kā dk Kku gks ij Hkh cā Kku dh euekuh [kkt ugha djuh pkfg, ykdd fo l k dh fl f) ds fy, rks tc x# dh vko'; drk i MfR gS rc cā fo l k fl f) ds fy, l rx# dh fujfr'k; vko'; drk gA ; g l i"V gS D; k d ftl dks ftl oLrq dk vf/kdkj iklr gkrk gS ml h ds fy, og iklr gvk inkFkZ fgrdkj d gkrk gS vuf/kdkjh onklr jgL; ds ekfed jgL; i wZ grq dks ugha l e> l drk gS tc onklr ins'k ea fopj.k djus dk l e; vkrk gS rc cā Kku rRo Kku vkfn 'kCnka l s Kku dks l e>uk l gt gkrk gA

viku vks ik.kj j t vks crl l wZ vks plnz rFkk thokRek vks ijeRek : i }U} l eng dk tks l a kx : i , D; gS edf k vks ukfl dk ds }kjk ok; q dk ckj fudkyuk ik.k dh xfr gS ok; q dk v/kokxeu viku dh xfr gS viku ea ik.k dk l a x e ijd gA ik.k ea viku dk l a x e jpd gA ik.k vks viku dh xfr l rEHku dEHkd gA oke Loj bMk gS ml s plnz ukMā dgrs gA nf{k.k Loj fi xyk gS ml s l wZ ukMā dgrs gA ml ds e/; ea l qkuk ea epk cu/k fo'kSk ds }kjk eu l fgr ik.k l a x e l s l wZ pln dk , D; gkrk gS us= dk vuqtkgd l wZ gS l wZ vkRek gS eu dk vuqtkgd plnek gS eu plnek gS plnz : i eu dks l wZ : i ea vks l wZ : i kRek dks plnz : i eu ea feykus ij i p fUk exz dh fl f) gkrh gS l wZ : i us= dks plnz : i eu ea vks plnz : i eu dks l wZ : i kRek ea jekus ij fuoFk exz dh fl f) gkrh gA tkxfr ea l wZ es plnz vks plnz ea l wZ dk ; kx gks l s i p fRr gh eukjx vks Lolu tkxr l qkflr ds e/; dh fLFkr gS ml ea l wZ : i us= dk plnz : i eu ea vks plnz : i dk l wZ : i vkRek ea ; kx gkrk gA l ekf/k ea l wZ : i us= eu : i plnz ea vks plnz : i eu dk vkfnR; : i vkRek ea y; gkrk gA i i p dh fujkoj.k fuoFk gkrh gA

ful Ung l wZ ik.k gS vks plnz viku gA ik.k vks viku ds , D; l s l wZ vks plnz dk , D; l /k tkrk gA l wZ ik.k ijeRek gA l keRed viku thokRek gA ijd] dEHkd vks jpd }kjk ijeRek dh vkRek l s vks vkRek dh ijeRek l s , drk gkrh gA l wZ mxz gks l s jrk iz'kku gA l ke Lo; a gks l s j t % iz'kku gA ik.k vks viku }kjk l wZ vks plnek dk l a x e gks ij jr vks j t dk Hkh l a x e l /k tkrk gA

bl iadkj ik.k viku , D; l s l wZ plnz tho] cā vks jr] j t dk l a kx : i ; kx l /k tkrk gA tho vks cā dk , D; gks fpUk foy; dks iklr gkrk gA ik.k fLFkj gkrk gA l f"V dh vkfn ea ijeRek dh bPNk gpb fd es , d l s vud gks tkAA bPNk l s dEi gvk dEi dk l gpj 'kCn Hkh vo'; d gvk ml h vkfn 'kCn dks _f"k; ka us Å; mn xhFk] izkoj LOkV] cākun] /ofu vkfn 'kCnka dks l Urka us ml h vi us l kj'kCn] l ruke] 'kCn l r vkfn uke dgkA ; g vkfn uke cā l s mRi l u gvkA bl fy, bl ea cārRo rd igpus dh 'kDr gA tks bl s xg.k djs gS os bZojh; xqk ds xgk gks tks gS vFkr~ml ea bZojRo vk tkrk gA bl ij dchjnk us dgk gA

vkfn ukHk i kj l] vgbz euS ebyk ykgA

ij l r gh dpu] Hk; k VMk cu/ku ekGAA

; g vkfn 'kCn dh vax i R; x ; k fdl h vU; i nkFkZ ea Bkdj yxus l s ugha mRi lUu gvk i R; q
og LokHkkfod gh gS tks l cds vr% LFky ea Lor% /ofur gkrk jgrk gA bl fy, bl s vukgr 'kCn
dgk x; k vkgr 'kCn fdl h u fdl h oLrq ea Bkdj yxus l s mRi lUu gkrk gS fdlUrq vukgr 'kCn i je
cA l s gh mfrFkr gA vkfn uke fuxdk vkj l od; ki d gS ; g vkfn uke l k/kuk ds i Fke l ki ku ea
i klr ugha gA LFky e.My dk dlnh; 'kCn xg.k djds fQj l i e e.My ea dlnh; 'kCn dks xg.k
djrs gq dkj.k eMy ds dlnh; 'kCn xg.k dj egkdj.k eMy ds dlnh; ij tks 'kCn xg.k gkxk ogh
l kj 'kCn gA

LFky l i e dkj.k vkj egkdj.k e.My rd =xqk dk foLrkj gks bl fy, bu e.Myka ds
'kCn l xqk gh l xqk gS bu pñz Myka ds ijs tks ukn xg.k gkrk ogh fuxdk vkfn uke gA

l Qh yxs bl h ukn dh [kksr djrs gS tc vYyk gA 'kCn dks [kksrs gS rks ml ea erbl;
feyrk gS i jUrq erkUrj ugha feyrk gA ey ea ifjorZ ugha gkrk tks oLrq ey ugha gS ml ea ifjorZ
gkrk gA

"प्रगतिवादी काव्य की सामाजिक दृष्टि"



र वन्द्रकुमार
यूजीसीनेटहिंदी

कुरुक्षेत्र विश्व विद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्रहरियाणा - 136119

प्रस्तावना :-

प्रगतिवाद के 'प्रगति' शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है जिसका अर्थ होता है उन्नति का विकास करना अर्थात् वर्तमान दशा या परिस्थिति में गुणात्मक सुधार करके विकास करना ही 'प्रगति' कहलाता है। अतः प्रगतिवादी काव्य का तात्पर्य उस काव्यधारा से है जिसे कवियों ने अपनी समकालीन काव्य प्रवृत्तियों में सुधार करने के उपरांत रचा। छायावादी और स्वच्छंदवादी काव्यधारा की अतिशय काल्पनिकता और व्यक्तित्व के वरोध में प्रगतिवाद का उदय हुआ। प्रगतिवाद की मूल विचारधारा कार्ल मार्क्स की विचारधारा है।

प्रगतिवाद सामाजिक यथार्थ की अव्यक्ति को ही रचना का उद्देश्य मानता है। पुरानी शक्तियां शोषक वर्ग का प्रतीक हैं जबकि नवीन शक्तियां शोषण गरीबों, किसानों और मजदूरों का समाज है। शोषण का वरोध प्रगतिवाद का मूल तत्व है। प्रगतिवाद साहित्य का उद्देश्य है सामाजिक यथार्थ का इस रूप में चित्रण करना जिससे समाज की कुरूप, शोषक, सड़ी गली वसंतियां उजागर हो सकें। प्रगतिवादी काव्य ने निश्चय ही हिंदी साहित्य का यथार्थ जनजीवन से जोड़ने का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया। भारत में मुल्क राज आनंद और सज्जाद जहीर के उद्योग से 1935 ईस्वी में भारतीय प्रगतिशील लेखक संघ की स्थापना हुई। इसके पहले अधवेशन की अध्यक्षता 1936 ईस्वी में प्रेमचंद ने और दूसरे अधवेशन की अध्यक्षता 1938 ईस्वी में र. वंद्र नाथ टैगोर ने की।

सुमित्रानंदन पंत ने 'प्रगतिवाद' की परिभाषा देते हुए कहा है कि "प्रगतिवाद उपयोगितावाद का ही दूसरा नाम है"। प्रगतिवादी काव्य में सामाजिक यथार्थ के चित्र जैसे रोटी, सेक्स, जीवन के अनाचार, दलतों और पीड़ितों के हाहाकार के रूप में व्यक्त हुए हैं। जैसे रामधारी सिंह दिनकर जी लिखते हैं -

श्वानों को मलता वस्त्र दूध, भूखे बालक अकुलाते हैं
मां की हड्डी से चपक ठिठुर, जाड़ों की रात बिताते हैं।

इसी आधार पर बालकृष्ण शर्मा 'नवीन' लिखते हैं -

अरे चाटते जूठे पत्ते जिस दिन देखा मैंने नर को
उस दिन सोचा क्यों न लगा दो आज इस दुनिया भर को ।

सामाजिक वषमता को दूर करने पर प्रगतिवादी क व वशेष बल देता है । सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी निराला पूंजीपतियों को समाज का शोषक बताते हुए अपनी क वता 'कुकुरमुत्ता' में प्रतीक के माध्यम से कहते हैं -

अबे सुन बे गुलाब
भूल मत जो पाई खुशबू रंगो आब
खून चूसा खाद का तूने अ शष्ट
डाल पर इतरा रहा है कैपेट लस्ट

शवमंगल संह 'सुमन' का नाम भी प्रगतिवादी क वयों में गना जाता है । दीन दु खयों के प्रति अपनी संवेदना करते हैं क -

इन सबसे बढ़कर भूख बिलखती म ी की
पथ पर पथरायी आंखे पास बुलाती है ।

प्रगतिवादी क वयों ने अपनी क वताओं में घोर यथार्थ का वर्णन किया है । कल्पना तो उनकी क वताओं में दूर-दूर तक दिखाई नहीं देती । नागार्जुन ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सरकारी स्कूल के खंडहर होती जा रही इमारत का वर्णन किया है -

घुन खए शहतीरों पर की, बारह खड़ी वधाता बांचे,
फटी भीत है छत चूती है, आले पर वसतुइया नाचे ।

प्रगतिवादी क वयों में केदारनाथ अग्रवाल का नाम भी अग्रणी है । प्रगतिवादी क वयों ने देखा क गांव में शोषण व अत्याचार अ धक होने के कारण गरीब लोग शहर की ओर पलायन कर रहे हैं । परंतु शहर में आकर उनका जीवन नर्क होता जा रहा है इसका चित्रण करते हुए केदारनाथ अग्रवाल जी लखते हैं -

कुली मजदूर है बोझ ढोते हैं खींचते हैं ढेला,
धूल धुआं, भाव से पड़ता है पाला
थके मांदे जहां तहां हो जाते हैं ढेर,
सपने में भी सुनते हैं धरती की धड़कन ।

प्रगतिवादी क वता मार्क्सवाद से प्रभावित थी । इनकी क वताओं में यथार्थवाद का चित्रण बहुत जोर शोर से हुआ । प्रगतिवादी क वता में शोषण से पीड़ित कसानों , मजदूरों आदि के प्रति सहानुभूति दर्शाई गई है । उन्होंने अपनी क वताओं में गरीबों के प्रति भी सहानुभूति दर्शाई है । इनका कहना है क सर्वहारा वर्ग ही देश के सच्चे निर्माता हैं। कसानों के बारे में कहा क

“दूसरों के लिए अन्न उत्पन्न करने वाला किसान ही भूखा है ” । दूसरों को घर बना कर देने वाला मजदूर भी बेघर है । यह गरीब व पीड़ित लोग देश के सबसे बड़े कलाकार हैं । और अपने इस कलाकारी का लाभ नहीं उठा पाते । इस प्रकार के लोगों के प्रति कवियों ने अपनी सहानुभूति दिखाई है -

हिम्मत न हारो
कंटकों के बीच मन पाटल खलेगा एक दिन,
हिम्मत न हारो
यदि आंधियां आए तुम्हारे पास,
उनसे खेल लो
जितनी बड़ी चान वे फेंके तुम्हारी और
उनको झेल लो हिम्मत न हारो ।

प्रगतिवाद में प्राचीन रूढ़ियों, परंपराओं, सामंती और पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था समूल नाश के साथ-साथ जबरदस्त क्रांति का आह्वान किया गया है । प्रगतिवादी कवियों ने क्रांति का बिगुल कुछ इस प्रकार बजाया है -

कव कुछ ऐसी तान सुनाओ, जिससे उथल-पुथल मच जाए ।

-

बालकृष्ण शर्मा

'नवीन'

रस सोखता है, जो माही का भीमकाय वृक्ष
उसकी शराएं तोड़ो, डां लयां कतर दो ।

-

रामधारी सिंह दिनकर

प्रगतिवादी कव मनुष्य की पीड़ा को वे भलीभांति समझते हैं । मुक्तिबोध तो सभी दिन दलतों की पीड़ा से परिचित है । और मुक्तिबोध जी कहते हैं प्रत्येक के हृदय में इतनी पीड़ा है क उस पर एक महाकाव्य लिखा जा सकता है -

मुझे भ्रम होता है क
प्रत्येक पत्थर में चमकता हीरा है ।
हरेक एक छाती में आत्मा अधीरा है ॥
मुझे भ्रम होता है क
प्रत्येक वाणी में महाकाव्य पीड़ा है ॥

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मुक्तिबोध

प्रगतिवादी क व ने अकाल पीड़ित व्यक्ति की मर्म व्यथा का उद्घाटन करते हुए यथार्थ स्थिति का निरूपण निम्न पंक्तियों में किया -

बाप बेटा बेचता है भूख से बेहाल होकर
धर्म नीरज प्राण खोकर हो रही अनरीति बर्बर

-

केदारनाथ अग्रवाल

क व निराला न तो अपनी कविता 'तोड़ती पत्थर' में सर्वहारा वर्ग की स्त्री की दशा के प्रति न केवल सहानुभूति दिखाई है, बल्कि उसकी दशा का भावात्मक चित्रण भी किया है -

"वह तोड़ती पत्थर
कोई न छायादार
पेड़ वह जिसके तले बैठी हुई स्वीकार
श्याम तन,भर बंधा यौवन
नत नयन प्रिय कर्म रत मन
गुरु हथोड़ा हाथ, करती बार-बार प्रहार।"

प्रगतिवादी कवियों में एक खास बात यह थी क वह पुरानी परंपराओं को उखाड़ फेंकना चाहते हैं। उन्हें लगता है क यदि पुरानी परंपराओं को बदलने का प्रयास किया तो तब तक बहुत देर हो जाएगी इस लिए वह पूरी सामाजिक व्यवस्था को बदल देना चाहते हैं।
कभी त्रिलोचन कहते हैं -

नव युग के जन, आगे आओ
नव निर्माण करो तुम जग का
जीवन का समाज का मन का

प्रगतिवादी कविता में एक और साम्यवाद की प्रशंसा हुई, वहीं उन्होंने अंग्रेजों व पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था वाले देशों की साम्राज्यवादी नीति का तथा पूंजीवाद का वरोध किया है। प्रगतिवादी कवियों का कहना है क पूंजीपति ही मजदूरों कसानों का शोषण करता है। पूंजीवादी केवल पूंजी लगाता है जब क मजदूर तो अपना खून पसीना बहा कर अच्छी फसल उत्पन्न करता है। परंतु जो उससे लाभ होता है वह सारा पूंजीपति के हाथों में चला जाता है। प्रगतिवादी कहते हैं क पूंजीपति लोग मजदूरों और कसानों का जमकर शोषण करते हैं। इसमें कई बार तो मजदूर और कसानों को दो वक्त की रोटी भी जुटा पाना मुश्किल होता है। प्रगतिवादी क व पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था का अंत करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि इसने मनुष्य व समाज का नाश कर दिया था। पूंजीपति गरीब और कसानों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम लेता है और इनको मजदूरी ना के बराबर देता है।

प्रगतिवादी क व पुराने बंधनों को अस्वीकार करता है तोड़ फेंकना चाहता है , ठीक उसी तरह कला साहित्य के क्षेत्र में भी प्राचीन परंपराओं को अस्वीकार करता है । प्रगतिवादी क वयों की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता है क तत्सम शब्दों का मोह त्याग कर जनसाधारण की भाषा में अपनी काव्य रचना की । प्रगतिवादी क व तो समाज के शो षतों , द मतों, उपे क्षत और निर्बल लोगों को उनका अधिकार दिलाने की बात कहता है , तो ऐसी दशा में वह नारी को कैसे बंधन की बे ड़ियों में जकड़े देख सकता है । इस लए क व पंत कहते हैं -

मुक्त करो नारी को
सर्जक पत्नी प्यारी को

अतः हम कह सकते हैं क प्रगतिवादी क व की रचनाओं में यथार्थवाद का चित्रण किया गया है । यह पूंजीपतियों का जमकर वरोध करते हैं । यह कहते हैं क "जब तक गरीब और कसान लोग उनके चुंगल से मुक्त नहीं हो जाते तब तक इनका जीवन सुखी नहीं हो सकता " ।

संदर्भ -

हिंदी साहित्य का इतिहास - आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल
आधुनिक साहित्य की प्रवृत्तियां - नामवर सिंह
हिंदी साहित्य का दूसरा इतिहास - बच्चन सिंह
हिंदी साहित्य - ववेक शंकर
प्रगतिवाद - शवदान सिंह चौहान

INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF JUDGES : IT'S MAJOR CHALLENGES IN THE INDIAN JUDICIARY

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“Judges are the essential equalizers; they serve neither majority nor any minority either. Their duty is to the law and to justice. They do not bend the knee to governments, to particular religions, to the military, to money, to tabloid media or the screaming mob”

- **Justice Michael Kirby, Australian High Court**

ABSTRACT:

Through this article, the author tries to discuss about the imminent need for the accountability & independence in the Indian Judiciary. Accountability means actions which require justifiable explanations for that particular action, to the people who are directly or indirectly related with the consequence of that action. The concept of Independence is a complex one which subsumes in it concepts like impartiality, accountability, efficiency and the respect for other institutions of governance. Independence from the influence and control of the Executive is of crucial importance. Independence refers to an environment where judge can pass impartial judgment.

In recent times the actions and decisions of the Indian Judicial system in the matters of appointments, transfers, judgments and orders; calls for a serious question of accountability because of the widespread corruption. The Indian judiciary which is the guardian and protector of the Constitution has fallen in to the prey of corruption and nepotism which is against the Preamble which forms the basic structure of the Constitution which cannot be amended. Now the question is why the Indian Judiciary is entangled in so much corruption and nepotism. All this is happening because of lack of judicial accountability & independence.

This article tries to discuss about the issue of accountability & independence in the judiciary in exhaustive manner taking into consideration the major events related appointments, transfer, misuse of power, corruption etc.,

Key words: Rule of Law, Judicial Independence, Accountability, Justice etc.,

INTRODUCTION:

“There is no better test of excellence of a government than the efficiency of its judicial system, for nothing more nearly touches the welfare and security of the average citizen than his sense that he can rely on the certain and prompt administration of justice. If the lamp of justice goes out in darkness, how great is that darkness?”

(James Bryce, Modern Democracies, Vol.III, The World Press Pvt Ltd, Calcutta)

The above quoted statement can aptly be applied as a yardstick to measure the efficacy and efficiency of any governmental system. As compared to other limbs of government, the judiciary has always been given an exalted status. History is replete with such instances that when the legislature and executive faced credibility crisis, it was the judicial system which came to the rescue of the people. So keeping in view the multidimensional role of the judiciary, it is important that this august institution is kept independent and accountable and is manned by persons of high character, impeccable integrity and who are committed to the role assigned to them. It is the presence of these virtuous qualities which can strengthen the faith of people in the judicial system.

There is a need to review the working of the judiciary during the last 68 years, to assess how far our justice delivery system has been able to provide equal "Justice, Social, Economic and Political" to all the people as ordained by the Preamble and the basic scheme of the Constitution. And, if we have failed or there are shortcomings in the system, what can be done to remedy the situation. Questions pertaining to the independence and accountability of the judiciary, administration of justice, judicial delays, appointment and removal of judges, judicial review, contempt of court, hyper-activism of the judiciary, Public interest litigation and the high costs of judicial process have got to be raised and possible remedies and reform options found with focus throughout being on the citizen, on 'We, the people' who gave to ourselves this Constitution.

The judiciary is expected to play a crucial role under the Constitution and is the last resort of the common person for seeking justice when his legal rights are infringed. It is therefore, essential to consider the significance of the judicial system i.e., independence of judiciary and its accountability.

JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE:

As the U.S. Supreme Court stated in **Bradley Vs Fisher 80 US (1 Wall) 335 (1871)** more than a century ago about judicial independence that "a judicial officer, in exercising the authority vested in him, shall be free to act upon his own convictions, without apprehension of personal consequences to himself". In a representative democracy, administration of justice assumes special significance in view of the rights of individuals which need protection against executive or legislative interference. This protection is given by making the judiciary independent of the other two organs of the government and supreme in its own sphere. The Constitution attaches great value to the independence of judiciary which is essential to rule of law and constitutionalism and for the effective functioning of judicial administration. Independence of judiciary is the corner stone of our systems it is also an essential requisite of a federal polity, wherein there is a constitutional division of powers between the federal government and governments of the constituent units and a functional division of powers of between the executive, legislature and judiciary. Only an independent judiciary can act effectively as the guardian of democracy, rights of the individual and that of the Constitution.

The function of independence is to let the judges decide according to the rule of law and not be influenced by any other agency of the government or any private interests or the interests of any individual. So we can safely conclude that if the judges start deciding cases arbitrarily, become corrupt, ignore the rule of law and are influenced by politics or the appeal of private gain, then their judicial independence is hampered. That is why judicial independence has to be understood in the context of its purpose. It is universally accepted that the judiciary has to be independent and impartial and to be so it must also enjoy some degree of immunity. The objective of judicial immunity is stated in an American judgment in **Bradley Vs Fisher, 80 U.S.335, 352 (1872)**, thus,

"Judges should be permitted to administer the law under protection of the law, independently and freely, without favour and without fear. This provision of the law is not for the protection or benefit of a malicious or corrupt judge, but for the benefit of the public, whose interest it is that the judges should be at liberty to exercise their functions with independence, and without fear of consequence".

Independence of judiciary is needed because:

1. Judiciary is the **watchdog of Indian Constitution** & it checks the functioning of other organs of the government;

2. The judiciary plays a vital **role in interpreting the provisions of the Constitution** and it is important that such interpretation is unbiased and free from any sort of pressure from the executive or legislature;
3. The judiciary is expected **to deliver impartial justice**. This is what makes it the most important organ of the government. It is important that the judgments are not influenced by any sort of political inflections.

Judicial accountability as a concept is much debated, since it's very difficult to lay it in precise words. As a term in simplest it means answerability or responsibility. Its conception varies from one nation to other depending on the situations prevailing. Traditionally most of the Constitutions provide process of impeachment of judges for ensuring judicial accountability.

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of **Pratibha Rani Vs Suraj Kumar, AIR 1985 SC 628** has said, "Sometimes the law which is meant to impart Justice and fairplay to the citizens or people of the country is so torn and twisted by a morbid interpretative process that instead of giving haven, to the disappointed and dejected litigants it negatives their well established rights in law". Hon'ble Supreme Court has also said, "Administration of justice and judges are open to public criticism and public scrutiny. Judges have their accountability to the society and their accountability must be judged by their conscience and oath of their office that is to defend and uphold the Constitution and the laws without fear and favour. The accountability of judges is a delicate issue but the process of evolution as to how is to be measured is yet to be evolved. But still there should be some sort of mechanism by which Judges could be made accountable to the society. Appointment of 'Ombudsman' may be considered by the government. Press and Public opinion can also act like a 'Watch dog', if free criticism is allowed and that would be the quickest to act in controlling the Judiciary. But the question is whether 'We the people of India are educated or enlightened enough to allow our Judiciary to pass through the stringent test of public criticism?"

Judicial accountability is a facet of judicial independence. Judicial accountability helps to safeguard the independence and integrity of judges. It is very difficult to define judicial accountability and it has to be appreciated from the view of its objectives. It can be said to have three main functions;

1. It promotes the **rule of law** by deterring conduct that compromise judicial independence, integrity and impartiality;
2. It promotes **public confidence** in judges and judiciary; and
3. It promotes **institutional responsibility** by rendering the judiciary responsive to the needs of the public it serves as a separate branch of the government.

INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTIONS:

Judicial independence has now attained an international status. The protection of judicial independence has been the focus of international resolutions, the most prominent of which are:

- The **United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, 1948** under Article 10 provides that everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.
- The '**United Nations Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary**'. These were endorsed by the UN General Assembly in 1985 and 1990. Preamble to the Basic Principles provides that every country is expected to be inspired by the principles and to make efforts to translate the principles into reality. The principles are not intended to create a set of binding principles of public international law. Rather, they are supposed

to assist member States in their task of securing and promoting the independence of the judiciary.

The basic principles, without defining independence of the judiciary, provide twenty principles, which can be categorized into general and specific. Significantly, the principles are to ensure freedom of judges to adjudicate impartially on the basis of facts and in accordance with the law, without any restrictions, improper influences, inducements, pressures, threats or interferences, direct or indirect, from any quarter or for any reason, and to ensure that judicial proceedings are conducted fairly and that the rights of the parties are respected.

Surprisingly, the basic principles or rather the United Nations are not interested and financial autonomy for the judiciary as an institution of government, but are interested only in encouraging each member State to provide adequate resources to enable the judiciary to properly perform its functions.

- The '**Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct**'. They were endorsed in 2003 and set out a code of judicial conduct. They are intended to complement the UN's Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary and the role of lawyers. The first of its principles states, "Judicial independence is a prerequisite to the rule of law and a fundamental guarantee of a fair trial. A judge shall therefore uphold and exemplify judicial independence in both its individual and institutional aspects.

Other bodies have endorsed judicial independence. For instance, in 1995, the group of Asian – pacific Chief Justices adopted a common set of standards for the promotion of their judicial institutions, which included judicial independence. These are known as the '**Beijing Statement of Principles of the Independence of the Judiciary in the LAWASIA region**'.

SAFEGUARDS TO PROTECT INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY:

- **CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS**

The Constitution guarantees security of tenure till the age of 65 years for Supreme Court judges and 62 years for High Court judges during which, they cannot be removed except on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after address by each House of Parliament supported by special majority is presented to the President (Articles 124, 217 and 271). Their salaries and allowances cannot be altered to their disadvantage which constitutes a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India in the case of Supreme Court judges and Consolidated Fund of the State in the case of High Court judges (Articles 112 and 202).

The conduct of the judge cannot be discussed in Parliament or a State Legislature (Articles 121 and 211). The High Court and the Supreme Court are Courts of Record with power to punish for contempt of itself (Articles 129 and 215). Article 50 directs a State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the Executive in the public services of the State.

- **STATUTORY PROVISIONS**

According to Section 77 of the IPC, 1860, "nothing is an offence which is done by a Judge when acting judicially in the exercise of any power which is, or which in good faith he believes to be, gives to him by law".

Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850, bars a civil suit against a Judge or a judicial officer for any act done while acting judicially. Section 3 of the Judges (Protection) Act, 1985 confers additional protection to Judges by declaring that "no Court shall entertain or continue any civil or criminal proceedings against a Judge for

any act, thing or word committed, done or spoken by him while acting in the discharge of his official duty”.

Additional protection has been given by judicial directions in **Delhi Judicial Service Association Vs State of Gujarat, (1991) 4 SCC 406**, where the Supreme Court laid down binding guidelines in the matter of arrest or handcuffing of a judicial officer. In **K.Veerawami Vs UOI, (1991) 3 SCC 655**, the Supreme Court directed that in order to protect a Judge from prosecution and unnecessary harassment, the President of India shall consult the Chief Justice of India and act on his advice for giving sanction to launch prosecution or for filing FIR against a Judge.

CHALLENGES ON ACCOUNTABILITY AND INDEPENDENCE IN THE INDIAN JUDICIARY:

- **APPOINTMENT & TRANSFER OF JUDGES:**

In the matter of appointment of Judges, neither the executive nor the highest judiciary have come out of the many controversies entirely above reproach or free from blemish of indiscretion and worse. There is a cold war between the executive and the judiciary for a superior status. Ultimately, whom to this war, is crushed is a common man. Whether the final say was left with the executive or with the judiciary, neither has succeeded fully. A change, therefore, is requisite in this method. Article 235 of the Indian Constitution gives power to the High Courts over subordinate courts, thus establishing a perfect example of judicial independence. The crucial issue to be examined in the search for a proper system of appointment to the higher judiciary is how far the appointment procedure secures the personal independence of judges. In the case of **S.P.Gupta Vs Union of India, AIR 1982 SC 149**, it was held under Article 124 of the Indian Constitution the President has the right to differ from the advice provided by the judges and it can only be challenged if it is based on mala-fide and irrelevant consideration. This decision was reversed in **SC Advocates on Record Association Vs UOI, 1993 (4) SCC 441** whereby it was held that in the matter of appointment of judges of High courts and Supreme Court, the Chief Justice should have the primacy and the appointment of the Chief Justice should be on the basis of seniority. It further held that the Chief Justice must consult his two senior most judges and the recommendation must be made only if there is a consensus among them. Further the **third Judges Transfer case, 1998 (7) SCC 739** held that an advice given by the Chief Justice without proper consultation with other judges is not binding on the govt. These two judgments practically make India the only democracy where judges select themselves. The second Judges Transfer case is a truly sad decision which undermines any kind of accountability in the appointment procedure of the judges. Effectively collegiums headed by the Chief Justice of India comprising of senior most judges of the High Court selects and recommends the names to the Govt for appointment. The Govt may ask the collegiums to consider the names. But in case the collegiums returns back with the same recommendation, the Govt cannot but ask the President to accept the recommendation.

The whole procedure is ad-hoc and arbitrary. There is no clear grounds according to which the judges are recommended. There is such a secrecy surrounding the whole modus operandi and it is defended with ambiguity. Thus, in the lack of a mechanism for making judges accountable, a judge with doubtful integrity and motives is also appointed as the judge even after the questions are raised regarding the suitability of him as a judge. Later, by striking down the **National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act, 2014** and the **99th Constitution (Amendment) Act 2014** as unconstitutional in **SCORA Vs UOI, 2015 SCC OnLine SC 964**, the Supreme Court has, once again, focussed public attention on the process of appointment of judges to the

higher judiciary. Neither the Executive-appointment model, which prevailed till 1998, nor the judges-appointing-judges (Collegium) model, as practised till recently, have been found satisfactory to preserve the independence of the judiciary while promoting efficiency and accountability in the system. The Court is now hearing views and suggestions from the Government, the Bar and civil society on how to reform the process while keeping control over the appointment of judges with the judiciary itself.

The Constitution of India provides for transfer of a judge from one High Court to another (Article 222). Initially, the transfers were few and far between. During the emergency the power was liberally used, but not in the interests of the institution of judiciary as such. In **UOI Vs S.H.Seth, (1978) 1 SCR 423**, the Supreme Court held that the consent of the judge concerned was not required for affecting his transfer. Relying on observation of Supreme Court in **Presidential Reference case in AIR 1999 SC 1**, the High Court of Rajasthan in **Vishwanath Gopal Palshikar Vs UOI, AIR 2000 Raj. 11**, has declined to review the policy of transfer and retransfer of judges from one HC to another, on the grounds like arbitrariness, discriminatory and malicious. Today, it was decided as a matter of policy that one third of the judges of a High Court should be from outside the State. Transfer has become a convenient way of shifting judges from their own High Courts to other High Courts, in the event of complaints against them or on account of their close relatives practising in the same High Court. Of late, consent is obtained from the candidate concerned before appointment for his transfer to another High Court soon after his appointment. As there is no transparency in exercising the power of transfer, there is ample scope for misunderstanding the reason for transferring a particular judge. There is a lot of dissatisfaction among the transferee judges who, in many cases, had to run parallel establishments because of children's education and other family circumstances. The transfer policy inhibits many a deserving member of the Bar from accepting judgeship of a High Court. It is time to review the transfer policy. Transfer can never be a solution to tackle judges of doubtful integrity.

• **CORRUPTION IN JUDICIARY:**

The role of the judiciary in the recent past has been commendable. The judiciary has elevated its status to be a level where it along with the legal profession has shown to the world that it is well competent, courageous and powerful enough to give and deliver justice to its people, has been praise worthy.

But the experience has shown that there have been some handfuls of cases or occasions when, some very few members of judiciary have lowered its stature by their conduct which has brought the judiciary into disrepute. There have been cases when the corruption in the judiciary is brought to notice. Allegations of favouritism and nepotism etc, have been showered on the judiciary. In the light of changing circumstances it has become incumbent to revision the role of judiciary and peeps seriously into the allegations of misbehaviour, incapacity, lack of integrity and corruption against the judiciary, to check if those are true and if yes take adequate remedial steps. In 2013, 36% citizens reported paying a bribe to the judiciary, a sad reality validated by many senior judges themselves. A 2007 survey that disaggregated bribe recipients showed that 59% of respondents paid bribes to lawyers, 5% to judges, and 30% to court officials for speedy and favourable judgments. The pendency of cases, collusion between lawyers of the defence & prosecution, manipulation of an opaque justice system by court officials, and the **political influence in appointments of lower court judges** have created a toxic justice system at the lower levels.

The pervasiveness of corruption throughout the lower courts is closely connected to another problem. In a judicial system like India's, **where higher court judges are**

selected from the ranks of lower court judges & lawyers, there is every possibility of corrupt judges making it to higher courts. This is especially likely when, as in India, seniority becomes the primary 'de-facto' criterion for promotion. Once judges have been appointed to higher courts, they can use their expansive "Contempt of Court" powers to suppress allegations of corruption. There is no system of accountability. The media also do not give a clear picture on account of the fear of contempt. There is no provision for registering an FIR against a judge taking bribes without the permission of the Chief Justice of India.

- **CUMBERSOME IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS:**

The only strong mechanism in India for judicial accountability was impeachment process, but this was used to appease the party politics in Justice Ramaswamy's case. Impeachment procedure given in our Constitution has proved to be impracticable and unworkable. It's time consuming, herculean task to impeach a Judge, and it tends to get politicized. Even when there is overwhelming evidence against corrupt judges, a cumbersome impeachment process impedes their removal. Article 124 of Indian Constitution lays down the procedure for impeachment. The Parliament in pursuant to its powers has passed the Judges (Inquiries) Act, 1968 which lays down the procedure for investigation and proof. Under Article 63 of the Indian Constitution, either 100 members of the Lok Sabha or 50 members of the Rajya Sabha have to submit a signed complaint that is then investigated by a three-member committee comprising two judges and a jurist; if approved, the matter is debated in both Houses. A resolution must be passed in each House of Parliament by the total majority of members of the House and not less than two-thirds majority of the House present and voting. The process must be completed within a single session, or else the whole process must begin again in a subsequent session. It is therefore not difficult to see why the country has so far not seen a single successful judicial impeachment. Impeachments as a process has been successful only in United States with 13 Federal Judges have been impeached so far. But in India, since independence, only three judges (Justice. V.Ramaswami, Justice. Sowmitra Sen and Justice. Justice. P.D.Dinakaran) have ever faced impeachment, all three for misappropriating public funds or accumulating disproportionate wealth. No judge has been impeached till date. However, this doesn't mean that there is no corruption in the system. The whole impeachment process is considered to be a failure as it is lengthy and clumsy.

- **CONTEMPT OF COURTS ACT:**

A sensitive and controversial issue that of having regard to the accountability of judges is that of the power of the courts to punish for their contempt. Articles 129 and 215 of the Constitution provide for the Supreme Court and the High Courts being courts of record and having all the powers of such courts including the power to punish for their own contempt. The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 had codified the law in the matter. Contempt was defined to mean wilful disobedience of the court, in any manner lowering the authority of the court or interfering with or obstructing the administration of justice. It did inhibit genuine and well-intentioned criticism of courts or their functioning. Also, fair and reasonable criticism of a judicial act in the interest of public good could not constitute contempt.

However, the law as it emerged from judicial decisions did not allow even truth to be valid defence against charge of contempt of court. Also, the court had sought to make a distinction between criticism made by a former judge and law minister which

was held permissible and criticism by other citizens which must be “checked”. This was anti-democratic and violative of the freedom of expression, right to equality and non-discrimination clauses. It was necessary that the contempt law and more particularly the exercise of powers under it are reviewed objectively and in an ordinary-citizen-friendly perspective.

- **EXEMPTION FROM THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION:**

Another problem facing the Indian judicial system is the lack of transparency. The Right to Information Act, 2005 was passed in India with an objective of promoting transparency in governance. The Act provides that every public authority shall provide access to its documents, proceedings (Section 4). The Act under Section 2(h) defines ‘Public Authority’ as “any and every body constituted under Constitution or any other law of the government”. Hence it brings judiciary also within its purview. But the judiciary is seeking to effectively remove itself from the purview of the RTI Act. The Supreme Court has said that the Chief Information Commissioner cannot direct it to disclose any information, and it recommended amending the Act, further that any information interdicted by the CJI on the ground of independence of judiciary will not be provided. Taking a cue from the Supreme Court, much High Courts have not even appointed Public Information Officers under the act till now and many High Courts have framed rules contrary to the Act. The Delhi High Court being one of them.

I am of the opinion that if the Chief Information Commissioner directs for disclosure for any information to the SC then the same should be given, this will strengthen the confidence of people in judiciary, in case if such direction is actuated by malice or for illegal purpose then it will be subject to judicial review by the Court.

- **BACKLOG OF PENDING CASES:**

India’s legal system has the largest backlog of pending cases in the world – as many as 30 million pending cases. Of them, over 4 million are High Court cases, 65,000 Supreme Court cases. This number is continuously increasing and this itself shows the inadequacy of the legal system. It has always been discussed to increase the number of judges, creating more courts, but implementation is always late or inadequate. The victims are the ordinary or poor people, while the rich can afford expensive lawyers and change the course of dispensation of the law in their favour. This also creates a big blockade for international investors and corporations to do business in India. And, also due to this backlog, most of the prisoners in India’s prisons are detainees awaiting trial. It is also reported that in Mumbai, India’s financial hub, the courts are burdened with age-old land disputes, which act as a hurdle in the city’s industrial development.

CONCLUSION:

The accountability, independence and impartial judiciary are the price of democracy. Having discussed Independence of Judiciary and Accountability of Judges at some length, I sum-up as follows;

- Independence of the Judiciary is indispensable in a democracy governed by the rule of law.
- Independence without accountability is harmful.
- The Judiciary has acquired vast powers through the device of interpretation of the Constitution and the laws, which needs to be exercised with utmost restraint and high sense of responsibility.

- The method of appointment of judges is not at all satisfactory; so also the method of removal of judges found guilty of misbehaviour. Both need radical changes.
- There can be no independence, unless the conditions of service and method of selection are improved to attract deserving members of the Bar.
- Fair criticism about the judicial system or to the judges should be welcomed and it should not constitute contempt so long as such criticism does not hamper the administration of justice.
- The judicial ombudsman may be appointed with sufficient power, which can play important role to check the judiciary misusing its power.
- Without an independent judiciary which is accountable and transparent in its functioning there will be no rule of law and no democracy.

With an aim of securing and ensuring that **‘Justice is to be Sought and not Bought’**, I hereby end up concluding that, judicial independence is no independence if no checks are placed on it.

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WOMEN EDUCATION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH PEACE IN THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT :

The average number of women participating in official roles at peace negotiations remains notably low. UN Women recently reviewed a sample of 31 major peace processes between 1992 and 2011 which revealed that only 4 percent of signatories, 2.4 percent of chief mediators, 3.7 percent of witnesses and 9 percent of negotiators were women. These numbers haven't improved significantly since the adoption of the landmark UN Security Council Resolution 1325 recognizing the central role of women in conflict prevention, peace building, and post-conflict reconstruction. Recognizing that countries are more peaceful and prosperous when women are accorded full and equal rights and opportunity, the U.S. Government issued the U.S. National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace, and Security in 2011 and released an update to the NAP in June 2016.

The promotion and achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment is both a means and an end for the deconstruction of militarism, negative masculinities and patriarchy which glorifies violence and aggression, and undergirds the culture of war in all its insanity and senseless assault on humanity that we seek to end.

Key Words: Women, Peace, UNO, Education

Education And Peace :

Education drives economic growth by boosting productivity. Education is vital for the economic prosperity of a nation. Education enables people to improve their social, cultural and economic situation and strengthens sustainable development. Education is often regarded globally as a potent instrument for introducing and sustaining social change in human societies as well as sharpening destiny. Education serves as a vehicle for enhancing upward social and economic mobility. Education imparts knowledge, teaches skills and instills attitude to the recipients. Education promotes peace and stability amongst people in a locality. Peace education on spanning issues ranging from issues from social security, gender equity, social justice and intercultural understanding is of paramount importance. Thus, education always remains a powerful tool for stability, equity for a sustainable development of the society.

Forms Of Peace Process

We can identify four forms of peace process namely; peace keeping process is a situation in which conflict processes are in low and the conditions for development are limited. This also entails the use of peace keepers to keep conflicting parties apart and keep conflict at current low levels. Peace enforcement however is where conflict is high and conditions for peace remain limited. Peace enforcement is needed to create the space for increasing development and reducing conflict. Peacemaking arises in situations where conflict is high but there are viable conditions for pursuing development. Peace building applies to a situation of low conflict and high prospects for development.

Women are more sufferer in Violence :

More women and children were killed in wars than soldiers. In the past decade some four million women and children have been killed, and 8-10 million disabled by wars. We get continuous reports concerning these tragic facts from various parts of the world, where more than forty senseless wars are still being waged. Even at the commencement of the third millennium following a century of mushrooming nuclear weapons, humankind does not show any signs of having learnt the lessons from the past; more and more rivers of blood of helpless women, children and men, are continuously flowing everyday in wars and terrorist attacks,

most of them caused by economic, cultural, and ethnic conflicts. By virtue of their biological, neurological and cultural characteristics, women are in a unique position to be capable of carrying out the needed peace tasks at hand. Women are good at creating literature and the arts, and at promoting peace values and peace culture. Many women all over the world have joined Non - Governmental Peace Organizations (NGO's) that condemn the thwarted belief that wars can solve conflicts.

Echoing the women's peace values, the NGO's maintain that the whole concept and practice of war have to be rapidly thrown into the anachronistic dustbin of history, where they belong. Women can be a tremendous force for peace, for they are more than half the citizens of the world. If the women of the world succeed in being united (together with all the peace loving and democratic men of the world who also yearn for a world beyond war), together, they can succeed in an effort to attain global peace

Women are best Educator for children :

Children's Television and Media programs are inundated with violent content, reinforced by stereotypic sex-role behavior. All this has to be drastically changed, and peace culture toys should replace violent toys in schools and homes, and on the market. How can we achieve such a tremendous change? Only through a colossal new Peace Culture System discussed in the following that would build a harmonious ambience where boys would want to hug teddy bears, instead of brandishing guns. Then the market too would change and produce teddy bears instead of guns.

Education worldwide today is also run by women teachers, and this can provide an important channel for the revolution needed in the creation and establishment of a powerful and effective PCS - Peace Culture System in schools. The boom and expanding dimensions of communication technology, at which women are so good, can offer various new opportunities and directions for the promotion of a new PCS that would include peace studies, literature, and education. In the framework of the PCS, international co-operation and cross-disciplinary research, promoted by electronic technology and information services, can indeed greatly enrich peace education.

Women are the major educators of the children at home, and continue to be so as they grow up. The quotation above shows that it is possible and necessary for mothers to change the very toys and concepts that boys grow up with (that is unfortunately, often the gun), and exchange them for the toys that bear the concept of love, like for instance, the hugging of a Teddy Bear, as we see above.

Women Education and Peace

Evidence indicates that women participants in peace processes are usually focused less on the spoils of the war and more on reconciliation, economic development, education and transitional justice – all critical elements of a sustained peace.

Women are indeed the best ally for promoting peace, and researches that have been conducted on this question, report that there is a close link between gender and the yearning for a culture of peace. In our new era of globalization, when there are profound cultural shifts and new social relations, it is necessary for women to be equal partners in the building of a world beyond war and violence. And the need for a new systematized culture of peace is becoming more obvious and urgent.

A number of studies have found a strong correlation between levels of conflict and gender inequality, but the nature of this relationship is not always clear. Does violence fuel gender inequality, or gender inequality fuel violence, or both? In some cases, women advance their strategic interests during times of conflict, but this is often followed by the restoration of more unequal gender roles afterwards. In many of the countries that have experienced revolutions during the Arab spring, increased opportunities for women's political activism have been coupled with a violent backlash against women trying to claim their rights.

The inclusion of women can and must take many forms, especially in the effort to address rising global violent conflict that since the end of the Cold War has occurred within states, with armed insurgencies or civil wars tearing countries apart. The end to these conflicts cannot be forged through only a top down peace process, with only armed actors at the negotiating table. Instead, it requires a more inclusive process—one that includes women playing more pivotal roles in building a peace from the bottom up as well as from the top down, engaging multiple stakeholders. Parties must come together not just in the capital city but also at the local level where communities are confronted with a host of critical issues that left unaddressed could unravel any peace deal.

Any effort to promote peace and to protect women and girls against aggression, which does not involve the early Peace Culture training and peace education of boys, will necessarily be short-lived. This includes the violent toys boys are attracted to and play with, under the general ambience that a toy gun makes them manly and "macho."

ROLE OF WOMEN IN PEACE PROCESS:

Gender and the Role of Women in Colombia's Peace Process

Violent conflict and extremism have different impacts on men and women, and understanding those distinctive effects is critical for designing effective peacebuilding approaches and ensuring greater gender equality and protection for women and girls. Over the past two decades, international organizations and the U.S. government have increasingly recognized the importance of gender equality in creating enduring, peaceful societies. The U.S. Institute of Peace advances scholarship, carries out programs on the ground, and informs policy on issues of gender, peace and security. USIP works with academics, the military, peacekeepers, diplomats and practitioners to advance women's participation in decision-making promote peaceful concepts of masculinity and prevent sexual violence in conflict.

Women participate in negotiations and peace:

At the core of the U.S. Institute of Peace's work are mediation, negotiation and dialogue—each a means of moving parties in conflict toward a mutually acceptable outcome. Dialogues in areas affected by conflict are ways of bridging divides and bringing communities together to heal divisions. Negotiation is a fundamental skill that is at the heart of most of USIP's conflict resolution training. The Institute provides education and training on mediation, negotiation and dialogue for a range of stakeholders including civil society organizations, youth and others key actors in conflict settings.

Women and Peace: A Special Role in Violent Conflict

Strategies to prevent manage or resolve violent conflict can succeed only if they are grounded in clear analysis of the causes and potential trajectory of a conflict. Through research, training and analytical techniques, the U.S. Institute of Peace empowers practitioners and local communities with means to more effectively avert violent conflict.

CONCLUSION :

The role and contributions of women and youth to the Culture of Peace is not only important because women and young people represent the majority of the global population — there are 600 million adolescent girls in the developing world and the global population is experiencing a youth bulge. But also because women and young people are key drivers of the radical change of mindsets, institutions and cultures that we seek.

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IMPACT OF FOREIGN TRADE ON INDIAN ECONOMY



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ABSTRACT

*The integration of the domestic economy through the twin channels of trade and capital flows has accelerated in the past two decades which in turn led to the India's GDP reaching Rs 170.95 trillion (US\$ 2.47 trillion) in 2017-18, and Rs 190.54 trillion (US\$ 2.76 trillion) in 2018-19**. Simultaneously, the per capita income also nearly trebled during these years. India's trade and external sector had a significant impact on the GDP growth as well as expansion in per capita income. Total exports from India (merchandise and services) have increased 8.73 per cent year-on-year in 2018-19 (up to February 2019) to US\$ 483.92 billion, while total imports have increased by 9.42 per cent year-on-year to US\$ 577.31 billion, according to data from the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. By 2018-19 end exports are expected to reach US\$ 540 billion. Foreign trade induces economic growth in other ways too. The appearance of imported commodities in a country invariably creates new demands. This provides an inducement to the people in general to work hard and earn enough money to be able to purchase some of the imported articles. This necessarily leads to economic growth. Again, there is an urge in enterprising industrialists to produce the things imported in the country itself. Japan provides an excellent example of this type. It is said Japan never imports a manufactured article twice. This has happened in almost all countries including India. In fact, this natural urge for import substitution provides a strong stimulus to economic growth. The strategy behind India's earlier development plans was mainly one of import substitution. The existence of a large domestic market also provides a strong incentive for import substitution as, for example, consumer industries in India. In the case of basic and strategic industries, economic independence and self reliance have been the motive force behind import substitution, and in these cases cost becomes a secondary consideration. In many a case, successful import substitution adds to the export potential. Many of the new industrial products manufactured in India are exported.*

Keywords : Trade, Indian economy, Foreign Trade Policy

INTRODUCTION

Rising exports and the consequent increase in domestic output may lead to an increase in domestic income and employment. This will lead to the creation of new effective demand for a number of commodities in the domestic market. As a result, all the industries producing for the domestic market will also get a big boost. Some of the infrastructure specially erected for the development of export industries like new transport facilities; training facilities etc may also assist the development of domestic industries. In recent years, newly industrializing economies (NIC) of Asia namely Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand and South Korea have achieved remarkable growth by exports of manufacturers. Thus foreign trade has a multiplier effect on economic growth. India also has had its share of prosperity due to the development of foreign trade. From times immemorial, India was considered as the workshop of the world. Articles produced by India's skilled artisans were considered worth their weight in Gold. That explains why, even in the absence of plentiful gold mines, India was a

repository of gold. The opening of Suez Canal in 1869 led to a reduction of distance between India and Europe which led to an increase in the demand for India's commercial crops. As a result, production and exports of commercial crops increased. The process was encouraged by the import of foreign capital for the provision of irrigation facilities and railway lines to connect the interior with the port towns. The rise in the output of such agricultural crops as oilseeds, cotton, jute and tea, was largely due to a flourishing export trade. This initiated the process of economic growth in India, albeit on not very desirable lines. Even now foreign trade continues to engender growth in India. For example, many export processing zones and special economic zones have been established to facilitate manufacture or reprocessing for export. All such efforts create a lot of employment opportunities and lead to an increase in incomes which lead to the demand for many new products which are very often manufactured in the country itself. **External Sector**

- In March 2019, the Government of India proposed to Africa to enter a free trade agreement (FTA) or a preferential trade agreement (PTA).

In November 2018, India and Iran had signed a bilateral agreement

- to settle oil trades in Indian currency through public sector bank United Commercial Bank (UCO) Bank.
- In June 2018, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Governments of India and China to export non-basmati rice to China. As of October 2018, total 24 mills got clearance to export the same.
- Bilateral trade between India and China reached US\$ 84.44 billion in 2017 with 40 per cent increase in Indian exports to China.
- In August 2018, US upgraded India's status as a trading partner on par with its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Nato) allies.
- India's external sector has a bright future as global trade is expected to grow at 4 per cent in 2018 from 2.4 per cent in 2016.
- Bilateral trade between India and Ghana is rising exponentially and is expected to grow from US\$ 3 billion to US\$ 5 billion over the coming three years, stated Mr Aaron Mike Oquaye Junior, Ghana's Ambassador to India.
- India has revised its proposal on trade facilitation for services (TFS) at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and has issued a new draft, with the contents being more meaningful and acceptable to other member countries.
- The Union Cabinet, Government of India, has approved the proposed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank) and Export-Import Bank of Korea (KEXIM).
- The Goods and Services Network (GSTN) has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Mr Ajay K Bhalla, Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), to share realised foreign exchange and import-export code data, process export transactions of taxpayers under goods and services tax (GST) more efficiently, increase transparency and reduce human interface.

FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

- In the Mid-Term Review of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has enhanced the scope of Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS), increased MEIS incentive raised for ready-made garments and made-ups by 2 per cent, raised SEIS

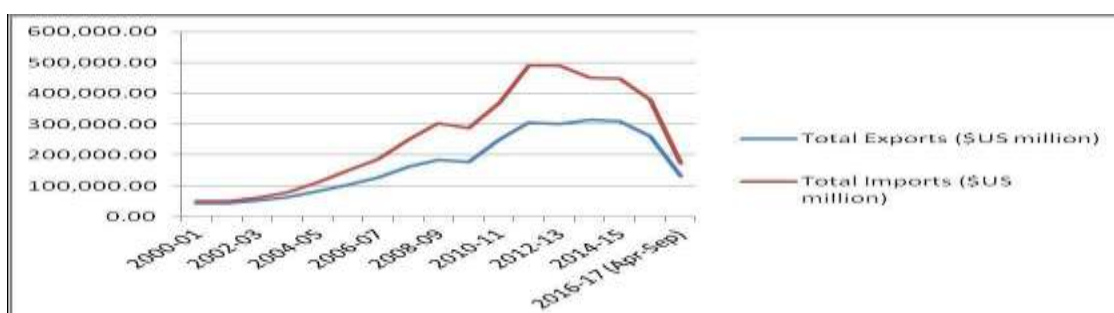
incentive by 2 per cent and increased the validity of Duty Credit Scrips from 18 months to 24 months.

- In January 2019, the Government of India approved recapitalisation of the Export Import Bank of India (EXIM).
- As of December 2018, Government of India is planning to set up trade promotion bodies in 15 countries to boost exports from Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in India.
- In September 2018, Government of India increased the duty incentives for 28 milk items under the Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS).
- All export and import-related activities are governed by the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), which is aimed at enhancing the country's exports and use trade expansion as an effective instrument of economic growth and employment generation.
- The Department of Commerce has announced increased support for export of various products and included some additional items under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) in order to help exporters to overcome the challenges faced by them.
- The Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) has developed an 'integrated declaration' process leading to the creation of a single window which will provide the importers and exporters a single point interface for customs clearance of import and export goods.
- As part of the FTP strategy of market expansion, India has signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with South Korea which will provide enhanced market access to Indian exports. These trade agreements are in line with India's Look East Policy. To upgrade export sector infrastructure, 'Towns of Export Excellence' and units located therein will be granted additional focused support and incentives.
- RBI has simplified the rules for credit to exporters, through which they can now get long-term advance from banks for up to 10 years to service their contracts. This measure will help exporters get into long-term contracts while aiding the overall export performance.
- The Government of India is expected to announce an interest subsidy scheme for exporters in order to boost exports and explore new markets.

TRENDS IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

India's exports have seen an upward trend since the new millennium. Exports have increased from US\$ 44,560.29 million in 2000-01 to US\$ 314,405.3 million in 2013-14. Thereafter, exports have slowly declined to reach US\$ 262,290.13 million in 2015-16. Similarly, India's imports also increased from US\$ 50,536.45 million in 2000-01 to US\$ 490,736.65 million in 2012-13, and saw a downward trend with imports declining to US\$ 381,006.63 million in 2015-16. (Figure 1)

FIGURE 1: India's Total Imports and Exports (2000-17)

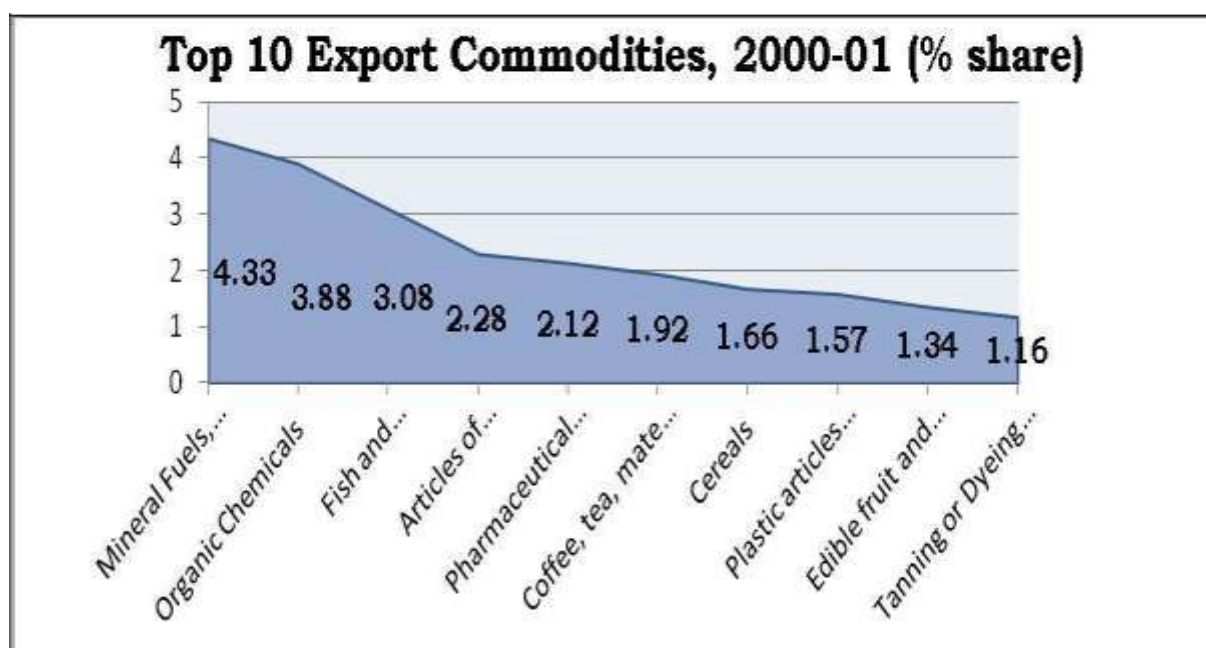


Source: EXIM Bank, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

COMPOSITION AND DIRECTION OF EXPORTS

An analysis of composition of commodities of exports shows that mineral fuels, oils and waxes continues to have the largest share in India's export basket in the last 15 years. The percentage share of mineral fuels since 2000-01 has gradually increased from 4.33 per cent to 11.9 per cent in 2015-16. The trends also show that share of pharmaceuticals and cereals have increased over the last 15 years. In 2000-01, the share of pharmaceuticals stood at 2.12 per cent and in 2015-16 its share was 4.92 per cent. Similarly, the percentage share of cereals in 2000-01 was 1.66 per cent, which rose to 2.39 per cent in 2015-16. (Fig. 2 & 3)

FIGURE 2



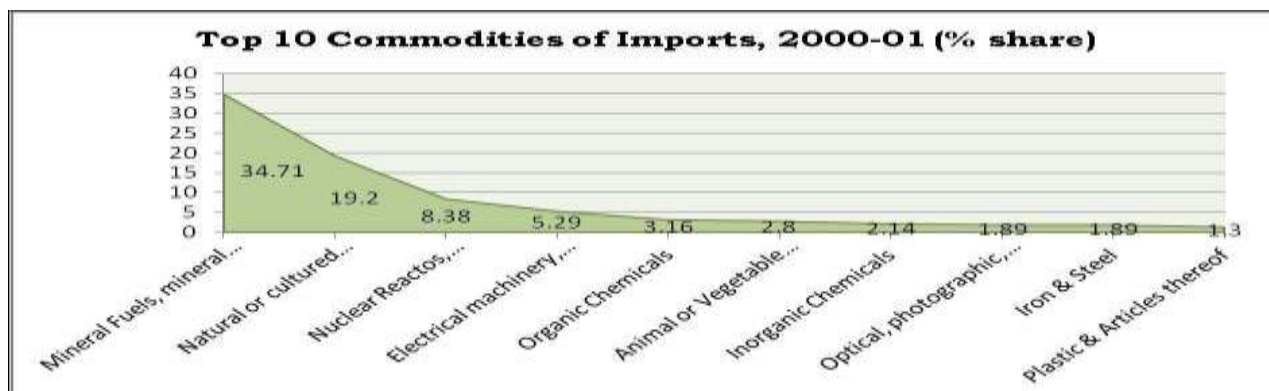
Source: EXIM Bank, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

FIGURE 5



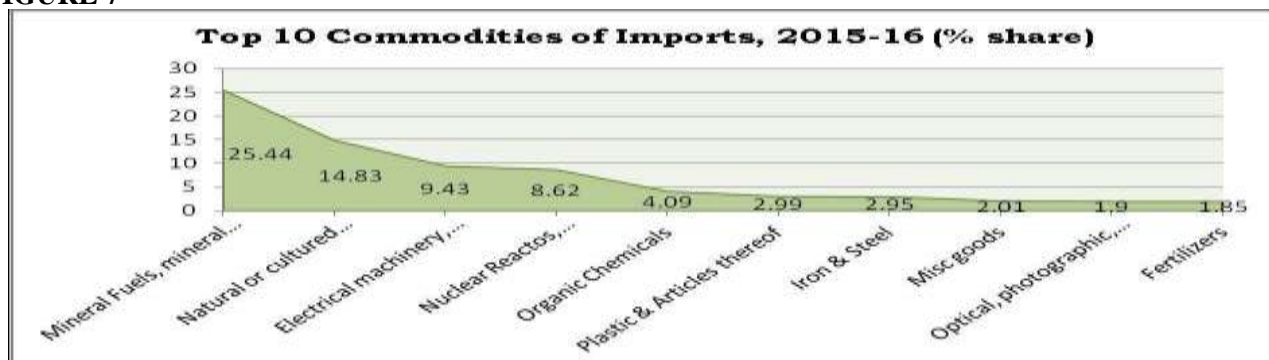
Source: EXIM Bank, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

FIGURE 6



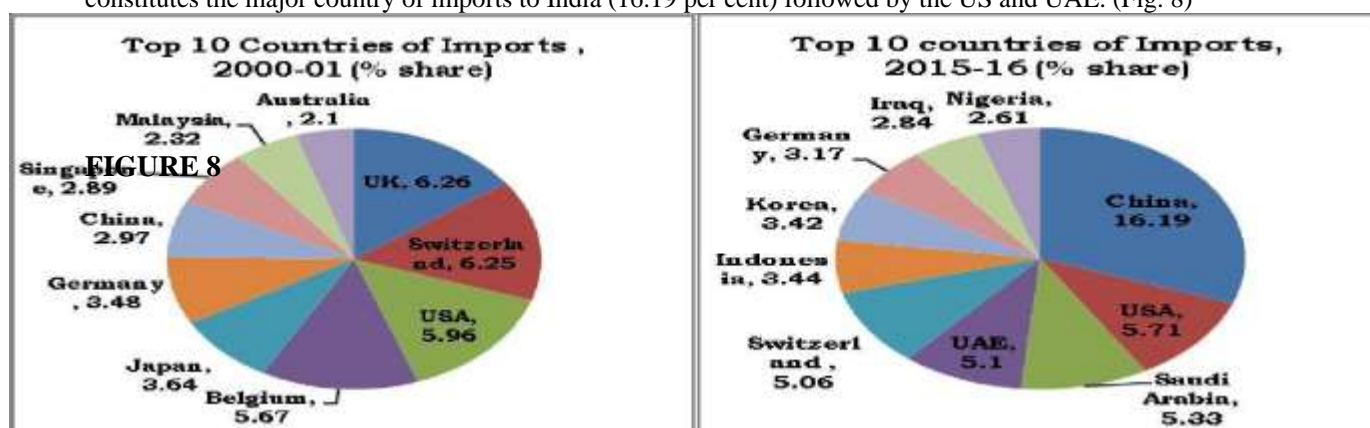
Source: EXIM Bank, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

FIGURE 7



Source: EXIM Bank, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Like exports, changes in trends are noticeable in direction of imports. There is a visible shift towards China, which constitutes the major country of imports to India (16.19 per cent) followed by the US and UAE. (Fig. 8)



Source: EXIM Bank, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PRESENT FOREIGN TRADE POLICY 2015-2020

- India to be made a significant participant in world trade by 2020.
- Commerce Minister announced two new schemes in Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020. Two New Schemes announced in FTP Are MEIS & SEIS. FTP 2015-20 introduces two new schemes, namely "Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)" and "Services Exports from India Scheme".

(SEIS)". These schemes (MEIS and SEIS) replace multiple schemes earlier in place, each with different conditions for eligibility and usage.

- Merchandize exports from India (MEIS) to promote specific services for specific Markets Foreign Trade Policy
 - For services, all schemes have been replaced by a 'Services Export from India Scheme'(SEIS), which will benefit all services exporters in India.
 - FTP would reduce export obligations by 25% and give boost to domestic manufacturing.
 - Incentives (MEIS & SEIS) to be available for SEZs also. FTP benefits from both MEIS & SEIS will be extended to units located in SEZs. – Both MEIS and SEIS firms and service providers can now get subsidized office spaces in SEZ (Special Economic Zones), along with other benefits. With a view to boost the Special Economic Zones, Government has decided to extend both the incentive schemes for export of goods and services to units in SEZs.
 - e-Commerce of handicrafts, handlooms, books etc., eligible for benefits of MEIS. e-Commerce exports up to Rs.25000 per consignment will get SFIS benefits.
 - e-Commerce Exports Eligible For Services Exports From India Scheme. – As part of Digital India vision, mobile apps would be created to ease filing of taxes and stamp duty, automatic money transfer using Internet Banking have been proposed. > Online procedure to upload digitally signed document by Chartered Accountant/Company Secretary/Cost Accountant to be developed.
-
- Agricultural and village industry products to be supported across the globe at rates of 3% and 5% under MEIS. Higher level of support to be provided to processed and packaged agricultural and food items under MEIS.
 - Industrial products to be supported in major markets at rates ranging from 2% to 3%.
 - Branding campaigns planned to promote exports in sectors where India has traditional Strength.
 - Business services, hotel and restaurants to get rewards scrips under SEIS at 3% and other specified services at 5%.
 - Duty credit scrips to be freely transferable and usable for payment of customs duty, excise duty and service tax.
 - Debits against scrips would be eligible for CENVAT credit or drawback also.
 - Nomenclature of Export House, Star Export House, Trading House, Premier Trading House certificate changed to 1,2,3,4,5 Star Export House. – Some major overhauling of nomenclature and naming have been done. For instance, Export House, Star Export House, Trading House, Star Trading House, Premier Trading House certificate has been changed to One, Two, Three, Four, Five Star Export House. The allocation of the status will now be based on US dollars, instead of Indian Rupees
 - The criteria for export performance for recognition of status holder have been changed from Rupees to US dollar earnings. – A new position called „Status Holder“ have been formulated, which will recognize and reward those entrepreneurs who have helped India to become a major export player. All IT and ITes firms, Outsourcing companies and KPOs can rejoice.
 - Manufacturers who are also status holders will be enabled to self-certify their manufactured goods as originating from India. – Tax and duty on Indian manufacturers have been reduced, to boost Make in India vision
 - Reduced Export Obligation (EO) (75%) for domestic procurement under EPCG scheme.
 - Inter-ministerial consultations to be held online for issue of various licences.
 - No need to repeatedly submit physical copies of documents available on Exporter Importer Profile.
 - Validity period of SCOMET export authorisation extended from present 12 months to 24 months.
 - Export obligation period for export items related to defence, military store, aerospace and nuclear energy to be 24 months instead of 18 months
 - Calicut Airport, Kerala and Arakonam ICDs(Inland Container Depots), Tamil Nadu notified as registered ports for import and export.
 - Vishakhapatnam and Bhimavarm added as Towns of Export Excellence.
 - Certificate from independent chartered engineer for redemption of EPCG authorisation no longer required.

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औपनिवेशिक शासन के अधीन भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था एवं भारत पर प्रभाव



(नेट – यू० जी० सी०)

(पी०-एच० डी० – ल० ना० मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा, बिहार)

विषय प्रवेश:

उपनिवेशवाद साम्राज्यवाद को विकसित करने का एक माध्यम है। जिसमें आर्थिक शोषण आवश्यक तत्व के रूप में शामिल होता है। यूरोप के देशों में औद्योगिक क्रान्ति सम्पन्न होने के पश्चात औपनिवेशीकरण की प्रक्रिया का प्रारंभ हुआ, जो Hkkjr ds l nHkZ ea fcUu dh cnलती परिस्थितियों के अनुसार उसकी नीतियों में परिवर्तन होते रहे। ब्रिटिश शासन की LFkki uk l sinZ Hkkjrh; vFkD; oLFkk , d vkRefuHkZ vFkD; oLFkk FkA ftl dk Lo: i eayr% dF"ki zku FkA ij vFkD; oLFkk ds vU; l nHkZ & m | kx 0; ki kj & okf. kT; vkfn ea Hkh l eifpr fodkl dh fLFkfr FkA

यूरोपीय व्यापारिक कम्पनियों के आगमन से भारत के विदेश व्यापार में नए परिवर्तन आए, किन्तु व्यापारिक संतुलन Hkkjr ds gh i {k ea jgkA Mfu; y MQks dh jpuk 'jklU u Ø k dk dFku bl ckr dk iek.k gS & ^gekjs ?kj kj vkyekfj; kj 'k; u कक्षों में भारतीय कपड़े घुस गए हैं।" किन्तु औपनिवेशिक शासन के दौरान भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था एक fi NMh gpl vFkD; oLFkk ds : i ea : i kUrjfr gks xba

भारत में उपनिवेशवाद के तीन चरण दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं। इन तीनों चरणों में ब्रिटिश शक्तियों द्वारा भारत ds अधिषेध को हड़पने हेतु विभिन्न तरीके अपनाए गए। ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद के विभिन्न चरणों में विभाजन का आधार 'इण्डिया टुडे' पुस्तक में आर० पी० दत्त द्वारा दिए गए विष्लेषण को बनाया गया है। ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद के प्रथम चरण को okf. kT; d i jthokn ; k 0; ki रिक एकाधिकार का काल कहा जाता है। यह काल 1757 ई० से 1813 ई० तक माना जाता है। द्वितीय चरण को औद्योगिक पूँजीवाद या मुक्त व्यापार का काल कहा जाता है, जो 1813 ई० से 1858 ई० तक रहा। उपनिवेशवाद का तीसरा चरण 1858 ई० से 1947 ई० तक माना जाता है, जो वित्तीय पूँजीवाद या विदेशी पूँजी निवेश युग ds uke l s bfrgkl ea mYyf[kr gA

उपनिवेशवाद के पहले चरण वाणिज्यिक उपनिवेशवाद के अन्तर्गत कम्पनी द्वारा व्यापारिक हितों को ध्यान में रख dj i R; {k ym/ dk nf"Vdks k vi uk; k x; kA bl pj.k ea dEi uh }kj k 0; ki kfj d i fr }Unh Hkrrतीय एवं विदेशी शक्तियों dks l eklr djus ds l kFk&l kFk jktuhfrd fu; a.k dk Hkh iz kl fd; k x; kA dEi uh dh bl uhfr l s Hkjh cpdjkA , oa षिल्पकारों पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा, तथा उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सोचनीय हो गई। कम्पनी द्वारा लूट का आधार बंगाल से rS kj dj dkykrj ea bl s ijs Hkkjr ea OSyk; k x; kA

i Fke pj.k ds vUrxr dEi uh }kj k 0; ki kfj d dksB; ka dh LFkki uk dj l kefn d cMka dk fuekZk fd; k x; kj rkfd dEi uh dh fLFkfr etar cuk; h tk l dA bl pj.k ea dEi uh }kj k 0; ki kj ds uke ij ym/ vkfFkd fgrkA dks cpkus grq l j (k.k , oa ?kjs dh uhfr rFkk jktLo , oa yxku njka ea c<kljh vkfn dne mBk, x, A

उपनिवेशवाद के इस चरण ने भारत के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र को व्यापक रूप से प्रभावित किया। इस काल में कृषि क्षेत्र में LFkk; h cUnkLr dh 0; oLFkk ykxw dh xbl tks fd , d 'kksk.kdकी व्यवस्था थी। कम्पनी द्वारा भारतीय एवं विदेशी 0; ki kfj; ka ds , dkf/kdkj dks de djus grq iz kl fd, x, A ftl l s 0; ki kj l argyu ij cjk i Hkko i Mka dEi uh }kj k सस्ते मूल्य पर स्थानीय षिल्पकारों एवं बुनकरों से सामान क्रय करने के कारण परम्परागत षिल्पों की स्थिति ea Hkh fxjkoV vkus yxhA

ब्रिटेन में औद्योगिक क्रान्ति के उपरान्त वहाँ पूँजीपति वर्ग का उदय हुआ। यह पूँजीपति वर्ग अत्यन्त प्रभावशाली था। इस वर्ग ने ब्रिटिश संसद में अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग कर 1813 ई० का अधिनियम पारित करवाया। जिससे कम्पनी का Hkjr ij 0; ki kfjd , dlfधकार समाप्त हुआ तथा मुक्त व्यापार की स्थापना हुई। 1813 ई० से 1858 ई० तक के इस चरण को औद्योगिक उपनिवेशवाद या मुक्त व्यापार का उपनिवेशवाद कहा जाता है। इस चरण में पूँजीपति वर्ग द्वारा भारत को , d , d sctkj ds : i eā LFkfr djus dk iz kl fd; k x; k j tgl s dPPk ekyā dh vki kuh l s i kfr gks l dā bl चरण में 1813, 1833 के अधिनियम द्वारा मुक्त व्यापार तथा 1840 का भेदभावपूर्ण सीमाशुल्क नीति लागू की गई। औद्योगिक उपनिवेशवाद के अन्तर्गत सभी आयात कर कम अथवा समाप्त करने हेतु कदम उठाए गए। इसी चरण में भारत म dlf" k dk okf. kT; h d j . k rFk j \$; rokMā , oā egkyokMā 0; oLFk dk Hkjr eā fodkl gq/ka

द्वितीय चरण की औपनिवेशिक नीति ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को व्यापक पैमाने पर प्रभावित किया। भारत चूँकि emyr% dlf" k vk/kfjr vFk; oLFk jgh gā vr% bl dky eā dk; k fUor j \$; rokMā egkyokMā , oā dlf" k ds okf. kT; h d j . k l s Hkjr; d"kdā dh LFkfr eā fxjkoV vkus yxhā bl dky ds Hkjr; m | kxā dh fparktud LFkfr dks n[krs gq dky l ekDI Zus; g fVli . kh dh Fkh fd & "l rh di Mā ds ?j eā gh l rh di Mā dh Hkjekj dj nh xbā" bl dky eā Hkjr l s /ku fu" dkl u eā Hk of) gā

1857 के विद्रोह के पश्चात पूँजीवादी नीतियों में परिवर्तन आया। औपनिवेशिक नीति के इस तीसरे चरण में, वित्तीय पूँजीवाद या विदेशी पूँजीवाद का युग प्रारंभ हुआ। क्योंकि भारत में अंग्रेजों का राजनीर्d i Hkko FkA l kFk gh dPPs eky एवं सस्ते मजदूर भी उपलब्ध थे। अंग्रेजों का उद्देश्य अधिकाधिक लाभ कमाना था। इस काल में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के सुदृढीकरण हेतु रेल, जूट उद्योग, कोयला खान, जहाजरानी आदि में निवेश कर भारतीय संसाधनों का प्रयोग किया गया। औपनिवेशिक नीति के इस तीसरे चरण में भारत पर सबसे अधिक नकारात्मक प्रभाव देखने को मिले। इस काल में दरिद्रता , oā vdky Hkjr; vFk; oLFk ds y{ k . k cu x, A

उपरोक्त वर्णन से स्पष्ट है कि ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक नीतियों की क्या पृष्ठभूमि रही, क्या उद्देश्य रहे तथा bu rhuka चरणों में भारत पर क्या प्रभाव देखने को मिले। हालाँकि औपनिवेशिक नीतियों का मूल चरित्र शोषण ही रहा। जिसके fofHku Lo: i Hkjr l s /ku ds fu" dkl u j vuks k x h d j . k rFk Hkjr; dlf" k dk okf. kT; h d j . k vkfn ds : i eā n[k tk l drk gā

Hkjr eā अंग्रेजों एवं सिराजुद्दौला के मध्य हुए प्लासी के युद्ध के पश्चात धन के निष्कासन की प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई ft l eā fnu & i frnu of) gkrh x; hā bl i f; k ds v l r x h e[; r% Hkjr; jktLo l s gh Hkjr; oLrq dh [kjhnkj की गई, जिसे निवेश की संज्ञा दी गई। भारत से धन के निष्कासन की बात सर्वप्रथम दादाभाई नौरोजी ने 1967 ई० में अपने लेख 'इंग्लैण्ड डेब्ट टू इंडिया' में कही, तथा अपनी पुस्तक 'पावर्टी एण्ड अनब्रिटिश रूल इन इंडिया' में विमर्ष रूप में j [kA

1764 ई० के बक्सर युद्ध के पश्चात अंग्रेजों को बंगाल, बिहार तथा उड़ीसा की दीवानी fey x; hā bl 0; oLFk के पश्चात धन के निकास की प्रक्रिया संगठित रूप में अपनायी गयी। भारत से कई मदों के रूप में धन का निष्कासन fclū dks fd; k tk jgk FkA t s & Hkjr; 'kkl d ox l s utjkuk , oā migj ds : i eā bāyā eā Hkjr dh vkj l s fd, x, 0; ;] ; q ka ds उपरान्त लूटा गया धन, रिश्वत, मुक्त व्यापार के परिणामस्वरूप निवेश का लाभांश, सार्वजनिक ऋण पर दिया गया ब्याज, कम्पनी के शेयरधारकों को दिया जानेवाला लाभांश, भारत से भेजे गए सैन्य अभियानों का व्यय एवं jyekxā ij gq/ka 0; ; vkfnA

ब्रिटिश विचारकों द्वारा /ku fudkl dh i f; k dk l eFkū djrs gq bl s Hkjr ds ykHk rFk Hkjr ds vk/kfud h d j . k ds l nHk eā ?k f" kr fd; k x; k gā fdUrq bl l s Hkjr; vFk; oLFk [k s kyh gā rFk vl; i Hkko eā gjkt xkj h] __ . kxLrrk o fu/ kLrk vkfn Hkjr; vFk; oLFk ds i e[k y{ k . k cu x, A Hkjr l s Hksth x; h i pth fclū dh vk; dk yxHx 2% FkA bl /ku l s i pth l p; dh i fUk rhoz gā rFk rRdkyhu vks k x d k f r eā bl i pth us egRo i k Hkiedk fuHk bā fdUrq Hkjr ds j k" Vh; cpr ij i frdy i Hkko i Mā

/ku ds fudkl l s ; | fi Hkjr; vFk; oLFk ij udkj kRed i Hkko i Mā fdUrq bl us vxstka ds 'k k' k . k d kjh चरित्र को जनता के समक्ष रखा। इस मुद्दे ने भारतीय जनता के मन में औपनिवेशिक सत्ता के विरुद्ध आक्रोश में वृद्धि की। rFk j k" Vh; vknsyu eā turk ds e/; , drk inku djus eā egrh Hkiedk fuHk bā

ब्रिटेन में 18वीं सदी के मध्य से प्रारम्भ औद्योगिक क्रान्ति के पश्चात वहाँ के उद्योगों के लिए कच्चे मालों की आवश्यकता हुई। ब्रिटिश उद्योगों हेतु कच्चे माल की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में कृषि के वाणिज्यीकरण dh i f; k dks c<kok fn; k x; k j D; k f d vefj dh xg; q ds dkj . k fclū eā di kl vkuk cln gks x; k FkA dlf" k ds okf. kT; h d j . k l s rRi; Z eā; oku oLrqā ds mRi knu l s gā cktkj dh ekx dks /; ku eā j [k dj mRi knu l s gā cktkj dh ekx dks /; ku eā j [k dj mRi knu ds Lo: i eā i f j o r l u fd; k tkrk gā rFk Ql yka ds puko dk e[; vk/kkj ml ds fu; k l s l Ecfl/kr gkr k gā

दफ़्तर्क दक ओफ़.कट; हदज.क हक़्जिर धि लोकहक़्फ़ोद i fØ; k ugha Fkh] cFyD , d Fksh h xbz i fØ; k FkhA D; kfd vxstka ds आगमन के पश्चात वे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को अपनी आवश्यकताओं ds vuq kj ekMus dk iz kl dj jgs FkA vxstka }kjk uxh Hk&jktLo dh ekx Hkh dFk ds okf.kT; hđj.k dks c<kok nus dk , d dkj.k FkA vxstks }kjk jsy usvOdZ ds fodkl l s 'kgj xkoka l s tM+x, A ftl l s fdl ku viuk mRi kn vkl kuh l s cktkj rd igpk l drs FkA l kFk gh ब्रिटिश शासन ने भारत की आंचलिक विषेषताओं लाभ उठाते हुए स्थल अनुकूल फसलों को प्रोत्साहन दिया। उपरोक्त सभी तत्व कृषि के वाणिज्यीकरण हेतु सहायक सिद्ध हुए। कृषि के वाणिज्यीकरण के अन्तर्गत भारत में अफीम, रेशम, चाय, नील , oa tM vkn uxnh Ql yk को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया। इन फसलों के अतिरिक्त रेशम एवं गन्ने की भी कृषि करवाई गई, किन्तु यह प्रमुख फसलें नहीं बन पाई, क्योंकि चुकन्दर, गन्ने के विकल्प के रूप में उपलब्ध था एवं रेशम के साथ पूँजी के vHko dh l eL; k FkhA

दफ़्तर्क ds okf.kT; hđj.k ds Hkjrnh; vFk; oLFk ij dbZ udjkRed i Hko ns[kus dks feyA tS s & Hkjr dh xkeh.k vFk; oLFk ij ifrdhy i Hko i M] [k l ku Ql yka ea deh vk; h , oa vdky dh l eL; k c<+x; h] fdl ku ij __.kka dk cks> c<+x; k , oa yHk fcpky, oxZ ikr djus yxA bl 0; oLFk l s l ekt ea l n[kkjh i Fk dks c<kok feyk] rFk fdl kuka dh fLFkr xykela ds l eku gks xBA

कृषि के वाणिज्यीकरण के नकारात्मक प्रभावों के पश्चात भी कुछ सकारात्मक प्रभाव भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर देखने को मिले। जैसे – भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था विष्व की पूँजीवादी अर्थव्यवस्था l s tM+xBA l kFk gh cgr gn rd Hkjr l s l kelloknh vFk; oLFk dh l ekr gh dFk ds okf.kT; hđj.k l s Hkjr ea dN uohu Ql yka dk vxxeu gvkA rFk l hfer Lrj ij dFk {ks= ea uohu i kS] kfxdh dk Hkh vxxeu gvkA

ब्रिटिश शासन की स्थापना के परिणामस्वरूप अंग्रेजी औपनिवेशिक नीतियों ने कृषि के साथ – साथ उद्योगों को भी प्रभावित किया। तथा जो भारतीय परंपरागत हस्तशिल्प उद्योग थे, वे धीरे – धीरे नष्ट होते चले गए। इन परंपरागत हस्तशिल्प उद्योगों के पतन की प्रक्रिया को ही अनौद्योगीकरण कहा जाता है। अर्थात् vK] k&hđj.k dh i fØ; k dk vo:) होना या पतन होना। यह प्रक्रिया ब्रिटेन की औपनिवेशिक हितों को पूरा किए जाने हेतु अपनायी गयी थी।

भारत में उपस्थित देशी रजवाड़े हस्तशिल्प कलाओं के संरक्षक एवं उपभोक्ता थे, किन्तु भारत में देशी रजवाड़ों के i ru l s Hkrtीय हस्तशिल्प उद्योग हेतु संरक्षण में भी कमी आयी तथा दिन – प्रतिदिन उनकी स्थिति खराब होती गई। ब्रिटिश शासन द्वारा अपनायी गयी आर्थिक नीतियों जैसे – कृषि का वाणिज्यीकरण एवं भारत से धन की निकासी ने भारतीय vFk; oLFk dks brus xgjs : i l s i Hkfor fd; r कि भारत के स्थानीय शिल्प एवं उद्योग के क्षेत्र में अवरोध आने लगे।

ब्रिटिश शासन द्वारा ब्रिटिश वाणिज्य एवं व्यापार को प्रतिस्पर्धा से बचाने हेतु एकतरफा व्यापार की नीति का पालन fd; k tkrk FkA rkfd Hkjr dk mi ; ks dPps eky ds fu; krd , oa fufelr ekyka ds vk; krd ds : i eaf d; k tk l dA ब्रिटिश शासन द्वारा स्थानीय शिल्पकारों का विभिन्न माध्यमों से शोषण कर उन्हें दासों जैसा जीवन जीने हेतु बाध्य करते थे। यातायात के साधनों में वृद्धि ने भी अनौद्योगीकरण को बढ़ावा दिया, क्योंकि ब्रिटिश साधन ब्रिटेन निर्मित वस्तुओं dks l Lrh दरों पर सुदूर क्षेत्रों में पहुँचाने लगे। इससे स्थानीय दस्तकार प्रतियोगिता में उनसे पिछड़ने लगे। ब्रिटिश शासन द्वारा भारत के व्यापार को अन्य देशों के साथ प्रतिबंधित करने हेतु नौ संचालन अधिनियम का प्रतिपादन किया गया। इस व्यवस्था को Hkjrnh; 0; ki kj ij dPjk?kkr ekuk x; kA

उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में भी ब्रिटिश शासन की शोषणकारी नीतियों के उदाहरण भारत में देखने को मिले। भारत में स्थानीय परंपरागत हस्तशिल्प उद्योगों की स्थिति तथा दस्तकारों की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय हो गई। तत्कालीन समय में vl; o&fYi d m] kxka ds vHko ds dkj.k cjkst xkjh , oa fu/kZrk dh fLFkr mRi l u gpbA bl l s nLrdkj etnjh djus हेतु विवश हो गए। उद्योगों के पतनशील होने से इससे जुड़े लोगों की कृषि पर निर्भरता बढ़ गई। जिससे कृषि क्षेत्र पर nokc c<ka

vukS] k&hđj.k ds dkj.k Hkjr ea dN&l dkjRed i Hko Hkh ns[kus dks feyA tS s & jyoS] l eph xkfn; k rFk fl pkbZ i f; kstuk vkn dk fodkl] tks muds fgr ea FkhA Hkjr ea xkeh.k {ks=ka dk 'kgjh {ks=ka ds l kFk tMko c<ka तथा विष्व अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का एकीकृत gvkA

ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक अर्थव्यवस्था का सूक्ष्मतम अध्ययन करने से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि 150 वर्षों के अंग्रेजी राज्य us Hkjr ea vR; l r fu/kZrk rFk dFk vkj vkS] k&x d nkuka {ks=ka ea fi NMki u vi uh fojkl r ds : i ea fn; kA 1947 ea tc Hkjr dks vxsth 'kkl u l s vktknh feyh rks vxstka }kjk NkMh xbz vu d l eL; k; j; gk fo|eku FkhA tS s & dFk के आदिम ढंग, प्रति एकड़ कम उपज, पट्टेदारी की अनिश्चितता तथा कृषि में धन लगाने से भय आदि।

ब्रिटिश शासन द्वारा अर्थव्यवस्था के क्षेत्र में जो भी नीतियाँ अपनायी गयी, उन नीतियों में पूर्ण रूप से ब्रिटिश 'kkl u dk fgr Nqk gvk FkA fd l r q uhr; ka ds fØ; k lo; u ds nkjku muds }kjk mBk, x, dN dne Hkjrnh; अर्थव्यवस्था हेतु सकारात्मक भी सिद्ध हुए। ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शोषणकारी नीतियों को जब राष्ट्रवादियों द्वारा जनता के

A STUDY ON DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF MIGRATION OF POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

During the process of migration, people are moved from one place to another place. The impact of migration can be observed in both the places i.e. the place that has been left and the place where migrants settle. There are a number of factors responsible for the migration of people. These factors vary from the social, economical, political and environmental terms. Basically, there are two main factors for the migration. One is Pull factor and another is Push factor.

Here, the Push factors are related to the reasons that compel a person to migrate from one place to another place. In most of the cases, the push factors are comprised of negative things like flooding, droughts, poor developing opportunities etc.

On the other hand, the Pull factors comprise the level of expectations which forces a person to leave a place. It covers the positive things like better life style, better growing opportunity in each and every field of life. The current paper highlights the different aspects of the migration of population.

KEYWORDS:

Population, Migration, People, Place

INTRODUCTION

The analysis of migration plays an important role in determining the population size as it covers the important variables like birth rate and death rate. The study of migration also helps in the estimation of the population structure.

Additionally, with the help of the analysis of migration, the distribution of the population can be determined easily and determination of the supply of labor can be done effectively. Hence, it can be said that the study of migration plays a significant role in the formulation of the economic and social factors responsible for the further distribution of resources.

The trend of social changes can be determined effectively with the help of the analysis of the migration. Industrialization is one of the major cause for the migration as a higher rate of migration takes place from rural areas to urban area and small cities to big cities due to this industrialization. For example, a number of persons are migrated to the industrial areas like Delhi-NCR from their native places as they get better opportunity for their career in the industrial areas.

Figure 1 shows the Pull and Push factors responsible for the human migration.



Figure 1: Push and Pull factors responsible for Migration

One of the prime factors for changes in the population is observed to be migration. Other two factors are rate of birth and death which is a continuous process. The impact of the migration on the population size is different as compared to the rate of birth and death. The reason behind this fact is that migration process is irrespective of the biological event and it is heavily affected by the external factors like the social, cultural, economic and political factors.

The decision of a person or a number of persons is involved for initiating the process of the migration. Practically, the change in the rate of birth and death does not influence the overall size and basic structure of the population.

On the other hand, broad changes can be observed in the size and structure of the population in case of the migration. Here, migration stream is termed as total number of persons who are going to migrate from one place to another place during a particular time frame. In this case, the movement of people takes place from a common origin to a common destination.

DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF MIGRATION OF POPULATION

Migration may occur continuously over a period of time. But to measure it correctly, the data should be divided into intervals of one to five or more years. The division relating to a particular period is known as migration interval.

When population migrates from rural areas, it reduces the pressure of population on land, the per worker output and productivity on land increases and so does per capita income. Thus family income rises which encourages farmers to adopt better means of production thereby increasing farm produce.

Those who migrate to urban areas are mostly in the age group of 18-40 years. They live alone, work and earn and remit their savings to their homes at villages. Such remittances further increase rural incomes which are utilized to make improvements on farms which further raise their incomes. This particularly happens in the case of emigrants to foreign countries who remit large sums at home.

Further, with the migration of working age persons to urban areas the number of farm workers is reduced. This leads to employment of underemployed family members on the farm such as women, older persons and even juveniles.

Further, out-migration widens inequalities of income and wealth in rural area families which receive large remittances and their incomes rise. They make improvements on their farms which raise productivity and production. These further increase their incomes. Some even buy other farm lands. Thus such families become richer as compared to others, thereby widening inequalities. Migration reduces population growth in rural areas. Separation from wives for long periods and the use of contraceptives help control population growth. When very young males migrate to urban areas, they are so influenced by the urban life that they do not like to marry at an early age.

Their aim is to earn more, settle in any vocation or job and then marry. Living in urban areas makes the migrants health conscious. Consequently, they emphasize on the importance of health care, and cleanliness which reduces fertility and mortality rates.

Migration also affects the social set-up of rural communities. It weakens the joint family system if the migrants settle permanently in urban areas. With intermingling of the migrants with people of different castes and regions in cities, they bring new values and attitudes which gradually change old values and customs of ruralites. Women play a greater role in the social setup of the rural life with men having migrated to towns.

Migration increases the population of the working class in urban areas. But the majority of migrants are young men between the ages of 15 to 24 years who are unwed. Others above this age group come alone leaving their families at home. This tendency keeps fertility at a lower level than in rural areas. Even those who settle permanently with their spouses favor small number of children due to high costs of rearing them. The other factor responsible for low fertility rate is the availability of better medical and family planning facilities in urban areas.

The effects of migration on income and employment in urban areas are varied depending upon the type of migrants. Usually the migrants are unskilled and find jobs of street hawkers, shoeshine boys, carpenters, masons, tailors, rickshaw pullers, cooks and other tradesmen, etc.

These are "informal sector" activities which are low paying. But, according to the ILO, the evidence suggests that the bulk of employment in the informal sector is economically efficient and profit-making. Thus such migrants earn enough to spend and remit to their homes.

Other migrants who are educated up to the secondary level find jobs as shophelpers, assistants, taxi drivers, repairing machines and consumer durables, marketing goods and in other informal activities that are small in scale, labor intensive and unregulated. Their earnings are sufficient to bring them in the category of a common urbanite with an income level higher than the unskilled workers.

DISCUSSION

Migration from rural to urban areas has a number of adverse effects. Towns and cities in which the migrants settle, face innumerable problems. There is the prolific growth of huge slums and shantytowns. These settlements and huge neighborhoods have no access to municipal services such as clean and running water, public services, electricity, and sewage system.

There is acute housing shortage. The city transport system is unable to meet the demand of the growing population. There are air and noise pollutions, and increased crime and congestion.

The costs of providing facilities are too high to be met, despite the best intentions of the local bodies.

Besides, there is massive underemployment and unemployment in towns and cities. Men and women are found selling bananas, groundnuts, balloons and other cheap products on pavements and in streets. Many work as shoe-shines, parking helpers, porters, etc.

Thus, urban migration increases the growth rate of job seekers relative to its population growth, thereby raising urban supply of labor. On the demand side, there are not enough jobs available for the ruralities in the formal urban sector for the uneducated and unskilled rural migrants.

From a demographic perspective, the migration process involves 3 elements: an area of origin which the mover leaves and where he or she is considered an out-migrant; the destination or place of migration; and the period over which migration is measured. The 2 basic types of migration are internal and international. Internal migration consists of rural to urban migration, urban to urban migration, rural to rural migration, and urban to rural migration. Among these 4 types of migration various patterns or processes are followed. Migration may be direct when the migrant moves directly from the village to the city and stays there permanently. It can be circular migration, meaning that the migrant moves to the city when it is not planting season and returns to the village when he is needed on the farm. In stage migration the migrant makes a series of moves, each to a city closer to the largest or fastest growing city. Temporary migration may be 1 time or cyclical. The most dominant pattern of internal migration is rural urban.

The contribution of migration to urbanization is evident.

Food and water security are expected to become more salient issues over the coming decades. The most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report suggests that climate change will have its largest impact upon food security by the middle of this century. Regions that can no longer sustain agriculture are likely to experience rural to urban migration or, in some cases, increased levels of international emigration. Another factor that can worsen food insecurity is water security. Increasing water insecurity in parts of the IOR, especially, has the potential to influence international migration. Economic migrants have a greater degree of choice in determining their destination than humanitarian migrants. Many asylum seekers will flee to the nearest safe country that will accept them whereas economic migrants will move to countries that either require their skills or have better conditions than their country of origin. Pull factors within the destination country are therefore more likely to influence the decision making process of economic migrants. Economic factors relate to the labor standards of a country, its unemployment situation and the overall health of its economy. If economic conditions are not favorable and appear to be at risk of declining further, a greater number of individuals will probably emigrate to one with a better economy. Often this will result in people moving from rural to urban areas while remaining within the confines of their state borders. As the low- and middle-income countries of today continue to develop and the high-income countries experience slower economic growth, migration from the former could decline.

CONCLUSION

Increasing levels of intolerance, economic disparities between countries as well as the threat of climate change and its associated impacts are all key factors that drive immigration and population movements. This paper has looked at the major factors that influence population migration.

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ENVIRONMENT OF HARYANA: A STUDY

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Abstract

Haryana is one of the 29 states in India, located in northern part of the country. It was carved out of the former state of East Punjab on 1 November 1966 on linguistic as well as on cultural basis. It is ranked 22nd in terms of area with less than 1.4% (44,212 km² (17,070 sq mi)) of India's land area. Chandigarh is the state capital, Faridabad in National Capital Region is the most populous city of the state and Gurugram is a leading financial hub of NCR with major Fortune 500 companies located in it. Haryana has 6 administrative divisions, 22 districts, 72 sub-divisions, 93 revenue tehsils, 50 sub-tehsils, 140 community development blocks, 154 cities and towns, 6,848 villages and 6222 villages panchayats. As the largest recipient of investment per capita since 2000 in India, and among one of the wealthiest and most economically developed regions in South Asia, Haryana has the fifth highest per capita income among Indian states and UTs at ₹ 199,612 (US\$2,900) against the national average of ₹ 112,432 (US\$1,600) for year 2016–17. Haryana's 2019-20 estimated state GSDP of US\$110 billion (52% services, 34% industries and 14% agriculture) is growing at 12.96% 2012-17 CAGR and placed on the 13th position behind only much bigger states, is also boosted by 30 SEZs (mainly along DMIC, ADKIC and DWPE in NCR), 7% national agricultural exports, 65% of national Basmati rice export, 67% cars, 60% motorbikes, 50% tractors and 50% refrigerators produced in India. Faridabad has been described as eighth fastest growing city in the world and third most in India by City Mayors Foundation survey. In services, Gurugram ranks number 1 in India in IT growth rate and existing technology infrastructure, and number 2 in startup ecosystem, innovation and livability (Nov 2016). Haryana has the seventh highest ranking among Indian states in human development index. Among the world's oldest and largest ancient civilizations, the Indus Valley Civilization sites at Rakhigarhi village in Hisar district and Bhirrana in Fatehabad district are 9,000 years old. Rich in history, monuments, heritage, flora and fauna, human resources and tourism with well developed economy, national highways and state roads, it is bordered by Himachal Pradesh to the north-east, by river Yamuna along its eastern border with Uttar Pradesh, by Rajasthan to the west and south, and Ghaggar-Hakra River flows along its northern border with Punjab. Since Haryana surrounds the country's capital Delhi on three sides (north, west and south), consequently a large area of Haryana is included in the economically-important National Capital Region for the purposes of planning and development.

Keywords: Haryana, Environment, Forest, Sub-Region, Air Quality

Introduction

The name Haryana is found in the works of the 12th-century AD Apabhramsha writer Vibudh Shridhar (VS 1189–1230). The name Haryana has been derived from the Sanskrit words *Hari* (the Hindu god Vishnu) and *ayana* (home), meaning "the Abode of God". The Vedic state of Brahmavarta is claimed to be located in south Haryana, where the initial Vedic scriptures were composed after the great floods some 10,000 years ago. Rakhigarhi village in Hisar district and Bhirrana in Fatehabad district are home to the largest and one of the world's oldest ancient Indus Valley Civilization sites, dated at over 9,000 years old. Evidence of paved roads, a drainage system, a large-scale rainwater collection storage system, terracotta brick and statue production, and skilled metal working (in both bronze and precious metals) have been uncovered. According to archaeologists, Rakhigarhi may be the origin of Harappan civilisation,

which arose in the Ghaggar basin in Haryana and gradually and slowly moved to the Indus valley. Ancient bronze and stone idols of Jain Tirthankara were found in archaeological expeditions in Badli, Bhiwani (Ranila, Charkhi Dadri and Badhra), Dadri, Gurgaon (Ferozepur Jhirka), Hansi, Hisar (Agroha), Kasan, Nahad, Narnaul, Pehowa, Rewari, Rohad, Rohtak (Asthal Bohar) and Sonapat in Haryana. After the sack of Bhatner fort during the Timurid conquests of India in 1398, Timur attacked and sacked the cities of Sirsa, Fatehabad, Sunam, Kaithal and Panipat. When he reached the town of Sarsuti (Sirsa), the residents, who were mostly non-Muslims, fled and were chased by a detachment of Timur's troops, with thousands of them being killed and looted by the troops. From there he travelled to Fatehabad, whose residents fled and a large number of those remaining in the town were massacred.

ENVIRONMENT

1 Background

The quality of environment is important in order to achieve sustainable development. It is imperative that development should take place with environmental considerations and therefore it is crucial to identify those environmental endowments whose depletion or damage may cause irreparable loss to the regional water resources, forest cover, sanctuaries, ecologically sensitive areas, good quality agricultural land and heritage areas etc. It is also crucial to (i) comply with various environmental laws, norms and standards (ii) protect the environment through conservation of the environmental resources, (iii) prevent and control pollution (iv) achieve sustainable development and (v) address the emerging environmental concerns. The NCR Regional Plan-2021 calls for a balanced approach, incorporating environmental consideration in to planning process for sustainable development of the Sub-Region. This chapter shall focus on:

1. Forest
2. Air
3. Water
4. Environmentally sensitive zones in the Sub-Region.

2 Forest in Haryana

Forests are an important natural resource and confer manifold ecological benefits to the society. The ever increasing demand for food, fuel, fodder and the growing demand of land for urbanization have put tremendous pressure on the scarce forest resources of the Sub-Region. The National Forest Policy, 1988, aims to have a minimum of 1/3rd of the total land area of the country under forest and tree cover. The forest cover has great bearing on ground water occurrence, soil erosion, reduction of floods occurrence and persevering environment.¹

At an all India level, forest cover forms 21% of the total Geographical Area. In the National Capital Region, forests are spread over an area of 2131.2 sq. km., which is 6.2% of the total land area of NCR (India State of Forest Report, 2011). The Haryana Sub-Region of NCR has 3.94% area (529.41 Sq. Kms.) under forest which is higher than the Haryana state average (3.5%). The Rajasthan Sub-Region (14.4%) has the highest area under forest, followed by NCT Delhi (11.9%) and by UP Sub-Region (2.6%). District wise distribution of reserve forest, protected Forest and other forest have been shown in the table 14.1 and figure no 1.

a) Present Status of Forest Cover in Haryana Sub-Region

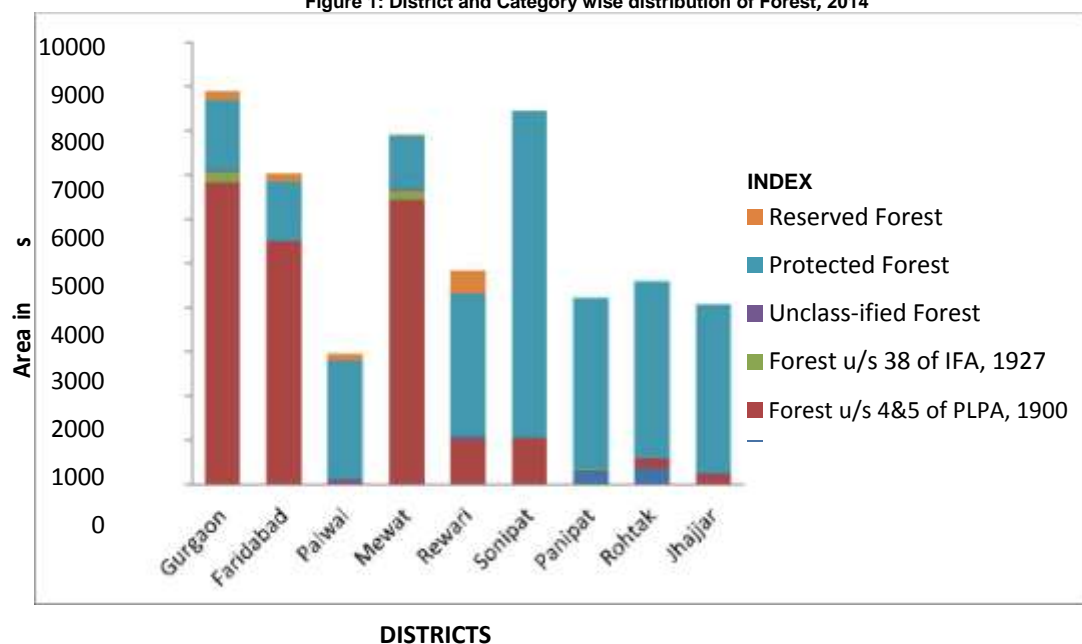
Haryana is primarily an agriculture state with almost 80% of its land under cultivation. The geographical area of the state is 44212 sq. km which is 1.3% of India's geographical area. It is not bestowed with bounty of natural forests and only 3.53% of its geographical area is under notified forests. As per India State of Forest Report, FSI, 2011, the Forest Cover in the state is 1608 sq.km which is 3.64% of the state's geographical area and the Tree Cover in the state is 1395 sq. km which is 3.16% of the geographical area. Thus the forest and Tree Cover of the state is 6.80% of its geographical area. Forestry activities in the state are dispersed over rugged Shiwalik Hills in north, Aravalli hills in south, sand dunes in west and wastelands, saline-alkaline lands and waterlogged sites in the central part of the state. However, till the time IA filed by State of Haryana is decided, all the areas notified under Section 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900 will be treated as Forests as is being done at present.²

Table 1: District-wise Forest Area (in Ha), 2014

District	Reserved Forest	Protected Forest (PF)						Unclassified Forest	Forest u/s 38 of IFA, 1927	Forest u/s 4&5 of PLPA, 1900	Others	Grand total
		Compact	Road	Rail	Canal	Bund	Total					
Gurgaon	214.89	144.68	997.60	142	200.83	90.5	1,575.61	31.11	238.15	6,824.85	12.66	8,897.27
Faridabad	175.63	0	670.72	0	598.95	64.05	1,333.72	0	0	5,509.73	0	7,019.08
Palwal	138.61	37.78	1,462.04	0	1,165.71	17.64	2,683.17	92.26	0	25.2	9.4	2,948.64
Mewat	16.19	14.64	748.52	0	288.48	161.78	1,213.42	39.66	206.8	6,432.33	0	7,908.40
Rewari	514.04	0	1,528.20	269.64	1,322.65	117.51	3,238.00	80.04	10.97	970.57	20.24	4,833.86
Sonapat	0	0	2,128.88	331.44	4,608	317.74	7,386.06	0	0	1,057.45	0	8,443.51
Panipat	0	15.81	962.71	294.97	2,479.54	89.49	3,842.53	0	50.18	0	321.08	4,213.78
Rohtak	0	41.2	1,324.46	505.5	1,928.79	198	3,997.95	0	0	221	375.4	4,594.35
Jhajjar	0	491	1,294.16	146.57	1,852.19	42.42	3,826.34	45.04	0	210.4	0	4,081.78
Sub-Region	1059.36	745.11	11,117.29	1690.12	14,445.14	1099.13	29,096.8	288.11	506.1	21,251.53	738.78	52,940.67

Source: Forest Department Haryana, 2013

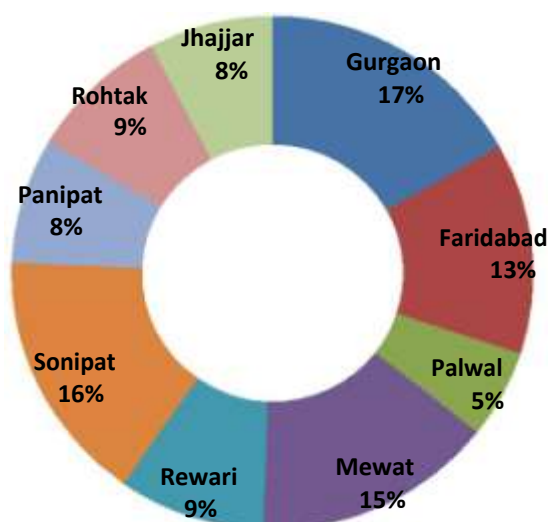
Figure 1: District and Category wise distribution of Forest, 2014



Source: Analysis

The total area under the Reserve forest is 10.59 sq Kms in Haryana Sub-Region and protected forest consists of 290.96 Sq Kms followed by other forest which covers 227.85 Sq Kms geographical area of the region. The forest cover is unevenly distributed in the Sub-Region. The southern districts of Rewari, Gurgaon and Faridabad have larger areas under Reserve Forest with respective areas of 5.14 Sq Km, 2.15 Sq Km and 1.76 Sq Km. Thorny Forests are found only in the Aravalli hills in the Southern parts of the State. District wise share of forest is shown in figure 2 where 17 percent of total forest cover is located in District Gurgaon, 16 percent in Sonipat, 15 percent in Mewat and 13 percent in Faridabad. Rohtak, Rewari has 9 percent and panipat and Jhajjar consist 8 percent of forest cover of the Haryana Sub-Region. The Palwal district has only 5 percent of forest cover of Sub-Region.³

Figure 2: District Wise Distribution of Forest, 2014



Town and Country Planning Department, Haryana

To promote sustainable development of Forest resources in the State, the Government has framed its Forest Policy in 2006. The policy has fixed the goal of achieving 20% Forest and Tree Cover in the State in a phased manner. This goal can be achieved by adopting Agro-forestry practices. Forest Department is also using genetically superior seedlings under Agro-Forestry on farm lands to increase productivity. In fact, Agro forestry should become a national mandate and a people's movement, as it is most economical, sustainable and stable alternative for ensuring ecological security of the country. In the year 2012-2013 the Forest Department had distributed about 25 million seedlings to the farmers free of cost. Agro forestry plantations raised by the Forest Department are rated as one of the best in the country. It has been adopted by farmers as an Income Generation Activity and used as a model of rural development. The policy of not putting unnecessary restrictions on felling of trees from private land and their subsequent transit has enabled an environment which has led a large number of farmers to grow trees. The endeavour has been to create an environment that Agro-forestry and Wood-Based Industries flourish and grow simultaneously.⁴

b) Temporal Change in the Forest Cover in Haryana Sub-Region (2001-11)

As per table 14.2, it is quite clear that Forest cover in the Haryana Sub-Region has been continuously increasing since 2001. During the year 2011, total forest cover of the sub-region increased to 456 sq. Kms as compared from 454 sq. km in 2009 and 440 Sq Kms. in 2005 and 354 Sq. kms in 2001. Considering the distribution of types of forest during 2011, Gurgaon district has

Table 3: National parks and wild life sanctuaries in the sub-region

National Parks / Wildlife Sanctuary	Tehsil / District	Important Wild Animals Found	Area (Ha)
Sultanpur National Park	Gurgaon	Water birds	142.52
Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary	Jhajjar	Water birds, Black buck, Blue bull	411.55
Nahar Wildlife Sanctuary	Kosli/Rewari	Black buck, Blue bull, Black and brown partridges	211.35
Khaparwas Wildlife Sanctuary	Jhajjar	Water birds	82.70

highest forest cover (231 sq. km.) followed by Faridabad (93 sq. km.) and Rohtak (53 sq. km.).⁵

Table 2 : Forest Cover (sq.km.) for the Year 2001-11 as reflected in DRRP 2021

Districts	Geographical Area	2001				2005				2009				2011			
		Dense	Open	Total	%	Dense	Open	Total	%	Dense	Open	Total	%	Dense	Open	Total	%
Panipat	1,268	15	4	19	1.5	6	17	23	1.8	4	14	18	1.4	4	13	17	1.3
Sonipat	2,122	3	2	5	0.2	5	12	17	0.8	4	16	20	0.9	4	17	21	1.0
Rewari	1,582	19	10	29	1.8	3	18	21	1.3	3	20	23	1.5	3	18	21	1.3
Jhajjar	1,834	11	5	16	0.9	8	15	23	1.3	5	15	20	1.1	5	15	20	1.1
Rohtak	1,745	11	15	26	1.5	6	40	46	2.6	8	43	51	2.9	8	45	53	3.0
Gurgaon	2,766	21	173	194	7.0	48	170	218	7.9	52	177	229	8.3	50	181	231	8.4
Mewat*		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faridabad	2,151	19	46	65	3.0	30	62	92	4.3	29	64	93	4.3	28	65	93	4.3
Palwal*		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Region	13,428	99	255	354	2.6	106	334	440	3.3	105	349	454	3.4	102	354	456	3.4
Haryana State	44,212	1,139	615	1,754	4.0	526	1,061	1,587	3.6	490	1,104	1,594	3.6	484	1,124	1,608	3.6

*Forest cover is included in Districts of Gurgaon and Faridabad which they were part of earlier.

Source: India State of Forest Report, Forest Survey of India (2001, 2005, 2009 & 2011)

The Table 2 shows that the district of Gurgaon has the highest forest cover in terms of percentage as well in the Haryana subregion, which has successively grown from 7% in 2001 to 8.4 % in 2011.

c) National Parks and wildlife Sanctuaries in the Sub-Region

In the State, there are 9 wildlife sanctuaries and 2 national parks out of which 3 wildlife sanctuaries and 1 national park exist in the Sub-Region. These consist of rare species of birds, black bucks, chital, barking dears, red jungle fowls and leopards. The location, spatial extent and names of wild animals in these are given in table 3

A Zonal Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zones has to be prepared by the State and submitted for approval to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Zonal Master Plan shall be prepared with due involvement of all concerned State Departments, such as Environment, Forest, Urban Local Bodies, Tourism, Municipal and Revenue Department and the

Haryana State Pollution Control Board for integrating environmental and ecological considerations. This will include restoration of denuded areas, conservation of existing water bodies, management of catchment areas, watershed management, groundwater management, soil and moisture conservation, needs of local community and such other aspects of the ecology and environment that need attention.⁶

d) Statutory Mechanism for protection of Aravali range:

In order to protect the areas falling under Aravali Range and restrict activities which are likely to cause environmental degradation in the Aravali Region the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has issued a notification dated 7th May, 1992. The said notification prohibits the carrying out of any of the following operations except with the prior approval of Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India and after preparation of an Environment Impact Assessment and approval of Environmental Management Plan apart from other formalities as may be considered necessary by the Government:

- (i) All new mining operations including expansion modernisation;
- (ii) (a) All new mining operations including renewals of mining leases.
(b) Existing mining leases in sanctuaries/national park and areas covered under Project Tiger and/or
(c) Mining is being done without permission of the competent authority.
- (iii) Cutting of trees;
- (iv) Construction of any clusters of the dwelling units, farmhouses, sheds, community centres, information centres and any other activity connected with such construction (including roads as a part of any infrastructure relating thereto);
- (v) Electrification (laying of new transmission lines).⁷

3 Air Quality

Air pollution has long been recognized as potentially lethal. Entry of pollutants into the atmosphere occurs in the form of gases or particles. Continuous mixing, transformation and trans-boundary transportation of air pollutants make air quality of a locality unpredictable. The growth of population, industry and number of vehicles has increased emission levels. The single most important factor responsible for deterioration of air quality in the cities is the exponential increase in the number of vehicles. Vehicular pollution contributes to more than 70% of the total air pollution in the towns of the sub-region.⁸

a) Air Quality in Towns: There are at present 3 online air monitoring stations at Gurgaon, Faridabad and Rohtak and 9 other manual air monitoring stations within the Sub-Region. The Ambient air quality status in the Sub Region as per National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) of India notified by the CPCB provides for permissible limits of 12 air pollutants, out of these 4 pollutants are regularly being monitored which are as under:

1. **PM₁₀ (Particulate Matter of 10 Micron or less):** PM₁₀ is directly emitted or is formed in the atmosphere as a result of mixing of various gaseous pollutants. Major human health concerns from PM₁₀ exposure include effects on respiratory systems, damage to lung tissue, cancer and even premature death.
2. **PM_{2.5} (Particulate matter of 2.5 Micron or less):** PM_{2.5} has far greater potential to adversely affect human health and also has impacts on climate and precipitation.
3. **SO₂ (Sulphur dioxide):** Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) is a major air pollutant from vehicular and industrial emissions; its concentration in the atmosphere has significant impacts upon human health and habitat.
4. **NO₂ (Nitrogen dioxide):** Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is a toxic gas formed during combustion processes.⁹

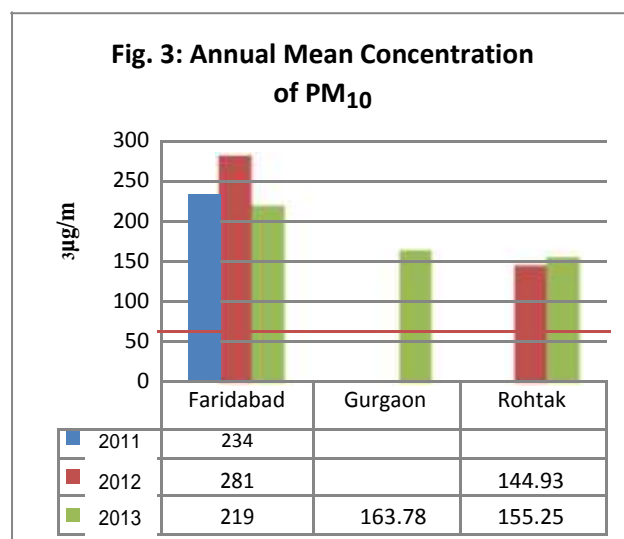
The annual standards as notified by the CPCB are as under:

Table 4: CPCB Standards of air quality

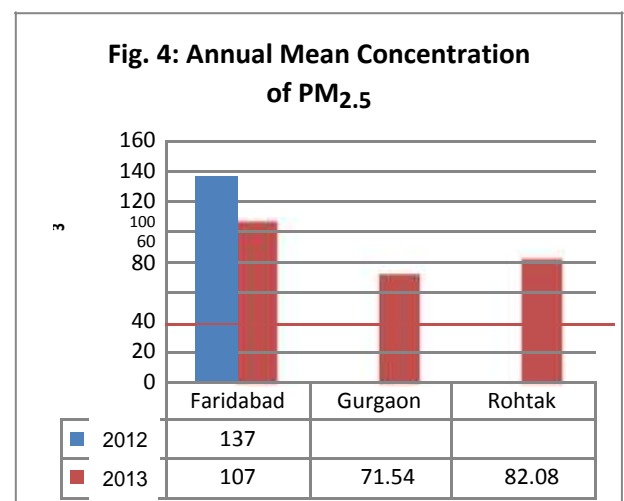
Sr. No.	Major Pollutants	Annual Standards ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
1	PM ₁₀	60
2	PM _{2.5}	40
3	SO ₂	50
4	NO ₂	40

Source: CPCB notification dated 18.11.2009

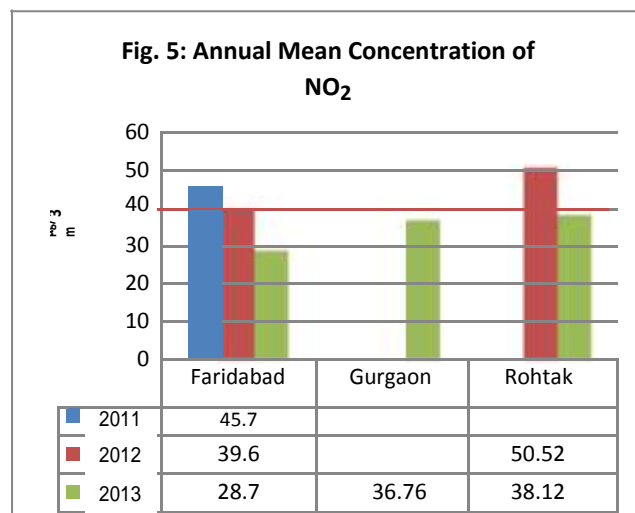
The Air Quality data for above referred stations is available after the year 2011, which is given in the figure 3 to 6 below:



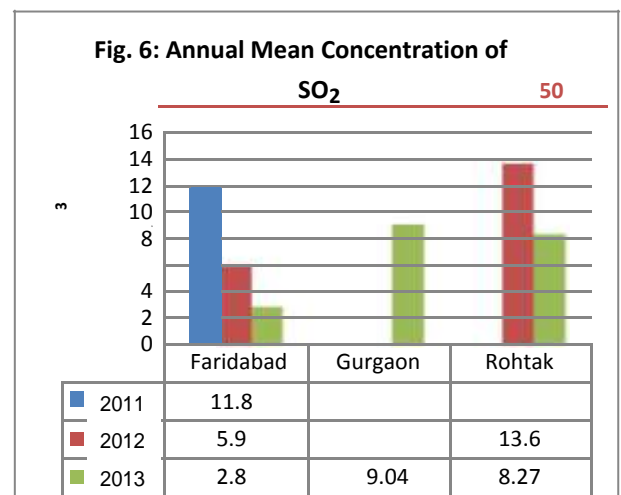
Source: HSPCB



Source: HSPCB



Source: HSPCB



Source: HSPCB

As apparent from above, the concentration of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} had been high in the sub-region from 2011 to 2013. As a matter of fact, both the PM levels have been higher in the entire NCR primarily because of higher construction activity and vehicular density. However, the SO₂ had been recorded within limits in all the three monitoring stations during this period. As far as the NO₂ is concerned, same was recorded higher in Faridabad in 2011 and in Rohtak in 2012, which has been found within limits in the year 2013 in these monitoring stations.

b) Air Quality along Transport Corridors: The study on 'Integrated transportation plan for National Capital Region' has indicated that the air quality of few points along transportation corridor of the Sub-Region (Table 5). Levels of air pollution along major transport corridors were found to be close to or higher than permitted levels (except NO_x).¹⁰

Table 5: Air quality along transportation corridors of Sub-Region, 2007

Station Location	SPM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	CO ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	NO _x ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	RSPM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
CPCB Standard	200	2,000	80	100
Hodal-Nuh	176.02	479.89	15.18	81.15
Bahadurgarh Thana	177.96	473.91	15.68	82.04
Palwal-Hasanpur	180.23	491.4	15.74	83.09
Nuh-Palwal	185.81	513.97	16.04	85.66
Nuh-Firozpur Jhirka	194.82	545.09	17.01	89.81
Kharkhauda	266.38	778.66	22.97	122.8
Bahadurgarh-Delhi	335.69	1044.03	24.18	154.75
NH-44 SEC 37, Faridabad	560.6	1906.51	30.94	258.43

Source: *Integrated Transportation Study of NCR*

It has been observed that emission of SO₂ and NO₂ has considerably been reduced after the adoption of LSD and catalytic converters in the vehicles. SPM and RSPM are the major air pollutants in most of the cities of Haryana Sub-Region, which pose health risks either alone, or in combination with other pollutants.

Air quality in respect of Carbon Monoxide and Nitrogen oxides is within limits on all locations in the Sub-Region as per the above Table. Only at three locations i.e. Kharkhoda, Bahadurgarh and Faridabad, RSPM/SPM are exceeding the permissible limits mainly due to vehicular traffic and Construction activities. However, RSPM/SPM in above mentioned towns is less than Delhi.¹¹

4 Surface Water Quality

The State is a part of two major river basins namely, the Ganga and the Indus. The Ganga river basin occupies the eastern part covering an area of about 30,000 square kilometers whereas the western part of the State lies in the Indus river basin. Yamuna, which originates in Tehri district of Uttarakhand, is the only perennial river in the Sub-Region. It forms the boundary between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The Yamuna sub-basin covers parts of Panipat, Sonipat, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Faridabad districts. The river basin area is between

Yamuna and Ghaggar drainage basin. The inland drainage basin covers the districts of Rewari, Rohtak and parts of Gurgaon. The Aravali's bring a number of small rainy streams from Rajasthan side into Gurgaon, Jhajjar and Rewari. In the Sub-Region a number of small ponds or jhil (lake) exist, the details of which are given under table 6:

Table 6: Major water bodies in Sub-Region

Sr. No	Name of District	No. of Water Bodies	Location of water body	Area (Hectares)
1	Gurgaon	2	Sultanpur Lake	67.18
			Damdama lake	20.23
2	Rewari	1	Khandora	14.56
3	Jhajjar	3	Bhindawas	400.00
			Khaprawas	49.50
			Bakrah	13.50
5	Rohtak	1	Peer Bodi	15.37
7	Palwal	1	Moja Dighot (hodol)	13.96
8	Faridabad	1	Badkhal	-
			Surajkund	-

Canals are the most popular and important source of irrigation in the Sub-Region due to easy supply and regular flow of water to the agriculture fields. In the inland drainage basin, the drains excavated are made to outflow in canals through lift pumps. The canal network is dense in most of the districts except in the districts of Rewari and Gurgaon. There are four irrigation systems in the State namely Western Yamuna Canal, Bhakra Canal, Agra Canal and Ghaggar Canal. In district Rewari, Jawahar Lal Nehru Canal is the main source of water.¹²

a) Water Quality Standards & Monitoring

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 was enacted with a basic objective to maintain and restore surface aquatic resources. Since the natural water bodies are used for various purposes, the focus has been at restoring and/or maintaining the water bodies to such a quality as needed for their best use

and CPCB developed a concept of “designated best use” (DBU). According to this, out of the several uses a water body is put to, the use that demands highest quality of water is termed as “designated best use”. CPCB's Use based Classification of Surface Waters in India notifies primary water quality criteria for the

Following five uses.

- (i) A - Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection
- (ii) B - Outdoor bathing (Organized)
- (iii) C - Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection
- (iv) D - Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries
- (v) E - Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal

Tolerance limit for inland surface water for other parameters is given in IS 2296-1982. Water quality criteria for bathing in rivers are notified by Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF).¹³

National Water Quality Monitoring Program (NWMP): National Water Quality Monitoring Program is similar to NAMP, with CPCB being the chief regulatory agency for water quality monitoring and it Collaborates with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to implement the various water related policies & regulations governing water quality management and monitors the water quality of various water bodies.

Surface Water Quality Monitoring in NCR: In Haryana Sub-Region of NCR, HSPCB regulates control of pollution and implements NWMP. CPCB has provided information of water quality for the period of 2007-2011. 8 stations have been established in Haryana Sub-Region and the water samples are analyzed for various parameters (core, general, trace metals, pesticides and bio monitoring) under the NWMP.¹⁴

b) Water Quality of Rivers

The maximum and minimum values of core parameters in the River Yamuna river have been observed from the year 2007 onwards at two monitoring stations at Palla and near Badarpur. The Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and pathogenic bacteria (Total coliform and Fecal coliform) values indicate that there has been degradation in water quality. While Nitrates and Nitrites are in the range of 0 to 13.9 mg/l, pH is

within limit for all uses in the River Yamuna. The data for last 5 years i.e. 2009 to 2014 (till date, i.e. May, 2014) is provided in the table 14.7 and 14.8, which reflects that the water quality is within permissible limits in river Yamuna while entering Delhi. Contrary to it, while leaving Delhi the BOD levels are 9 to 10 times more than the permissible limits.

a) Yamuna River

River Yamuna, the largest tributary of River Ganga and one of the important rivers of Northern India, makes the central spine of the NCR flowing through the Haryana, Delhi and U.P. sub-regions. Urban agglomeration of NCT Delhi is the major contributor of pollution load in Yamuna followed by Agra and Mathura. The stretch between Wazirabad Barrage and Chambal River confluence is critically polluted and there is significant fluctuation in dissolved oxygen level from nil to critically low levels. This reflects presence of organic pollution load and persistence of eutrophic conditions in the river. As per CPCB, the contribution of pollution load from NCR & non-NCR states are in the proportion of 80:20, i.e. over 3/4th of the pollution load in River Yamuna is contributed by the NCR (Source: Assessment and Development of River Basin Series, 1999-2005, CPCB). The water of Yamuna River is not suitable for class A, B and C use in almost its entire length in NCR due to high total coliform, high BOD and low DO levels.¹⁵

The table 7 shows the BOD levels of Yamuna while entering Delhi, while the status at the time of exit from Delhi to Haryana has been given in table 8.

Table 7: Monitoring sample analysis Reports of River Yamuna at Palla (Haryana Delhi Border)

Year	Month of Sampling for Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (mg/l) [Permissible Limit of 3 mg/l]			
	January	April	July	October
2009	1.46	2.3	1.85	2.7
2010	1.64	1.95	1.5	2.44
2011	1.86	1.4	2.6	1.54
2012	2.75	2.74	2.85 (August)	1.8

2013	1.4	2.3	2.2 (August)	2.1
2014	2.7	2.8 (May)	-	-

Source: HSPCB

Table 8: Monitoring sample analysis Reports of River Yamuna at Badarpur (Near Delhi Haryana Border)

Year	Month of Sampling for Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (mg/l) [Permissible Limit of 3 mg/l]			
	January	April	July	October
2009	28	30 (May)	28	20
2010	28	29	13	24 (November)
2011	32	38	17	30
2012	36	37 (March)	33 (August)	Not Available
2013	37	36 (March)	14	35
2014	40	39	-	-

Source: HSPCB

b) Water Quality of Canals in Sub-Region

The major canals in the sub-region are Yamuna Canal, Gurgaon Canal and Agra canal. Gurgaon Canal, GC-1 (Near Badarpur Border), Haryana has average level of BOD varying from 20 mg/l to 23.7 mg/l, indicating high pollution level and unsuitable for use as class A, B & C. Similar situation is at Agra Canal (Madanpur Khadar), Delhi where average level of BOD varies from 7 mg/l to 19.3 mg/l indicating high pollution level and unsuitable for use as class A, B & C. The total coliform content at both these locations is high, making water unsuitable for use as Class C. As per the report of CPCB, the water quality of canals at different stations in the sub-region is as under:

Table 9: Water Quality of Canals in the Sub-Region

Sr. No.	Name of Station	April, 2011	July, 2011	October, 2011	January, 2012
1	C-3: WJC, Delhi Branch. R.D. 245250	1.55	1.45	-	-
2	C-4: WJC before entering Delhi Territory, Delhi Branch. 282628	1.15	1.35	2.50	2.60
3	C-7: Delhi Parallel Branch at Khubru Fall, R.C. 145250	1.80	1.80	-	-
4	WC-4: Delhi Parallel Branch at Panipat Distillery Discharge	2.65	2.45	-	-
5	Gurgaon Canal, GC-1, Starting Point near Badarpur border	38.00	18.00	26.00	-

Source: HSPCB

Above statistics shows that the water quality in the canals of the sub-region is good except in the Gurgaon Canal, when it enters the sub-region, where it have very high BOD level than the permissible limits.

5 Environment Sensitive Conservation Zone

Some of the natural features in the sub-region have been identified as environmentally sensitive areas. These are the extension of Aravali ridge, ground water recharging areas such as water bodies, ox bow lakes and paleo channels. The extension of Aravali ridge, sanctuaries and other ecologically sensitive areas are to be conserved with utmost care and afforested with suitable species. The development in this area should be in compliance with

the Environment Act, 1986. A Biodiversity Board has also been established by the State Government vide notification dated 14.11.2006 consisting of Ex-officio members/Non-official members with the objective of conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources. A Bio-diversity park is proposed to be established on the Gurgaon-Mehrauli road near Delhi-Haryana boundary.¹⁶

An area measuring approximately 340 hectares has been reserved as "Water Recharge Zone" to check the run-off that will replenish the depleting underground water table around the town of Sohna in district Gurgaon. Further a complete sector namely 72A has been carved out in Gurgaon for developing artificial water body. Similar provisions are being made in the other Development Plans also.. No permission for any type of construction will be granted in this area. The City Forest in an area of 33 acres has been set up in Sector 52-A, Gurgaon. A Biodiversity park is also proposed to be established on the Gurgaon-Mehrauli Road near Delhi-Haryana boundary. The Aravalli ranges have been designated as Natural Conservation Zone in the Plan in accordance with Regional Plan-2021. For protection of Aravallis, the notification of the MoEF, Government of India dated 07.05.1992, shall be applicable. Similarly, for execution of any project, the project proponent will have to obtain environmental clearance in terms of notification dated 14.09.2006, which is mandatory in nature. Similarly, the restrictions applicable to the Eco-Sensitive Zone notified by MoEF or for protection of environment shall also be followed and implemented. Environment Impact Assessment of the projects is being carried out by an expert agency. Notification issued by MOEF, Government of India from time to time shall be applicable and binding. In the State, there are 9 wildlife sanctuaries and 2 national parks out of which 3 wildlife sanctuaries and 1 national park exist in the Sub-Region.¹⁷ These consist of rare species of birds, black bucks, chital, barking dears, red jungle fowls and leopards. The location, spatial extent and names of wild animals in these are given in Table No. 3.

A Zonal Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zones has to be prepared by the State and submitted for approval to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Zonal Master Plan shall be prepared with due involvement of all concerned State Departments, such as Environment, Forest, Urban Local Bodies, Tourism, Municipal and Revenue Department and the Haryana State Pollution Control Board for integrating environmental and ecological considerations. This will include restoration of denuded areas, conservation of existing water bodies, management of catchment areas, watershed management, groundwater management, soil and moisture conservation, needs of local community and such other aspects of the ecology and environment that need attention. The said notification prohibits the carrying out of any of the following operations except with the prior approval of Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India and after preparation of an Environment Impact Assessment and approval of Environmental Management Plan apart from other formalities as may be considered necessary by the Government:

- (i) All new mining operations including expansion modernisation;
- (ii) (a) All new mining operations including renewals of mining leases.
(b) Existing mining leases in sanctuaries/national park and areas covered under Project Tiger and/or
(c) Mining is being done without permission of the competent authority.
- (iii) Cutting of trees;
- (iv) Construction of any clusters of the dwelling units, farmhouses, sheds, community centres, information centres and any other activity connected with such construction (including roads as a part of any infrastructure relating thereto);

(v) Electrification (laying of new transmission lines).¹⁸

6 Issues and Challenges

1. Forests

The present forest cover in Haryana Sub-Region is 3.52 percent but total Forest and Tree cover of the State as per State of Forests Report, 2011, published by Forest Survey of India is 6.80 percent as against the national average of 21 percent. More importantly degradation of forests in Aravali, an environmentally sensitive area is a matter of concern. To promote sustainable development of Forest resources in the State, Haryana Government has framed its own Forest Policy in 2006. The policy has fixed the goal of achieving 20% Forest and Tree Cover in the State in a phased manner.

Air Quality

Air pollution has emerged as a major challenge in the NCR due to multiple and diverse sources of Pollution. Efforts will be made to operationalise all 14 air quality stations. HSPCB has set up two continuous online stations at Gurgaon and Rohtak in December, 2012, in addition to the one already operational at Faridabad since 2009. The air quality data from these station is being sent to CPCB regularly.

The number of ambient air quality monitoring stations are inadequate in Haryana Sub-Region. As per the IS 5182- Part 14-2000 (i.e. population based criteria on number of monitoring stations) Haryana Sub-Region requires well over 50 monitoring stations. Although CPCB indicates that the “criteria is for reference only, actual criteria followed at site must be based on compromise between available resources and site specific parameters”, the current 12 stations in the Sub-Region are inadequate and 14 monitoring stations need to be set up immediately which has been approved under NAMP project in the NCR to meet the shortfall;

Water Quality

The extension of Aravali ridge, sanctuaries and other ecologically sensitive areas are to be conserved with utmost care and afforested with suitable species. The development in this area should be in compliance with the Environment Act, 1986.¹⁹

Policies & Proposals

1) Forests

- (i) The policy has fixed the goal of achieving 20% Forest and Tree Cover in the State in a phased manner. This goal can be achieved by adopting Agro forestry practices. Forest Department should use genetically superior seedlings under Agro-Forestry on farm lands to increase productivity and Agro forestry should become a mandate and a people's movement, as it is most economical, sustainable and stable alternative for ensuring ecological security of the Sub-Region. Efforts shall be made to increase the Forest/green cover of the Sub-region to 10% by developing City Forests in and around the Towns in the Sub-region.
- (ii) The Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests has issued Notification S.O.191(E) dated 27.01.2010 regarding declaration of the area upto 5 KM from the boundary of the protected area of Sultanpur National Park in Gurgaon District as an Eco-Sensitive Zone & provisions relating to this have been duly incorporated in the Final Development Plan-2031 AD of Gurgaon Manesar Urban Complex.
- (iii) The requirements of prior environmental clearance for the projects mentioned in EIA notification, 2006 are being enforced by the State.

- (iv) To increase green cover in the Sub-Region, it is necessary to encourage the planting of trees alongside roads, railway lines, canals, rivers, rivulets and streams, and other unutilised lands under Central Government and corporate, institutional or private ownership. Green belts should be raised in urban/ industrial areas as well as in arid tracts. Such a programme will help to check erosion and desertification as well as improve Industrial and Urban environment.
- (v) Since the Sub-Region is highly urbanized and densely populated, village panchayat and community lands should be taken up for the development of tree crops and fodder resources on sustainable basis. The Government should provide technical assistance, initial funding and other inputs necessary for plantations on such lands. Plantation on these lands should be done through people's participation with total involvement of village community through village institutions. Such institutions should be strengthened to take up programme of tree and fodder development on common lands on sustainable basis. A Management Plan of all the afforested panchayat land should be prepared in consultation with panchayat. Once the afforested area is handed over to panchayat, it would be managed, felled and utilized by panchayat in accordance with the Management Plan. The revenue generated through such programmes should belong to the village Institutions to be utilized for various developmental works in the village including sustainable management of plantations.¹³

2 Air

- i) Three air quality stations are already operating and efforts would be made to set up such stations at all the district HQs of NCR. In addition, BAMP stations are also operating regularly.
- ii) Ambient air quality data is being displayed at prominent places.
- iii) CNG stations are being set up at Faridabad & Gurgaon. Industries at Faridabad and Sonapat have switched over to PNG/LNG which will further reduce air pollution.
- iv) Environmental Clearance has to be obtained by the applicant for projects in accordance with the MOEF notification dated 14.09.2006.
- v) Strengthening and expansion of the existing monitoring network - both in number of stations and monitoring of all parameters, based on a need-based assessment; identification of hot spots in the region in terms of air quality and ensuring that stations should be located in the hot Cover all district headquarters with air quality monitoring network by 2015 and Cover all towns of population more than 1 lakh (2011 census) and towns with industrial activities (irrespective of population size) by 2021. A strict protocol for monitoring has to be enforced.⁰
- vi) There is need to operationalize the proposed monitoring stations in Haryana under NAMP on priority.
- vii)Regulatory Control over emissions, increasing awareness about civic liability, using state-of-art technology and global best practices so as to achieve the National Ambient Air Quality Standards at least by the end of XII Plan.
- viii) Develop GHG emission inventory for NCR, and plan for reduction and management of GHG emissions.
- ix) Continue efforts to reduce air pollution from transport activities such as availability of clean fuel (CNG, PNG, etc.) in whole of NCR for public and private vehicles and industry in time bound manner which could later be extended to domestic use.

- x) Land use planning and zoning to minimize the pollution from transport sector Encourage modal shift from private and intermediate public transport to public transport and discourage private vehicle growth and movement through taxation.
- xi) Create public awareness to minimize the emissions and increasing fuel efficiency.
- xii) Control dust from construction activities - there are large scale construction activities in the NCR, cumulative dust generation is a matter of great concern due to the fact it is mostly uncontrolled and unregulated; a strategy should be developed to control the construction dust, fixing the responsibilities on project proponents spots for continuous monitoring of air quality.²¹

3 Water Quality

The significant measure to be undertaken for abatement of pollution in river Yamuna and other rivers in

Sub-region are as below:

- a) Industries should treat their effluents so as to confirm the specified requirements.
- b) Disposal of garbage, solid, semi-solid, waste into river, its tributaries and drains should be restricted. Municipal Solid Waste collection, transportation and disposal system should be developed in all cities of NCR. Similarly, it should also be developed for Hazardous /Medical waste fulfilling the guidelines of Ministry of Environment & Forests.
- c) Community participation in various Yamuna water quality restoration program should be encouraged.
- d) The 'Polluter Pays' principle need to be enforced stringently.
- e) Existing water bodies / lakes/ ponds in NCR should be revived by filling with water by connecting them to existing Tail-clusters (canal, branch canals, distributaries and minors, etc.) during non- use period of canal water for irrigation purposes by diverting flood waters to these lakes/ponds through the canals and their subsidiaries. Buffer zones may also be created around these lakes/ponds/ other water bodies to protect them from future encroachment. Drainage channels should be protected from encroachment and silting so that existing water bodies could be filled in every rainy season.
- f) The Environment Master Plan, for Aravalis in Haryana Sub-Region and conservation measures for
Aravalis in Gurgaon , Faridabad , Mewat and Rewari district need to be formulated and implemented .
- g) The Biological Diversity Act, 2003 lays down establishment of State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) for each state for effective implementation of the Act at state level. The same already stands constituted at the state level. Further, Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) will be set up at district level.
- h) Rain water harvesting structure may be constructed along with drains under the MENERGA program.²²

CONCULSION

While the government of Haryana is committed to ensure all around development of the State, the department of Environment is taking necessary steps for protecting and preserving

our environment. Conscious and focused efforts have been made to create awareness among the citizens regarding the urgency and importance of preserving our environment. The Department of Environment is vigorously implementing various enactments and acts to tackle, environmental pollution problems like the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Besides, enforcement and implementation of these Acts, various laws regulating pollution caused by Bio-medical waste, hazardous waste, solid waste, use of plastic etc. are also being effectively implemented in the State of Haryana. The Haryana State Pollution Control Board is the implementing agency and department of environment exercises administrative control over its functioning. The department of environment has also been declared the competent state authority to accord approval for suitability of site from environmental angle for 20 types of highly polluting large and medium industrial units. Accordingly, the department has accorded site clearance from the environmental angle to 13 projects during the years 2005-07 on the recommendation of the Technical Committee duly constituted by the department for this purpose. Areas of Haryana surrounding Delhi NCR are most polluted. During smog of November 2017, Air quality index of Gurugram and Faridabad showed that the density of Fine particulates (2.5 PM diameter) was an average of 400 PM and monthly average of Haryana was 60 PM. Other sources of pollution are exhaust gases from old vehicles, stone crushers and brick kiln. Haryana has 75 lakh (7,500,000) old vehicles, of which 40% are old more polluting vehicles, besides 500,000 new vehicles are added every year. Other majorly polluted cities are Bhiwani, Bahadurgarh, Dharuhera, Hisar and Yamunanagar. Sahibi River tributary of Yamuna, specially its canalised portion in Delhi called Najafgarh drain, remain highly polluted with industrial chemicals, human waste and agriculture runoff. Rejuvenation of Johads of Haryana, rivers and lakes of Haryana remains a big environmental issue.

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वैदिककालीन शिक्षाका आजके परिवेश में महत्त्व



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सारांश

वेदशब्दसंस्कृतभाषाके "वद्" धातुसे बना है जिसका अर्थ है: जानना, जान इत्यादि। वेद हिन्दू धर्म के प्राचीन पवित्र ग्रंथों का नाम है। वेदों को श्रुति भी कहा जाता है, क्योंकि कमाना जाता है कि इसके मन्त्रों को परमेश्वर (ब्रह्म) ने प्राचीन ऋषियों को अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सुनाया था जब वे गहरी तपस्या में लीन थे। वेद प्राचीन भारत के वैदिक काल की वाचक परम्परा की अनुपम कृति है जो पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी पछले चार-पाँच हजार वर्षों से चली आ रही है। वेद ही हिन्दू धर्म के सर्वोच्च और सर्वोपरि धर्मग्रन्थ हैं।

वेदों का महत्त्व

भारतीय संस्कृतिके मूल वेद हैं। ये हमारे सबसे पुराने धर्म-ग्रन्थ हैं और हिन्दू धर्म का मुख्य आधार हैं। न केवल धार्मिक कर्तुषों के लिए, वेदों का असाधारण महत्त्व है। वैदिक युग के आर्यों की संस्कृति और सभ्यता का नाना प्रकार का साधन ही है।

मानव-

जाति और विशेषतः आर्य जाति ने अपने शैशव में धर्म और समाज का कसप्रकार विकास किया इसका ज्ञान वेदों से ही मिलता है। विश्व के वाङ्मय में इन प्राचीनतम कोई पुस्तक नहीं हैं। आर्य-

भाषाओं का मूल स्वरूप निर्धारित करने में वैदिक भाषा बहुत अधिक सहायक सिद्ध हुई है।

वेदों का प्रधान लक्ष्य आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान देना ही है। अतः वेद में कर्मकाण्ड और ज्ञानकाण्ड -

इन दोनों वषयों का सर्वांगीण निरूपण किया गया है। वेदों का प्रारम्भिक भाग कर्मकाण्ड है और वह ज्ञानकाण्ड वाले भाग से अधिक है। जिन अधिकारी वैदिक वद्वानों को यज्ञ कराने का यजमान द्वारा अधिकार प्राप्त होता है, उनको 'ऋत्विक्' कहते हैं। श्रौत यज्ञ में इन ऋत्विकों के चार गण हैं। (१) होतृगण, (२) अध्वर्युगण, (३) उद्गातृगण तथा (४) ब्रह्मगण। उपर्युक्त चारों गणों के लिये उपयोगी मन्त्रों के संग्रह के अनुसार वेद चार हुए हैं।

(१) ऋग्वेद- इसमें होतृवर्ग के लिये उपयोगी मन्त्रों का संकलन है। इसमें 'ऋक्' संज्ञक (पद्यबद्ध) मन्त्रों की अधिकता के कारण इसका नाम ऋग्वेद हुआ। इसमें होतृवर्ग के उपयोगी गद्यात्मक (यजुः) स्वरूप के भी कुछ मन्त्र हैं।

(२) यजुर्वेद- इसमें यज्ञानुष्ठान सम्बन्धी अध्वर्युवर्ग के उपयोगी मन्त्रों का संकलन है। इसमें 'गद्यात्मक' मन्त्रों की अधिकता के कारण इसका नाम 'यजुर्वेद' है। इसमें कुछ पद्यबद्ध, मन्त्र भी हैं, जो अध्वर्युवर्ग के उपयोगी हैं। यजुर्वेद के दो विभाग हैं- (क) शुक्लयजुर्वेद और (ख) कृष्णयजुर्वेद।

(३) सामवेद- इसमें यज्ञानुष्ठान के उद्गातृवर्ग के उपयोगी मन्त्रों का संकलन है। इसमें गायन पद्धतिके निश्चित मन्त्र होने के कारण इसका नाम सामवेद है।

(४)

अथर्ववेद-

इसमेंयज्ञानुष्ठानकेब्रह्मवर्गकेउपयोगीमन्त्रोंकासंकलनहै।अथर्वकाअर्थहैक मयोंकोहटाकरठीककरनायाकमी-

रहितबनाना।अतःइसमेंयज्ञ-सम्बन्धीएवंव्यक्तिसम्बन्धीसुधारयाकमी-

पुर्तिकरनेवालेमन्त्रभीहैं।इसमेंपद्यात्मकमन्त्रोंकेसाथकुछगद्यात्मकमन्त्रभीउपलब्धहैं।इसवेदकानामकरणअन्यवेदोंकीभाँतिशब्द-शैलीकेआधारपरनहींहै,

अ पतुइसकेप्रतिपाद्य वषयकेअनुसारहै।इसवैदिकशब्दरा शकाप्रचारएवंप्रयोगमुख्यतःअथर्वनामकेमह षद्द्वारा क यागया।इस लयेभीइसकानामअथर्ववेदहै।

इतिहासमनावकोअतीतकीवास्त वकताओंकादर्शनकराताहै, वैसेभीइतिहासकाशाब्दिकअर्थभीहै – “ऐसाहीथा ” या “ऐसाहीहुआ”। भारतीय शक्षाकेइतिहासकोमुख्यतःहमपाँचभागोंमेंबाँटसकतेहैं !

1- वैदिककाल/Vedic Period - छहसौईसापूर्व

2- बुद्धकाल/Buddhist Period - सन 600 से 1200 तक

3- मुस्लिमकाल/Muslim Period – सन 1200 से 1800 तक

4- ब्रिटिशकाल/British Period – सन 1800 से 1947 तक

5- स्वतंत्रोत्तरकाल/After Independence Period – सन 1947 सेअबतक

वैदिककालकी शक्षाव्यवस्थाकीबातकरेंतोइसमेंव्यक्तिकेअध्यात्मिकउन्नतिपरज्यादाजोरदियाजाताथा !

शक्षणकालमेंछात्रको सामाजिकता, वनमता, भद्रता, सहन-शीलता, सहकारिताआदिकापाठकाफीबेहतरदंगसे सखायाजाताथा ! “ भक्षाटनद्वाराछात्रोंको वनयकापाठपढ़ाना” , संभवतः वश्वइतिहासकाएकमात्रदुर्लभतमउदहारणहै !

उसकेबादआयीबुद्धकालकी शक्षाप्रणालीवैदिककालसेमात्रइतना भन्नथी कइसमेंअध्यात्मिकउन्नतिपरज्यादाजोरन देकरनैतिकतातथाशीलपरज्यादाजोरदियागया ! नैतिकचरित्रकेसाथदैनिकजीवनमेंमधुरव्यवहार, अच्छाआचरण, निष्ठाछात्रोंकोदंगसे सखायाजाताथा ! नालंदा (सन 425 सेसन 1205) बुद्धकालकी शक्षाकागौरवरहा !

मह षद्दयानन्दकीदृष्टिमें शक्षाकास्वरूप

फरउसकेबादमुस्लिमकालमेंमुस्लिमसंस्कृतिकेआधारपरअरबी, फारसीऔरबादमेंउर्दूकी शक्षादीगयी ! यहकाल medieval period केनामसेभीजानागया !

मुगलवंशकाअंतहोते – होतेअंग्रेजीहुकूमतचलनेलगी ! औरभारतीय शक्षाअबअंग्रेजोंकेहाथमेंचलीगयी ! 1835मेंलार्डटी . बी . मैकालेसाहबआयेऔरउन्होंनेकहाकी –

"A single shelf of a good European library was worth of the whole native literature of India & Arabia ”.

अबचूँ कहमभारतीयोंके लएअंग्रेजीमें लखापरचूनकीदूकानकाहिसाबभीबड़ासाहित्यहोताहै !

अच्छाअंग्रेजीसेहमसबकारिशताभीहमेशासौतेलीमाँवालारहा ! प्यारपानाचाहातोबहुत, मगर मलानहीं !

ले कन फरभीमैकालेसाहबकास्टेटमेंटसुनतेहीहमसब, अपनेभारतीयज्ञानकोगंवार,

निष्कृष्टऔर वज्ञान वहीनबताकर/समझकरहमवैज्ञानिकबननेचलपड़े !

साफशब्दोंमेंकहूँतोउनकीफैक्ट्रीमेंमजदूरबननेभरकी शक्षालेनेलगे !

औरयहीसेएकअजीबसीमान सकगुलामीकादौरशुरूहोगया ! खैर, काफीसंघर्षोंकेबाद 1947

मेंहमेंअंग्रेजोंकीहुकूमतसेतोआजादी मली, परमान सकगुलामीसेआजादीनहीं मली !

हममानवजातिकेइतिहासकेउसमोड़परखड़ेहुएहैं,

जहाँजीवनजटिलताकापर्यायबनचुकाहै।उदारताऔरसरलताआदिमानवीयगुणअपनीगरिमाखोचुकेहैं।मानवकेइतिहासकेअन्य कसीभीसमयमेंउननेलोगोंके सरपरउतनाबड़ाबोझनहींथा,

जिनयन्त्रणापूर्णअत्याचारोंऔरमनेवेदनाओंकोहमसहरहेहैं, वेवास्तवमेंअसहनीयहैं।हमऐसेसंसारमेंजीनेकोबाध्यहैं,

जहाँ वषादऔरत्रासकीघनीभूतछायाएवंअभावोंकीकालीपरछाईहमारापीछाकररहीहै।परम्परायें, संयम,

आचरण और स्थापना पत व ध-

वधान आश्चर्यजनक रूप से श्रद्धा लगे हुए हैं। जो वचारकलतक सामाजिक श्रेष्ठता के मापदण्ड थे और न्याय की आधारभूत माने जाते थे तथा जो गत हजारों वर्षों से भारतीय समाज की आचार-संहिता का निर्देशन एवं अनुशासन करते थे,

आज बह गये हैं और जो थोड़े-बहुत शेष रहे हैं,

वे सांस्कृतिक आक्रमण के सामने समर्पण करते चले जा रहे हैं। हमारा समाज भ्रान्तियों,

कटुताओं और सङ्घर्षों से वदीर्ण हो गया है। सम्पूर्ण वातावरण सन्देह और अनिश्चितता वष्य के भय से अभूत है। वर्तमान में जीवन और समाज का आधार समझा जाने वाला अर्थ वश्व व्यापी सामन्तवादी मनोवृत्तिका शकार होने के कारण पर है। ऐसे समय में सामाजिक संरचना का सूत्र हाथ से फसलता हुआ दिखलायी पड़े तो उसमें आश्चर्य की कोई बात नहीं है। परिवर्तन प्रकृति का नियम है और परिवर्तन के कारण ही वह प्रकृति कहलाती है। परन्तु वर्तमान युग में परिवर्तन जितनी तीव्रता के साथ हो रहे हैं, उनकी गति अवश्य चौंका देने वाली है।

‘चारों ओर सब जगह टूटने-फूटने और सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक संस्थाओं में परिवर्तनों की, प्रमुख वशवासों और वचारों में, मानव मन की आधारभूत श्रेणियों में, परिवर्तन की आवाज सुनायी पड़ रही है। बुद्धिमान, अनुभूतिशील और उद्यमी मनुष्यों का वशवास है राजनीति, अर्थशास्त्र और उद्योग से सम्बद्ध संस्थाओं और वर्तमान प्रबन्धों में कहीं न कहीं कुछ बड़ा दोष है और यदि हमें मनुष्यता को बचाना है तो हमें इन प्रबन्धों और संस्थाओं से छुटकारा शक्षा का उद्देश्य

वैदिक कालीन शक्षा का मात्र यह उद्देश्य नहीं था कमनुष्य को आजी वका के योग्य या अन्य शारीरिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने में सक्षम बना दिया जाये,

अतः पतु आत्मा में निहित शक्तियों का विकास करते हुए प्रथम अभ्युदय की प्राप्ति और तदनन्तर निःश्रेयस्तक पहुँचाना शक्षा का उद्देश्य था। शक्षा के स्वरूप का प्रतिपादन करते हुए महर्षि कहते हैं कवही शक्षा है, जिससे वद्या, सभ्यता, धर्मात्मा, जितेन्द्रियता आदि की वृद्धि और अवद्यादि दोष छूटें। महर्षि वद्या को यथार्थ का दर्शन कराने वाली और भ्रम से रहित मानते हैं। अथर्ववेद में ब्रह्मचारी को दोस मधाओं वाला बताया गया है। [11] प्रथम मधा ‘भोग’ की प्रतीक है और द्वितीय मधा ‘ज्ञान’

की। ज्ञान और भोग इन दोनों मधाओं के द्वारा अन्तरिक्ष स्थानीय हृदय की सन्तुष्टि और पूर्णता प्राप्त करना ब्रह्मचारी का उद्देश्य है। कहने का आशय यह है कि केवल भोग या केवल ज्ञान से मनुष्य जीवन सफल नहीं हो सकता। इस लिये भारतीय वैदिक शक्षा जीवन के दोनों रूपों में सामञ्जस्य स्थापना करने के मनुष्य को पूर्णता तक पहुँचाती है।

वैदिक शक्षा-प्रणाली की खास विशेषता थी " गुरुकुल " [शाब्दिक अर्थ ' शक्षक का घर '] की प्रणाली। छात्रों को शक्षा के पूरे काल के लिए शक्षक और उनके परिवार के साथ रहना आवश्यक था। कुछ गुरुकुल एकांतवन-क्षेत्रों में होते थे, जहाँ कन सद्वांते एक ही था – वद्या र्थियों को गुरु (शक्षक) / गुरु और उनके परिवार के साथ रहना होता था। यह प्रणाली लगभग 2500 वर्षों तक यथावत चलती रही। पाठशालाओं तथा शक्षण संस्थाओं का विकास बहुत बाद में हुआ।

1. शक्षा का उद्देश्य:

शक्षा के उद्देश्य का पहला उल्लेख ऋग्वेद के 10 वें मंडल में पाया जाता है। इस मंडल के एक सूक्त में कहा गया है कि वद्या का उद्देश्य वेदों तथा कर्मकांड के ज्ञान के अतिरिक्त समाज में सम्मान प्राप्त करना, सभा-स मति में बोलने में सक्षम होना, उचित-अनुचित का बोध आदि है। इससे प्रतीत होता है कि पूर्व वैदिक युग में शक्षा के उद्देश्य व्यावहारिक थे। बाद में, उपनिषद् काल में, ज्ञान का उद्देश्य अधिक सूक्ष्म हो गया। वद्या को दो भागों में बाँटा गया – परा वद्या और अपरा वद्या। अपरा वद्या में प्रायः समस्त पुस्तकीय तथा व्यावहारिक ज्ञान आ गया। केवल ब्रह्म वद्या को परा वद्या माना गया। परा वद्या श्रेष्ठ मानी गई क्योंकि उससे मोक्ष प्राप्त होता है। मोक्ष शक्षा का अंतिम उद्देश्य होगा। ले कनय हलक्ष्य आदर्श ही रहा होगा, न की व्यावहारिक, क्योंकि कमोक्षस भी के लिए साधन ही हो सकता। इतिहासकार ए.एस. अल्तेकर ने वैदिक शक्षा के व्यावहारिक उद्देश्य बताया हैं जो निम्न ल खत हैं।

1) चरित्र निर्माण:

सत्यवादिता , संयम , व्यक्तिगतशील , सफाई , शांतस्वभावऔरउदारताआदिअच्छेचरित्रकेगुण कसीभीपेशे – पुरोहित , शक्षक , च कत्सक , राजसेवक, व्यापारीयासैनिक - के लएबुनियादीआवश्यकताकेरूपमेंप्राचीनग्रंथोंमेंनिर्धारित कयेगएहैं. शक्षाकाउद्देश्यइनगुणोंका वकासकरनाथा. मनुस्मृतिमेंकहागयाहै कनिर्मलचरित्रकाब्राह्मणसभीवेदोंकाज्ञानरखनेवालेदुश्चरित्रब्राह्मणसेअच्छाहोताहै. शक्षाआरम्भकरनेकेपूर्वउपनयनसंस्कारहोताथाजिसमेंभावी वद्यार्थीकोनैतिकआचरणकेनियमोंकापालनकरनेकाउ पदेशदियाजाताथा. इसीतरह शक्षाकेसमापनपरभीगुरुउपदेशदेताथा.

उदाहरणके लएतैत्तिरीयउपनिषदसेदीक्षांतभाषणएकअंशउद्धृतहै :

" सचबोलो . धर्मकाआचरणकरो . वेदोंकाप्रतिदिनअभ्यासकरो... माताकोदेवतुल्यसमझो. पताकोदेवतुल्यसमझो. गुरुकोदेवतुल्यसमझो. अति थकोदेवतुल्यसमझो..."

2) व्यक्तित्वका वकास:

प्रत्येक शक्षार्थीकोआत्मनिर्भरता , आत्म - संयमऔरजीवनमेंवर्णऔरआश्रमकेअनुरूपआचरणकरनेकाकौशल सखायाजाताथा.

वद्यार्थी भक्षामांगकरऔरशारीरिकश्रमकरकेअपनाऔरगुरुकेपरिवारकाभरण-पोषणकरतेथे. इससेआत्म-निर्भरताउत्पन्नहोतीथी. संयम वद्यार्थी-

जीवनहीनहींसमस्तजीवनकाअनिवार्यअंगथाऔर शक्षाजीवनमेंइसपरबहुतबलदियाजाताथा.. अपनेवर्ण [ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र] सेसम्बं धतकार्यकुशलदंगसेकरपानेकीसामर्थ्य शक्षाद्वारादीजातीथी. साथहीयहभी सखायाजाताथा क व भन्नआश्रमों [गृहस्थ, वानप्रस्थ, संन्यास] में कसतरहआचरणकरनाहोगा. अथर्ववेदकेब्रह्मचर्यसूक्तमेंकहागयाहैकीगुरु शक्षार्थीकोदुबाराजन्मदेताहै, अर्थात्उसकामान सक , नैतिकऔरआध्यात्मिककायाकल्पकरदेताहै.

3) कार्य-क्षमताऔरनागरिकजिम्मेदारीका वकास:

शक्षाकोगृहस्थजीवनकीभू मकामानाजाताथा.

गृहस्थकेअतिरिक्तसभीअन्यआश्रमोंवालेव्यक्तिअपनीभौतिकआवश्यकताओंके लएगृहस्थपरनिर्भरहोतेथे.

इसतरहगृहस्थकेवलअपनेपरिवारबल्किअन्यवर्णोंकाभीपालनकरताथा.

गुरु शक्षार्थीकोसमाजमेंअपनीयहभू मकानिभानेमेंसक्षमबनाताथा.

इसकेअतिरिक्तसमाजकोचलानेके लएआवश्यकराजसेवक, न्यायाधीश, व्यापारी, पुरोहिततथाअन्यकुशलव्यक्तिगुरुकुलोंद्वाराहीतैयार कयेजातेथे.

4) वरासतऔरसंस्कृतिकासंरक्षण:

आरम्भमेंआर्योंको ल पकाज्ञाननहींथा. समाजकेसामनेचुनौतीथीकी कसतरहमौ खकरूपसेपीढी-दर-पीढीवेदोंकोअपनेमूलरूपमेंसुर क्षतरखाजाय.

भारतकेप्राचीनगुरुकुलोंकीयह वलक्षणउपलब्धिथी कवैदिकसाहित्यलगभगदोहजारसालतकमौ खकरूपमेंजी वतही नहीं, अक्षुण्णभीरखा. वैदिक शक्षाव्यापकसांस्कृतिकदृष्टिपरबलदेतीथी. श क्षतव्यक्तिकोसाहित्य, कला, संगीतआदिकीसमझहोनीचाहिए. उसेजीवनकेउच्चआदर्शोंकाज्ञानभीहोनाचाहिए.

मात्रजी वकोपार्जन शक्षाकाउद्देश्यनहींहै.

का लदासनेकहाहै कजो वद्याकाउपयोगकेवलकमाईके लएकरतेहैंवे वद्याकेव्यापारीहैंजिनकी वद्याबिकाऊमालभ रहै.

पूर्वजोंकीपरंपराऔरसंस्कृतिकीरक्षा श क्षतव्यक्तिककर्तव्यथा.

चूँ कएकहीव्यक्ति वद्याकीसभीशाखाओंमेंनिष्णातनहींहोसकताथा,

अतःवैदिकज्ञानकी व भन्नशाखाओंमें वशेषज्ञताका वकासहुआ.

साथहीसमस्तदेशमेंकुछऐसेआधारभूतमूल्योंकीस्थापनाहुईजोआजभीसांस्कृतिकएकताकेआधारहैं

2. पाठ्यक्रम

समय-क्रममेंवैदिक शिक्षाकेपाठ्यक्रममेंनिम्न ल खत वषयोंकासमावेशहुआ:

(1) चारसंहितायें : ऋक, यजुः, सामऔरअथर्व

(2) ब्राह्मण

(3) आरण्यक

(4) उपनिषद्

(5) छः वेदांग : शिक्षा , कल्प , निरुक्त , व्याकरण, छंद, ज्योतिष

पहलेचारोंको मलाकर ' वेद ' बनतेहैं: ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, सामवेद, अथर्ववेद. प्रत्येकवेदमेंएकसंहिताऔरएकयाअधकब्राह्मण, आरण्यकतथाउपनिषद्हैं. उदाहरणके लिए , ऋग्वेदमेंऋक्संहिता, दोब्राह्मण , दोआरण्यकऔरदोउपनिषद्हैं . संहितायेंसबसेप्राचीनहैं. उनमेंअधकतर व भन्नदेवोंकीप्रार्थनाएंहैं. ब्राह्मणयज्ञ-यागकीदृष्टिसेवेदोंकीव्याख्याकरनेवालेग्रन्थहैं. आरण्यकवैदिकयज्ञादिकर्मोंकेतत्त्वका वचारकरतेहैं. उपनिषद्दर्शनकेग्रन्थहैं. इन्हेंवेदान्तभीकहाजाताहैक्यों कयेग्रन्थवेदोंकेअंतमेंआतेहैं.

वेद:

ऋग्वेदवेदोंमेंप्राचीनतमहैं. इसमेंदसमंडल (वभाग) हैं, कुल मलाकरइसमें 1000 सेअधकसूक्त (प्रार्थनाएं) हैं. प्रत्येकसूक्तमेंकईऋचाएं (श्लोक) हैं. पूरेऋग्वेदमेंलगभग 10000 ऋचाएंहैं. सामवेदमेंऋग्वेदकेहीचुनेहुएसूक्तहैंपरउनकोगायनकेउपयुक्तबनाकरप्रस्तुत कियागयाहै. सामवेदसंगीतपरबलदेताहै. यजुर्वेदमेंभीअधकतरसूक्तऋग्वेदसे लिएएहैं. इसवेदमेंयज्ञ-पद्धतिपरबलदियागयाहै. अथर्ववेदकी वशेषतायहहै कउसमेंजादू-टोनेसेसम्बं धतबहुतसीसामग्रीपाईजातीहैजोसंभवतःआर्यतरस्रोतोंसेआयीहै. इसीकारणसेअथर्ववेदकोबहुतसमयतकवेदमानाहीनहींजाताथा.

छःवेदांग:

(क) शिक्षा – यहध्वनिऔरउच्चारणकी ववेचनाकरनेवालाशास्त्रथा.

(ख) कल्प – यहयज्ञअनुष्ठानकीपद्धतिकाशास्त्रथा.

(ग) निरुक्त – इसशास्त्रमेंवैदिकशब्दोंकीव्युत्पत्तिकीव्याख्याकीगयीहै.

(घ) व्याकरण – इसकाअर्थनामसेहीस्पष्टहै.

(ई) छंद – इसकाअर्थभीनामसेहीस्पष्टहै.

(च) ज्योतिष - वैदिककालमेंज्योतिषकाअर्थमुख्यतःनक्षत्रोंऔरग्रहोंकाअध्ययनथा. रा शकीअवधारणानहींथी.

फ लतज्योतिषभीनहींथा.

धर्मतर वषय

वैदिककालकेअंततकदर्शन , ग णत, बीजग णत , ज्या मति , राजनीतिशास्त्र , लोकप्रशासन , युद्ध-कला , तीरंदाजी , तलवारबाजी , ल लतकलाऔर च कत्साजैसेधर्मनिरपेक्ष वषयपाठ्यक्रममेंशा मलहोगएथे.

वैदिककालकेबादकईअन्य वषयशा मलहुए, जैसे:

- षट्दर्शन – पूर्वमीमांसा, वेदान्त, सांख्य, योग, न्यायतथावैशेषक
- तर्कशास्त्र
- काव्यशास्त्र ,
- साहित्य ,
- इंजीनियरिंग ,
- वास्तुशास्त्र
- च कत्सा,
- ज्योतिष

इनसभीशास्त्रोंकी शिक्षाके वषयमें वस्तुतजानकारीउपलब्धनहींहैपरन्तु च कत्साशास्त्रकी शिक्षाकेबारेमेंपर्याप्तसाम ग्रीचरकसंहिताऔरसुश्रुतसंहितामेंउपलब्धहै. इनग्रंथोंकेअनुसारयह शिक्षाप्रवीणवैद्योंद्वारादीजातीथी.

पूरा पाठ्यक्रम छः वर्षों में समाप्त होता था।

च कत्साशास्त्र की आठ शाखाये होती थीं।

इस शिक्षा के लए अलग से उपनयन संस्कार की व्यवस्था थी।

यह अनुमान किया जा सकता है कि च कत्सा की तरह अन्य महत्वपूर्ण लोक वषयों की शिक्षा भी इसी प्रकार विशेषज्ञों द्वारा दी जाती होगी। कृष, पशुपालन, चनाई, बढई गीरी, बुनाई, लोहार की कला, कुम्हार का काम, अन्य प्रकार के बर्तन बनाने की कला, हथियार बनाने की कला इत्यादि उपयोगी वद्याएँ शुरुआत में परिवारों में और मास्टर का रीगों द्वारा सखायी जाती थीं।

कुछ वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का उत्पादन जब संगठित और बड़े पैमाने पर होने लगा तो व्यावसायिक समुदायों ने विशेष कलाया शिल्प में युवाओं के प्रशिक्षण की जिम्मेदारी ले ली।

4) शिक्षक

जब लखत पुस्तकें नहीं थीं तो गुरुज्ञान का एक मात्र स्रोत था।

इस लए प्राचीन ग्रंथों में गुरु की बड़ी महिमा बताई गई है।

आगे अथर्व वेद के ब्रह्मचर्य सूक्त का उल्लेख किया गया है जिसके अनुसार गुरु शष्य को नया जन्म देता है।

वद्यार्थी के लए गुरु की आज्ञा मानना हर स्थिति में अनिवार्य था।

परन्तु गुरु को यह महत्व अर्जित करना पड़ता था।

गुरु को पाठ्यक्रम में निष्णात होना होता था।

इसके लए उसे स्वयं सतत अध्ययन और मनन करना पड़ता था।

गोपथ ब्राह्मण में एक कथा है कि एक गुरु शास्त्रार्थ हार गए।

उन्होंने तत्काल शिक्षण कार्य बंद कर दिया और तभी पुनः आरम्भ किया जब वह अपने प्रतिद्वंद्वी जितने ही निष्णात हो गए।

इस से पता चलता है कि शिक्षक को अपनी योग्यता बढाने के लए सदा प्रयत्नशील रहना पड़ता था।

उन से उच्च और आदर्श आचरण की आशा की जाती थी।

छात्र

वैदिक युग की शुरुआत को छोड़ दें तो बाद में प्रायः शिक्षा तीन उच्च वर्णों के पुरुषों तक सीमित थी।

शूद्रों और स्त्रियों का प्रवेश गुरुकुलों में नहीं था।

यह कदाचित् वैदिक शिक्षा की सबसे बड़ी कमजोरी थी।

परन्तु जो छात्र गुरुकुलों में स्थान पाने के अधकारी थे उनको प्रवेश अवश्य मिलता था चाहे वे कतने ही गरीब हों।

कोई तय फीस नहीं होने के कारण हर कसी को प्रवेश मिल सकता था।

सभी छात्रों को एक तरह से सादा जीवन जीना पड़ता था।

चाहे उनके माता-पिता कतने ही धनी या प्रभुता संपन्न हों।

छात्र को कुछ शारीरिक श्रम करना पड़ता था।

गुरुकुल के नियमों का पालन करना होता था।

गुरु की आज्ञा माननी होती थी।

यद्यपि गौतम ने कहा है कि छात्र अनुचित आज्ञा मानने को बाध्य नहीं था।

चूँकि छात्र गुरु के परिवार में रहते थे अतः गुरु-

शष्य का सम्बन्ध पिता-पुत्र जैसा होता था।

5) शिक्षण व्यवस्था

प्रातिशाख्य (वेदांग 'शिक्षा' से सम्बन्धित ग्रन्थ)

ग्रंथों में वैदिक शिक्षा पद्धति का वर्णन मिलता है।

प्रत्येक छात्र को व्यक्तिगत रूप से पढ़ाया जाता था।

अर्थात् गुरु एक बार में एक छात्र को पढ़ाता था।

छात्र को एक दिन में दो या तीन वैदिक ऋचाएं याद करनी होती थीं।

छात्र को गुरु के निर्देश के अनुसार शब्दों का सही उच्चारण करना होता था और ऋचाओं को ठीक उसी ढंग से बोलना या गाना होता था जो परम्परा से चला आता था।

अध्यापन मौखिक था।

लपका विकास होने के बाद भी वैदिक मन्त्रों का मौखिक अध्यापन जारी रहा क्योंकि उच्चारण और गायन की मूल परम्परा को मौखिक रूप में ही पूरी तरह सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता था।

याद करके सीखने का तरीका केवल वैदिक संहिताओं के लए प्रयोग होता था।

अन्य वषयों को पढ़ाने के लए व्याख्यान,

प्रश्नोत्तर,

शास्त्रार्थ इत्यादि का सहारा लिया जाता था।

छात्रों की संख्या कम होती थी ताकि गुरु प्रत्येक छात्र पर पर्याप्त ध्यान दे सके।

अल्टेकरने अनुमान किया है कि एक गुरु के पास बीस से अधिक छात्र नहीं होते होंगे।

अनुशासन

व्यक्तिगतनैतिकताऔरअच्छेआचरणपरजोरउपनयनसेहीआरम्भहोजाताथा. वदया र्थयोंसेआत्म -
अनुशासनकीउम्मीदकीजातीथी. आत्मानुशासन शक्षाकाअ भन्नअंगथा.

शक्षककेपरिवारमेंरहनेकेकारणछात्रोंकोपुत्रवतआचरणकरनाहोताथा.

गुरुअपनेचरित्रऔरआचरणद्वाराउ चतआदर्शछात्रोंकेसमक्षप्रस्तुतकरताथा.

इनसभीकारणोंसेदण्डअनुशासनके लएआवश्यकनहींथा.

फरभीमानवप्रकृतिकेअनुसारछात्रकभीकभीअनुशासनभंगकरतेथे.

इसदशामेंमनुनेगुरुकोसलाहदीहैकीवहछात्रकोसमझाबुझाकरसहीरास्तेपरलाये.

आपस्तम्बनेकहाहै कगुरुदोषीछात्रकोकुछसमयके लएअपनेसामनेआनेसेमनाकरसकताहै

[कक्षासेनिष्कासनकीतरह].

गौतमनेशारीरिकदण्डकीअनुमतिदीहैपरयहभीकहाहैकीअत्य धकशारीरिकदण्डदेनेपरगुरुकोराजाद्वारादण्डित कया जासकताहै.

निष्कर्ष

वर्तमान शक्षाकेसाथउसकासामंजस्यकरउसकासमावेशवर्तमानसरकारीवप्राइवेट वद्यालयोंकी शक्षामेंहोनाचाहिये। वैदिक शक्षाकीएक वशेषदेनईश्वरोपासनाहै।यहईश्वरोपासनाएकऐसीसाधनाहै कजिसमेंईश्वरकेसमस्तगुणोंका च न्तनकरस्तुतिकीजातिहै।संसारकेसभीगुणोंकीपराकाष्ठाईश्वरमेंहै।ईश्वरोपासनासेईश्वरकेसभीगुणउपासनाकरनेवा लेमनुष्यकेजीवनमेंस्वतःआनाआरम्भहोजातेहैं।स्तुति-प्रार्थना-उपासनाकाअर्थहीईश्वरकेगुण, कर्मवस्वभावकावेदएवंवैदिकसाहित्यकेआधारपर वचारकरउसेअपनेजीवनमेंधारणकरनाहै।जोव्यक्तिउपासनातोक रतेहैंपरन्तुउनमेंईश्वरकेश्रेष्ठगुणोंकासमावेशनहींहोताउनकीउपासनादिखावामात्रहोतीहै।मह षमनुनेऐसेमनुष्योंको श्रेष्ठमनुष्योंकेसमूहसेपृथक्करउन्हेंनिम्नव्यक्तियोंकेसमूहमेंरखनेका वधान कयाहुआहै।वैदिक शक्षाकाएकअनिवा र्य वषयआर्षसंस्कृतकाज्ञानहै।देशबालकहिन्दीवअंग्रेजीतथाक्षेत्रीयभाषायेंपढसकतेहैंतोवहईश्वरप्रदत्तव वश्वकीसभी भाषाओंकीजननीवैदिकसंस्कृतकोभीअवश्यपढसकतेहैं।इसका वरोधधर्मान्धव्यक्तिहीकरसकतेहैं।संस्कृतकाज्ञान जीवनकोसफलबनानेके लएअतिआवश्यकहै।अतःदेशभरमेंइसकाप्रचारवअनिवार्यताहोनीचाहियेतभी शक्षासेशुभप रिणामहमारेसामनेआयेंगे।यदिसंस्कृतनहींपढेंगेंतोदेशकावेदव वशालवैदिकसाहित्यअनुपयोगीहोजायेगाजिसकीरच नाहमारेसभीपूर्वजोंनेहमारेहितकोध्यानमेंरखकरकीथी।इससेहमसबअपनेपूर्वजोंकेकृतघ्नहोंगे।इसपरध्यानदियाजा नाचाहिये।इसकार्यकीअपेक्षावर्तमानमें कसीभी वचारधारावालीसरकारसेनहींकीजासकती।सबकेअपनेअपनेपूर्वाग्रह हैं।आर्यसमाजगुरुकुलोंकेमाध्यमसेयथाशक्तियहकार्यकर रहाहैजो कप्रशंसनीयहै।वैदिक शक्षाकाएकमुख्यउद्देश्यमनु ष्यकाचरित्रनिर्माणहै।जोव्यक्तिजीवनमेंबुरेकामकरताहैवहअपनेमाता- पता, आचार्यवकुलकोदू षतकरताहै।ऐसीसन्तानेंप्रशस्यनहोकरनिन्दनीयहोतीहैं।आजकलतोऐसेदू षतकार्यसाधारणलोग नहींअ पतुधर्मात्मावमहात्माकहलानेवालेलोगकर रहेहैं।ऐसावर्तमान शक्षा, सामाजिकवातावरण, वदेशीमूल्योंवमान्यताओंकोप्राथ मकतातथाकुछअन्यकारणोंसेहै।इनकारणोंकोदूरकरनेकाएकहीउपायवैदिक शक्षा कावर्तमान शक्षामेंपूर्णसमावेशकरनेकाहमनेउपर्युक्तपंक्तियोंमेंदियाहै।ऐसाकरकेमनुष्योंकेचरित्रनिर्माणसहितदेशो न्नतिकालक्षयतोप्राप्तहोगाही, साथहिमनुष्यअपनेजीवनकेलक्ष्यधर्म-अर्थ- कामवमोक्षकोभीप्राप्तकरनेमेंआगेबढेगा।इन्हींपंक्तियोंकेसाथहमलेखको वरामदेतेहैं।

संदर्भ

ब्रिटिश-पूर्वभारतकीप्राथ मक शक्षा।

ROLE OF SOCIO- PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS ON MODERNITY



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INTRODUCTION:

There are several other socio-cultural factors which influence individual modernity along with education being the competitive variable. In a review of literature, as also in summing up of the results of their own research on modernization, Smith (1969:225) have noted the importance of education, urban milieu and occupation as three of the most powerful determinants of modernity. Similarly Lerner (1958) have underlined the importance of mass-media exposure, Kahl (1968) Williamson (1968,1972) of socio-economic status, Klineberg (1972) of parental modernity, Cunningham (1973) of peer modernity and Sack (1973) of contact with foreign cultures in this chapter, we intend examining the relationship between education and various explanatory variables of modernity.

At the very outset, we have organized all the education variables, into two sets: social structural and development. In social-structural variables we have age, sex, caste, socio-economic status, parent's education, parents' occupation etc. which are apparently background determinants of modernity. In developmental variables, we have rural-urban background, mass-media exposure and participation in extracurricular activities etc.

As far as, modernity has a temporal context, age acquires immediate relevance to it. In all sociological studies, age is taken into consideration, as it plays a fairly significant role in depicting the differences in views, attitudes and values. According to general expectations, younger people tend to be more modern than older ones. Available research also shows an inverse relationship between age and modernity. Klineberg (1973:225) have found that the younger people the men, the significantly more likely they are to hold modern attitudes and values. Sharma (1979:76) in his study have shown negative relationship between age and modernity. He also noted that holding the age constant washed off the negative effects than that of education.

METHODOLOGY:

The present study was conducted in Karnal city in Haryana. There were three approaches, which had been employed in this study. They are longitudinal, cross-sectional and control group design. The importance of longitudinal approach (to examine the same respondents at different points of time) can hardly be over rated. We didn't use this approach in view of time and cost consideration. Finally, both the cross-sectional and control group design was employed in this study three groups of respondents were taken from three different faculties i.e. B.Sc., B.Com. and B.A. From each faculty, students of first year, second year, third year (under graduate/non professional and post graduate/professional classes) were taken. The cross-sectional approach enabled us to compare the modernity score of students of different faculties and education. The students of different faculties were represented in the respondent group. The data were collected through well structured personal interview method. A

universe of 1208 students on the role of three faculties (i.e. science, commerce and art) of Dyal singh college, Govt. (PG) college and **National Dairy Research Institute** (deemed university) karnal, during the academic year 2006-2007 comprised the sample size, students of science faculty were drawn from **Dyal Singh College**, karnal dyal singh. M.Sc. students were drawn from National dairy Research institute (deemed university) karnal. Commerce and arts faculty students were selected from Govt (post – Graduate) college.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Table I clearly shows that most of the respondents in age group of 29 and above fell in high modernity column, while in the age group of 21-22 only 34.78 % respondents comes in high modernity column, the results ($\chi^2=6.07$, $df=6$, $p>0.01$) also reveal that there is no significant relationship was noticeable, as can be seen from the increasing percentage. In the high modernity column. But the difference is not considered significant. It might be due to fluctuations of sampling .so our results reveals that age has no influence on modernity.

Table 1. Age and modernity level

Age-Group	Level of modernity		Total
	LOW	High	
17-18	29(58.7)	24(45.3)	53
19-20	84(58.0)	61(42.0)	145
21-22	32(65.3)	17(34.7)	49
23-24	07(43.7)	09(56.3)	16
25-26	11(45.8)	13(54.2)	24
27-28	03(60.0)	02(40.0)	05
29+	02(25.0)	06(75.0)	08
Total	168	132	300

$$\chi^2 = 6.07, df = 6, p > 0.01$$

Table 2. Gender and modernity level

Sex	Modernity level		Total
	low	High	
Males	130(58.0)	94(42.0)	224
Females	38(50.0)	38(50.0)	76
Total	168	132	300

$$\chi^2 = 1.76, df = 1, p > 0.01$$

It is revealed from Table 2 that more of the males fell in the low modernity column, and only 42.0% of males comes in high modernity category , while among girls, 50% of them comes in high modernity category , this show girls to be comparatively more modern then boys . But the difference between gender composition and modernity level is too small to be statistically significant.

Table 3. Caste and Modernity level

Caste ‘	Modernity level		Total
	low	high	
Upper	73 (50.0)	73(50.0)	146
Intermediate	76(60.3)	50(39.7)	126
Lower	10(66.7)	5(33.3)	15
Schedule caste	9(69.2)	4(30.8)	13
Total	168	132	300

$$\chi^2 = 5.37, df = 3, p > 0.05$$

Caste

Upper= Brahmin, Thakur, Arora, Khatri, Rajput etc.**Intermediate= Jats, Aggarwal, Baniya, Kayastha etc.****Lower=Artisans Goldsmith, Inronsmith etc.****Schedule Caste =Harijans and Dalits etc.**

If we have proper glance at the table 3, it shows that more of high caste respondents fell in high modernity category. While more of the respondents of intermediate lower and schedule caste fell in low modernity category. As we come down towards the caste. The percentages, it is increasing the chi-square test also indicate significant difference ($\chi^2 = 5.37, df = 3 p > 0.05$) between the ‘low’ and ‘high’ modernity scorers with respect to caste.

Table 4. Marital status and Modernity level

Marital status	Modernity level		Total
	Low	High	
Married	4(22.2)	14(77.8)	18
Unmarried	163(58.2)	118(41.8)	282
Total	168	132	300

$$\chi^2 = 8.61, df = 1, p > 0.01$$

The table 4 clearly shows married to be more modern then unmarried as more than three fourth of the married respondents fell in high modernity cell, while more of unmarried respondents fell in low modernity cell. The results ($\chi^2 = 8.61, df = 1 p < 0.01$) reveal significant parital differences in modernity with married scoring high than unmarried. This lend support to the wide spread belief that married are more modern than unmarried.

Table 5. Family Type and Modernity Level

Family Type	Level of Modernity		Total
	Low	High	
Joint	21(50.0)	21(50.0)	42
Nuclear	147(57.0)	11(43.0)	258
Total	168	132	300

$$\chi^2 = 1.01, df = 1, p > 0.05$$

Table 5 shows that equal number of respondents from joint family fell equally in "low and "high" modernity category. While in case of nuclear family, more of the respondents fell in low modernity category. The results ($\chi^2 = 1.01, df = 1, P > 0.05$) shows that there is no significant difference between low and high modernity scorers, with respect to type of family they hailed from. Although it may appear, neither joint family seems to stifle modernity nor does nuclear family seem to promote modernity. So family type had no relationship to attitudinal modernity.

Table 6. Family size and Modernity Level

Family Size	Level of Modernity		Total
	Low	High	
Small(1-3)	10(62.5)	69(37.5)	16
Medium(4-6)	123(53.9)	105(46.1)	228
Large(7=)	35(62.5)	21(37.5)	56
Total	168	132	300

$$\chi^2=1.85, df=2, P>0.05$$

Table 6 shows that most of the respondents in high modernity category comes from medium size family, whereas according to expectation, it should be in the high modernity category. Thus it seems that large size family not only ill suits modernity, even small size family seems not to be conducive for modernity. The results ($\chi^2 = 1.85, df = 2, P > 0.05$) also reveals that family size has no association with modernity level.

Table 7. Family Socio-Economic Status and Modernity Level

Family SES	Level of Modernity		
	Low	High	
Low	57(54.8)	47(45.2)	104
Middle	54(55.6)	43(44.4)	97
High	57(57.5)	42(44.4)	99
Total	168	132	300

$$\chi^2 = 0.20, df = 2, P > 0.05$$

A glance at the Table 7 suggests a trend of negative relationship between family status and student modernity, as the percentage in high modernity column shows a downward trend as we move up the scale of family status, while in low modernity column it shows an upward trend with increase in family status. Our results seems to tally with the observation of sack (1973) who have shown negative relationships between socio-economic status and modernity. Our results ($\chi^2 = 0.20, df = 2, P > 0.05$) also indicate that statistically, there is no significant difference between "low" and high" modernity scorers with respect to family socio-economic status.

Table 8. Father's Education and Student Modernity

Level of Father's Education	Level of Modernity	Total	
	Low	High	
Illiterate	2(100)	--	2
Upto Metric	13(59.1)	9(40.9)	22
Upto Graduation	65(58.6)	46(41.4)	111
Post-Graduate/ Professionals	78(55.3)	63(44.7)	141
*N.A.	10	14	24
Total	168	132	300

$$\chi^2 = 2.52, df = 3, p > 0.05$$

- This category was not included for calculating the value of χ^2 it refers to those categories, where father is not alive.

A look at the percentages in table & shows that there is positive relationship between level of father's education and student modernity as the percentages in the high modernity category shows an upward trend as we move up the father's education. but the χ^2 test results ($\chi^2 = 2.52, df = 3, p > 0.05$) reveal that statistically there is no significant difference between "low" and "high" modernity scorers with respect to father's educational level. There is weak association between father's education and student's modernity.

Table 9. Father's Occupational Status and Modernity Level

Father's occupation	Modernity level		Total
	low	High	
Low	22 (52.4)	20(47.6)	42
Middle	48(54.5)	40 (45.5)	88
High	82(59.9)	55(40.1)	137
*N.A.	16	17	33
Total	169	132	300

$$\chi^2 = 1.15, df = 2, p > 0.05$$

*N.A= This category was not included from calculating the value of χ^2 it Refers to those category, where father is not alive or not working due to old age or getting pension.

Low=Daily wages worker, laborers, petty shopkeepers, small farmers and businessmen and Government servants like clerk, Assistants, steno etc. having monthly income Upto Rs. 6000/-

Middle= Businessmen, PGT Govt. servants and professionals like doctor, lawyer, lecturers, Engineer etc. having income from Rs . 10000/- to Rs. 15000/- per month.

High= Big landlords, businessmen, army/navy officers, private practitioners like

Mother's Education	Modernity Level		Total
	Low	High	
Illiterate	15(62.5)	9(37.5)	24
Up to metric	33(62.3)	20(37.7)	53
Up to Graduation	85(58.2)	61(41.8)	146
Post- graduate /professionals	30(47.6)	33(52.4)	63
*N.A.	5	9	14
Total	168	132	300

Doctors, Advocate etc. and Govt. Employees like professor, bank officers etc. having Monthly income above Rs. 15000/-

A look at the percentages in Table 9 shows that contrary to general expectations, more of the respondents of the category, whose father's are at highly occupational status, fell in low modernity column. The percentages in high modernity column is also showing downward trend as move up the father's occupation the

Results ($\chi^2 = 1.15$, $df=2$ $p>0.05$) does not show statistically significant differences to suggest an inverse relationship between father's occupation and student's modernity.

Table 10.Father's Monthly Income And Student Modernity

Family's monthly income	Modernity Level		Total
	Low	High	
Low(Upto Rs. 4500)	8 (44.4)	10(55.6)	18
Middle (4501 to Rs. 7500)	40(54.8)	33(45.2)	73
High (Rs.7501&above)	120(57.4)	89(42.5)	209
Total	168	132	300

χ^2 1.13, $df=2$, $p>0.05$

Table 10 clearly shows that more of those who reported high family income fell in low modernity category. The results ($\chi^2 = 1.13$, $df=2$ $p>0.05$) does not shows statistical significant difference to suggest an inverse relationship between family's monthly income and student's monthly income and student modernity.

Table 11.Mother's Education And Student Modernity

$$X^2=3.10, df=3, P>0.05$$

*N.A. = This category was not included from calculating the value of X^2 It refers to those category, where mother is not alive .

Table 11 shows that the increase in the percentages of high modernity cases and decline in the percentages of low modernity cases as we move upwards the level of mother's education. Thus, the higher the level of mother's education, the greater the percentage of high modernity respondents. But the results ($x^2=3.10, df =3 P>0.05$) shows that statistically , there is no significant differences between "low" and "high" modernity scorers with respect to level of mothers education. So we can say that there is positive but weak association between level of mother's education and level of modernity.

Table 12. Rural / Urban Background and Modernity Level

Background	Modernity Level		Total
	Low	High	
Rural	33 (61.1)	21 (38.9)	54
Urban	135 (54.9)	111 (45.1)	246
Total	168	132	300

$$X^2=0.70, df=1, P>0.05$$

Table 12 clearly shows that most of the respondents of both rural as well as urban background fell in low modernity column. The chi-square tests results ($x^2=0.70, df=1 P>0.05$) indicates that statistically there is no significant difference between rural and urban background respondents with respect to level of modernity. This shows that early resident's background is of no consequence to attitudinal modernity.

That 13. Mass – Media Exposure and Modernity Level

Mass – media Exposure	Level of modernity		Total
	Low	High	
Low	35(53.0)	31(47.0)	66
High	133(56.8)	101(43.2)	234
Total	168	132	300

$$X^2=0.29, df=1, P>0.05$$

The table 13 shows that the respondents with "low and high " mass media exposure does not differ significantly with respect to level of modernity . Majority of the respondents of both low and high media exposure fell in low modernity column. However, the differences were not statistically significant ($X^2=0.29, df=1, P>0.05$) to suggest an inverse relationship between mass- media exposure and modernity . Thus our result indicates no relationship between media exposure and modernity.

Table 14. extent of extracurricular participation and level of modernity

Extent of participation	Modernity level		Total
	Low	High	
No participation	72(64.3)	40(35.7)	112
Department level	81(51.9)	75(48.1)	156

participation			
University level participation	15(46.9)	17(53.1)	32
Total	168	132	300

$$X^2=5.01, df=2, P>0.05$$

Table 14 suggests a trend of positive relationship between extent of extra curricular participation and level of modernity. The chi-square test results ($X^2=5.01, df=2, P>0.05$) shows that there is statistically significant differences between “low and high” modernity scorers with respect to level of extra – curricular participation and level of modernity. The percentage of high Modernity column shows an increasing trend as we move up the extent of extracurricular participation, while the percentage in low modernity columns shows a decreasing trend. Thus the results show that, there is positive relationship between extent of extracurricular participation and level of Modernity.

CONCLUSION:

In the concluding remarks, we can say that amongst the socio culture variables, casts, marital status and to some extent father`s education and mother`s education have been found to be positively associated with students modernity, while among developmental variables only participation in extra-curricular activities have shown positive association with level of modernity.

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भारतीयराजनीतिकापूर्वएवंवर्तमानपरिदृश्य



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लोकतान्त्रिकदेशमेंसबसेमहत्त्वपूर्णहैचुनावकेआधारपरआमलोगोंकीसत्तामेंभागीदारी...

राजनीतिसदैवसमाजिकताकोपरिभाषितकरतीरहीहै, यहाँतक कराजनीतिनेसमाजकीदशाऔरदिशाकेनिर्देशनका भीकाम कियाहै. भारतीयसमाजएकांगीसमाजनहींहै. लगभगहरधा र्मकसमुदायमेंसामाजिकस्तरीकरणहै. इस लएआवश्यकहै कसामाजिकन्यायसेजुडेमुद्देतथाचुनावमेंइसकेसम्बन्धपरचर्चाकीजाये.26 जनवरी 1950 कोहमारेदेशमेंसं वधानलागूहोगया.

मौ लकअ धकारकेरूपमेंऐसेप्रावधानरखेगएजिससेदेशकेसामाजिकधरातलकोसमतलबनानेकाकामसंभवहोसके. इनअ धकारोंकीपरि धकोसमय-समयपरमाननीयसर्वोच्चन्यायलयनेबढ़ायाहै. 1951

मेंसं वधाननेसामाजिकऔरशैक्ष णकआधारपर पछड़ेवर्गया SC और ST के लए वशेषप्रावधनकरनेकाअ धकाररा ज्यकोदिया. इसमेंकोईसंदेहनहींहै कअनुच्छेद 14, 15 और 16 भारतकेसामाजिकइतिहासमेंयुगांतरकारीरहाहै. अबराज्य 'समानताकेअ धकार' कोलागूकरनेके लएकानूनबनासकताथा, औरऐसेकानूनबनेभी. इसकेबादमंडलआयोगकी सफारिशेंभीलागूहुई, जिसनेसामाजिकन्यायके लए कयेगएसंघर्षकोऔरएककदमआगे बढ़ाया. ले कनक्याअबयेमान लयाजानाचाहिएथा कसामाजिकन्यायकेपहियेनेअपनीपरि धपूरीकरलीहै? औरक्याइसपरि धमेंसारेधा र्मकसाम्प्रदायोंके पछड़ेऔरशो षतवर्गोंकासमावेशहोचुकाहै?साम्प्रदायिकताकीआग कोहवादेनेकेअन्यकारणभीहैं.

भगवाबिग्रेडकेएकशीर्षनेतानेहीकहाथा कथयात्रासामाजिकआन्दोलनकीधारकोकुंदकरनेके लएभीआयोजितकी गयीथी. इसप्रकारकीराजनीतिकोसामाजिकन्यायकीलड़ाईलड़नेवालोंके खलाफहीइस्तेमाल कियागया.

यहभीप्रश्नअवश्यपूछाजानाचाहिए कसामाजिकन्यायके सद्वांतपरआधारितराजनीतिकपार्टियोंने वकासकेसाथ- साथसाम्प्रदायिकताकोरोकनेका कतनाप्रयास कियाहै, वशेषकरहिंदीक्षेत्रोंमें? क्यासामाजिकन्यायकीराजनीतिक रनेवालेदलोंनेधर्मनिरपेक्षताकेसवालपरभीपरभीउतनाहीपाँ लटिकलकै पटललगायाहै? क्यायहदोनोंबातेंअलगहैं याइनकेसाथकोईसामंजस्यस्था पत कियाजासकताहै? इसकाउत्तरसबसेबड़ेहिंदीभाषीक्षेत्र-

उत्तरप्रदेशके पछलेदससालोंकीराजनीतिमेंछिपाहुआहै.अबअहमसवालहैआमआदमीसेजुडेमुद्दोंका, जिससेदेशके हरनागरिकचाहेवो कसीभीधर्म, जात, भाषायाभौगो लकक्षेत्रकाहो, कोजूझनाहीपड़ताहै.

आमआदमीसेजुडेसवालोंनेमुख्यहैंभ्रष्टाचारसेमुक्तिऔरशासनप्रशासनमेंपारदर्शिता, सबके लए शक्षाऔरसामान अवसर, कृ ष, महिलाओंकाउत्थान, बेहतरइंफ्रास्ट्रक्चरइत्यादि. पछलेदशकमेंएककेबादएकभ्रष्टाचारकेखुलासों केकारणबनीपरिस्थितियोंने फरसेवहीसाम्प्रदायिकताऔरधर्मनिरपेक्षताकापुरानाअलापछेड़नेकोमजबूर किया.

पछले दो सालों में सड़-गल गयी भ्रष्ट, साम्प्रदायिक और भाई-
भतीजावाद पर आधारित राजनीतिके खलाफ हुए जनसंघर्ष को जनताने बहुत ही करीब से देखा.

वर्तमान राजनीतिक परिदृश्य: कैसे कर रहा है भारत को प्रभावित

हाल ही में संपन्न बिहार चुनावों को देखते हुए,
कसी को थोड़ा पीछे हट कर कुछ सवाल पूछने की जरूरत महसूस हो रही है,
क भारतीय राजनीतिकी स्थिति क्या है और भारत पर इसका क्या प्रभाव है?
इन चुनावों को प्रधानमंत्री की तुलना में कम से कम एक व्यक्ति की अगुवाई में भाजपा द्वारा किये गये प्रचंड युद्ध के लये याद कया जायेगा,
इसे एक ववादित माहौल के लये भी याद कया जायेगा जिसके तहत यह लड़ा गया था। इसमें सभी दलों के द्वारा भ
इका रुबयान बाजी और मतदाताओं का धुवीकरण करने के लये भरसक प्रयास किये गये। भारत में चुनावों के दौरा
नपोल बयान बाजी करना सामान्य है ले कन इस बार यह स्तर अक्सर व्यक्तिगत और बेल्ट के नीचे रहा,
देश के अन्य हिस्से वस्मित,
निराश और आश्चर्य से यह सोंच रहे थे कय हरा राजनीतिक प्रवचन कहाँ से आ रहे हैं। लोकतंत्र में,
राजनीतिको लोगों की आवाज का प्रतिनि धत्व करने वाला माना जाता है, राजनेताओं से मतदाताओं (जनता)
की उम्मीदों का प्रतिनि धत्व करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है,
जो उन्हें वोट देते हैं। ले कन यह एक आदर्शवादी धारणा है। वास्तव में, राजनीति एक व्यवसाय बन गई है,
अक्सर एक परिवार का व्यवसाय, जहाँ स्वार्थी,
मौद्रिक या अन्य लाभों के लये लोगों का एक छोटा सा समूह अल्पतंत्र में राजनीतिक मामलों के नियंत्रित करता है।

भड़का रुबयान बाजी

बिहार चुनावों में पार्टी के केवल बाहरी मामलों में ही नहीं बल्कि आन्तरिक मामलों में भी भड़का रुया गलत बयान बा
जी सामने आयी है,
जैसा क भाजपा नेता कैलाश वजयवर्गीय का मामला सामने आया है उन्होंने अपनी ही पार्टी के पटना से सांसद शत्रु
घ्न सन्हा की तुलना एक कुत्ते की है। ऐसा पहली बार नहीं हुआ है क कसी की कुत्ते से समानता की गयी है। हाल ही
में,
भाजपा के राज्यमंत्री और पूर्व सेना प्रमुख जनरल वीके संहने भी कुत्ते से समानता करने पर लोगों का ध्यान आक
र्षित कया,
जिसमें भारत में प्रच लत राजनीतिके अरु चकारी स्तर को चहिनत कया गया था। यह अकेले भाजपा के लए ही
सी मतन ही है,
सभी पार्टियों ने ऐसी स्थिति का सामना कया है जिसमें इन गैर जिम्मेदार राजनेताओं के लये कोई कार्रवाई नहीं
की गयी है।

अ श क्षत मंत्री

इस समस्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा इस तथ्य से स्पष्ट है क ज्यादातर राजनेता अर्द्ध-
श क्षत या कम से कम संदिग्ध श क्षत डग्री वाले होते हैं,

यह कसीभीशै क्षकमूल्यकीतुलनामेंएकऔपचारिकताहोतीहै।बेहतर श क्षतनेताओंऔरकमजोरशै क्षक पृष्ठभू मवालेनेताओंकेबीचस्पष्टरूपसेएकअंतरहोताहै।यहअंतरउनकेराजनीतिकआदान-प्रदानयापार्टीकेभीतरयासार्वजनिकजीवनमेंदिखाईदेताहै।यहआवश्यकहै कहम शक्षाकीखराबगुणवत्ता वालेनेताओंकीतुलनामेंअ धक श क्षतराजनीतिजोंकोपदधारणकरनेके लएचुनें।

अपराधीप्राप्तकर रहे हैं प्रमुखता

भारतकीराजनीतिस्वतंत्रऔरनिष्पक्षहैइसमेंअपरा धर्योंकीस क्रयभागीदारीसेइसकीस्वतंत्रताऔरनिष्पक्षतापरखतराउत्पन्नहोगयाहै।इसवर्षबिहारमेंचुनावोंपरएकनज़रडालें।चुनावलड़नेवालेकुल 3450 उम्मीदवारोंमेंसे 1038 (38%) के खलाफअपरा धकमामलेदर्जहैं।इनमेंसे 796 उम्मीदवार (23%) परहत्या, हत्याकाप्रयासकरना, महिलाओंके खलाफअपराध, अपहरणऔरसांप्रदायिकअसंतोषपैदाकरनेजैसेगंभीरअपरा धकमामलेलंबितथे।तोलोकतंत्रकोस्वतंत्रऔरनिष्पक्षहोनेकामौकाकहाँहै?

औरक्यायहअन्य श क्षतऔरगंभीरनेताओंके लएउ चतहैजिन्होंनेलोगोंकेजीवनमेंसकारात्मकबदलाव लानेके लएराजनीतिमेंप्रवेश कियाहै?

युवाओंनेनकारात्मकराजनीतिकोनकारा

सभीदलोंमेंअपरा धकपृष्ठभू मवालेउम्मीदवारोंके लयेएकपर्याप्तस्थानहैजिन्हेंपार्टीद्वाराचुनावलड़ने के लयेटिकटदिएजातेहैं।प्रत्येकपार्टीनेतृत्वकोआजकलकीराजनीतिमेंइसतरहकीखराबगुणवत्ताके लये स्वयंकीजिम्मेदारीस्वीकारकरनीचाहिए।देशभरकेयुवाओंनेसभीदलोंद्वाराखेलेजारहेराजनीतिकेनिम्न स्तरकोनकाराहै।इसमेंयुवाअपनीहताशाकोसोशलमी डयाऔरअन्यमंचोंपरव्यक्तकर रहेहैं।इसकामुख्य कारणयहहै कयुवापुरानेराजनीतिकनेताओंऔरउनकीधुवीकरणकीराजनीतिसेजुड़नेमेंअसमर्थहैं, इस लएस क्रयराजनीतिमेंआगेआनेऔरभागलेनेके लयेतैयारनहींहैं।असहिष्णुताबढ़नाचरम वचारधाराओंकाएकसीधानतीजाहैजोयहमानतेहैं कहर कसीकोअपनेमार्गऔरराजनीतिक वश्वासकापालनकरना चाहिए।यहएकऐसेस्वतंत्रलोकतंत्रकेगुणोंके वपरीतहै, जहाँसभीको कसीभीजीवनशैली, धर्मयाराजनीतिक वचारधाराकापालनकरनेके लएस्वतंत्रहोनेकाअ धकारहै, जहाँचर्चाऔरबहसकेमाध्यमसेसभीनिर्णय लयेजातेहैं।युवाओंकोसार्वजनिकजीवनमेंलोगोंऔरसमाजके लयेएकआदर्शकेरूपमेंदेखाजासकताहै।जबराजनेताओंनेस्वयंकोसार्वजनिककर लयातबवेनकेवलयुवाओंबल्किसमाजकेसभीसदस्योंसेसम्मानकोखोनेकाजो खमउठातेहैं।दुर्भाग्यवश, आजराजनीतिकीस्थितिखराबहैऔरइस लएसभीराजनीतिकदलोंकोएकसाथआनेऔरदेशमेंराजनीतिकी गुणवत्तामेंसुधारलानेके लयेचर्चाकरनेकीआवश्यकताहै।

सं वधानऔरवर्तमानभारतीयपरिदृश्य

देशमेंवर्तमानसमयकीबातकीजाए, तोलोगअपनेअ धकारोंकेप्रतितोजागरूकहोगए, ले कनसं वधाननेदेशवा सयोंकोजोदायित्वदिएथे, उनकेनिर्वहनसेउन्होंनेअपनेहाथपीछेखींच लए।आजदेशमेंकालाबाजारी, भ्रष्टाचार, क्षेत्रवादऔरजातिवादकीसमस्याजोरोंसेतूलपकड़तीजारहीहै,

ले कनइससेसमाजऔरदेशकोनिजातदिलानेके लएनतोदेशकीराजनीतिकपार्टियांअपनेकोआगेलाकरसमाजमेंव्याप्तसमस्याकेसमाधानपरगौरकरतीहुईदिखरहीहैं,

नहीवहसमाजजोआजादीकेपहलेदेशऔरसमाजके लएसबकुछन्यौछावरकरदेनेकोउतावलादिखाईपड़ता था,

देशकीआजादीकेबादसेदेशमेंरहनेवालेनेताओंकेसुरहीनहींबदले, समाजकेरहवा सयोंकाजीनेकातरीकाऔरउनकासलीकाभीबदलचुकाहै।देशऔरसमाजकासत्यानाशकरकेउन्हेंकेवलस्वहितोंकीपड़ीरहतीहै।देशकेसं वधाननिर्माणकेसमयसं वधानमेंदेशऔरसमाजकेप्रतिसमर्पणके लएलोगोंकोजोउत्तरदायित्वदिआएथे,

उनकाआजहननहोनेकेअलावाकुछभीनहींहोसकाहै।समयऔरपरिस्थितिमेंबदलावकेसाथमानवजीवनकेव्यवहारऔरउसकेकार्यकरनेकेतरीकेमेंपरिवर्तनहोनेचाहिए,

ले कनवर्तमान वकासकीअंधीदौड़मेंअपनेहितोंकेपीछेसमाजऔरराजनीतिकदलोंकीनियतपागलोंकीतरहहोतीजारहीहै।उन्हेंअपनेहितोंकोसाधनेकेअलावाकुछभीनहींसुझरहाहै। देशमेंसमाजकाएकतबकाआजभीऐसाहै,

जोगरीबीऔरसामाजिकपरिदृश्यमेंव्याप्तअसमानताकेबीचअपनेजीवनकोजीनेको ववशहै।देशमेंवर्तमानसमयमेंपूँजीवादीव्यवस्थाऔर वकासवादकीबातकीजातीहै।देशमें वकासकीअंधीलीलाजिसतरहसेअपनाकारवांबांधकरआगेबढ़नेकोबेताबदिखरहीहै,

उसमेंसं वधानमेंवर्णतसमाज, देशऔरपर्यावरणव्यवस्थाकोचलानेकेकुछमुख्यसंदर्भकाफीपीछेछूटतेजारहेहैं,

जोआनेवालीपीढ़ीके लएखतरेकीघंटीमानीजासकतीहै,

ले कनवर्तमानदौड़मेंअपनेकोबनाएरखनेके लएदेशऔरसमाजकाप्रतिष्ठावानतबकागरीबोंऔरद लतोंकोदबानेमेंहीअपनाभलासमझताहै।देशकीराजधानीदिल्लीहीनहीं,

बल्किपूरेभारतदेशमेंपर्यावरणप्रदूषणकीभयावहस्थितिकालकेसमानमुंहउठाएखड़ीनजरआरहीहै,

जिसपरदिल्लीकेतीनमासूमजागृतिदिखातेहैं,

ले कनदेशकीबिगडैलराजनीतिकव्यवस्थाऔरअपनेसंवैधानिकउत्तरदायित्वोंकोताकपररखनेवालासमाजइससमस्यासेउत्पन्नहोनेवाली वकटस्थितिसेअवगतहोनेकेबावजूदयातोध्यानदेनानहींचाहतीयाउसेअपनेहितोंकेआगेयेसारीस्थितियांबौनीलगनेलगतीहैं।देशमेंआजादीकेसातदशकबादभीलोगोंकोयहबातनेकीआवश्यकतामहसूसकीजानेलगे कतुम्हारेऔरआनेवालीपीढ़ीके लएक्याउ चतहोगा ,

तोयहदेशऔरसंवैधानिकढांचेकेप्रतिकूलहीमानाजासकताहै। आजदेशमेंलोगोंकोस्वच्छताऔरजरूरीज्ञानसरकारीतंत्रद्वारादियाजारहाहै,

तोयहसं वधानकीआत्माऔरउसकेउत्तरदायित्वोंकीहानिहीकहीजानीचाहिए।आजदेशमेंबेरोजगारीऔरभुखमरीकीसमस्याव्याप्तहै,

ले कनराजनीतिकदलअपनेहितोंकोसाधनेके लएसंसदकोकेवलअपनेहितोंकेसाधनेकाअड्डामानकरचलरहेहैं।हजारोंकरोड़ोंरुपएखर्चकरकेजिसजनप्रतिनि धकोसंसदमेंभेजाजाताहै,

वहउससंसदतकपहुँचतेहीअपनेसारेवादेऔरजिम्मेदारियोंकोभूलकरअपनेहितोंकोलेकरराजनीतिसाधनेमेंहीदिखाईपड़ताहै।देशकीआबादीमेंलगभग

ले कनउनकेहितोंकोलेकर राजनीतिकरताहुआकोईभीअपनेबयानोंकेतीरभांजतानहींदिखाईदेता। कुपोषण,
मलेरियाऔरअन्यभयावहबीमारियांदेशकीआजादीकेसमयभीदेशकेलोगोंकोकालकेमुखमेंसमेटनेकोउता
रूदिखरहीथीं, औरआजभी वकरालरूपमेंमुंहफैलाएनजरआरहीहै,
ले कनदेशइनरोगोंसेछुटकारादिलानेमेंअसमर्थदिखरहाहै।भारतकेपड़ोसीदेशश्रीलंकाकोभीमलेरियाजैसेरोगोंसेमुक्ति मलगई, जिसेआर्थकसहायताभारतहीकरताहै,
फरयहसवालउठनालाजिमीहोजाताहै कआ खरयहसमस्याएं कसस्तरपरव्याप्तहैं।दूसरीपंचवर्षीययोजनामेंखाद्यसुरक्षापरबलदियागया, उससमयफौरीराहततोदेशकेगरीबऔरनिचलेतबकेको मला,
ले कन फरउदारीकरणकादौरआते-
आतेदेशमेंपूजीबनानेकीप्रक्रयाइतनीतेजीसेअपनेपांवपसारनेलगी कआजगरीबऔरनिचलेतबकेकामजदूर कसानआत्महत्याकरनेको ववशनजरआताहै,
औरदूसरीओरदेशमें पछलेपंद्रहवर्षमेंहुएधनबढोतरीका 61
प्रतिशतहिस्साकेवलएकप्रतिशतलोगोंकेपास समटकररहगया,
फरइसे कसकीनाकामीमानीजाए कदेशमेंइसतरिकेकीअसमानताहोनेकेबावजूदसमय-
समयपरसं वधानकीदुहाईदेकरराजनीतिकदलअपनेहितोंऔरनिजीस्वार्थके लएसं वधानमेंबदलावऔर
कसीकड़ैफैसलेकेआजानेपरउसेहटानेकीमांगकरनेकीशुरुआतकरदेतेहैं। तोक्याआजकेसमयमेंजबदेश
कीलगभग 20 करोड़जनसंख्याभुखमरीऔरदेशकेलगभगसोलहफीसदीबच्चेकुपोषणके शकारहैं,
उससमयसं वधानकाउपयोगकेवलराजनीतिकदलअपनेहितोंकोसाधनेके लएकरतेरहेंगे,
औरदेशमेंव्याप्तअसमानताऔरसमस्याओंसेइसीतरहदेशकीराजनीतिभटकतीरहेगी। कसानोंकीआत्म
हत्या, गरीबी, पर्यावरणऔरलोगोंकोअच्छेरोजगारके लएभीदेशकीराजनीतिकभी वचारकरेगी,
इनसबबातोंकेसाथआमजनताकोभीसं वधानसे मलेअपनेदायित्वोंऔरअधकारोंकेप्रतिजागरूकहोनापड़ेगा।

निश्कर्ष

वर्तमानपरिदृश्यमेंराजनीतिकाहमारेजीवनकेहरक्षेत्रमेंहस्तक्षेपबढाहै! कसीके वश्रामघर,
स्नानघरसेलेकररसोईघर, फ्रीज, बाजार, पार्क, मॉलतथामस्तिष्कतकराजनीतियाराजनेताकीनजररहतीहै!
आपक्याखाएंगे, पहनेंगे, बोलेंगे, देखेंगे, पढ़ेंगेसेलेकरआप कसकेसाथदोस्ती,
शादीया कसीभीप्रकारकासम्बंधरखेंगेसबअबराजनीतिकेअंतर्गतआनेलगाहै!
श शथरूरकेशब्दोंमेंइंसानसेज्यादागायहोनाआजज्यादासुरक्षितहै।परन्तुकईलोगोंकीचुनावकेइलावाराजनीतिमें
कोईरूचनहींहोती, हालां कआपराजनीतिमेंरूचनहींलेतेइसकायहमतलबनहींकीराजनीतिआपमेंरूचनहींलेगा
(पेरिक्लेस)! आजकीराजनीतिबिना कसीनीतिकेराजकरनेकीएककलामात्ररहगईहै! सतम्बर 2015, केअखलाक
(दादरीयूपीनिवासी) निर्ममहत्याकाण्डसेलेकर, सहारनपुरकेदलतोंपरनृशंसा,
पहलूखानहत्यातथाजेवरकीप्रलयंकरघटनाओपरराजनीतिकदलोंऔरउनसेजुड़तंत्रोंनेजोसंवादहीनताऔरसंवेदनही
नतादिखाईहैवह 'वसुधैवकुटुम्बकम्' केजापपेश्रापप्रतीतहोतादिखरहाहै!
धर्म, जाति,

सम्प्रदाय तथा क्षेत्र के नाम पर भारत में अस्थिरता फैलाकर दक्षिण थयों ने प्रारम्भ से ही अपनी राजनीतिक रोटियाँ सेकी हैं, हालाँकि समय-समय पर तथाकथित प्रगतिशील राग अलाप यों ने भी चुप्पी साधकर अपना चरित्र बखूबी चित्रण किया है! अल्पसंख्यकों के विकास के नाम पर स्वाँगर चारखुद का विकास कर चुकी अधिकतर मुस्लिम संगठनों ने तो चुनाव में की सी अमुखदल के समर्थन का एलान के पुरे अपनी कोई सामाजिक-राजनीतिक कर्तव्य ही नहीं समझा है!

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INDIA'S JOBLESS GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

India is facing nearly technological unemployment situation since over a decade with employment elasticity remaining very low at around 0.01 percent; thereby experiencing *jobless growth*. Economic growth itself cannot solve the poverty and unemployment issue, so need special employment and poverty alleviation program of kinds: financial assistance provision for fruitful self-employment, offering additional income source to the underemployed. In this paper, the authors have made an attempt to understand the employment trends, prospects in the country; the unemployment measures and current scenario; and various endeavor taken in this direction by the Government for enhancing the employability situation in the country. Authors suggest that the Government should infuse more in the human capital for raising the employability in the country; emphasis more on disseminating quality education among the people. Education must be disseminated in such a way that it should empower the youth with the required skills that can potentially and successfully make them employable. It has been observed that unemployment is especially concentrated in certain regions; to vanquish the geographical disparity existing in the nation, the government can incentivize firms to establish set ups in the remote areas by giving certain tax breaks. As an alternate, financial aid can be provided to the unemployed workers who move to established places where there is high employment. Government must emphasis the promotion of various vocation courses at the primary level (recognised as an important part of under-graduate, post-graduate collages); and makes it an obligatory part of the curriculum so that people become proficient in their early stage of life. With the high rate of demographic dividend that the economy is experiencing, this is indeed a wakeup call for the country to productively ensure employment to the young population of the economy, who can potentially contribute to the GDP. Its time for the country to replace jobless growth with job-oriented growth.

KEY WORDS

Employment, Unemployment, Unemployment Rate, Poverty, Growth, Skill Development, Education. Demographic Dividend

INTRODUCTION

Employment has become an important priority in development agenda now. In the initial years of planning, unemployment was not expected to appear as the major challenge for the economy. The objective of high economic growth rate and emphasis on labor intensive sector envisaged to achieve the goal of employing labor force productively. The rate and structure of growth rather than technology is seen as an instrument of employment generation. So in an

economy with relative abundance of labor, bias in favor of labor intensive technology is natural and desirable. The magnitude and rate of unemployment has increased significantly in India since 1950s, 60s; the magnitude of which almost doubled during 1956-1972 from 5 to 10 million, rate increased from 2.6% to 3.8%. The detailed data on unemployment and employment has been available from NSSO starting from 1972-73. With high unemployment rate in 1972-73 (around 8.4% on the current daily status, 4.3% on current weekly status), the approach to employment problem changed drastically in mid 70s. The fifth five year plan (1974-79) addressed employment issue by reorienting pattern of growth in favour of employment intensive sectors, also the view emerged that growth alone can't solve the poverty and unemployment issue, so need special employment and poverty alleviation program of kinds: financial assistance provision ensuring productive self-employment, providing additional income source to the underemployed.

The severity and extent of poverty in India gives further momentum to address the jobs challenge. One in five people survive on lesser than \$ 1.90 a day, and more than 50% of the population surviving on lesser than \$ 3 a day (2011 PPP). High unemployment rate in low-wage, low-skilled and low-productivity work only exacerbate this situation. India has witnessed working poverty rate of around 20%. Increasing both household and individual incomes need to be at the core of the policies, designed to overcome the employment challenge. One program widely recognized as NREGA aims at legally guaranteeing employment upto 100 days annually to every rural household; the program has reduced the degree of under employment to an extent. Basis data, employment challenge in India consists of not only creating jobs for the unemployed but also providing additional work to the underemployed and to a larger extend, by increasing productivity and income levels of larger mass of 'working poor' (those engaged in work but earning less than poverty line income). The growth of employment has been approximated 2% for 30 years since 1950s; much higher during 70's; since 80's however, there is a falling trend in the employment growth rate. The growth rate has been declining from one quinquennium to the next except for the time period 1987-88 to 1993-94. Higher growth rate from 1987-88 to 1993-94 period is mainly contributed by the agriculture sector. Among other sectors, manufacturing experienced a falling trend in employment growth, but trade, construction and transport sectors have fluctuating trends, have recorded high employment growth during years 1994-2000, when the overall employment growth was quite low. During 1950's to 1980's, the GDP growth rate has been around 3.5% while employment growth around 2%, but after 1980's, the GDP growth rate has been over 6% but employment growth is lower especially during 1994-2000. Given large weight of agriculture, overall employment growth is largely influenced by the growth of employment in agriculture sector. Therefore, even though growth of employment in the construction, trade, transport, manufacturing improved, employment growth at aggregate level has reduced during 1994-2000 due to a sharp fall in the growth of employment in agriculture and a slowdown in growth of employment in agriculture is a result of lower GDP growth, and decreasing employment elasticity in agriculture (proportion of employment growth to the GDP growth). The employment elasticity has been decreasing since 1973-74; during 2004-05 to 2009-10 period however, employment elasticity decreased to just 0.01% reflecting nearly *technological unemployment* scenario in the country.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Dev, S. Mahendra and M. Venkatanarayana (2011), stated that the poor workers employability will hamper the benefits arising due to demographic dividend, if timely and

proper action is not taken to improvise the skill development and educational attainment of the youth. Arup Mitra and Sher Verick (2013, March), suggest that policies must address the scarcity of employment opportunities for young population both in urban and rural areas. While skills development is necessary, these initiatives must be supplemented with more comprehensive programmes which target the most disadvantaged and vulnerable youth. According to MoinakMaiti (2015), employment is confronted by main factors like gap between industry demand and curriculum, economic crisis and jobless growth in India. Kumar Rajesh and Murali, K. Dr. (2016) finds that graduates needs a good English knowledge, soft skills like analytical thinking, intelligence, leadership qualities, communication, computer knowledge and work experience to get their job opportunities. Prof. Sadashiv Sitaram Mengal, suggest certain solutions to reduce unemployment: by reducing or controlling the population growth rate; to adopt the modern methods of Agriculture and make arrangements for special employment programme. Biswas Sushmita (2016), argues the vocational studies role and suggest that Government must emphasis instilling these courses at primary level and make it an important curriculum part so that people become proficient in their early stage of life. Career Counselling should be provided within the school and should reach all the students. Upadhya Anala and UnnikrishnanSruthy (2017), suggest that there are mainly two causes for unemployment i.e., wrong government policy (creating economic challenges like company's threats, rise in inflation, etc.) and social problem, which may be because of continues risingpopulation leading to demand supply mismatch for jobs. Singh. Rubee (2018), argues that the education providers and not the placement agencies need to be changed in the current market scenario; and the government shall ensure big employment opportunities for everyone.

OBJECTIVES

- (i) To study the emolument structure and its prospects in India overtime.
- (ii) To understand the current outline and measurement of unemployment.
- (iii) To study endeavour taken by the Government to promote employment further and reduce the unemployment rate.
- (iv) To make suitable recommendations to enhance employability in the nation.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The analysis in the study is based on secondary data collected through survey/ information sources. Newspapers, books, relevant websites and Journals have been referred. Keeping in mind the unemployment situation and employment trend in the country, suitable recommendations to enhance employability have been suggested for the country.

ANALYSIS

(1) Employment

(1.1) Employment Structure

There employment structure across the sectors of the country has been changing. The agriculture sector share has reduced while that of manufacturing and services has increased.

Employment share	1972-73	1999-2000	2011-12
Agriculture	74%	56%	48%
Industry	11%	18%	24%
Services	15%	26%	28%

Source: News

There has been sharper reduction in agricultural GDP contribution than its share of employment overtime. There has been a decline in relative productivity in agriculture sector therefore and increase in income differential between agriculture and non-agriculture sectors. In services the increase in GDP share has been faster than employment generation so the relative productivity in services has increased while industry sector has maintained its productivity comparatively. From poverty and inequality point of view however, there is a heavy dependence of workers and population on agriculture- is therefore a matter of concern. Services sector is giving immense opportunities for the employment in both emerging and traditional sub-sectors; this sector currently accounts for 30% of employment and 60% of the GDP. Continued growth of exports and domestic sector in services' is projected and shall be increasingly important due to uncertainty in the manufacturing sector, wherein employment is stagnated at 22%. The changes in manufacturing processes, especially the rising automation potential, shall limit the benefits of labor-intensive growth. Structural changes in the economy with digitalization are altering the type of jobs being created and the skills that are needed for individuals to remain competitive. In order to assist workers in adapting the changing demand, country should evolve an enriched skills development mechanism. Such a framework must be made accessible, linked to employment opportunities, driven by demand that enable people to quickly re-skill and up-skill. The digital technologies adoption and digital platforms emergence, such as digital financial systems and e-commerce, are raising themicro enterprises' business viability in India. In addition, India's micro firms generate direct employment and must be a necessary segment of its employment strategy. To support the inclusive growth among small and micro-sized firms, country must improve its financial connections and reorient the skills development strategy. Further, to take full benefit of demographic dividend and employment potential of the economy, it is important to secure and improve digital infrastructure to ensure fairness in access to the digital technologies and lessen the digital divide.

(1.2) Increasing Casualization

With a shift in labor force from agriculture to the non-agricultural sector, the expectation is that there will be a rise in proportion of workers who are employed on regular wages and salaried basis. As per the data, the regular salaried wage workers share stagnated at around 14% between 1972-73 and 1999-2000, while the share of casual workers increased from 23% to 33% while that of self-employed people reduced from 61% to 53% during the same period. There has been an increasing Casualization of the workforce, causing a rise in casual workers. The shift is visible from self-employed to casual worker- most of it in rural areas from agriculture to the non-agriculture activities. In urban areas, displacement of workers from large industries is causing movement of regular workers to casual workers possibly

because of technology, competitive compulsions. The rising proportion of the casual workers in total employment is mostly the cause of structural changes especially in rural areas, since landless labourers are not able to achieve gainful employment in agriculture; and take up whatever jobs are available in non-agricultural sector. The stagnancy in regular wage and salary either is due to slow growth of employment in organized sector. As per the Economic Survey 2014-15, 13% of the labor force is absorbed in organized sector and rest in unorganized sector.

(1.3) Employment Prospects

High economic growth rate does not imply higher employment growth, but we see slowdown in employment growth, describing it as 'jobless growth'. The employment elasticity has reduced in most sectors, in some sectors like construction, trade and transport, elasticity continues to be high, hence faster growth of these sectors will increase overall employment growth. The export-oriented sub sectors of manufacturing have experienced higher employment growth and employment elasticity and hence faster growth in the manufacturing sector is an important factor in reversing the falling trend in employment growth. Since most of the job opportunities in unorganized sector is marked by poor condition of work and lack of employment and social security. Within organized sector, there exists increase in no of employed on casual/ contract basis without social security benefits and problem of working poor. Tightening the labor market will increase the demand for labor but still majority won't have access to social protection against the risk of work-related hazard. So, provisions of minimum social protection to large masses of workers are therefore likely to appear as a greater challenge than of expanding employment opportunities. This will require special attention of state and society at large. So the idea is to focus on employment first and then growth as the outcome rather than vice versa.

(2)Unemployment

(2.1) Current Outline of Unemployment In India:

Among the Union Territories and states of the country, Gujarat had unemployment rate of around 1.2% which was lowest, followed by Karnataka at around 1.8%, Chandigarh and Maharashtra at 2.8%, Telangana at 3.3% , while Sikkim experienced the highest rate at 15.8%. In the northern part, the unemployment rate is very high with Jammu and Kashmir at 10.5%, Delhi at 5.2%, Haryana at 4.8% and Punjab at 5.8%. As per the survey, 49.5% of the people were approximated to be self-employed as per the Usual Principal Status approach, followed by casual labourers at 30.9%, were wage/salary earners at 16.5% and the remaining 3% were covered by contract workers. In Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry sector, 46.9 per cent persons are approximated to be employed, reflecting that most of the workforce is absorbed in the primary sector. For the age group 18-29 years, studies reflect that 41.9% employed people are self-employed, 34.9% are casual workers, and left over at around 23.1% include salaried/wage employee and contract category worker.

(2.2) Measurement of Unemployment:

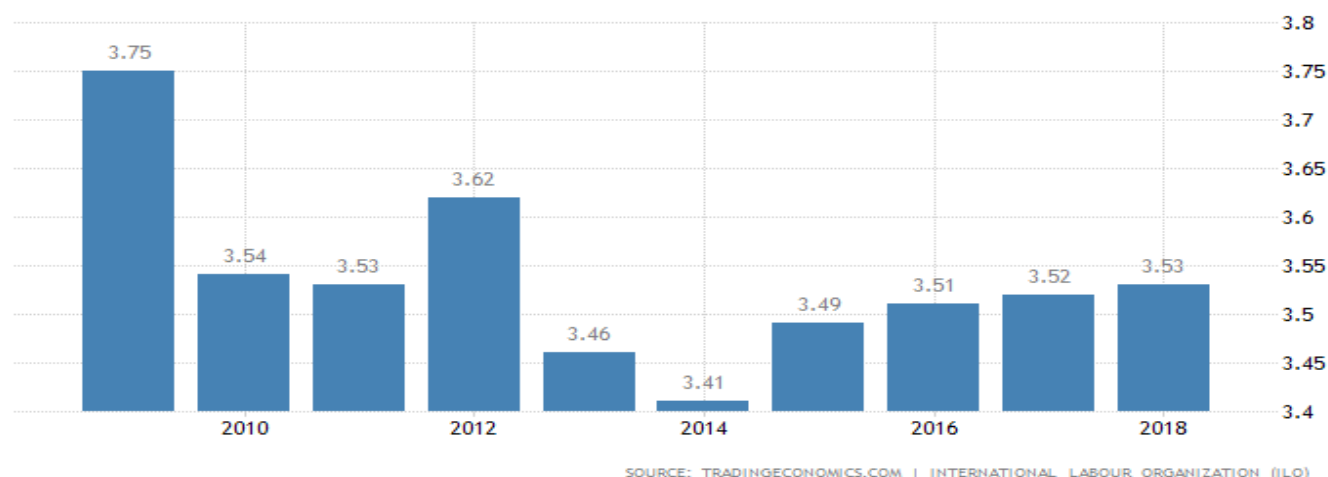
There are broadly three measures of unemployment, as developed by the National Sample Survey Organisation; discussed as follows: (i) Usual Status Unemployment: Also called as chronic unemployment or open unemployment; this measure approximates the number of people who are unemployed for majority part of the year. This measure provides the lowest

unemployment estimate and the concept is used to ascertain the usual activity status of a person as unemployed or employed or those outside the labour force. People covered may be grouped into those available for work or working in their subsidiary and principal activity sector. (ii) Weekly Status Unemployment: This measure approximate unemployment with respect to one week. A person is presumed to be unemployed if he/she is unable to work for even an hour within the survey period, i.e., a person is said to be employed for a week if he/she is working even only for a day in that particular week. (iii) Current Daily Status Unemployment: This measure takes into consideration the activity status of the person for each day of the preceding seven days with the reference period of a given day. If an individual did not find employment on a day or some days during the survey week, he/she is regarded as unemployed. Usually, if a person is working for more than four hours in a day, he/she is contemplated as employed for the entire day. The Usual Status unemployment rate is considered as the open unemployment measure within the reference year; Current Weekly Status unemployment rate measures chronic unemployment, but with a lessen reference period of a week.; and the Current Daily Status is regarded as the descriptive measure of unemployment, including under-employment as well as the chronic unemployment, on weekly basis.

(2.3) Unemployment Rate Trend In India

The figure below depicts the Unemployment rate trend in India during 2010-2018.

Figure 1: Unemployment Rate Trend



Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/india/unemployment-rate>

The above figure shows that Unemployment Rate in India rose from 3.52% in 2017 to 3.53% in 2018 and on average has been at around 3.5 percent for almost last one decade.

(3) Government Initiatives

(3.1) Steps taken by the Government to boost Employment and reduce Unemployment

(i) Swarna Jayanti ShahariRozgar Yojana- introduced in 1997 for the poverty alleviation in urban areas; the target population include the urban poor surviving below the poverty line. The key purpose of the plan is to make provision for gainful employment to the unemployed in urban areas, by setting up self-employment ventures or make provision for wage employment. (ii) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme is directed at generating self-employment platform through micro-enterprises establishments in the non-farm area by assisting unemployed youth and traditional artisans. (iii) The Apparels and Textiles sector has enormous potential for growth in employment and exports, especially, women's employment. The sector observes a historic opportunity with China which is losing the market share in their exports of cloth due to accelerating labour costs. However, India still not yet been able to take advantage of this opportunity because to its competitors i.e. Vietnam, Ethiopia, Bangladesh who have duty free accessibility to the EU and USA markets; high logistics cost and stringent labour laws. (iv) The logistics industry of India worth around \$ 160 billion has risen at an annual growth rate of 7.8% in the past five years; this sector gives employment to more than 20 million people and potentially has huge implication on employment and exports. (v) Construction and real estate together, are the second largest employment provider in the country, after agriculture sector; employing over 52 million workforces by 2017 and projected to employ 67 million workforce by 2022, implying that it will create over 15 million jobs in the next five years. (vi) Various labour reform measures inclusive of legislative ones, have been implemented to create employment opportunities and to provide sustainable livelihoods for the people who are largely absorbed in the informal economy. (vii) The Government introduced the National Career Service portal (www.ncs.gov.in) by connecting all employment exchanges across the country to smoothen online registration, jobs posting for jobseekers and to provide employment related services like vocational guidance, career counselling, information on internships and skill development courses. (viii) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-one of the mainstream schemes that ensures women's participation in economic activity by specifying minimum 33% women's participation. Under MGNREGA, the allocation of budget of worth Rs 48000 crore has been highest so far during 2017-18 and around 4.6 crore households got employment during 2017-18. (ix) For women's empowerment economically, the self-employment ventures are promoted; Mahila E-Haat, an initiative for meeting needs and aspirations of women entrepreneurs has been introduced aiming to provide an e-marketing platform for showcasing goods produced/manufactured/sold by the NGOs/women entrepreneurs/SHG by leveraging technology. (x) Towards inclusive development, India has been implementing programmes for social sectors such as health and education to include the marginalized section and the women to bridge the gaps in health outcomes, educational attainments and employment opportunities. Although economic growth at a macro level and efficient markets are necessary, it is equally important to ensure that the growth benefits are equitably accessible to all the citizens thereby making growth broad based.

(3.2) Recent Employment Opportunities being created

(i) Recent Initiatives and Special Programmes to promote Employment has been-Launch of *Atal Innovation Mission with (SETU) programme, Employment Exchange for Industries, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme for MSME sector*. (ii) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises is regarded as the engine of economic development and growth; the sector has been of substantial importance to the country in generating job opportunities and promoting self-employment. MSME Act 2006 facilitates the development

of both service and manufacturing sector and also enhances their competitiveness. They are spread across the country and boost the manufacturing of many products thus promoting entrepreneurship; plays an enormous role in giving large scale employment opportunities at a relatively lower cost of capital in comparison to large industries; also in industrialization of the backward and rural areas. The Government commenced the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana for refinancing and development activities in respect of micro industrial units. (iii) Leather sector is also highly labour intensive sector. To enhance employment in the footwear and leather sector, a scheme (Leather & Accessories Development Programme, Indian Footwear) was introduced in December 2017 with the projected disbursement of Rs 2600 crore for the financial years 2017-18 to 2019-2020. The scheme will lead to the infrastructure development for the leather industry and also, address the environment concerns particular to the leather sector, generate employment, facilitate additional investments and increase the production. (iv) The 'Make in India' programme was launched in September 2014 which aims at making India a global centre for manufacturing, research & innovation and integral part of the supply chain globally. The sectors that have been recognised for resuming attention under Make in India project include: Auto & Auto Components, Capital goods, Defence & Aerospace, Biotechnology, Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices, Chemicals, Electronic System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM), Leather & Footwear, Textiles & Apparels, Food Processing, Gems & Jewellery, New & Renewable Energy, Construction, Shipping and Railways. (v) Government is in the operation of rationalization the 38 outdated Labour laws by framing certain provisions under the prevailing laws into 4 labour codes which include: Industrial Relations code, Code on Safety & Working conditions, Social Security & Welfare code and Code on Wages. (vi) National Skill Development Mission was introduced in July 2015 emphasizing on bridging the deficiency in skills required for jobs creation; the objective of which is to skill over 500 million individuals by 2022. The Prime Minister's National Council of Skill Development- established up as a top organization to give directions, frame policies, and make provisions for vocational training in the school. To encourage skill development in the rural areas; Vocational Training Providers, Apprenticeship Training Scheme and many other programmes were undertaken. National Multi-Skill programme known as Skill India has been launched which focuses specifically on entrepreneurial skill development. The skill challenge becomes a huge challenge for the country given that the country has a huge proportion of the population less than 25 years of age. Currently majority of the population is not effectively absorbed in the economic activities due to a mismatch between 'skills versus jobs requirement', creating economically inactive working age group people that indirectly affects the productive potential of the economy and contributed to unemployment.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Although, the government is implementing various measures for enhancing the employability in the country and has succeeded to a great extent. The widespread skill development programmes have gained popularity across the nation. With better application of the strategies discussed above, the employment level can be significantly improved. It is desirable that the government reduces tax rates and increase government spending which will eventually raise the economic growth rate, increase the people's disposable income, and thus raise their purchasing power and consumption contributing to aggregate demand highly. With corporate tax in India being the highest across the world, at 48.3% in the year 2018 (which is double the average tax rate of 24% globally), reflecting an important policy measure that

should not be neglected, ensuring that tax rates should be reduced at least to the global average level and beyond perhaps; to further enhance and encourage the private investment culture in the country and encourages the young entrepreneurs to establish their own ventures. The interest rates on borrowing should also be reduced which would reduce the cost of credit and inspire people to invest and spend; banks must be persuaded constantly by the RBI to put across the reduced policy rate to the public in the reduced borrowing cost form.

Further, the reduction of direct income tax would work as an incentive for the unemployed as well as employed. It is an attractive proposition which encourages the unemployed to join the existing workforce and the labour market. Government must invest more in the development of human capital to enhance the employability further, emphasis more on imparting the quality education to the people. Education should be disseminated ensuring that it empowers the youth with the required skills which can potentially and successfully make them employable. It has been observed that unemployment is especially concentrated in certain regions; to vanquish the geographical disparity existing in the nation, the government can incentivize firms to establish set ups in the remote areas by giving certain tax breaks. As an alternate, financial aid can be provided to the unemployed workers who move to established places where there is high employment. Government must emphasis the promotion of various vocation courses at primary level (recognised as an important part of under-graduate, post-graduate collages); and make it an important curriculum part so that people become proficient in their early stage of life. Career Counselling should be provided within the school and should reach all the students. With the high rate of demographic dividend that the economy is experiencing, this is indeed a wakeup call for the country to productively ensure employment to the young population of the economy, who can potentially contribute to the GDP. It's time for the country to replace *jobless growth with job-oriented growth*.

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GENDER DIFFERENCES IN COGNITIVE ABILITIES OF ATTENTION, VISUAL MEMORY, VISUO-SPATIAL CONSTRUCTION AND WORKING MEMORY

Nongmeikapam Premika Devi

ABSTRACT

Cognition in a broad sense means information processing. It denotes a relatively high level of processing of specific information including thinking, memory, perception, motivation, skilled movements and language. Cognitive deficits may result in the inability to pay attention, process information quickly, remember and recall information, respond to information quickly, think critically, plan, organize and solve problems and initiate speed. The present study examines the cognitive abilities of attention, visual memory, visuo-spatial construction and working memory among males and females with HIV/AIDS in Manipur. Result indicates that females had better ability of visuo constructive and visual memory and working memory whereas males performed better than females in ability to sustain and focus attention.

Key Words: Cognition, Attention, Visual, Memory, Gender, HIV/AIDS

INTRODUCTION

Cognitive impairments associated with HIV occur in the domains of attention, memory, verbal fluency, and visuospatial construction. Specifically for memory, the lowered activity of the hippocampus changes the basis for memory encoding and affects mechanisms such as long-term potentiation (Castelo et al., 2006). Severity of impairment in different domains varies depending on whether or not a patient is being treated with HAART or monotherapy (Bogdanova et al., 2010). Studies have shown that patients exhibit cognitive deficits consistent with dysfunction of fronto-striatal circuits including associated parietal areas, the latter of which may account for observed deficits in visuospatial function.^[59, 60]

Three major differences in cognitive abilities between men and women have usually been reported: (1) higher verbal abilities, favouring women; (2) higher spatial abilities, favouring men; and, (3) higher arithmetical abilities, also favouring men. However, differences in calculation abilities have at times been interpreted as a result of men's superior spatial abilities (Benbow ' 1988; Geary, 1996) hence, these three differences could be reduced to just two. Sex differences in cognitive performance have been reported for visuospatial tasks (Benbow ' 1988; Kimura & Clarke, 2002).

Gender disparities related to spatial abilities have been reported more consistently than those associated with verbal skills. In most cases, men outperform women in such spatial tasks as navigations strategies and geographical orientation (Iachini et al., 2005; Dabs, 1998; Delgado & Prieto, 1996; Driscoll et al., 2005, Parsons et al., 2004; Rilea et al., 2004).

However, the size of these effects is usually small and varies according to age and the testing procedure involved. The study by Bennett *et al.*, (40), suggests the existence of a clear gender difference in terms of mechanical and spatial relations skills. However, despite its apparently solid nature, the difference accounted for only 2.5% of the variance, thus supporting Vogel's (1990) proposal that gender differences in visual-spatial ability do not account for more than 1% to 5% of group variance.

Comparisons of males and females in visual organization tasks (e.g., Hooper's Visual Organization test) have described boys performing better than girls (Krik, 1992). However, such an association with gender has not always been found in visual tests (Merten, & Beal,

1999). Weiss *et al.*, (2003) also suggest that males respond to visual information better than females whereas females perform better on verbal memory compared to males.

Sex differences in cognitive performance have been found for verbal memory (Murphy *et al.*, 1996; Weiss, 2003; Kimura, 2002; Lewis & Kamptner, 1987). These have been found to be congruent with the proposal presented by Wallentin (2009) in the sense that sex differences in verbal abilities within the normal population are very low or perhaps non-existent. It has frequently been stated that women attain a higher performance in a variety of verbal tests (Burton *et al.*, 2005; Kolb & Whishaw, 2001; Mildner, 2008; Weiss, 2003). In addition, they usually present faster language development, have a broader vocabulary, more accurate speech production, and greater fluency (Kolb & Whishaw, 2001; Mildner, 2008; Pinker, 2007; Sommer *et al.*, 2008). Finally, an advantage in favor of women has also been reported on word list learning tasks (Kramer *et al.*, 1988). Despite the afore mentioned reports, gender differences in language abilities remain a controversial topic, as not all of the research carried out supports the assumption of higher verbal abilities in women.

Barret *et al.*, (2008) and Carrus *et al.*, (2010) found that males underperformed females on immediate memory and spatial working memory tasks. Goldstein *et al.*, (1998) and Seidman *et al.*, (1997) reported domain-specific gender differences with males showing greater impairments than females in sustained attention, language, executive function and intelligence. In addition to studies of basic attention, there have been several investigations into working memory (i.e., ability to create a memory representation for temporary processing and storage) abilities of HIV-infected persons that have shown significant difficulties with both visual and verbal working memory tasks (Bartok, 1997; Farinpour, 2000; Martin, 1995; Martin, 2001).

Research into neuropsychological consequences of HIV has focused mainly on male subjects, and therefore very little is known about the disease in female subjects and, of course, about gender differences. For the betterment of this special population tailoring some intervention program is required, for which it is necessary to identify the kind of deficits particular gender has. So, the present study aims to examine the cognitive abilities of attention, visual memory, visuo-spatial construction and working memory among males and females with HIV/AIDS in Manipur.

METHODS

SAMPLE:

The sample of the present study was collected from different drop-in-centre of Manipur located at Imphal. Based on purposive sampling technique, 200 subjects who were HIV/AIDS positive (100 males and 100 females) and were within age range of 20 to 50 years were taken. The subjects with minimum education level of 8th standard were taken. Subjects with any other co-morbid illness were excluded.

TOOLS:

The following tools were used in the present study:

1) History taking proforma especially designed for present study:

Semi-structured proforma scale was administered for collecting socio-demographic and economic data of the subjects which was developed by the researcher for the present study. Subjects were asked to provide details of their age, gender, educational qualification, marital status, religion, and monthly income, duration of HIV tested and duration of starting ART.

2) NIMHANS Neuropsychological Battery (Rao *et al.*, 2004):

The NIMHANS Neurological Battery consists of a series of tests aimed to assess various aspects of cognitive function including motor speed, attention, memory, language, visual-

spatial ability and executive functions. The profile of the Neuropsychological assessment will indicate the patient's deficits and adequacies in different area. The factorial validity of this test is 0.4 which indicates the value is high and is suggestive of adequate reliability of the tests.

The tests selected for the present study are:

a) Digit Cancellation / Vigilance Test (Lezak, 1995):

This test consists of numbers 1 to 9 randomly ordered and placed in rows on a page. There are 30 digits per row and 50 rows on the sheet. The digits are closely packed on the sheet. The same level of mental effort or attention deployment is required over a period of time. The subject has to focus on the target digits i.e.6 and 9 amongst other distracter digits. Inability to sustain and focus attention leads to both increased time to complete the test as well as errors.

b) Verbal N-Back Test (I&II) (Smith & Jonides, 1999):

This test measures externally guided working memory. In the verbal condition consonants are randomly ordered and spoken aloud. There is 1 back and 2 back task. In the 1 back task the subject responds whenever a consonant is repeated consecutively. In the 2 back task the subject responds whenever a consonant is repeated after an intervening consonant. Hits and errors in each task condition/ combination form the score.

c) Complex Figure Test (Meyers & Meyers, 1995):

This test measures visuo constructive ability and visual memory. Visuo constructive ability requires attention, visuo spatial perception, visuo motor coordination, planning and error correction abilities. An abstract and complex design is copied followed by recall of the same. The subject is asked to recall the figure twice: the first time is an immediate recall three minutes after the copying is completed, and the second time is a delayed recall 30 minutes later. The number of facts correctly reproduced on each occasion forms the score.

PROCESS:

To proceed with the study, necessary permission was sought from the concerned authorities of different NGO's. They were thoroughly explained about the research programme and the concerned subjects were also informed about the nature of the research study and informed consent is also taken from them to undergo the research. They were also informed that confidentiality will be maintain regarding their HIV status and identification like name will not be appeared in any part of the study. A prepared script was read out providing an overview of the study aims and risks and benefits to each subject approached for participation. After this all the subjects were asked to sign the informed consent form if they agree to participate in the study. They have the rights to seek clarification and information about the aspect of the research work. They have the freedom to refuse answer to any particular question and can withdraw the test at any point of time. Once the consent is obtained, brief history of socio-demographic, socio-economic and other relevant data of each subject was elicited on proforma made for the study. The subjects were instructed beforehand regarding the assessment tool.

RESULTS**Table 1: Performance of Males and Females with HIV/AIDS on Digit Vigilance Test of NIMHANS Neuropsychological Battery**

Test of NIMHANS Neuropsychological Battery				
Neuropsychological Component	Female	Male	Total	χ^2 df=1
Time Taken				
Adequate	44	79	123	25.868**
Inadequate	56	21	77	
Total	100	100	200	
Error				
Adequate	86	83	169	0.344
Inadequate	14	17	31	
Total	100	100	200	

** 0.01 levels

Table 1: This table shows the difference of adequacy and inadequacy among females and males in the Digit Vigilance Test. It has been found that in the score of Time taken there is a significant difference (p-value=0.001) between gender and it reflects that males performed better than females and has better ability to sustain and focus attention than females.

Table 2: Performance of Males and Females with HIV/AIDS on Complex Figure Test of NIMHANS Neuropsychological Battery

Test of Newman-Kuls Neuropsychological Battery				
Neuropsychological Component	Female	Male	Total	χ^2 df=1
Copy				
Adequate	85	66	151	9.758**
Inadequate	15	34	49	
Total	100	100	200	
Immediate Recall				
Adequate	96	42	138	68.163**
Inadequate	4	58	62	
Total	100	100	200	
Delayed Recall				
Adequate	87	41	128	45.920**
Inadequate	13	59	72	
Total	100	100	200	

** 0.01 levels

Table 2: This table shows the difference of adequacy and inadequacy among females and males in the test of Complex Figure Test. It has been found that in all the three scores of the test i.e., Copy (p-value=0.002), Immediate Recall (p-value=0.001) and Delayed recall (p-value=0.001) significant differences have been obtained. This shows that females have greater ability of visuo construction (attention, visuo spatial perception, visuo motor coordination, planning and error correction abilities) and visual memory than males.

Table 3: Performance of Males and Females with HIV/AIDS on Verbal N Back Test of NIMHANS Neuropsychological Battery

Neuropsychological Component	Female	Male	Total	χ^2 df=1
1 Back Hit				
Adequate	83	70	153	4.700*
Inadequate	17	30	47	
Total	100	100	200	
2 Back Hit				
Adequate	42	35	77	1.035
Inadequate	58	65	123	
Total	100	100	200	
1 Back Error				
Adequate	99	79	178	20.429**
Inadequate	1	21	22	
Total	100	100	200	
2 Back Error				
Adequate	86	71	157	6.666**
Inadequate	14	29	43	
Total	100	100	200	

** 0.01 levels

* 0.05 levels

Table 3: This table shows the difference of adequacy and impairment among females and males in the Verbal N Back Test. It has been found that in all the three scores of the test i.e., 1 Back Hit (p-value=0.030), 1 Back Error (p-value=0.001) and 2 Back Hit (p-value=0.010) significant differences have been obtained. This shows that females have better capacity of working memory when externally guided as compared to males.

DISCUSSION

In the test of visuo-construction and visual memory, all the three scores of the Complex Figure Test i.e., Copy (p-value=0.002), Immediate Recall (p-value=0.001) and Delayed recall (p-value=0.001) significant differences have been obtained. This shows that females have greater ability of visuo constructive ability (attention, visuo spatial perception, visuo motor coordination, planning and error correction abilities) and visual memory than males.

In the test of working memory, all the three scores of Verbal N Back test i.e., 1 Back Hit (p-value=0.030), 1 Back Error (p-value=0.001) and 2 Back Hit (p-value=0.010) significant differences have been obtained. This shows that females have better capacity of working memory when externally guided as compared to males.

In the test of Digit Vigilance, the score of Time taken has shown significant difference (p-value=0.001) reflecting that males performed better than females in ability to sustain and focus attention.

The overall neuropsychological performance patterns observed appears to differ by gender. This may offer at least partial confirmation of what Satz *et al.*, (1993) claim regarding a greater vulnerability to neuropsychological disorders in seropositive women than in seropositive men. A study by Jose Maria *et al.*, (2013) has found that seropositive men obtained higher scores in attention, abstract reasoning and visual memory when compared with seropositive women but the differences were found to be insignificant. However, the finding of Rabkin, (2000); Pereda *et al.*, (2000); Jose, (2013) has found to be contradictory to

few studies which have undertaken a comparison of HIV-positive women and men have not found important differences in their neuropsychological performance. The result of present study indicates that HIV-positive males can focus and sustain their attention whereas HIV-positive females has better visuo constructive and visual memory and also better working memory as compared to HIV-positive males. This result can help us in tailoring an intervention program in such a way that males be given more task to improve their visuo constructive and visual memory and also working memory whereas for females more task involving focus and sustain attention can be given to improve the cognitive functions of both gender with HIV/AIDS. The working memory impairment is important because deficits in this area can affect higher-level cognitive abilities e.g. decision-making, and are associated with everyday functioning difficulties. Impairment in attention can affect all other area of cognitive functions and functions of visuo constructive and visual memory are also associated with everyday functioning. The finding of the present study calls the attention of trained professionals for better functioning of quality life for both male and female with HIV/AIDS.

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AMENABLE CUSTOMER RELATIONS ADMINISTRATION AND PROJECT BASED GOVERNANCE

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Abstract

According to James March, the new organisational ideal causes organisations to lose “important elements of permanence”, which should imply significant challenges for project-based organisations compared to more traditional functional structures (Galbraith, 1973). In this thesis I will argue that one such important challenge has to do with the management of human resources (HRM), since projectification considerably changes the relation between the organisation and the people working in it. A common motto among today's companies is “Our employees are our most valuable asset!” Hence, studies which focus on the management of the relation between the organisation and these “valuable assets” in project-based organisations appear as highly relevant, both theoretically in order to contribute to the knowledge of management of project-based organisations, and practically for projectified companies that strive to manage their individual organisation relationships efficiently. I will let the quotation from Engwall, *et al.* (2003:130) guide you into the core of my research:

Keywords: Ethical Relations, Mutual Understanding, Business Resolution, Grievances Reprisal and Reformations

Introduction

The interest for the growing importance of flexible organisational structures is not new. Researchers paid attention to this development already in the 1970s and 1980s. This research did not study the nature of project-based structures *per se*, but rather identified the emergence of more flexible organisational forms in terms of, for instance, matrix structures (Galbraith & Nathanson, 1978) and ad hoc structures (Mintzberg, 1983).

Many of the researchers who analyse the general organisational development in modern industry refer to a need to face the challenges of a higher degree of globalisation, uncertainty and complexity, and a fast technological advancement. The historical overview by Mary Jo Hatch (1997) of organisational change and of the literature that deals with this field of research points to these changes. It also indicates the organisational responses; increased organisational flexibility and increased employee commitment and responsibility. According to Hatch, this development leads to the creation of ‘postindustrial organisations’ where the organisational borders are indistinct, or have disappeared, and where employees to an increasing degree work in temporary teams where they represent a certain area of expertise.

The development described by Hatch has also been documented by the sociologist and organisational theorist Wolf Heydebrand (1989). Heydebrand puts projects at the centre for the analysis of modern firms and societal structures and argues that project-based structures are a prominent feature of many modern organisational forms. He states that modern organisations “are staffed by specialists, professionals, and experts who work in an organic, decentralised structure of project teams, task forces, and relatively autonomous groups” (p. 337).

Apparently, highly educated and competent employees are an important feature of the emerging project-based structures (see also Fombrun, 1984). The employees and their

competencies become the main competitive advantage, which implies that also the work situation of single employees becomes a critical strategic competitive factor. Early studies also point to important challenges brought about by the development towards flexible, project-based structures. For example, Galbraith & Nathanson (1978) highlight the changes in performance measurement and career structures, and the need for a strong HR department to aid in such development processes.

More recently, a number of broader empirical studies have illustrated the projectification trend. The survey by Whittington, *et al.* (1999) shows that a wider use of project-based structures was one of the most evident changes in large European firms during the 1990s. It is therefore not surprising that a significant number of researchers have focused on studies of projectification (although not always using this terminology to describe it), in order to expand the knowledge within the field.

This field of research can be divided in two streams; one analysing the projectification process on a macro-level and the other one on a microlevel (see Figure 1). The stream that analyses projectification on a macrolevel deals with the general trend in modern industry to increasingly use various forms of project-based structures (e.g. Ekstedt, *et al.*, 1999; Söderlund, 2005; Whittington, *et al.*, 1999). This trend holds various dimensions, but focusing on the organisational structure of modern firms, the increased occurrence of project-based organisations should logically consist of two change patterns; (1) that new firms increasingly start off as project-based organisations and (2) that traditional, functional organisations change into relying more on project-based structures.

The stream of research that analyses projectification on a micro-level focuses on this second change pattern and deals with the projectification process in focal firms that are moving, or have moved, from functional to project-based structures (e.g. Lindkvist, 2004; Midler, 1995). The studies of the micro level of projectification provide valuable examples of specific projectification processes and they contribute to the general knowledge of the management of project-based organisations. However, they typically do not pay particular attention to the dimension of management that focuses the relation between the employees and the organisation; HRM.

Midler's (1995) study of the French car manufacturer Renault – one of the most famous examples of studies that focus on the micro-level of projectification – stresses the need for studies on “the relation between the development of temporary organizations (as project teams) and the permanent structures and processes within the firms” (p.373). HRM can be considered as part of the permanent structures and processes of the firm, maintaining some “elements of permanence” as earlier advertised for by March (1995). The problem with Midler's study is that he includes the transformation of the permanent processes of the firm as a step in the very projectification process, which makes it impossible study the relation between the two processes. This relation is central for my research and I have therefore chosen to separate analytically the transformation of the permanent processes, such as HRM, from the projectification process. In order to fully understand the meaning of this separation, I need to clarify my view of what characterises project-based organisations.

Defining project-based organisations

The existing definitions of the term project-based organisations (PBOs) are numerous, but a common denominator is that they usually take the matrix structure as a starting point; projects on one side and a hierarchical structure organised along functions on the other side. They then identify various organisational forms depending on the balance of the matrix (e.g. Clark & Wheelwright, 1992; Hobday, 2000; Lindkvist, 2004). The term PBO is normally used to describe the organisational form at one extreme of the scales,

where the project structure dominates and the functional structure is non-existing or downplayed. For example, Hobday (2000) defines PBO as “one in which the project is the primary unit for production, innovation, and competition” (p. 874), and where “there is no formal functional coordination across project lines” (p. 878).

There is a problem with this definition. On the one hand it is delimited to the organisation of core activities, i.e. the activities that are primarily directed towards the creation of core products or services, which form the base for the organisation's revenues (c.f. Prahalad& Hamel, 1990). On the other hand it rules out the possibilities for other activities, for example those related to what Midler (1995) refers to as “permanent structures and processes within the firm” to be organised through functional coordination. The study by Lindkvist (2004), however, suggests that functional coordination might exist also in project-based organisations, for example in terms of competence layers. For researchers who focus on production, innovation or competition, the definition of Hobday is probably well suitable. However, for researchers as myself, who focus on the HRM dimension for the understanding of the PBO, it seems to miss out on important aspects. Separating the projectification process from the development of permanent structures and processes opens up for alternative views of PBOs. Projectification does not necessarily lead to a total dominance of the project structure over the functional structure. In this thesis, I will argue that when it comes to for example HRM it is rather a question of redistribution of responsibilities. It is also a matter of variations in the balance of HRM- and task responsibilities for the different players in the organisation. Therefore, I do not agree with Hobday in the sense that a PBO cannot have any form of formal functional coordination across the projects. The definition by Lindkvist (2004:5) opens up for other forms of PBOs and might therefore be more suitable for this context: “Firms that privilege strongly the project dimension and carry out most of their activities in projects may generally be referred to as project-based firms.” However, this definition is vague concerning the nature of the activities that are carried out in projects. Drawing on the definition of Lindkvist, my working definition of PBOs is *organisations that privilege strongly the project dimension concerning their core activities and carry out most of these activities in projects*. I choose to use the term project-based organisation, instead of projectbased firm, as a firm can consist of both project-based departments as well as functional departments. With the definition subscribed to above, I want to clarify that not all activities in a project-based organisation necessarily are organised in projects, but that the project is the primary unit for core activities. The question is what consequences and challenges the PBO poses to ‘permanent’ activities and processes that are not primarily related to the core activities, for example competence development, assessment, waging, etc., when an organisation becomes increasingly project-based?

Original PBOs and Projectified organisations

Earlier, I described two change patterns in the macro level of projectification. These two change patterns give rise to two different types of project-based organisations, depending on their origins (see Figure 1). The first type is *original PBOs*, which I use to denominate organisations created as project-based from the start and that hence have no history of organising their core activities in functional structures. The second type of project-based organisations is *projectified organisations*, which implies that the organisations have gone through (or are still going through) a development from functional to project-based structures. In this thesis, I will pay particular attention to projectified organisations. My argument is that since projectified organisations have a history of functional structures, such

organisations should be an interesting context for studying the challenges project-based organisations face as opposed to functional organisations. Hence, my main empirical focus for this study is not the projectification process *per se*, but rather organisations that have an experience of the projectification process.

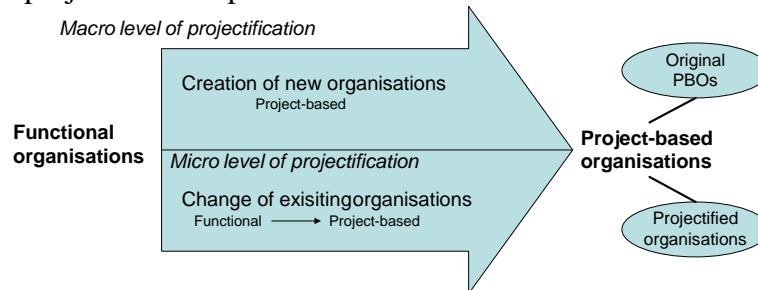


Figure 1 Projectification and project-based organisations

CHALLENGES FOR HRM: IMPRESSIONS FROM THE PROJECT FIELD

So, why is HRM in project-based organisations so important to pay attention to? The answer is partly to be found in the vast literature on project-based organisations. Although there is a lack of studies focusing on HRM, there are many arguments in recent project research that stress the need of such studies. The arguments can be classified according to their point of departure; a *top-down perspective*, i.e. the need for the company to manage the strategic resources effectively in order to stay competitive, or a *bottom-up perspective*, i.e. the concern for the individual project worker in a projectified environment.

Mike Hobday's (2000) study of the effectiveness of project-based organisations in managing complex products and systems gives example of arguments from a top-down-perspective. Hobday reports that the project-based organisation he studied had created a "high pressured work environment [that] had left little space for formal training or staff development", and a "lack of incentives for human resource development" (p. 885). He also argues that project-based organisations can breed insecurity over career development because of the dispersion of technical leadership across projects. Hobday is not alone in this concern; also the study of "the project-oriented engineer" by Allen & Katz (1995) and the famous study of the Danish project-based company Oticon (Eskerod, 1995; Larsen, 2002) point to changes in career structures in project-based organisations. Other researchers identify problems with staffing and resource allocation (e.g. Clark & Wheelwright, 1992; Engwall&Jerbrant, 2003). One of Midler's (1995) main concerns in his case study of the projectification process of Renault discussed above is the difficulty to maintain the long-term technical learning process when the organisational structure promotes short-term objectives. Midler also points to the need for changes in people assessment and career management.

Researchers with arguments from a bottom-up perspective typically put the individual at the centre (e.g. Huemann, Turner, & Keegan, 2004; Packendorff, 2002). Packendorff (2002), argues that projects influence individuals in the modern society, not only at work, but also in their every-day life. According to Packendorff, work in projects expose individuals to time limits and requirements of "self-marketing". The work situation depends on the individuals' own priorities, which usually ends up affecting their personal life outside work. As pointed out earlier, a common feature of modern organisations is the importance of the individual employees, their knowledge and their creativity. At the same time, projectification tends to

increase the requirements on the individuals. Some researchers argue that the increasing ill-health in work life can be explained by the increased demands and responsibilities placed on employees and the lack of management and support systems to aid the employees in handling this development (Strannegård&Rappe, 2003).

As it seems, many of the problems identified by project researchers are closely related to the management of the relation between the individuals and the organisations; the management of human resources. Some of them take the organisations' point of view, while others focus on the individuals' situation. Nevertheless, the researchers from the project field of research do not link their studies to the HRM field of research in order to analyse the problems. I argue that the understanding of projectbased organisations and the challenges they face as opposed to functional organisations would benefit significantly from studies focusing the management of the relation between the individuals and their organisational context. Furthermore, the HRM field of research should be a useful base for the analysis of such a dimension.

Conclusion

Of course, when focusing on the management of the relation between individuals and their organisational context, both the bottom-up perspective and the top-down perspective are central in order to grasp the challenges of PBOs. However, as a first step, I will in this licentiate thesis delimit the analysis to a top-down perspective. In other words, the analysis takes its starting point in the need for companies to manage their strategic resources effectively in order to stay competitive .

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Need of New System of Education in Present Scenario of Globalization

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“Land of our birth, our faith, our pride,
For whose dear sake our fathers died:
Oh! Motherland, we pledge to thee,
Head, heart and hand through years to be.”

-----Rudyard Kipling

Of course for the development of a nation alignment of head, heart and hands of its people is necessary and only teachers can complete this task with their able guidance and leadership as is evident from Hindu Mythology that every era reached to its destiny with the help of some or the other teacher or ‘Guru’.

The teacher is supposed to treat all with wisdom and knowledge to raise pupils above man made boundaries. It means that a teacher is required to be a flexible trainer because they have to keep abreast of the changing needs of the learners. In current scenario Science & Technology has become pivot in contemporary life. New concepts & new applications are rapidly emerging. There is much concern about developing scientific attitude which helps an individual to learn how to learn actually. Considerable research over past several years urges the scientific processes be emphasized on an equal level with contents as these are the lifelong learning skills. Observing, analyzing, identifying, classifying, measuring, recording, inferring and predicting are the examples of this process. These are not only skills but have tremendous carry over value in and out of the school but also vital for adult living as these traits or skills help to identify, explore and solve the problems.

My experiments with teaching interaction between syllabus and the taught compelled me to think over the prevailing system and its improvement; I think that to develop a worthy generation of a nation teacher education needs special attention. Teacher's personality is an important determinant of successful and meaningful teaching. It is observed that teaching effectiveness can be predicted on the basis of teacher's personal characteristics. When we look into the present global scenario we find that with the change old values certainly teachers do not enjoy the role of nation builders. Students are going out their role. Teachers do not do their job enthusiastically. Their financial burden is so severe that they cannot get rid of various chores affairs also the teachers are facing a global challenge. Things are changing so fast that teachers have to be convergent with the latest development which is happening every moment of time. It should include the power of expressions, the power of reasoning and original development.

The most fundamental output of school education is not only to bring changes in students' understanding and behavior but also to assist children in better life adjustment. A sound educational endeavor is to meet the needs of children to be educated and trained for

successful adjustment with prevailing situations, so the main of all educational processes is to see that students' achievement and desire of students' performance should be as high as possible. This desire of high level achievement puts a lot of pressure on students, teachers, schools and in general the whole educational system. The achievement of a pupil is attributed by a number of factors. Various studies in this direction laid down much emphasis on such variables as teacher's variable and environmental variables. In this regard the system theorists have also recognized that the human development is the resultant of the interaction between the person and the environment. It has been generally believed that the environment both in and outside of the school in which the child grows has a great influence on his or her development. The environment of the school largely depends on the efficiency, behavioral characteristics and multi dimensional efforts of teachers.

Scientific and technological influences have brought about many significant changes in the society and also in the world of education. Education should commit to meet out the changing needs of scenario, as a worthy member of the society teacher is directly or indirectly responsible for moulding and achieving goals of a society. He must possess theoretical knowledge, skill orientation, linguistic ability, pedagogical skills, management skills, impressive personality etc. It is through the curriculum that the requisite competencies are developed in prospective teachers. Curriculum must be woven fresh to develop all desired skills along with strong communication, understanding of socio political, cultural and global issues.

The importance of teacher as an agent of change promoting understanding and tolerance has never been more obvious than today. It is likely to become critical in 21st century and we must concentrate on cognitive, effective and psycho motor domain of learner. The need for change from Nationalism to Universalism, from autocracy to democracy and from technologically divided world to technologically united world place enormous responsibilities on teachers who participate in the molding of the characters and minds of the new generation. In a total enterprise of education teachers are the most neglectful group. Thus a highly mounting demand is to adopt technological advancement as well as traditional educational heritage. Home environment also plays a very important role in overall personality and value system development as is evident from research "Study of Home Environment in Relation To Values, Attitude of Self Reliance & Modernization" by Alka Agarwal, 2002-03. Teacher has to sort out and cultivate only best effects out of all. Teachers can bring social reforms and there is no second option other than quality teachers for quality education. Today various level schools and colleges are mushrooming here and there with inadequate arrangements and insufficient, untrained teachers which is negatively achieving national goal of 'Education to all' as these schools are compromising quality for the sake of quantity. 80% people of the country live in rural areas where most of the people do not know how to read and write. This is a very sad state of affairs but far sadder is that in many rural areas schools are running devoid of basic facilities and teachers with least elementary knowledge of subjects, most of the teachers have adopted teaching in their career as last choice. What kind of product may be expected from them? India ranks 92 among 145 countries as shown by Legatum Prosperity Index which is way behind the ranks of other developing countries like Malaysia (51, Sri Lanka (59) and many more. We have around 34% of total world's illiterate population. Our education system is over burdened with conduct of examinations and to pass the examination with high scores has become our religion without thinking about intellectual enhancement of the students. Indian education system really needs serious reforms to develop craving for knowledge instead of marks, to bring out actual

potential of the students, to explore their creative self, to develop reasoning and abstract thinking among them, to make them courageous to write their own future, then only we will be developed country, independent in real sense

Expected roles to be played by the teachers:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Environmentalist | 2. Evaluator |
| 3. Knowledge facilitator | 4. Cultural interpreter |
| 5. Role model | 6. Innovator |
| 7. Researcher and leader | 8. Counselor |
| 9. Communicator | 10. True leader |

Thrust areas:

1. Acceptability of teaching as a Nobel profession
2. Restructuring teacher education
3. Selection procedure of teachers
4. In service training facilities
5. Basic infrastructure & other necessary facilities.

Preparation for effective teaching :

1. Curriculum : Must be re structured, relevant and useful for routine life of the students. It should be more practical based than theory.
2. Content: What must be the content in the syllabus described must be accepted by the particular age group and also useful for vocational purposes..
3. Methodology: The most important aspect of effective teaching whatever may be the subject or the contents it should be made interesting. Methodology in its wide sense includes strategies, techniques, skills and audio visuals –aids. This all depends on a teacher that which weapon out of these is used at a particular moment to make easy understanding. Rudyard Kipling rightly said, “If history were taught in the form of stories, it would never be forgotten.” In the same way mathematics may be made interesting by using puzzles and games.
4. Levels of teaching: William Wordsworth said, “ Child is the father of Man”, of course it is, most of the mental faculties of a child develop till 5 years of age and putting the child into various creative and intelligent exercises will help the child to grow better respondent.
5. Teacher preparation: The biggest challenge for any teacher is capturing each student’s attention, and conveying ideas effectively enough to create a lasting impression Before entering to the profession teacher must be trained well to deal with a particular group of students with empathy. Teacher must be well prepared for the lessons to be taught moreover in service teacher training is a must to update teacher with new teaching methods.

Thus, it is high time that we take certain steps instantaneously so that not only the level of education is improved which will enhance an individual’s knowledge but also it will in turn lead to the development of the country that we really need and certainly India will become one of the leading country in terms of education and soon it will be known as a developed country. As a conclusion to the write up it can be rightly said that Indian Education system requires immediate & serious reforms.

Note:- This article is based on the experience of various seminars attended by the writer and her original views. Therefore no additional documents are being enclosed.

महाभारत में शिक्षा का स्वरूप
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सहायक आचार्य, शिक्षा विभाग
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शिक्षा एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जो मनुष्य की जन्मजात शक्तियों के स्वाभाविक और सामंजस्यपूर्ण उन्नति में योग देती है, उसके व्यक्तित्व का पूर्ण विकास करती है। उसे अपने वातावरण से सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में सहायता देती है उसे जीवन एवं नागरिकता के कर्तव्यों तथा दायित्वों के लिए तैयार करती है। उसके व्यवहार, वचन तथा दृष्टिकोण में ऐसा परिवर्तन करती है जो समाज, देश और विश्व के लिए कल्याणकारी होता है। शिक्षा के आदान-प्रदान की प्रक्रिया अतीत काल से चली आ रही है। महाभारत में शिक्षा¹ शब्द का प्रयोग आदिपर्व में प्राप्त होता है। इसी प्रकार शिक्षा के पर्याय के रूप में 'वद्या'² शब्द का प्रयोग भी आदिपर्व में हुआ है। महाभारत के अनुशासनपर्व में कहा गया है क-
'वद्या और वेदव्रत में निष्णात ब्राह्मणों को चाहिए कवे अग्नियों और गौओं के बीच में तथा ब्राह्मणों की सभा में शिष्यों को यज्ञतुल्य गौतमी वद्या की शिक्षा दे' -

अग्निमध्ये गवां मध्ये ब्राह्मणानां च संसदि।

वद्या वेदव्रतस्नाता ब्राह्मणाः पुण्यकर्मणः॥

अध्यापयेन्निष्णान्वै गौतमीयज्ञसम्मिताम्॥ म.भा. अनु.81/43-44

महाभारत के शान्तिपर्व में कहा गया है क-

'ज्ञान से ही मोक्ष होता है अज्ञान से नहीं इस लिए यथार्थ ज्ञान का अनुसन्धान करना चाहिए जिससे अपने आपको जन्म-मृत्यु के बन्धन से छुड़ाया जा सके'³।

इसी प्रकार

कर्मपासना में प्रवृत्त होकर शास्त्रसम्मत विधियों से अन्तःकरण की शुद्धि करके परमज्ञान प्राप्त करना व्यक्तिके विकास का प्रमुख आधार माना जाता था। महाभारत में व्यक्तित्व के विकास हेतु निर्देश दिया गया है क 'मन, बुद्धि और क्रिया के द्वारा सदैव ही शुभकर्मों का आचरण करना चाहिए'। और कहा गया है क 'अहिंसा, सत्य भाषण, समस्त प्राणियों के प्रति सरलतापूर्ण व्यवहार, क्षमा तथा प्रमादशून्यता ये गुण जिस पुरुष में वद्यमान हों, वहीं सुखी होता है।' जैसा क -

अहिंसा सत्यवचनं सर्वभूतेषु चार्जवम्।

क्षमा चैवाप्रमादश्च यस्यैते सुखी भवेत्॥ म.भा. शान्ति. २१/५६

परिशीलन करने पर महाभारत के उल्लेखों से ज्ञात होता है कि महाभारत कालीन शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध व्यावहारिक जीवन से था, जैसा क वर्णतः -
'जो लोग वद्या पढ़कर गुरु का आदर नहीं करते निकट रहकर मनवाणी और क्रिया द्वारा गुरु की सेवान्वित नहीं करते उन्हें गर्भ के बालक की हत्या से भी बढ़कर पाप लगता है। जैसे गुरुओं का कर्तव्य है- शिष्य को आत्मोन्नति के पथ पर पहुँचाना, उसी तरह शिष्यों का धर्म है गुरुओं का पूजन करना'। जैसे क कहा गया है -

वद्यांश्रुत्वायेगुरुनाद्रियन्ते, प्रत्यासन्ना, मनसाकर्मणावा

तेषांपापंभूणहत्या व शष्टं, नान्यस्तेभ्यःपापकृदस्तिलोके।

तथैवतेगुरु भर्मावनीयास्तथातेषांगुरवोऽभ्यर्चनीयाः॥म. भा. शान्ति. 108/23

अपनीउन्नतिचाहनेवाले शष्यकोगुरुकीसेवासुश्रुषाकासाराकार्यसमाप्तकरकेउसकेपासबैठकरअध्ययन करना चाहिए। गुरुकेबुलानेपरशीघ्रहीउसकीसेवामेंउपस्थितहोजाय⁴ तथाचरणोंकोछूकरप्रणामकेपश्चात्हीहाथजोड़ करगुरुसेकहेंहेभगवन्। आपमुझेपढ़ावें⁵।

अध्यापककोध्यानदेना चाहिए क - 'ऐसा शष्यजिसकामनवशमेंनहो, जोब्रह्मचर्यवृत्तकापालननकरताहोतथा शष्यभावसेपढ़नेनआयाहो, उसेवेदाध्ययननहींकराना चाहिए'⁶। एवं 'कसीको शष्यबनानेसेपहलेउसकेइनगुणोंकोयथार्थरूपसेपरखलेना चाहिए, जिसकेसदाचारकीपरीक्षानलीगईहो, उसे कसीप्रकार वद्यादाननहींदेना चाहिए।' जैसा ककहागयाहै -

एते शष्यगुणाःसर्वे वज्ञातव्यायथार्थतः।

नापरी क्षतचारित्रे वद्यादेयाकथञ्चन॥म.भा.शान्ति. 327/45

वद्यादानकेसमयअव धकोभीध्यानदेना चाहिए। अध्ययनकीअव धकेसम्बन्ध मेंकहागयाहै क'द्वजकेबालकको चाहिए कब्रह्मचर्यकापालनकरतेहुएगुरुअथवागुरुपुत्रकीसेवामेंअपनेआयुकेएक चौथाईभागअर्थात्पञ्चीसवर्षोंतक रहे। वहांरहतेहुए कसीदोषकोनदेखें। ऐसाकरनेवालाब्रह्मचारीधर्मऔरअर्थकेज्ञान मेंकुशलहोताहै'। यथा -

आयुषस्तुचतुर्भागं ब्रह्मचर्या नसूयकः

गुरौवागुरुपुत्रेवावसेद्धर्मार्थको वदः॥म.भा.शान्ति-242/16

वद्याध्ययनमेंआचार्यकास्थानसर्वश्रेष्ठथा। उसकीसहायताऔरमार्गदर्शनकेबिना शक्षासम्भवनहींथीऔर नहै। ज्ञानके लिएआचार्यकीआवश्यकताहोतीहै। उद्योगपर्वमेंपण्डितकास्वरूपवर्णनकरतेहुएबतायागयाहै - 'जोसम्पूर्णभौतिकपदार्थोंकीअस लयतकाज्ञानरखनेवाला, सबकार्योंकेकरनेकाढंगज्ञाननेवालातथामनुष्योंमेंसबसेबढ़करउपायकाजानकारहै, एवंजिसकीवाणीकहींरुकतीनहीं, जो व चत्रढंगसेबातचीतकरताहै, तर्कमेंनिपुणऔरप्रतिभाशालीहै, तथाजोग्रंथकेतात्पर्यकोशीघ्रबतासकताहै, जिसकी वद्याबुद्धकाअनुसरणकरतीहैऔरबुद्ध वद्याकातथाजो शष्टपुरुषोंकीमर्यादाकाउल्लंघननहींकरतावहपण्डितकहलाताहै'। जैसा क -

तत्त्वज्ञःसर्वभूतानां योजःसर्वकर्मणाम्

उपायज्ञोमनुष्याणां नरःपण्डित उच्यते।

प्रवृत्तवाक्चित्रकथरुहवान्प्रतिभावान्।

आशुग्रन्थस्यवक्ताचयःसपण्डित उच्यते॥

श्रुतंप्रज्ञानुगंयस्यप्रज्ञाचैवश्रुतानुगा।

असम्भिन्नार्यमर्यादःपण्डिताख्यंलभेत्सः॥म.भा.उद्योग.33/27-29

शान्तिपर्वकेअनुसारआचार्यकेउपदेशकेद्वाराही शष्यकेहृदयमेंज्ञानअंकुरितएवंपल्लवतहोताहै। बिनागुरुकेज्ञानकीप्राप्तिकदा पसंभवनहींहै⁷। इसकीपुष्टिकरतेहुएबकासुरराक्षसकेभयसेपी इतब्राह्मणसेकुन्ती (आदिपर्वमें) कहतीहै क - 'यदिमेरापुत्र (भीम)

गुरुकी आज्ञा लए बिना अपना मंत्र कसीको सखादेगा तो वह सीखने वाला मनुष्य उस मंत्र से वैसा कार्य नहीं कर सकेगा। जैसामेरा पुत्र कर लेता है⁸। मनुकी तरह महाभारतमें भी आचार्य⁹ उपाध्याय¹⁰ एवं गुरु¹¹ आदि शिक्षकों का उल्लेख प्राप्त होता है। उद्योगपर्वके अनुसार - आचार्यके लए प्रकांड पाण्डित्य ही पर्याप्त नहीं था बल्कि उससे वाक्चतुर, वक्ता, प्रत्युत्पन्नमति, ता कंक, रोचक कथाओं का ज्ञाता तथा कठिन से कठिन पुस्तकों का तत्काल अर्थ करने वाला होना चाहिए -

प्रवृत्तवाक्चित्रकथः ऊहवान् प्रतिभावान्।

आशुग्रन्थस्य वक्ता चयः पण्डित उच्यते ॥ म.भा. उद्योग 33/33

महाभारतमें

‘शष्य’

शब्द का अर्थ उस व्यक्ति से है जो आचार्यके पास शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लए आता है¹²। छात्रों का आचरण शुद्ध होना चाहिए। आचरण से ही वह श्रेष्ठ पुरुष कहलाता है। अनुशासनपर्वमें कहा गया है क - ‘सदाचार से मनुष्य को आयु की प्राप्ति होती है, सदाचार से ही वह सम्पत्ति पाता है तथा सदाचार से उससे इहलोक और परलोकमें भी कीर्तिकी प्राप्ति होती है, अतः यदि मनुष्य अपना कल्याण करना चाहता है तो उससे सदाचार का पालन करना चाहिए। सदाचार ही धर्मकालक्षण है। सच्चरित्रता ही श्रेष्ठ पुरुषों की पहचान है। श्रेष्ठ पुरुष जैसे अवर्तावकर ते हैं वही सदाचार का स्वरूप तथा लक्षण है’

आचाराल्लभते ह्यायुराचाराल्लभते श्रमम्।

आचारात्कीर्तिमाप्नोति पुरुषः प्रेत्य चेह च।

तस्मात्कुर्यादिहाचारं यदीच्छेद्भूतिमात्मनः।

आचारलक्षणो धर्मः सन्तच्चारित्रलक्षणाः।

साधूनां च यथावृत्तमेतदाचारलक्षणम् ॥ म.भा. अनु. 104/6,8,9

महाभारतकालमें गुरु एवं शष्यके परस्पर सम्बन्ध बड़े प्रगाढ़ आकरते थे। अख्यान प्राप्त होता है की - आचार्य धौम्यके तीन शष्य थे - उपमन्यु, आरुणी, और वेद। एकबार आचार्य धौम्य ने आरुणी को केदारखण्ड (खेतकी मेड़)

बांधने के लए भेजकर उसकी परीक्षाली थी। जिससे आरुणी जल को रोकने के लए क्यारीमें स्वयं लेट गया था। उसकी गुरुभक्ति से प्रसन्न होकर गुरु ने आशीर्वाद दिया था। तभीसे आरुणी उद्दालक के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हुआ।¹³

महाभारतमें व भन्न वद्याओं का उल्लेख मलता है, जैसे वेदत्रयी (कर्मकाण्ड), आन्वीक्षिकी (तर्क वद्या), वार्ता (कृष, गोरक्षा, वाणज्य) तथा दण्डनीति जैसे वपुल वद्याओं (वषयों) का निरूपण अनेक स्थानों पर किया गया है।¹⁴ अनुशासनपर्वमें पंक्ति पावन ब्राह्मणों का वर्णन करते हुए छः वेदांगों¹⁵, इतिहास, महाभाष्य¹⁶, व्याकरण, पुराण, धर्मशास्त्र, चारों वेद आदि वद्याओं (वषयों) का उल्लेख किया गया है।

ये चेतिहासं प्रयताः श्रावयन्ति द् वजोत्तमान्

ये च भाष्य वदः के च द्ये च व्याकरणैरताः।

अधीयते पुराणं ये धर्मशास्त्राण्यथा पच।

अधीत्य च यथान्यायं व धवत्तस्य कारिणः।

उपपन्नो गुरुकुले सत्यवादी सहस्रशः।

अग्न्याः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वप्रवचनेषु च। म.भा. अनु. ९०/२६-२८

महाभारतकेअध्ययनसेज्ञातहोताहै कउससमय शक्षणपद्धतिमुख्यतःप्रत्यक्षतथामौ खकथी।प्रवचन¹⁷, भाषण, श्रवण¹⁸,मनन, चन्तन, कण्ठस्थ¹⁹करना, आदिप्र क्रयाओंद्वारा शक्षणकार्यकासम्पन्नकरायाजाताथा।मननतथा चन्तनसेउसकेअन्दरआत्मसाक्षात्कार कीभावनाउत्पन्नहोतीथी।इसीकारणमहाभारतकालमेंस्वाध्यायतथामननपरअत्य धकबलदियाजाताथा।कहाग याहै कन्- 'स्वाध्यायहीनब्राह्मणतेजहीनहोजाताहै'²⁰।

उससमयप्रश्नोत्तर व धद्वारावाद-

ववादकरकेभीज्ञानप्रदानकरायाजाताथा।शान्तिपर्वमेंउल्लेखप्राप्तहोताहै कयाज्ञवल्क्यद्वारा वशवावसुकोजीवा त्माऔरपरमात्माकीएकताकेज्ञानकाउपदेश व भन्नप्रश्नोंकेद्वाराहीप्रदान कयागयाथा²¹।इसीप्रकारसभापर्वमेंयु धष्ठिरकीसभामेंनारदद्वाराप्रश्नोत्तर व धसेही व वधपक्षीयज्ञानप्रदान कयागयाथा।नारदप्रश्नोत्तरशैलीमेंयु धष्ठिरको शक्षादेतेहुएपूछतेहैं - 'क्यातुमसंक्षेपमें सद्धान्तकाप्रतिपादनकरनेवालेसभीसूत्रग्रन्थ - हस्तिसूत्र, अश्वसूत्रएवंरथसूत्रआदिकातथाधनुर्वेदसूत्र, यन्त्रसूत्र, नागरिकसूत्रकाअच्छीतरहअभ्यासकरतेहो ? तुम्हें व वधअस्त्रशस्त्र, वेदोक्तदण्ड वधान, तथाशत्रुओंकानाशकरनेवालेसबप्रकारके वषयकेप्रयोगकाज्ञानहैना ?

कश्चित्सूत्रा णसर्वा णगृह्णातिभरतर्षभ।

हस्तिसूत्राश्वसूत्रा णरथसूत्रा णवा वभो॥

कच्चिदभ्यस्यतेसम्यग्गृहेतेभरतर्षभ।

धनुर्वेदस्यसूत्रंवैयन्त्रसूत्रंचनागरम्॥

कच्चिदस्त्रा णसर्वा णब्रह्मदण्डश्चतेऽनघ।

वषयोगास्तथासर्वे वदिताःशत्रुनाशनाः॥म.भा.सभा. ५/१२१-१२३

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का निष्कर्ष यह है क

महाभारतकालीन शक्षाप्राचीनभारतीय शक्षाव्यवस्थाकीआधार शलारहीहै।तथा शक्षाकाव्यक्तितथातत्कालीनस माजके वकासमें व शष्टयोगदानरहाहै।वर्तमानकालकी शक्षाभलेही कतनीव्यावसायिक, अ भयान्त्रिकयापरिवर्तित, परिमार्जितएवं वक सतकीजाय कन्तुजबतकभारतमेंपुनः प्राचीनगुरु - शष्यपरम्पराकासम्बन्धस्था पतनहीं कयाजाता, एवंऔर वर्तमान शक्षाका,प्राचीन शक्षाकेसाथ पूर्णसमन्वयस्था पतनहींहो पाता, तब-तक शक्षाकावास्त वक वकाससम्भवनहींहै।

सन्दर्भसूची

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६. सातवलेकर कृत टीका, महाभारत, पारडी अध्ययन मण्डल, वलसाड, गुजरात ।

Impact of Investment on Socio-economic Development in Bihar

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Abstract

Investment is one of the important tools of socio-economic development of any country. It increases the gross domestic product, employment opportunities, export, capital formation, saving, consumption, income and finally improves the socio-economic condition of masses in society. Bihar is one of the backward states in India where per-capita income, life expectancy, literacy, consumption level, sanitation facilities all are comparatively lower in the comparison of other Indian states. This paper studies the impact of investment on socio-economic development in Bihar using the data before liberalization and after liberalization of state. Descriptive statistics has been used to draw the conclusion and it has been found that Bihar has not got the benefit of Liberalization in terms of socio-economic development in the comparison of other states in India. Investment has also been low in Bihar in study period.

Key words: Development, Income, Liberalization, Employment, Human Resource etc.

1. Introduction

Investment is one of the important tools of socio-economic development of any country. It increases the gross domestic product, employment opportunities, export, capital formation, saving, consumption, income and finally improves the socio-economic condition of masses in society. Bihar is one of the backward states in India where per-capita income, life expectancy, literacy, consumption level, sanitation facilities all are comparatively lower in the comparison of other Indian states. Through a closer look at the trajectory of the development process in India, one can also easily note that, in spite of having a federal constitution, its unitary bias has ensured that the major constituents of the development policy in India have largely emanated from the central state. But in a large country like India where the economic and social conditions vary widely across the regions, uniformity of a development 'policy' may not necessarily entail uniformity of its 'impact'. It is, therefore, necessary to analyse the working of the different policies of the central government taking into account the variations in the regional endowments in terms of natural resources and their initial social and economic status. The process of liberalization that the nineties ushered in, by its very nature, meant a much weaker state-development relationship, but even here the impact was of varying degree. A smaller role of the state affected those regions more where the alternative institution of market was weaker as in Bihar. The economy of Bihar had suffered most because of liberalization and, during this phase, its non-agricultural economy had grown at a rate which was about half of the national growth rate. Thus, in spite of a very appreciable growth rate of its agricultural economy at above 3 percent, the overall economy had practically stagnated.

2. Literature Review

Investment theories have a vast contribution to economic growth and development. It brings a significant change for pro-poor growth while selecting an appropriate tool to foster economic growth and development. The five investment theories are Keynesian theory, accelerator theory, neoclassical theory, Tobin Q investment theory, and Irving Fisher investment theory which give more emphasis on trade and industry growth, job creation, enhancing productivity, structural change and poor quality life diminution. The other three additional theories are economic development theories, growth pole theory and regional

growth and local development theories. From the viewpoint of investment, it builds a widespread sense of facilitating sustained growth and development.

Socio-economic development has not been achieved justifiably in India after a long time before and after liberalisation period. Apart from Kerala which, because of its high levels of social development, enjoys the reputation of an exemplary 'out-lier' in the Indian development model, there are a few development phenomena in other regions of the country as well which can best be explained as the result of initiatives by the region-level states. Some of these developments, as located by Dreze and Sen (2002) are – rapid demographic transition (for example, in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh), land reforms (in West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir), the empowerment of disadvantaged castes (for example, in Maharashtra) and innovative education programmes (in Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan). It would be useful to note here that none of these interventions are indeed 'economic'. Everywhere the focus of the state-level governments was 'social'— transforming the social base of agriculture (through land reform), strengthening social infrastructure (through education and demographic transition) or social empowerment (through political mobilisation). All these achievements had long term economic gains and some of these social programmes had also entailed some immediate economic gains (particularly, land reform in West Bengal and demographic transition in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh), but they were not economic programmes in the sense of a state-led resource allocation exercise through investment, subsidy or the like. This tendency of the region-level states to restrict their interventions to social sectors, one can easily argue, is conditioned by their limited financial strength. Thus, the nature of the state-development relation in the Indian context, as unravelled above, would suggest that while the states at the region-level have been mainly preoccupied with social policies, it was the central state that had mostly outlined the economic policies. This has generally been the practice in India, especially in recent decades, but the federal arrangements had not really ordained it to be so. There was at least one area, viz., physical infrastructure, which clearly fall within the realm of economic policies of both the central and region-level states and where the latter had a large specified responsibility. However, the poorer states, because of their resource constraint, have failed to shoulder this responsibility to continuously upgrade their physical infrastructure. This is a serious lapse which is turning the state-development relation in poorer regions even more feeble.

To maintain that the policy choices of the state were faulty or inadequate for any desired development and also demonstrate how indeed the working of those policies have steered the economy toward a less or un-desired path may be useful, but it obviously raises the query — what had indeed led the state to adopt those policies? The question is even more 'natural' in the Indian context since "a development ideology... was a constituent part of the self-definition of the immediate post-colonial state in India, and even now, after more than a decade of gradual liberalization, the state still (probably helplessly) carries that image of 'prime mover' of development" (Chatterjee, 1997). To begin with, we may first note that, along with some obvious failures in certain areas, the Indian state has also to its credit a number of achievements. Referring to the four major phases of Indian state planning in India mentioned before, one may note that, in each phase, the state had achieved certain important economic goals — establishment of a fairly strong industrial base in the first phase; removing wage goods (foodgrains) bottleneck in the urban areas during the second phase; managing of effective demand using Keynesian principles during the third phase to help the industrial sector sustain its growth; and finally, help the economy attain increased growthrate for aggregate output during the fourth phase involving economic reforms. These tasks were not easy and, except in the last phase, it required major changes in the resource allocation pattern. Thus, the state is clearly seen to be a major force guiding economic dynamics of India.

However, state may differ in its capacities to get different things done because not all state interventions impact the 'content and process of politics' in the same way (Currie, 2001); in the Indian context, for example, its demonstrated ability to promote the industrial growth did not mean that it was also good enough to effect structural changes in its subsistence agricultural economy or eliminate widespread poverty. If the Indian state was responsive and effective for one task, but indifferent and defaulting for another, then at least one explanation lies in the nature of the two tasks. For the promotion of the industrial sector, all that the state had to do is to 'create some additional economic space' through large public investments and extensive subsidies; in the process, it was certainly not disturbing or threatening any of the existing vested interests. This was not the case for effecting structural changes in the subsistence economies — the desired intervention of agrarian reforms there would have entailed 'disturbing an entrenched vested interest' in the existing economic space, viz., the landlords. Politically, creating an additional economic space is certainly easier than redefining the distributive rules in an existing economic space which is what agrarian reform is all about. Therefore, that the Indian state succeeded in localised growth and failed in dispersed distribution is disturbing, but not paradoxical to the premise of a state–development relationship. If, in lay discussions, this is sometimes treated as a paradox, it is probably because 'expansive' character of the Indian state is taken to be indicative of its 'strength'. A lot of studies have been conducted to study the investment trends and socio-economic development in Indian states but Bihar is lacking such type of study.

3. Discussion and Analysis

Since inception of Industrial Investment Promotion Policy, 2016 to 01.03.2019, total number of 1028 industrial proposals with capital investment of Rs 14200.22 Crores were given Stage-I clearance by State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB). Food Processing Sector continues to attract maximum number of proposals and investment of Rs 2805.40 Crores with 486 approved proposals followed by Manufacturing (149 proposals of Rs 1474.59 Crores) and Energy (14 proposals of Rs 5953.1 Crores).

This initial advantage for Bihar was more than offset by the policy of 'freight equalisation' which ensured availability of basic industrial inputs like coal and steel at same prices throughout India. This promoted the growth of industries in those regions where the industrial economy was already large (to take advantage of the external economies) and deprived those areas which had natural 'comparative advantage' for industrialisation. As regards the national strategy of agricultural development, its main plan was the agenda for Green Revolution, the 'economic motive' behind which was not a 'pervasive' agricultural growth as such, but only ensuring that the supply of foodgrains to the urban market meets the demands of the industrial workers. For this limited objective to be met, it was not at all necessary to promote agricultural growth throughout India; a coverage of barely one-fifth of the cultivated area in the country under Green Revolution was sufficient to attain the goal. A small part of the south-western Bihar, because of high fertility of its soil and a strong canal-based irrigation infrastructure, has indeed benefited from this strategy and now forms the most developed region of the state. But once the basic objective of meeting the urban food demand was met, it was not felt necessary to extend it to other areas and, nearly three decades after the Green Revolution had started, its present spread is almost as limited as it was initially. The withdrawal of the state's initiative for a pervasive agricultural growth is indicated by the declining trend in public sector capital formation in agriculture. The contribution of the public sector towards capital formation in agriculture had declined continually during the eighties and nineties, falling to the lowest ever share of 23.4 percent in 2000-01 (Hanumantha Rao, 2005). This negative trend was indeed stronger in Bihar as the health of state finances, the major source of public investment, has continuously deteriorated during these two decades.

4. Conclusion

In this strategy, only the states with stronger industrial base and hence a large command over the market were able to utilise the opportunities of a market-led growth. A recent survey of market size across the country indicates that Bihar and Jharkhand together, although inhabited by 10.7 percent of the country's population, commands only 6.5 percent of its market. The share of the market of the respective states are, however, not restricted to its geographical territory, exports of other states count as much. But, the disadvantage here is even more - the share of revenue from central sales tax (an indicator of export from a state) is only 2.5 percent for Bihar and Jharkhand put together. Comparing the pre-reform period when the state was the prime mover of growth and the post-reform period when the market had assumed that role, it is not difficult to realise that the inequality in growth opportunities is wider in the latter period. The extremely poor growth performance of the Bihar economy during the post-reform period is not really surprising in this background. One should also note here that the smaller size of the markets in poorer regions like Bihar not only limits its growth opportunities, but also implies smaller revenues for the state governments which further weaken them to play those development roles which are expected of them even in the era of reforms.

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Appendices

Table 1: District wise demographic Profile of Bihar

Districts	Population (lakh)		Sex Ratio (Overall)		Sex Ratio (Child)		Density		Urbanisation		Decadal Growth
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	
Patna	47.2 (5.7)	58.4 (5.6)	873	897	923	909	1471	1803	41.6	43.1	23.7

Nalanda	23.7 (2.9)	28.8 (2.8)	914	922	941	931	1006	1220	14.9	15.9	21.4
Bhojpur	22.4 (2.7)	27.3 (2.6)	901	907	940	918	903	1136	13.9	14.3	21.6
Buxar	14.0 (1.7)	17.1 (1.6)	900	922	929	934	864	1003	9.2	9.6	21.7
Rohtas	24.5 (3.0)	29.6 (2.8)	910	918	952	931	636	763	13.3	14.5	20.8
Kaimur	12.9 (1.6)	16.3 (1.6)	901	920	942	942	382	488	3.3	4	26.2
Gaya	34.7 (4.2)	43.9 (4.2)	938	937	968	960	699	880	13.7	13.2	26.4
Jehanabad	9.2 (1.1)	11.3 (1.1)	927	922	915	922	963	1206	12.1	12	21.7
Arwal	5.9 (0.7)	7.0 (0.7)	931	928	917	940	--	1099	0	7.4	18.9
Nawada	18.1 (2.2)	22.2 (2.1)	946	939	978	945	726	889	7.7	9.7	22.6
Aurangabad	20.1 (2.4)	25.4 (2.4)	934	926	941	944	607	760	8.4	9.3	26.2
Saran	32.5 (3.9)	39.5 (3.8)	966	954	949	926	1231	1493	9.2	8.9	21.6
Siwan	27.1 (3.3)	33.3 (3.2)	1031	988	933	940	1221	1495	5.5	5.5	22.7
Gopalganj	21.5 (2.6)	25.6 (2.5)	1001	1021	964	954	1057	1258	6.1	6.4	19
W. Champaran	30.4 (3.7)	39.4 (3.8)	901	909	952	953	582	750	10.2	10	29.3
E. Champaran	39.4 (4.7)	51.0 (4.9)	896	902	935	933	991	1281	6.4	7.9	29.4
Muzaffarpur	37.5 (4.5)	48.0 (4.6)	921	900	927	915	1180	1506	9.3	9.9	28.1
Sitamarhi	26.8 (3.2)	34.2 (3.3)	892	899	924	930	1214	1491	5.7	5.6	27.6
Sheohar	5.2 (0.6)	6.6 (0.6)	883	893	911	929	1161	1882	4.1	4.3	27.2
Vaishali	27.2 (3.3)	35.0 (3.4)	919	895	939	904	1332	1717	6.8	6.7	28.6
Darbhanga	33.0 (4.0)	39.4 (3.8)	914	911	913	931	1442	1721	8.1	9.7	19.5
Madhubani	35.8 (4.3)	44.9 (4.3)	942	926	941	936	1020	1279	3.5	3.6	25.5
Samastipur	33.9 (4.1)	42.6 (4.1)	928	911	937	923	1175	1465	3.7	3.5	25.5
Begusarai	23.5 (2.8)	29.7 (2.9)	911	895	947	919	1222	1540	4.6	19.2	26.4
Munger	11.4 (1.4)	13.7 (1.3)	872	876	916	922	800	958	27.9	27.8	20.2
Sheikhpura	5.3 (0.6)	6.4 (0.6)	920	930	964	940	762	922	15.6	17.1	21.1
Lakhisarai	8.0 (1.0)	10.0 (1.0)	919	902	954	920	652	815	14.7	14.3	24.8
Jamui	14 (1.7)	17.6 (1.7)	919	922	965	956	451	567	7.4	8.3	25.9
Khagaria	12.8 (1.5)	16.7 (1.6)	885	886	931	926	859	1115	5.9	5.2	30.2
Bhagalpur	24.2 (2.9)	30.4 (2.9)	875	880	967	938	946	1180	18.7	19.8	25.4
Banka	16.1 (1.9)	20.3 (2.0)	909	907	964	943	533	672	3.5	3.5	26.5
Saharsa	15.1 (1.8)	19 (1.8)	911	906	910	933	885	1125	8.3	8.2	26
Supaul	17.3 (2.1)	22.3 (2.1)	921	929	927	944	724	919	5.1	4.7	28.7
Madhepura	15.3 (1.8)	20 (1.9)	916	911	930	930	853	1116	4.5	4.4	31.1
Purnea	25.4 (3.1)	32.6 (3.1)	916	921	968	954	787	1014	8.7	10.5	28.3
Kishanganj	13 (1.6)	16.9 (1.6)	934	950	946	971	687	898	10	9.5	30.4
Araria	21.6 (2.6)	28.1 (2.7)	914	921	963	957	751	992	6.2	6	30.2
Katihar	23.9 (2.9)	30.7 (2.9)	919	919	966	961	782	1004	9.2	8.9	28.4
Bihar	830 (100.0)	1041 (100.0)	919	918	942	935	880	1106	11	11	25.4

Source: Bihar Economic Survey: GOB

Hkkjrh; fdl ku ds thou dh ; FkkFkZ vfHk0; fDr % Qkd
dkty
ih, p-Mh- 'kks/k Nk=k
fgUnh foHkx
जम्मू विश्वविद्यालय
tEew & 180006

I jdkj dh mnkjhdj.k dh uhfr ds dkj.k Hkkjrh; xkeh.k l dfr ea rhoz xfr l s ifjorZ vk; kA dbZ ijEijkxr 0; ol k; bl dh otg l s [kRe gks x, A df"k ea ; a=ka के उपयोग के कारण पशुओं का महत्व घटता जा रहा है। 'पार' उपन्यास में वीरेन्द्र जैन ने fy[kk g\$ bfdl ku viuh tehu ds ekg ea , d k c/kk gkrk g\$ fd fdl ku dks dpy ek\$ gh tehu ds ekg l s NMk ikrh gA I jdkjh Hk; vk\$ Ny l s Hkh df"k ea m|kska ds fuekZk ds dkj.k fdl ku dh Hkfe ?kV jgh gAp

किसी दौर में खेती को जीविका का उत्तम साधन माना जाता था। परंतु आज के भूमंडलीकरण के दौर में व्यापार और नौकरी को बेहतर माना जाता है। किसान परेषानियों से मजबूर होकर आत्महत्या करने के लिए विवश है। Hkkjr ea rhu yk[k l s Hkh vf/kd fdl kuka dh vkRegR; k, j gks pph g\$ vk\$ bl h vk\$ gekjk /; ku dfr djus ds fy, l atho }kjk ^Qkd * milU; kl fy[kk x; k g\$ tks gea vk, fnu gks jgh fdl kuka dh vkRegR; kvka ds fo"k; ea crkrk gA ; g fl yfl yk vHkh rd #dk ugha gA cfYd i gys dh rjg vkt Hkh fdl ku Qkd h ds Qns ij >ny jgs gA dkj.k g\$ dtA Hkkjrh; fdl ku vkt Hkh __.k dh l eL; k rys bruk nck g\$ fd u pkgrs gq Hkh ml s viuh thou yhyk dks l ekir djuk i Mk jgk gA

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है फिर भी किसानों की हालत ही यहा [kjc gA Qkd milU; kl ea ys[kd us ^cuxka* xka ds fdl kuka ds thou dh fo"kerkvka ds ek/; e l s देश के उन सभी किसानों का चित्रण किया है जिन्हें आज भी संकटमय जीवन जीना पड़ jgk gA ; g milU; kl gea ; g crkrk g\$ fd l d kj ds fy, vlu t/kus okyk fdl ku Lo; a vius ifjokj dks rhu l e; dk Hkstu ns ikus ea vl eFkZ gA ml dh bl vl eFkZrk dk dkj.k [krh ea upl ku rks gkuk gh g\$ ij ml ds du/kka ij yns dtZ ds cks> dks Hkh udkjk ugha tk l drkA milU; kl dh ik= 'kdu ds 'kCnka ea bl ckr dh i q"V Li"V : i ea gpl g\$ & bbl nष का किसान कर्ज में ही जन्म लेता है, कर्ज में ही जीता है, कर्ज ea gh ej tkrk gAp¹

आज के युग में जहां हर ओर क्रांति हुई , प्रगति हुई वहीं किसानों की दशा और gkykr ol s ds ol s cus gq gA dHkh l [ks dk dgj] rks dHkh ck<+mu ij cjl rk gh jgk gA bl h darण विवश होकर उन्हें कर्ज का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। हर साल खेती में होने वाले नुकसान के कारण दिन-ब-दिन ऋण बढ़ता ही जाता है। अंत में विवश होकर आत्महत्या का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। किसानों की दुदशा का एक कारण यह भी है कि [krh ea dke vkus okyh phit जैसे खाद, बीज, कीटनाशक आदि के दाम आदि तो बढ़ते

gh jgrs gš fdarq diki vkfn ds eW; ka ea dkbz of) ugha gkrhA vkykP; miU; kl ea miU; kl dkj us dki ds egkcht l s fdl kuka dks gkus okys upl ku dk fp=.k Hkh fd; k gA Bl u-2002 ea vk; k Fkk dki dk egkcht chVh dkVu cht] D; k rks foyk; r l s fd vefjdk lA foyk; rh cht gš uktpl cht] [kkn pkfg, \ लो। कीटनाषक भी pkfg, \ yk i s ogh gš l jdkj dtZns jgh gš uA yk vky i kuh\ Aij okyk nsxk uA ml l ky Aij okys us fn; k HkhA mQ--- क्या रेपे थे। क्या फलन। पजक [kr dki l s cks l U; kl h dh rjg mtyk gks x; kAP²

igys l ky ea dki dh [krh vPNh gkrh gš yfdu nll js gh o"lz [krh dk gky dN bl idkj gš Byfdu vxys gh l ky >Vdk yxk ch-Vh- dki u dk egkcht nll jh ckj fQLI gks x; kA vc fQj l s cht [kjhnkA fQj l s [kkn कीटनाषक, फिर से मजदूरी, fQj l s dtAP³ bl idkj ds upl kuka l s fdl kuka dh fLFkr fnu&c&fnu cnrj gkrh tkrh gA

उपन्यास के पात्र षिबू और शकुन के माध्यम से लेखक ने पूरे विदर्भ के किसानों l s ifjp; dj; k gš cuxk] veyk vky fuxkh vkfn xk bl dh piV e आते हैं। षिबू vky 'kdu ds ?kj dh vkfkd fLFkr bruh fodV gks tkrh gš fd u rks og cPpka dks अच्छी शिक्षा दिला पाते हैं और न ही उनकी शादी करवा पाते हैं, "अरे इसलिए तो पढ़ाई NMok nhA D; k tkurs Fks tgka Hkh --A l kpk Fkk fd bl h l ky nkuka dh 'kknh fucVk nxA i s gh ugha tMkAP⁴ शकुन और षिबू खेत में मजदूरी करके बैंक का कर्ज तो चुकता कर देते हैं लेकिन भूखमरी के कारण जिन्दगी से हारकर षिबू आत्महत्या कर लेता gA yskd fdl ku dh fo"ke ifjLFkr; ka l s : &c&: djkrk gš ftl ea vkt fdl ku th jgk gA miU; kl dk vU; ik= ekgu ok?kejs dk fp=.k fd; k gš [kr l [k tkus ds कारण उसे खेती तो नसीब नहीं होती बल्कि उन्हें अपने इकलौते बैल को बचाना मुश्किल gks tkrk gš ftl dh Hkji kbZ djus ds fy, mlga [kn cšy cuuk i Mrk gA ekgu ok?kejs dh fLFkr dk o.ku djrs gq tk/ko dgrk gš Bi kp , dM+dk [kr FkA cV&cV; ka dh i <kb&fy [kbb] cVh dh 'kknh ea fcd x; } vc Mx+, dM+ cps gš vfl iprA fdl h dh नौकरी नहीं हुई दो बैल थे – एक सर्प दंष से मर गया, एक है वो भी --A u ml ds ikl [kkus ds fy, dN gš u bl dAP⁵

fdl kuka dks vkRegR; k dh vky ys tkus okys vurd dkj.k gA l cl s igyk e; dkj.k gš fd og [krh ij fuHk] gA cPpka dh i <kb&fy [kbb] 'kknh vkfn vurd ftEenkfj; ka dks fuHkus ds fy, Ql y dk vPNk gkuk t: jh gA D; kfd ml dh thou dh ckxMkj Ql y ij fuHk] djrh gš yfdu l jdkj }kj fdl ku dh mi\$kk dh tkrh gA tks l k/ku ml s Ql y c<kus ds fy, iz ks fd, tkrs gš Ql y ds eW; ea c<krjh u gkus ds dkj.k ml s l in [kks ka l s dtZ ysk i Mrk gš D; kfd cdkal s dtZ mlga vkl kuh l s iklr ugha gkrk gA fdl kuks की दुदशा यह है कि वह खेती हिरोहाण्डा छोड़कर मजदूर cuus ds fy, etcij gA cdkal ea Hkh =kl nh dk vkye ; g gš fd fgjkgk.Mk ds fy, rks vkl kuh l s yku fey l drk gš yfdu [krh ds fy, ughA cfd l s rjg __.k iklr u gkus ds dkj.k mlga l kgndk ka dk njoktk [kVdVuk i Mrk gš vky ; gh __.k muds xys dh Qkd cu tkrh gA ftl dkj.k mlga vkRegR; k djuh i Mrh gA

I jdkj }kjk tks dtZ ekQ fd; k tkrk gS ml dk ykHk dpy mu fdl kuka dks gh feyrk gS ftUgkus cdkka l s yku fy; k Fkk yfdu vf/kdrj fdl ku cfd l s yku ds ctk, l kgdkjka ds ikl bl fy, tkrs gS D; kfd cfd }kjk dh tkus okyh dkxth कारवाईयों और सवालों से वह परेशान हो जाते हैं। “सरकारी कर्ज तो सभी को मिले नहीं FkA l ks cgrka dks bl dk ykHk ugha feyk vkj cgr l s , tfl ; ka vkj njuh cfu; ka ds pDdj ea tk Qd A bl rjg euekgu fl g us fdl kuka dk dtZ ekQ dj fdl kuka ds ckgus cdkka dk m) kj fd; kAp⁶

fdl kuka ds fy, tk l jdkjh ; kstuk, i curh gS og dkxth vf/kd gkrh gA ftl ds dkj. k Hkh fdl ku bl dk Qk; nk ugha ys i k r k A

miU; kl ea nknk th [kkckxMs ts s tkx#d ykx Hkh ekstun gS tks fdl kuka dh emy l eL; kvka dks l e>rs gq mudks rckgh rd i gpkus okys dkj. kka dh Hkh i Mfky करते हैं कि कैसे अधिक कीटनाशकों के प्रयोग से जल और फसलें बर्बाद होती हैं। इनके vykok Hkh miU; kl ea vud ik= gS tks l dkj kRed nf"V okle हैं। विचार विमर्ष करने के fy, viuh emyh dks eFku uke nrs gA mudk ekuuk gS fd fdl kuka dh Ql y r; मूल्यों पर बिकनी चाहिए। वह अपनी सम्प्रति को किसानों के सामने पेश करते हैं। “मन्थन i gyh oj; rk ty l j {k.k dks nrk gS-। द्वितीय सम्पूर्ण मद्य और नषे का fu"kskA rhl jk th, e- बीजों के स्थान पर देषी बीजों का -- pkFkk dtZ nus okyh , stfl ; ka dk l Ei w k z ck; dkV l jdkjh cdkka ds __.k yu&nus dh 0; oLFkk dks fdl kuki ; kxh cuk; k tk; } ojuk ge dtZ l s nij jgkAp⁷ अपनी संप्रति की रिपोर्टों को पेश कर वह fdl kuka dks fodfl r djuk pkgrs gA

BQkd * miU; kl ea l atho us 'kk'k.k ds gj pgjs dks l keus yk; k gA 'Qkd * miU; kl efdR dk egk[; ku gA vkRegR; k l sefdRA

vr% dgk tk l drk gS fd 'Qkd * miU; kl ea ys[kd us Hkkjrh; fdl ku ds thou dk fp=.k fd; k gS tks ijs l d kj ds fy, rks vlu mi tkrk gS i jarq Lo; a ds i fjokj dh t: jrka dks ijk djus ea l {ke ugha gS vkj dtZ ml ds xys dk , d , d k फांस है जो उसे आत्महत्या तक करने के लिए विवश कर देता है।

l nHkZ

- 1- l atho Qkd miU; kl] i:- 15
- 2- ogh] ogh] i:- 37
- 3- ogh] ogh] i:- 38
- 4- ogh] ogh] i:- 21
- 5- ogh] ogh] i:- 47
- 6- ogh] ogh] i:- 219
- 7- ogh] ogh] i:- 24

VIRTUAL ASPECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Social media is a platform for people to discuss their issues and opinions. Before knowing the aspects of social media people must have to know what is social media? Social media are computer tools that allows people to share or exchange information's, ideas, images, videos and even more with each other through a particular network. In this paper we cover all aspects of social media with its positive and negative effect. Focus is on the particular field like business, education, society and youth. During this paper we describe how these media will affect society in a broad way.

Keywords: *Social Media, Business, Society, Youngsters, Education.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Now a day's social media has been the important part of one's life from shopping to electronic mails, education and business tool. Social media plays a vital role in transforming people's life style. Social media includes social networking sites and blogs where people can easily connect with each other. Since the emergence of these social networking sites like Twitter and Facebook as key tools for news, journalists and their organizations have performed a high-wire act [1]. These sites have become a day to day routine for the people. Social media has been mainly defined to refer to "the many relatively inexpensive and widely accessible electronic tools that facilitate anyone to publish and access information collaborate on a common effort, or build relationship" [2].

1. IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON VARIOUS FIELDS

1.1 Impact of Social Media on Education

As per the survey of previous research, 90% of college students use social networks. Technology has shown a rapid development by introducing small communication devices and we can use these small communication devices for accessing social networks any time anywhere, as these gadgets include pocket computers, laptops, iPads and even simple mobile phones (which support internet) etc.[5]. For the purpose of education social media has been used as an innovative way. Students should be taught to use this tool in a better way, in the educational classes' media just being used for messaging or texting rather than they should learn to figure out how to use these media for good [3]. Social media has increased the

quality and rate of collaboration for students. With the help of social media students can easily communicate or share information quickly with each through various social sites like Facebook, Orkut, and Instagram etc. It is also important for students to do some practical work instead of doing paper work. They can also write blogs for Teachers as well as for themselves to enhance their knowledge skills [3]. Social networking sites also conduct online examination which plays an important role to enhance the students' knowledge.

Purpose of Internet Usage	
User	Percentage
Mail	33
Surfing	26.8
Chatting	18.7
Social Networking	17
Other	4.5
Total	100

Fig. usage of social media on education[7]

In the above table 1 it is clear that, internet usage for the respondents was for mailing and surfing the net with 33% and 26% respectively. Mainly two traditional reasons for using Internet i.e. Mailing and Surfing. In India, social networking sites are growing fast to gain popularity but it haven't reached the expectation of global scenario. Just 17% reported social networking sites as their principle reason for Internet usage. Alternating reactions were downloading internet content, purchasing online goods, studying and reading e-books [7]. Among the Indian youth 95.7% of the members are connected with the social media. These figures are increasing day by day. Whereas only 4.3% of members are not connected with the social media [7].

1.1.1 Positive Effect of Social Media on Education

- Social media gives a way to the students to effectively reach each other in regards to class ventures, bunch assignments or for help on homework assignments [12].
- Many of the students who do not take an interest consistently in class might feel that they can express their thoughts easily on social media [12].
- Teachers may post on social media about class activities, school events, homework assignments which will be very useful to them [12].
- It is seen that social media marketing has been emerging in career option. Social media marketing prepares young workers to become successful marketers.
- The access of social media provides the opportunity for educators to teach good digital citizenship and the use of Internet for productivity [13].

1.1.2 Negative effect of Social Media on Education

- The first concern about the negative effect comes to mind is the kind of distraction to the students present in the class. As teachers were not able to recognize who is paying attention in the classroom [12].
- One of the biggest breakdown of social media in education is the privacy issues like posting personal information on online sites.
- In some of the scenario there were many inappropriate information posted which may lead the students to the wrong side.
- Because of social media students lose their ability to engage themselves for face to face communication.
- Many of the bloggers and writers posts wrong information on social sites which leads the education system to failure.

1.2 Impact of Social Media on Business

- Social media is the new buzz area in marketing that includes business, organizations and brands which helps to create news, make friends, make connections and make followers.
- Business use social media to enhance an organization's performance in various ways such as to accomplish business objectives, increasing annual sales of the organization.
- Social media provides the benefit as a communication platform that facilitates two way communications between a company and their stock holders [6]. Business can be promoted through various social networking sites. Many of the organization promote their business by giving advertisement on the social media in order to attract maximum users or customers.
- Customers can connect and interact with business on a more personal level by using social media. If an organization has established a brand, social media may help this organization to develop the existing brand and give the business a voice. With the help of social media organization can make their strategy to promote their organization.

Social media used in various business functions. Some of them are:

- Marketing- Marketing is one of the most important and common use of social media in business. It works because today every brand has a target section of online audience.
- HR-Is great for identifying and engaging the talent directly.HR helps company to showcase their employee benefits and culture of the company to outside world.
- Creative- it share enables art, copy and design teams to invent new ideas which is useful for company to achieve goal.
- Operations/strategy- Many of the sites like LinkedIn helps the business by connecting with the experts who can share some strategic plans.
- Business Development- Professional networking sites can be used to connect with the clients.

1.2.1 Positive Effect of Social Media on Business

- Social Media helps to better understand their audience by their likes and dislikes [14].
- It helps the business for promotional activities.
- Social networking sites helps to make new customers by providing useful facilities.
- Helps to enhance market insight and stretch out beyond your rivals with online networking [14].
- It also helps to increase awareness among brands and reach with little to no budget [14].

1.2.2 Negative Effect of Social Media on Business

- In business filed social media is not entirely risk free because many of the fans and followers are free to post their opinion on a particular organization, the negative comment can lead the organization to failure.
- Many of the large organization have fallen victim to the hackers.
- The wrong online brand strategy can doom a company, and put at a huge viral social disadvantage[15].
- Getting involved with Social Media is very time consuming. As an organization you should assign a person to always bolster your pages and profile with significant substance [15].
- Most companies have difficulty measuring the results of social media advertising.

1.3 Impact of Social Media on Society

As we all are aware of social media that has an enormous impact on our society[7]. Many of the social media sites are most popular on the web. Some social media sites have transformed the way where people communicate and socialize on the web. Social networking sites render the opportunity for people to reconnect with their old friends, colleagues and mates. It also helps people to make new friends, share content, pictures, audios, videos amongst them. Social media also changes the life style of a society.

According to the survey conducted by the Pew Research Center, in September 2014, 52% of the online adults use two or more social media sites. More than half of the online adults of age 65 and above use 60% of Facebook which represents 31% of all seniors. Half of the internet-using young adult's ages 18-29 use 53% Instagram and half of the Instagram users (49%) use the site daily. The share of internet users with college education using LinkedIn reached 50%. 42% of online women now use the platform, compared with 13% of online men [9].

1.3.1 Positive Effects of Social Media on Society

- Social Media helps to meet people they may not have met outside the social media forums.
- It also helps to share ideas beyond the geographical boundaries.
- It provides open opportunity for all writers and bloggers to connect with their clients.

- Another positive effect of social networking sites is it unite people on a huge platform for the achievement of specific goals. This brings positive change in the society.
- Social media provides awareness among society like campaigns, advertisement articles, promotions which helps the society to be up to date with the current information.

1.3.2 Negative Effects of Social Media on Society

- One of the negative effect of social media is that it make people addicted. People spend lots of time in social networking sites which can divert the concentration and focus from the particular task.
- Social media can easily effect the kids, the reason is sometimes people shares photos, videos on media that contain violence and negative things which can affect the behavior of kids or teenagers.
- It also abuses the society by invading on people's privacy.
- Social lies like family ones also weaken as people spend more time connecting to new people.
- Some people uses their images or videos in social sites that can encourage others to use it false fully.

1.4 Impact of Social Media on Youngsters

Nowadays social media has become a new set of cool tools for involving young peoples. Many young people's day to day life are woven by the social media Youngsters are in conversation and communication with their friends and groups by using different media and devices every day [16]. In past years it was seen that youngsters are in touch with only friends and their groups in schools and colleges. But nowadays youngsters are in contact not only with known friends but also with unknown people through social networking sites, instant messaging etc. [16]. According to BBC news research of 2013 they discuss that 67% Facebook users are very common and well known social media portal consist of the youth and students, so these praise the fact that the youth and student have more focus and relation [11]. Throughout the country teenagers frequently use the web, mobile phones, online games to communicate and gather information with each other. As per the survey in California the below table shows that how social media impacts the behavioral health of California's adults [17].

1.4.1 Positive Effects of Social Media on Youngsters

- Social media helps youngsters to stay connected with each other.
- Useful information can be exchanged over social networking sites.
- Social networking sites can allow teens to find support online that they may lack in traditional relationships, especially for teens [17].
- In a Critical Development period youngsters also go for social networking sites for advice and information.
- Youngsters can look to social media for getting the answers related to their career objectives

1.4.2 Negative Effects of Social Media on Youngsters

- Today it's not clear that who the "strangers" are especially in the field of social media.
- Kidnapping, murder, robbery can be easily done by sharing details on social media.
- There are many cases registered in police station where adults target young children and lure them into meeting them.
- Mostly youngsters waste lots of time on social sites like chatting which also effects their health.
- Some useless blogs influence youth extremely that they become violent and can take some inappropriate actions.

TYPE	EXAMPLE	%TEENS WHO USE SOCIAL MEDIA NATIONALLY
Text Messaging	Cellphone feature	75% of all teens own a cell phone, 88% of cell phone-owning teens text, 72% of all teens use text messaging
Social networking sites	Facebook, MySpace	73% of online teens have used a social networking site
Online video sites	Youtube.com	63% of online teens watch online videos
Online gaming	SecondLife.com	61% of online youth play games online, including multiplayer online games
Blogging with in social networking sites	Facebook or MySpace feature	52% of online teens have commented on a blog

CONCLUSION

As the technology is growing the social media has become the routine for each and every person, peoples are seen addicted with these technology every day. With different fields its impact is different on people. Social media has increased the quality and rate of collaboration for students. Business uses social media to enhance an organization's performance in various ways such as to accomplish business objectives, increasing annual sales of the organization. Youngsters are seen in contact with these media daily .Social media has various merits but it also has some demerits which affect people negatively. False information can lead the education system to failure, in an organization wrong advertisement will affect the productivity, social media can abuse the society by invading on people's privacy, some useless blogs can influence youth that can become violent and can take some inappropriate actions. Use of social media is beneficial but should be used in a limited way without getting addicted.

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A PROFILE OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AND COMPANIES UNDER STUDY

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The world-wide population has been rising at a startling rate over the last few years. India is the largest provider to this speedy growth. With the greater than before population, the health-related concerns are given a larger ground to grow and mutate, hence the need for proper healthcare is greater than ever. The pharmaceutical industry on a global level has seen an economic slowdown which is not a good sight considering the current market scenario.

1.1 History of Pharmaceutical Industry in India

Indian pharmaceutical history began from Gupta period which was existed from approximately 320 to 550 CE. Charak Samhita and Sushruta Samhita are the two foundational texts of Ayurvedic therapy having critique on medicine, pharmaceuticals and surgery. Indians were dependent only on the indigenous form of medicine before British rule. The use of this therapy is still being studied and used not only in India alone but also in rest of the world.

In India Allopathic medication was started in British rule. But production of such medicines was not in the country. Foreign countries use to make the final products in their units using the raw materials imported from India and exported those medicines to India again. It was 1982 when few of the Indian scientists like P C Ray, T K Gajr, and A S Kotibhaskar laid a foundation for a pharmaceutical industry. In 1901 Acharya P C Ray started first Indian Pharmaceutical Industry, Bangal Chemical in Calcutta. Within few years some more Indian entrepreneurs came forward to form the pharmaceutical industries. In 1907 Alembic Chemical Works in Baroda, in 1919 Bengal Immunity were started. This was considered as a foundation of Indian pharmaceutical industry. This initial achievement of drug industry could meet 13% of countries medicinal requirement. During the Second World War (1939-1945) there was a huge fall in supply of drugs from foreign companies. As a need number of pharmaceutical companies started in India. This includes Unichem, Chemo Pharmaceuticals, Zandu Pharmaceutical work, Calcutta Chemicals, Standard Chemicals, Chemical Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories (Cipla), East India Pharmaceutical Works etc. With the establishment of such new pharmaceutical industries before independence, almost 70% of the countries requirement was achieved.

From 1950s global pharmaceutical sector observed a tremendous growth. Numerous new drugs were developed and produced on scale. These included the first oral contraceptive, "The Pill", Cortisone, blood-pressure drugs and other heart medications. MAO Inhibitors, chlorpromazine (Thorazine), Haldol (Haloperidol) and the tranquilizers ushered in the age of psychiatric medication. Valium (diazepam), discovered in 1960, was marketed from 1963 and rapidly became the most prescribed drug in history, prior to controversy over dependency and habituation. The countries like Germany, Switzerland, UK and some extent US are the major countries contributed for the global growth. A systematic approach in medicine was started that include treating the symptoms to treating the diseases itself. Industries were focused on research and development rather in building more and more production units as the industry observed invention and commercialization the newly invented drugs like Penicillin and other synthetic drugs.

On the other hand the Indian pharmaceutical sector was not a part of the global revolution. The capital, new technologies were major factors affected on the growth of Indian sector. It was recognized that participation of foreign capital and enterprise, particularly as regards industrial technique and knowledge, will be of value to the rapid industrialization of the country. Hence government of India tried to attract multinational companies to invest in India. As a result of liberalizations in government policies, many foreign companies invested in Indian sector. With the government efforts and investment of global entrepreneurs, Indian pharmaceutical sector could achieve the growth of Rs 35 crore in 1952 from Rs 10 crore in 1947.

This growth was mainly contributed by manufacturing the bulk drugs rather than final product. When Government of India observed that in the pharmaceutical sector the multinational companies (MNCs) were behaving just like trade agents, i.e. importing drugs and marketing in India and were not engaged in activities that would build domestic competence, a new strategy with the lead role assigned to the public sector firms was devised for building up the pharmaceutical industry. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 classified industries into three categories based on their priorities. "Schedule A" industries were exclusively reserved for the public sector and "Schedule B" consisted of industries, where the public sector would play a lead role and the private sector was expected to supplement the efforts of the State. "Schedule C" consisted of the remaining industries whose future development was left to the private initiatives. The pharmaceutical industry fell under Schedule B. Private Industry was also encouraged, though strictly regulated through industrial licensing. In the licensing policy, government made it mandatory for the multinational units to produce the final drug in their units from the basic stage. The licensing was granted under the supervision of The Directorate General of Technical Development for setting up the new units or expansion of the existing units keeping into an account of the medicinal need of the country. As a result of this policy many MNCs expanded their units and many new Indian companies established. With this the Indian pharmaceutical sector could achieve the growth up to Rs 100 crore in 1962.

In pursuit of these policies, the Government of India established five public sector companies in India of which two played very important roles- Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL) and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd (IDPL) in 1954 and 1961 respectively. IDPL was established in with technical assistance from USSR and HAL with the technical assistance of World Health Organisation (WHO) and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). The two companies played a major role in building up technical competence in the industry as well in establishing a strong bulk drug industry in the country.

HAL is the first drug manufacturing company to be set up in the public sector by government of India with the social objective of providing affordable drugs throughout the country. Initially it was started with manufacturing Penicillin. It is the first company in India to commence bulk production of Streptomycin sulphate, Penicillin-G, 6-APA and Ampicillin. It is only Indian company in pharmaceutical segment to discover two new molecules namely Hamycin and Aurofungin.

The two companies played a major role in building up technical competence in the industry as well in establishing a strong bulk drug industry in the country. IDPL and HAL created a new environment and confidence that India could manufacture bulk drugs in a major way. The university system in India at that time did not provide the specialized training required by the pharmaceutical industry. IDPL and HAL not only encouraged the university system to impart specialized training required for the pharmaceutical industry by creating a demand for skilled labor but also sparked industrial developed in upstream and downstream business by generating demand for specialized capital and other services. It was this dynamism that led to the creation of a bulk drug manufacturing industry in Hyderabad where the synthetic drug plant of IDPL is located.

IDPL started its three units in the country with main objective of creating self sufficiency in respect of essential life saving medicines to free the country from dependency on imports and to provide medicines to the millions at affordable price and not to make millions from the medicines. IDPL was basically conceived and established as a part of health care infrastructure and has played a pioneering infrastructural role in the growth of Indian drug industry base.

These two companies also made considerable efforts in the adaptation and assimilation of technologies supplied by their sponsors to meet Indian requirements. Modifications were required due to technological imperfection and due to the physical and economic climate in which the technology was being implemented. Efforts were also made for the exchange of technologies between the two firms. The government insisted that the technologies developed in the laboratories of IDPL and HAL from time to time, be shared with each other. When it was found that the technology agreements with their sponsors were prohibiting the transfer of technologies between the two firms, the government found a way out by making scientists from each company work in the other. When

Merck & Co. of United States (US), which provided the technology to the streptomycin unit of HAL, objected to the sharing of the technology with IDPL and the USSR strongly objected to the application of technology of Merck & Co. in IDPL, the Government appointed a senior technologist of HAL to work in IDPL's antibiotics plant.

The technologies available in these firms were spilled over to the private sector by way of movement of scientists and technicians from public sector companies to the private sector. Some of the founders of private sector bulk drug manufacturing companies had earlier worked in public sector or companies, for example Dr. Anji Reddy, the founder of Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, had worked in IDPL. In 1911, the Government of India set up the Indian Research Fund Association (IRFA) with the specific objective of sponsoring and coordinating medical research in the country. After independence, several important changes were made in the organization and the activities of the IRFA. It was re-designated the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in 1949, with considerably expanded scope of functions. ICMR, the apex body in India for formulation, coordination and promotion of biomedical research is one of the oldest medical research bodies in the world.

Council of Scientific and Industrial research was established in 1942 with the mission to provide scientific industrial research and development that maximizes the economic, environmental and societal benefits for the people of India. Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT) and National Chemical Laboratory (NCL) are among the few research institutes guided by CSIR and ICMR. These institutes contributed considerably for the growth of Indian pharmaceutical sector. The processes developed by such institutes were well transferred to the private units for the scaling up the product. Number of technologies were developed and successfully commercialized. Many Indian pharmaceutical industries including top most companies were benefited from the services provided by these research institutes.

In 1970s the growth of Indian pharmaceutical sector increased up to Rs 72 crore for bulk drug and Rs 370 crore for formulation. Still the Indian pharmaceutical companies were not gaining much as the share of MNCs was more with high value products taking the advantage of Product Patent in Patent act of 1911 where as significant units from public and private entrepreneurs were immersed in the same period lowering the cost of bulk drugs. To overcome these differences government of India with its own experience and with the recommendation of number of existing entrepreneurs changed the policy and Process Patent came in to existence with reduction in the life of the patent.

Indian pharmaceutical companies need to develop new process to produce the drug in India. The innovator companies usually patent a large number of processes so as to prevent others from manufacturing the product. Eli Lilly protected its anti-infective drug Cefaclor through 32 processes and Ranbaxy managed to develop a new process which gained Ranbaxy international fame. MNC's control over the Indian sector got a big set back by the policy. Indian pharmaceutical sector observed a vast expansion. Subsidies and infrastructural facilities given by the government enable the expansion and spread of the industry in various states. This was the glorious period for the sector in India. Number of new products in cardiovascular, neuro, psycho-somatic, gastro renal, antifungal and anti-inflammatory segment were launched. The sector started more exports of the product. Many more organizations were able to get USFDA and WHO certification.

By the change of government policy not only the sector got huge boost but also there was a great control for monopoly of MNCs. Contribution of the MNC was dropped closer to 50 per cent by 1980s. To increase private companies in the sector, government revised the policy in 1986 by relaxing lot of regulations with which number of private players increased in the sector with huge competition and hence due to lack of proper orientation the sector suffered industrial sickness.

However domestic drug prices in India were among the lowest in the world. The country also considered to be the low cost producer in the international market. Number of production units in the sector increased ten fold more within the 40 years. Growth of the sector continued till 1995 with continuous growth of more than 16 per cent. By 2010, 70 per cent of the country's demand for bulk drug, chemicals, formulation etc was fulfilled by Indian pharmaceutical companies. Adoption of new

technologies, scientific approach towards research and development led the Indian pharmaceutical sector at 3rd rank in the world in terms of volume and 14th in terms of value. The sector was emerging as global leader. A PriceWaterhouseCooper's (PWC) report stated the value of the sector would reach US \$ 74 billion by 2020. The achievement as the global leader could possibly only be by sharing hands of the Indian government, public sector and private interpreters.

The growth of Indian pharmaceutical sector is described as above. The glorious journey of pharmaceutical industry is also associated with few controversies. One of the WHO report stated that about 35 per cent of the fake drugs produced were from India. India's global image got deemed by this report. Global also witnessed the Thalidomide episode in 1957.

1.2 Current status of pharma industry

The current status of pharma industry in India is decent. However, there are ongoing changes in policy which can lead to confusion in business. "Government keeps on changing guidelines which may obscure manufacturers but it's a good sign also as we are moving towards better side of India. If we look at wider perspective, the world can be divided into three kinds of countries - highly regulated, semi-regulated and non-regulated. Every country has its own policy and way of dealing with the industry", said Sanjeev Gupta, Managing Director, Kusum Group of Companies.

The Indian pharma industry gained prominence since 1970s but manufacturers were not bothered about standards that time. The scenario was diverse, anybody came up to establish plants and manufacture them. 48 years have passed now and currently the country is concentrating more on regulation of drugs.

1.2.1 Government policies and pharma industry

The standard of manufacturing facilities should always be retained. According to Mr. Gupta, there are many encounters which the pharma industry often faces. In this pursuit, there may be conciliations with standard of drugs. However, the government is now working more on standards.

"Pharmaceutical industry is not a commodity. We should be focused more on standard and quality of the product. This is what the government is doing now. Government is more engrossed on policy making. They are taking resilient decisions for the concern of pharma industry. There may be ifs and buts but government is looking forward to work on criterion more which is a good symbol", added Mr. Gupta. "There are mammoth opportunities in India. India is a good exporter of generic business and we have also taken a big jump recently. There are many people in small towns and villages who are not getting proper medicines. Government is trying to disentangle the concerns of these locations", he further said.

1.2.2 Threats to pharma industry

According to pharma industry experts, standard of the drugs is the only concern for the market. There are no basic threats to pharma industry in India. 70 per cent of pharma market is generic, 9 per cent is oriented and rest 21 per cent is over-the-counter (OTC) which is acceptable. India's healthcare budget is less. The country spends only a small part of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) on healthcare while in other countries 4-5 per cent of GDP is outlaid on healthcare. There are no threats as India is working systematically.

1.2.3 Future concerns of pharma industry

India should become part of PIC/S (Pharmaceutical Inspection Co-operation Scheme). The Pharmaceutical Inspection Co-operation Scheme (PIC/S) is a non-binding, informal co-operative arrangement between Regulatory Authorities in the field of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) of medicinal products for human or veterinary use.

"All FDAs (Food and Drug Administration) are part of PIC/S which ensures that all manufacturing is part of the system as well. Small countries like Vietnam and Uzbekistan which don't even have 5 factories want to become part of PIC/S now. India is also not the part of this society. India is doing a generic business and we are contributing to around 20 per cent medicines of world. This means every fifth tablet created in India is used worldwide. In this scenario, it is important that we become part of the PIC/S. We are part of WHO (World Health Organization) reality but it is not essential for all the

industry. PIC/S is more important for us. I am sure in future we will become part of the system", said Mr. Gupta.

China recently exempted import tariffs (duties) for 28 drugs, including all cancer drugs, from May 1, 2018. This may impact Indian pharma sector too. In words of Mr. Gupta, "The impact may not be immediate as people are not keen to go to China. There is language barrier and recession process is tough. It will take at least 5 years to establish."

1.3 Company Profile

1.3.1 Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

- **Overview of Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd.**

Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited is an Indian multinational pharmaceutical company headquartered in Ahmadabad, Gujarat, founded in 1951 with a mission to make affordable healthcare for humanity. Cadila Laboratories was established by Mr. Indravadan A. Modi along with Mr. Raman Patel in 1951 in Ahmadabad. In 1995 the company was restructured into two separate companies. These were Cadila Pharmaceuticals to be managed by Mr. Indravadan Modi and Cadila Healthcare which went to his erstwhile partner Mr. Raman Patel. Dr. Rajiv Modi, son of Mr. Indravadan Modi is the current chairman and managing director of Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited.

Cadila Pharmaceuticals manufactures and sells finished formulations and active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) in 85 countries. The company offers formulations across therapeutic areas, such as cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, analgesics, haematinics, anti-infectives and antibiotics, respiratory agents, anti-diabetics and immunologicals.

- **History**

Cadila was founded in 1952 by Ramanbhai Patel (1952–2001), formerly a lecturer in the L.M. College of Pharmacy, and his business partner Indravadan Modi. It evolved over the next four decades into an established pharmaceutical company. In 1995 the Patel and Modi families split, with the Modi family's share being moved into a new company called Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Cadila Healthcare became the Patel family's holding company. Cadila Healthcare had its initial public offering on the Bombay Stock Exchange in 2000 as stock code 532321. In 2015 the company acquired another Indian pharmaceutical company called German Remedies. On June 25, 2007, the company acquired Química e Farmacêutica Nikkho do Brasil Ltd. (Nikkho) as part of Zydus Healthcare Brasil Ltd.

In 2010, Cadila Healthcare received a Wellcome Trust Award under the —R&D for Affordable Healthcare in India initiative. In 2014, Cadila Healthcare launched the world's first adalimumab biosimilar under the brand name Exemptia at one-fifth the originator's price.

- **Vision**

—Our vision is to be a leading pharmaceutical company in India and to become a significant global player by providing high quality, affordable and innovative solutions in medicine and treatment.

- **Mission**

—We will discover, develop and successfully market pharmaceutical products to prevent, diagnose, alleviate and cure diseases. We shall provide total customer satisfaction and achieve leadership in chosen markets, products and services across the globe, through excellence in technology, based on world-class research and development. We are responsible to the society. We shall be good corporate citizens and will be driven by high ethical standards in our practices.

1.3.2 Dr.Reddy's Labs Ltd.

- **Overview**

Dr. Reddy's originally launched in 1984 producing active pharmaceutical ingredients. In 1986, Reddy's started operations on branded formulations. Within a year Reddy's had launched

Norilet, the company's first recognized brand in India. Soon, Dr.Reddy's obtained another success with Omez, its branded omeprazole – ulcer and reflux oesophagitis medication – launched at half the price of other brands on the Indian market at that time. Within a year, Reddy's became the first Indian company to export the active ingredients for pharmaceuticals to Europe. In 1987, Reddy's started to transform itself from a supplier of pharmaceutical ingredients to other manufacturers into a manufacturer of pharmaceutical products. Over the years, company launches consistently smashed price barriers, helping many thousands take treatment they couldn't earlier afford. Market prices follow suit, multiplying the benefit. Company's products reflect the company-wide belief that affordability is key to our purpose as a company.

- **Vision**

To Become a Discovery – Led Global Pharmaceutical Company'

- **Corporate Social Responsibility**

Responsibility is core to our business because it relates to the way we conduct work and ourselves. For us, it is a continuous journey that focuses on maintaining ethical business practices, creating new opportunities, and helping people become self-reliant. Overall, we measure our success in the community through the incremental positive impact we have made in the lives of other people.

1.3.3 Torrent Ltd.

- **Overview**

Torrent Pharma, the flagship company of Torrent Group, is ranked amongst the top Pharma companies of India. It is a dominant player in the therapeutic areas of cardiovascular (CV) and central nervous system (CNS) and has achieved significant presence in gastro-intestinal, diabetology, anti-infective and pain management segments. It has also forayed into the therapeutic segments of nephrology and oncology while also strengthening its focus on gynecology and pediatric segments. Right from pioneering niche marketing in India to earning the sobriquet of 'the Company with the most first launches', Torrent Pharma has always remained ahead of its competition. Torrent Pharma's competitive advantage stems from its world-class manufacturing facilities, advanced R&D capabilities, extensive domestic network and a widespread global presence.

It has three world-class manufacturing facilities at Indrad (Gujarat), Baddi (Himachal Pradesh) and Sikkim. The facilities are approved by USFDA, WHO, MHRA, TGA and other global regulatory bodies. A new facility is taking shape at Dahej SEZ in Western India, which will cater to the international markets. Torrent Pharma is the sole manufacturer of Insulin Formulations for Novo Nordisk in India since the early '90s and has also set up a dedicated formulation and packaging facility for Insulin.

- **Mission**

We commit ourselves to total customer care by delivering world-class products and services.

- **Vision**

To be the leader in the pharmaceutical industry.

- **Core Values**

We as Torrentians hail from diverse backgrounds and cultures. Each of us have different upbringing that influences our views, opinions, preferences, prejudices, beliefs etc. This diversity is our strength. We need to constantly build upon this strength, harnessed by our core values. These core values, you will agree, help us develop a sense of trust, ownership and pride amongst each of our stakeholders who are associated with Torrent. It guides us in building a sustainable organization that can withstand the test of time.

1.3.4 Ind Swift Laboratories

Established in 1995 Ind-Swift has fast evolved towards a business model that is focused on deep-rooted domestic presence and leveraged on high-value mature regulated markets along with considerable growth in emerging markets:

- Ind-Swift Laboratories Ltd. (Manufacturer of APIs)
- Ind-Swift Laboratories Inc. (US Subsidiary)

With manufacturing sites at 6 different locations across India and an independent State-of-the-Art R&D Centre, the Group has embarked upon a journey to establish itself as reliable partner in the Global Pharmaceutical Industry. In house capabilities for Development of APIs, Finished Dosage forms, Non-Infringing Process & World Class facilities for Contract Manufacturing are the inherent strengths.

- **Vision and Value**

- ✓ Consistent Profitable Performance

Commitment to maximize the wealth of our shareholders and catering to the interests of our customers and employees.

- ✓ Innovation to Nurture Good Partnerships with Customers

Develop therapies and processes and provide services of the highest value to nurture good partnerships with customers.

- ✓ Responsibility towards Environment, Safety and Health

Nurturing the undying spirit for researching active substances to combat disease, protect the environments we inhabit, and the Society we serve.

- ✓ Valuing the Ability to Excel, Integrity, Knowledge, Skill, Diversity and Team work in Employees

Treat everyone fairly and with respect to create an environment of mutual respect, encouragement and teamwork.

- ✓ The Strength to live a Dream

Ind-Swift today is a well balanced, professionally managed, globally competitive organization and will continue to profitably serve all stakeholders including patients, healthcare professionals, employees, business associates and shareholders. The Company is stronger today than it was at any time in the past, and we are confident that it has great potential for the future too. We shall continue to foster value creation with renewed commitment and focus on long-term success to benefit our customers, employees and investors.

1.3.5 Sentiss Pharma

Incorporated in 1990, Sentiss is committed to providing the best quality pharmaceutical products primarily in the Ophthalmic, ENT and Inhalation segments. Over the past 25 years, by exhibiting commitment and showcasing our winning culture, Sentiss has evolved tremendously and is recognized as the third best Ophthalmic Company (IMS 2015) in Russia. Sentiss' footprint on the world map is a testimony to its quality philosophy and practice of product differentiation. Sentiss strives to be a global leader in its core segment and continues to expand its operations in Russia, CIS, Europe, USA and Indian markets.

Sentiss has a quality workforce of 700+ people across multiple geographies. Sentiss is recognized as one of the Top 100 Great Places to Work in India in 2015. Since its inception in 1990, we have been continuously evolving and has crossed several milestones during this journey. Sentiss Research Centre (SRC) filed 50 patent applications out of which 9 patents have been granted till end of Q2 2016. Sentiss is an equal opportunity employer and committed to hiring exceptionally talented people. They are proud that their global workforce is bound together by our common values and our open, enabling and trust-based culture. This has helped them to improve their employee engagement scores significantly.

1.4 Summary

This chapter has largely focussed on pharmaceutical industry in India. Beginning from the history of Indian pharmaceutical industry, various developments and milestones have been covered. As discussed earlier, there were five companies in the sample viz. Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Torrent Pharma, Sentiss Pharma, Cadila Ltd., and finally Ind Swift Laboratories. This chapter has covered a very brief profile of all these companies.

‘Power and Knowledge’ In A New Disguise: A Neo-Colonial Look At Massive Open Online Courses

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Massive open online courses, or MOOCs, are the latest effort to equip information technology for higher education. The concept takes advantage of the significant advancements in technology that permits much more interactive pedagogy as well as more sophisticated delivery of content. One aspect of the MOOC movement has not been fully analysed—who controls the knowledge. Since 99% of these courses are provided through the English Language, it is questionable whether it is yet another form of Neo-Colonisation that our country witnessed in 1835 with the “Minutes On The Indian Education”. Where does the ‘promotion and encouragement’ begin and who is being targeted. Who, in other words, are in the ‘peripheral view’?

Keywords: MOOC, massive open online course, HarvardX, MITx, edX, online learning, distance education, higher education, residential learning, power and knowledge, hegemony.

Massive open online courses, or MOOCs, are the latest effort to harness information technology for higher education. The concept takes advantage of the significant advancements in technology that permits much more interactive pedagogy as well as more sophisticated delivery of content. While MOOCs are still in a nascent stage of development, their sponsors as well as many commentators and policymakers are enthusiastic, and see them as an inexpensive and innovative way of delivering content to vast audiences, while others see potential for profits.

One aspect of the MOOC movement has not been fully analysed—who controls the knowledge. Considering where the content and the technology that support MOOCs originate, the answer is clear. MOOCs are largely an Americanised effort and the majority of the courses available so far come from universities in the United States or other Western countries. The main providers are also in the technologically advanced countries. The technology in use was developed in Silicon Valley, Kendall Square in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and other hubs of information technology innovation. Early adopters have a significant advantage in this arena. While globalisation has increased the sway of the academic centres in economically powerful countries, MOOCs promise to enhance this higher education hegemony by harnessing technology to the existing knowledge network.⁽¹⁾

Others, in diverse and less-developed regions of the world, are joining the MOOC bandwagon, but it is likely that they will be using technology, pedagogical ideas, and much of the content developed elsewhere. In this way, the online courses threaten to exacerbate the worldwide influence of Western academe, bolstering its higher education hegemony.

Two of the original MOOC sponsors, Coursera and EdX, are American initiatives—the first founded by Stanford professors and based in Silicon Valley in California and the second established by Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Many other top universities, mainly in the United States, have joined these efforts. Coursera offers 535 courses in many fields of study—24 percent of the courses originate from outside the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia; EdX provides 91 courses—19 of which are from outside North America and the United Kingdom. Some of these courses enroll as many as 300,000 students, with average enrollments of approximately 20,000. The large majority of students come from outside the United States. Completion rates seem to be low—most less than 13 percent. Many in the MOOC movement are seeking to earn profits from MOOCs—a goal so far unmet.

WHO CONTROLS KNOWLEDGE AND WHY DOES IT MATTER?

The large majority of MOOCs are created and taught by professors in the United States. Companies and universities with the funds to develop good MOOC courses—and with high development costs—are American. Udacity, an American MOOC provider, estimates that creating a single course costs \$200,000, and is increasing to \$400,000. The University of California, Berkeley, estimates development costs at between \$50,000 and \$100,000, with access to sophisticated technology required.

For the most part, MOOC content is based on the American academic experience and pedagogical ideas. By and large, the readings required by most MOOC courses are American or from other Western countries. Many of the courses are in English, and even when lectures and materials are translated into other languages the content largely reflects the original course. The vast majority of instructors are American. It is likely that more diversity will develop but the basic content will remain.

Approaches to the curriculum, pedagogy, and the overall philosophy of education differ according to national traditions and practices, and may not reflect the approaches provided by most MOOC instructors or the companies and universities providing MOOC content and pedagogy. No doubt, those developing MOOCs will claim that their methods are best and reflect the most advanced pedagogical thinking. Perhaps, there are a range of approaches to learning and many traditions. Why is this important? Neither knowledge nor pedagogy are neutral. They reflect the academic traditions, methodological orientations, and teaching philosophies of particular academic systems. Such academic nationalism is especially evident in many social science and humanities fields, but it is not absent in the sciences. While academics who develop MOOC courses are no doubt motivated by a desire to do the best job possible and to cater to a wide audience, they are to a significant extent bound by their own academic orientations.

Since the vast majority of material used comes from Western academic systems, examples used in science courses are likely to come from America or Europe because these countries dominate the literature and articles in influential journals, and are taught by well-known professors from high-profile universities.

Modes of inquiry reflect the Western mainstream. While this knowledge base and pedagogical orientation no doubt reflect current ideas of good practice, they may not be the only approach to good scientific inquiry or content. These issues come into even sharper focus in the social sciences and humanities. In fields such as literature and philosophy, most courses reflect Western traditions of knowledge, the Western literature canon, and Western philosophical assumptions. The social sciences reflect Western methodologies and basic assumptions about the essentials of scientific inquiry. Mainstream ideas and methods in fields from anthropology to sociology reflect Western trends, especially the American academic community. The major academic journals, editors, and editorial boards, big academic publishers are located in the global centers of knowledge, like Boston, New York, and London. Under these circumstances, it is natural that the dominant ideas from these centers will dominate academic discourse, and will be reflected in the thinking and orientations of most of those planning and teaching MOOCs. MOOC gatekeepers, such as Coursera, Udacity, and others, will seek to maintain standards as they interpret them, and this will no doubt strengthen the hegemony of Western methodologies and orientations. English not only dominates academic scholarship in the 21st century, but also the MOOCs. English is the language of internationally circulated academic journals; researchers in non-English-speaking environments are increasingly using English for their academic writings and communication. Major academic Web-sites tend to be in English as well. Because English is the language of scholarly communication, the methodological and intellectual orientations of the English-speaking academic culture hold sway globally. (2)

The implications for developing countries are serious. MOOCs produced in the current centers of research are easy to access and inexpensive for the user, but may inhibit the emergence of a local academic culture, local academic content, and courses tailored specially for national audiences. MOOCs have the potential to reach non-elite audiences, thus extending the influence of the main academic centers.

THE NEOCOLONIALISM OF THE WILLING

Those responsible for creating, designing, and delivering MOOC courses in all fields are in general part of the academic culture of major universities in the English-speaking countries. They do not seek to impose their values or methodologies on others, influence happens organically and without

conspiracies. A combination of powerful academic cultures, the location of the main creators and disseminators of MOOCs, and the orientation of most of those creating and teaching MOOCs ensures the domination of the largely English-speaking academic systems. The millions of students choosing to participate in MOOCs from all over the world do not seem to be concerned about the nature of the knowledge or the philosophy of pedagogy that they are studying. Universities in the middle-income and developing world do not seem concerned about the origins or orientations of the knowledge provided by the MOOCs or the educational philosophies behind MOOC pedagogy. It is not being meant to imply any untoward motives by the MOOC community. It is also not being argued that the content or methodologies of most current MOOCs are wrong because they are based on the dominant Western academic approaches. But certainly, it is important to point out that a powerful emerging educational movement, the Massive Open Online Courses, strengthens the currently dominant academic culture, perhaps making it more difficult for alternative voices to be heard.

Notes

1. Cross reference Louis Althusser's 'Ideological State Apparatus' of which this could be looked upon as one instance.
2. Perhaps here we could think back to the "trickle down" affect that institutionalisation of English had on the Indian sub-continent and produced the "brown sahibs" or what Homi K. Bhabha calls "mimic men" who influenced the cultural development of the nation strongly. All of this together, not to forget, made "decolonizing the mind" near to impossible.

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India – South Korea Economic Relations

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India-South Korea relations have developed in stages. In the economic front, while India adopted an inward-looking import substitution model of development, South Korea pursued an outward-looking export-oriented development path and opened its market to the world. Such contrasting paths prevented the growth of economic ties between the two countries. Though the diplomatic and other bilateral interactions continued smoothly, not much headway could be made in expanding the economic ties. The second stage of the bilateral ties between 1991 and 2009 can be called the phase of “economic and commercial cooperation”.¹ The bilateral relations started changing rapidly after India introduced economic reforms in 1991 and adopted its Look East policy under Prime Minister Narasimha Rao and moved to engage with the rest of Asia. Both the countries discovered a convergence of interests in many Areas after the economic changes introduced in the 90s. In the third stage, bilateral relationship was elevated into a “Strategic Partnership”. The Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) signed in 2009 was also implemented and entered into force from January 2010, thereby jumpstarting the dormant economic component of the bilateral ties. The CEPA is the first deal of its kind which India signed with an OECD country and South Korea with a BRIC nation. There are three important pillars on which India-South Korea relations have been developing. First, the signing of the CEPA has provided a platform and has facilitated entry of both into new multilateral economic groupings in Asia. Second, security ties, including supply of defense equipment and joint R&D programmes have been strengthened. Thirdly, cooperation on energy security has developed, culminating in the signing of a civil nuclear pact in July 2011 during President Pratibha Patil's visit to South Korea. In March 2012, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visited Korea to attend the second Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul and for bilateral summit meeting with President Lee.¹

The Progress of Economic Relations

The CEPA has helped in boosting India-South Korea bilateral trade. Korean investors were quick to recognize the innate strength of the Indian economy. It is to the credit of the Korean companies that when in the early years of India's economic reforms, many foreign companies were skeptical about the strength and efficacy of India's business environment, Korean companies showed confidence in the fundamentals of Indian economy and filled the vacuum that other foreign companies left. Indeed, Korean companies have played a pivotal role in strengthening bilateral economic ties. In contrast, Japanese businesses have been slow to capitalize on the opportunities that a liberalized India offered. South Korea took advantage of Japan's stagnant economy and responded quickly by expanding investment and trade links. Bilateral trade between the two grew from around US\$600 million in 1993 to approximately to US\$12 billion in 2008. When the CEPA was concluded and came into operation, it proved to be a catalyst in taking the bilateral ties into a higher gear. In the first year of its operation, CEPA

unleashed the economic growth impulses and as a result bilateral trade surged from US\$12 billion in 2009 to US\$17 billion in 2010 or about 41% increase over the previous year. The growth rate in India-South Korea trade is significantly higher than that in both Korea's total trade and its trade with China. Between January and August 2011, bilateral trade touched US\$14 billion, an increase of 30% over the same period last year. The volume of bilateral trade which was less than US\$1 billion in 1991 surged to US\$20.6 billion in 2011, healthy growth of 20.2% over the previous year. During the year, while Korea's exports to India grew by about 11%, its imports from India grew significantly by 40%, thus shrinking India's trade deficit with Korea and allaying fear and concerns expressed in

some quarters in India that the CEPA will widen Korea's trade surplus with India. Both countries are committed to sustain this growth momentum over the next 8 to 10 years as they progressively reduce or eliminate the tariffs on imports from each other. In the investment front, growth momentum has been seen since mid-1990s. From a base of almost nothing in 1991 (mere US\$600 million), South Korea became the largest Asian

investor in India between 1996 and 2001. Investment was around US\$4 billion in 2011. There are around 400 small or big Korean companies doing business in India. Major Korean investors in India have included LG, Samsung, Hyundai, and Daewoo, primarily in the automotive and consumer electronics sectors. Conversely, there are many Indian companies such as Tata Motors, Novelis Inc. (Hindalco Industries) and Mahindra and Mahindra are doing business in South Korea. In the automobile sector, Hyundai Motors has already captured 20% of the market share in India. In the electronic goods market, LG and Samsung have captured 40% and 60% of the market share in India respectively. However, facing decreasing profits and competition from low-cost manufacturers, LG, which has among the largest shares in consumer electronics in India, opted in 2010 to target India's premium consumer market, which meant consciously accepting a loss in market share over the short-term.⁹¹ When the announcement was made in 2005 that South Korean-owned Pohang Iron and Steel Company (POSCO) would build a steelworks with supporting iron ore mines and export infrastructure in the Indian state of Odisha and invest US\$12 billion in the project, it transpired that this is the single largest foreign investment in India from any country, as well as the largest foreign investment anywhere by a South Korean company. Land acquisition and other local issues have led to the delay of the project's execution. From its side, POSCO is doing its best to discharge its Social Corporate Responsibility (SCR) by introducing several measures to address to the grievances of the local people. The state government is also cooperating in this. It is hoped that the problem is going to be resolved soon. There are enormous potentials too to further economic cooperation. In the automobile sector in India, for example, current passenger vehicle production is about 2.4 million units and this is expected to reach more than 5 million units in 2015 and above 8.5 million units in 2020. What is worth noting is that Hyundai Motors already produced 600,000 units of cars annually, accounting for about 20% of market share and this may go up substantially in the coming years. There has been a distinct strategy in South Korea's business operations, which is different from other foreign investors in the Indian market. Many foreign investors are interested only in establishing manufacturing operations to service the Indian domestic market but the South Korean companies chose their own version of the Japanese "flying geese" strategy by integrating Indian manufacturing into their Asian and world-wide operations. As economic engagement increases, as a corollary to growing links the number of business visas issued by the Indian embassy in Seoul is increasing. Both the countries put a bilateral trade target of US\$30 billion by 2014, which was easily achieved. Interestingly, there are some studies which show that India-South Korea bilateral trade has a potential to reach US\$100 billion by 2020. This is not at all an unrealistic target provided that the two sides engage proactively and make concerted efforts to tap unexploited trade potential. India is an ideal manufacturing base for Korean products for exports to third country markets. The CEPA facilitates greater integration among Asian markets and offers South Korean companies a competitive edge vis-à-vis those from Japan and China. Fully appreciating the role of CEPA as catalyst to promote trade and investment, the two countries also agreed to upgrade the CEPA to make it more ambitious so that the two countries can realize the set trade target. It is hoped that the two countries will be able to achieve the new trade target ahead of its scheduled time.

Notwithstanding these impressive statistics, South Korea's share in India's global trade volume remains below 3%. At the same time, South Korea's FDI in India accounts for only 1.3% of its total outbound FDI flow. These relatively low figures indicate that there is a vast untapped potential that should be exploited by businessmen of the two countries in various sectors for mutual benefit. South Korean companies are bullish on the business potential in India and are actively looking at expanding their business in sectors such as automobile, construction and infrastructure, nuclear and renewable energy, ICT industry, shipbuilding, defense, chemical and petrochemicals, etc. During his March

2012 visit to Korea, Prime Minister Singh made an emphatic call to South Korean investors to make more investment in India. Singh's call was well received by the South Korean businessmen. They have lined up several proposals for future investment in India. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Lee Myung-Bak agreed in their joint statement to collaborate on the Indian launch of Korean satellites.¹ And Korean Aerospace Industry's KT-1 was shortlisted by the Indian defense ministry as a basic trainer for its air force, marking an important step forward in potential defense trade.¹ In the field of information and communication technology, there are huge complementary strengths between the two. India's strong software capabilities and Korea's hardware manufacturing could be mutually beneficial. In the shipbuilding sector, there are potentials for cooperation too. Korea has the best technical know-how in the area of ship design and assembly accounting for 36% in the world shipbuilding market. Similarly, in the construction and infrastructure sector, South Korean companies' success in road and highways construction, chemical/petrochemical plants, oil pipelines, refinery facilities, power projects and so on, are mutually beneficial.

Prospects for Future Collaboration

In light of the broad array of items on the possible agenda— covering the multifaceted economic partnership, development, strategic and scientific collaboration, and consultations on third countries and regions—what might a more productive partnership between India and South Korea look like? For one thing, it must involve both India and South Korea paying more attention to developments outside their regions. Although the two countries' economic interests have gone global, there is a danger of parochialism in the security realm stemming from an overemphasis on each country's immediate threats. While high-level military dialogues may be a step too far for now, there is room for developing habits of political consultation on issues of common concern, such as non-proliferation or maritime security. Realistically, both parties are only likely to be comfortable with certain forms of engagement and the India-South Korea Joint Commission— chaired by the two foreign ministers—provides a starting platform for further collaboration.

Second, while economic relations are taking off from a low base, both sides must also be conscious about the limitations of their economic partnership brought about by competition with China: as a rival market in the case of India and as a low-cost supplier in the case of South Korea. Balancing and diversifying trade will also be necessary as the relationship progresses. Finally, despite advances in economic and security ties, there is still room for far greater interactions between the two societies. Two-way visits between India and South Korea were roughly 130,000 in 2010.¹ Certain steps have been taken of late to increase sustained interactions, including a recent visa agreement and steps to avoid double-taxation.¹ Both countries have comparative advantages in terms of English but despite the efforts of the Korea Foundation and other such entities, educational linkages between them are still limited. Such ties have helped provide the strong basis for enhanced relations between India and the United States. Given the inherent challenges to bilateral cooperation, and the number of other issues competing for both countries' attentions, sustained societal interactions may be the only way to ensure that each remains a lasting priority for the other.

Conclusion

The elements are clearly in place for a promising partnership between India and South Korea. While both countries' leaderships and business communities have expressed their commitment to advancing the relationship, it may be time to widen the circle of stakeholders. Just as both India and South Korea have begun to publicly espouse the ideals of democracy and open markets – ideals that are inherent to Lee Myung-Bak's vision of 'Global Korea'¹ – good relations between the second and third largest democratic economies in Asia will almost certainly be critical to shaping the trajectories of both states and the wider region.

ROLE OF MOBILE WALLET AND GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIA

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Abstract

As the technological development, people life style also changes. Now a day's mostly people used Smartphone. Smartphone not only provide facility of communication but as well as internet, entertainment, online payment and online transfer funds. Mobile user easily downloads e-wallet in his/her Smartphone and took benefits of these facilities. In two to three year, many changes took place in using of this digital wallet, UPI and BHIM apps etc. Digital payment helpful in cashless economy and that create transparency in online transaction.

Key words: Mobile wallet, Smartphone, E-wallet

Introduction

Closed wallet

These are wallet issued by business to customer for their online transaction. Particular balance of that merchant can be used by customer only for that merchant. In this wallet you use that money for particular merchant. There is also expiry of that money to use. If customer not use that money then it lapse.

- **RBI permission**

PPI license issued by RBI is not required to run a closed wallet system.

- **Restrictive usage**

In this wallet transaction taken place from particular merchant of issuance. If any business or any merchant issue to you, use of that balance from that particular issuance.

- **No withdrawal or redemption facility**

These wallets not give you a facility to withdraw from your accounts. You not use debit card or credit card and bank account for this wallet. Close wallet not permit to you add money.

Semi closed wallet

Most available wallet in our country. Generally wallet players offer a "semi closed wallet" to their customer. Add money into your wallet. Transfer money from wallet to your bank accounts. Buying goods and services from merchant who accept semi closed wallet system.

- **No withdraw facility**

You cannot withdraw with the help of ATM or other means.

- **RBI permission**

Companies provide facility of this wallet must have ppi license from RBI.

Open wallet

This open wallet provides facility just like bank accounts but not provides interest on your wallet balance. You can use this wallet money anywhere for any payment. For fund transfer or any online bill payment as well as withdraw that money in the form of ATMs.

- **Issued**

Close and semi closed wallet can be issued by entities that hold a ppi license. But open wallet issued by banks only.

Steps to create e-wallet

A mostly bank allows facility of e-wallet to the customer for the payment by using smart phones. It is provides safety and security as well as it convince for making online payment and also provide facility for transferring to any contact.

➤ **Download e-wallet application**

You download from Google play the e-wallet application. Different banks have different e-wallet based application.

➤ **Details**

Once you download e-wallet application on your Smartphone. It required to fill some basic information related to your name, e-mail address, mobile number, date of birth, gender etc. mostly banks allow user to create your own user id and passwords for accessing your e-wallet application.

➤ **Set your PIN**

Final set is a setting of a numeric PIN. Once you enter the PIN on your mobile phone. One time registration code sent to your register mobile set. When user enter that OTO and click on confirm then process is complete.

You added your debit card or account linked with e-wallet .When you complete your registration. You added your debit card and credit card detail in e-wallet by just click on link. It scans your debit and credit cards details. It also provide facility add your existing online bank take into e-wallet.

➤ **Make payment**

Once your card or accounts linked with e-wallet. Now you easily transfer to any one and also make payment to third party with the help of user id and PIN.

➤ **Point to remember**

Banks normally not changes any fees on using e-wallet services. Some banks allow this facility to the existing customer to use e-wallet services.

Advantage of e-wallet

➤ **It provide access to various types of cards**

E-wallet generally allows the facility to store credit and debit cards. But it can be used for variety of cards. You store various cards like rewards cards, loyalty card. It facilitates paper less economy.

➤ **It provides more security**

If you have cash in your pocket and it gets lost, then it is difficult to recover it. In case lost of your debit and credit card, you contact the lender and cancel it immediately. In case of e-wallet it is secure your password or biometric. In case of lost, you have option access e-wallet in new device.

➤ **It can be used at most retailers and online stores**

E-wallet acceptance growth increase in last few year. Most of the time where you have a option to pay payment online, you pay with the help of electronic wallet. But some customer and retailers use old technology. They not use e-wallet or any electronic payment system. This pattern will be shifted in few year and mostly use online payment system.

➤ **It provides user to authorize every transaction**

Electronic wallet performance like a debit card in beginning of transaction. It demands your PIN to perform any function. For biometric facility, your finger print authorization is require. It gives you facility and safety for unauthorized use of your e-wallet.

➤ **It may access to offer new rewards**

Now a days, mostly e-wallet encourage customer to use e-wallet rather than physical money. To encourage using e-wallet they provide various discounts and cash back facility to the customer. E-wallet not only convent and time saving but as well as provides additional discounts and cash back facility.

➤ **It helpful in budget design**

Electronic wallet helps in finding your regular spending. It shows where your spending is more and where is less. It also helpful in assigning your expenditure budget related to certain items. But, if your expenditure budget is big enough then delete this feature.

Disadvantage of e-wallet

➤ **It is not available every where**

In the world wide, there are various types of e-wallet available in market such as pay tm, phone pay, apple pay and master pass. There is different percentage of e-wallet users. In India e-wallet increase after demonization but not fast as other countries.

➤ **It still requires you to carry something**

No doubt e-wallet offer various facility and its convince to the customer. but at the same time for using this facility you requires mobile phone . so, you need to carry your phone. Without your phone e-wallet is not useful.

➤ **It require your device to have charging battery facility**

Physical cash as on advantage and disadvantages. But in term of e-wallet you only use this wallet when battery of your phone is chargeable. If battery is low then you not use that e-wallet at all.

➤ **It not helping in eliminates your security risk**

E-wallet security depends on the setting of your mobile phone. If your password or PIN is saving in your mobile it increases risk. For the save passwords it easily use your e-wallet by any one.

➤ **It may charges you more to process payment**

Most of the electronic wallet provides rewards and incentives to the user. At the time of payment and processing of transaction there will be some charges taken from users. E-wallet provides cash back on some transaction. Consumers use this cash back for other transaction and increase his/her expenditure.

➤ **It could encourage reckless spending**

When you use physical money then you take percentage of using that money in different commodities. But in case of online transaction, you not give more focus on where you expend your money. E-wallet basically increases your expenditure, so, it is costly affairs.

Objectives of study

- 1.To study the trend of currency circulation in India.
2. To study the trend of mobile wallet users in India.
3. To study the trend mobile payment transaction in India.
- 4.To study the trend digital payment per capita in India.
- 5.To analysis the mobile internet users and mobile online transaction.
- 6.To analysis the mobile wallet users and mobile internet users.

Hypothesis of study

- H5. To analysis that there is no relationship between mobile internet users and mobile online transaction.
- H6. To analysis that there is no relationship between mobile wallet users and mobile internet users.

Research methodology

My research is based on secondary data. Secondary source is a source which already used by someone else. I collect the data on various authentic website. I used the techniques of, coefficient of variation, coefficient of correlation and t-distribution test.

Table: 1- Using coefficient variation Currency circulation in India

Rupees 1000 core

Year	Currency circulation*	X-Mean	(X-Mean) ²
2016	16.635	-0.77	0.5929
2017	13.353	-4.057	16.4592
2018	18.293	0.8330	0.7797
2019**	21.367	3.95	15.6025
	Total= 69.64		Total=33.4343

*Source: internet

**expected data

Mean = $69.64/4$
= 17.41

Standard Deviation = $\sqrt{33.4343/4}$
= 2.891

Coefficient of Variation = $2.891/17.41 * 100$
= 16.61%

Interpretation: I took currency circulation as a variable. I used the technique of coefficient of variation. I first calculated mean of currency circulation and then standard deviation. If coefficient variation is less it mean variation of the series is less. On the other side if coefficient of variations more, it means variation of the series is more. In this currency circulation, variation is 16.61%. It shows that year by year less change take place. It simply to conclude that, currency circulation grows slowly every year.

Table: 2- Using coefficient variation Mobile wallet user in India

Rupees 10 laces

Year	Mobile wallet users*	X-Mean	(X-Mean) ²
2017	5.29	-2.04	4.1616
2018	7.39	0.06	0.0036
2019**	9.33	2	4
	Mean =7.33		Total =8.1652

*Source: internet

**expected data

Mean = $22.010/3$
= 7.33

Standard Deviation = $\sqrt{8.1652/3}$
= 1.649

Coefficient of Variation = $1.649/7.33 * 100$
= 22.5%

Interpretation: I took mobile wallet users as a variable. I used the technique of coefficient of variation. I first calculated mean of mobile wallet users and then standard deviation. If coefficient variation is less it mean variation of the series is less. On the other side if coefficient of variations more, it means variation of the series is more. In these mobile wallet users, variation is 22.5%. It shows that year by year more change take place. It simply to conclude that, digital payment transaction grows rapidly every year.

Table: 3- Using coefficient variation Mobile payment transaction Rupees core

Year	Mobile payment transaction	X-Mean	(X-Mean) ²
2016	2.9	-13.05	170.3025
2017	6.9	-9.05	81.9025
2018	16.2	0.2500	0.0625
2019**	37.8	21.85	477.42
	Total= 63.8		Total = 729.68

*Source: internet

**expected data

Mean = $63.8/4$
 = 15.95
 Standard Deviation = $\sqrt{729.68/4}$
 = 13.50
 Coefficient of Variation = $13.50/15.95 * 100$
 = 84.68 %

Interpretation: I took mobile payment transaction as a variable. I used the technique of coefficient of variation. I first calculated mean of mobile payment transaction and then standard deviation. If coefficient variation is less it mean variation of the series is less. On the other side if coefficient of variations more, it means variation of the series is more. In this mobile payment transaction, variation is 84.68 %. It shows that year by year huge change take place. It simply to conclude that, digital payment transaction grows rapidly every year.

Table: 4-Using coefficient variationDigital payment per capita

Year	Digital payment per capita*	X-Mean	(X-Mean) ²
2014	2.38	-7.3167	53.5341
2015	4.06	-5.6367	31.7724
2016	5.44	-4.2567	18.1195
2017	10.73	1.0333	1.0674
2018	13.15	3.4533	11.9253
2109**	22.42	12.7233	161.8824
	Total = 58.18		Total = 278.3011

*Source: internet

**expected data

Mean = $58.18/6$
 = 9.6967
 Standard Deviation = $\sqrt{278.3011/6}$
 = 6.8105
 Coefficient of Variation = $6.8105/9.6967 * 100$
 = 70.23%

Interpretation: I took digital payment per capita as a variable. I used the technique of coefficient of variation. I first calculated mean of digital payment and then standard deviation. If coefficient variation is less it mean variation of the series is less. On the other side if coefficient of variations more, it means variation of the series is more. In this digital payment per capita, variation is 70.23%. It shows that year by year huge change take place. It simply to conclude that, digital payment transaction grows rapidly every year.

Table: 5- Mobile internet users and mobile online transaction Rupees core

Year	Mobile internet users	Mobile online transaction
2016	2.81	2.9
2017	3.51	6.9
2018	3.9	16.2
2019**	4.2	37.8

*Source: internet

**expected data

Table: 6- Using correlation of coefficient

Mobile internet users	Mobile online transaction	X-Mean	Y-Mean	(X-Mean) ²	(Y-Mean) ²	X*Y
2.81	2.9	-0.7950	-13.05	0.6320	170.3025	10.3748
3.51	6.9	-0.0950	-9.05	0.0090	81.9025	0.8598
3.9	16.2	0.2950	0.2500	0.0870	0.0625	0.0738
4.2	37.8	0.5950	21.85	0.3540	477.4225	13
Mean =3.605	Mean =15.95			Total =1.0820	Total =729.6875	Total =24.3092

$$\text{Correlation} = \frac{\sum x_2 y_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2} \sqrt{y_2^2}}$$

$$= \frac{24.3092}{\sqrt{1.0820} \sqrt{729.6875}}$$

$$= \frac{24.3092}{28.0984}$$

$$r = 0.8651$$

Interpretation: I take two variables for the study. I used the techniques of coefficient of correlation. After applied the techniques of coefficient of correlation, I find $r=0.8651$. It means there is highly positive correlation between two variables. If one variables increase then other variables also increase. Alternative hypothesis (H5) is true.

Table: 7- Mobile wallet and Mobile Internet users

Rupees laces

Year	Mobile Wallet users*	Mobile internet users*
2017	5.29	35.16
2018	7.39	39.09
2019**	9.33	42.07

*Source: internet

**expected data

Table: 8 - Using t-distribution test

Mobile Wallet users	Mobile internet users	X-Mean	Y-Mean	(X-Mean) ²	(Y-Mean) ²
5.29	35.16	-2.013	-3.61	4.0522	13.0321
7.39	39.09	0.0870	0.320	0.0076	0.1024
9.33	42.07	2.0270	3.30	4.1087	10.89
Mean =7.303	Mean =38.77			Total =8.1685	Total =24.024

$$t = \frac{\text{mean x-mean y}}{\text{Standard deviation}} \sqrt{\frac{n_1 * n_2}{n_1 + n_2}}$$

$$t = 38.77 - 7.303 / 2.836 \sqrt{3*3 / 3+3}$$

$$t = 13.5893$$

$$\text{Degree of freedom} = n_1 + n_2 - 2 = 3 + 3 - 2 = 4$$

Interpretation: I talk two variables one is wallet users and other is mobile internet users. I used t-distribution techniques. After calculating t- distribution the value of t is 13.5893 and table value at 5% significant is 2.776. It clearly shows that t value greater than table value. Null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. There are significant relation between wallet users and mobile internet users. Alternative hypothesis (H₆) is true.

Findings

- 1). Mobile wallet will alter other mode of online payment which probably using in future.
- 2). Mobile wallet user satisfaction level increases with the passage of time.
- 3). Online shopping, online bill payment are most known reason for adoption of mobile Wallet
- 4). Safety and security also major reason for customers shifted to the mobile wallet.

Conclusion

Mostly dramatic change take place after government introduce demonetization. When people not much cash available, they shifted to the online sources. One of the source is choosing them is mobile wallet. When we talk about practical reason for adopt mobile wallet is just simple, security and safety in usage of mobile wallet. The simple reason is it is convenience, easy to use, time saving and requires lack of technical knowledge. The currency circulation growth is decrease compare to the previous year. On the same time mobile wallet users increase and mobile transaction also increase. Online per capita transaction also increases.

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PREVALENCE OF OSTEOPOROSIS IN WOMEN OF RAIPUR CITY

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Abstract-There has been an increase in the number of both men and women with osteopenia and osteoporosis, i.e., reduced bone mass and architectural disruption in bones in India in the last few years. Low calcium intakes, Vitamin D deficiency, sex inequalities, longer life expectancies, lack of diagnostic facilities, early menopause, poor knowledge of bone health and genetic predispositions have contributed towards high incidence of osteoporosis in India. The present study focuses on the prevalence of osteoporosis among the women of Raipur city and the data have been compared with the studies done so far in India. Among the respondents under study 24.22% had osteopenia and 25.63% had osteoporosis.

Key words-Bone mineral density, Osteoporosis, Vitamin D

Introduction-Osteoporosis is a complex multifactorial disease characterized by compromised bone strength and micro architectural deterioration of the bone tissues, predisposing an individual to bone fragility and increased risk of fractures (NIH Consensus Development Panel on Osteoporosis, 2001). It is not a disease entity separate from ageing process but is rather a more extreme version of the normal process of bone loss. Osteoporosis is often referred as a silent killer as it is generally not recognized until its first manifestation in the form of low traumatic fracture. Osteoporosis is an important clinical and public health problem through its association with fragility fractures. Osteoporosis is ever been called a silent epidemic because postmenopausal bone loss itself causes hardly any symptom and becomes clinically apparent only when a fracture has occurred, by that time the disease has progressed considerably (Bathena, 2012). Further, increase in the life span has resulted into a large number of elderly / geriatric people globally. At present the life expectancy in India is 67 years which is expected to increase by 71 years by 2025 and increase further to 77 years by the year 2050 (Kanis, Delmas, Burckhardt, Cooper, & Torgerson, 1997).

Several studies have reported habitual low intakes of calcium in infants, adolescents, pregnant and lactating mothers and among postmenopausal women in India (Mithal & Kaur, 2012) (Puri, et al., 2008) (Kadam N., Chiplonkar, Khadilkar, Divate, & Khadilkar, 2010) (Tandon, et al., 2014). There is a need to build up peak bone mass during the growth years especially during puberty and increase the calcium intake during pregnancy, lactation and around pre and post-menopausal years as the situation is critical among the Indian women (Ohlsson, Bengtsson, Isaksson, Andressen, & Slootweg, 1998). Further there is sexual difference in serving milk and milk products as larger portions are served to males, especially in lower socio economic class which worsens the situation among the women folk (Gupta, 1987). Government programs for providing supplementation gives 500mg/d of calcium through a serving of 165gms of micronutrient fortified food per day to pregnant and lactating mothers. But there is no national program for supplementation for promotion of bone health. Despite of being a sun rich country deficiency of vitamin D is reported in all age groups amongst the Indians. Poor intake of dietary calcium, environmental pollution, avoidance of sunlight exposure, skin tanning and higher 25(OH)-D-24-hydroxylase enzyme among the Asian Indians are some of the reasons for lower levels of vitamin D (Khadilkar A. V., 2010). Food items and oily fish containing vitamin D form a very small portion of Indian diet. Edible oils have 5-15µg/100 g of oil of fortification of vitamin D, whereas fortification of other food products with vitamin D is not done commercially in India (Nutrient requirements and recommended dietary allowance for Indians: A report of expert group of the Indian council of medical research, 2009).

Another factor is that the fiber rich Indian diet contains large amounts of oxalates and phytates which retard calcium absorption(Subramaniam, 1996).

2. Materials and Methods- A community based cross sectional study was conducted in order to study the prevalence of osteopenia and osteoporosis among the female counterparts. Total of 355 women above the age of 35 years attended the camps organized in various gynecological centers in Raipur. Bone mineral density was measured at the calcaneal bone of all the participants. The study was approved by the institutional ethics committee. Consent was taken from all the respondents. Information on sunlight exposure, calcium intake, exercise schedule, fear of falls and preventive behaviours were gathered. Besides this, the questionnaire included information on menstrual, obstetrics and medical history. All the women attending the camps were counseled for adoption of dietary modifications and physically active life style as first step towards prevention of falls and fractures.

3. Prevalence of Osteoporosis-Several studies done in different areas of India provides the data regarding the prevalence of osteoporosis among the Indian women.Prevalence of osteoporosis ranging from 8% to 62% has been reported so far among the Indian women of different age groups.The results of the studies done on the Indian women are listed in the following table and the prevalence of osteoporosis observed in the present study is compared with the studies done so far.

Table No. 1
Table showing the prevalence of osteoporosis in India

S. N.	Reference of study	Study location	Subject details	Prevalence	
				Osteopenia	Osteoporosis
1	Gandhi A.B. and Shukla A.K., (2005)	Mumbai	200 women>40 years	34%	8%
2	Shatrugna V., et al. (2005)	Hydrabad	289 slum dwelling women aged 30-60years	52%	29%
3	Sharma S., et al. (2006)	Jammu	158 women aged 25-65 years	36.79%	20.25%
4	Chhibber G., et al. (2007)	Delhi and rural Haryana	430 women aged 60-80 years	29%	62%
5	Babu A.S., et al. (2009)	Kerala	690 women	41%	44.1%
6	Sundravalli et al. (2010)	Bangalore	Women aged>31 years	50%	7 %
7	Unni J., Garg R. and Pawar R. (2010)	Pune	105 women >40 years	31.4%	14.3%
8	Kadam N., Chiplonkar S., Khadilkar A.,Divate U., Khadilkar V. (2010)	Pune	80 pre- and 92 post-menopausal women aged 40-75 years and	48%,62%,45.3%in post-menopausal & 44.3%,45.6%,26.7% in premenopausal(at lumbar spine,femoral neck & total hip respectively)	25.8%,8.7%,2.3% post-menopausal & 7.6% ,premenopausal(at lumbar spine, femoral neck & total hip respectively)

9	Aggrawal N., (2011)	Chandigarh	200 pre & post-menopausal women >45 years	53% (Osteopenia and osteoporosis)	
10	Marwaha R.K. et al.(2011)	Delhi	808 females	44.9%	42.5%
11	Vaidya et al. (2012)	Pune	112 women , mean age49.5 ±7.2 years	33% at lumbar spine & 11% at femur(In LSC) & 12% at lumbar spine & 0% at femur (in USC)	
12	Agrawal T. & Verma A.K.(2013)		158 women >35 years	48.1±7.79%	13.3±5.29%
13	Nikose et al.(2015)	Wardha	3532 rural women >31 years	35.78 %	32.13 %
14	Sharma et al. (2016)	Rajasthan	350 women >45 years	43.6 %	21.2 %
15	Pareek and Sood(2014)	Rajasthan	510 adults	50.50 %	7.21 %
16	Present study	Raipur	355 women >35 years	24.22 %	25.63 %

With the increase in life expectancy an alarming rise has been observed in the number of women being diagnosed by clinical osteoporosis. Data on prevalence of osteoporosis among women in India come from various studies conducted all over areas spread across the country. The estimates suggest that out of 230 million Indiansexpected to be over the age of 50 years in 2015, 20% are osteoporotic women(Malhotra & Mithal, 2008).

Conclusion-Bone health can be optimized by creating an environment to achieve a higher peak bone mass during adolescence, by maintaining healthy bone throughout the life cycle and by prevention of bone loss during post-menopause. Among the Indian women increasing longevity, lower calcium and vitamin D intake, sex inequalities, early menopause, lack of early diagnosis, genetic predisposition and poor knowledge and awareness of osteoporosis have contributed to high prevalence of osteoporosis.Major gaps still remain in the diagnosis and management of osteoporosis therefore highlighting the need for more structured research in this field.

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ROLE OF MOBILE WALLET AND GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIA

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Abstract

As the technological development, people life style also changes. Now a day's mostly people used Smartphone. Smartphone not only provide facility of communication but as well as internet, entertainment, online payment and online transfer funds. Mobile user easily downloads e-wallet in his/her Smartphone and took benefits of these facilities. In two to three year, many changes took place in using of this digital wallet, UPI and BHIM apps etc. Digital payment helpful in cashless economy and that create transparency in online transaction.

Key words: Mobile wallet, Smartphone, E-wallet

Introduction

Closed wallet

These are wallet issued by business to customer for their online transaction. Particular balance of that merchant can be used by customer only for that merchant. In this wallet you use that money for particular merchant. There is also expiry of that money to use. If customer not use that money then it lapse.

- **RBI permission**

PPI license issued by RBI is not required to run a closed wallet system.

- **Restrictive usage**

In this wallet transaction taken place from particular merchant of issuance. If any business or any merchant issue to you, use of that balance from that particular issuance.

- **No withdrawal or redemption facility**

These wallets not give you a facility to withdraw from your accounts. You not use debit card or credit card and bank account for this wallet. Close wallet not permit to you add money.

Semi closed wallet

Most available wallet in our country. Generally wallet players offer a "semi closed wallet" to their customer. Add money into your wallet. Transfer money from wallet to your bank accounts. Buying goods and services from merchant who accept semi closed wallet system.

- **No withdraw facility**

You cannot withdraw with the help of ATM or other means.

- **RBI permission**

Companies provide facility of this wallet must have ppi license from RBI.

Open wallet

This open wallet provides facility just like bank accounts but not provides interest on your wallet balance. You can use this wallet money anywhere for any payment. For fund transfer or any online bill payment as well as withdraw that money in the form of ATMs.

- **Issued**

Close and semi closed wallet can be issued by entities that hold a ppi license. But open wallet issued by banks only.

Steps to create e-wallet

A mostly bank allows facility of e-wallet to the customer for the payment by using smart phones. It is provides safety and security as well as it convince for making online payment and also provide facility for transferring to any contact.

- **Download e-wallet application**

You download from Google play the e-wallet application. Different banks have different e-wallet based application.

➤ **Details**

Once you download e-wallet application on your Smartphone. It required to fill some basic information related to your name, e-mail address, mobile number, date of birth, gender etc. mostly banks allow user to create your own user id and passwords for accessing your e-wallet application.

➤ **Set your PIN**

Final set is a setting of a numeric PIN. Once you enter the PIN on your mobile phone. One time registration code sent to your register mobile set. When user entre that OTO and click on confirm then process is complete.

You added your debit card or account linked with e-wallet .When you complete your registration. You added your debit card and credit card detail in e-wallet by just click on link. It scans your debit and credit cards details. It also provide facility add your existing online bank take into e-wallet.

➤ **Make payment**

Once your card or accounts linked with e-wallet. Now you easily transfer to any one and also make payment to third party with the help of user id and PIN.

➤ **Point to remember**

Banks normally not changes any fees on using e-wallet services. Some banks allow this facility to the existing customer to use e-wallet services.

Advantage of e-wallet

➤ **It provide access to various types of cards**

E-wallet generally allows the facility to store credit and debit cards. But it can be used for variety of cards. You store various cards like rewards cards, loyalty card. It facilitates paper less economy.

➤ **It provides more security**

If you have cash in your pocket and it gets lost, then it is difficult to recover it. In case lost of your debit and credit card, you contact the lender and cancel it immediately. In case of e-wallet it is secure your password or biometric. In case of lost, you have option access e-wallet in new device.

➤ **It can be used at most retailers and online stores**

E-wallet acceptance growth increase in last few year. Most of the time where you have a option to pay payment online, you pay with the help of electronic wallet. But some customer and retailers use old technology. They not use e-wallet or any electronic payment system. This pattern will be shifted in few year and mostly use online payment system.

➤ **It provides user to authorize every transaction**

Electronic wallet performance like a debit card in beginning of transaction. It demands your PIN to perform any function. For biometric facility, your finger print authorization is require. It gives you facility and safety for unauthorized use of your e-wallet.

➤ **It may access to offer new rewards**

Now a days, mostly e-wallet encourage customer to use e-wallet rather than physical money. To encourage using e-wallet they provide various discounts and cash back facility to the customer. E-wallet not only convent and time saving but as well as provides additional discounts and cash back facility.

➤ **It helpful in budget design**

Electronic wallet helps in finding your regular spending. It shows where your spending is more and where is less. It also helpful in assigning your expenditure budget related to certain items. But, if your expenditure budget is big enough then delete this feature.

Disadvantage of e-wallet

➤ **It is not available every where**

In the world wide, there are various types of e-wallet available in market such as pay tm, phone pay, apple pay and master pass. There is different percentage of e-wallet users. In India e-wallet increase after demonization but not fast as other countries.

➤ **It still requires you to carry something**

No doubt e-wallet offer various facility and its convince to the customer. but at the same time for using this facility you requires mobile phone . so, you need to carry your phone. Without your phone e-wallet is not useful.

➤ **It require your device to have charging battery facility**

Physical cash as on advantage and disadvantages. But in term of e-wallet you only use this wallet when battery of your phone is chargeable. If battery is low then you not use that e-wallet at all.

➤ **It not helping in eliminates your security risk**

E-wallet security depends on the setting of your mobile phone. If your password or PIN is saving in your mobile it increases risk. For the save passwords it easily use your e-wallet by any one.

➤ **It may charges you more to process payment**

Most of the electronic wallet provides rewards and incentives to the user. At the time of payment and processing of transaction there will be some charges taken from users. E-wallet provides cash back on some transaction. Consumers use this cash back for other transaction and increase his/her expenditure.

➤ **It could encourage reckless spending**

When you use physical money then you take percentage of using that money in different commodities. But in case of online transaction, you not give more focus on where you expend your money. E-wallet basically increases your expenditure, so, it is costly affairs.

Objectives of study

- 7.To study the trend of currency circulation in India.
8. To study the trend of mobile wallet users in India.
9. To study the trend mobile payment transaction in India.
10. To study the trend digital payment per capita in India.
11. To analysis the mobile internet users and mobile online transaction.
12. To analysis the mobile wallet users and mobile internet users.

Hypothesis of study

- H5. To analysis that there is no relationship between mobile internet users and mobile online transaction.
- H6. To analysis that there is no relationship between mobile wallet users and mobile internet users.

Research methodology

My research is based on secondary data. Secondary source is a source which already used by someone else. I collect the data on various authentic website. I used the techniques of, coefficient of variation, coefficient of correlation and t-distribution test.

Table: 1- Using coefficient variation Currency circulation in India

Rupees 1000 core

Year	Currency circulation*	X-Mean	(X-Mean) ²
2016	16.635	-0.77	0.5929

2017	13.353	-4.057	16.4592
2018	18.293	0.8330	0.7797
2019**	21.367	3.95	15.6025
	Total= 69.64		Total=33.4343

*Source: internet

**expected data

Mean = $69.64/4$

= 17.41

Standard Deviation = $\sqrt{33.4343/4}$

= 2.891

Coefficient of Variation = $2.891/17.41 * 100$

= 16.61%

Interpretation: I took currency circulation as a variable. I used the technique of coefficient of variation. I first calculated mean of currency circulation and then standard deviation. If coefficient variation is less it mean variation of the series is less. On the other side if coefficient of variations more, it means variation of the series is more. In this currency circulation, variation is 16.61%. It shows that year by year less change take place. It simply to conclude that, currency circulation grows slowly every year.

Table: 2- Using coefficient variation Mobile wallet user in India

Rupees 10 laces

Year	Mobile wallet users*	X-Mean	(X-Mean) ²
2017	5.29	-2.04	4.1616
2018	7.39	0.06	0.0036
2019**	9.33	2	4
	Mean =7.33		Total =8.1652

*Source: internet

**expected data

Mean = $22.010/3$

= 7.33

Standard Deviation = $\sqrt{8.1652/3}$

= 1.649

Coefficient of Variation = $1.649/7.33 * 100$

= 22.5%

Interpretation: I took mobile wallet users as a variable. I used the technique of coefficient of variation. I first calculated mean of mobile wallet users and then standard deviation. If coefficient variation is less it mean variation of the series is less. On the other side if coefficient of variations more, it means variation of the series is more. In these mobile wallet users, variation is 22.5%. It shows that year by year more change take place. It simply to conclude that, digital payment transaction grows rapidly every year.

Table: 3- Using coefficient variation Mobile payment transaction Rupees core

Year	Mobile payment transaction	X-Mean	(X-Mean) ²
2016	2.9	-13.05	170.3025
2017	6.9	-9.05	81.9025
2018	16.2	0.2500	0.0625
2019**	37.8	21.85	477.42
	Total= 63.8		Total = 729.68

*Source: internet

**expected data

Mean = $63.8/4$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 15.95 \\ \text{Standard Deviation} &= \sqrt{729.68/4} \\ &= 13.50 \\ \text{Coefficient of Variation} &= 13.50/15.95 * 100 \\ &= 84.68\% \end{aligned}$$

Interpretation: I took mobile payment transaction as a variable. I used the technique of coefficient of variation. I first calculated mean of mobile payment transaction and then standard deviation. If coefficient variation is less it mean variation of the series is less. On the other side if coefficient of variations more, it means variation of the series is more. In this mobile payment transaction, variation is 84.68 %. It shows that year by year huge change take place. It simply to conclude that, digital payment transaction grows rapidly every year.

Table: 4-Using coefficient variationDigital payment per capita

Year	Digital payment per capita*	X-Mean	(X-Mean) ²
2014	2.38	-7.3167	53.5341
2015	4.06	-5.6367	31.7724
2016	5.44	-4.2567	18.1195
2017	10.73	1.0333	1.0674
2018	13.15	3.4533	11.9253
2109**	22.42	12.7233	161.8824
	Total = 58.18		Total = 278.3011

*Source: internet

**expected data

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean} &= 58.18/6 \\ &= 9.6967 \\ \text{Standard Deviation} &= \sqrt{278.3011/6} \\ &= 6.8105 \\ \text{Coefficient of Variation} &= 6.8105/9.6967 * 100 \\ &= 70.23\% \end{aligned}$$

Interpretation: I took digital payment per capita as a variable. I used the technique of coefficient of variation. I first calculated mean of digital payment and then standard deviation. If coefficient variation is less it mean variation of the series is less. On the other side if coefficient of variations more, it means variation of the series is more. In this digital payment per capita, variation is 70.23%. It shows that year by year huge change take place. It simply to conclude that, digital payment transaction grows rapidly every year.

Table: 5- Mobile internet users and mobile online transaction Rupees core

Year	Mobile internet users	Mobile online transaction
2016	2.81	2.9
2017	3.51	6.9
2018	3.9	16.2
2019**	4.2	37.8

*Source: internet

**expected data

Table: 6- Using correlation of coefficient

Mobile internet users	Mobile online transaction	X-Mean	Y-Mean	(X-Mean) ²	(Y-Mean) ²	X*Y
2.81	2.9	-0.7950	-13.05	0.6320	170.3025	10.3748

3.51	6.9	-0.0950	-9.05	0.0090	81.9025	0.8598
3.9	16.2	0.2950	0.2500	0.0870	0.0625	0.0738
4.2	37.8	0.5950	21.85	0.3540	477.4225	13
Mean =3.605	Mean =15.95			Total =1.0820	Total =729.6875	Total =24.3092

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Correlation} &= \sum x^2 y^2 / \sqrt{x^2 \text{ square} * y^2 \text{ square}} \\ &= 24.3092 / \sqrt{1.0820 * 729.6875} \\ &= 24.3092 / 28.0984\end{aligned}$$

$$r = 0.8651$$

Interpretation: I take two variables for the study. I used the techniques of coefficient of correlation. After applied the techniques of coefficient of correlation, I find $r=0.8651$. It means there is highly positive correlation between two variables. If one variables increase then other variables also increase. Alternative hypothesis (H5) is true.

Table: 7- Mobile wallet and Mobile Internet users

Rupees laces

Year	Mobile Wallet users*	Mobile internet users*
2017	5.29	35.16
2018	7.39	39.09
2019**	9.33	42.07

*Source: internet

**expected data

Table: 8 - Using t-distribution test

Mobile Wallet users	Mobile internet users	X-Mean	Y-Mean	(X-Mean) ²	(Y-Mean) ²
5.29	35.16	-2.013	-3.61	4.0522	13.0321
7.39	39.09	0.0870	0.320	0.0076	0.1024
9.33	42.07	2.0270	3.30	4.1087	10.89
Mean =7.303	Mean =38.77			Total =8.1685	Total =24.024

$$t = \frac{\text{mean x-mean y}}{\text{Standard deviation}} \sqrt{n_1 * n_2 / n_1 + n_2}$$

$$t = 38.77 - 7.303 / 2.836 \sqrt{3 * 3 / 3 + 3}$$

$$t = 13.5893$$

$$\text{Degree of freedom} = n_1 + n_2 - 2 = 3 + 3 - 2 = 4$$

Interpretation: I talk two variables one is wallet users and other is mobile internet users. I used t-distribution techniques. After calculating t- distribution the value of t is 13.5893 and table value at 5% significant is 2.776. It clearly shows that t value greater than table value. Null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. There are significant relation between wallet users and mobile internet users. Alternative hypothesis (H₆) is true.

Findings

- 1). Mobile wallet will alter other mode of online payment which probably using in future.
- 2). Mobile wallet user satisfaction level increases with the passage of time.
- 3). Online shopping, online bill payment are most known reason for adoption of mobile Wallet
- 4). Safety and security also major reason for customers shifted to the mobile wallet.

Conclusion

Mostly dramatic change take place after government introduce demonetization. When people not much cash available, they shifted to the online sources. One of the source is choosing them is mobile wallet. When we talk about practical reason for adopt mobile wallet is just simple, security and safety in usage of mobile wallet. The simple reason is it is convenience, easy to use, time saving and requires lack of technical knowledge. The currency circulation growth is decrease compare to the previous year. On the same time mobile wallet users increase and mobile transaction also increase. Online per capita transaction also increases.

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Women Empowerment in Panchayatraj Institutions and Features in India: An Overview

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Abstract

In India, the historical enactment of Seventy-Third and Seventy-Fourth constitutional amendments and alteration during the 1992- 1993 was formed a new self-governing formations for local governance. It also guarantees One-Third of reservation for women in Panchayat Raj institutions designed two ways: originally it provides for the office of the members and for that of the leader of the PRIs. However, there was no continual development in the rural areas even though the women's participation in PRIs. Because our patriarchal setup does not encourage the women leadership particularly in rural areas. Therefore, India is necessitated to alter its massive women strength into an effective human resource and this is potential only through the political empowerment of women. SHG's are needed to overwhelmed exploitation, make self-confidence for the economic self-reliance of the rural poor, predominantly among the women who are mostly untraceable in the social structure. This article would be established and suggested that suitable policy-making and appropriate mechanisms should be implemented for the overall upliftment of women permitted through the real partaking and decision-making practice in the modern political system. The data were collected as secondary sources from books, Journals, magazines, newspapers and appropriate websites and also adopted a descriptive method.

Keywords: Grassroots level Democracy, Panchayat Raj, SHGs, Women Empowerment.

Introduction

Women constitute nearly one-half of the entire population of the country. Apart from that demeanour and nurturing of upcoming citizens, they play an identical role like men in every walk of life. However, they adore only subordinate socioeconomic status and their involvement in the enlargement progression is marginalized. In India, according to the census of 2011, women portrayal for 586 million and denote 48.46% of the entire population. Women's empowerment is assumed as a pillar of the universal approach towards instituting new arrangements and the progression of development. Women empowerment should be the main characteristic of all social enlargement programs (World Bank, 2002). Empowerment of women would accurately mean delivering women to be cautiously self-governing, self-sufficient, have optimistic admiration to empower them to aspect any problematic condition and they should be able to contribute to development activities (Suchinmayee, 2008). Empowered women should be able to contribute to the progression of decision making. Panchayat, the local government system in India, being the nearby form of authority to the people can be observed as an appropriate stage for hopeful participation of women. It delivers them with the opportunity to take part in the decision making progression leading towards their empowerment (Sudipta Biswas, 2016). The women are together the mechanism and the object of expansion progression. Village panchayats are one of the basic features in Indian society. As we know even Mahatma Gandhi promoted for panchayats and village democracies. After independence, we had been numerous requirements of Panchayats in India since time to time lastly accomplishment essence with the Seventy-Third Constitutional Amendment Act in the year of 1992.

Panchayati Raj, which comprising the three-tier system of:

- (i) Village-level Panchayats
- (ii) Taluk-level Panchayats
- (iii) District-level Panchayats

Constitution of India providing Part IV, The Directive Principles of State Policy, Article 40 for the setup of village panchayats. But this is non-justifiable. Political participation especially women participation and grassroots democracy have been reinforced considerably by the Seventy-Third and Seventy-Fourth Constitutional Amendment in the year of 1992 to 1993, these have been generated innovative self-governing establishments for the local authority. It delivers arrangement for women in Panchayati Raj system set up two ways: (a) For the office of the members and (b) For that of the chairperson. With the initiation of this Act, modern context India has more than 500 district panchayats, nearly 5,100 block panchayats and slightly more than 2,25,000 village panchayats, almost 90 municipal corporations, 1,500 municipal councils, and 1,800 Nagar panchayats, and there are also 6, 81, 258 women elected to Gram Panchayats 37, 109 women to Panchayat at the transitional level and 3153 women Panchayat at the district level and etc (MadonnahJephi, 2018).

Concept and Definition of Empowerment and Participation

The World Bank (2005), states “empowerment is the advancement of expanding the proficiency of individuals or groups to make choices and to alter those choices into appraised preparations and consequences”. Authorized people have the authority of choice and the competence for achievement. This in turn authorizes them to enhanced effect the course of their lives and the assertions that affect them. Linda Mayoux (2006) advocates that empowerment is a progression of interior adaptation or omnipotence within, expansion of competences, or power to do approximately, and collective enlistment of women (and men) or power with others, to the determination of enquiring and altering the demotion connected with a gender that indicates power over (prominence ours). Empowerment designates expanded involvement in decision-making and it is this progression through which people feel themselves to be proficient of making decisions and the right to do so (Kabeer, 2001, In RatnaGhosh et al, 2015).

Political participation is mostly defined as being a advancement through which specifically plays a key role in the political life of their own society, who has been the chance to take a part in significant what the collective goals of that society are and the highest way of accomplishing these goals. Therefore, Political participation denotes to definite partaking in these deliberate activities by which participants of the society part in the selection of rulers and directly or indirectly in the preparation of public policy (RashmiSrivastava, 2000, p.206).

Appointing Commissions for Formation of PRIs

The Constituent Assembly underway debate on the Draft Constitution for new India and the Recruiting Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly released its report in February 1948, but it provided no reference to the village panchayats. With the initiations of a number of leaders, particularly K. Santhanam and Shriman Narayan, panchayats did get a dwelling in the Indian Constitution. Article 40 of the Indian Constitution under the direction of “Directive Principles of State Policy” turns as follows: “The government shall take footsteps to institute the village panchayats and provide them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to gather as components of self-government”. In the year of 1988, the Sarkaria Commission was established to look into the working of Panchayat Raj Institutions and the basic question of center-state relations. The Commission suggested that the local self-institutions like ZilaParishads, Municipal Corporations should be considerably reinforced both financially and functionally. The Commission suggested that similar requirements should include. Panchayati Raj Institutions as found in Article 172 and 174, which prepared it necessary for National Parliament or State Legislative Assembly to fix the duration for 5 years. After various decades, subsequently, the Seventy-third Amendment Act 1992 came into force with magnitude from 24th April 1993. It sets the reinforcement for a resilient vibrant Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country. Though remembering the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj, from the point of vision of social justice, and political mobilization, the aim of this amendment include: (i) conferring weaker sections of the society, viz., Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and women in local self-government

through reservations in elective offices; (ii) safeguarding delegation of functions as mentioned in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution; and (v) providing for systematic and appropriate elections to multi-level panchayat raj establishments through State Election Commission. Thus, in fact, the Constitution 73rd amendment has become a milestone in the Statutory History of India (Geeta & Sanjay Misra, 2017, pp.7-8).

Women Empowerment through SHG in Panchayat raj

The Seventy-Third Amendment to the Indian Constitution in 1992 guaranteed Thirty-three percentage reservation for women in the Panchayatraj Institutions. It was a key amendment in local self-governance in India previously measured a male dominion. Nirmala Buch (2000: 2) puts it, "The Seventy-third amendment required the depiction of at least 1/3rd women through election instead of the formerly nominal of one or two women designated by government or nominated by the mainly prominent, prevailing male membership/leadership of these Panchayats". Though constitutionally women were to be assumed equal rights in all provinces of life as men, there were no requirements for the political enablement of women. This arrangement intended greeting of confirmatory action that was requisite to progress and authorize women constitutionally. Likewise, the Self Help Group undertaking was originated with the purpose of social and economic empowerment of women. This was not attained immediately. It will take a long time to essentially work on this visible by the government: an extended journey in the history of women's empowerment (Ratna Ghosh et al, 2015).

International and UN Mechanism for Women Empowerment

The national government and numerous International and UN mechanisms guaranteed drafted various righteous policies to cognisance the women about their rights which were "Mexico plan of action, 1975," the Beijing declaration", besides, "the policy for action (1995)" and the consequence manuscript implemented by the UNGA session on gender equality and development and settlement for the 21st century, titled "promote actions and formations to the device the Beijing declaration and the platform for action have been entirely sanctioned by India for suitable follow-up, considered among them is the confirmation of the "Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)" in 1993 (Sasireka R & Revathi Thomas (2018, PP.871-874).

Significance of Women Participation in PRIs

Women's participation may be used together for delivery by the support and as a control device by the law-makers. Involvement may be direct or indirect, suitable or unsuitable; it may be political, social or administrative in nature. Partaking of Women in Panchayat Raj institutions may take numerous forms. It denotes all those undertakings which display the women's participation in the progressions and administration, that is, involvement in policy groundwork and program preparation, interpretation and assessment of procedures and programs intended for expansion target groups. In any developed societies the traditional description of people's contribution frequently becomes disastrous due to lack of time, inventiveness, and means of the citizen who fall short to show the essential eagerness or teamwork towards governmental programs meant for their benefit. The state not only plays the key role in attempts at socio-economic adaptation and renovation but also in endorsing, which is called institutional partaking. The government supports the government required to create an institutional arrangement to stimulate popular partaking. Panchayat Raj and community development programs were announced essentially therefore solicit women's involvement in the enlargement administration of the government. The community development program was a process of soliciting community partaking to support the government establishments in cultivating the social, economic and ethnic life of the women in the rural areas (Mahalinga, K, 2015, p.152).

Opportunities for Women in PRIs

Role of Women participation in Panchayat Raj Institutions can be highlighted in many aspects. Such as i) Women are charming up the encounter and gearing themselves up to enter politics at the lower level in the spirit of self-governance as enthusiastic Citizens. ii) Over the involvement of the Indian Panchayat Raj Institutions, more than one million women have dynamically arrived into the political life of India. The reservation for women in the panchayat level (president and members) up to thirty-three percentage of seats. iii) Generally, the women's issues have come to the front at the local level and subsequently state and national levels. iv) Panchayat Raj Institutions through women can work on the formation, expansion, and advancement of SHGs, Collectives for heightened occupation and maintenance prospects in rural areas. v) Women representatives in the Panchayat Raj are modifying local governance by preparing the State for differences of lack of poverty, inequality, discrimination and gender injustice. vi) Through Panchayat Raj Institutions, women are modifying ability are obvious in the disputes they select to antagonism; water, alcohol abuse, education, health, and domestic violence. vi) Women are also fascinating actions against child marriage and child domestic labor while promoting girl-child education. Likewise, women need to use their nominated power to address eminence health care as dangerous issues. If there is the vertical side of Panchayat Raj Institutions in women empowerment, there is definite inattention also. It was depressing but not disgusting to find that even the functions and duties of Gram Sabha are not known to a great majority of respondents (MadonnahJebhi, 2018).

Challenges for Women in PRIs

- ☐ Non-co-operation among the male members they are largely based on the basis of gender discrimination during the enactment of programs at the panchayat level
- ☐ Excessive political interference by male dominance from the ruling political parties in the functioning of panchayat levels.
- ☐ Intermediation of male members in the family of women representatives
- ☐ Husband's interferences of a designated woman in her functioning in her panchayat welfare activities and also habitually actual decisions are being taken by their male associates and his family members.
- ☐ Lack of political, constitutional and legal awareness, among the women in rural areas. Undesirable public opinion concerning women's leadership and capability in political involvement in rural areas.
- ☐ Illiteracy and low level of education among the women, particularly in rural areas, is a restrained federation.
- ☐ Inadequate preparation progressions and consciousness programs particularly for women representatives at the local panchayat level.
- ☐ Dominance and atrocities of nominated male members of the panchayat level.
- ☐ Violence against women has seen an increase by politically encouraged by a patriarchal society and etc.

Conclusion

The great man of India, Swami Vivekananda, quoted that, "There is no opening for the well-being of the world except the condition of women is improved, It is not imaginable for a bird to fly on only one wing." Hence, the connection of "Women Empowerment" as one of the foremost goals in the modern political context. Particularly empowerment of rural women was questionable before the implementation of PRIs. Therefore, in order to accomplish the status of a developed country, because of any civilized society in developed countries protection and opportunity for women's political participation in by structured law and implementing various appropriate mechanisms. In India, the historical enactment of Seventy-Third and Seventy-Fourth constitutional amendments and alteration

during the 1992- 1993 was formed a new self-governing formation for local governance. It also delivers reservations for women in Panchayat Raj institutions formed two ways: initially, it delivers for the office of the members and for that of the leader. However, there was no continual development in rural areas even though the women participation in PRIs. Our patriarchal setup does not encourage women leadership, particularly in rural areas. Therefore, India is necessitated to alter its massive women's strength into an effective human resource and this is potential only through the political empowerment of women. Our constitution and International mechanisms, Conferences, legal enactments, constitutional provisions are highlighted the authoritative need for gender equality and women empowerment. The village poor, with the mediation of voluntary organizations, all-together for self-help to privileged better economic growth. It has caused the establishment of an enormous number of self-help groups in the country. Which mobilize savings and re-cycle the possessions created among the women members. SHG's are needed to overwhelmed exploitation, generate self-confidence for the economic self-reliance of the rural poor, predominantly among the women who are mostly undetectable in the social structure. This article would be established and suggested that suitable policy-making and appropriate mechanisms should be implemented for the overall upliftment of women permitted through the real partaking and decision-making practice in the modern political system.

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AN ANALYSIS OF RECENT INITIATIVES FOR E-GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

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Abstract

E-governance is a channel for better and faster governance. Straightforward, good, responsible, responsive and straightforward governance can be acknowledged through the use of data innovation. The reason for existing is to make the connection among government and resident, government and business endeavors, between organization connections, all the more inviting, advantageous, straightforward and modest. In current occasions, organization is close to techno-accommodating going for brilliant governance and e-governance which prompts another time of good governance. E-governance has turned out to be fundamental to an governance. Indian government is proactive and has propelled the National e-governance Action Plan (NeGP) with the goal to energize and bolster the development of e-governance in the nation. The advanced India plan is another activity of the governance to quicken the pace of computerized governance conveyance at various levels. This paper is a modest endeavor to investigate the advancement of e-governance in India.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technology, E-governance, Citizen Friendly, Transparent,

Introduction

The advanced world is web driven. It is a world wherein everything is e-empowered. The Internet is utilized for different purposes, for example, electronic mail, look for data, installment of service charges, enlistment for different endorsements like position, birth, demise and so forth, and for authoritative sites and so on. In the present IT condition, it has turned into the basic piece of a native's correspondence channel. Henceforth as e-natives, they need to collaborate with the governance through this channel in this way sparing their time and the expense for benefiting these governances. This interest constrained the governance to change from giving governances in line to executing a similar assistance on the web. Through an activity of the ICT most Municipal Corporations built up their sites through which natives can undoubtedly connect with the legislature. Residents can do various city exchanges like birth and passing declaration enlistment, evaluation and installment of property charge, installment of service charges, complaint redressal, internet building approval and online delicate and so forth to address their issues. It enables more noteworthy adaptability to residents to do their ordinary exchange whenever, anyplace as indicated by their comfort by utilizing the web at home, in the workplace or in a net bistro.

The Government of India sees e-Governance as a key device for changing Governance and improving the nature of governances given by the legislature to its kin (Paul and Paul, 2011). India's involvement in e-Governance/ICT activities has exhibited critical achievement in improving availability, chopping down costs, lessening defilement, stretching out assistance and expanded access to un-served gatherings (Yadav, 2009). In this period of experimentation, e-government activities have arrived at a great many individuals having a place with these segments of society. Improved access to data and governances has given financial and social advancement openings, encouraged investment and correspondence in strategy and basic leadership procedures and strengthening of the weakest gatherings. This has prompted cultivating a feeling of proprietorship and working of social capital, which thusly, establish a reason for nearby rejuvenation.

E-Governance Initiatives

The commencement of e-governance in India can be followed to the computerization activities of government in India in 1970s. In spite of the fact that around then the emphasis was fundamentally on between interfacing some significant government workplaces and capacities. First step towards presenting e-governance in Quite a while was taken up in 1977 by setting up of National Informatics Center in 1977. A progressively far reaching activity in such manner was embraced by the legislature in 2006 as it were. It is the first run through when e-governance was presented at more extensive scale everywhere throughout the nation. The Government affirmed the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) in 2006 which included 27 Mission Mode Projects. In the year 2011, 4 new undertakings - Health, Education, PDS and Posts were added to this arrangement and now the number has expanded to 31. The Government has set up the vision, system, key parts, and execution conspire for National e-Governance Plan (NeGP).

Progress in E-Governance

E-governance is viewed as a high need motivation in India as it is the main methods for getting the "Basic Public" acquainted with IT. Advancement in e-governance gives the chances to saddle its intensity to make the matter of governance reasonable, subjectively responsive and genuinely incorporating. For governments, the more obvious inspiration to move from manual procedures to IT-empowered procedures might be expanded proficiency in organization and governance conveyance however this move can be considered as an advantageous speculation with a potential for returns. Coming up next are a portion of the ongoing e-governance activities executed by different state governments. The state governments have just showed some drive to frame an IT team to layout IT approach archives for the states and the native sanctions have begun showing up on government sites. At the focal government level the significant e-governance ventures being executed incorporate the international ID framework, organization enlistment framework and network data focus extends in the north-eastern states, notwithstanding the ordinary computerization of the different exercises of services and divisions.

Perceiving the expanding significance of hardware, the Government of India (GoI) has found a way to advance e-governance in India.

- The GoI built up the branch of gadgets in 1970.
- The first significant advance towards e-governance was the foundation of the National Informatics Center (NIC).
- By the late 1980s, numerous governance divisions began utilizing ICT for various applications like following development of papers and records, observing of improvement programs, preparing of workers pay moves, age of reports, and so forth.
- In 1987 the legislature of India propelled National Informatics Center Network the national satellite-based PC organize. The dispatch of the District Information System of the National Informatics Center (DISNIC) pursued. This was a program to automate all region officials in the nation. NICNET was stretched out by means of the state capitals to all locale home office by 1990.
- In 1996, the inside sorted out a gathering of Chief Secretaries of States and Union Territories on "Compelling and Responsive Governance". All open assistance associations were relied upon to receive the residents' sanction as per the proposal. A resident contract is a report of responsibilities made by an governance office to the natives in regard of the governances being given by them. It engages the natives to request the submitted benchmarks of governance. Its goal is to assemble connects among residents and organization. The goal is to streamline organization in line with the requirements and worries of natives.

- A National Task Force on Information Technology and programming improvement was established in May 1998. It suggested propelling of an 'activity learning' planned for universalizing PC proficiency and spreading the utilization of PCs and IT in training.
- The Ministry of Information Technology was made at the inside in 1999.
- The Information Technology Act (2000) was instituted. It gives legitimate structure to encourage gadgets business and exchanges. It means to perceive electronic agreements, aversion of PC violations, electronic recording, computerized signature and so on.
- The Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout-Design Act, 2000 was instituted to accommodate assurance of structure.
- The Ministry of Information Technology has taken up a venture to set-up Community Information Centers (CICs). This can help in battling heightening emergencies in wellbeing, vitality, water, training, education just as neediness lightening.
- The first National Conference of States IT Ministers was sorted out in the year 2000, for landing at a Common Action Plan to advance IT in India. The gathering received an accord activity intend to advance IT in India.
- The National e-governance Plan (NeGP) has been figured by the Department of Information Technology together with the division of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievance (DAR and PG) in 2006. It comprises of 27 crucial activities and eight help segments to be actualized at the focal, state and neighborhood government levels. The primary center was to advance e-governance on a monstrous scale in the region of worry to the regular man.
- A National arrangement on open guidelines for e-governance was advised in November 2010. It gives a lot of rules to the predictable, institutionalized and dependable execution of e-governance arrangement.
- The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) focussed for the most part on digital protections and ICTs.
- Introduction of Digital India Program. Computerized India is a battle propelled by the Government of India so as to guarantee the Government's governances are made accessible to natives electronically by improved online framework and by expanding Internet availability or by making the nation carefully enabled in the field of technology. The activity incorporates plans to associate rustic regions with fast web systems. Advanced India comprises of three center parts: the improvement of secure and stable computerized foundation, conveying taxpayer supported organizations carefully, and all inclusive computerized proficiency. Propelled on 1 July 2015 by Indian Prime Minister NarendraModi, it is both empowering influence and recipient of other key Government of India plans, for example, BharatNet, Make in India, Startup India and Standup India, modern passageways, Bharatmala, Sagarmala, devoted cargo hallways, UDAN-RCS and E-Kranti.

Conclusion

E-governance is a much discussed type of governance in the twenty-first century. E-governance or electronic governance is fundamentally the utilization of ICT to the procedures of government working so as to realize 'Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent' (SMART) governance. The e-governance empowers the association among government and natives and inward government tasks to furnish compelling usage of government arrangements with the utilization of ICT. E-governance helps in streamlining the procedures. The legislative working and procedure have turned out to be increasingly straightforward and open due to the responsibility of fitting innovation and its reception. The residents can spare a lot of cash, time and vitality as they approach refreshed government data. It is a powerful device for handling defilement and is a

trustworthy supplier of issue free governances to the individuals. The ongoing activity of computerized India plan is a noteworthy one that empowers the native to get to a progression of advanced governances.

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GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE IN KERALA

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Abstract

The Bio-Medical Waste issue has been a significant issue in the ongoing years because of its affinity to pollute with water, air and land influencing both the wellbeing and the earth. In this way, as per the current Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, such waste is to be gathered, isolated and to be arranged off. Each phase in the administration of the waste is significant and definitive as in the entire administration procedures being a piece of the chain must be cautiously and effectively actualized. The separating of any piece of the chain would influence the entire chain because of which appropriate transfer of the waste would fall flat. Along these lines, the investigation plans to break down the age and the executives of biomedical waste in Kerala. The investigation depends largely on secondary data which were gathered from the news paper reports and articles.

Keywords: Biomedical Waste, Generation, Disposal, Health and Environment.

Introduction

Biomedical Wastes (BMW) comprises of solids, fluids, sharp disposed of things from clinical wards of social insurance establishments including research center squanders that are possibly unsafe (irresistible, infectious and risky) and is assigned as bio-squander (S. Singh, Narayan, and Agarwal, 2017). The term BMW advances a feeling of extra-care in the executives and transfer in order to shield nature from the dangers of these squanders and secure the earth for overall population. Likewise, the social insurance and sanitation laborers who are normally presented to the biomedical waste as word related risk. Biomedical squanders are unique in relation to the dangerous mechanical squanders and has in it organic sources utilized for finding, treatment and counteractive action of ailments and conceivably can deliver and spread an infection. Normal wellsprings of BMW are social insurance establishments like wellbeing facilities, clinics, nursing homes, essential wellbeing focuses, network wellbeing focuses, pathology units, restorative research labs, workplaces of doctors, dental specialists, veterinarians, home human services units and burial service homes (H. Singh, Rehman, and Bumb, 2014).

Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests informed (July 1998) the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 1998 under Environment (Protection) Act 1986, to streamline the strategy for taking care of, accumulation, transportation and transfer of bio-restorative waste with the target of staying away from any unfavorable impact on human wellbeing and condition. The biomedical waste producing foundations were required to guarantee consistence with the arrangements of the Rules inside a period plan between 30 June 2000 and 31 December 2002 relying upon the classification of establishment. The State has an enormous number of Health Care Establishments and bio-medicinal waste produced in the State was 11,000 MT for every annum roughly, as per a report distributed by Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (H. Singh et al., 2014).

Biomedical Waste Generation in Kerala

Biomedical waste can run from disposed of blood tests and undesirable microbiological societies and stocks to recognizable body parts (counting those because of removal) or other human or creature tissue. Utilized wraps, dressings, disposed of gloves, tainted medicinal supplies and waste sharps that incorporate possibly defiled (both utilized and unused) needles, surgical blades, lancets and different gadgets which can penetrate human skin establish a sizeable part of the biomedical waste. Such waste is on the other hand called restorative or clinical waste. Regular generators (or makers) of biomedical waste incorporate social insurance offices, for example, emergency clinics, wellbeing facilities, nursing homes, therapeutic research labs, veterinary centers and mortuaries or memorial service homes. Wellbeing Hazards of BMW Improper waste administration has been referred to as a significant explanation behind the expansion in irresistible sicknesses (Mathur, Patan, and Shobhawat, 2012). Biomedical waste, for example, blood, and other body liquids and discharges harbor a large portion of the infections, microorganisms and parasites that reason disease and the people in contact with them become potential 'beneficiaries' of the contamination. The pathogens could likewise damage living beings other than people influencing the neighborhood verdure. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and hepatitis infections lead a broad rundown of contaminations and sicknesses archived to have spread through bio-therapeutic waste. Tuberculosis, pneumonia, loose bowels, lockjaw, challenging hack and so forth are other basic sicknesses spread because of ill-advised waste administration. Unsafe synthetic substances and radioactive materials represent the remainder of the biomedical waste. While they are not regularly irresistible, appropriate transfer is foremost. Every day presentation to the waste (landfill) likewise prompts amassing of hurtful substances or microorganisms in the individual's body. Thusly, biomedical waste must be appropriately overseen and discarded to ensure the earth, overall population and laborers, particularly human services and sanitation laborers who are in danger of presentation to biomedical waste as a word related peril. Amount of Biomedical waste created by every patient/every day in Kerala for legitimate administration The amount of irresistible squanders delivered per bed, every day is figured at 2kg and the quantity of patients treated in a day is assessed at 1,30, 000. This would imply that the clinics in the state create in excess of 260 tons of irresistible squanders each day or 95,000 tons yearly.

Recent Initiatives for the Management of Biomedical Waste

The ongoing activities of Indian Medical Association for overseeing biomedical waste are huge in Kerala. Indian Medical Association Kerala State Branch chose to begin 4 Bio Medical Waste administration plants in every zone of province of Kerala (North, Middle, Middle East and South Zones) according to the solicitation of the Govt. of Kerala. Because of the superior land costs, the delicate topographical parameters that compelled the transfer of biomedical waste and the social shame related with such waste treatment plants, IMA could just set up a solitary plant (IMAGE Plant) at Palakkad. The plant be that as it may, has had the option to give exhaustive answer for the Biomedical Waste Management hardships of the human services offices working in Kerala. The IMAGE plant was authorized in December 2003, with authorization from the Pollution Control Board. It started with constrained tasks and throughout the years developed through a continued extension program sticking to the requirements of its customers by grasping present day innovation and hardware. At first, just the significant private emergency clinics in the state were profiting the administrations of IMAGE. In 2005, a Memorandum of Understanding was marked between the Government of Kerala and IMAGE, bringing all the Government Healthcare Institutions under the domain of the administration of IMAGE and in slow stages, every one of the locale in the state were brought under it. The immense field of the venture currently renders IMAGE as the biggest Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal office in INDIA. The plant is arranged in Kanjikode, Palakkad in a huge grounds of 25 sections of land. There are 5 fundamental structures and a couple of little structures which together house a few incinerators, autoclaves, destroying machines, water

powered packaging machines, scrap processors and generators. The all out plinth region is in excess of 100,000 square feet.

Conclusion

The waste management is a significant issue for Kerala. The preparing of squanders arranged by medical clinics is the main source of migraine. These will be a danger to general wellbeing. The bacterial waste from the medical clinic isn't as normal waste. Natural harm and ability to fall the biological system are on the off chance that they are not appropriately covered. The administration of waste is fundamental to maintain a strategic distance from different sorts of issues particularly those which are undermining human life. The squanders ought to be away from daylight and creatures and creepy crawlies. Biomedical squanders should be put away with legitimate lighting and ventilation. The capacity territory ought to manage the cost of simple access for staff and vehicles responsible for dealing with the waste. It ought not be put away in the nearness of crisp nourishment stores or nourishment readiness regions. A stock of cleaning gear, defensive attire, and waste packs or compartments and water ought to be found helpfully near the capacity territory.

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CONTRIBUTION OF INDIAN MUSEUMS TO THE INDIAN CULTURE

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What is a Museum?

Dr. Samuel Johnson's Dictionary (1755) defines a Museum as - "a Repository of learned curiosities". Casper F. Neickel of Hamburg in his *Museuographia* (1727) has defined it as "a chamber of treasures, rarities, objects of nature, of art and reason". The declaration made in the Copenhagen 10th General Conference of the International Council of Museums is fairly comprehensive. A museum "is a non-profit making permanent institution, in the service of Society and its development and open to the public for the purpose of study, education and enjoyment; material evidence of man and his environment". I define a Museum as a Service provider for the spread of Knowledge.

The term "Museum" is originally derived from the Greek word meaning the "Sanctuary of the Muses". In its functional aspect, a Museum is a building in which objects of historical, scientific, artistic, or cultural interest are stored and exhibited. The main function of a Museum is to collect documents and preserve them in scientific methods. Museums are not only the custodian of information and artifacts but also providing valuable sources for historical research. The world's oldest museum was built 2,500 years ago by Babylonian princess at Babylon and which was discovered in 1925, by archaeologist Leonard Wooley.

The History of the modern museum movement is two hundred years old one. In the beginning the term museum was used to refer to an institution devoted to the study of Philosophy, literature and art. It is noted that private individuals collected materials such as copperplates, coins and valuables which were exhibited to common people. Later on, the concept of museum assumed its real meaning. The East India company transferred private ownership museums into government museums.

Different activities of Museum for being the bridge between old and new Cultures

The concept of entertainment is important for museums. Various activities, which a museum can think of: differ from museum to museum. But, the main activities are: exhibitions, practical demonstrations, lectures, publications, interaction between museums and tour operators, audio and video cassettes, souvenir shops, conferences etc. Through these activities, museums serve as a bridge between the past, present and future.

Exhibitions

Museums can be of a specialized type or multi - disciplinary. A multi- disciplinary Museum collects materials of the past. It gives a panoramic view of the art, culture, industry, flora and fauna, mineral wealth, science etc., of its own region as well as of the world. It preserves them for posterity.

Museums conduct programmes of educational value to students and tourists. A visitor, who doesn't have enough time to see the important Places in a country can visit Museums and learn about the people, and their environment both in the present and the past. Museums can organize temporary exhibitions, which portray the customs and culture of the region coinciding with festivals etc., Chennai Museum tries to do such an exercise by its special thematic exhibitions from time. The Bronze and Amaravati collections of the Chennai Museum have an international reputation and they attract tourists from all over the globe. Action is also being taken to create a Virtual Museum on Internet.

Mobile exhibition

India is a country where most of the people are living in village areas, but most of the museums are situated in urban areas only. As a natural corollary, the village people get very less opportunity to come over to the urban areas and visit the museums. Thus the underlying idea of outreach programme through museums is to extend the educational activities to the remote rural areas of the country. Although it is thought that the idea of museo-bus (museum-bus) could have its genesis outside India, but the concept was given a real garb perfectly in the Indian soil. In 1965 Birla Industrial and Technological Museum (BITM), Kolkata started the system with the slogan which reads, "When visitors cannot come to the museum, let museum go to the people."

Indian Railways

Indian Railways have developed a novel idea of travelling exhibitions organized in trains. The train is called Sanskriti Express, which was flagged off by the Railway Minister from Bolpur Railway Station, Birbhum in West Bengal, on 9th May, 2010. This Sanskriti Express, a five coach Exhibition Train, fully air - conditioned, was scheduled to travel throughout India for a period of one year to showcase Rabindranath Tagore's versatile genius to the people exhibiting the life and diverse creations of him. This exhibition train performing 'SanskritiYatra' had been introduced by the Indian Railways through Eastern Railway from Howrah railway station to pay homage of the whole nation on the occasion of Tagore's 150th Birth Anniversary. Apart from bringing to the eyes of the people the works and life of Tagore throughout the length and breadth of the country, this travelling exhibition proved to be a marvel of exhibitory for developing a spirit of oneness making a great stride forward towards national integration specially at a time when divisive forces are spreading their tentacles from different directions. No entry fee was charged to visit this exhibition and the SanskritiYatra Train covered many places of the country and lakhs of visitors - adult and children alike, had visited the exhibition braving even torrential rain. On the occasion of the exhibition cultural programmes were organized, in which hundreds of people attended with rapt attention. For example, on 19 July, 2010 cultural function was organized by Eastern Railway at the Community Hall at Bandel in West Bengal by the Divisional Cultural Association, Howrah of Eastern Railway at 5 p.m. on the occasion of the exhibition at Bandel station on that day. Tremendous publicity was given by the railway authorities about the programmes to become successful. Programmes in connection with SanskritiYatra were being published in all the major leading newspapers of the country.

Education through public programmes

Educational activities in museums nowadays are not confined within their four walls, but also outside the premises of museums. Apart from different kinds of programmes organized within the museum periphery, activities for dissemination of education among the public are also carried out sometimes for target groups.

Science demonstration

These programmes of science museums help the rural schools mainly where laboratory facilities are not adequately available. These may cover different themes connected with collections of the museum. A group of knowledgeable staff dealing with educational matters of the museum forms a team, which selects some topics for the target visitors and deliver lectures, which are accompanied by demonstration of scientific experiments made by the museum people. For example, the Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai arranges demonstration lectures on the topics, like matter at low temperature, sound, air, chemistry, science versus miracles, etc.

Seminar, conference and workshop

Museums arrange seminars, conferences and workshops outside their premises on various topics on various occasions. For this, there should be regular communications with schools and other educational institutions and normally programmes should be organized when climate is favourable. Annual seminars are organized by the National Council of Science Museums on all India basis every year on particular themes at different places of the country. Some of the themes on which seminars were organized are: Space and Mankind (1982), Communication Today and Tomorrow (1983), Environment & Human Survival (1985), We and the Ocean (1985), Pollute and Perish : Conserve and Flourish (1987), Origin of Life (1991), Are We Alone in the Universe? (1993), Health for All: Vision and Reality (2000), Powered Flight : A Century of Innovation & the Future of Aviation (2003), Science Awareness : Needs & Prospects (2004), Conservation of Biodiversity : Prospects & Concerns (2006), Global Climate Change and Its Impact (2007), etc.

Students get a chance to present their views before the audience. Competitors are selected on Block, District and State levels. Scholarships and prizes are offered to the successful participants.

In conferences knowledgeable persons of the subject from the area are called. They may be professors of colleges, teachers of schools, local entrepreneurs, who have established rural museums in the area and social workers interested in cultural conservation of the area and spreading idea of national integration and scientific development of the country. Conferences are organized on a particular topic on special occasions like Diwali, Durgapuja, Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, etc.

Workshops for the students are held in schools for students on both science and art objects. Practical training and experiments, which are not taken within the school curriculum are also included for the students themselves to carry out. Courses on different topics of science and arts are conducted. These types of seminars, conferences and workshops instill a feeling of national integration in the mind of the students.

Previously museums were only repositories of objects of the past and acted as the custodians of the national treasures, the latter responsibility being still shouldered by them. Gradually people realized the potentiality of museums as institutions capable of spreading knowledge and culture to one and all. All knowledge and culture cannot be imparted through formal education and here comes museums into picture for informal education and spread of culture by using real objects, whereas formal education teaches some abstract ideas.

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Theories on Sharing International and Inter-State Rivers

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It is usual when dealing with an Inter-State problem relating to the use of river water to seek analogy with the law and practice on international rivers in other federated countries. It is therefore essential to study various theories or doctrines which have been enunciated by the contesting states in connection with the sharing of water resources at international and inter-state level. Initial claims to water in negotiations are often justified in terms of one or several simple legal doctrines. These doctrines are really rules of thumb, which seek to formulate a general approach to division of the scarce resource of river water. Different theories or doctrines have been enunciated by various writers and invoked by the contesting States in connection with the sharing of water resources at international and inter-state level. These theories or doctrines need a scrutiny and an evaluation in terms of their authenticity for these purposes. The conflicting theories or doctrines intended to be examined hereunder are:

Doctrine of Riparian Rights

Etymologically the term "Ripa" means "the bank of stream"¹ Ripa also means "the place beyond which waters do not in their natural course overflow" and as such "ripa proprietors" means those who own the lands bounding upon a water course. Thus the land to riparian must have the stream following over it or along its borders,² as the expression riparian means "belonging or relating to the bank of a river".³ In a co-related way riparian nations, mean in international law, "those who possess opposite banks or different parts of banks of one and same river". Consequently riparian rights mean the right of the owners of lands on the bank of water courses, relating to the water, its use, ownership of soil under stream, accretion etc.⁴

The 'concept of riparian rights' or the doctrine of 'riparian rights' had its origin in Roman Law according to which grants of land, including rights in flowing waters through or adjacent to the grants. This doctrine moved into the common law structure in England, where it was applicable to rights of individual riparian owners and as such took the form of strict natural flow of riparian rights with regard to private proprietary rights in water. In fact "the essence of this doctrine is recognition of equal rights to the use of water by all owners of land abutting a river as long as there is no resulting interference with the rights of other riparian owners. Each co-riparian has the right to have the water flow pass his lands undiminished in quantity and unimpaired in quality".⁵

This doctrine was introduced into Texas, U.S.A. by the Spanish and Mexican Governments.⁶ However, this theory has been generally modified in U.S.A., by permitting reasonable uses unconnected with the riparian land or the non-riparian land. Further, two eminent American jurists, Story and Kent, improved into American Law the riparian principles in the early part of the nineteenth century.⁷

In India as far as the law between individual owners is concerned, it seems the common law principles were adopted, which fact is evidenced, inter-alia, in the provisions of the Indian Easement Act, 1882, Illustration (h) to section 7 of the said Act provides:

"The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owners limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature"..... Illustration (j) of the same section 7 also makes provision for the right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond to use or consume its water for drinking, household purposes and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purpose of any manufactory situate thereon; provided that he does not thereby do material injury to other like owners.⁸ However, in the field of 'international water law disputes' or 'inter-state water law disputes', in spite of its casual

reference here or there, this theory or so-called doctrine of 'riparian rights' has never been accepted as basis for or found application, in the settlement of such disputes.

While talking about the law of the rivers, in general, Smith remarked: "In the law of rivers, there is clearly no place for any purely legal doctrine derived from any single abstract principles, whether that principle be the absolute supremacy of the territorial sovereign or the old private law doctrine of riparian rights."⁹ And Eagleton remarked. "It seems safe, then, to state as a general principle of International law, that while each state has sovereign control within its boundaries, in so far international rivers are concerned, a state may not exercise control without taking into account the effects upon other riparian states."¹⁰

The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal observed that "the doctrine of riparian rights governs the rights of private parties, but does not offer a satisfactory basis for settling inter-state water disputes".¹¹

The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal made somewhat ambiguous observations in its Report in 1978 when it remarked, "As we have pointed out in our order dated 8th October, 1974, the right of Rajasthan to share Narmada waters is based on the Agreement between the parties dated 12th July, 1974, Otherwise, Rajasthan, being a non-riparian State, is not entitled as a matter of law to any share in the water of the inter-state river Narmada. The claim of Rajasthan must therefore, be based on the Agreement of the Chief Ministers dated 12th July, 1974."¹²

It is submitted that an 'Agreement' is as good a source of law as 'custom', 'legislation (in statutory form)', 'precedent' or 'award' etc. Thus, by actually allotting the water to Rajasthan out of Narmada waters the Tribunal conceded the right of Rajasthan in those waters and in such a situation the observation that "Rajasthan being a non-riparian state, is not entitled as a matter of law to any share in the waters of the inter-state River Narmada" becomes only 'obiter dicta' or a "casual references".¹³

The Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal, in 1979, adopted verbatim the observation of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal that the doctrine of riparian rights governs the rights of private parties, but it does not afford a satisfactory basis of settling inter-state water Disputes.¹⁴

The Eradi (Ravi and Beas Waters) Tribunal, in its award given in 1987 also rejected the so called doctrine of riparian rights when it found the claim of Punjab to the proprietary rights over the water of Ravi and Beas Rivers as unsustainable on the basis of Punjab's position as a 'riparian', and to the exclusion of Haryana by treating it as 'non-riparian'.¹⁵

As a matter of fact in Indian State- practice, this doctrine never been accepted in any form what so ever even in pre-partition period. The Bikaner Canal was drawing water for Bikaner Princely state from Ferozpur Headworks and the Sirhind Canal rising from the river Sutlej was supplying waters to Ferozpur and Phulkian Princely states in spite of the fact that the river Sutlej did not touch either of these princely states.¹⁶

This principle was asserted at the International arena by Egypt as the lower riparian against Sudan with regard to the use of the Nile River in 1925. Though the Nile Waters Commission rejected the Egyptian position, yet in an agreement embodied in the exchange of notes in 1929 between Egypt and Great Britain representing Sudan, Britain conceded to Egypt the right of veto on the utilization of water by the upper riparian. This was clearly a political settlement and cannot be said to represent international practice.¹⁷

The doctrine of riparian rights offers both advantages as well as disadvantages to riparian owner. Expect in times of abnormal drought conditions, they can enjoy rights to sufficient water for natural needs and they can not have the right to a constant amount of water for any other purpose. Further, this doctrine operates harshly on non riparian land owners: they have no right to use the water in any way except sharing in such rights as navigation. To a large extent this doctrine is suitable and socially desirable in areas of abundant rainfall where there is no dearth of water.

Prior Appropriation Theory

The basin states invoke another doctrine or theory asserting their right for the utilization of the water resources under disputes. This doctrine or theory has been referred to in the field of

controversies pertaining to utilization of water in inter-state water disputes also. This is known as 'Prior-appropriation Theory'.¹⁸ This Doctrine was first of all propounded by Blackstone as the law of water courses in the early 19th century in England. This theory was further developed and applied in USA to sort out several water disputes that had crept up in severely water scarce areas of the western parts.¹⁹ This theory says that the first user who puts the water to beneficial use establishes a prior right and subsequent users can only appropriate what is left by the first user. This doctrine allocates property rights to water on the basis of historical use.²⁰

In the field of international water law this doctrine has not found any recognition. However, it is a different matter when some existing utilization of water is sought to be protected through the application of the concept of 'existing rights' or 'acquired rights', but in that case it has to be proved beyond doubt that the said utilization of water fulfils all the pre-requisites of the concepts of 'existing rights' and 'acquired rights'.²¹

In India, this American theory of Prior-appropriation is not however treated, as the acceptable law in India. The Calcutta High Court in a dispute between two private parties, where the defendant being the upper riparian had constructed a dam across a stream thereby practically diverting the entire supply of water to the plaintiff, the lower riparian. The court, in its opinion held that the upper riparian is entitled only to a reasonable use and if the water is not found enough for continual use by both the parties, its use ought to be apportioned between them, the court opined that, "the total consumption for irrigation by one riparian owner of the water of the stream, so that other proprietors are entirely deprived of the use of the water must be regarded as unreasonable one".²²

Territorial Sovereignty Theory

The 'territorial-sovereignty theory' or the 'doctrine of absolute sovereignty' is also known as 'Harmon Doctrine' which originated from the opinion of Mr. Judson, the Attorney General of the United State of America in 1896. Under this doctrine, a riparian state can do what it pleases with its waters without regard to its effect on other co-riparian state and no riparian state has a right to demand the continued flow of water from other states.²³

It is worth noting here that although USA, invoked this theory at the time of its treaty of 1909 with Mexico, which is the lower riparian *vis-a-vis* Rio Grande River, significantly USA repudiated the said doctrine when as a lower riparian *vis-a-vis* the Columbia River the application of the doctrine would have operated to the distinct disadvantage of USA.

This theory represents one sided extreme view, namely, that the riparian states have exclusive or sovereign rights over the waters flowing through their territory, In Harmon's words, in this context, "the fundamental principle of international law is the absolute sovereignty of every nation, as against all others, within its own territory."²⁴ Applying this doctrine to specific situation Harmon opined that "the rules, principles and precedents of international law impose no liability or obligation upon the United States (as upper riparian) as regards the waters of the Rio Grande in relation to Mexico (the lower riparian)."²⁵ However, this fact cannot be ignored that although at the time of the Treaty of 1906 between U.S.A. and Mexico, the former affirmed and asserted the Harmon Doctrine, yet "under the guise of international comity U.S.A. was willing to provide Mexico with water equivalent to that which it had used before the diversions took place."²⁶ In the Treaty of 1944 between U.S.A. and Mexico, pertaining the use of the water of River Colorado, U.S.A. did not assert the Harmon doctrine and later, on the occasion of the Treaty and Protocol of 1961 and 1964 between U.S.A. and Canada regarding use of the water of Columbia basin, where incidentally U.S.A. happens to be the lower riparian, the Harmon doctrine stood discredited.

In case of Indus Basin, according to the provisions of the Indus Water treaty of 1960, the western rivers, namely, Indus, Jhelum and Chenab have been allotted for use to Pakistan and the Eastern Rivers namely, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej to India although India is the upper riparian *vis-à-vis* all these rivers. In India, even in the settlement of inter- state water disputes the said doctrine has never been found favour.

It may not be out of place to point out here that Prof. Smith expressed every strong feeling against this doctrine, in the following words. "The doctrine of absolute supremacy of the territorial

sovereign is essentially anarchic- permitting, every state to inflict irreparable injury upon its neighbours without being amenable to any control save the threat of war”.²⁷

It may also be pointed out that the Harmon doctrine has never completely held sway. The theory has found support in some quarters but not in others.²⁸ The recent developments particularly the 1966 Helsinki Rules have greatly weakened the authority of the Harmon Doctrine.

Natural Water Flow Theory

The natural water-flow theory also known as the territorial integrity theory is often invoked by basin states in international water disputes and some times by parties in the inter-state disputes. According to this theory every lower riparian is entitled to the natural flow of the river without any interference from the upper riparian owners.

According to this theory, the upper riparian owner must allow the water to move in the form of its natural flow, and in its ordinary channel, into the domain of the lower riparian. Although, he can, of course put the water while in its territory to the responsible use.²⁹ This principle has been drawn from the English cases dealing with private property right in water in a unitary state. This theory was also asserted by Egypt as the lower riparian owner against Sudan with regard to the use of the water of the Nile River in 1925. But the Nile Water Commission rejected the Egyptian claim that it had absolute right to the natural flow of the waters of the Nile, merely on the basis of being the lower riparian. But in an agreement embodied in the exchange of notes in 1929 between Egypt and Great Britain representing Sudan, Britain conceded to Egypt the right of veto on exclusive utilisation of water by Sudan as upper riparian. Commenting on this agreement, Berber says that this was a political settlement and cannot be used as a precedent in international law.³⁰

The territorial integrity doctrine, like Harmon doctrine goes to another extreme and thus is obstructionist in nature as it denies the benefits arising out of modern technological uses of the concerned international drainage basin.

Equitable Apportionment Theory

Another important principle or theory advocated in the field of sharing of water resources by various states or federal states in a federal set up is that one which is known as “equitable apportionment theory”. According to this theory every riparian or basin state or other concerned entity justifying entitlement for a share is entitled to a fair share of water of the said basin or inter-state river as the case may be. This theory also based upon the thesis of conceptually treating a particular drainage basin or inter-state river as one unit irrespective of the political or administrative boundaries dividing the concerned contesting states or federal units. What is a fair share of each respective state, or federal units, etc. in the concerned water will depend on various factors and circumstances of each case.³¹

The theory of ‘equitable apportionment’ conceptually embodies the following elements. Firstly, equitable apportionment implies equality of rights as between the contestant units to use the concerned basin or inter- state waters, as the case may be. Secondly, the equality of rights does not mean the right to equal division of water literally.³² On the other hand, it means the right of each co-basin or co- riparian states to share in the said basin or inter- state waters on the basis of various factors including, inter alia, its social and economic needs consistent with the corresponding rights of the other co- basin or co- riparian or concerned states. Thirdly, this concept is a utilitarian one. Fourthly, equitable apportionment is concerned with the beneficial use of the concerned waters. Fifthly, it would be unreasonable to reserve water for future when present uses are not satisfied.³³

In pre-independence period, the Indus Commission observed that. “The most satisfactory settlement of disputes of this kind is by its agreement” and that “if there is no such agreement, the rights of the several provinces and states must be determined by applying the rules of ‘equitable apportionment’, each and getting a fair share of the water of the common river”.³⁴

The doctrine of equitable apportionment has also been applied in the utilization of Mahi waters between Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat, as well as in respect of the project of Musakhanda dam on the Kamansa River for apportionment of water between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.³⁵

The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal observed in 1973 that, "In India also, the right of states in an inter-state water is determined by applying the rule of equitable apportionment, each unit getting a fair share of the water of the common river."³⁶ The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal, while announcing its award remarked that the principle of Equitable Apportionment is accepted by all party states.³⁷ The Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal also observed, in 1979, that, "In India also, the right of states in an inter-state river is determined by applying the rule of equitable apportionment, each unit getting fair share of the water of the common river," which is a verbalism adaptation of the observations of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal. However, it is felt that notwithstanding its actual application in inter-state water disputes, the principle of 'equitable apportionment'. "Is vague and can not be defining with Precision."³⁸

Thus the concept of equitable apportionment does not lend itself to precise formulation. Its meaning cannot be written into a code that can be applied to all situations and at all times. The standard of an equitable apportionment requires an adaptation of the formula to the necessities of particular situation.

Community of Interest Theory:

Under this theory the whole basin is regarded as a single economic unit. It cuts across all state boundaries and the water can be utilized to the maximum benefit of all in an integrated manner.³⁹ The respective waters, thus, are considered as vested in the community as such. This theory presupposes that under an integrated programme of development of the concerned river, the dams or other planned works are to be located at the best possible places and the benefits accruing there from are to be shared by the co- riparian or concerned states which are in need of those beneficial needs.⁴⁰

It has been experienced that the integrated development approach envisaged by this theory may take the following two forms:

- (i) It may take the form of planning and execution of separate programmes and development by each basin state or concerned administrative or political units are to permit the use of their territory for purposes ranging from information gathering mission regarding the basin to actual construction of the structures and dams for the best utilization of the river. The Indo-Nepalese ventures in the form of Kosi project between India and Nepal illustrate such an approach.⁴¹
- (ii) The integrated development approach may take the form of a joint planning and effort by all the involved States to develop the river for their joint benefits without any reference to the state frontiers. This second approach includes joint planning, joint construction, joint management and joint sharing of expenditure on construction and maintenance. Such as approach takes into consideration the join cost-benefit.⁴²

Some recent examples though modest to implement of this joint approach are: (i) the agreement between Turkey and USSR to jointly construct a dam on the Arpa- Chi River, which is contiguous between two states, (ii) the treaty of 1964 between USA and Canada for joint exploitation of the Columria river, and (iii) the Sudan treaty of 1959 between United Arab Republic and Sudanon Nile.⁴³

However, owing to reservations in the attitude and behaviour of basin states in respect of joint development there are few examples of this kind of joint approach. Thus, the regulation of an international drainage basin, based on the concept of joint approach is noticed as more of an exception rather than the rule in state practice.

The Equitable Utilization Theory

In the light of recent development it is worth while to state that in the field of international and inter-state water law the concept of 'Equitable Utilization' of an international drainage basin, an international water resource system or an inter- state river, is not only gaining momentum but rather acceptance.⁴⁴ The idea of equitable utilization is the sharing of waters of an international river by the states on an equitable basis.

In Helsinki Rules, 1966 by adopting this theory provided a status and authenticity to this theory. The provisions of Articles IV and V of Helsinki Rules contained in Chapter 2 of the said Rules, being pertinent in this connection are reproduced below.

Equitable utilization of the waters of an international drainage basin:

Article IV

Each Basin State is entitled, within its territory to a responsible and equitable share in the beneficial uses of the waters of an international drainage basin.

Article V

(1) What is responsible and equitable share within the meaning of Article IV is to be determined in the light of all the relevant factors in each particular case.

(2) Relevant factors which are to be considered include, what are not limited to:

- (a) the geography of the basin state, including in particular the extent of the drainage area in the territory of each basin state;
 - (b) the hydrology of the basin, including in particular the contribution of water by each basin state;
 - (c) the climate affecting the basin;
 - (d) the past utilization of the water of the basin, including the particular existing utilization;
 - (e) the economic and social needs of each basin state;
 - (f) the population dependent on the water of the each basin state;
 - (g) the comparative costs of alternative means of satisfying the economic and social needs of each basin state;
 - (h) the availability of other resources;
 - (i) the avoidance of unnecessary waste in the utilization of waters of the basin;
 - (j) the practicability of compensation to one or more of the co- basin states as a means of adjusting conflicts among uses; and
 - (k) the degree to which the needs of a basin state may be satisfied, without causing substantial injury to co-basin state.
- (3) The weight to be given to each factor is to be determined by its importance in comparison with that of other relevant factors. In determining what is responsible and equitable share. All relevant factors are to be considered together and a conclusion reached on the basis of the whole.⁴⁵ The article makes clear that the above factors are not exhaustive. The factors are so broad and vague that it is not easy to arrive at the result in a particular case by following them. They only provide flexible guidelines and may not be easy to reconcile and balance various competing factors.

Post-Helsinki Rules Development:

The Helsinki Rules were adopted in 1966 by the International Law Association.⁴⁶

- (i) the International Law Association approved the "Resolution on Flood Control", which provide under Article 8:⁴⁷

"In case of dispute, Articles XXX to XXXVII of the Helsinki Rules are, so far as may be, applicable."⁴⁸

- (ii) The Asian- African Legal Consultative Committee, while adopting "the Law of International Rivers", in 1973, adopted, in Proposition II Para 2 the definition of a basin state was adopted as contained in Article III of Helsinki Rules. In proposition Iii, Para 1, the contents of Article IV of Helsinki Rules, containing the principle of "equitable utilisation" were reproduced. Further, the Proposition of Article VI and VII adopted the provisions of Article VII and VIII of the Helsinki Rules dealing with the protection for present and existing uses of water. In addition to that proposition IX adopts the provisions of Article XI of the Helsinki Rules which

pertain to the responsibility of a state to stop the measures taken by it in violation of the provisions meant for preventing pollution and pay compensation to the injured co-basin state.⁴⁹

- (iii) The resolution on the International Water Resources Administration approved by the International Law Association at its 57th Conference at Madrid, in 1976, provides under Article 2 that the basin state should consistent with provisions of Chapter 6 of the Helsinki Rules.⁵⁰ Article 2 also refers to the concept of "Equitable Utilisation" contained in Article IV of Helsinki Rules.
- (iv) The International Law Association at its 59th conference at Belgrade in 1980, adopted the "Resolution of the Flow of water of international water sources" and "Relationship between Water, other Natural Resources and the Environment", provided under Articles 7 and 8 of the provisions dealing with "Relationship" respectively of that Chapter 6 of the Helsinki Rules shall apply also for settlement of disputes arising within the field covered by these Articles governing the problems of "Regulation" and Relationship".⁵¹
- (v) At its Sixtieth Conference at Montreal in 1982, the International Law Association adopted some Articles pertaining to water pollution in an international drainage basin.⁵²
- (vi) Recently at its 62nd Conference, held at Seoul in 1986, the International Law Association adopted some "Complementary Rules Applicable to International Water Resources".⁵³

Application of Helsinki Rules:

The concepts contained in the Helsinki Rules have, without specifically being quoted as such, been applied in several concrete water law disputes, both in the field of international water disputes and inter-state water disputes.⁵⁴ In India, deciding the Narmada dispute between the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Narmada water disputes Tribunal, in 1978 while asserting that the principle of "equitable apportionment" is accepted by the all parties, proceeds by referring to a rich illustrative source material, the text of Articles IV and V of the Helsinki Rules.⁵⁵ Similarly, the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal, 1973, followed the concepts contained in Article II, IV and V of the Helsinki Rules, 1966.

Often there is a mixing up between two theories with apparently similar wordings namely the 'Equitable Apportionment' theory and the 'Equitable Utilization' theory. But these two theories should be treated as two different theories basically for following reasons:⁵⁶

- (i) The theory of equitable apportionment emerged in the USA state practice and case law primarily in the course of inter-state disputes. Whereas the "equitable utilization theory" emerged from the Helsinki Rules in 1966 in the field of international water law.
- (ii) The equitable apportionment is vague, generally explained through common sense and lacking concrete documentary formulation whereas the equitable utilization is comparatively specific and more concrete, this theory is demonstrated its basis in the concrete corpus of the specific Articles of the Helsinki Rules viz., Article IV and V contained in Chapter 2 of the said rules.
- (iii) Thus the "equitable apportionment theory" talked of fair or equitable share of the contending parties in general terms whereas "equitable utilization theory" talks of the entitlement of each basin state to a responsible and equitable share in the beneficial uses of the waters of an international drainage basin, in a statutory form.
- (iv) The "equitable apportionment theory" left to common sense to demarcate it in every case as to what could or should be the so called fair or equitable share of each contending party whereas for the smooth application of the "equitable utilization theory" the Helsinki Rules clearly supply some concrete help material, in the text of Article IV, primarily by laying down that such a share

is to be determined in the light of all the relevant factors in a particular case and then by supplying a concrete list of factors in the corpus of clause (2) of Article V.

- (v) By specifically pointing out in Article V, clause (2) that the relevant factors which are to be considered, will include, but not limited to the ones enumerated in sub-clauses (a) to (k), the process of determining reasonable and equitable share of the contesting parties has been flexible by making inclusion of other factors possible and at the same time the process will be speedier too as this process of determination will start at least on the basis of the already concretely and specifically enumerated factors. On the other hand, the process of determining the fair share through the "equitable apportionment theory" will be slow as all the factors are to be picked up and applying every factor *de novo* on the basis of common sense and the utility of the said factor in the said case.⁵⁷
- (vi) The "equitable apportionment theory" is only distribution or apportionment oriented whereas the "equitable utilization theory" is developed oriented because the former aims at merely the apportionment of the said water resource without touching the concept of the use of whereas the latter entitles each basin state to a reasonable and equitable share in the beneficial uses of the waters of an international drainage basin.
- (vii) Thus, the application of the equitable utilization theory is more conducive to the optimum utilization concept vis-à-vis the exploitation of the concerned water resources apportionment theory.

Needless to say, these rules of thumb have very different implications. As the Article 262 of the Constitution of India and the Inter- State Water Disputes Act, 1956 did not provide any procedure to adopt in the settlement of inter- state water disputes, it left the tribunal free to adopt the doctrines invoked and applied in other countries and in International arena. Among the doctrines, the Doctrine of Riparian Rights does not found application in the field of Inter- State Water Disputes in India. The American Doctrine of Prior Appropriation is not the acceptable law in India and International Water Disputes. The Harmon Doctrine is never acceptable doctrine in India. All the major Tribunal in India invoked and applied the principle of Equitable Appropriation. It may be summarised that after the declaration of the Helsinki Rules, 1966, the theory of Equitable Utilisation has been followed for resolving inter- state water disputes in India as well as in International arena.

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ml l s tMh l keftd&vkFkd fo'kškrvka dh ppkz ds fcuk l Hko ugha gš D; kſd ykx gh vkFkd xfrfof/k; ka
ds dſnz fclnq gkrs gš vkš bl fy, muds fcuk dkbz vFkd; oLFkk l Hko ugha gšA tul a[; k dk vdkdj vkš
ml ea gkus okys ifjorſa ctkj ds folrkj dks fu/kkſr djrs gšA ifr 0; fDr vk; ds fLFkj jgus ij Hkh
tul a[; k ea of) ds dkj.k ekx dh dſn ek=k c<rh gš eyr% fo'kky tud [; k okys n'sk l kFkd
Je&foHkktu ds fy, ckj h nfu; ka ij fuHkj ugha gkrsA

; g ugha Hkkyuk pkfg, fd , d fo'kky vkš rsth l s c<+jgh tud [; k] fo'kš : i l s , d h
vFkd; oLFkk ds fy, dfri Fk dfBukbz k; [kMh dj nrh gš fti us vHkh&vHkh vi uk vkš] kſxdj.k vkj Hk fd; k
gšA ykxka dks Hkktu] oL=] vkokl rFkk mlga jkstkj] l keftd l ok, a vkš LokLF; rFkk fpdRI k l fo/kk, a
nus dh l eL; k dk l keuk djuk gkrs gšA bl dk;Z ea iwſz l Qyrk ugha feyus ij l keftd vkš
jktuhfrd vl rſk iui l drk gš fti ds pyrs vij/k c<+l drs gš vkš jktuſrd mFky&iFky gks l drh
gšA bl ys[k ea ge vkš fuoſ'kd Hkkjr dh tul a[; k vkš ml ea gkus okys ifjorſka ds dkjdka ij nſ"Vi kr
dj jgs gšA

ed[; 'kcn & tul a[; k] vkš fuoſ'kd Hkkjr] tle nj] eR; qnjA

ifj p; %

l d kj ds Hkkjr l fgr] vf/kdrj n'skka dh tul a[; k ds vdkdj ea ifjorſa ds fy, i kdfrd dkjd
dh ed[; Hkſredk jgh gšA bl dk ; g drbz eryc ugha gš fd iokl u dkjd us dkbz Hkſredk vnk ugha dh gšA
dguk u gkxk fd dfri; ; jksh; n'skka mlkj vkš nf{k.k veſjd] vkLVfy; k dſn Nks/s }hi ka rFkk vſhd
ds FkkMh l s n'skka ea bl dkjd dh Hkſredk egRo iwſz jgh gšA tgg rd Hkkjr dk izu gš iokl u dkjd dk
; gk dkbz fo'kš i Hko ugha jgk gšA

1872 dh igyh tux.kuk l sigys ds vuſku %

Hkkjr ea igyh tux.kuk 1872 ea gſ vkš ml ds ckn 1881 ea og fu; fer : i l s n'kdh; fo"K;
ekeyk cu xba bl vof/k l sigys vdkj] jkgr ; k l kku; iz kkl u pykus ds fy, , df=r vkſMh ds
vk/kkj ij tul a[; k ds vkſdyu miyC/k gš tks Hkkjr; mi egk}hi dh tul a[; k ds vdkdj ea gkus okys
ifjorſka dh : ijs[kk l s t: j voxr djrs gšA bl ds vkxs mudk dkbz fo'kš egRo ugha gšA

MCY; w, p- ekj yM ds vuſ kj 1600 bD ea Hkkjr dh tul a[; k 10 djkm+FkhA fdLys Mfol us bl s
l d kſ/kr dj 12-5 djkm+dj fn; KA bu vkſdyuka dh bjQku gch vkš ri u jk; pkſkj h vkykpuk djrs gš
D; kſd muds vuſ kj vkſMh ds vkſdyu dh fof/k gh =ſVi iwſz ugha Fkh cfYd muds rſ kj djus okys tkfgj
rkš ij fcfv'k jkt ds i{k/kj FkhA mudk ekuuk gš fd Hkkjr dh tul a[; k 1600 bD vkš 1800 bD ds chip
33 ifr'kr c<hA nſ' j s 'kcnka ea 200 o"kk dh vof/k ds nkš ku tul a[; k tks 15 djkm+l s Hkh de Fkh] c<dj
20 djkm+gks xbz ¼i 0&167¼A bl l s Li"V gš fd ekj dky ds nkš ku tul a[; k 0-14 ifr'kr okſ"kd dh
pŒof) nj l s c<hA

ekſj l Mh0 ekſj l ds vkſdyu ds vuſ kj Hkkjr dh tul a[; k 1801 bD vkš 1901 bD ds chip
yxHkx 20 djkm+¼1981½53½000½ l s c<dj 28-5 djkm+l s FkkMh vf/kd ¼28½52½88½000½ gks xba bl vk/kkj
ij 19oha l nh ds nkš ku tul a[; k of) dh okſ"kd nj ekſ/s rkš ij 0-35 ifr'kr Bgjr h gšA bu nks l nh ds
nkš ku n'sk dh tul a[; k xkeh.k izkku FkhA 85 ifr'kr tul a[; k xkoka ea jgrh FkhA l el kef; d ; jksh dh
ngyuk ea Hkkjr ea 'kgjh tul a[; k dk vuſ kr viſkkdr Åpk FkhA ; gk rd fd 1700 bD ea Hkh 15 ifr'kr
Hkkjr; tul a[; k 'kgjh {ks= ea jgrh Fkh tcf d ml l e; xM fcMſu ds dſy 13 ifr'kr ykx gh uxjka ea
cl s gg FkhA

bu nks o"kkā ds nks ku tul a[; k ea dbz ckj mrkj & p<ko gq A fo' kskdj 1750 bD vksj 1800 bD ds chp vdkykj egkefj; ka vksj yMkbz ka ds ckj.k tul a[; k of) dks dkQh cMk >Vdk yxkA 1800 bD ds ckn gh tkdj fLFkfr l qkjhA

ekfjl MhO ekfjl us 1800 bD & 1951 bD dh vof/k ds fy, vfoHkfr Hkkjr dh tul a[; k ds okf"kd dky Js kh vkM+s kj fd, gA bl l s 19oha l nh ds igys 7 n'kdka ds nks ku Hkkjr dh tul a[; k ea ifjorZka ds ckjs ea dN vlnktk feyrk gA

rkfydk&1

vf[ky Hkkjr; tul a[; k 1800&1951½

o"kZ	tul a[; k 1800½	fi Nys n'kd ds nks ku vks r okf"kd i fr'kr of)
1800	19-7	
1811	20-5	0-36
1821	21-3	0-36
1831	22-0	0-36
1841	22-8	0-36
1851	23-7	0-36
1861	24-6	0-36
1871	25-5	0-36

ekfjl MhO ekfjl & nh iklwys ku vkM bf.M; k 1800&1951½ 1/4nh bf.M; u bdkukfed , .M l k's ky fgLVh fj0; 1/4& 1974 , l -, -th-bZ tuyl

tue&er; q ds vki l h l rgyu ds ckj.k 1800&71 ds nks ku tul a[; k ds vdkj ea ifjorZ gqkA tux.kuk i nZ dh vof/k ds tue vksj er; q njka dk l gh&l gh fgl kc yxkuk vR; r dfBu gS gkykf d er; q nj ds ckjs ea fofHku fj i k/kz vksj fof'k"V 0; fDr; ka dh Mk; fj; ka l s egRoi wZ tkudkfj; ka feyrh gA mul s Li"V gSfd er; qnj dkQh Aph Fkh ml h ds ckj.k tul a[; k : d xbZ FkhA

vupku yxk; k x; k gSfd 1750 vksj 1850 ds chp vf/kdk k vof/k ea er; qnj yxHkx yxHkx 45 ifr gtkj tul a[; k FkhA ; fn mi ; Dr dFku l gh gS rks Li"V gSfd tue nj er; qnj l s fuf'pr : i l s dgha vf/kd jgh gkxh vl; Fk dN tul a[; k ea deh gks tkrhA rRdkyhu ifjLFkfr; ka ea nks dkjdka us Hkkjr; tul a[; k dks vf/kdre l lko tue nj iklr djus l s jkdka os Fks i Fke & fo/kok fookg ij jkd rFk f}rh; f'k'kqgr; ka iol u dkjd us tul a[; k ds vdkj vksj of) dks dkbZ [kl i Hkkfor ugha fd; ka fu"d"Z %&

vk/kfud Hkkjr; bfrgl ds tux.kuk dky ds igys ds le; ds ckjs ea ge l fki ea bl i nZkj dg l drs gSfd of) nj /kheh Fkh er; qnj l s tue nj dN gh vf/kd FkhA iol u dh Hkfedk dkbZ fo'kSk egRoi wZ ugha FkhA tul a[; k dh /kheh of) ds fy, eq; : i l s mPp er; qnj ftEenkj FkhA tul a[; k dh vksj r thou&vof/k cgr gh de] 20 l s 25 o"kZ FkhA

l nHk&l ph

- 1- MCY; 0, p0 ekj yM 1/41920½ ^bf.M; u , V nh MFk vkM vdcj&, u bdkukfed LVMh** ist&22] ed feyu , .M dkd fyfevM] l lV ekM lV lV ynu 1/41920½
- 2- fdXl ys Mfol 1/41951½&^n iklwys ku vkM bf.M; k , .M ikfLrku** ist&24] fid Vu] U; w ts h 1/41951½ fid Vu ; fuofl Mh i 8 A
- 3- bjQku gchc&^n iklwys ku** bu ^n dFcht bdkukfed fgLVh vkM bf.M; k] okW; 1/41920½ l h 1200& l h 1750** , fM'ku ck, riu jk; pdkjh , .M bjQku gchc] dFcht ; fuofl Mh i 8 1/41982½ fjfi lV&1987
- 4- ekfjl MhO ekfjl 1/41969½ & ^bf.M; u bdkukfed bu n ukbZrVUFk l S;P; jh% , fl Ei kfi e** bu ^n bf.M; u bdkukfed , .M l k's ky fgLVh fj0; 1/41969½ ngyh Ldny vkM bdkukfed] ngyh&7] 1969

fo&vks| kfxdj.k % , d cgl

Yks[kd % Jh fctlnz dækj
in o irk % ih-th-Vh- ¼bfrgkl ½
jkt dh; ofj"B ek/; fed fo|ky;] ljl kuk ¼fgl kj½

Lka[ksi %

vks fuos'kd dky ea Hkkjr ea fo&vks| kfxdj.k gvk ; k ugha & ; g , d fookfnr fo"k; jgk gA Hkkjr; jk"Vbknh vFkZ kkfL=; ka o bfrgkl dkjka dk er gs fd vks fuos'kd Hkkjr ea fo&vks| kfxdj.k gvkA tcfdfons kh bfrgkl dkjks dk ekuuk gs fd fo&vks| kfxdj.k ugha gvkA bl fo"k; ij eks/&rkj ij pkj idkj ds er ns[kus dks feyrs gA , d er jk"Vbkn; ka dk ftl ds vuq kj vks fuos'kd Hkkjr ea fo&vks| kfxdj.k gvkA nil jk er dgrk gs fd ltkor% 19oha l nh ds ikjEHk ea vks fuos'kd Hkkjr ea fu: |kfxdj.k gvk Fkk| fdUrq ml ds ckn Hkkjr ea dy&dkj [kks [ky x; s Fks vks ml 'krkCnh ds var vks 20oha 'krkCnh ds vkjtk ea mDr fu: |kfxdj.k dk dkbz iek.k ugha feyrkA rhl jk er dgrk gs fd fu: |kfxdj.k , dne ugha gvkA pkfkk er dgrk gs fd fu: |kfxdj.k gvk rks Fkk| exj df" k izkku vks fuos'kd Hkkjr vks m|ks izkku bxySM ds chp varjkZVh; Je foHkk tu dk gkuk LokHkkfod Fkk vks ijLij yHk ds fy, Fkka bl ys[k ea bu pkjka erka ds rd&fordZ dk fo'ysk.k fd; k x; k gA

ed; 'kCn & fo&vks| kfxdj.k jk"Vbknh nf"Vdks kj l kekT; oknh nf"Vdks kj f'kYi m|ks vks| kfxd ØkfuA

ifjp; %

fo&vks| kfxdj.k dk vFkZ gs & m|kska dk i ru ; k m|ksxdj.k ds foijhr fLFkfrA m|ksxdj.k dk y[k.k gs df"kd eZ l s mRi l u jk"Vh; vk; dh ryuk ea vkuq kfrd : i l s f'kYi deZ l s mRi l u vdk ea of) vks f'kYi deZ ea fu; kfr tul a[; k dk df"kd eZ ea fu; kfr euq; ka ds vuq kr ea c<ukA vxj bl ds foijr gkrk gs rks ml s fo&vks| kfxdj.k dgk tk l drk gA

i gyk er ¼jk"Vbkn; ka dkk vks fuos'kd Hkkjr ea fo&m|ksxdj.k gvk&

jk"Vbknh vFkZ kkfL=; ka us vaxst 'kkl u ea bl idfuk ds Ajj cgr tkj fn; k Fkka bua iæf[k Fks & jekplunr] egkn xfoln jk.kkM] enu eku ekyh; bR; kfnA jk"Vbknh vFkZ kkfL=; ka us rRdkyhu vaxst izkkl dka ds ifronu] fons kh i; Vdka ds Hke.k orkar] l jdkjh vFkZ hfrd tkpka bR; kfn ds vk/kkj ij 18oha 'krkCnh rd dthj m|ks dh tks voLFk Fkh ml ea 19oha l nh ds 'kq l s Øe'k% vollufr fn[kkbz gA vkjOl hO nUk vks enu eku ekyh; us vkadMka ds vk/kkj ij iLnr fd; ka 19oha l nh ds vkjEHk l s vk; kr&fu; kr ds fgl kc ea ns[kk tk l drk gs fd dthj m|ks ea i shk gkus okys f'kYi inkFkka dk fu; kr , d vks de gvk rks nil jh vks bxySM ds f'kYi inkFkka dk vk; kr c<ka fo'ksdj l rh diMka ds vk; kr ea c<erjh ns[kus; kx; gs & 1860 bD ea 96 yk[k i kM ew; l s 1880 bD ds chp 1-70 djkm+i kM vks 1900 bD ea 27 djkm+i kM ew; dh of) gpA vkjOl hO nUk vkfn dgrs gs fd rs kj eky ds fu; kr ea deh dk vFkZ gs ns kh f'kYi inkFkka dh ekx dk fons kh cktkj ea 19oha l nh ds vkjtk ea de gkuk vks rs kj eky ds vk; kr dk c<uk] ns kh cktkjka Hkkjr; cktkjka l s Hkh Hkkjr; f'kYi inkFkka@mRi knka@oLrqka dks m[kkM+ ckgj fd; k tkuka

bl fo&vks| kfxdj.k ea gekjs ckar oxZ vks dkys l kgcka dk ; kxnku Hkh de ugha Fkka MhOvkjO xkMxy¹ us vi us 'kksk ea fn[kk; k fd 19oha l nh ea ml gkus fd l idkj l kgcka ds vuqj.k ea foyk; rh diM vks vk; kfr foykl l kexh dh rjQ viuk >dko fn[kk; k ftl ds QyLo; i ns k ds mPp Lrj ds vks 'kgjh f'kYi inkFkka dk cktkj de gks x; ka bl ds foijr xkeh.k f'kYi oxZ ds yks xkpka ds vi us xjhc [kjhnkjka ds fgr ea vks T; knk ior jgA dy feykdj ; g gs fd Hkkjr us vi uk f'kYi deZ vks m|ks [kks fn; k vks bxySM ds f'kYi inkFkka ds cktkj ds : i ea ifj.kr gks x; ka og dny df" k ds Ajj fultkj gkdj bxySM ds cktkj ds : i ea cny x; ka

17oha&18oha l nh ea bxySM dh bLV&bM; k da uh ds vykok Ykd hl h] i rZkyh bR; kfn da fu; k; Hkh i pj Hkkjr; f'kYi mRi kn ts l rh vks j'skeh diM uhy] rjg&rjg ds dthj m|ks ea mRi l u gkus oky

foykl I kexh vi u&vi us n's kka ea mudh ekax dh vki frZ ds fy, Hkkjr I s fu; k'r d'r h FkhA ; j'ki dk f'kYi m|ks ml ds I kFk ifr; k'xrk ugha dj ik jgk Fkka bl fy, d'sydk s t's s dkuu cukdj Hkkjh vk; kr 'k'd ykn fn, A

d'n b'frgkl dkjka us ; g Hkh fy[kk g's fd vaxt ka us Hkkjrh; f'kYi m|ks dks u"V djus ds fy, "km+æ fd; kA Hkkjr ea I Lrh nj ij [kjhndj] ; j'ki ea fcØh djus ds ykHk ea bLV b'fM; k dā uh vkfn us ijā jkxr Hkkjrh; dkjhjka ds Āij ncko Mkyuk 'kq fd; k&di Mē I Lrk nk's dā uh dk I j{k.k Lohdkj dkjka dā uh dks NkMēj v'j fdl h dks eky dh fcØh u d'js v'j vxj nē ; g I c ugha d'jks rks dā uh ds yBrks v'j xepkLrka o I kgcks ds tirs [kkvka

ujhuz d".k fl g² us fn[kk; k g's fd e'p okf.kT; ds I eFkd b'xysM ds v/khu g'rs gq Hkh bLV bf.M; k dā uh us okLro ea Mā's ds t'j ij c'ky ds t'ygka dks , dkf/kdkj 0; ki kj ds t'ky ea Qd k j [kA bl i'ndkj ds vR; k'f/kd 'k'sk.k ds QyLo: i t'ygks dh gkykr I dVxLr g's xbz v'j I urh di Mē m|ks ea n's kh i'rth I hfer g'rh tk jgh FkhA bl ds QyLo: i f'kYi m|ks dh t's n'j oLFkk Fkh] ml dk gky vusd 'k'skdrk'v's & enkl ea I jnk jkt'j c'ky&fcgkj ea gfjjatu ?k's'ky⁴ us bl ds foaj.k fn, gA

, d s ea Hkkjrh; f'kYi m|ks dks , d n'j k cMē vk'tkr yxk & og Fk ; j'ki ea v's| k'xd Øk'fA 19oha 'krkCnh ds v'f're fnuka ea b'xysM ds f'kYi m|ks dk I cl s vx'keh Hkx I urh di Mē m|ks Fkka gkFk I s cus I urh di Mē dh n'yuk ea e'khu I s cus I ur v'j di Mē m'rus egu u g'rs gq Hkh cMē i'fj.kke ea mRi knu ds dkj.k cgr I Lrs Fks v'j vaxt ykx vi us mi fuos'kka I s d'p'k eky cgr de nke ea vk; kr dj yrs FkA v's| k'xd Øk'f ds QyLo: i b'xysM dk v'f'f'kd fgr Hkkjr I s I urh v'j j's'keh di Mē ds vk; kr ea ugha jg x; k Fk c'fYd Hkkjr I s d'p's eky dk vk; kr v'j v's| k'xd eky ds ogk' fu; k'r ea fufgr Fkka 19oha I nh ds e/; I j' f'tl I e; dh ckr ge ; gk' dj jgs g' b'xysM I s Hkkjr ds v's| k'xd I c'ak dh ; gh e'f; vk/kkj Fkka

n'j s er ds i'ndrk g's Mfu; y Fkku⁵A mudk ekuuk g's fd 1881 I s 1931 ds chp Hkkjrh; tux.kuk ds v'adMē ea d'f'k v'j m|ks de'z ea fu; k'fdr eu'j; ka ds v'adMē I s ; g i'æf.kr ugha g'rk fd fo&v's| k'xdj.k dh i'f'Ø; k 'kq g'p'z FkhA Āij h r'j I s n's[kus ij ; g yxrk g's fd 1881 bD I s 1931 bD ds chp d'f'k de'z ea fu; k'ftr eu'j; ka dh I a; k c'lt Fkh 1/7-17 d'jkm+I s 10-02 d'jkm1/2 v'j m|ks ea de g'p'z Fkh 1/2-11 d'jkm+I s 1-29 d'jkm1/2 t's fd fo&v's| k'xdj.k dk i'æ.k gA

Mfu; y Fkku⁵ dgrk g's fd ge vxj d'f'k de'z v'j I k/kj.k etn'jh] m|ks v'j 0; ki kj v'j i'fjogu uked rhu oxh'j.k d'jds tux.kuk dk fgl kc d'ja rks gekj's I keus v'adMē f'cYd'g' foi jhr v'ks gA 1881 bD & 1931 bD ea d'f'k&de'z ea 6 i'f'r'kr 1/4 q "k'2 v'j 13 i'f'r'kr 1/4=h'2 dh of) g'p'z g's v'j m|ks de'z ea 9 i'f'r'kr 1/4 q "k'2 v'j 15 i'f'r'kr 1/4=h'2 dh deh g'p'z m'Ugha r'f; ka d's n'j s <æ I s I t'kdj j [kus ij n'j jh I k'j.kh fn[kk jgh g's fd d'f'k v'j I k/kj.k etn'jh ea 1881&1931 ds chp d'oy 2 i'f'r'kr 1/4 q "k'2 dh of) g'p'z v'j m|ks r'f'k 0; ol k; ea ds 3 i'f'r'kr dk g'kl g'v'ka I f'ki ea mudk v'f'f'ker ; g g's fd 1881 I s cgr eken'gh fo&v's| k'xdj.k g'v'ka

n'j jk er & d'n b'frgkl dkj] Mfom eksj I ⁶ dh udy d'jrs gq I e>rs g's fd fo&v's| k'xdj.k d'Hkh vk; k gh ugh 19oha I nh ea Hkh ughA eksj I dk rd'z g's & j'k"V'bknh b'frgkl dkjka us v's| k'xdj.k mRi knka ds vk; kr ea of) d's fo&v's| k'xdj.k ekuus dh Hkay dh gA eksj I us fn[kk; k g's fd v's| k'xd i'nf'f'k ds vk; kr I s t's s , d n's kh m|ks dks {f'r' g's I drh g's ml h i'ndkj fdl h v'l; n's kh m|ks dks m'Uufr Hkh g's I drh gA t's s fd d'p's ykgs ds vk; kr I s [k'ut yk'g v'L; d I s yk'g r's kj djus okys m|ks dk fouk'k g'v'k] exj ykgs dh e'khuka v'j cr'z I kexh vkfn r's kj djus dk dke dkjhjka ds gkFk ea vk; kA dkj.k ; g g's fd I Lrs nj dk yk'gk i'p'j i'fj.kke ea ckt'j ea mi yC/k Fk v'f'ok 19oha I nh ds v'jEHk ea I ur ds vk; kr I s I ur dkrus okys dkjhjka d's vk'tkr yxk fdrq t'ygks d's I Lrs nj ij I ur feyk v'j os I Lrs di Mē c'uk I dā

eksj I ds erku'j kj cgr I k's i'kphu d'v'hj m|ks e'supLVj] c'fD'z e v'j 'kQhYM ds mRi knuka ds vk; kr ds ckot'n cMē v'jke I s p'ys jg's D; k'f'd d'v'hj m|ks dk , d fo'k's'k 1/4 f'ut h'2 ckt'j Fk t'gk' fons'kh i'f'r; k'xrk ugha FkhA mnkgj.k ds fy, ftu e'khuka ij dherh I k'fM+ ka r's kj ugha g'rh Fkh ; k i'VI u ds di Mē ftudk 0; ogk' 'kL=h; f'Ø; k&d'yki ka I s g'rk Fk v'f'ok eks'k di Mē f'tl dk e'supLVj I s vk; kr djuk v'yHkdkjh; g'rk& vkfn {s=ka ea d'v'hj m|ks f'vdk jgka , d k vxj u g'rk rks brus n'kdka ds fo&v's| k'xdj.k ds ckn Hkh d'v'hj&f'kYi ds dkjhj d's cps jgr's

ekfj l ds rdZ ea vkjEHk ea gh , d =fV gA dthj m | kx ds dkjhjka ds fVds jgus dh {kerk dk dkj.k Fkk & viuh Øfed vkfFkd vofuUr dks Lohdkj djrs gq s vius tkfrxr 0; ol k; ea yxs jgus dk ml dk xgjk : >kuA bl dk , d dkj.k ; g Hkh Fkk & 0; fDrxr 0; ol k; ds ifr ml dh HkfDrA rhl jk dkj.k Fkk & viuh thfodk miktZu djus ds fdl h vkj jkLrs dk u gkuk vkj l cl s Åij Fkk& dtZ ea Qd s gq dthj m | kx ds dkjhjka dk egktu ds gkFka ea tdmk gkukA

pkFkk er & 19oha l nh ds vkjEHk l s fjpMZ dkbMau] tku ckbV tS s iæqk fopkj dka l s ydj vk/kfud ; q ds l j fFk; kmkj ekfj l u] ; gk rd fd ykMZ tklu eukMZ dhl rd ekuuk gS fd fo&vks| kfxdj.k gvk rks Fkk] exj df" k izkku Hkkjr vkj m | kx izkku bxySM ds chp varjZVh; Je fohkktu gkuk LokHkkfod Fkk vkj ijLij ykHk ds fy, Fkka

bl nf"Vdks k dk vkjEHkd rdZ ; g gS fd vFkZuhfrd ixfr dk jkLrk gS & Je fohkktuA tS s vud ykx Je fohkktu ds QyLo: i vyx&vyx dk; ka ea ykHkin fo'kskKrk vftR djrs gS tS s bxySM ds nf{k.k ea [krh vkj i'kq kyu vkj mUkj ea dy dkj [kkus cukdjA vxj LFkkuh; Je fohkktu ykHkin gkrk gS rks varjZVh; {ks= ea Hkh bl ds vuq i Je fohkktu ykHkin gkus dks ck/; gA ftu ns kka ; k ins kka ds jk"Vh; mRiknu ea ¼df" k ; k m | kx½ LokHkkfod l vol j iklr gkrk gS og ml h jk"Vh; mRiknu ea fu; kstr gkdj ckn ea fu; kstr iath] Je bR; kfn l cl s vf/kd ykHk okf.kT; &fofue; ds }kjk ol ny dj l drk gA vxj , d k gks rks bxySM ds m | kx izkku vkj Hkkjr tS s mifuos k ds df" k izkku gkus l s Je&foHkktu ds fl) kur ds vud kj nkuaka gh i {kka dk ykHk gA

, Me fLeFk dh 1776 bD ea fy[kh fo[; kr i lrd "jk"Vka dh nksyr** ds l e; l s gh ; g eku fy; k tkrk gS fd "Je fohkktu vFkZuhfrd" ixfr ds fy, vi fjk; Z gA

vc l oky ; g mBrk gS fd D; k ijk/khu vkj i HkRo'kkyh ns k ds chp Je&foHkktu , d gh ckr gS vxj vud ns kka ds vud ykx fo'o cktkj ea df" k mRi kn cps vkj , d ; k dbZ ns kka ds dkj [kkuka ds ekfyd mlga [kjhñ rks mfpr nke ik; k tk l dsx ; k ugha D; k bl ea l ng gks l drk gS tgk ij dkj [kkuk ekfyd dk jax l Qn ¼, d vaxt½ vkj df" k izkku ns k ds ljdkjh izkkl dka dk jax Hkh "l Qn" gkrk gS ogk ljdkjh ncko ea okf.kT; ds [ky ea "dkys vkne" ¼xyke½ ds Bxs tkus dh l Hkkouk D; k ugha gA

fu"d"kZ %&

l {ki ea ge ; g dg l drs gS fd fo&vks| kfxdj.k dh /kkj.kk us "oke" vkj "nf{k.k" nkuaka gh jk"Vh; jktufrd fopkj/kkjvka ea egRo iklr fd; kA nil jh vkj l kekT; oknh nf"Vdks k l s vudka us fo&vks| kfxdj.k dh /kkj.kk vkj ml dh , frgkfl d ds ckjs ea l ng iæV fd; k gA bl fo" k; ij cgr rd&fordZ gvk gA

I nHk&l iph

- 1- MhOvkj0 xkMxhy ¼1924½ ^n b.MLVh; y boksyll ku vkID bf.M; k bu fj l ðV VkbEI ** & gEÝs feyOkM] vkIDl QkMZ ; fuofl Vh ið] ynu] ckllc] dydÜkk] enkl ¼1924½
- 2- ujhñ&d".kk fl Ugk ¼1981½ & ^n bdkukfed fgLVh vkID cæky Ýkñ lykl h Vñ n iekusðV l VyeV** & okW; e&A] , Qvkbðvkj , e dš y, e i kbðV fyfeVM] dydÜkk ¼1981½
- 3- , l jnk jktw ¼1941½ & iñ, p-Mñ- fFkl l & ^bdkukfed dñM'kul bu n enkl i fl Mñl h& 1800&1850**] ; fuofl Vh vkID enkl] 1941
- 4- gfj jat u ?kkl ky ¼1966½ & ^bdkukfed Vñ ft'ku bu n cæky i fl Mñl h & 1793&1833** 2 , fm'ku] dydÜkk & , Qvkbðvkj , e dš y, e i kbðV fyfeVM] dydÜkk] 1966
- 5- Mfu; y , .M , fyl Fkkj u j ¼2005½ ^yñ , .M ycj bu bf.M; k**] i fçyl j & Økfydy & 2005
- 6- ekñj l MhO ekñj l ¼1969½ & ^VñMI , .M VsMñl t bu bf.M; u bdkukfed fgLVh** bu ^bf.M; u bdkukfed bu n ukbZufVUFk l ðP; jñ] ^ , fl Ei kñLe] fnYyh & bf.M; u bdkukfed , .M l kš ky fgLVh , 'kñf l , š kuA
- 7- ekñj l MhO ekñj l ¼1969½ & ^n xkFk vkID ykt&Ldš b.MLVñt Vñ 1947] bu ^n dñçñt bdkukfed fgLVh vkID bf.M; k & okW; e&AA] , fMM ckbZ & MhO ðekj , .M , eO nñ kbA
- 8- fFk; kñkj ekñj l u ¼1911½& ^n bdkukfed Vñl t'ku bu bf.M; k**] ynu & tkñu ekñj h , Yceyð LVñVA
- 9- tkñu eñkMZ dñl ¼1913½ & ^bf.M; u Øñl h , .M QkbZñ] eñ feyu , .M dEi uh fyfeVM] l ð/ ekñVñl LVñV] ynuA
- 10- , Me flEfk& ^n oYFk vkID uškul **] n , yMhu ið % yñ/p oFk] gñt A ykLV fj iñtñVñM 1954A ynu tñ, eO MñV , .M l UI fyfeMñV] U; w kñZ bñi hñ] M; wññu , .M dñññd

uj's k egrk ds ^mRl ok* dk0; &l æg ea l kLdfnd eW;

vfer pgy]

'kks'kkFkh]

fglunh foHkx]egf'kz n; kuln fo'ofoo |ky;] jkgrd

ekuo l f"V dk l okLke i k.kh ekuk x; k gA ekuorj i k.kh tgg; jgu&l gu] [kku&iku] fuokl vkfn ds l æk ea viuh&viuh vkfne voLFkk ea gh gA ekuo us foHkku {ks=ka ea vR; kf/kd mlufR dj yh gA thou dks vkfne voLFkk l s fodfl r djds vk/kfud : i rd ykus ea euq; us viuh cf) &cy , oa vuFkd iz Ruka dk vkJ; fy; k gA ekv/s rkj ij l Ldfr dk l æk euq; dh bl h fodfl r thou&i) fr ds l kFk gA

^l Ldfr 'kCn l e-mil xil d d ^d* /kkrq l s fu"i l u gA gA ; g i f j "dr vFkok i f j e f t r d j u s d s Hkko dk l p d gA^{**1} l j e k f u ; j f o f y ; E l u s l Ldfr 'kCn dk vFkz fn; k g s & r s k j d j u k j p u k ; k d f r l Ldjk } k j k i f o = d j u k l æ Y i r F k k i z R u } k j k d k ; Z d h l E i U r k A² ^fglunh 'kCn l k x j * d s v u q k j H k h l Ldfr dk vFkz l Ldfr dh g p l l k k j h g p l v F k o k l d Ldjk l E i l u v o L F k k g A³

^eW; * 'kCn e m y r % o k f . k T ; & 'k k L = d k 'k C n g A ^ e W ; * 'k C n d h m R i f u k e m y \$; r - l s e k u h t k r h g A f t l d k v f H k i k ; g s & e k y y u s ; k k ; A v k t ^ e W ; * 'k C n f o H k k u l l k e k f t d , o a l k L d f r d v o / k k j . k k v k a d k i r h d c u x ; k g A ^ e W ; * f d l h o L r q d s [k j h n u s i j m l d s c n y s e a f n ; k t k u s o k y k / k u] n k e d h e r] i k b z t ; k o g x q k ; k o g r l o g s f t l d s d k j . k f d l h o L r q d k e g l o g k r k g A^{**4}

l k f g R ; e a ^ e W ; * d k f o f ' k " V v F k z g k r k g A ; g k j i j ^ e W ; * 'k C n l e k t d Y ; k . k v F k o k e k u o f g r o k y s v F k z r d g h l h f e r u g h a g A v f i r q l k f g R ; e a o g y k d & d Y ; k . k d h H k k o u k d s l k F k g h l R ; v k j l q n j d k s H k h l e k f g r d j y r k g A

^eW; * d k b z 'k k ' o r e k l ; r k , j u g h a g A ; æ h u v k o ' ; d r k , j g h e W ; & f u / k k f j r d j r h g A o k L r o e a e W ;] 0 ; f D r v k j l e k t d h L o r l = r k i j v æ d k y x k r s g A r c o g m u e W ; k a d s i f r f o n k g d j r k g s v k j m u d s L F k k u i j i j E i j k x r e W ; k a d k v l r g k r k g s v k j u o h u e W ; k a d k m n ; g k r k g A⁵

l k L d f r d e W ; k a d s L o : i , o a m u d h f o d k l i f Ø ; k d s i z u e m y r % l L d f r d s r k f l o d v k j , f r g k f l d i { k l s l E c) g A p f d l L d f r l e k t d h f o H k k u { k s = k a d h m i y f c / k ; k a d k u k e g A l k L d f r d e W ; g e k j h l L d f r d s o s ? k V d r l o g A f t u l s l L d f r d k L o : i f u f e r g k r k g A l L d f r m l j s v F k k e a J S B e W ; k a d k l æ k g d g k r h g A g e k j h l L d f r d h e W ; l f i g r k e a l g u ' k h y r k l i j k i d k j] n ; k j d # . k k] / k e l u h r r F k k f o ' o i f j o k j d h c k r f u f g r g k r h g A g e k j s l k L d f r d e W ; g e k j s f u " i { k f p l u r u d s f u " d " k z g A b l f y , b u e W ; k a d k e g l o v k j i H k k o n k u k a 0 ; k i d j g s g A

uj's k egrk Hkjr; vLerk vkj l kLdfnd l EiUurk ds dfo gA gekjs n'kz] /ke] l Ldfr vkfn us vkRecks vkj pruk dh Å/ozrk ds f'k[kjka dk l nb Li 'kz fd; k gA muds dk0; dh tehu l el kef; d fLFkfr; ka dks xgjk Li 'kz nrh gpz 'kk'or thou&eW; ka dks ryk'kus ea i k k f'k[kj dh l fn; ka dk i R; ; cu xbz gA

uj's k egrk dh l kLdfnd pruk dh l cl s dlnh; /kkjk mudh mnkUkrk gA Hkjr; l Ldfr vkj Hkjr; fpluru dk l cl s dlnh; i {k Hkh ml dh mnkUkrk gA 'R; kx* gekjh l Ldfr dk JSBre eW; gS gekjh l Ldfr us gea tks l Ldjk fn, gS muea 'R; kx dh Hkkouk* dks fo'ksk eglo fn; k x; k gA uj's k egrk ds dk0; &l æg ^mRl ok* ea l kLdfnd eW; ka dk fp=. k fn[kkbz nrk gA ^ns[kuk , d fnu* dk0; ea dfo us R; kx dh Hkkouk dks euq; ea gh ugha cfYd unh ea Hkh fn[kk; k gA unh rks dny nuk tkurh gS ; g ml dk /ke] gA unh ; g ugha ns[krh gS fd ; s r i r k e n k u g S ; k l u l k k g S ; k [k j k g A o k s r k s c l R ; k x d j r h g p z v i u s / k e l d k i k y u d j r h g p z l c d s f y , m i ; k x h f l) g k r h g s &

^fdruh foiqyk gS

nuk

/ke] gS unh dk

fQj pkgS

os ri rs eñku gka
; k fd gks yhy tkus okyh
l kxj dh [kkjh fo'kkyrkA**6
dfo us o{[k] unh dh R; kx dh Hkkouk dks vi us 'kCnka ea dgk gS &
^i q; l kñ nauk gh rks Qy&i kflr gS
fl U/kq dks unh
vi us dk l kñ rh gh rks gA**7
uj's k egrk ds dk0; ^mRl ok* ea gea nD&l l dfr dks vkyk fdr djrh j puk, j Hkh feyrh gA pñd
egrk dk dk0; l kñ dfrd vuq khyu fd, gq gS rFkkfi egrk l dfr dks ; kSxd : i ekurs gA nD
l dfr ea gea vud nD&eW; feyrs gA
l kñ dfrd eW; ea dfo us nD&l l dfr eW; ea nD&f'k'kq ds tle ds l dfr ea dgk gA dfo us
l dfr ea ml l e; dk o.ku fd; k gS tc l f'V cuh Fkh tc igyh /kñ f[kyh Fkh rc ml l e; l f'V dh
j puk djus okys ftl f'k'kq dk tle gq[k] ml s dfo us nD&f'k'kq dk uke fn; k gS vkj dfor ea nD&f'k'kq
ds tle ds vykok ^i hi y ds iM+ dh Hkh 0; k[; k dh gS D; kñd i hi y dk iM+Hkh nD&iwtk dk irhd gA
ijlurq tgk dfo dks 0; ki d vkdk'k i hi y ds iM+dh rjg fLFkj gkrk gS vkj , d k yxrk gS tS s fd ckā.k
dh rjg dkbZ rstLoh vi us dS kka dks [kksys gq gS vkj , d k yx jgk gS ftl i d kj l w z dh dbZ JSB jkf'k; k;
/kkj.k fd, x, gA
^ml fo".kq vkdk'k ea
, d v'orFkke
rstLoh ckā.k l k
vi uh i z kk[kkvka ds dS k [kksys
ml vkdk'k l epz ea fujkuln [kMk Fkk
tS s og o.kz gks
tks l kfof=; k; /kkj.k djrk gA⁸
^i kFkZuk&/kuq i dfor ea xk&iwtk l s 0; fDrRo dks xfjek feyrh gS D; kñd xk; gekjh l dfr dh
, d ekuoBkj l ekt dh egūoiwz i k.kh gA ftl ds ekuo tkfr ij cgr midkj gA xk; gekjs ; gk; nork
dh rjg iwrh tkrh gA xk; gekjh bgykd vkj ijykd nkuka dks l qkkjrh gA fglu l ekt ea ejrs l e;
xknku dh ijEijk vfr i qV gA uj's k egrk ds dk0; ^mRl ok* ea xk; dk vi uk vyx&vyx LFkku gA xk;
dfo ds 0; fDrRo dks vud ckj i Hkkfor djrh gS &
fo'okl djs
Lej.k ds ml xkpj.k ea
dgha rñgkjs fy,
dkbZ i kFkZuk /kuq i ng jgk gkrk gS
eS kka dh fyf[kr xk; f=; k; gh rks
ufn; k; gS
dkbZ bl ij rik
j Hkkrrh i kFkZuk /kuq/ka dks vk'kf=d ng
jgk gS &
fo'okl djs
rñgkjs fy, dkbZ vgjs= i kFkZuk dj jgk gS
og oS.ko gA⁹
uj's k egrk us vi us dk0; ^mRl ok* ea el=&eW; dks Hkh mtkxj fd; k gA D; kñd dkykUrj ea ; s gh
i n] Hktu] dhrZ ds : i ea iYyfor gkrs gA el= l k{kk-r i zkuu gkrk gA el= gekjh l dfr ijEijk rFkk
fur; deZ ds l Eokgd gA ^l w kñ;] , d l Hkkouk* dfor ea dfo us el=k&eW; ea ^xk; =h Hkkk.k* dks
el=&eW; k ea j [kk gA
l w z dks Hkh
norkvka dh Hkkfr vkdk'k gh fi z gA
'kk; n i R; d rstfLork vkdk'k gkrh gA

vkj l kf; rk iFoh

bl fy, nq] xk; =h Hkllk ea

ifrl w l cudj

iFoh ij /kii pyus yxA¹⁰

mi; Dr foopu ds vk/kkj ij dgk tk l drk gS fd ujsk egrrk us l kldfrd thou eW; ka vkj
pruk dh A/ork ds f'k[kjka dk l nD Li 'kz fd; k gA egrrk us vius dk0; l xg 'mRl ok* ea R; kx] xks i ntk]
nD l l dfr rFkk el=&eW; vkfn l kldfrd eW; ka dk folrr v/; ; u fd; k gA okLro ea ujsk egrrk dk
l Ei w k dk0; Hkkjrh; l kldfrd l Ei llurk dk dk0; gA

l nHkZ xFk l iph

- 1- डॉ० प्रसन्न कुमार आचार्य, भारतीय संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता, पृ० 1
- 2- सर मोनियर विलियम्स, ए संस्कृत – इंगलिश डिक्शनरी, पृ० 1120–21
- 3- डॉ० श्यामसुन्दर दास, हिन्दी शब्द सागर, पृ० 4896
- 4- डॉ० ओमपकाश सारस्वत, बदलते मूल्य और आधुनिक हिन्दी नाटक, पृ० 5
- 5- वही, पृ० 5
- 6- नरेश मेहता, उत्सवा, पृ० 30
- 7- वही, पृ० 40
- 8- वही, पृ० 39
- 9- वही, पृ० 25
- 10- वही, पृ० 45

WINDOW DELIVERY TIMING OF MAILS UNDER POSTAL IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE COLONIAL INDIA

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Abstract

The East India company built a fort in Madras on 1639 and established a settlement in it. The Postal history of Madras presidency is virtually the history of South India. The master general paid much attention for prompt delivery of mails. The mails should be ready for delivery within one hour and twenty minutes on receipt of steamer mails from Bombay presidency. The arrival of the English mails via Bombay at the post office and the time occupied in sending out the letters and papers for delivery. It was significant the delivery was issued for twenty-four hours.

Key Words: Delivery, Mails, Postal Department, Presidency, Colonial India, Rendezvous flag, Addressees, Meticulous Arrangement.

The East India company obtained permission from local chieftain in Madras or 1639 to build a fort in Madras and establish a settlement there: The postal history of Madras presidency is virtually the history of South India Madras presidency had its own postmaster general to frame its own internal arrangements.²

The PMG paid much attention for prompt delivery of mails. He had prescribed that the mails should be ready for delivery within one hour and 20

minutes on receipt of steamer mails and within 40 minutes in the case of Bombay Mails. The bulk of mails from steamer were probably more than that of Bombay Mails received by overland route and hence different durations were prescribed. The Rendezvous Flag was hoisted to announce the commencement of window delivery. The particulars of the addressees of the ordinary letters were also noted in the postman books. Volumes of meticulous arrangements were made and instructions were issued in this respect.³ The public were again warned that after the arrival of Mails from England as soon as the letters were ready for distribution, the rendezvous flag was hoisted by the Flag staff and letters were delivered to anyone who was called or sent memorandum. The delivery of letters which came by steamer generally commenced one hour and twenty minutes after the Mail reached the GPO and those via Bombay 40 minutes after the arrival of the Mail.⁴

Letters received by the bimonthly and overland mails were immediately sorted and prepared for delivery (at the window of the Long Room in GPO in Fort) to parties who applied in person or sent their servants to make the demand. Newspapers received from Europe were at the same time delivered at another window. Of the remainder those letters that were for the Presidency were delivered for distribution to the letter Carriers. On taking the charge of the letters. Postmen entered the directions in their books. This occupied some time and there were sometimes other causes of delay. Delays were easily avoided by all parties making their applications at the office as soon as mails were sorted and made ready for delivery when the rendezvous flag was hoisted at the mast head Madras GPO was from the beginning a pioneer post office in providing better postal facilities to the

²Postal Reform Committee of 1834, p.6.

³Fort St. George GPO letter dated 18 November, 1846.

⁴C.P.Brown, Post Master General, Fort St. George General Post Office, dated 2 June 1848.

public. The postage rates in Madras Presidency were cheaper than those at Calcutta in 1786. In 1840, the PMG of Madras study upon a novel idea of announcing the arrival of the postman in a locality so as to provide prompt delivery. The postmen were supplied with handbills.⁵

With reference to Section XXIV of the Rules for the management of Post office Department, it was notified that under the sanction of Government the use of badges and belts by the letter deliverers was discontinued at the Madras Presidency, in lieu of which they were supplied by hand bells which were designed to be rung in the streets with the view of affording speedy announcement of their arrival with letters and to obviate the detention of deliverers at the doors of houses.

From 3 September, 1840, the letter deliverers were supplied with hand bells in order to announce their approach with letters to parties interested both in the streets and at the doors of the dwelling houses. It was requested that any person who observed the deliverers failing to ring *their* bells in the course of their tour of delivery may intimate the same to the PMG in order that the conduct of such deliverers might be inquired into and if necessary, punishment was inflicted.⁶

Shipping and Landing of Mails

The PMG had made adequate arrangements for shipping and landing of mails by boats which were painted with letters 'GPO'. In this regard, sealed tenders were received at the GPO until 12 P.M. on Saturday (1 July, 1848) for shipping and landing Mails or Post office Packets. The tender specified the amount including all charges at which the work would be undertaken per month.

The Contractor was required to keep a strong Boat approved by the Master Attendant to land and ship all Mails. The Boat should pull oars and be properly manned. It should also be painted with a conspicuous color so that the steamers might know it. When more than one vessel arrived or departed at the same time, the contractor was required to furnish a separate Boat and Crew for such Vessel for landing or shipping Mails. Further, whenever a Boat was sent with or for Mails, no person except the Admiralty Agent, or Captain, or Purser of a sailing Vessel was allowed to go into the Boat.

The tender should be addressed to the Postmaster General super scribed on the envelope as "Tender for shipping and landing mails" and accompanied with a cash deposit of 100 Rupees, such deposit to be forfeited in the event of the party failing to lodge the required security or to execute the necessary contract bond. The deposit on rejected tenders would be returned as soon as the accepted contract was executed.

Tender was opened at the GPO at noon on 1 July, 1848 *in the presence of* the parties interested in attendance, and the *most* favourable approved offer was accepted. At the same time, no reason was assigned for rejecting tenders. The Boat contractor was required to provide one Tindal, 12 Rowers and one Water boy as per further tender.⁷ The Mails were carried from harbour to GPO in bullock cart with three coolies accompanied by a postal official.

On opening on 1 June, 1786, the staff consisted of PMG, one Deputy PMG, one writer or native assistant, five sorters (clerks), one Head Peon and 10 Peons (Postmen) for distributing letters. A Deputy Post Master was appointed at Masulipatnam, Ganjam, Tanjore and Anjengo. The PMG had the control over the whole establishment.

At Madras GPO in 1851, 82 clerks were employed at monthly cost of Rs. 2,364, the average salary being Rs. 28.12.⁸ At that time, Madras GPO was bigger than Bombay which had 45 Clerks. The statistics of letters in Madras in 1850

⁵Madras GPO Notification dated 9 July 1940.

⁶Order of Post Master General, Madras GPO dated 3 September 1840.

⁷Fort St. George Gazette dated 16 May, 1851,

⁸G.J.Hamilton, An Outline of Postal History, Calcutta-1910, p.162.

There were about 1,139 Post offices in 1850 in Madras circle. In 1855, the PMG issued a notice calling for 160 horses for hire for conveyance of mails between Madras and Nellore. Each horse was paid Rs. 16/- per month as hire and Rs.1/- bonus for every ½ mile speed above 6'h miles in an hour. In order to provide service stables for Post Office, it was decided with the consent of Military Department to utilize for the purpose the Commissariat mule lines on the beach and to provide stabling elsewhere at the cost of the Post Office for the Commissariat department. These stables were constructed when the new GPO building was completed in 1884.⁹

The letter box became such an integral part of post office. It was difficult to imagine a post office without a letter box. But it was an interesting aspect of postal history that there were no letters boxes before 1854 and they were provided first at the Post offices only on introduction of postage stamp in 1854. One of the first Letter Boxes placed in Madras town was the one placed at Tannah (Moubrays Road) adjoining Sir William Burton residence on 28 September, 1885, and it was kept open only from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M.¹⁰ This Letter box was distinguished by a Sign Board in English and Tamil. A Sign Board notifying the hour at which the Mail for England would close would also be put up at this Tannah in future.

A Pillar Letter Box was planted at the Police Station a mile beyond Cuttewalk and near the residences of Europeans and East Indians at Ennore, which was served by a Rural Messenger on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Covers directed to any place in that neighbourhood was also delivered on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

By April 1870, mails for Bombay by overland Express train were closed on every Saturday early morning. The last clearance of the letter box was at 5.15 P.M. and up to 6 P.M. At the Railway Terminus at Royapuram, a clerk was posted to receive late fee letters from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M. with late fee of 0-4-0. The journey time from Madras to Bombay was three days and six hours.¹¹

In this regard, the *Post Office* Notification explained that during the Monsoon Season which has just set in on the line between Gooty and Goolburgah, the overland Mail will by order of the PMG be dispatched from Madras on Friday evening instead of Saturday mornings. The Letter Box will be cleared exactly at 5.15 P.M., after which letters fully prepaid with postage and a fee of two annas on each cover will be received up to 6 P.M. A clerk was in attendance at the Railway Terminus, Royapuram, from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M, to receive letters for the After Packet. Letters for this packet must be fully prepaid, with postage and a fee of 4 annas on each cover.

Packets of books and pattern to be sent by the overland Mail must be posted on Thursday by 4 P.M. Otherwise they will be late for the Mail. This did not apply to Newspapers which can be posted up to 5.15 P.M. on Friday.

Letters for registration to go by these Mails were sent to the GPO 30 minutes before the closing hour. The data and hour of arrival of the English Mails via Bombay, at the Post office and the time occupied in sending out the letters and papers for delivery.¹² It was significant that the delivery was issued for 24 hours. The British residents were very particular about the receipt of foreign mails. The above systematic delivery of mails under the postal department of Madras presidency of colonial India is the significant role of Modern Indian delivery service

⁹Report of PWD Department for 1885-1886, Madras, 1886, p.4.

¹⁰Notice of Madras General Post Office dated 28 September, 1855.

¹¹Notice of Madras General Post Office, 8 June, 1870.

¹² Notification of M.Percy, post master, Madras General Post office dated 13 June 1870.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF E-GOVERNANCE IN TAMIL NADU

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Abstract

This paper attempts to give a concise advancement of legal organization of e-administration in Tamil Nadu. One of the key includes in EG is to perceive that it incorporates an endeavor to administer the segment of the general public, which is open through the "Digital System". It in this manner covers the "Digital Society" inside the "General Society". Simultaneously, e-Governance likewise endeavors to direct the Cyber Society itself in light of the fact that the Government controls the resident and his property. A superior enactment would encourage compelling working of e-administration. Law advances effectiveness in organization by setting up fundamental standards of conduct for the general public, with the goal that the Government can oversee by Exception and high level of deliberate consistence by residents to guarantee that Enforcement can likewise be overseen by exemption at a lower cost. Aside from this, Law additionally keeps up agreement and harmony, empower/digital business, ensure digital property, manage digital tax collection, control digital wrongdoings, direct digital legal executive and so forth. Fundamentally, law needs to perceive lawful exchanges, character of people, virtual nature of properties, understanding and distinguishing digital wrongdoings and locale once law qualities separate treatment of these ideas maybe e-administration could be encouraged.

Keywords: e-governance, judicial administration, e-court, e-justice.

Introduction

The postponement in the legal procedure has consistently been the most despicable aspect of Indian Judicial framework. While the apparent explanation behind postponement much of the time is to give more opportunity to equity to be delivered through gathering of confirmations, practically speaking, the deferrals regularly work at killing the accessible confirmations (Kumar, 2016). Over some undefined time frame, the amassed cases in the courts have developed so a lot of that the Judges need to spend an enormous piece of their time just in discovering dates for dismissals. The attorneys themselves have built up a personal stake in the dismissals since it keeps them misleadingly utilized over a more extended time. All the while, legitimate defendants feel bugged and exploitative disputants encash the advantages of the postponement. Most confirmations are decimated when they are taken up for investigation as witnesses overlook the occasions and commit errors. The main recipient of this framework is the criminal who can evade the law for whatever length of time that he wishes. This is the place, E-courts come in. Models of E-court of Singapore had been the rousing element for some states in India. To accelerate the equity conveyance framework, the Center has set out on a pilot venture for mass computerization and systems administration of the subordinate courts in the four metros of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata at an expected expense of Rs. 14.91 crores.

E-Courts and E-Justice

The e-courts encourage the documenting of uses and even contentions through the electronic mode. E-courts empower documenting of Electronic FIRs, Petitions, Affidavits and so on upheld by an advanced authentication as the premise of recognizable proof. E-Court targets accelerating the pursuit and recovery of information in criminal preliminaries by utilizing multi-media databases through between and intranet. E-courts empower to convey arrangements by hearing contentions through video-conferencing. One specific advantage of the e-Court framework is that it has an "open client" office.

In the age of technology, postponements can be counteracted and people groups' craving for proficient and snappier equity for their issues can be fulfilled. Governments, over the globe, are

deliberately intending to utilize the Information Technology in the Justice conveyance instrument by outfitting themselves with various devices intended for the reason. The bar and seat at all levels need to receive a liberal methodology towards the utilization of logical apparatuses in the legitimate framework. The idea of e-equity can be applied in different fields of legal executive or semi legal frameworks and conveyance instrument, for example, treatment of buyer complaints identifying with protection, banking administrations, administrations advertising and administration matters. The accommodation of protests by the Consumers to the Redressal Forums, Banking and Insurance Ombudsman, Motor Vehicle Tribunals and Service Tribunals are to be allowed through electronic media, electronic recording of composed explanations, contentions will stop the deferrals in articulating the honors/judgment.

E-Governance

E-Government alludes to the utilization by government offices of information technology, (for example, Wide Area Networks, the Internet, and versatile figuring) that can change relations with residents, organizations, and different arms of government. These innovations can serve a wide range of closures: better conveyance of taxpayer driven organizations to residents, improved collaborations with business and industry, resident strengthening through access to data, or increasingly proficient government the board. The subsequent advantages can be less defilement, expanded straightforwardness, more prominent comfort, income development, as well as cost decreases.

Service of Home Affairs has conceptualized this crucial venture under the NeGP to address the challenges looked by the police personals while researching criminal cases. The vision of the venture is "to change police power into a learning based power and improve the conveyance of resident driven administrations through upgrading the productivity and viability of police headquarters by making a stage for sharing wrongdoing related data over the police headquarters in the nation. Information Technology (IT) will encourage simple chronicle, recovery, investigation and sharing of Information. The usage of the undertaking empowers the residents to approach the police headquarters benefits through different channels. Residents can likewise follow the advancement of their cases during trails. Propelled IT apparatuses will upgrade coordination and correspondence of the police headquarters with outside partners".

With creating e-Governance at a quicker pace in Tamil Nadu, the State Government has set up the Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA). The essential target of TNeGA is to configuration, convey and direct e-Governance extends by giving the important authoritative, money related, lawful and specialized system in the State. Throughout the years, TNeGA has been assuming an original job in encouraging the advancement of e-administration focuses all through the State through reasonable open private associations. The association is committed to guaranteeing that the general population in the State doesn't need to come to government workplaces essentially for getting to various administrations. They can cooperate with the divisions truly at their doorsteps. Tamil Nadu has in reality logically adjusted its whole e-Governance plan in consonance with NeGP, as far back as its definition in May 2006 by the Government of India.

Initiatives for Judicial Administration of E-Governance in Tamil Nadu

From July, 2016, the High Court of Madras has started Digitizing of Current/Fresh Cases which are being recorded in the documenting areas of the High Court, Madras from July 2016. Scanners have been introduced in the four branches of High Court viz., 1) Judicial division, 2) Criminal Section 3) Writ Section and 4) Original Side and they are examining Admission cases being recorded and the said checked reports are accessible for recovery by the Hon'ble Judges while hearing the cases. On location preparing has been conferred to the staff of the concerned divisions to sweep and store the papers of every crisp case. Steps are being taken to introduce Wacom sheets in the Court Halls to empower the Hon'ble Judges to see the Admission case papers.

There are more than 1 crore old/arranged case documents and Administrative records in High Court, Madras which are to be filtered, digitized and put away for coordinated Retrieval. Subsequently to Scan and digitize the equivalent, a proposition was sent to the Government of Tamil Nadu on 21.01.2015, for temporary authorization of assets. The Government, have agreed managerial

authorization for a whole of Rs.9,42,87,753/- (Rupees Nine crore forty two lakhs eighty 7,000 700 and fifty three in particular), under G.O. Ms. No.314, Home (Courts IV), dated 17.03.2016 and mentioned to send separate proposition for arrival of said supports dependent on the advancement of work.

The e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project is one of the National e-Governance Projects for accomplishing uniform National Policy on usage of Information and Communication Technology (Computerisation) in Indian Judiciary with fitting staging for time bound execution.

- The Hon'ble e-Committee with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Patron-in-Chief and the Hon'ble Judge In-Charge together with standard individuals is the peak body at the National Level for playing out the undertaking of by and large checking and strategy definition.
- A High Court Computer Committee of every High Court comprising of Hon'ble High Court Judges is regulating the usage of Computerisation and ICT enablement at the individual High Court and furthermore for prescribing different arrangement measures.
- Central Project Co-ordinator (CPC) in the position of District Judge is co-ordinating the usage of different modules/undertakings of the Project.
- District Computer Committees headed by the Principal District Judge/District Judges heading units is observing venture usage in the District-level and Taluk – level.
- Nodal Officer is the Judicial Officer assigned to each Court Complex for everyday contact with CPC to catch up the venture progress and resolve usage issues.
- National Informatics Center is working in co-appointment and as per the solicitations/proposals of the Hon'ble e-Committee.
- In the State of Tamil Nadu and U.T. of Puducherry there are 1047 authorized Courts out of which 988 Courts are working.
- Action Plan - The Hon'ble e-Committee has concocted implementation in Phases
- As imagined in Phase I all the Hon'ble Judges have been furnished with Desktop Computers, Laptops with Broadband Connectivity for releasing the Judicial and Administrative capacities.

All the Judicial Officers including all recently selected Judicial Officers, in the State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry are furnished with most recent variant of PCs and printers. 729 Laptops (Dell Latitude 3450 with i5 processor, 500 GB Hard Disk, 4 GB RAM, Built in Speaker and Web Camera) and Laser Printers (Samsung SLM 2826 ND duplex with arrange office) were obtained and gave over to the Judicial officials during 2015.

All the Court Staff in the Subordinate Judiciary are being prepared routinely to realize an adjustment in their attitude and lessen the protection from computerisation. Starting at now around 2,000 staff in the State of Tamil Nadu and U.T. of Puducherry have been given hands on preparing on utilizing PCs.

Conclusion

A contention between new time of developments and a customary exceptionally based financial structure will be the crucial component in changing the courts into a paperless 'e'- courts and the progressive and uncommon utilization of the internet may bring difficulties of security; wellbeing and protection of data attributable to complexities of regularly changing advancements and shape into obstacles in the conveyance of products of data innovation to the natives. Be that as it may, as far as people in general intrigue, it is significant for the organization of equity to build up the idea of 'e'-equity which will positively assume a crucial job during the time spent equity convey instrument. Tamil Nadu needs to promote the value of e-courts and accelerate the setting up of cases through e-courts.

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CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE OF GANDHI: A STUDY ON HIS IDEOLOGY WITH DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE

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Gandhi advocated not only the strategies of harmonious realisation of conflicts through the method of peace but also, he was prepared to compromise or even discard his greatest principles like humanism, universal brotherhood and ahimsa; if it suited his nationalist cause. Mahatma Gandhi was a nationalist first and last. He was no ardent ideologue for ahimsa. Liberalism, Socialism or any such cause as some claimants to his legacy would like us to believe. To further nationalist causes he did not hesitate to change his position whenever he felt the need. From ignorance, then indifference, to admiration followed by revulsion and after that understanding and back to admiration, this study on Gandhiji has gone through the full gamut of human emotions. This article gives the reasons why and how for this change in the study, and why he is important to us today even seventy years after his death and also about his views on the need of an army by India and other issues of contemporary relevance.

KEYWORDS: Ahimsa, Contemporary, Gandhi, Humanity, Indian Politics, Nationalist, Violence

INTRODUCTION:

The appellation Mahatma to Gandhi's name conveys to the public that he was some extraordinary holy man involved in metaphysics and spirituality - a great yogi spending his time praying, meditating and in contemplating, unconcerned with the world around him. The truth is however the converse for he was very much a man of action, grounded in contemporary reality, whose one and only leitmotif was the freedom for India and the welfare of its people. He was first and foremost, a man of action. (Nikhil Bhattacharya, 2011). He had no particular ideology and as Ramchandra Guha has rightly said that Gandhi was ever willing to change his position on issues to suite changing conditions, the only thing that he was not prepared to compromise was his nationalism, principles like humanism, universal brotherhood and ahimsa for which he was the greatest advocate and for which he is most admired, he was prepared to compromise or even discard if it suited his nationalist cause at any given time. Yet, Gandhi's was a sensitive soul but like all truly sensitive people his sensitivity was not confined to only the emotional and intellectual fields. (Shyam Pakhare, 2015). He delighted and partook of all the sensory delights at different points in his life. In fact, so strong was his attraction to the physical world that he waged a lifelong struggle to gain control over his own senses thinking of them as an evil. Perhaps he would have been better off if he had followed the teachings of Rabindranath Tagore someone whom he admired greatly and with whom he shared many ideas. Tagore in his Nobel Prize winning poem Geetanjali:

'Deliverance for me

is not in renunciation

Deliverance for me

is in the thousand bonds of delight

That tie me to the Earth'. (Nikhil Bhattacharya, 2011).

His actions and views were quite often contrary to what people thought of what he believed in. Gandhi cannot be compartmentalised in black and white straight jackets for like all great men and

geniuses he was very complex figure. Here in the course of this study; Considering the fact that we are in the midst of the commemorating Gandhiji's hundred and fiftieth birth anniversary, there is renewed interest in his life and works and hence the need to look at Gandhiji and his actions from fresh angles that have not been adequately covered by others.

Gandhi's untold perspectives:

Indeed, He was a man of peace but he did not hesitate to fight for what he believed to be right. For example, in South Africa there has been some controversy and protests from the coloured people about a new statue of his being installed, the protesters have called him a racist and there is some truth in that, for according to his biographers Desai and Vahedhis behaviour was one of being a willing part of racial stereotyping and African exploitation. Mahatma Gandhi, the person was a many-sided personality to an unusual degree. In a speech in September 1896 Gandhi complained that the whites were degrading Indians to the level of Kaffirs.¹³ Another example given by Herman, Gandhi at age 24 prepared a legal brief seeking voting rights for Indians in Natal. (Tatsuo Morimoto Source, Vol. 2 No. 1, 2006) He cited race history and European Orientalists that Anglo-Saxons and Indians sprang from the same Aryan¹³ stock or rather the Indo-European peoples. He argued that Indians should not be grouped with Africans. During the Zulu Wars¹⁴ Boer War¹⁵ and the First World War¹⁶ Gandhi supported the British because he felt that by doing so the British would become sympathetic to the Indians in their demand for equality and greater freedom. But after seeing that the British reneged on their promises he slowly withdrew his support to them and during the Second World War openly opposed them going so far to advise them "I would like you to lay down your arms you have as being useless for saving you and humanity. You will invite Herr Hitler¹⁷ and Signor Mussolini¹⁸ to take what they want of the countries you call your possessions (Indira Chowdhury, 1995) if these gentlemen choose to occupy your homes, you will vacate them. If they do not give you free passage out, you will allow yourselves, man, woman and child to be slaughtered, but you will refuse to owe allegiance to them." Of the Jews he said "Hitler killed five million Jews. It is the greatest crime of our times. But the Jews should have offered themselves to the butcher's knife. They should have thrown themselves into the sea from the cliffs" Although he gave millions of words of advice to our countrymen, he did not say anything like this to us. (Geoffrey Ashe, 1968) To us Indians he however said "Where there is a choice between cowardice and violence. I would advise violence!"

In the case of Gandhiji there was no compromise when it came to national interest and he deserves the elevated position that he enjoys in the national psyche. Like all great philosophies, ideologies and religion there is always the exoteric and the esoteric. The exoteric is what is in the public domain and the esoteric is what is followed in private. For Gandhiji the exoteric was the principles of Ahimsa and non-violence both for private and public life that he preached but when it came to national interest, he was not one to shy away from supporting the use of force in furtherance of the national cause, he was quite clear in his mind that India must have strong institutions like the military to safeguard its freedom and interests. This account attempts to bring out this never before discussed aspect of Bapu's views. (Millie Graham Polak, 1949) When Nehru said that India was a peace-loving country and had no need of an army, he was speaking not only for himself but for many other Indians. But Gandhi's views were quite different and much more pragmatic.

¹³ Aryan" is a term that was used as a self-designation by Indo-Iranian people"

¹⁴ The Anglo-Zulu War was fought in 1879 between the British Empire and the Zulu Kingdom.

¹⁵ The Second Boer War was fought between the British Empire and two Boer states, the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, over the Empire's influence in South Africa. It is also known variously as the Boer War, Anglo-Boer War, or South African War

¹⁶ First World War or the Great War, was a global war originating in Europe that lasted from 28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918.

¹⁷ Adolf Hitler was a German politician and leader of the Nazi Party. During his dictatorship from 1933 to 1945, he initiated World War II in Europe.

¹⁸ Benito Amilcare Andrea Mussolini was an Italian politician and journalist who was the leader of the National Fascist Party.

It is true that the world of today is vastly different from the world of Mahatma Gandhi. The fundamental issues he was confronted with, namely colonial subjugation, has disappeared from our world. Racial discrimination too has been blunted significantly. Today's world, it is often argued, is dramatically different, and while Mahatma Gandhi is certainly worthy of continued admiration and awe, it would be naive and unrealistic to expect his ahimsawadi methods to be effective today but mention the above variations and manipulations if followed, may make significant changes.

Gandhi as Proactive Leader:

There can be no question that Gandhiji was a good and great man who was incidentally born in the Bania community and so adapting and changing his position to suit the circumstances came naturally to him. He was also a very clever man so when BJP president Amit Shah called him a Chatur Bania he did no wrong and most Indians outside Delhi think so too. (Dipankar Ghose. 2017, June, Indian Express) It is only Lutyens Delhi, their like in other metropolis and congressies that raised a hue and cry, but what is surprised that why they did so, for they do not object to Pandit being prefixed to Nehru's name, or to Gandhi's first financial backer Jamanlal Baja being called Seth or the industrialist Lala Sriram, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Pandit Pant Sardar Baldev Singh, Maulana Azad, Comrade Dange and many others who have their caste, religious or party titles added to their names. Moreover, is not the business community the creators of wealth, the surplus of which is used for the welfare and the good of the citizens of the country. Seventy five percent of the residents of Delhi are quite happy calling themselves Khatri another name for Banias from Punjab. One of the great champions and heroes of the left liberals and the chatterati class is the late Kushwant Singh¹⁹ whose father Shobha Singh was very proud to add the appellations 'Sir and Sardar' to his name. His only qualification being that he was one of the building contractors when work started on New Delhi and from his profits, he contributed liberally to the private coffers of his English building supervisors. The difference between the Lutyens's²⁰ wheeler dealers and Gandhiji is that whereas the former change and adapt to further their selfish financial and other interests Gandhiji did it, not for any personal gain but for the National Cause. Gandhiji's guiding light was the Gita²¹. and following its teachings he always differentiated between actions performed for promotion of national interest and those done for personal reasons. (Marie Beuzeville Byles, 1995) A difference which in the case of Lutyens Delhi is blurred to oblivion. The merchant classes prosper in times of peace and stability so have a greater stake in it, both to earn more and to safeguard what they already have. Though a few of them make their fortunes in times of war and turmoil. The Kshatriyas particularly the more ambitious amongst them on the other hand look at war and turmoil as an opportunity to enhance their status and holdings but in case they lose, they are also the biggest sufferers but in return gain a bit of glory, a fact realised by many of them and therefor it is not surprising that the greatest proponents of non-violence are from these two classes. Kshatriyas like the Buddha and Mahavira or the mercantile class as Nanak and Gandhi.

Founders of religions from the Brahmanical and Kshatriya²² classes have generally dwelt on high philosophical issues which are universal and eternal and some might even say status quo-ist, whereas those from the merchant classes have looked at issues from a practical view point and concerned themselves with the local and present, adapting their teaching to circumstances of the environment they live. Guru Nanak²³. being one such example. But after the passing away of the founder, the custodians of the new sects in order to consolidate their hold over the followers, impose orthodoxy, make their ideology rigid and try and establish a new and separate identity distinct from the original

¹⁹ Khushwant Singh was an Indian author, lawyer, diplomat, journalist and politician.

²⁰ Lutyens' Delhi is an area in New Delhi, India, named after the British architect Sir Edwin Lutyens (1869–1944), who was responsible for much of the architectural design and building during the period of the British Raj, when India was part of the British Empire in the 1920s and 1930s and 1940s.

²¹ The Gita, is a 700-verse Sanskrit scripture that is part of the Hindu epic Mahabharata.

²² Kshatriya is one of the four varna of the Hindu society. As per the caste system, after Brahmin, Kshatriya is regarded as the second highest cast.

²³ Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism and the first of the ten Sikh Gurus.

one. (Oxford University Press, 1959) Chester Bowles (1901-1986) was a liberal Democratic) even attribute divine qualities and status to the founder something that he probably never claimed for himself. Over time some mercantile religions and ideologies like Marxism, Islam, Judaism and Christianity become rigid and fail to keep up with changing circumstances. They create a dogma from which no one is allowed to diverge and if he or she do so they are called apostates and the price of which is sometimes even execution. Philosophically they atrophy and are only kept alive by constant coercive practices enforced by the clergy and the power elites to safeguard their own individual interests. Often the practices adopted by the new leadership are quite at odds with what the founder intended them to be, but to make them acceptable to their community of uninformed followers they attribute the adaptations to the founder by stating that this is what his original intended teachings were. All statements by the new converts that they work for the common good of the community as a whole is a smokescreen to hide their own selfish agendas. Ever known any pope, ayatollah, Indian politician or a Marxist dictator retiring. The First World War was meant to be the war end all wars, the carnage of the war had many people look for alternative ideologies and Bapu always the Chatur Bania who had his ears close to the ground sensed the public mood and became the leading exponent of non-violence as a tool to resolve issues. This caught the imagination of people worldwide and they looked at him with admiration and flocked to him in droves. Having positioned himself on the moral high ground he forced the British to act in a civilised manner in dealing with India's freedom movement. Jallianwallah and similar incidents were few in number and an aberration from the norm. This way Gandhi saved India from a bloodbath which was the fate of many other nations during their freedom struggle. But Bapu was no innocent babe in the woods and remained till the end of his life a strong but secret supporter of India's military for he knew that it was needed to safeguard our Independence. Gandhi had seen what the British when pushed to the wall could do even to other fellow whites and Christians. Hundreds of thousands of Boers were rounded up and interred in Concentration Camps where thousands of women and children starved to death or died of disease. (Ramachandra Guha, 2018, October 2)

A common response to Mahatma Gandhi, to Gandhian thought, this is what is happening in India today amongst all political parties where lip service is paid to Gandhi's exoteric teachings and the esoteric is totally forgotten. The dictators, dynasts and the venal of whom we have many in all political parties, institutions and corporates all claim to be the rightful heirs of the founder but none of them probably know him or believe in him. They talk of ideology and public welfare but it is selfish self-interest that guides their actions. (Bhikhu Parekh, 1995). Though, today's world, it is often argued, is dramatically different, still his word and deed as effective as it was extraordinarily effective given the times in which he lived.

Violence v/s Non Violence:

Gandhi was no stranger to war, he understood that eternal vigilance and military strength were required to safeguard freedom. During his time in Africa he had seen at first hand the Zulu and Boer Wars and had participated in them as a non-combatant in many battles. (First Matabele War 1893-94, Malaboch War 1894, Second Ndebele Matabele War 1896-97, Boer War 1899-1902, and the Bambatha Rebellion 1906) Being the well-informed man he was he had followed with interest the activities of Indian troops in China during the Boxer Rebellion 1899-1901 and on the North West Frontier against the Afghans. In both places troops from his home states had participated in the war. (Joan Bondurant, 1959). During the Boxer War Kaiser Wilhelm II speech to departing German troops at Bremhaven on 2 July 1900 "When you come upon the enemy smite him. Pardon will not be given. Prisoners will not be taken. Whoever falls into your hands his life will be forfeit. May you make the name German remembered in China like Atila the Hun so that for a thousand years no Chinaman will ever dare again to squint at a German.... Every culture not based on Christianity must come to naught." (Wilhelm II's War Speeches WWI Document Archive, 1914)

During the First World War Gandhi in a letter to the Viceroy wrote "We must give as we have decided to give ungrudging and unequivocal support to the Empire.... I was in charge of the Indian Ambulance Corps consisting of eleven hundred men during the Boer War... was present at the Battles of Colenso, Spionkop and Vaalkranz and mentioned in dispatches by General Buller." Chester Bowles (1901-1986). In the same letter he mentions about his support to the British during the Zulu Wars, he perhaps mentioned his support in the Zulu Wars this with the intention of getting the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford look at his submission sympathetically because Gandhi knew that during the early Zulu Wars the British Commander in Chief was none other than the First Lord Chelmsford the father of the Second Baron Chelmsford the then Viceroy of India. (Mahatma Gandhi, 2010 Role in Zulu War of 1906). The popular picture of Gandhi is that of a highly solemn and earnest person. His mission was indeed a lofty one but his personality was full of lightness and humour. Once, reacting to criticism that he was wearing merely his usual loin cloth, sandals and shawl when invited to tea by King George and Queen Mary, he said, "The King had enough on for both of us." Although Mahatma Gandhi was a true revolutionary, he was that rare exception a revolutionary who could laugh. To understand Bapu's views and his philosophy particularly those on non-violence and the military one has to look at the social environment in the places where he lived during his formative years and how the environment and his views changed when he moved from India to England, and after his return to India the move and long stay in South Africa and final return to India. This was also the time during which two Great Wars were fought plus his experience in the Zulu and Boer Wars.

When the Germans captured the town of Liangziang all the prisoners were tied to each other by their pony tails to prevent them from escaping and then shot. Gandhi was aware of this attitude amongst the Europeans so did not trust them and was cautious in his dealings with them and played his cards close to his chest. During the Zulu Wars Gandhi urged the British to recruit Indians and argued that Indians must support the dispatch it is our duty to enlist ourselves in the army". Behind the mask of a pacifist saint was a staunch nationalist and hard-headed pragmatist. (2014/04 world-hist... [World History] Mrunal). He was a political strategist who shunned conventional politics and held no office. Gandhi's support to the British during the First World War was on account of his knowledge of German attitudes to Orientals including at the time of the Boxer war in China and then their support to the Dutch in the Boer War. (Nitigya Mansingh, 2014). The Dutch along with their cousins the Belgians were the worst of the colonial powers, they had resorted to even genocide much in the way the white settlers killed all the original natives of Tasmania as late as the 1890s. The Turkish Caliphate was an empire of evil and he wanted to bring about its end. Though later he did oppose its abolishment for political reasons. But when the Second World War started Gandhi sensing that in spite of Indian support during the First World War, they were renegading in their promise of granting independence he started opposing India's participation in the war and for declaring 'QUIT INDIA'²⁴ and 'NON-COOPERATION'²⁵.

Even in London on 13 Sep 1931 after the Round Table Conference, Gandhi attended a meeting of the Federal Structure Committee at which the topic of Indian defence was discussed. Arguing for an Indian military defence force Gandhi said what I have quoted at the beginning of this account. After this meeting Randolph Churchill the son of that arch imperialist Winston Churchill called on Gandhiji and this is what Randolph wrote in the next day's edition of a newspaper (*Gandhi Fears Defeat and War* by Randolph Churchill-Universal Cable Service, 1931) London 15 Sep 1931. Unless Britain agrees to grant complete self-government-which he does not expect Mahatma Gandhi is ready to start India's civil disobedience campaign again, realising that bloodshed must follow if

²⁴ The Quit India Movement, or the August Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Gandhiji on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British Rule of India.

²⁵ The Non-Cooperation Movement was a significant but short phase of the Indian independence movement from British rule. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and lasted from 1920 to February 1922. It aimed to resist British rule in India through non-violence.) for which he was jailed. However even then in private he still advised Indians to join the army for their services would be required later.

independence is to be gained. Mahatma Gandhi made his subtle demand for India's independence at the round table conference, but he told me that that he had little hope that his appeal would be granted. He sat at a small table drinking goat milk and eating grapes as we talked. He asserted:

"We must have complete freedom without any safeguards by the British. Control of finance, army and foreign affairs must be in Indian hands." I asked him if he really expected Britain to agree to that and he responded: "I am doubtful."

"What will you do if Britain does not agree." I asked and he replied:

"We will have to start the civil disobedience campaign again." I asked him if that will there not be risk of civil war." He answered "Yes there will be that risk. But we must risk all for freedom.....No nation has achieved a united freedom without bloodshed... bloodshed is inevitable....." Randolph Churchill addressing Gandhiji as Mahatma is an improvement on his father Winston Churchill calling him a 'naked fakir.'

Also, in the larger freedom movement and nationalist picture, Mahatma Gandhi picked up the themes of courage and heroism in the same Thermopylae quote as well, though he applied these qualities to all Hindus, not just Rajput. In a speech in reply to a welcome address at Palitana in 1925, Gandhi extended the heroism to the inhabitants of Kathiawar. "Tod has said that there were many Thermopylae²⁶ in Rajasthan. How many Thermopylae do we see here in Kathiawar²⁷?"

In an address to the students of the Law College in Madras in 1920, Gandhi discussed the problem of Hindus not cooperating with Muslims out of fear that the Hindus would be overrun by the Muslims. He says that this fear on the part of Hindus is degrading to Hinduism and Hindustan, "whose land was dotted, as Colonel Tod has said, with a thousand Thermopylae. The death of a martyr is far more preferable to the death of a coward." (Jason Freitag, BRILL, 2009) In 1921 at Navsari he said-

"What should I say about the Hindus contribution to the history of the world? We have had a glorious past; if however, we fight merely on the strength of our ancient heritage, we shall lose the battle. We should show ourselves as great as our forefathers. Our sages let their bodies be cut into pieces in order to preserve their dharma. Tod tells us that, whereas in Europe there was but one Thermopylae, in India we find every street and lane to have been a Thermopylae. I shall not go into history to tell you what great heroes India has produced, I shall say this: let us place our hands on our hearts and ask ourselves whether we have that heroism in us today."

Now, new threats to peace, harmony and stability have emerged at different level. And it is one of the paradoxes of the 21st Century that while the establishment of peace has become the world's single greatest imperative. It is true that the non - violent and satyagrah type traditional instruments of preserving peace have been found to be increasingly ineffective. Whether it is ethnic nationalism or religious chauvinism, economic inequality or military might - all of them powerful drivers of conflict in today's world. There is no doubt that we are in great need of this study on Gandhi as a new paradigm for solving conflicts. This challenging modern India with new threats needs to learn that how Gandhi was extraordinarily pragmatic and adapted itself to changing situations without compromising or abandoning his basic values. This will also an apt on modern slogan of BJP 'Naya Nharat' or 'Mera Desh Badal Raha Hai'.

²⁶Thermopylae, (place in Greece) the allied Greek nations deployed a small force of four thousand Greek heavy infantry against the invading Persian army of two mill.

²⁷Kathiawar, is a peninsula in western India and part of the Saurashtra region.

His legacy and contemporary politics:

Having informed ourselves what Gandhi's views on Indian security, the army and other issues it would be worth our while to ponder over what he would have thought about the current security and other challenges that our country faces today.

Some of them are: like Swachh Bharat; When Narendra Modi picked up a broom and made a clean and hygienic India, his life's mission and made efforts to construct toilets in all homes and put a stop to defecation in the public, he has been often derided by some of his critics, even though everyone realises the importance and magnitude of the task. They term it as an exercise in futility and compare his efforts to Jason's attempts to clean the Augean Stables. These critics sitting inside the palatial durbar halls of their mansions and flats have forgotten that it was the Mahatma who first started this clean up act. When he built his first ashram in South Africa for a community that would live according to his principles, he called it Tolstoy Farm. Here everyone had to take turns to clean the common toilets. He himself did it and also made Kasturba do it, much to her discomfort and resentment. It would do our armchair chatterati and the country as a whole a whale of good if they studied the real Gandhi and not the fake accounts that our passed down to us by the self-appointed custodians of his legacy as his message. (Tom Shillam December 3, 2018)

Today, we face the challenge posed by continuing confrontation in the name of religion and ethnicity. At its worst, this is terrorism, which inflicts untold suffering on innocent women, men and children. Mahatma Gandhi respected tradition. Yet, he was also an iconoclast. He was deeply religious. But his was a religion that drew from every faith, a religion that was all-inclusive. He embodied spirituality. But his was a spirituality rooted in an abiding concern for the poor and the deprived, of service to and empowerment of the disadvantaged and underprivileged. Gandhi on the issue of minority Indian religions: Today it has become fashionable to demand minority status by one and all and in most cases the ruling dispensation of the time has been willing to accede to their demands in exchange for votes. Here is what Gandhi had to say, "Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhs are traditions of Hinduism, with shared history, rites and ideas. They are reform movements within Hinduism much in the way the Protestants are to the Christian Roman Catholic Church." Some people did not agree with his assessment but he, whilst respecting their opinions was quite firm in his belief that we are all one. (The Telegraph, 2014, July 8)

On Religious Conversion Gandhiji praised Christ but criticised some Christian practices. He was critical of Christian missionary efforts in India, they mixed medical and education assistance with demands that the beneficiary convert. According to Gandhi this was not true service but one driven by ulterior motive of luring people and exploiting the economically or medically desperate. He asked them to stop humiliating his country and his people as heathens, idolaters and other abusive language. Even Muslims have found a welcome home in India, the words of Amir Khusro²⁸ the famous fourteenth century poet is reminded here: "How exhilarating is the atmosphere in India. There cannot be a better teacher than the life of the people. If any foreigner, come here he will have to ask for nothing. Because they treat him as their own" But the migration into Assam has been different, it has changed the demographics, disturbed the political equations and unleashed a wave of violence on the local community something that no nation can tolerate, so if an attempt is made which is backed by orders of the Supreme Court of the country to identify and control this migration, then there can be no legitimate cause for complaint. Gandhiji if he was faced with this or a similar problem would have acted in the same way and used his moral authority in making the parent home country of these migrants to accept them back. (Saswati Sarkar: co-authored Shanmukh and Dikgaj, 2015)

On Muslims, Gandhi had said "Muslims like Communists are too quick to resort to violence" and yet knowing this he was kindly disposed towards their interests and there is much criticism of Gandhi for

²⁸ Amir Khusrow Dehlavi, was a Sufi musician, poet and scholar from India. He was an iconic figure in the cultural history of South Asia.

being over indulgent to Muslim interests at the expense of that of Hindus. This is what led to his assassination by Godse.

If one is to read Godse's speech after his conviction one cannot help but be moved to sympathising with Godse(Nathuram Godse: 1948, 5 May 1949)But there are reasons for Gandhi to adopt an accommodating position with Muslims (a) His family were subjects and employees of princely India where the two communities lived in harmony and therefore did not feel the need for any confrontation. Even during partition there were no riots in princely India. (Chunibhai Vaidy, 2015) (b) To keep India united a certain amount of appeasement of Muslims was necessary. (C. F. Andrews, 1988) (c) About fifteen per cent of our population are Muslims and you cannot nor should you wish them away. They are fully deserving of the same rights and privileges as others. (d) His mother was a PranamiThe Pranamis have taken much in their beliefs and practices from Sufis but now are more inclined towards Vaishnavism and mainstream Hinduism(Mahadev Desai, 1920).

Moreover, if today's hot topic 'Ram Temple at Ayodhya' is discussed as per his views: The last words on Gandhiji's lips before he died were "Hey Ram" These words are inscribed on his memorial at Rajghat. His favourite prayer was 'Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram. Patit Pavan Sita Ram. Ishwar, Allah Sab Tere Naam" Once again, no imagination is required to imagine what Gandhiji would have felt and in all likely hood there would already have been constructed a magnificent Ram Temple²⁹ at the site but one that would be open to all faiths. If some people think that this is an abnormality, they should visit an Indian Army unit and they will see for themselves a temple, gurudwara, mosque and church sharing the same space and worshippers who are all very pragmatic men paying obeisance at all the shrines. (Ramachandra Guha, 2018).What would the Gandhian perspective be on the so-called clash of internal threats, about which we hear so much these days? i.e Naxalism: His views on Naxalism and their urban supporters were: Gandhi could be very ruthless in dealing with anyone or anything that he felt was against national interest at the given moment. According to him the communists were too quick in resorting to violence, a fact even their ardent supporters cannot deny. So, when some people invoke Gandhi to criticise the recent arrest of urban Naxal supporters they either don't know Gandhi or are being hypocrites. Gandhiji was also against giving support to Bhagat Singh and INA personnel during their trials and has been criticised for this, but he was prepared to face this criticism because he did not want an outbreak of open warfare on the streets of India where our public would have to face British bullets. (The Telegraph, 2014, 08 July). On Armed Forces Special Powers Act he clarified that If a few people's rights have to be curtailed for a limited period of time to save many other lives and protect the nation's sovereignty it requires no great intelligence to imagine what the ever pragmatic and nationalist Gandhiji's position on the issue would be.

It is true that the world of today is vastly different from the world of Mahatma Gandhi. The fundamental issues he was confronted with, namely colonial subjugation, has disappeared from our world. Racial discrimination too has been blunted significantly. Today, we face the challenge posed by continuing confrontation in the name of religion and ethnicity. At its worst, this is terrorism, which inflicts untold suffering on innocent women, men and children. But yet the last thing that I have to say is that it is time for Bapu and his legacy to be rescued from the custody of his self-appointed custodians and the public of India and the world make their own assessment of him as a man and the relevance of his message and legacy to the nation.

Conclusion

After analysing the Gandhian different perspectives with different strategies in different situations is essential to evaluate it in terms its utility in the contemporary international situation and also in term of Indian internal security. Some scholars have rightly pointed out about some limitations of the Gandhian techniques but before the evolution of Mahatma Gandhi vision for realising nationalism is

²⁹ Ram mandir in Ayodhya (U.P) is a political, historical and socio-religious dispute and debate in India.

made, it is imperative to know both of his notion of peace and violence. It is because either there is difference of opinion among scholars about this term or not long ago it used to be understood as a condition that followed the cessation of wars. Today's enemies are not just individuals, they are also ways of thinking and perceiving the world itself. Whatever else Mahatma Gandhi may have done in our circumstances, surely strengthening the well-springs of discourse and dialogue must play a central part in it or may have suggested Countering violence with even more violence which provide a durable solution and he would have gone even further. He would have looked within himself. For him, external engagement went hand in hand with internal interrogation. In reaching out, he would first and foremost have asked himself the question, "to what extent am I myself responsible"? But Gandhi has through understanding of these both concepts and analysed it in a very comprehensive manner in his writing throughout the life. His understanding of these both concepts together has not only been limited to negative aspect, but also about positive connotation of nationalism. However, mention the above explanations do not give precise idea of these concepts in totality. Therefore, Gandhi added a positive definition of peace as well, includes a broader agenda of structural violence also when it is needed.

In conclusion, need is not to criticize and ridicule Gandhian percept of peace, rather to understand and implement if it may be an alternative available in contemporary world based on WMDs and globalisation having potential for creating the threats of annihilation of humanity and perpetuating huge disparities respectively, if not we should not only to hesitate to discard even our greatest ahimsavadi quality but also be ready to fight for rights or waging wars when it is necessary.

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Role of Knowledge Management in the effective Governance

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Abstract :

The 'governance' is older term. It means different things to different people, therefore we have to get our focus right. The true meaning of the concept depends on the level of governance we are talking about, the goals to be achieved and the approach being followed. The governance procedure is a framework of authority that ensures the delivery of anticipated or predicted benefits of a service or process. Governance mechanisms must be raised to guide both the initial implementation and the ongoing control and authority over of KM strategies. A governance framework will provide management of risk, review mechanisms and fiscal accountability in leveraging tacit knowledge and sharing explicit knowledge within an organization. Knowledge is therefore not a series of objects to be managed, but rather this article identifies the processes of management that are subject to governance. This paper envisages about the knowledge management and its effect on governance. With the help of knowledge management government can work efficiently to provide governmental services to common man.

Keywords : Authority, KM, Leadership.

Introduction

Knowledge management (KM) is an essential component of governance system in an organization. Knowledge is always a most important resource both at individual and collective levels, recently organizational practitioners, private and public, reinvent the role of knowledge in management and governance, stress on it, and involve in knowledge management. Therefore knowledge management now constitutes a vital part of governance.

There are many barriers to application of knowledge management (KM) strategies. These include a lack of time and financial resources allocated to distribution knowledge, a lack of organizational understanding of the philosophy and the assistances of KM and a lack of skills in KM. However survey data shows that greatest recognized obstacle to the implementation of a KM strategy is the management philosophy of the organization. These obstacles reveal a problem in the application of an organizational KM strategy. The problem lies not in the implementation of a given policy *per se*, but in the lack of governance of that strategy.

The governance procedure is a framework of authority that ensures the delivery of anticipated or predicted benefits of a service or process. The operationalization of that strategy and is therefore implemented in an authorized and regulated manner. Governance mechanisms must be appealed to guide both the initial implementation and the ongoing control and authority over of KM strategies. A governance framework will provide management of risk, appraisal mechanisms and fiscal accountability in leveraging tacit knowledge and sharing explicit knowledge within an organization. Knowledge is therefore not a series of objects to be managed, but rather this article identifies the processes of management that are subject to governance. KM governance centres the decision-making authority as an decision-making framework to deliver the expected benefits of the strategy and for these benefits to be brought in a controlled manner. This is achieved by the establishment of checks and balances in the application of the strategy. It ensures that evaluation measures feed back that allows deliberate adjustment of the delivery of the strategy and confirms that needs and expectations are being met. If the needs and prospects of the organization cannot be met then the governance process should then be able to establish and manage the cause.

The first part of this article deliberates KM Strategy development and the shows the origins of KM governance in the concept of the preparation of governance principles and practices. The second part will discuss the vital issues in KM governance being authority, evaluation, measurement and risk management. The third part will suggest a structure or model for KM governance explanation this operates in an organizational context.

The role of leadership

Executive management leads and establishes the culture and resulting ability of an organization to capture, share, and manage its knowledge. In the past leaders in

Article for the Encyclopedia of Knowledge Management organizations were authorized to order changes and then all that was required of the organization was to device the plan. The culture of an organization is developed by the structure, by the attitude and example of management. Effective management and support of

knowledge formation depends on the physical, virtual and emotional context in which it is obvious. Where there is a strong pledge at the level of executive management to change organizational culture an organization is able to begin to generate the values that lead to knowledge sharing across boundaries. Currently interpretations of knowledge management leadership bestow the leader with the responsibility to direct, to conduct or to guide functions in the implementation of such a strategy.

The terms knowledge champion, frontrunner or sponsor are used interchangeably in the knowledge management literature. The terms variously specify a person who initiates a KM strategy, or one who supports and promotes the initiation of such a strategy.

Therefore the person or persons responsible for the implementation of a KM strategy may have the sole accountability for the development and implementation of a KM strategy. This cannot safeguard buy-in from the organization as a whole. These risks are exposed as found in Australian and international reviews that have disclosed some of the obstacles to KM strategies.

KM Strategy development

KM literature describes many methods to the development of a strategy or a plan to be implemented as a means of achieving organizational objectives of distribution tacit and explicit knowledge within the organization. Strategies are usually stranded in a theoretical methodology that will provide the greatest influence in implementation with each meeting perceived needs in the organization. There are two categories of strategies – deliberate and developing strategies. Deliberate strategies must be articulated in a plan that must then be implemented. Emergent strategies are those that appear in the organization as part of the process of learning what works well and what does not. Strategic planning processes fail when they are not created to understand, internalize and synthesize: that is to learn from the achievements or failures of the strategic process as is implemented. In this sense strategic planning would be a static and inviolate process. This is where the notions of strategic approaches to KM are vulnerable unless the strategy is considered of as a learning or evolutionary process. This being so then a KM strategy or plan is not unbending but is an operational process that will enable learning and can evolve to take into account new and developing environments within and outside the organization. KM difficulties lie not in the plan but in the processes that surround the planning, implementation, feedback and ongoing development of the plan. These procedures are governance processes.

Governance principles and practice

There are a number of current contending uses of the term governance. In this article governance refers to the governance processes of control or regulation within companies, interpreted as the implementation of authority through a framework that Article for the Encyclopaedia of Knowledge Management, it ensures delivery of anticipated or predicted benefits of a service or process, in an authorised and regulated manner. This approach forms a context for analysis, management, risk management and the ongoing development of strategies to manage organizational knowledge. It is also a means of developing measures of the effectiveness of those strategies. Governance will be affected by the composition of the membership of the governing body, the personal characteristics and history of the individuals involved and the visions and principles enshrined in organizational structures and processes.

There are two main theories in the governance literature that relate to the purpose of the corporation and whose interests it should serve. These are

1. The shareholder model where the primacy of serving shareholder interest and value is the underlying philosophy or driver of governance, cost minimization and profit maximisation are paramount, and
2. The stakeholders model where the primacy interest of all stakeholders including organization's owners or shareholders, the creditors, employees and the local communities in which the firm exists, creditors, employees and the communities in which the organization exists.

The stakeholder or consultative model may be considered a less managerially neat option due to the need to consult and reconcile conflicting interests however where decisions are made and endorsed by the majority of stakeholders there is greater acceptance of decisions and activity around those decisions.

In the stakeholder model a greater contribution decision-making is expected at all levels. Internal stakeholder governance processes are not merely good management processes but can also be viewed in terms of ensuring that a wide range of organizational needs are represented and being met. While to-date governance principles have rarely been applied to other managerial strategies, this approach is seen in the work of the IT Governance Institute. The notion of IS/IT governance activity is already apparent as a subset of governance. This

framework similarly facilitates the provision of feedback mechanisms within other managerial strategies to serve as a model of continuous improvement in organizational structures.

Responsiveness to stakeholder interests enhances the capacity of the organization to identify and analyse a greater range of risks and to better deliver services or products.

Governance is at the centre of the decision-making authority. It is a framework to deliver the expected benefits of investments in a controlled manner, through the establishment of checks and balances in the mode of service delivery. It ensures that evaluation feeds back into the service delivery strategy, and that stakeholder needs and expectations are being met. This approach is for business and IS strategy formations and the management of organizational transformation that takes into account the organizational environment, business strategies and processes and required infrastructure. He sees that implementation requires the allocation of responsibilities with clearly defined objectives, timescales and performance measures. This is paralleled by on-going evaluation and review, including long term planning and perspective and the recognition and accounting for consequential or emergent strategies.

An governance framework must understand how decisions are made in key domains.

These domains are principles, infrastructure strategies, architecture and investment and prioritisation. Thus, governance will concentrate the relationships and processes that develop and maintain control over the infrastructure and human resources utilized in order to deliver the service to the organization. It provides check and balance mechanisms that enable the decision-making processes and results in IT contributing as a value adding function in service of the enterprise.

Emphasis on strategy, risk-management, delivering financial value and performance measurement indicates the ongoing management of best practice. Applied to organizational IT, it is suggested that 'at the heart of the governance responsibilities of setting strategy, managing risks, delivering value and measuring performance, are the stakeholders values, which drive the enterprise and IT strategy'. This does not a linear mechanism but that is intended to feedback both the positive and negative aspects of performance. These response mechanisms will in turn moderate and improve practice in addition to responding to the effects of internal and external in the organizational environment.

Focus on KM governance

The delivery of a KM strategy in an organization provides services to, and exists to meet the needs for the creation, dissemination and utilization of tacit and explicit knowledge to fulfil organizational objectives. How this function is fulfilled is reflected in the timeliness of service delivery and the satisfaction levels of the internal and also, potentially, of external clients. The processes and principles that act as a framework for examination, regulation, supervision and revision of KM strategies are termed KM governance. Governance functions as those of monitoring and facilitation of knowledge related activities within the implementation process. There is little in the literature that separates descriptions of strategy implementation from the authority framework that governance provides. Knowledge management governance processes determine organizational knowledge access conditions, quality maintenance, decision making processes and means of resolving KM obstacles.

Authority

KM governance can meet procedure objectives through the development of an effective understanding of the potential of KM within the organization; an effective understanding of the role of KM in the organization and the configuration of KM with the value proposition and strategy of the organization. Lastly the regular review, approval and monitoring of KM investments in infrastructure and in human resources.

KM governance centres the decision-making authority, an decision-making framework to deliver the expected benefits of the strategy. This can then be brought in a controlled manner, through the establishment of evaluation, dimension and risk management in service delivery. It ensures that these procedures feed back into the service delivery strategy, and that all stakeholder needs and prospects are being met. If they cannot be met, then the governance procedure will be able to establish the reason and resolution.

Risk Management

Governance procedures manage the risks of KM to acknowledge and challenge the cultural issues, structural obstacles and other pertinent issues as they arise during the implementation and ongoing operation of the strategy. The management of these risks supplementary in their resolution and strengthens policies to manage knowledge within the organization. The need for risk management in KM was officially indicated in 2001 with the need to identify assets, the risks and controls associated with the implementation of strategy. Problems in the effective management of organizational knowledge comprise a management culture in the organization that deters KM, with concomitant change management issues.

Additionally the philosophy of knowledge management is often incompetently understood in the organisation and conflicts of organizational significances are problematic for the development and initiation of a KM strategy. For many organizations, the development of principle for knowledge collection is difficult.

Risk management is a active strategy of analysis and anticipation of risks to the

KM strategy before they arise. By involving with the risks it becomes possible to develop a means of risk resolution. The resolution may need organizational change management, the provision of additional financial or infrastructural support, or a rearrangement of the original strategy in light of unexpected or emergent activity within the organization. Risk management requires regular evaluation of the strategy and the organization that it serves.

Evaluation and measurement

Governance in KM implies and demands careful consideration of the strategies in place in the long and in the medium term. KM governance processes incorporate assessment and measurement in order to prove the value, to progress and to develop present practices. Governance mechanisms must preserve a collective knowledge of trends in industry, technology, and the corporate structural and social environment.

Evaluation looks at both successes of and difficulties to the implementation of a KM strategy. Evaluation of successes must take into account the influence made to the aims and objectives of the organization. Where the successes make a contribution then they should be continual. Where they do not make a contribution then deliberation should be given to their continuance. Evaluation of obstacles to the KM strategy implies the capacity to question why the risk may not have been predicted and therefore managed. . Evaluation of obstacles must take into account the obstacles they create for the aims and objectives of the organization.

There are a number of criterion presently used to establish the return on investment for KM strategies: look at human capital growth, uses imperceptible assets, some use the Balanced Scorecard with a number of actions including financial, growth, customers and internal business processes. Probst, Raub, and Romhardt, look at the normative, operational and strategic areas of the strategy to see if they are being met. Other common techniques include simple measures of staff retaining or in improvement of "product to market" delivered on time, in quantity and quality. If these are obvious and are the only variance from usual practice, then the strategy is seen as successful.

A KM governance framework

KM studies deals with the need for alignment of strategy with organizational aims and objectives, and for leadership of that strategy. This procedure is supported by information and communications technology (ICT) and operates in the organizational context of the corporate governance values. There is an obvious link between the market and the organization in its aims and objectives that lead to governance processes.

The governance framework presents the functions of KM as supporting the aims, objectives and governance processes of the organization in the context of the broader environment of its external stakeholders which comprises its customers and consultants and the regulatory environment. The KM strategy is developed by KM leaders in the planning of a process of identification, attainment, development, sharing and distribution, utilization and finally retention of knowledge. The practice of KM implementation follows with the execution of a course of action that is envisioned to fulfill the aims and objectives of the plan in order to support the aims and objectives of the organization as a whole. The relationship between the KM strategy and the KM implementation is in theory a unidirectional one where implementation is merely the following through of the strategic plan. In practice this relationship may be more interactive, as those responsible for the implementation may also have a level of responsibility for the development of the strategic plan. KM governance is the layer exercising the authority processes and principles that act as a framework for examination, regulation, supervision and revision of KM strategies.

The KM strategy is developed by KM practitioners. The interaction between the development of strategy and governance is twofold. The governance process develops the principles and rationale for the impetus and momentum of the strategy, the management of risks, the financial control and accountability for stakeholder response. The governance process also evaluates KM activity according to previously defined and articulated performance measures.

The KM strategy is implemented or operationalized by KM staff and supported and promoted by champions in the organization. The implementation of the strategy is evaluated according to the criterion established by the governance body. Evaluation will also take into account changes in product and customers, changes in the regulatory environment, inputs from consultants or industry partners. It reflects the aims and objectives of the organization that it serves. The KM strategy is planned and may be revised as the need arises. The evaluation

data flows from the KM implementation to the governance body which then feeds its decision/s back to the redevelopment of the strategy.



Figure 1 - Framework for KM governance

Companies that rely on or utilize KM for the transfer of strategic knowledge should work to establish KM governance committees including stakeholder representation.

There are two fundamental objectives in this governance process. These are:

- to ensure that KM delivers value to the identified stakeholders. This value is derived from the value proposition of the organization and the organizational strategies put in place to achieve those ends;
- to control and to minimise the risk to the KM strategy. The strategy must be capable of adjustments required in response to perceived flaws in its capacity to effectively transfer knowledge. A KM strategy is not a single prescribed formula that can 'fit' all organizations or even 'fit' organizations within a particular industry segment.

KM governance can meet the above objectives through:

- sponsorship of an effective understanding of the role and potential of KM within the organization;
- the alignment of KM with the value proposition and strategy of the organization;
- regular evaluation review, approval and monitoring of KM investments in infrastructure and in human resources;
- the management of the risks of KM.

In acknowledging knowledge as the organization's strategic asset and differentiator, it can be seen that the ultimate responsibility of the KM governance process is to ensure the governance of KM as a means of pursuing success in the implementation of a KM strategy in the organization.

Future trends

KM governance is currently the subject of extensive research that has built the model described. Future research possibilities may lie in looking in depth at the interrelationships between governance and stakeholders, in evaluation and measurement, in risk management techniques and in authority over infrastructure and investments.

Future research possibilities may lie in testing this model and developing others in other operating environments.

Conclusion

Governance processes operate to manage the risks of KM to acknowledge and contend with the cultural matters, structural obstacles and other relevant issues as they arise during the implementation and continuing operation of that strategy. The management of these risks will backing in the resolution of such issues and in turn strengthen the strategies to accomplish knowledge that are employed within the organization. Recognizing knowledge as the organization's strategic asset and competitive differentiator is not the responsibility of the governance process.

The effective governance of KM may be a means of chasing success. However governance of KM infers more than this. It implies and demands planned thinking about the strategies in place for long term and medium term planning. Such strategies should not be regarded as direct in direction but incorporate feedback both in the

positive and negative features of the KM strategy that will in turn modify growth and develop existing plans and practices.

Governance functions operate to guarantee that KM delivers value to the identified stakeholders and provides a control mechanism to minimise risks to the successful application of a KM strategy. The governance framework given for these procedures and practices may better enable an effective and coordinated outcome for KM strategies that ensures the delivery of predicted benefits in an authorized and regulated manner.

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Behavioural Finance a Study on investors Behaviour towards Equity Market Investment with reference to investors of Delhi

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Abstract:- Contributing judiciously is an important part of financial security. An Individual is always looking for such an investment alternatives which give maximum and faster returns. As it is verifiable truth that more returns is being accompanied by more hazard. The one such alternative of these sort for example faster comes back with more hazard is the investment in stock market. It is being seen over some undefined time frame that the individuals are attracting towards stock market because of the liquidity and multifold returns, although the proportion of loss of assets contributed by the investors is also high at certain instances. Therefore the present study is a small attempt to understand the basic brain research of an Investor towards stock market and different parameters and factors related to it. The study is based on a rational to understand the basic facts and belief systems an investor is carrying about the stock market in general and in explicit Investment preference mainly centers upon how investor examines and acts on information to take investment decisions. The study attempts to elucidate the very factor that is "Subjective brain research: the study of how individuals (counting investors) think, reason, and make decisions". It reveals that individuals don't always act insightfully with regards to making financial decisions and that their behaviors impacts them in making investment decisions. The sample size of the study is 61 representatives of construction companies in Mysuru city. The sampling system utilized was basic random sampling. Primary data was been utilized in the study, which was gathered through organized questionnaire which is prepared based on behavioral finance and investment preference. Various statistical tools was utilized for analyzing the data like Engaging Statistics, t-Test Statistical Tool, Correlation Tool and Percentage Analysis. The study attempted to understand the irrational decisions taken by the investors during the hour of putting resources into a particular avenue. Through the study, it is recognized that construction representatives of Mysuru city are aware about the various potential outcomes in investments and it is discovered that there exist a relationship between behavioral finance and investment preference among representatives of construction companies.

Keywords:- Investor behavior, investment alternatives, Risk appetite, investor's behavior Investment Preferences, Cognitive Psychology,

Introduction:- In India, many investment avenues are available where a few are marketable and fluid while others are non-marketable and some of them are exceptionally unsafe while others are almost riskless. The investor has to pick Proper Avenue depending upon his particular need, hazard preference, and returns anticipated. So decision making procedure of investor is increasingly critical and complex. Investment behavior is characterized as how the investors judge, foresee, analyze and audit the methods for decision making, which incorporates investment brain science, information gathering, characterizing and understanding, research and analysis. The entire procedure is called "Investment Behavior" Each individual investor chooses the investment option for certain timespan taking a gander at their personal financial goals. Investment Behavior of an individual investor reveals how he/she wants to allocate the surplus financial assets to various instruments for investment available. The investment behavior consists of why they want to contribute, the amount of their disposable pay they want to contribute, for what number of years/months they want to contribute and most importantly the timing of such investment. In various empirical examinations, it has been discovered that information being an important factor on taking decision to contribute, which impacts them on decision of investment and later on how they act after investment (Kasilingam and Jayabal, 2008). With rising pattern of popularity of stock market in general as a place where one can earn great returns in less time has given a push to a common man to be a part of this market. In academics term an Individual who submits money to any wellspring of investment with the expectation of

financial return is being perceived as an Investor. The prime concern of an Individual Investor is usually to have more profit with least hazard. As contradict to this a speculator is always ready to anticipate a more significant level of hazard with expectations of gathering higher than average profits. An individual with the various degrees of requirements and level of dangers being taken is being classified in various categories of Investors. A few categories of Investors are mutually elite and some are most certainly not. The classification which not mutually elite mainly incorporates gambling, Angel Investors, some equity Investors, Investment Trust, Mutual Funds, Hedge Funds, Sovereign Wealth Fund. Finance is a study and arrangement of investment of assets. Finance plays an important job in everyone's day to day life. Each individual plans his future well to guarantee happy living. The investments will make the future secure. The investment is made by various decisions taken by the investors. Behavioral finance is a psychological study of investors in investment decision making. It incorporates both social and psychological hypothesis with financial hypothesis about understanding how value developments in market happens autonomous in corporate actions.

Behavioral finance calibrates upon how investors understands and takes decisions for investments. The investors don't always behave in a predictable, contemplated, rational and radical manner. The rise of behavioral finance has created a realm that allows examining the ways wherein investors makes decisions that incorporates psychological factors for example, Heuristic factors, planned factors, market factors and crowding impacts.

Literature review:- Renu and Christie (2018) conducted a theoretical study on "A Behavioral Finance Perspective of the Stock Market Anomalies". The paper mainly explained the idea of behavioral finance, prospect hypothesis, and classical financial hypothesis and the inconsistency in the stock market from the behavioral finance aspect. Only secondary data was gathered for this study. The paper summarized various issues like biases that lead to the abnormal behavior of the stock market that was left unexplained by scholastic financial speculations. Shunmuga (2017) conducted a study on "Behavioral finance a study with reference to the small individual investors in Tirunelveli city". The primary goal of the study was to recognize the impact level of behavioral factors on the investment decisions and performance of the workers of construction companies. The study was a sample overview. Sample size for the study was 384 out of total population of the Tirunelveli city. The sampling method utilized was probability sampling. The statistical tool utilized for the analysis was chi square test analysis. The finding of the study was that there was a high impact of behavioral aspect on the investment decisions and performance of the workers of construction companies. Yamini (2016) conducted a study on "Behavioral finance a study on investors behavior towards equity market investments with reference to investors of Delhi". The main goal of the study was to recognize the various behavioral biases affecting the decision making procedure of investors and to analyze investors attitude towards various equity market investment. The study was a sample review. The sample size was 5000. 10% of 5000 samples, for example 500 samples were picked randomly and after disregarding the deficient questionnaires, 380 samples were utilized for the analysis. The sampling method utilized was random sampling. The statistical tool utilized for the study was discriminant function analysis and weighted scoring strategy. The finding of the study was that the investors are not familiar with the concept of behavioral finance and the investors are very little familiar with the equity market instrument to make investment decisions.

Research Methodology:- The present paper is committed to study the beat of an investor. The research is based on primary as well as secondary data. The secondary data is recovered from books, Journals, online articles, news. Broad survey of literature, relevant articles, reports and the web. The primary data is gathered through interviews and pre tried questionnaire covering National Capital Region (Delhi and NOIDA). The convenience sampling is utilized and total of 300 questionnaires were gathered. The questionnaires were then put to screening and 37 were seen as unfit t for this study. Along these lines, unfit t questionnaires were discarded and analysis is done on the basis of 267 questionnaires.

Objectives Of The Study:-

- To discover the degree of behavioral finance among workers of construction companies.

- To discover the degree of investment performance among representatives of construction companies.
- To discover the significant contrast between behavioral finance based on age, education level and monthly salary.
- To discover the significant contrast between investment preferences based on age, education level and monthly salary.
- To discover the correlation between behavioral finance and investment preference.

The Status And Behavior Of Investors:- The general behavior of investors have been considered and analyzed. The analysis is separated into general background Investment pattern decision making, perception of market and finally the correlates and determinants of investment. To make generalization general recurrence tables are constructed and portrayed. Correlation regression coefficients are calculated to discover the degree and direction of factors related to investments .To analyze and decipher the data gathered in meaningful terms primarily illustrative statistics have been registered. Frequencies are being processed to understand the level of responses of the respondents towards the individual parameter secured as a research section.

Numerous regression analysis: As the target of this study is to recognize and assess the impact of components on Investor's behavior, the strategy for numerous regression analysis has been picked, as it helps in assessing the individual and the consolidated impact of free variables (ability of investment decision, investor's positive thinking, investor's exertion, hazard appetite) on the reliant variable (investor's behavior).

Conclusion:- Behavioral finance gives explanations about why workers of construction companies makes irrational decisions. It demonstrates about how factors impacts the workers of construction companies in making various decisions regarding investments. One of the appropriate factor subordinate behavioral finance is the inclining toward the investments. Appropriate awareness programs ought to be conducted to workers of construction companies so as to decrease the mistakes while inclining toward an investment avenue. By taking great decisions and managing the portfolios appropriately then the workers of construction companies can satisfies their financial, social and psychological needs, with the goal that small individual can lead a happy life. The awareness of investment information isn't a lot of high. Individuals are helped by financial portals, financial news channels, financial newspapers; various markets related T.V. appears, Expert talks, magazines. For Indian open money is everything. So they are increasingly touchy about their money. They will think multiple times before putting resources into any market and will anticipate more than that. They feel that they are having enough money, time, assets and openings with them for contributing. The past chapters displayed the discoveries related to the pattern of investment, chance tolerance score, bunching of investors, strategies to extend the profundity and why noninvestors don't want to contribute on equity. This summarizes the discoveries of this research, features the contributions of this research to real world and point out the limitations as well as the future degree for research. Despite the fact that they are having some information on financial market and economic condition of India yet they lack the edge above the others as this field is very unpredictable and volatile subsequently they should be backed up by a financial planner. Encouragement ought to be given to contribute as long as possible. "Financial literacy campaign" ought to be organized time to time as many individuals are as yet unaware of stock market and in India there is youth which is untapped. Also Banks and financial administrations do the financial inclusion

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हेमू का व्यक्तित्व और कृतित्व

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हेमू का उत्थान उज्ज्वल था। वह विद्युत की भाँति चमका और प्रकाश-मान हुआ। उसके यश और कीर्ति ने उसके समकालीनों की आँखें चौंधिया दी। वह कुछ काल तक काले बादलों में रजत-रेखा सा चमका, लेकिन राजनैतिक क्षेत्र के परिदृश्य से उतनी ही तीव्रता से अचानक लुप्त हो गया।

जन्म से ही एक असाधारण व्यक्ति, जिसमें भाव अथवा शिक्षा से कोई राजसी अभिमान न था, हेमू एक सेनापति, शूरवीर, विजेता एवं एक प्रमुख सेनानायक बन गया। उसकी चतुराई भरी चालें, उसके आक्रमण का ढंग और उसकी संगठनात्मक दक्षता ने उसके शत्रुओं को स्तम्भित कर दिया। "अपने पराक्रम और साहस द्वारा वह विजयी हुआ और उसने महान कार्य संपन्न किए। वह साहस और क्षमता के लिए प्रसिद्ध हो गया। धीरे-धीरे वह इतना आगे बढ़ गया कि उसने महामान्य शहंशाह (अकबर) की प्रभावशाली सेना तक से टक्कर लेने का साहस किया.....।"¹ अक्टूबर 1556 में अपने स्वामी अदली द्वारा, राजा विक्रमाजीत की उपाधि से सम्मानित किया गया² वह दिल्ली का राजा और मध्यकालीन भारत का अन्तिम हिन्दू सम्राट था।³

एक धर्मात्मा पिता के पुत्र होने के कारण, जो वृन्दावन में श्री हित वंश के शिष्य के रूप में श्याम और हरी के प्रेम और पूजा में रत थे⁴, हेमू ने विश्व-बन्धुत्व की सभी भावनाओं और विशाल-हृदयता को ग्रहण कर लिया। संख्या में अल्प और अलवर, रिवाड़ी और नारनौल स्थानों के निवासी दूसरे भार्गवों की जाति का होते हुए, उसने राजपूतों और अफगानों का सच्चा और स्थायी सहयोग प्राप्त किया⁵ अपने सूक्ष्म शारीरिक गठन, विनीत व्यक्तित्व, अदली जैसे स्वामी के प्रति अनन्य राजभक्ति होने पर भी उसकी वाणी आदेशात्मक थी और वह युद्ध के बीच में उल्लासपूर्वक चिल्लाता था। अकबर के इतिहासकार अबुल फजल ने निम्नलिखित शब्दों में हेमू का परिचय दिया है- "संक्षेप में वह दुष्ट आकृति वाला, जो छोटे कद का और दंभ पूर्ण विचारों का था मेवात के एक नगर रेवाड़ी के क्षुद्र फेरी वालों में ऊँचे पद पर पहुँचाया गया। जहाँ तक उसकी जाति (नसब-नस्ल) का संबंध है, वह दूसरी जाति का था.....।"⁶ वह अपने संगी-साथियों पर काबू पाने में सफल रहा, उसने सेनानियों की राजभक्ति प्राप्त की और अपने भीषणतम शत्रुओं पर विजय पाई। चाहे रणभूमि हो या प्रीति-भोज का भवन, वह सदैव कोलाहल पूर्ण था और जो उपस्थित होते थे, उनको पराक्रम और शूरवीरता के शिखर पर पहुँचाने के लिए उत्तेजित किया करता था।

हेमू प्रभावशाली और आकर्षक व्यक्तित्व का स्वामी था। उसका बहुत ही अल्प समय में प्रधान-मंत्रित्व प्राप्त करने और भारत की तत्कालीन राजधानी दिल्ली के सिंहासन पर आरुढ़ होने की घटना इतिहास में अद्वितीय है। उसने इस्लाम शाह के अधीन सरकारी नौकरी पाई,⁷ और सन् 1553 ई० में मुबारिज खां, अर्थात् मुहम्मद आदिल उर्फ अदली⁸ के सिंहासनारुढ़ होने पर उसने प्रधान-मंत्रित्व केवल योग्यता के बल पर प्राप्त किया⁹ उत्तरी भारत में तीन वर्ष की अवधि(1553-1556) तक सब मामलों की बागडोर सँभालकर वह आगे-आगे रहा। इतने कम समय में उसने 22 युद्धों का विजेता होने¹⁰, दिल्ली को जीतने¹¹ तथा अन्ततः पानीपत में शहीद होने¹² का यश प्राप्त किया। उसके विपक्षी वृत्तान्तकारों द्वारा छोड़े गए वर्णनों से उसके साहस और बुद्धिमानी और प्रत्येक पग पर निर्विवाद सफलता का प्रमाण मिलता है।¹³ एक सेनानायक के लिए यह वस्तुतः एक गौरवमय लेखा है, विशेष-कर उसके लिए जो पेशे या जन्म से नहीं बल्कि समय की आवश्यकताओं द्वारा एक योद्धा बन गया।

हेमू की युद्ध की तैयारियाँ और आवश्यकता से अधिक सावधानी से किए गए विवरण, सभी को आश्चर्यचकित कर देते हैं। पर्वत सदृश 1500 युद्ध-गजों को एकत्रित करने में उसकी प्रमुख सफलता निहित थी।¹⁴ उनको खिलाना-पिलाना-और वह भी चावल, मक्खन और शक्कर का भोजन-विशेषतः जब कि भारत के कुछ भागों में अकाल और महामारी का जोर था-बहुत ही विस्मयकारी कार्य था-यही नहीं, युद्ध भी लड़े जाने थे, शान्ति पुनः स्थापित की जाने वाली थी और दिल्ली के सिंहासन पर अधिकार भी किया जाना था। युद्ध की सर्वांगीण तैयारियों के बिना यह सब संभव नहीं था। युद्ध

की गतिविधि की कला में हेमू अपने देशवासियों को अतिक्रमित कर गया था।¹⁵ हेमू अधिकतर अपने युद्ध के हाथियों पर विश्वास करता था, जिस का विशद वर्णन अकबरनामा में मिलता है।¹⁶ 1500 हाथियों और हजारों घोड़ों सहित एक टिड्डीदल के समान सेना को पूर्णतः सुव्यवस्थित रखकर वह एक प्रकार का चमत्कार दिखा रहा था। सब लेखकों ने उसकी युद्ध की तैयारियों की प्रशंसा की है। उसके द्वारा प्राप्त की गई सफलता, शस्त्रों, युद्ध सामग्री, सैनिकों, हाथियों तथा अनन्त एवं अथाह खजानों के अतुलनीय संग्रह को एकत्रित करने में निहित थी।

हेमू अध्यवसायी और अशिथिल था। यद्यपि उसे अधिक घुड़सवारी नहीं आती थी, यह कहा जाता है कि वह हाथियों के हौदों में आरुढ़ रहने का आदी हो गया था। कल्पना कीजिए एक आदमी की, जो एक रणभूमि से दूसरी रणभूमि को, कभी अजमेर में, तो कभी खवासपुर टाँडा में, ग्वालियर से चुनार तथा कालपी को, कालपी से आगरा को, कभी पीछे को कभी आगे को घूम रहा हो। यदि कोई उस समय का अनुपात निकालने का यत्न करे तो उसने तीन वर्ष की अल्प अवधि में 16 वीं शताब्दी के भारत में विभिन्न स्थानों में यात्रा की होगी, जो बहुत आश्चर्यजनक है। कहा जाता है कि उसके युद्ध के हाथी इतने द्रुतगामी थे कि घोड़े भी उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते थे। संक्षेप में, वे विस्मयकारी अथवा द्रुत गति के आदर्श रहे होंगे, नहीं तो 3 वर्ष या उससे भी कम की संक्षिप्त अवधि में कोई भी सेना-नायक इतने युद्ध नहीं लड़ सकता था, और विपक्षियों के विरुद्ध, उत्तर में पूर्व में तथा पश्चिम में भी अपने को स्थिर नहीं रख सकता था।¹⁷

हेमू दूरदर्शी था। वह जानता था कि शान्ति तभी स्थापित की जा सकती थी जब अड़ियल और विद्रोही अफगान कुलीनों को अवरुद्ध किया जा सके। उसने उन्हें नीचा दिखाने, उन्हें शिकार बनाने तथा बंगाल की सीमाओं तक उनका पीछा करने में संकोच नहीं किया। उसने इब्राहीम को उसके गढ़ों से निकाल बाहर किया और परिणामतः दिल्ली के सिंहासन पर अधिकार करने के लिए मार्ग साफ कर लिया। उसने सिकन्दर सूर से, जो मुगलों से युद्ध करने में लगा था, अपना संघर्ष बचाया। जब हुमायूँ दिल्ली में अपना शासन पुनः स्थापित करने में सफल हुआ तब हेमू ने उतावलेपन में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की; उसने अवसर की प्रतीक्षा की। हुमायूँ की मृत्यु ने वह अवसर प्रदान किया।¹⁸ उसने उसे ग्रहण किया और इतनी शक्तिशाली सेना एकत्रित की कि दिल्ली में उसके सामने से मुगलों को भागना पड़ा।¹⁹ विजय के समय भी उसने मस्तिष्क का संतुलन नहीं खोया। संकटपूर्ण पीछा करने से वह दूर ही रहता था और बिना अपनी स्थिति को दृढ़ किए वह एक इंच भी आगे नहीं बढ़ता था। यह दूर-दर्शिता उसकी सफलता की कुंजी थी।²⁰

हेमू प्रमुखतः 16 वीं शताब्दी की देन था, और उसको "शताब्दी का सबसे अधिक विलक्षण व्यक्ति", ठीक ही कहकर पुकारा गया है। वह उस युग में रहा, जो शूरवीरों, राजनीतिज्ञों और प्रतिभावान व्यक्तियों से भरा था। एक ओर बाबर और शेरशाह तथा दूसरी ओर अकबर के कार्यों के शानदार एवं भव्य वर्णनों के कारण हेमू की कीर्ति और सफलता छिप गई। उन सबमें हेमू के कार्यों की अवधि सबसे छोटी थी लेकिन अपने उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हेतु लिए गए समय में अनुपाततः हेमू सबसे आगे निकल जाता है। बाबर ने तीन प्रमुख युद्ध लड़े और समय के अभाव के कारण अधिक नहीं कर सका। उसने अपने पुत्र के लिए एक अस्थिर साम्राज्य छोड़ा। हुमायूँ को सदैव संकट-पूर्ण समय का सामना करना पड़ा।²¹ शेरशाह के जीवन-काल की हेमू के जीवन काल से उत्तम समानता है, और ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि हेमू ने उसके पद चिन्हों का अनुसरण किया। लेकिन उस काल द्वारा निर्णय करने से, जिसमें दोनों कीर्ति शिखर पर पहुँचे, हेमू उससे कहीं अधिक उत्तम ठहरता है। हुमायूँ के न रहने से, शेरशाह का समय बड़ी सुगमता से बीत रहा था। लेकिन उसको राजा मालदेव और गक्खर प्रदेश के विरुद्ध कड़ा युद्ध करना पड़ा और उसने कालिन्जर में अपना अमूल्य जीवन खो दिया।²²

इसके विपरीत हेमू को बहुमुखी अराजकता का सामना करना पड़ा। अफगान सामन्तों में न तो कोई एकता थी और न एकमत। जब कि शेरशाह अफगानों की एक सम-सेना का नेतृत्व कर सका, हेमू को एक विषम-सेना लेकर लड़ना पड़ा। शेरशाह के अपने अफगान सैनिकों से धार्मिक, जातीय तथा खून के सम्बन्ध के बन्धन थे, जबकि हेमू को, जो न तो राजपूत था और न अफगान, अपना मार्ग निर्धारित करने के लिए और उनकी सहायता से दिल्ली के सिंहासन पर बैठने के लिए लड़ना पड़ा। उसको एक के बाद दूसरी विजय प्राप्त होना यह प्रकट करता है कि वह उनके बीच कितना लोकप्रिय था। अकबर के यश और कीर्ति के कारण, जो उसने गाजी बन जाने के पश्चात् प्राप्त की, हेमू की सफलताओं को निस्संदेह धक्का पहुँचा। अकबर के दरबारी लेखकों ने हेमू पर विष उगलने के लिए अपना सम्पूर्ण शब्दज्ञान समाप्त कर

दिया था; फिर भी अपने सम्राट की प्रशंसा करने के लिए अधिक उत्साह ने उनको ऐसे विवरण लिखने के लिए बाध्य कर दिया, जिससे हेमू की ज्योतिर्मयी कीर्ति प्रस्फुटित होती है²³

हेमू की पराजय के कल्पनात्मक कारण बताये गए हैं। वह पागलपन के लगभग-निकट, अभिमानी कहा गया था। उस पर इस्लाम के आदेशों को भंग करने का भी आरोप लगाया गया था। उसे अफगान सामन्तशाही, जो उसको त्यागने के अवसर की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे, को समूल नष्ट करने के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया था। लेकिन ये सब आरोप बिना प्रमाण के, आधार-हीन तथा "द्वेषयुक्त" हैं।²⁴ वास्तविक तथ्य, एक प्रसिद्ध-इतिहासकार डा. आर.पी. त्रिपाठी द्वारा एक वाक्य में कहा गया है- "उसकी पराजय के कारण थे- उसकी सशस्त्र सेना का बन्दी बना लिया जाना और वह आकस्मिक तीर, जिसने उसे बेहोश कर दिया तथा उसकी सेना में आतंक फैला दिया। उसकी पराजय आकस्मिक थी और अकबर की विजय दैवी थी।"²⁵

यह सच है कि यदि यह दुर्घटना न हुई होती, तो मुगल पराजित हुए बिना नहीं रह सकते थे। मुगलों का केवल 10 हजार घुड़सवारों का ही अग्रदल था जो हेमू की प्रभावशाली सेना के विरुद्ध संघर्ष कर रहा था और जो ऐक्य स्थापित करने वाली एक ही शक्ति थी, जिसमें हेमू के विलक्षण व्यक्तित्व की झलक थी। यह भी सत्य है कि अपने अंतिम आक्रमण के अवसर पर हेमू आवश्यकता से अधिक उत्साहित हो गया था, जबकि शत्रु को केवल एक अग्रदल समझकर वह आगे बढ़ गया और शीघ्र विजय प्राप्त करने के हेतु अपने अमूल्य जीवन को संकट में डाल दिया।²⁶ यदि उसने अपने हाथियों को आगे भेज दिया होता और अपने सेना नायकों को पहले आक्रमण करने दिया होता, तो वह उन अविवेकपूर्ण धर्नुधारियों के घातक संघर्ष से बच जाता, जिन्होंने प्रारंभिक के अन्तिम कार्य के रूप में कभी दायें और कभी बाएं तीर चलाए थे। लेकिन देव ने अकबर के भाग्य का साथ दिया और एक ही प्रहार में राजनैतिक शतरंज के मैदान से उसका अकेला प्रभावशाली शत्रु लुप्त हो गया।

हेमू के शहीद होने से भारत में मुगलों की प्रभुता स्थापित होने और अकबर के महानता के शिखर पर पहुँचने के लिए मार्ग खुल गया। जो कुछ भी हुआ पर यह सत्य है कि हेमू ने एक गौरवमयी जीवन व्यतीत किया और उसका संक्षिप्त, लेकिन घटनाओं से पूर्ण सैनिक-जीवन संसार के इतिहास में सदैव स्मरणीय रहेगा।

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