
COMMUNAL POLITICS (COMMUNALISM): A THREAT TO INDIA'S INTEGRITY

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Abstract: Communalism which is acknowledged as a good feature and bond in western countries but it is an evil in case of our nation as it is basically based on the clash of intolerance between majority vs minority i.e. Hindus vs Muslims, Caste vs other caste, Tribal vs Non Tribal, Hindus vs Christians, Hindus vs Sikhs, Shia vs Sunni caused sectarian violence resulted in precious loss of innocent lives and valuable property thus by product is loss to society can be termed as National loss. Our nation has fallen victim of communalism since a time immemorial- during Muslim –Arab rulers as Jazia Tax was imposed and no other than Royal Mugal could enjoy classified benefit. The British also exploited India on the basis of communalism theory of Marshal race and communal tool for **DIVIDE AND RULE**. A handful of English men ruled India and treated Indians as slaves. The British classified Army on religion and caste basis as Sikh Regiment, Maratha Regiment, Gorkha Regiment, Jat/Punjab Regiment, Madras Regiment, Bihar /Assam Regiment, thus discrimination prevailed at large scale on communal basis. The certain classification of Armed Forces still prevails post 1947 till date. Our nation and citizen have suffered so much in communal riots as our identity crises still comes in to question whether we are Indian First or Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian as being recognised. Now Secular ideology provides an answer in Indian Constitution and provides a unique answer in Equality Before the law and society needs a social engineering to combat virus of communalism.

Introduction: Communalism based division of India was primarily managed by **Mohd. Ali Jinnah** under two nation theory & the 1947 bloody partition violence gave a clear sense of Communalism virus infected our nation, though it prevailed since medieval times. Thus communalism became most intractable problem of culturally phial society & roots may be traced in the ancient past. Communal clashes are recurring violent conflict between two different ethnic groups over issues of dominance in Political, Social, Religious Communalism was the root cause behind the Godhara incident of Gujarat, Whichresulted in the loss of many innocent lives and destruction to property. The genocide committed by one community against others traveling in Sabarmati Express on Feb. 27, 2002, near Godhara (The innocent passengers were burnt to cinders by rioters caused widespread riots in Gujarat and certain other parts in India. Godhara incident highlighted the danger of communalism as a most serious threat to internal security of the nation, a direct attack on the secular fabric of pluralistic society. It has posed a major challenge to the integrity of nation ipso facto communalism encourage fundamentalism on fanatic lines of religion, caste, race, and regional basis. The complexity of communalism has manifested ill methods in Indian politics and communalism virus is proliferating multifold in society. The communal menace has created

hatred, political divide Caste war, corruption and it resulted in to fear of identity crises of people not as an Indian but as a Hindu, Muslim, Sikhs, and Christian.

According to Oxford dictionary, "**Communalism's literal meaning is of or for community.**"¹ Communalism can be expressed as feeling of a particular group, religion, and race of people, which inculcate/ indoctrinate its members to be loyal to religion, faster a strong bond of unity for prosperity by functional and dysfunctional methods Prof Vipin Chandra had expressed in 1976 that, "Communalism is by-product of particular social, Economic and Political phenomena. This tendency of behaviour creates such a problem before nationals, whose grass root reason is beyond their understanding. communalism appears when people tries to combat socio-economic problems, without knowing the root cause of problems It is plain to understand that communalism is neither solution of social condition nor the permanent solution to change socio-economic conditions which produces feelings, the attitude of communalism. In 1946 Prime Minister **Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru** had expressed his opinion on communalism, "Communalism is the second name of political and social reactions. It aids exploit and drives away to mislead the oppressed. It inculcate Islam culture, and Hindu culture, their religion, ancient customs language and many more tales of past. Behind all this appears political, social reactions and resultant communalism.

In nutshell communalism contains feelings, which proclaim its religion (identity i.e. caste) is supreme in comparison to others, its language and culture is above others Communalism becomes a psychological factor, which creates a sense of insecurity, crises of identity, narrow selfish attitudes. Thus communalism becomes instrument of its dysfunctional system in society, communalism can be analysed as a problem developed gradually in three phases cognitive and affective phenomena of social reactions. It is psychological phenomena of developing a person gradually to a fanatic, affected by other intangible reasons of de

pression, poverty, unemployment, ill education and religious indoctrination of hyperbole concepts of excessive expectation.

In Nandy's view, secularism, together with democracy, are part of the greater Western modernist project, and communalism came into being as the evil by-product of Western modernism or secularism, namely as the shadow delineating the limits of modernism. Nandy says that the shadow is especially evident, not among the elite or the lower classes, but among the middle class. This is because the middle class has experienced the most drastic social changes with the globalisation of the economy and information.²

Historical Perspective:

Phase-1 Communalism appeared first time, when king Mohammad bin Quasim attacked India in 712 A.D. His religious fanatics were inspired by laws of Kuran. Muslims classified all the people in two categories (i) Christian and Jews (ii) Rest all idol worshipping peoples The first category people could be left to survive if they could pay Jajia Tax but other categories idol worshipping people had to accept Islam Since the Muslim ruler realized that total Islam conversation was not possible thus in due course jajia Tax became alternate for Hindus too. Slowly religious tolerance grew. Though atrocities were committed by foreign

rulers but some of them realized the importance of religious amity. In reign of Akbar absolute religious harmony persisted. The period of King Aurangjeb was orthodox and discrimination with Hindus out nagged the feelings of exploited suppressed Hindus. Britishers came and started ruling with iron hands. Communalism was systematically spread by Britishers to implement their policy of "divide and rule" among Hindu and Muslims. The first war of independence was testimony of their policy, they could isolate status of Kashmir, Gwalior, Alwar, Hyderabad and Jaipur to garner support in their favour. Britishers analysed the revolt of 1857 A D and deliberately Muslims were neglected in govt. jobs i.e. in Bengal Govt. 711 Hindus, 1238 Europeans and only 92 Muslims.³ British Govt. faced turmoil in Bengal division of 1905 A.D. giving birth of nationalism. Britishers adopted strategy to instigate Muslims to demand for separate & more representation in legislative assemblies, in Govt. Job & grant to Muslims institution and their representation in Governor's council. The sole aim was to keep Muslim away from national freedom movement of Congress. The fanatic Muslims launched Muslim League in 1906, which advocated opposition in all moves of congress. Under two-nation theory based on communal divide Pakistan was created to be separate homeland of Muslims.

Phase-II India in 1947 faced communal turmoil and a lot of bloodshed resulting deaths of innocent people during partition and this transition phase. It created a deep mistrust, hatred in Hindus, Sikhs, & Muslims community. Discrimination and unequal, maltreatment was seen as Muslim vs Muslim Bihari, Muslim migrate to Pakistan was called as Muhajirs, The Hindu repatriated from Pakistan in 1947 were infected with hatred & humiliation create anti-Muslim hype in beginning days of independence. India marched on secular path, Muslims were granted status of minority and safe guards were provided in Indian constitution article 29, 30, 31, 33, 35 and 37 became guaranteed tool of social justice.⁴ Indian constipation was de-facto secular by 42 amendment of constitution in 1976 to add secular ward to provide legitimacy to secularism of federal India.

Communal riots began in 1970's though veteran leaders Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Nehru suppressed communal ideology but in 1961 clash began in Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) between Hindu and Muslim students. This clash turned in communal riots, it spread in other parts of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.), Bihar, Madhya Pradesh (M.P.) and West Bengal resulting in loss of lives and destruction of property. In Dec. 1963 an incident of theft of holy relic (**Prophet Mohammed's Sacred hair**) from Hazrat Bal mosque at Srinagar.⁵ The Muslims of Jammu & Kashmir created a serious law and order situation with strikes in protest. The relic was restored by Government in short period but Muslim fanatics continued to abet the people questioning geniuses of relic. This event had repercussion in East wing of Pakistan a lot of Hindus were massacred and their property was looted. This spread a reactive move of riot in Calcutta, Bihar, MP and few Muslims were killed. Thousands of Hindus fled from East Pakistan as refugees to India.

In 1967 a Kashmiri Brahmin girl was converted by force to Islam and fanatics married Muslim boy. This incident instigated riots in Jammu Town and many people were killed to avenge such happening. In Bihar, in the same year Urdu a second language status demand created fury and riots began in some parts of Bihar. In 1968 a cow was killed in

Karim Ganj (Assam) by some fanatic Muslims. This incident shattered communal Harmony and riots spread in Assam, U.P., and West Bengal. A similar incident of cow chasing & killing took place in Aurangabad (Maharashtra) and riots spread to Kerala, Mysore. This riot caused in loss of 600 to 1200 lives.⁶ In year 1970 riots began in Bhiwandi (Maharashtra) when a Hindu Puja procession was stoned by some fanatic Muslims resulted deaths of 80 persons and property loss. 1971-72 riots started on Hindu, Muslim petty quarrels, riots spread at Meerut, Delhi. Internal security worsened, Border security force was deployed to curb riots. In year 1978 serious riots in Aligarh in year 1980 riot began in Moradabad. It spread to Allahabad, Aligarh and Sambal of U.P., Jammu and Kashmir' and Gujarat.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister was assassinated on 31st Oct 1984 by her Sikh security guards. This incident incited large scale riots in Delhi and outer part country. The Sikh community suffered loss of lives and destruction of property, though a lot of Hindus neighbours safeguarded them. Quick reaction of crises management was executed by the PM. Rajeev Gandhi Govt. to control the situation Ram Mandir issue was highlighted for political gain. B.J.P. President Mr. L.K. Advani began Rathayatra and he was arrested in Bihar. Hindu fanatics indulged in riot and communal disharmony hatred became more of religious fantasy. In 1991 at Saharanpur communal violence took place. In 1992-93 (Mumbai) bomb blasts followed by riots abetted by Hindu fanatic political party made situation worse. Bombay bomb blasts case was investigated by secret services, it revealed that the alleged involvement of miscreants of foreign criminals. The role of Shiv Sena and its supreme Mr. Bal Thackeray was also cited by enquiry commission. The incident of Feb 27, 2002 of Godhara in Gujarat, a tale of genocide in civilized society, land of Gandhi started burning with communal fumes. Communal tensions hyped in several places of India. This incident has questioned the validity, adoptability of secular thoughts of pluralistic society, a vital national value which, is under threat and can certainly be detrimental to national integrity and tranquillity.

Communalism a Foreign concept: The Indian history reveals the facts that all religions have flourished in ancient period. (The communal discrimination started in the Muslim regime and patronized in British period on communal line to exploit political interest). In medieval period from Mohd. Bin Quasim to Bahadur Shah Muslim rulers infected atrocities on Hindu's psyche, socio-economic and cultural structure. They demolished the places of Hindu temples, idols and called them with degraded name of "Kafirs" and India as 'DarulHarb' (a country yet to be conquered by Islam). Though many religion like Baudha, Jain, Shaive, Vaishnav had religious differences were in different periods in country but communal feeling never developed in old period. If we look at European concepts of communalism, even in ancient period Christian priests, Roman Kings or intellectuals considered rest other communities inferior to them, same time advised them to make them slaves.

In Islamic countries the ideology of Jihad (holy war) is growing up against Quafir community or secular value based society. The ideology of Jihad as an instrument of Terrorism is being effectively used for achieving political goals.

Factors-In developing Communalism

(i) Religion revival by fanatic group-elites having high aspiration to become supremo of classes castes, social organizations, poetical parties to fulfil their personal selfish motives.

(ii) Communal feeling spread in regions, where development is not proper and severe resource crunch or uneven economic conditions of two classes. When the survival, identity comes under threat communalism grows multi fold use of weak socio-economic base, North Eastern States, Punjab and J & K are facing such problems.

(iii) Communal harmony is disturbed intentionally sometimes by miscreants, anti-social element to succeed in their evil motive and selfish interest.

(iv) Poverty, illiteracy and population explosion in third world countries are the main causes of chaotic state of unemployment, uneven demand and supply resources. These countries are rigid on adopting measures of change and feel resistance in modernization process by some communities i.e. Muslims Hindu generally oppose family planning, it sends wrong signals to other community to feel threat of being out numbered in future whereas the family planning rejection by Muslim community is linked with socio-economic conditions.

(v) In south Asian continent communal strife, ethnic disputes are seriously interlinked with neighbour countries. It is sometimes mitigated, defended on the name of community survival proclaiming to be self-appointed custodian nation. Pakistan constantly instigates Kashmiri Muslims to act on communal line of fundamentalism. On Ram Mandir-Babri masjid dispute riots took place; even reaction in brutal killings of Hindus took place in Bangladesh and Pakistan.

(vi) Secularism the most vital value of nation, is not correctly understood by certain communities and they wanted to exploit the Nation Governing system for their political benefit i.e. religious preachers inculcating religious followers that religion is supreme even above the constitution of nation. When the constitution is betrayed, challenged and contain contentious issues like Shah Bano Case the Govt became helpless to change verdict of Supreme Court. Thus a repercussion developed in other communities that the policy of appeasement by Govt is not correct as it is detrimental to secular values.

(vii) Sometimes the Government formulate/implement its policies to have stronger hold over power and masses, encourages media to broadcast programmes like Ex PM Mr. Rajeev Gandhi used media to highlight religious personalities, programme TV Serials Ramayana, Mahabharata excess religious propagation induces seeds of communalism.

(viii) Religion conversion of poor unemployed and weaker society of Hindus with clear intention of spreading of Christianity can be termed as 'Philosophical attack' and it has direct bearing on aggrieved Hindu community to divert from secularism. Foreign missionaries through seventh Adventist Church are converting Hindus to Christians at alarming rate. August 25, 2002 at Madurai 250 Hindu young men were converted, Feb, 2002 under Nellore project 10000 Hindus were converted. The Adventist development relief Agency is instrumental in executing agenda of Christian conversion of its parent organization of seventh

Adventist church. Even all evidences are available at website Maratha dot com.⁷ Catholics operating maximum minority educational institution in country do provide maximum job opportunity to Christians only and conversion is mainly achieved by financial help, brain wash (religious indoctrination on the name of freedom of religion). The religion conversion of Hindus to make them Baptist, to spread Baptism is becoming Catalyst factor of communalization of Indian society. The Hindus feel a religions attack on-culture, values, ideology and threat to their identity.

(ix) Parochial issues leading parochial violence provide input for fundamentalism and communalism too Sri Lankan Tamil refugees migrating to Tamil Nadu, Bangladeshi Muslims migrating to north east states Parochial issues are transforming as communal and becoming a complex problem for natives of that region giving birth to tribal vs non-tribal, local vs outsiders clashes, riots and sectarian violence.

(x) The darkest phase of communalism is selfish interest of politicians and political parties. The Politicians systematically exploit issues of religion to divide people on communal line to seek votes, support and divert the public opinion in their favour. In contemporary period Politicians & Political parties seek alliance on communal lines, caste factors. The Political parties nominate and field candidates in elections not on merit basis but on religion and caste basis to exploit the benefit of communal divide to grab political power. Communalism has become vehicle of fulfilling political aspirations of communal fanatics. The dynamics of change is new socio economic system which is centralized on middle castes. The politico-economic power is misused; politicians are adopting unjust method to realize their political aspiration. Communalism of organised crime is often safeguarded by political mafias.

(xi) Secularism in India is understood/ translated by some communities as it means total non-interference of government of state and even judiciary cannot interfere in their personal laws. In famous case of Shah Bano in Supreme Court-verdict and country wide reactions of majority; minority was comforting on Communal lines.

(xii) Centre of education, places of worship is being misused by Communal facilities, on the name of providing charitable education, service to religion and poor people.

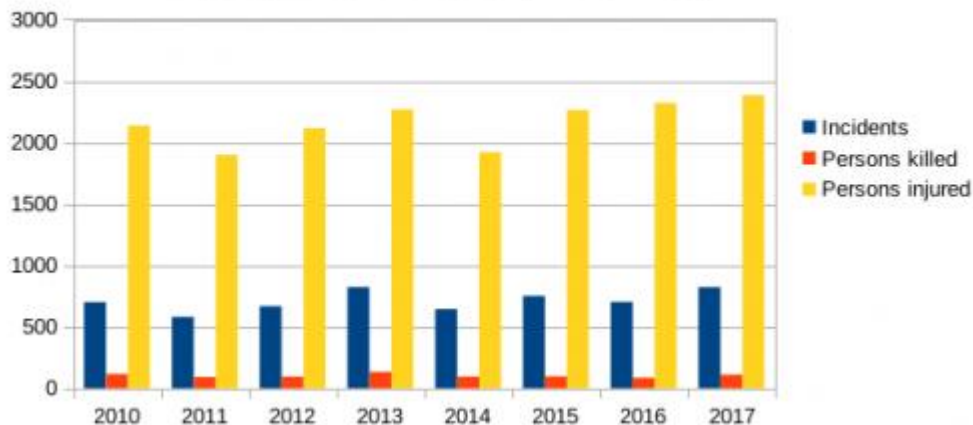
Threat to National Security:

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) TO (C) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 590 FOR 06.02.2018 SHOWING NUMBER OF COMMUNAL INCIDENTS, NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED/INJURED DURING THE YEARS 2015, 2016 and 2017

State	2015			2016			2017		
	Incidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Incidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Incidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	4	0	3	1	0	15	1	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	3	0	10	12	3	19	16	4	45
Bihar	71	20	282	65	4	230	85	3	321
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2	0	10	2	0	6	0	0	0
Delhi	5	0	16	7	0	29	3	1	7
D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	55	8	163	53	6	116	50	8	125
Haryana	3	0	107	2	0	3	4	1	7
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	0	33
J & K	4	1	9	10	0	11	8	0	19
Jharkhand	28	3	118	24	5	110	49	2	204
Karnataka	105	8	337	101	12	248	100	9	229
Kerala	3	0	3	6	0	10	12	1	28
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	92	9	177	57	3	191	60	9	191
Maharashtra	105	14	323	68	6	234	46	2	136
Manipur	0	0	0	7	5	73	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	4	0	36	4	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	8
Rajasthan	65	5	150	63	5	117	91	12	175
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	3	0	1	8	1	36	11	0	27
Telangana	11	1	27	8	1	9	19	3	44
Tripura	0	0	0	1	0	27	1	1	8
Uttar Pradesh	155	22	419	162	29	488	195	44	542
Uttarakhand	9	0	21	7	1	59	7	2	5
West Bengal	27	5	84	32	4	252	58	9	230
Total	751	97	2264	703	86	2321	822	111	2384

Religious Violence in India 2010 to 2017

Figures provided to Lok Sabha by Home Ministry



Communalism was the main logic of two-nation theory, which created India and Pakistan soon after the Bengal division in 1905 and formation of Muslim League in 1906 and acceptance of separate Muslim representation in Lucknow congressional Session in December 1916. The partition on communal lines of India and Pakistan used it as logic became cause of Kashmir conflict and 1947- 48, 1965, 1971 Indo-Pak wars The Kargil conflict of 1999 was inspired by communal Jihad theory of Pakistan. The Partition syndrome of 1947 sufferings of Hindus and Muslims has spread hatred, ill competition, dirty politics. Though Indian continuation declared Indian republic secular by constitutional 42nd amendment but the framework of fanatic Hindu and Muslims ever remained away from main stream of secular nationalism. The issues of national importance was even decided with zero sum game theory , as the loss of one community of one was clearly viewed as gain of other community. The politicians and political parties adopted exploiting appeasement policy. Communalism became instrumental abetting, aiding riots, cracking the very secular fabric of Indian democracy. The ballots are powerful than bullets in Polity but ballots in elections were slowly diverted from just to unjust factors of religion, caste, race and sometimes hereditary position in poser politics. The national character of population is degrading fast by communalism. The unfair competition spread from politics to socio economic life of society. In the name of social justice reservation was provided by constitution for initial 10 years but every govt. extended it with its axe to grind of grabbing political power Communal parties like RastriyaSwayamSevakSangh (R.S.S.), Jamat-e-Islami, All Party Hurriat conference, Student Istamic movement of India (S.I.M.I.), Vistrwa Hindu Parishad, Shiv Sena, Bajrang Dal, RanveerSena, Naxalte and many outlawed groups are solely working on communal lines. Communal parties provide base leadership to fundamentalism and patronage to certain institution, base, resource to promote fundamentalism with clear object of poetical socio-economic gain. Certain communal issues like Madrassa Education, Religion conversion, Parochialism, Political Yatras are becoming threat to multi religious pluralistic society and infecting communities with fundamentalist ideology to create psycho threat of identity crisis.

Islamic Fundamentalism: Fundamentalism has become source of terrorism Jammu and Kashmir is suffering from terrorism since 1989. Apart from killing innocent other community people Hindus, Sikhs. Even terrorist dared to attack Jammu & Kashmir Legislative assembly and Indian Parchment. Islamic fundamentalism triggered by Pakistan thus direct bearing in India in pretext of Muslims in India are suffering from alienation denial of rights and opportunities. Islamic terrorist adopting clear fundamentalist policy created terror in Kashmir valley to ensure leaning of Kashmiri Hindus.

The most disgraceful act of making own countrymen refugees in own country. Madrasas in India has done valuable service to Muslim community by producing lacs of Hafiz, Qusi, Muhaddis, Muffassir and preachers.⁸ In recent times Madrasas are under suspicion. The Chief Minister, West Bengal Mr Buddha Dev Bhattacharya said, "Following January 22, 2002 terrorist attack outside American centre in Kolkata, that some Madrasas were the hub of militant activities."⁹ What is more frightening, continues the report, is the spread of Madrasas, financed and controlled by these Islamic NGOs. The danger posed to India's security by the insidious growth of anti-Indian, fundamentalist network along the borders of communally sensitive states like Bihar, J&K, Gujarat and U.P. were highlighted by the arrest of Azianiddin Sheikh an ISI-trained Mumbai underworld element, in June 1999 man Choata Shakeel and his associates for storing AK-47 rifles and other sophisticated weapons meant to be smuggled in India for carrying out sensational attacks on VIPs.¹⁰ In a Parliamentary consultative committee meeting (23 Aug 2001 of the Home ministry) in meeting committee expressed concern over the activities of ISI and SIMI saying that their activities were involved in attempts in spreading and terrorism and anarchy in the country.

The rapid growth of Mosque and Madrasas on the adjoining sides of the Indo –Nepal Border has caused serious concern. The agents of Harkut-ul-Ansar selected the border area as their safe heaven for anti-India activities. The training camps are held on the farm houses and Madrasas. The local functionaries could not dare to enter their premises.¹¹ The DarulUloomdeoband has drawn media attention, that who are their icons? No, not Gandhi, Nehru, not even Jinnah. Their heroes hail from Islamic world- Immam Abu, Hanifa and Qaari Siddiqui of Banda This is the institution whose vice chancellor holds the century old fatwa declaring India a DarulHarb (Country of conflict) valid even today.¹² Delhi Police official interrogated SIMI activist say funds for the thousands of the new madrasas came from wide network of agencies concentrated in the Arab world through Hawala Channel. Consequently SIMI was banned for anti-social, anti-national activities.¹³

Islamic fundamentalism is root cause of Islamic terrorism. Madrasas still follow the syllabi of the medieval times, Islam is the only true faith. Should it not teach that all faiths are equally respectable? Is declaring India DarulHarb (a country yet to be conquered by Islam) a national thought? It is serious security threat to nation.

Sikh Fundamentalism: Though Punjab law and order situation is improved, terrorism declined but still absolute tranquillity is far myth. Nothing less than Khalistan or PuranAzadi is still dream of Khalistan terrorist extremists. The selective killing of innocent peoples is continuing, consequently Hindus are migrating to safe places in Punjab or other parts of country. Hindus in Punjab feel drifted away from main stream. The demand of Khalistan -

land of pure is growing. Some Sikhs feels insecure and call, Panthe is in danger. The Sikhs were also misguided by Britishers policy divide and rule. Now the policy is followed by Pakistan to separate the Punjab from India by helping fundamentalist force.

The idea of sovereign Sikh State was from very beginning- Sikh every day read-“Guru Granth” - Raj Karega Khalsa as part of daily prayer.¹⁴ Now the political solution is understood by people of Punjab that terror is not solution, it is detrimental to their peace, development. Though communalism has spread in Punjab and communal forces want to grab power in Punjab and in all India politics. Even though the dust of terrorism has not settled. Horror and terror prevails still in Punjab, security forces remain alert from dusk to dawn. Alleged nexus between terrorist of Punjab, J & K are being aided abetted to integrate network of anti-social elements to disrupt peace law and order situation. Still Sikh separatism is threat on internal national security and vulnerable because of its geo-strategic location in respect of neighbouring country Pakistan and most trouble torn state Jammu and Kashmir.

Parochialism: Parochialism has posed threat to federalism in India. The regional aspirations are growing because of uneven, unjust development. Parochialism is based on narrow regionalism. The illegal migration of Sri Lankan Tamils in Tamil Nadu and Bangladeshis in northeast states may challenge national integrity.

Group Wars: Communalism has acquired varied dimension with ethnic, Caste equations, Casteist and communal politics is creating tension for managing hegemonic powers in region on pretext community and caste group. Group war ideology survives and militant groups like People war Group (Naxalites) Ranvir Sena, Dalit Sena, Indulge in anti-social anti national crimes. Small arms weapons are proliferating through local manufacturing and smuggling from foreign nations making these out fits sometimes powerful than police forces. These groups equipped with small arms, lethal explosive, modern communication sets are posing internal security threat.

Hindu communalism: Hindu communal ideology is based on reaction to Muslim communal ideology, Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP), RSS, Shiv Sena, are gaining strength on dysfunction role of Muslim & Christian Communalism. Hindu communalism is in functional role of narrow nationalism with strict guards on its cultural identity of Hinduism, which is no way detrimental to national interest. Fanatic acts of VHP, Shiv Sena, RSS has played sometimes dysfunction role like demolition of Babri Masjid. Hindu Communal are in minority. Hinduism has a flexibility and resilience with traditional base wide enough to cover syndrome of the entire Indian culture.¹⁵

Conclusion: Communalism has become a serious threat to National integrity. Communalism is developing fundamentalism, where religion may succeed as guiding factor to national against secular norms. In Uttar Pradesh – BJP, Punjab – Akhil Dal, Maharashtra – Shiv Sena could succeed in gaining power of communal dynamics in recent past. In Jammu Kashmir communal forces are determined to decide fate to assembly election of 2002. At present threat is from Muslim communalism because Muslim community is lacking charismatic leadership to trace real problems of Indian Muslims and reform needed for their alienation from mainstream. The political and civic culture of secular federal India is now under threat of

complex communal politics centralising on religion, caste, classes and hereditary position. The national character is towards downfall. Communalism has infected political system and creating chaotic identity crises. The genesis of communalism as problems lies in incorrect political socialization and secularization in last seven decades after independence of India. The dysfunction role of communalism and non-zero sum equations of political parties are worsening the politics, Socio-economic psychology of people at large. The value of integrated secular pluralistic society can be preserved by two methods, transformation of political attitude and national values to be properly inculcated to young generation to succeed in developing constructive psychology. Other methods are the conditions to be generated in social institutions (Govt and non Govt), which will inculcate people to be increasingly rational, analytical and empirical in their political actions. The Indian govt at different level to relinquish policy of appeasement and all political parties to make consensus to ward off communalism in all form to preserve national interest. Communalism, which created fundamentalism with core logic of identity crises. Management of this crises is to be orientation of strategy that, "People inhabiting in state must come to recognise their national territory being their true home land and they must feel as individuals that their own personal identities are in part defined by their identification with their territorially delimited country. In such process people should join mainstream of nationalism of pluralistic society with traditional identity of caste, tribe ethnicity, language being next to main national identity of being Indian.

The government with people's cooperation to negate the dysfunction role of communalism with drastic legal actions and ensure tranquillity. The armed forces and govt retired personnel can contribute substantially in proliferation of secularism and become resisting force by extending cooperation to police/ security forces in providing realistic information of evil plans of communal fundamentalist.

A network of govt and non-government organization can be created at village, tensile, district level to track real culprits who are instrumental in recurrences of riots in sensitive region, Communal gaining strength through Hawala (invisible) financing system of terrorism is to stop. The gravity of situation demands, the problems of communalism to be solved with realistic political with time bound strategy, to strengthen unity of nation.

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INCREASING EXPENDITURE IN URBAN LIFE - A STUDY OF BANGALORE CITY

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ABSTRACT

Rapid rural to urban migration is not only disturbing the structure of rural area but also the urban setup. Urban area is pulling the rural people because it is the hub of livelihood. Industry and service sector are located in urban area and these two sectors can provide the sustainable livelihood opportunities for more number of people. Even though urban area can provide livelihood opportunities for both skilled and unskilled people, urbanites of all income groups are facing the problem of increasing expenditure. The study revealed that medical expense, food products, daily usage things, residence, transport and education are the major expenses in urban area. This study is conducted in Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India.

KEYWORDS: Urban Life, Increasing Expenditure, Bangalore City

* * *

I. INTRODUCTION

‘The cities are not only draining the villages of their wealth but talent also’ (Gandhi 1946). Rural-urban migration is considered as a serious problem today. In one hand, the outer world is entering into the isolated Indian villages; on the other hand, villagers are turning their face towards outer world due to lack of livelihood opportunities in villages. Statistics indicates that during the last 50 years rural population has decreased from 82.0 to 68.9 percent and approximately 2 million people are shifting from rural to urban area annually. Lack of livelihood opportunities and amenities are the major force behind this rapid migration. Dignity of life is the major cause when it comes to lower caste migration.

Though land is the main source of livelihood in village, it's not equally distributed among the villagers. Landless agriculture labours are little comfortable to work in non-agricultural activities in urban area compare to work as agriculture labour in villages. Not just the monsoon is unpredictable, but also agricultural activities. For land holding group, agriculture is not profitable due to increased input cost and decreased output cost. Due to rapid rural-urban migration it's difficult to find the workforce to handle agricultural activities. A salaried job or a small business is comfortable for even land holding groups compare to agriculture. Dipankar Gupta opines that ‘other than the lack of economic opportunities, it is the nature of social relations in rural India that drive many poorer castes and classes out of the village’. He also said that ‘the villager is as bloodless as the rural economy is lifeless. From

rich to poor, the trend is to leave the village and if that entails going abroad, then so be it' (Gupta 2005).

It is very much clear that the Indian villages are neither 'isolated' nor 'self sufficient'. Today's villages are the centre of politics as well as marketing. The traditional 'self sufficient' village scenario is transformed into 'dependency' on outer world. Villages are tied with state, nation and world. Any fluctuation in international and national economy affects the village economy. Inflation is not just an issue in the media and affects the urbanites those who are depended on others for every consumable products and services. Villagers are also depended on the outer world for their consumption. The income in urban area is more compare to rural area, but, the product cost is similar in both rural and urban area, unfortunately income is less in villages. Most of the urban consumable products are also consumable products of villages. New products are adding in the basket of village consumable products in one hand, on the other hand, the prices of such products is increasing day by day. With the affect of these elements, the expenses are keep increasing in villages.

Agriculture, the main source of rural livelihood is in crisis. The income of rural area is not sufficient enough to meet the increasing expenditure. The situation is forcing the rural people to find the livelihood opportunity to sustain and that is the major reason behind rapid rural to urban migration. In one hand, the rural population is decreasing and on the other hand, urban population is increasing due to continues rural to urban migration. The increased population is created number of hazardous problems and one such problem is increased expenditure. It is true that urban setup can provide livelihood opportunities for both skilled and unskilled people. It is also true that urbanites of all economic layers are experiencing the heat of increased expenditure. This study is conducted in Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to understand the trend of increasing expenditure in urban life.

II. METHODOLOGY

Random sampling method is followed in this study. The total sample size is hundred. The key parameters such as caste structure, occupation, income, literacy rate, gender etc. are followed while choosing respondents of urban area. A structured interview schedule is used for this study. Statistical software is used for data analysis. The collected data is re-checked thoroughly to ensure accuracy, completeness and relevance. Classification of data is made very carefully and statistical analytical methods such as percentage, frequency and average etc were used in calculation of primary data. Even though the primary data is collected with intensive care but the reliability of primary data depends on the accuracy and loyalty of the respondents.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Rapid rural- urban migration is a debatable issue of the present day. The aspect of rural-urban migration is multidimensional in nature. The reason and dimension of rural-urban migration in Indian villages are vary. In various parts of India, village occupational structure

can't provide livelihood for villagers round the year. Fluctuation in livelihood forces the villagers to migrate to the urban area to earn livelihood for the sustenance. Lack of basic amenities such as school, college, hospital, transport connectivity and financial scarcity are also the reason for migration. Dignity is also an issue when it comes to rural-urban migration. The migration of the villagers those who are in the lower social strata of the village are increasing. The reason behind this kind of migration is, urban setup is less caste oriented compare to the villages. Seasonal migration is obvious in Indian villages where there is scarcity of livelihood opportunity.

Biplab Dasgupta and Roy Laishley (1975) in their research on '*Migration from Villages*' at 40 selected villages from the state of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Different variables were used in the study to analyze the migrating aspects in rural India. The reasons found in this study for rural to urban migration were 'land shortage, low fertility of land, skewed distribution of land and the resulting high proportion of landless agricultural worker'. The study found that the 'unequal distribution of resources in the village is a key factor in inducing migration, it is not necessarily the landless or the poorest who migrate'.

Prabir Bhattacharya (1998) in the study on '*The Informal Sector and Rural-to-Urban Migration : Some Indian Evidence*' tried to interlink the rural-urban migration process in India during 1970s where broad economic changes took place in the country. The study made an attempt and revealed the decline of employment share of agricultural sector and growth of non-agricultural sector. The study opined that 'informal sector played an important role in rural-urban migration during the period and that far from being a passive absorber of labour, it was a dynamic and productive sector, attracting and sustaining labour in its own rights'.

Arjan de Haan (2011) in his working paper on '*Inclusive growth? Labour migration and poverty in India*' discussed the relationship between labour migration and poverty in India. He focused on 'the migration patterns of deprived social groups, analyzed whether migration forms a routes out of poverty and what specific policies for these groups exist or should be recommended'. He analyzed the migration pattern in India like this, 'while migration is critical in many households' livelihoods, it does not by itself produce structural change. People respond to opportunities but these are structured by initial economic, political and even socio-cultural conditions. In many cases, migration reinforces these: inequalities within areas of origin may be reinforced, substantial benefits go to the better off and well-connected regions and extreme exploitation including bonded and child labour may be intensified through the grip of labour contractors and money lenders'.

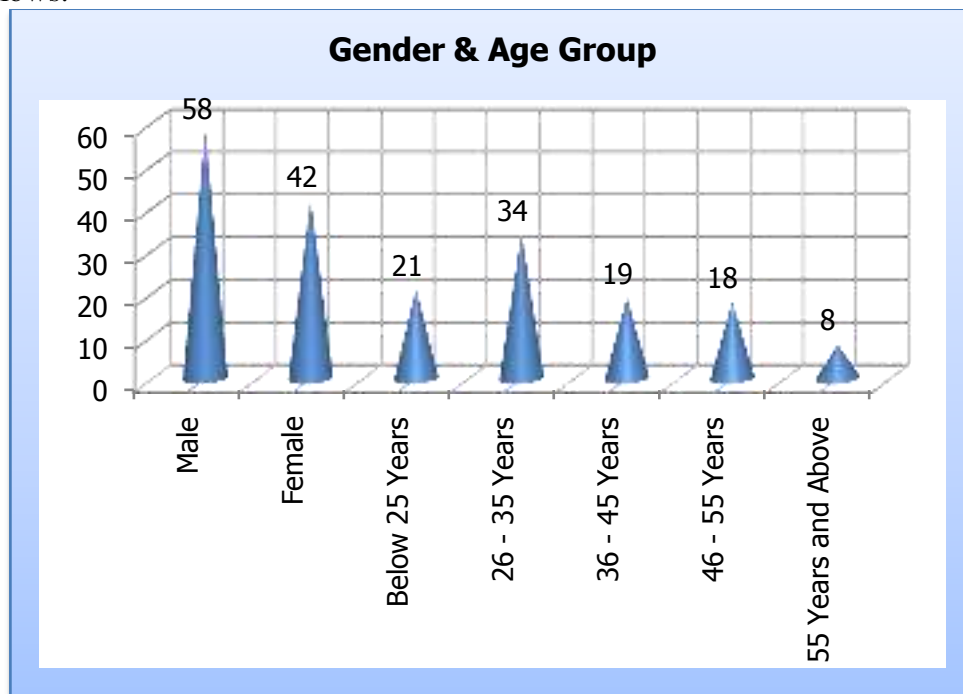
Neelmani Jaysawal (2014) in his descriptive research on 'Urbanization in India : An impact Assessment' said that Modern cities have grown in a haphazard and unplanned manner due to fast industrialization. Cities in developing countries become over-populated and over-crowded partly as a result of the increase in population over the decades and partly as a result of migration.

IV.FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Increasing expenditure in urban area is one of the major problem of urbanites. The major findings of this are as follows.

4.1 GENDER AND AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS

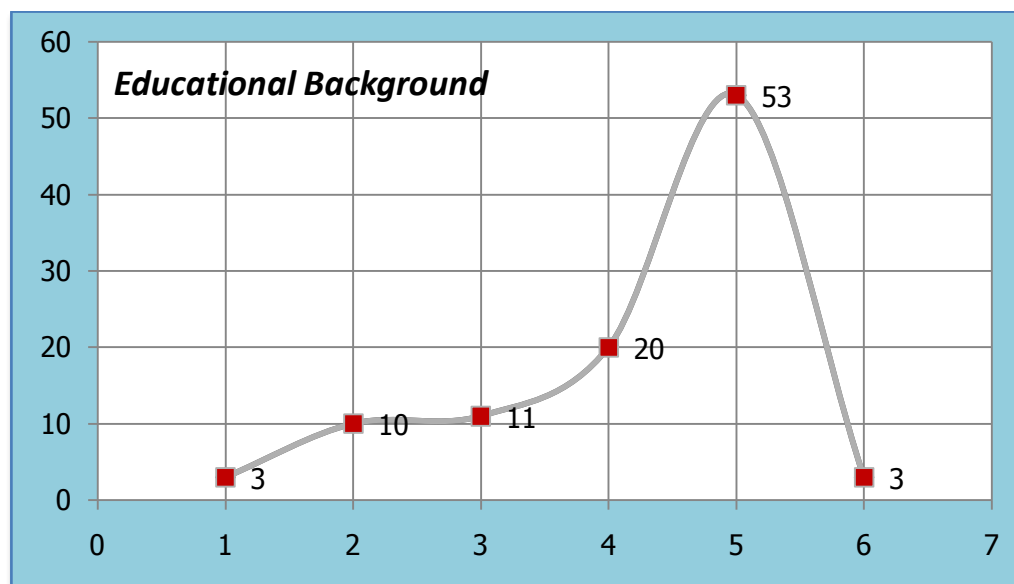
Different age group respondents were chosen for this study and the segregated groups are as follows.



Out of the 100 respondents participated in this study, 58 are male and 42 are female. Respondents are also chosen from different age groups. 21 are belongs to the age group of below 25 years, 34 are in the age group of 26 to 35 years, 19 of them fits in the age group of 36 to 45 years, 18 are in the classified age group of 46 to 55 years and there are 08 respondents who aged 55 years and above.

4.2 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

Though both literates and illiterates were participated in this study, literates occupy the major portion. Different educational level respondents were participated in this study and a classified statistics are as follows.



Out of hundred respondents 03 of them don't have any formal education, 10 of them belongs to the group of less than 10th standard, 11 of them have pre-university education or equivalent to it. 20 of them are bachelor degree holders, 53 of them are master degree holders and three of them are Ph.D. holders. 97% of the respondents are literates in this study.

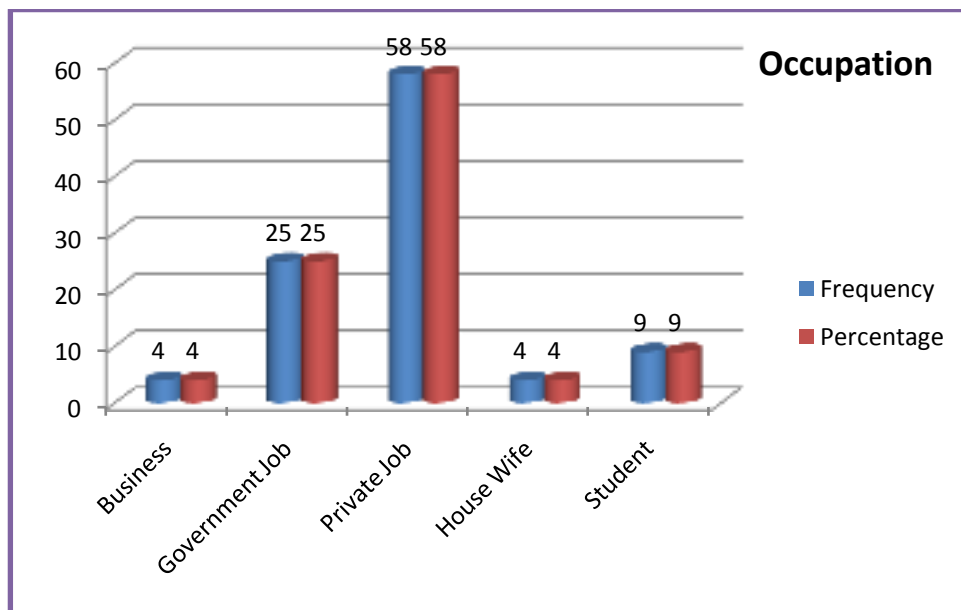
4.3 MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	34	34.0
Married	61	61.0
Divorced	1	1.0
Widow	4	4.0
Remarried	0	0.0
Separated	0	0.0
Total	100	100.0

Out of the total respondents participated in this study, 34% of them are unmarried, 61% of them are married, divorced respondents rate is 1% and 4% of them are widow. There are no respondents for the category of remarried and separated.

4.4 OCCUPATION

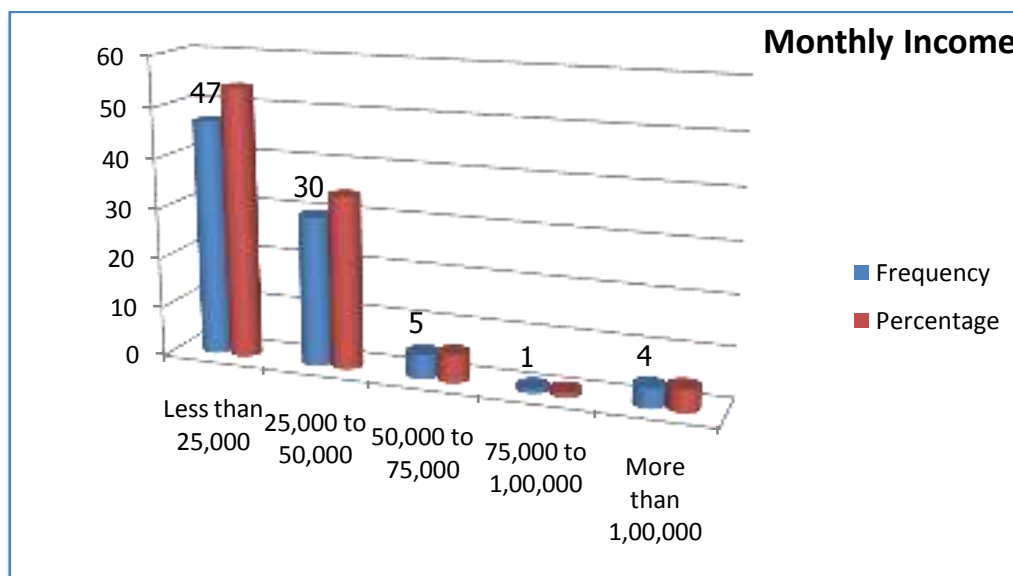
The occupation structure of the respondents who are participated in this study is as follows.



The respondents are in different occupational category. 4%(04) of them are in business, 25% (25) of them are in government job, 58% (58) of them are in private job, 4% (04) of them are housewives and 9% (09) of them are students.

4.5 MONTHLY INCOME

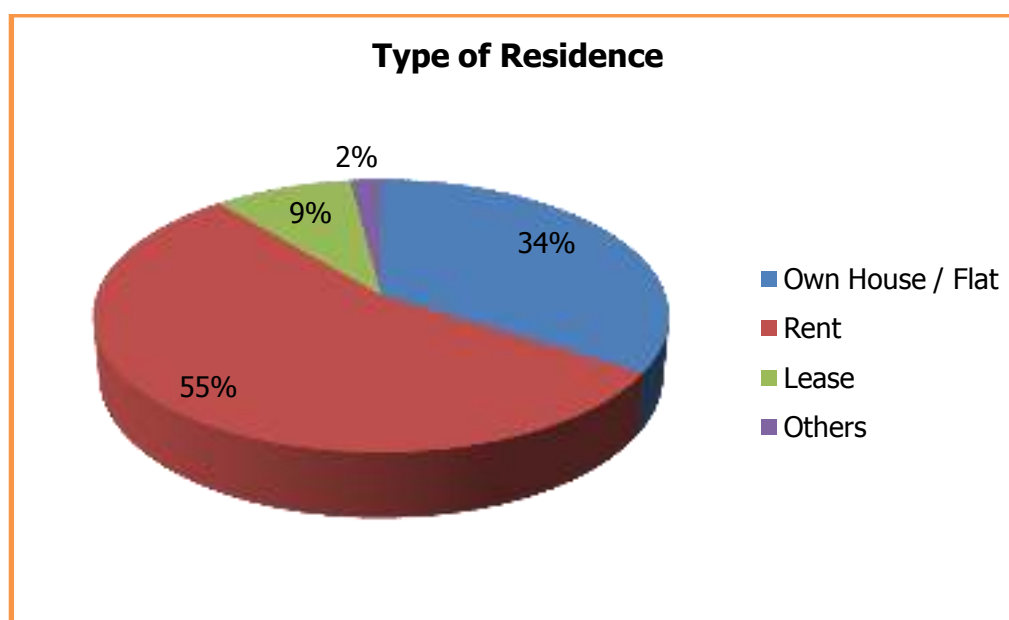
To understand impact of increasing expenditure in urban life different respondents of different income groups were chosen for this study.



The study comprises of various income group. Monthly earning of 54% (47) of the respondents is less than 25,000. 34.5% (30) of them belongs to the income group of 25,000 to 50,000. 5.7% (05) of them are in the income group of 50,000 to 75,000. One respondent belongs to the group of 75,000 to 1,00,000 and 4.6% (04) of the respondents income is more than 1,00,000 and 13% of them are housewives and students.

4.6 TYPE OF RESIDENCE

The city Bangalore is extending year by year. Migrants from villages, different states of the country and outside the country are more than the Bangalore based civilians. Out of the 100 respondents chosen for this study, 34% of them have own house or flat, 55% of them are living in rented house, 5% of them are living in leased houses and 2% of them are living in other forms of residences such as hostel, church etc.



4.7 DURATION IN BANGALORE CITY

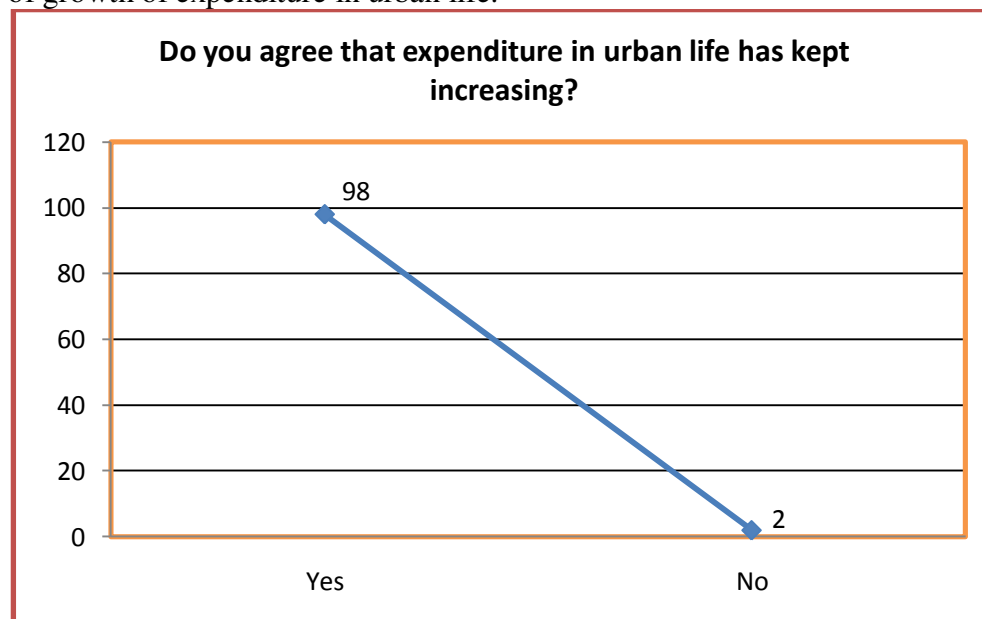
Bangalore city is attracting the people for both livelihood and amenities. The duration from how long the respondents are in Bangalore is varying. The classified table is as follows,

How long in Bangalore	f	%
Below 10 Years	35	35.0
11 to 20 Years	20	20.0
21 to 30 Years	31	31.0
31 to 40 Years	06	06.0
41 to 50 Years	06	06.0
Above 50 Years	02	02.0
Total	100	100.0

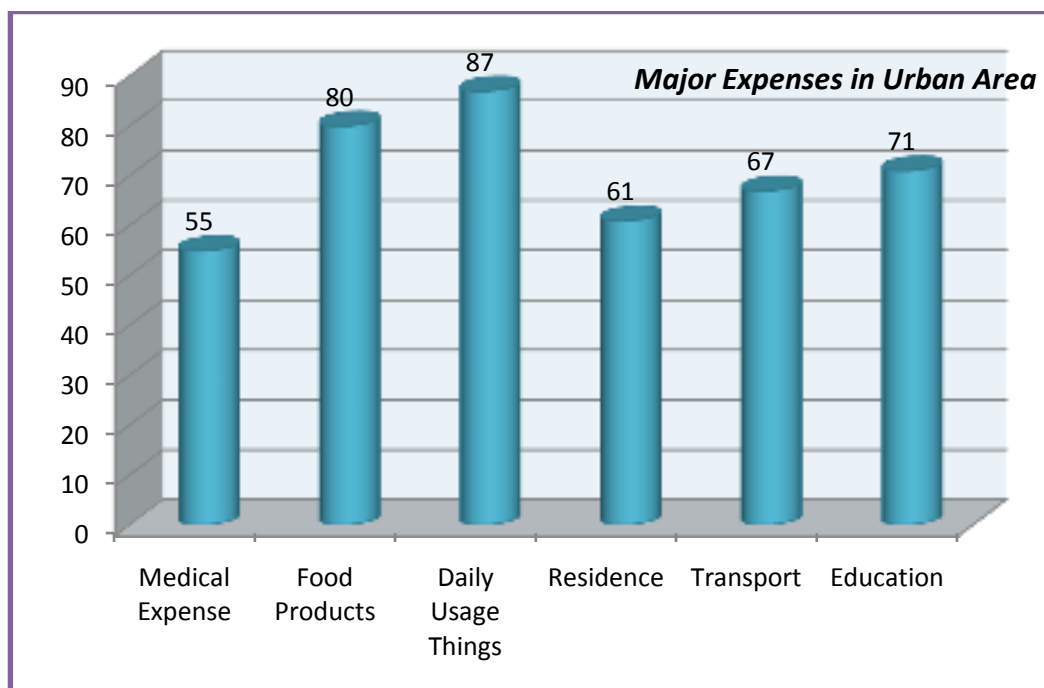
Out of the total respondents 35% of them are living in Bangalore from below 10 years. 20% of them are in the group of 11 to 20 years. 31% are belongs to 21 to 30 years, 06% of them are in Bangalore from 31 to 40 years, 06% of them are in 41 to 50 years and 02% of them are in Bangalore from more than 50 years.

4.8 INCREASED EXPENDITURE IN URBAN AREA

Not just the boundary of urbanization is increasing but also the expenditure in urban life. With the affect of increased inflow of population to the urban area, the demand for urban livelihood is increasing and the stress on amenities is exceeding. The demand curve of livelihood and amenities is increasing but unfortunately supply cannot be increased in a short span of time. With the affect of scarcity of supply and increased demand, the expense on all walks of urban life is increasing. Open market system also affects on increasing expenditure in urban life. Change in the attitude of consumption of urbanites is also not a negligible element in terms of growth of expenditure in urban life.



The heat of increase in expenditure is reaching the people belongs to all economic layer of urban life. 98% of the respondents in this study said that expenditure in urban life is increasing. Expenditure on all walks of urban life is increasing.



Respondents of Bangalore city segregated the main expenses which are making urban life more expensive. Not only decreases are increasing in city like Bangalore but also medical expenditure (55%), prices on food products are increasing (80%), daily usage things in the city is keep increasing (87%), due to increased population in the city, the cost on residence is increasing (61%), cost on transportation is moving upward (67%) and the expense on education is also increasing. The expenses which represented in the graph clearly indicate that all walks of life in Bangalore city is increasing.

V. CONCLUSION

Rapid rural to urban migration is not only disturbing the structure of rural area but also the urban setup. Urban area is pulling the rural people because it is the hub of livelihood. Industry and service sector are located in urban area and these two sectors can provide the sustainable livelihood opportunities for more number of people. Even though urban area can provide livelihood opportunities for both skilled and unskilled people, urbanites of all income groups are facing the problem of increasing expenditure. The study revealed that medical expense, food products, daily usage things, residence, transport and education are the major expenses in Bangalore city.

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CHANGING TREND OF URBANITES TOWARDS VILLAGES

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ABSTRACT

The increased urbanization process is leading to various ecological and health issues. In one hand, heavy work pressure and increasing expenditure enhancing the stress in urban life. On the other hand, air, water, soil, sound etc pollutions are irritating the urbanites. Gradually urban scenario is pushing urbanites to the cutting edge of stress. Only rural push and urban pull factors are in discussion, but interestingly, slowly the trend is reversing. Urban people are expressing their interest to visit the rural area to come out of the stress. The study found that urbanites are interested in visit the tourist spots of the villages, agriculture tourism, medical tourism, enjoy the folk culture of the villages and taste the village food. This study is conducted in Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to understand the changing trend of urbanites towards villages.

KEYWORDS: RURALISATION, RURAL VISIT, URBANITES, BANGALORE CITY

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I. INTRODUCTION

The pull factors such as livelihood opportunity for both skilled and unskilled human resource, good amenities, freedom of life and less inequality on the basis of caste etc are attracting rural people to the urban area. With the inner growth of population in urban area and rapid rural-urban migration, not only the population increased in urban area but also the enormous problems. Rapid increase of urbanization is not only spoiling the ecological health in the country, but also brought urbanites to the cutting edge of the stress. Difficulty to breathe the fog and dust mixed air, peace is polluted by noise, water is injected by chemicals, scarcity of land converting the people into cruel animals, concrete roads are extending on the hearts of lacks of trees, bore wells are like trying to touch the bottom of earth, people travel like robots on the road with no guaranty of life. No difference between day and night for many urbanites, people are in urban setup use to work round the clock. Chemical food products, pollution and stress results the various kinds of deceases. Medical expense is kept increasing and modern medical treatment is not out of side effects. Totally stress is part of urban people in one or the other way.

Urban way of life in India is more of a money centric life. Wealth has greater priority than one who gave value to the wealth i.e. human being. Eagerness to earn more is increasing; man is running like machine behind money. People are struggling to enhance the income in one hand; on the other hand expenditure is keep increasing on the basic needs. The middle

class people are struggling to meet the increasing expense and the lower class people spread in the outskirts of the city is to adjust according to their income. Though upper class people are somehow secured economically but they are struggling by environmental and health issues. All kinds of crime related to money are increasing in urban area. The metropolitan cities of India are the hometowns of beggary, prostitution, kidnap, rape, murder, cheating etc. Totally all classes of people in urban area are running around the money.

Social life in urban area is almost mechanized, social bondages are losing the threads and relationships are in sick. Social life is stolen by material culture. Mothers are busy and play home is a nice business in urban area. The rapid increase of divorce rate is an indicator of unstable mindset of urban youths. Without any gender discrimination it is mandatory for both male and female to work to meet the increasing expense of urban area. Wife has no time to take care of husband and children, husband don't have time to take care of wife and children and the situation of old age people is very pathetic. Even the relations are commercialized in work place. Prestige is more important than happiness in urban ceremonies. Western culture is replacing the indigenous culture in all walks of life of urban area.

Human being is a cultural animal. He needs recreation to rejuvenate the energy. Concrete buildings, electronic gadgets, playground, parks, pub, club and malls can't entertain the urbanites for long time. Playgrounds and parks are houseful; club, pub and malls are westernized and also expensive. When there is not even enough space for the shelter in metropolitan cities, how come we expect enough space for recreation? One of the major reason for modern disease of 'electronic sickness' among the urban children is lack of entertainment opportunities. Urban area has enough space for e-games but not for the physical games. People in urban area are not only in stress but also in sick due to lack of entertainment opportunities.

An active human being needs physical fitness and physical fitness demands nutritional food. Our today's food products are not out of the chemical contents. The modern agricultural system demands high usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Tonnes and tonnes of food products are dumping to the urban area to meet the increasing demands of urban population. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides are injected to the plants in farmland and food products are injecting the chemicals to human body. The packaged and readymade food products which are widely using in urban area have chemical contents. The wide usage of soft drinks in urban area is very hard to human body. The highest proportion of vegetables which are supplying to the metropolitan city every day are grown in outskirts of the city by using the waste and high chemical mixed water of the city.

Villages have sufficient opportunities to bring the urbanites out of all the major problems listed above. Each and every village of this country is a tourist spot and has its own history. The hills, rivers, greenery, fresh air, village folk culture and varieties of village food can bring them out of the stress. Villages are the market spots to buy their day to day requirements. Organic food products which are out of the chemicals can enhance the physical fitness of the urban people. It is very much economical if they avoid the middleman and buy the products from the farmers directly. Villages have the medical system to cure many of the

diseases and urbanites can minimize their medical expenses by utilizing these indigenous treatment.

Even after all these arguments, a question arises in the eyes of reader i.e. are the urbanites interested to visit the rural area? This study is conducted in Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to understand the changing trend of urbanites towards villages.

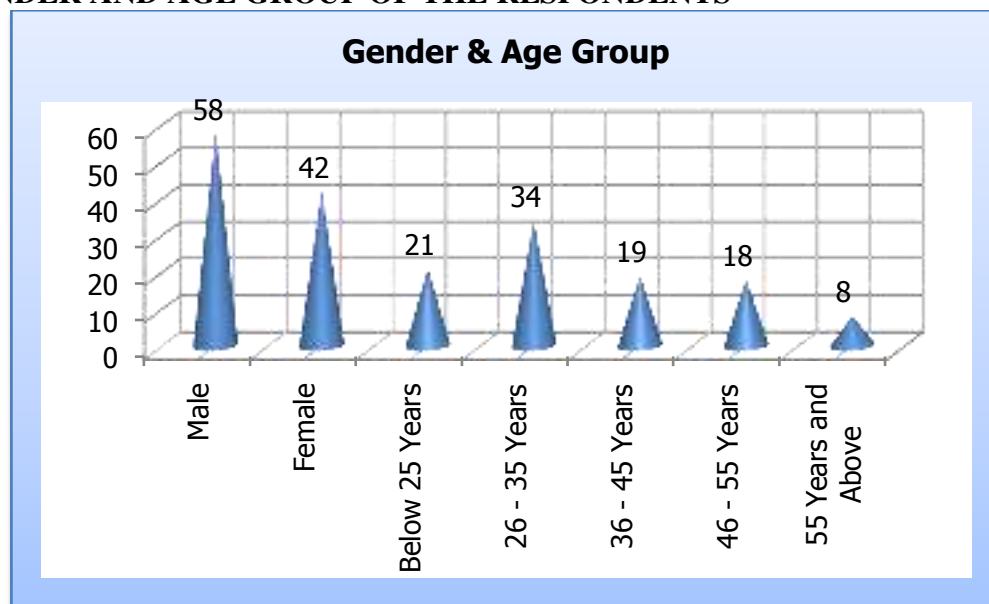
II. METHODOLOGY

Random sampling method is followed in this study. The total sample size is hundred. The key parameters such as caste structure, occupation, income, literacy rate, gender etc. are followed while choosing respondents of urban area. A structured interview schedule is used for this study. Statistical software is used for data analysis. The collected data is re-checked thoroughly to ensure accuracy, completeness and relevance. Classification of data is made very carefully and statistical analytical methods such as percentage, frequency and average etc were used in calculation of primary data. Even though the primary data is collected with intensive care but the reliability of primary data depends on the accuracy and loyalty of the respondents.

III.FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Urban area is not heaven and rural area is not hell. Life in Bangalore city is reached the hectic stage. The trend of rural visit is increasing and the desire to taste the village life is increasing. Before we proceed to the next level, it is worthy to have a bird view of the background of urban respondents.

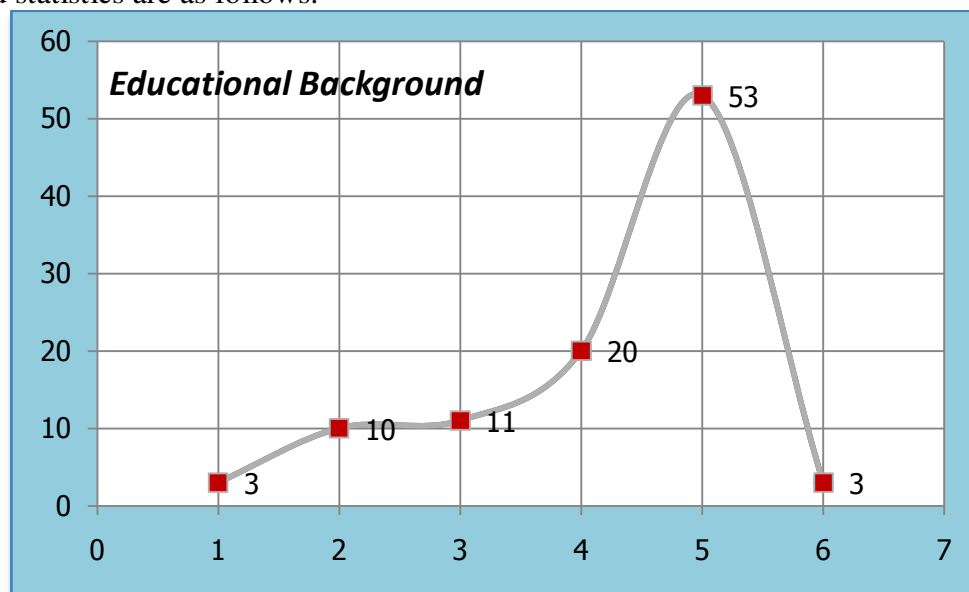
3.1 GENDER AND AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS



Out of the 100 respondents participated in this study, 58 are male and 42 are female. Respondents are also chosen from different age groups. 21 are belongs to the age group of below 25 years, 34 are in the age group of 26 to 35 years, 19 of them fits in the age group of 36 to 45 years, 18 are in the classified age group of 46 to 55 years and there are 08 respondents who aged 55 years and above.

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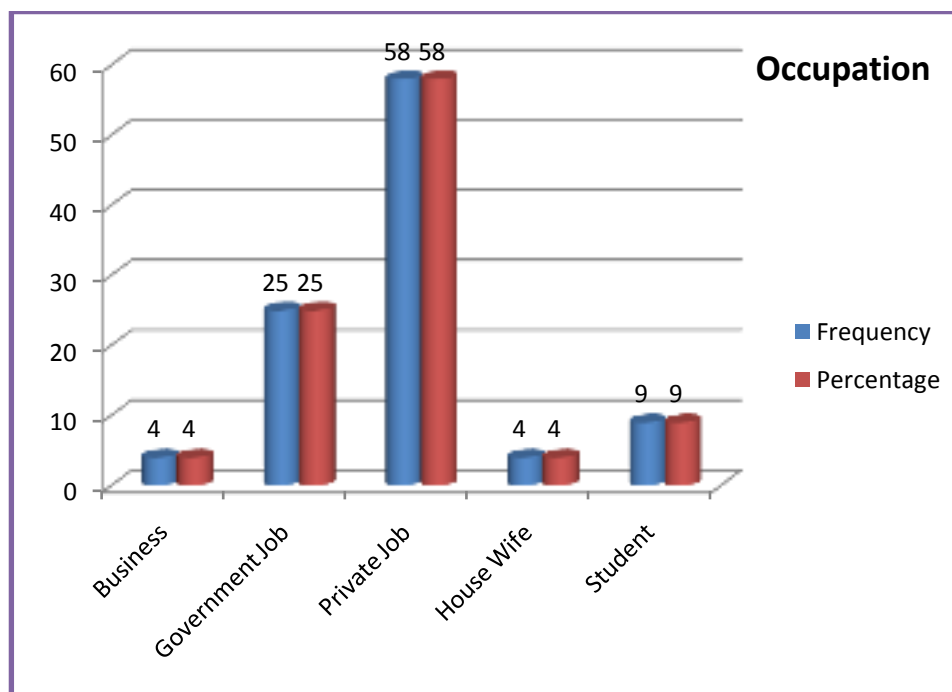
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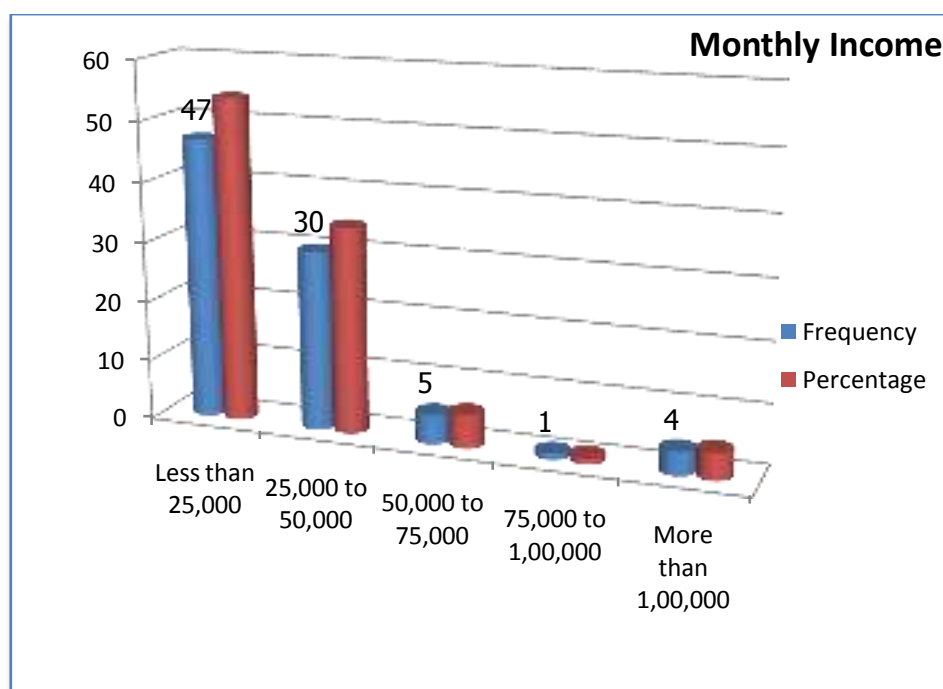
3.3 OCCUPATION

The respondents are in different occupational category. 4%(04) of them are in business, 25% (25) of them are in government job, 58% (58) of them are in private job, 4% (04) of them are housewives and 9% (09) of them are students.



3.4 MONTHLY INCOME

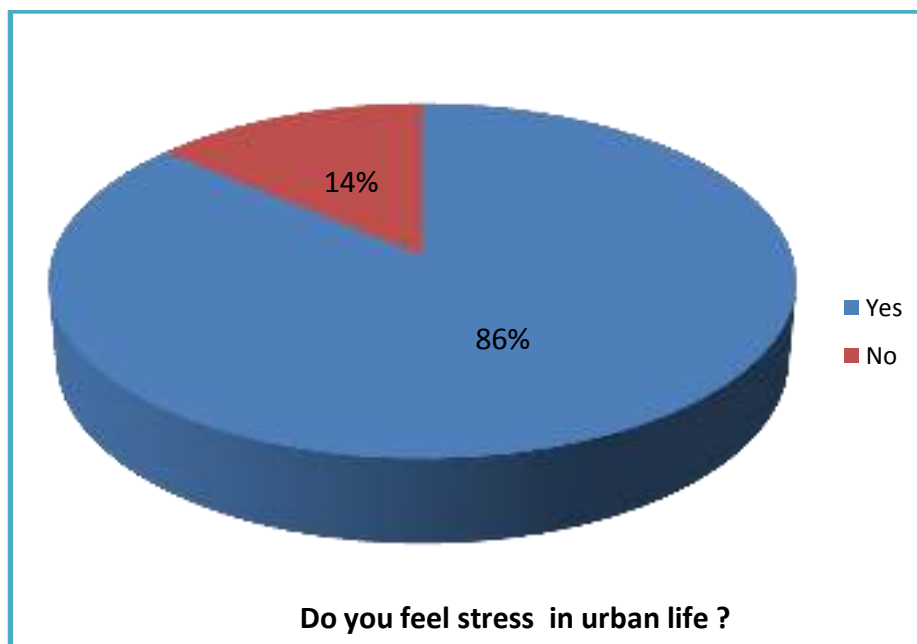
The monthly income of the respondents those who are participated in this study is as follows.



The study comprises of various income group. Monthly earning of 54% (47) of the respondents is less than 25,000. 34.5% (30) of them belongs to the income group of 25,000 to 50,000. 5.7% (05) of them are in the income group of 50,000 to 75,000. One respondent belongs to the group of 75,000 to 1,00,000 and 4.6% (04) of the respondents income is more than 1,00,000 and 13% of them are housewives and students.

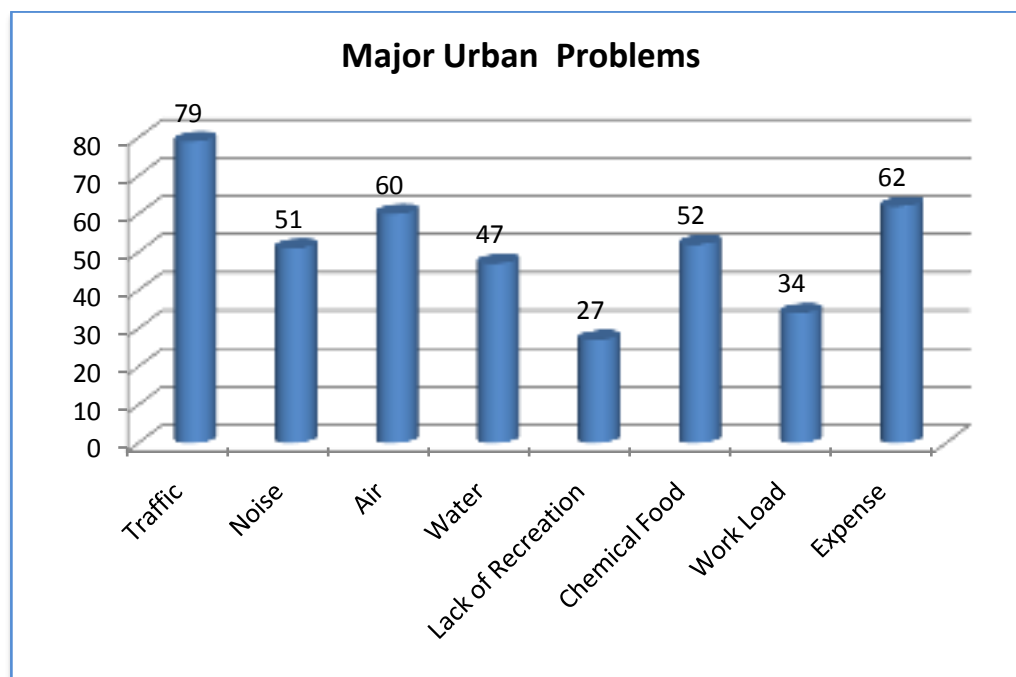
3.5 STRESS IN URBAN LIFE

Stress is part of urban life. With the effect of change in lifestyle, the rate of stress is also increasing. The study investigated that 86% of the respondents who are part of this study are felling stress in urban life and stress is beyond the border of gender, age, profession and economic status.



3.6 MAJOR PROBLEMS IN URBAN LIFE

The prejudice of urban settlement is better than rural settlement in the changing rural livelihood less life, is not true. Livelihood and amenities are the major problems in rural life. But life in urban area is reached the extreme hectic stage. Air, water and food are polluted. Traffic is the major headache in Bangalore city, noise pollution is irritating the urbanites, people are working day and night to meet the increasing expenditure, on the other hand workload is increasing and people in urban area are also suffering from recreation problem.

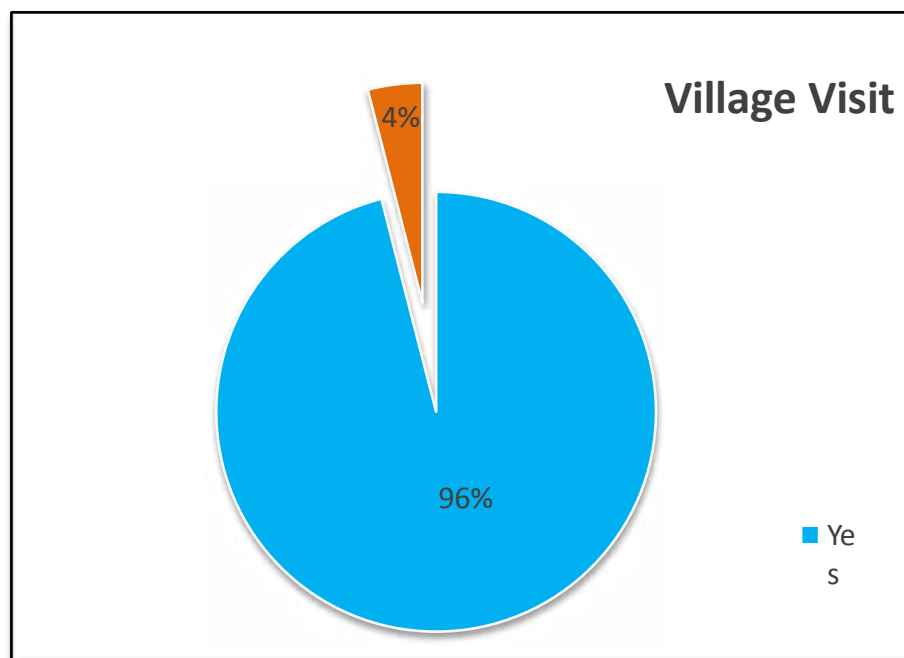


Problems	Traffic	Noise Disturbance	Air Pollution	Water Pollution	Lack of Recreation	Chemical Food products	Heavy Work Load	Increased Expense
N Valid	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Standard Deviation	.409	.502	.492	.502	.446	.502	.476	.488
Sum	79	51	60	47	27	52	34	62

The study revealed that out of the hundred respondents who were participated in this study, 79% of them are suffering from traffic problem, 51% of them are facing noise pollution, 60% of them says air is polluted in Bangalore city, water the basic need of human life is also polluted in this city. 47% of them says water is polluted, 52% of them having the problem of chemical mixed food, 34% of them are suffering from heavy workload, 62% of them are facing the problem of increasing expenditure and 27% of them agree the problem in lack of recreation.

3.7 INCREASING TREND OF RURAL VISIT

It is true that urban area has livelihood opportunities and good amenities. It is also true that urban area like Bangalore is the hometown of series of problems. Urbanites are looking for pollution free, stress free, chemical free and nature friendly environment. The trend of rural visit is increasing among the urbanites. Pollution and stressed life are also demanding the urbanites to move out of the city. The willingness to visit the villages is observed in this study.



Among the hundred respondents 96% of them are interested to visit the villages on weekend or holiday with their family and friends. The increasing trend of rural visit among the urbanites is clearly represented by the statistics.

3.8 PRIORITY OF CHOICE DURING THE VILLAGE VISIT

96% of the urban respondents who participated in this study are willing to visit the village and the priority of their visit is as follows.

Priority	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Visit the tourist spots of the village	22	18	11	18	17	86
Agricultural tourism	28	12	20	19	04	83
Medical tourism	03	08	07	12	40	70
Enjoy the folk culture	15	22	21	17	12	87
Taste the village food	24	25	23	08	08	88

$$\frac{\text{Priority of choice during the village visit} \times 100}{\text{Total No. of Respondents}}$$

Priority	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Visit the tourist spots of the village	25%	21%	13%	21%	20%	100
Agricultural tourism	34%	14%	24%	23%	05%	100
Medical tourism	04%	11%	10%	17%	58%	100
Enjoy the folk culture	17%	25%	24%	20%	14%	100
Taste the village food	27%	29%	26%	09%	09%	100

The calculated priority of rural visit is shown in the above table. In first priority, agriculture tourism (34%) is in first place, taste the village food (27%) is in second place and medical tourism (04%) is in last place. In second priority, taste the village food (29%) is in first place, enjoy the folk culture (25%) is in second place and medical tourism (11%) is in the last place. In third priority, taste the village food (26%) is in first place, both agriculture tourism (24%) and enjoy the folk culture (24%) are in second place and medical tourism (10%) is in the last place. In fourth priority, agriculture tourism (23%) is in the first place, visit the tourist spots (21%) is in the second place and taste the village food (09%) is in the last place. In fifth priority, medical tourism (58%) is in the first place, visit the tourist spots of the village (20%) is in the second place and agriculture tourism (05%) is in the last place.

IV. CONCLUSION

The increased urbanization process is leading to various ecological and health issues. In one hand, heavy work pressure and increasing expenditure enhancing the stress in urban life. On the other hand, air, water, soil, sound etc pollutions are irritating the urbanites. Only rural push and urban pull factors are in discussion, but interestingly, slowly the trend is reversing. Urban people are expressing their interest to visit the rural area to come out of the stress. The study found that urbanites are interested in visit the tourist spots of the villages, agriculture tourism, medical tourism, enjoy the folk culture of the villages and taste the village food.

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1. Bhattacharya Prabir (1998), The Informal Sector and Rural-to-Urban Migration: Some Indian Evidence, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 33, No. 21 (May 23-29, 1998), pp. 1255-1257+1259-1262
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HEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL ISSUES OF METROPOLITAN CITY – A STUDY OF BANGALORE CITY

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ABSTRACT

Rapid increase of urbanization is not only spoiling the ecological health in the country, but also brought urbanites to the cutting edge of the stress. Difficulty to breathe the fog and dust mixed air, peace is polluted by noise, water is injected by chemicals, scarcity of land converting the people into cruel animals, concrete roads are extending on the hearts of lacks of trees, borewells are like trying to touch the bottom of soil, people travel like robots on the road with no guaranty of life. People in urban setup, use to work round the clock. Chemical food products, pollution and stress results the various kinds of deceases. Medical expense is kept increasing and modern medical treatment is not out of side effects. Totally stress is part of urban people in one or the other way. This study is conducted in Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to understand the health and ecological issues of urban area.

KEYWORDS: Urbanization, Health & Ecological Issues, Metropolitan City, Bangalore City

* * *

I. INTRODUCTION

Life in rural India is transforming. Today's villages are the centre of politics as well as marketing. The traditional 'self sufficient' village scenario is transformed into 'dependency' on outer world. Villages are tied with state, nation and world. Any fluctuation in international and national economy affects the village economy. Inflation is not just an issue in the media and affects the urbanites those who are depended on others for every consumable products and services. Villagers are also depended on the outer world for their consumption. The income in urban area is more compare to rural area, but, the product cost is similar in both rural and urban area, unfortunately income is less in villages. Most of the urban consumable products are also consumable products of villages. New products are adding in the basket of village consumable products in one hand, on the other hand, the prices of such products are increasing day by day. With the affect of these elements, the expenses are also keep increasing in villages.

Urban centered livelihood opportunities for both skilled and unskilled people are pulling the rural people to urban area. Lack of livelihood opportunities and amenities are pushing the rural people outside the border of villages. Statistics indicates that during the last 50 years rural population has decreased from 82.0 to 68.9 percent and approximately 2 million

people are shifting from rural to urban area annually. The increased and unstructured urbanization process is creating hundreds of problems in urban area. Over population and increased industrialization are polluted the environment in urban area. Environmental pollution is leading to various health issues in urban area. This study is conducted in Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to understand the health and ecological issues in urban life.

II. METHODOLOGY

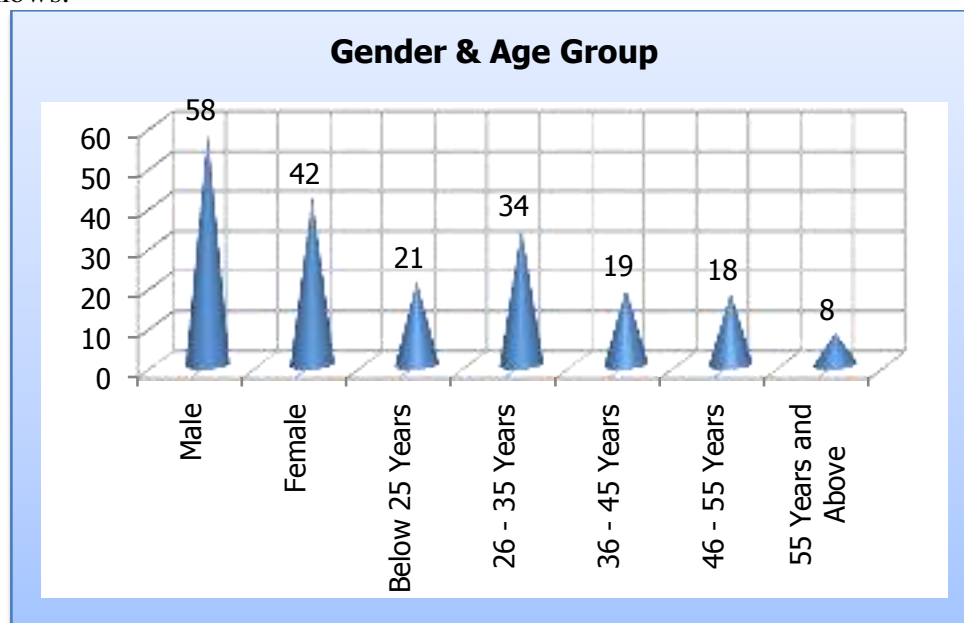
Random sampling method is followed in this study. The total sample size is hundred. The key parameters such as caste structure, occupation, income, literacy rate, gender etc. are followed while choosing respondents of urban area. A structured interview schedule is used for this study. Statistical software is used for data analysis. The collected data is re-checked thoroughly to ensure accuracy, completeness and relevance. Classification of data is made very carefully and statistical analytical methods such as percentage, frequency and average etc were used in calculation of primary data. Though interstate and international migration is operating in Bangalore city, this study is restricted only to rural to urban migration. Even though the primary data is collected with intensive care, but the reliability of primary data depends on the accuracy and loyalty of the respondents.

III.FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Health and ecological issues in urban area are the major problems of urban area. The major findings of this study are as follows.

3.1 GENDER AND AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS

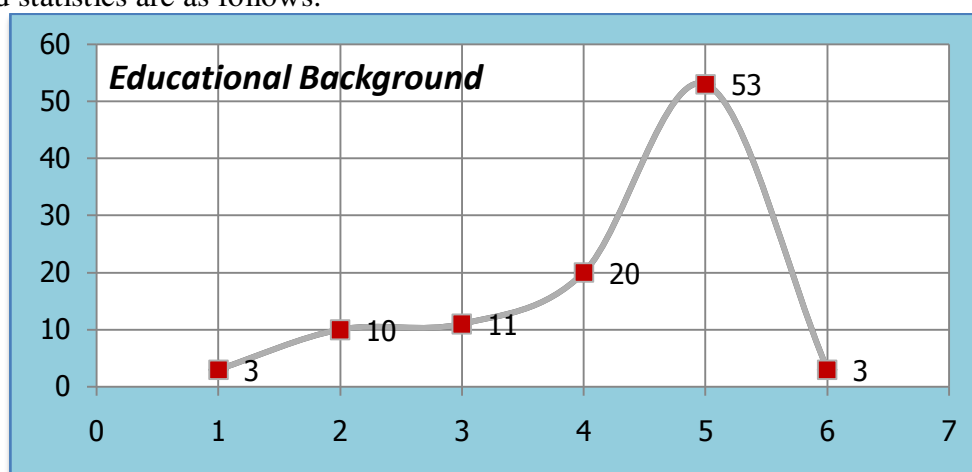
Different age group respondents were chosen for this study and the segregated groups are as follows.



Out of the 100 respondents participated in this study, 58 are male and 42 are female. Respondents are also chosen from different age groups. 21 are belongs to the age group of below 25 years, 34 are in the age group of 26 to 35 years, 19 of them fits in the age group of 36 to 45 years, 18 are in the classified age group of 46 to 55 years and there are 08 respondents who aged 55 years and above.

3.2 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

Though both literates and illiterates were participated in this study, literates occupy the major portion. Different educational level respondents were participated in this study and a classified statistics are as follows.



Out of hundred respondents 03 of them don't have any formal education, 10 of them belongs to the group of less than 10th standard, 11 of them have pre-university education or equivalent to it. 20 of them are bachelor degree holders, 53 of them are master degree holders and three of them are Ph.D. holders. 97% of the respondents are literates in this study.

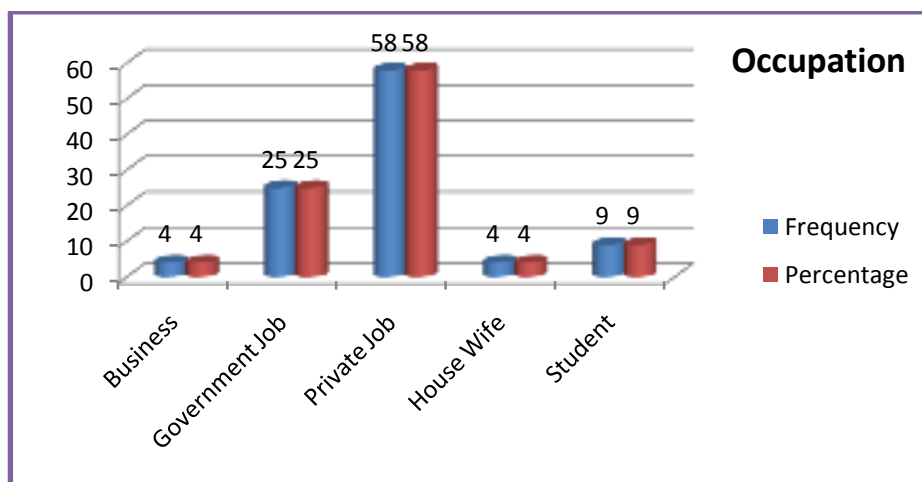
3.3 MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	34	34.0
Married	61	61.0
Divorced	1	1.0
Widow	4	4.0
Remarried	0	0.0
Separated	0	0.0
Total	100	100.0

Out of the total respondents participated in this study, 34% of them are unmarried, 61% of them are married, divorced respondents rate is 1% and 4% of them are widow. There are no respondents for the category of remarried and separated.

3.4 OCCUPATION

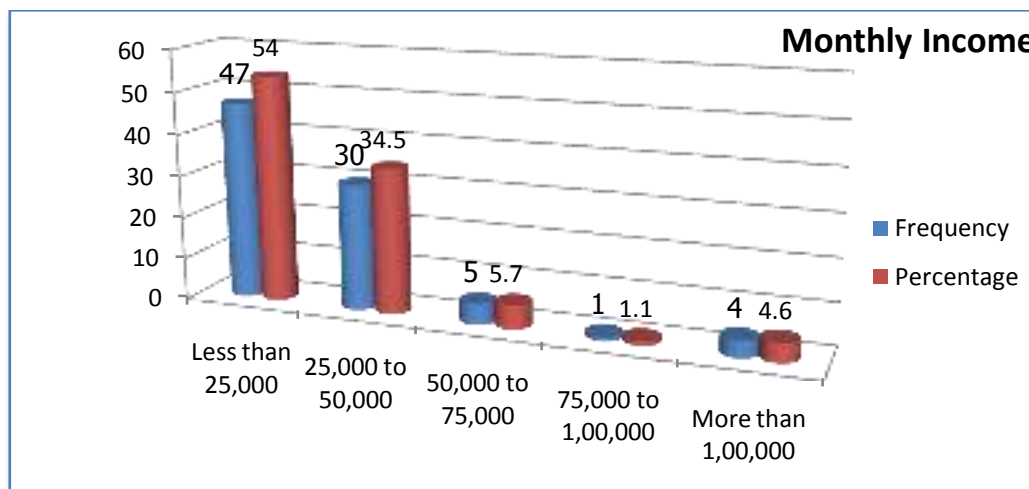
The occupation structure of the respondents who are participated in this study is as follows.



The respondents are in different occupational category. 4%(04) of them are in business, 25% (25) of them are in government job, 58% (58) of them are in private job, 4% (04) of them are housewives and 9% (09) of them are students.

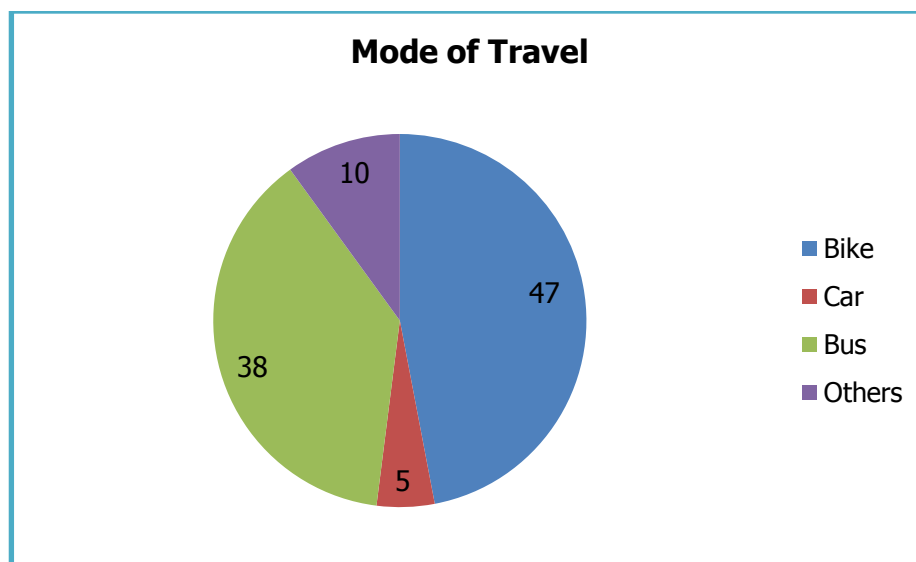
3.5 MONTHLY INCOME

To understand impact of increasing expenditure in urban life different respondents of different income groups were chosen for this study.



The study comprises of various income group. Monthly earning of 54% (47) of the respondents is less than 25,000. 34.5% (30) of them belongs to the income group of 25,000 to 50,000. 5.7% (05) of them are in the income group of 50,000 to 75,000. One respondent belongs to the group of 75,000 to 1,00,000 and 4.6% (04) of the respondents income is more than 1,00,000 and 13% of them are housewives and students.

3.6 MODE OF TRAVEL



Usage of own vehicle is more than the public transport in urban area. Including bike and car, 52% of them travel by own vehicle. 38% of them are using bus to travel. Increased population and own vehicles are the reasons for traffic and environmental problems in the city.

3.7 DURATION IN BANGALORE CITY

Bangalore city is attracting the people for both livelihood and amenities. The duration from how long the respondents are in Bangalore is varying. The classified table is as follows,

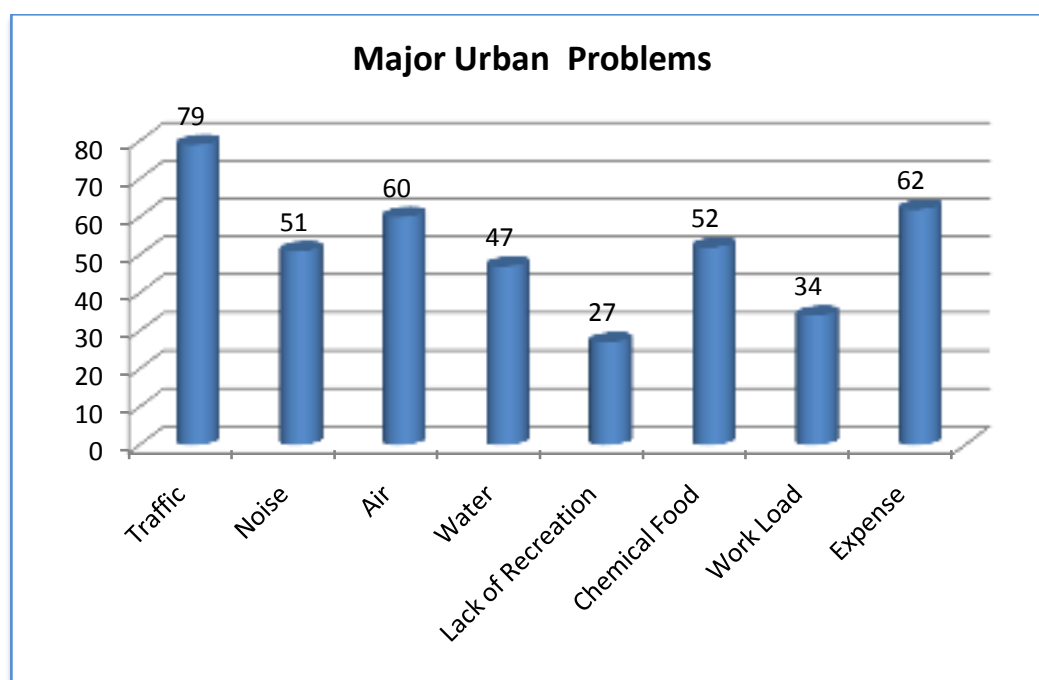
How long in Bangalore	f	%
Below 10 Years	35	35.0
11 to 20 Years	20	20.0
21 to 30 Years	31	31.0
31 to 40 Years	06	06.0

41 to 50 Years	06	06.0
Above 50 Years	02	02.0
Total	100	100.0

Out of the total respondents 35% of them are living in Bangalore from below 10 years. 20% of them are in the group of 11 to 20 years. 31% are belongs to 21 to 30 years, 06% of them are in Bangalore from 31 to 40 years, 06% of them are in 41 to 50 years and 02% of them are in Bangalore from more than 50 years.

3.8 MAJOR PROBLEMS IN URBAN LIFE

The prejudice of urban settlement is better than rural settlement in the changing rural livelihood less life, is not true. Livelihood and amenities are the major problems in rural life. But life in urban area is reached the extreme hectic stage. Air, water and food are polluted. Traffic is the major headache in Bangalore city, noise pollution is irritating the urbanites, people are working day and night to meet the increasing expenditure, on the other hand workload is increasing and people in urban area are also suffering from recreation problem.

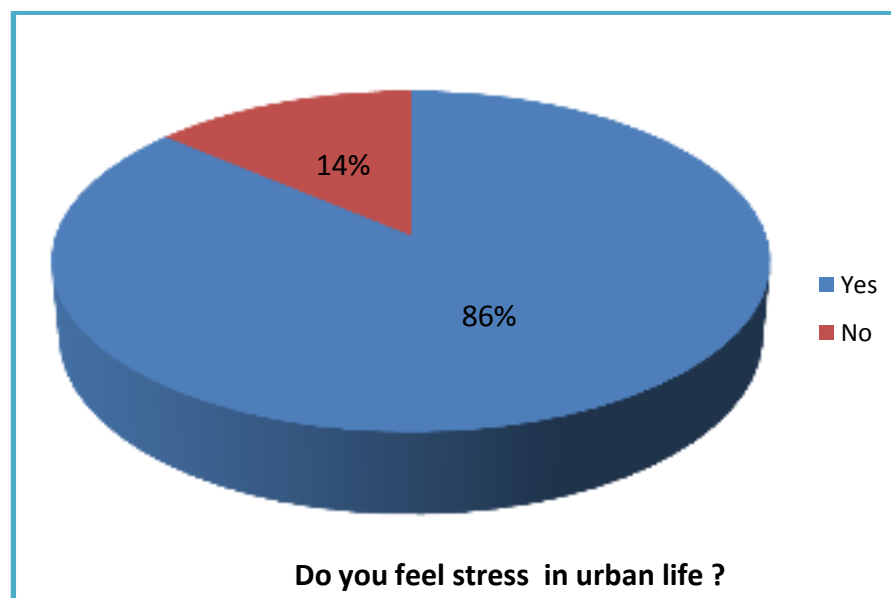


Problems	Traffic	Noise Disturbance	Air Pollution	Water Pollution	Lack of Recreation	Chemical Food products	Heavy Work Load	Increased Expense
N Valid	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Standard Deviation	.409	.502	.492	.502	.446	.502	.476	.488
Sum	79	51	60	47	27	52	34	62

The study revealed that out of the hundred respondents who were participated in this study, 79% of them are suffering from traffic problem, 51% of them are facing noise pollution, 60% of them says air is polluted in Bangalore city, water the basic need of human life is also polluted in this city. 47% of them says water is polluted, 52% of them having the problem of chemical mixed food, 34% of them are suffering from heavy workload, 62% of them are facing the problem of increasing expenditure and 27% of them agree the problem in lack of recreation.

3.9 STRESS IN URBAN LIFE

Stress is part of urban life. With the effect of change in lifestyle, the rate of stress is also increasing. The study investigated that 86% of the respondents who are part of this study are feeling stress in urban life and stress is beyond the border of gender, age, profession and economic status.



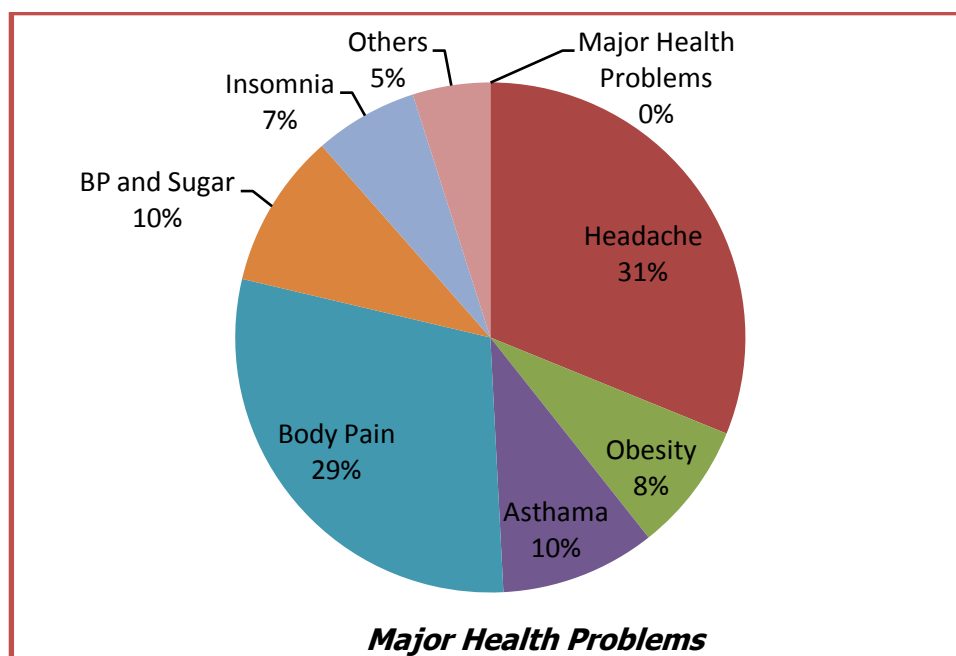
3.10 MAJOR HEALTH PROBLEMS

Rapid urbanization in the country is creating a hazardous ecological imbalance. The spread of urbanization is displacing the villagers around the city. Thousands of villages have lost their identity with the spread of urban empire in the country during the post independence period. Urbanization declared war against the agricultural land, the roots of urbanization

occupied lakhs of acres of agricultural land and land mafia is increasing. The flora and fauna are in great threat and the unscientific urbanization process is inviting the ecological imbalance. The umbrella of urbanization is increasing but the people under the shadow of umbrella are in threat. Series of pollutions in urban area are giving the output on human body too. Health problems are increasing day by day in urban area.

Sl No	Age Group	Total number of Respondents	Total number of Respondents having health problem
1	Below 25	21	06
2	26 – 35	34	11
3	36 – 45	19	07
4	46 – 55	18	05
5	55 and Above	08	04
Total		100	33

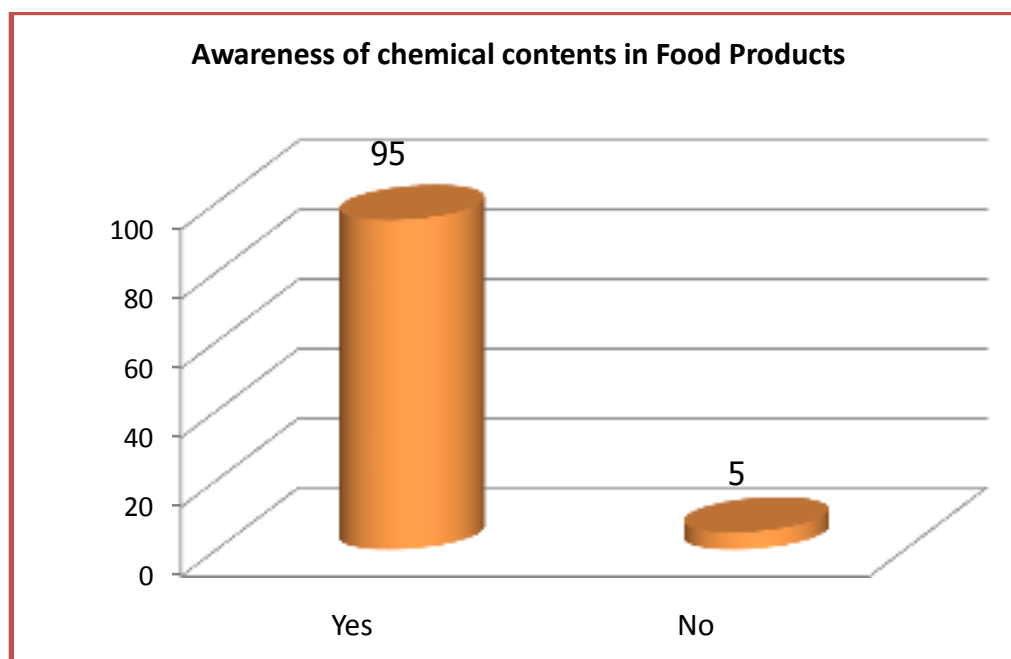
Respondents in this study who are residents of Bangalore city are facing health problems and health problems exist among all age groups. The study found that out of 100 respondents 33 of them are facing health problems. Even the youngsters below the age group of 25 are also not out of the health problems. Some of the common health problems are reflected in the below graph.



Out of the total respondents who have health problems, 31% of them have the problem of headache, 8% of them have the problem of obesity, 10% of them have Asthama, 29% of them have the problem of body pain, 10% of them have the problem of BP and Sugar (Diabetes), 7% of them are facing the problem of Insomnia and 5% of them are facing the health problem other than the problems which are listed above. Majority of the above listed health problems are embedded by change in lifestyle and 'bunch of pollutions' which emerged out of increased and unscientific urbanization process.

3.11 AWARENESS OF CHEMICAL CONTENTS IN FOOD PRODUCTS

Modern agricultural system itself is chemical based. Upcourse urban area is centre of both industry and service sector but it is depended on primary sector to feed the urbanites. Both food products which are produced and transferred from rural area, food products which are manufactured and packaged by food industries are not out of chemicals. Usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is increasing in agricultural land and our agriculture reached the stage without which the output is not possible. Usage of chemicals is also increasing in food processing industries to preserve the food products for longer time. Urban areas are the good markets for food products and consumers are increasing day by day. Urbanites are consuming chemicals every day via food. With the affect of chemical mixed food products, the resistance power of human body is decreasing and number of diseases are increasing.

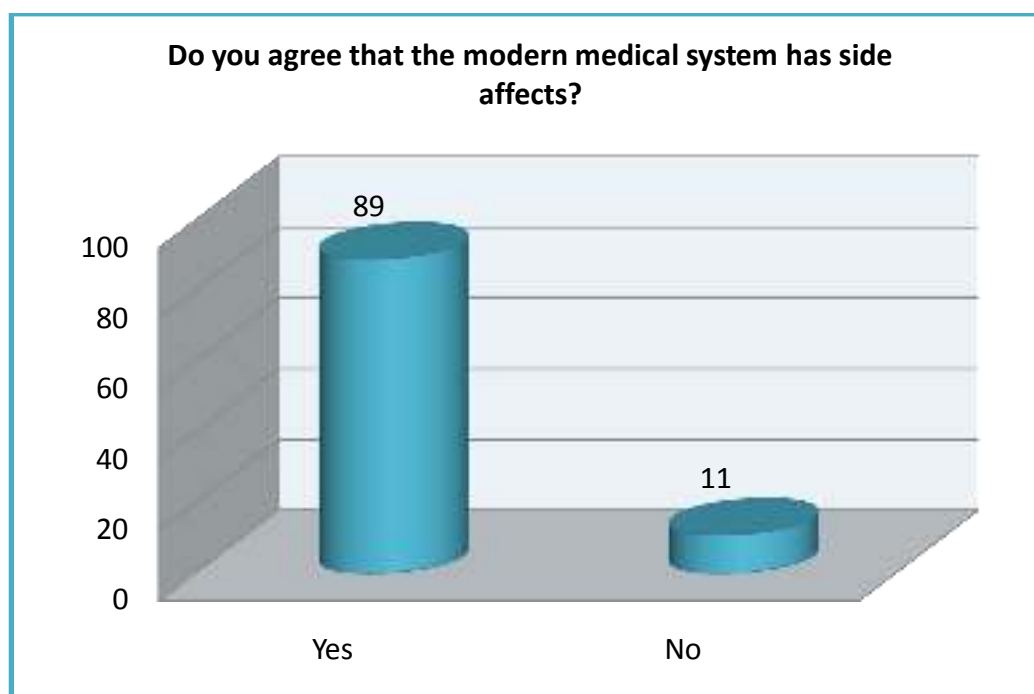


Out of hundred, 97% of the total respondents in this study are literate and 95% of the respondents have the awareness of chemical contents in food products. Even after the

awareness of chemical contents in food products and its affect on human body, urbanites are proceeding with same food system. The reason might be the scarcity and accessibility of chemical free food products.

3.12 MODERN MEDICAL SYSTEM AND ITS SIDE AFFECTS

Human race followed a medical system from long time which is nature friendly. Awareness and spread of modern medical system is increasing in modern days and series of inventions are taking place in modern medical system. Brand new medicines are following the brand new diseases. Expense on modern medical system is increasing and people in the lower strata are not affordable to access this facility. Even after the ability and inability to access this facility, a group of scientific community accepting that modern medical system has side effects. In the name of quick results people are running behind modern medicine. With the effect of increased dependency on modern medical system, the indigenous medical system is losing its value which is affordable to a common man.



Bangalore is the city of medical hub. Numbers of hospitals are increasing in the city day by day to provide healthcare facility according to the increasing number of population and diseases. Rural people are also depended on Bangalore located hospitals for their health problems. The current trend is, government hospitals are not well maintained and private hospitals are costly. The rate of debt is increasing among the people in lower income group in both rural and urban area to bare the increasing medical expenses. Out of the hundred urban respondents 89% of them are aware that modern medical system has side effects and 55% of the urban respondents says that medical expense is increasing in urban area.

IV. CONCLUSION

Rapid increase of urbanization is not only spoiling the ecological health in the country, but also brought urbanites to the cutting edge of the stress. Difficulty to breathe the fog and dust mixed air, peace is polluted by noise, water is injected by chemicals, scarcity of land converting the people into cruel animals, concrete roads are extending on the hearts of lacks of trees, borewells are like trying to touch the bottom of soil, people travel like robots on the road with no guaranty of life. People in urban setup, use to work round the clock. Chemical food products, pollution and stress results the various kinds of deceases. Medical expense is kept increasing and modern medical treatment is not out of side effects. Totally stress is part of urban people in one or the other way.

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LIFE IN METROPOLITAN CITY – A STUDY OF BANGALORE CITY

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ABSTRACT

The importance on urban area is increasing day by day in India. Urban area is centre of good amenities, industry and service sector are established in urban area. Even after vary in income, urban setup can provide livelihood opportunities for both skilled and unskilled people. Salaried job and small scale business are more sustainable than agriculture. Lack of livelihood opportunities in rural area and sustainable livelihood opportunities in urban area are the supportive factors for rapid urbanization in India. A healthy urbanization is good move for India in the changing aspects of economy. But unfortunately the rapid increase of urbanization is the mother of bunch of problems in urban area. Cost of living is increasing in urban area day by day. The major problems such as traffic, noise disturbance, air pollution, lack of recreation, chemical food products, heavy workload and increased expenses are affecting the happiness of the urban people. Stress is part of urban life and health problems are also increasing with the effect of stressed life and increased environmental problems. This study is conducted in Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India.

KEYWORDS: Life in Metropolitan City. Bangalore City

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I. INTRODUCTION

Intellects of different professions are engaged in brain storming towards urbanization. The importance on urbanization in India is increasing. Brand new idea such as 'smart city' is in news. Since urban area is the host of both secondary (Industry) and tertiary (Service) sectors which occupied the main priority in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the demand is increasing. India is not new to urban way of life, Indian history recorded the existence of cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.

Urban area is centre of good amenities, industry and service sector are established in urban area. Even after vary in income, urban setup can provide livelihood opportunities for both skilled and unskilled people. Salaried job and small scale business are more sustainable than agriculture. Lack of livelihood opportunities in rural area and sustainable livelihood opportunities in urban area are the supportive factors for rapid urbanization in India. The percentage of urban population is increasing and rural population is decreasing in every census reports.

Both rural and urban are way of life. Basic amenities such as food, water, shelter and education are the fundamental needs. Physical and mental health of the people is also a prerequisite. Dignity of life is also matters and enactment of law to protect the dignified life of the people is also mandatory indeed. More than all the above listed prerequisites, 'happiness' has worthless price in human life. Happiness is satisfied state of mind of all living beings. Modern governments across the world are encouraging the urbanization process. Healthy urbanization is also a good move for India in the changing aspects of economy. But unfortunately the rapid increase of urbanization is the mother of bunch of problems in urban area. Cost of living is increasing in urban area day by day. The major problems such as traffic, noise disturbance, air pollution, lack of recreation, chemical food products, heavy workload and increased expenses are affecting the happiness of the urban people. Stress is part of urban life and health problems are also increasing with the effect of stressed life and increased environmental problems. This study is conducted in Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India.

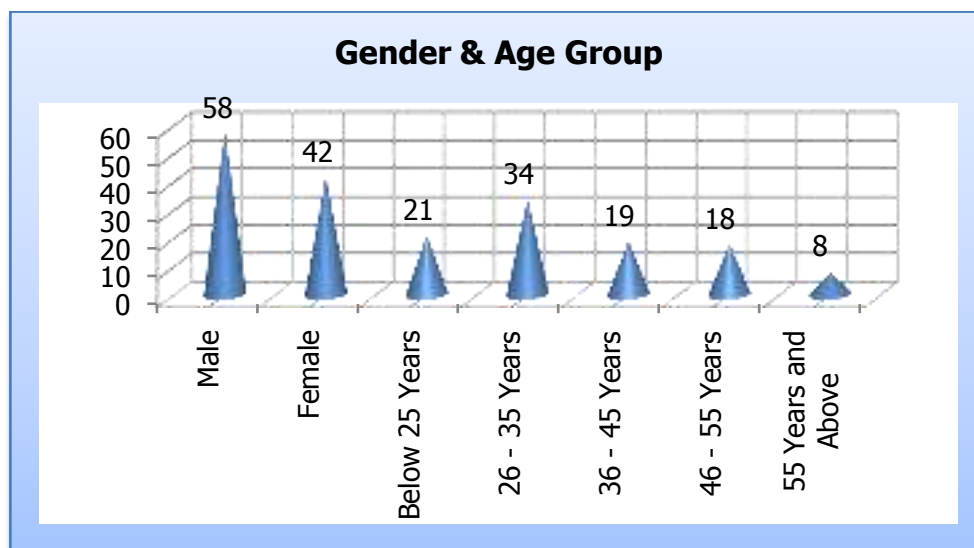
II. METHODOLOGY

Random sampling method is followed in this study. The total sample size is hundred. The key parameters such as caste structure, occupation, income, literacy rate, gender etc. are followed while choosing respondents of urban area. A structured interview schedule is used for this study. Statistical software is used for data analysis. The collected data is re-checked thoroughly to ensure accuracy, completeness and relevance. Classification of data is made very carefully and statistical analytical methods such as percentage, frequency and average etc were used in calculation of primary data. Even though the primary data is collected with intensive care but the reliability of primary data depends on the accuracy and loyalty of the respondents.

III.FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The study of hundred respondents in Bangalore city came out with different results towards urban area. Urban area is not heaven and rural area is not hell. Life in Bangalore city is reached the hectic stage. Before we proceed to the next level, it is worthy to have a bird view of the background of urban respondents.

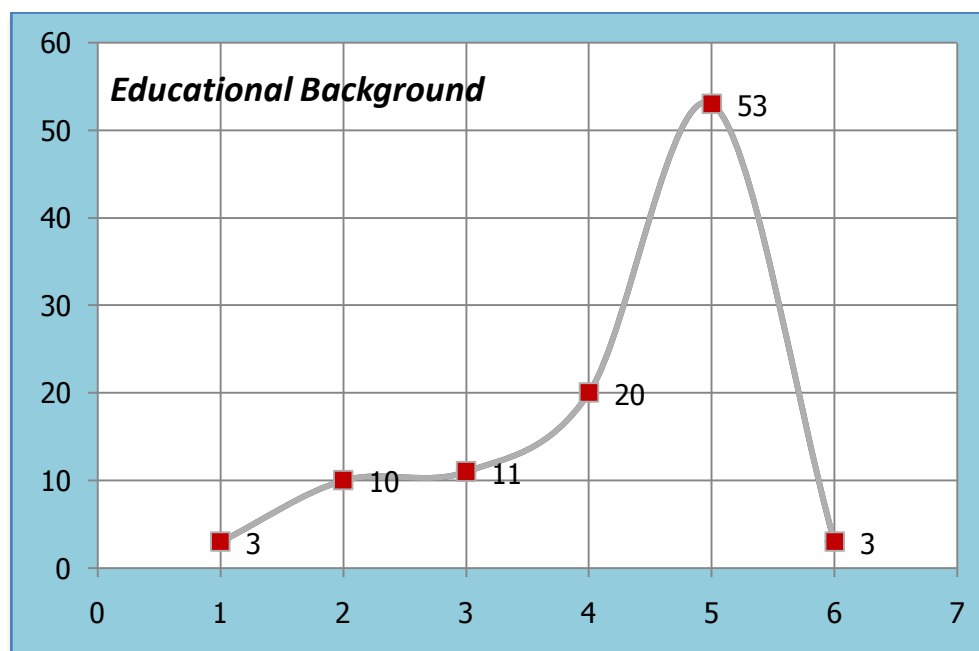
3.1 GENDER AND AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS



Out of the 100 respondents participated in this study, 58 are male and 42 are female. Respondents are also chosen from different age groups. 21 are belongs to the age group of below 25 years, 34 are in the age group of 26 to 35 years, 19 of them fits in the age group of 36 to 45 years, 18 are in the classified age group of 46 to 55 years and there are 08 respondents who aged 55 years and above.

3.2 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

Though both literates and illiterates were participated in this study, literates occupy the major portion. Different educational level respondents were participated in this study and a classified statistics are as follows.



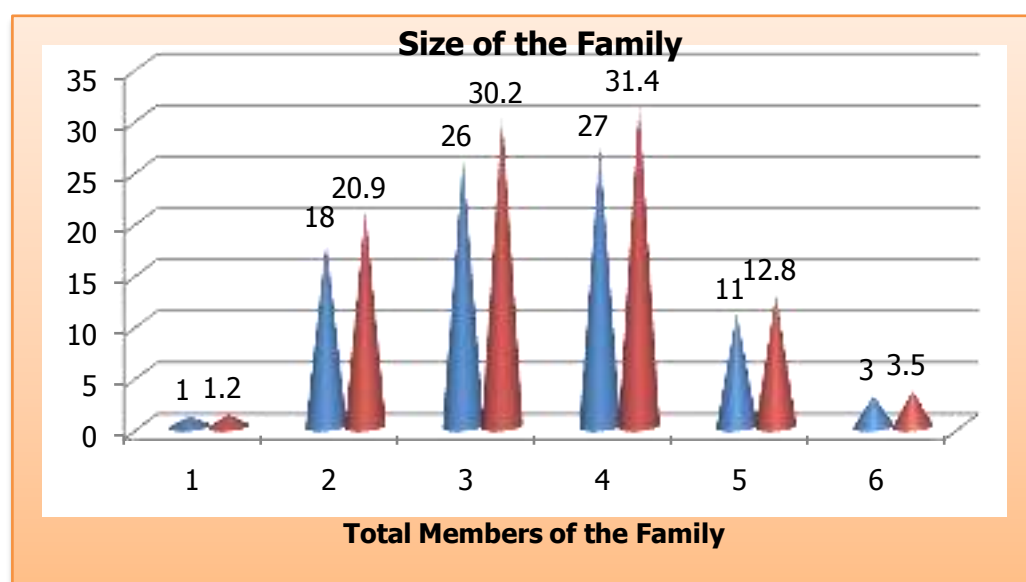
Out of hundred respondents 03 of them don't have any formal education, 10 of them belongs to the group of less than 10th standard, 11 of them have pre-university education or equivalent to it. 20 of them are bachelor degree holders, 53 of them are master degree holders and three of them are Ph.D. holders. 97% of the respondents are literates in this study.

3.3 MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	34	34.0
Married	61	61.0
Divorced	1	1.0
Widow	4	4.0
Remarried	0	0.0
Separated	0	0.0
Total	100	100.0

Out of the total respondents participated in this study, 34% of them are unmarried, 61% of them are married, divorced respondents rate is 1% and 4% of them are widow. There are no respondents for the category of remarried and separated.

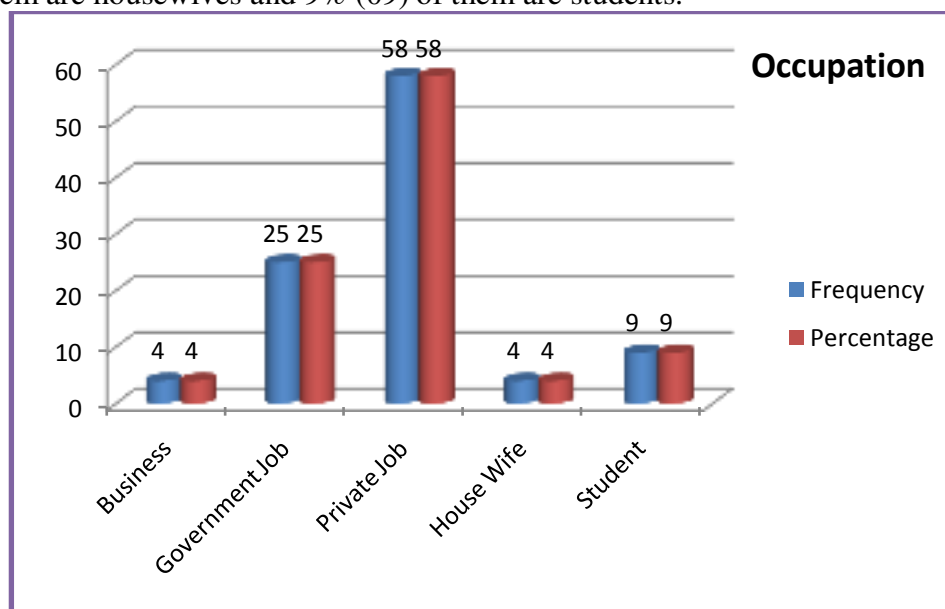
3.4 SIZE OF THE FAMILY



The size of the family is minimized in Bangalore city. Among the 83 respondents 1.2% (01) are single, 20.9% (18) of the total family members are two, 30.2% (26) of the total family members are three, 31.4% (27) of the household size is four, 12.8% (11) of the total family members are five and 3.5% of the household size is six.

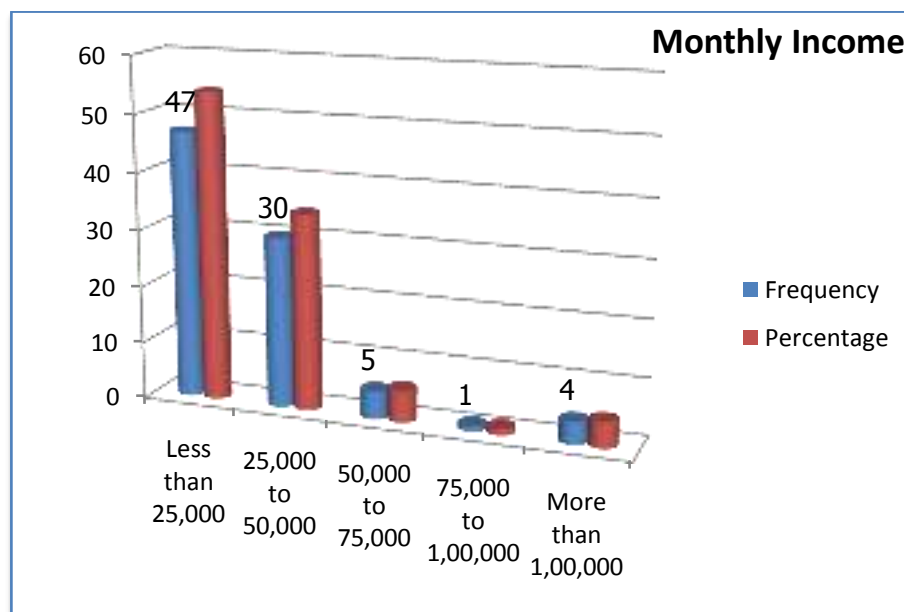
3.5 OCCUPATION

The respondents are in different occupational category. 4%(04) of them are in business, 25% (25) of them are in government job, 58% (58) of them are in private job, 4% (04) of them are housewives and 9% (09) of them are students.



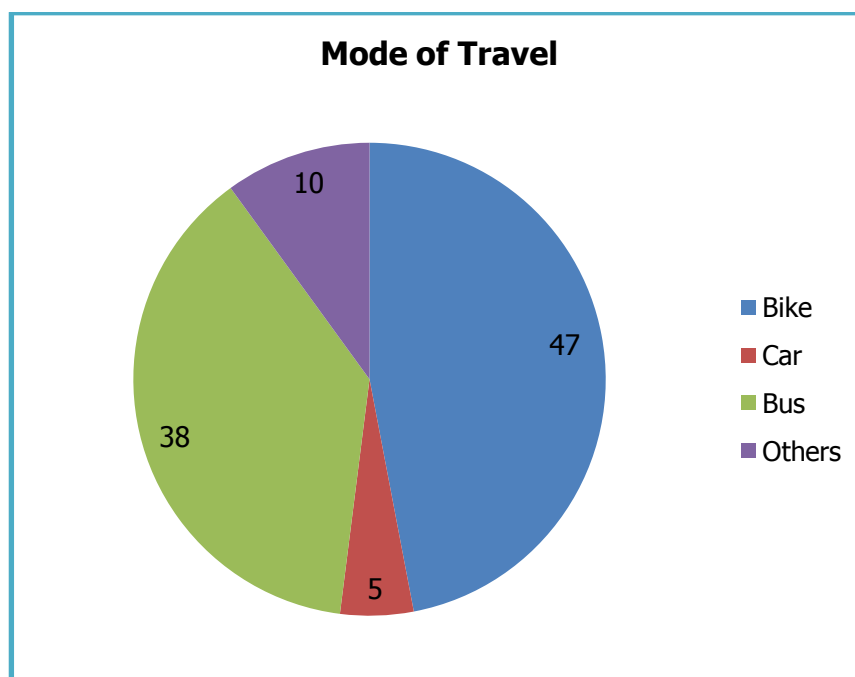
3.6 MONTHLY INCOME

Monthly income of the respondents is as follows.



The study comprises of various income group. Monthly earning of 54% (47) of the respondents is less than 25,000. 34.5% (30) of them belongs to the income group of 25,000 to 50,000. 5.7% (05) of them are in the income group of 50,000 to 75,000. One respondent belongs to the group of 75,000 to 1,00,000 and 4.6% (04) of the respondents income is more than 1,00,000 and 13% of them are housewives and students.

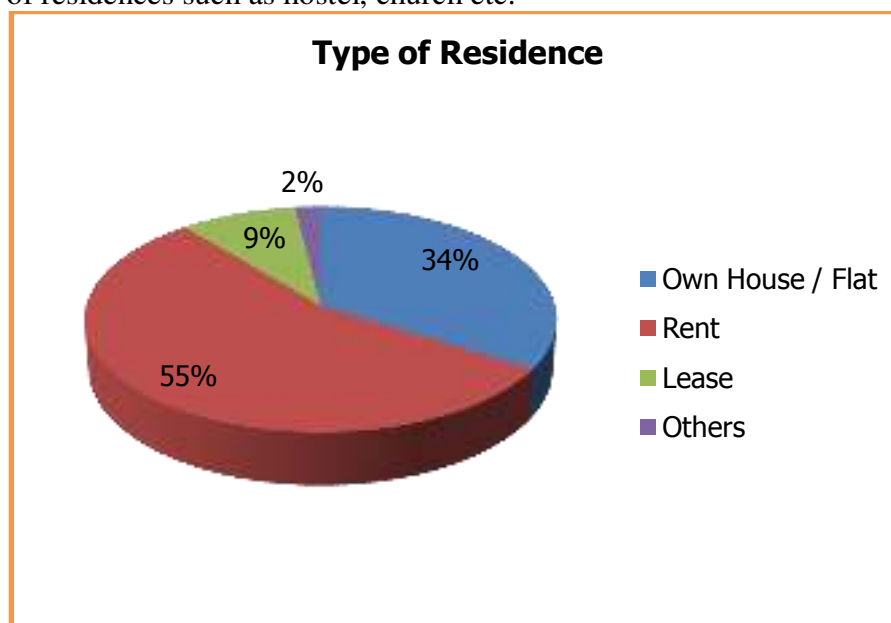
3.7 MODE OF TRAVEL



Usage of own vehicle is more than the public transport in urban area. Including bike and car, 52% of them travel by own vehicle. 38% of them are using bus to travel. Increased population and own vehicles are the reasons for traffic and environmental problems in the city.

3.8 TYPE OF RESIDENCE

The city Bangalore is extending year by year. Migrants from villages, different states of the country and outside the country are more than the Bangalore based civilians. Out of the 100 respondents chosen for this study, 34% of them have own house or flat, 55% of them are living in rented house, 5% of them are living in leased houses and 2% of them are living in other forms of residences such as hostel, church etc.



3.9 DURATION IN BANGALORE CITY

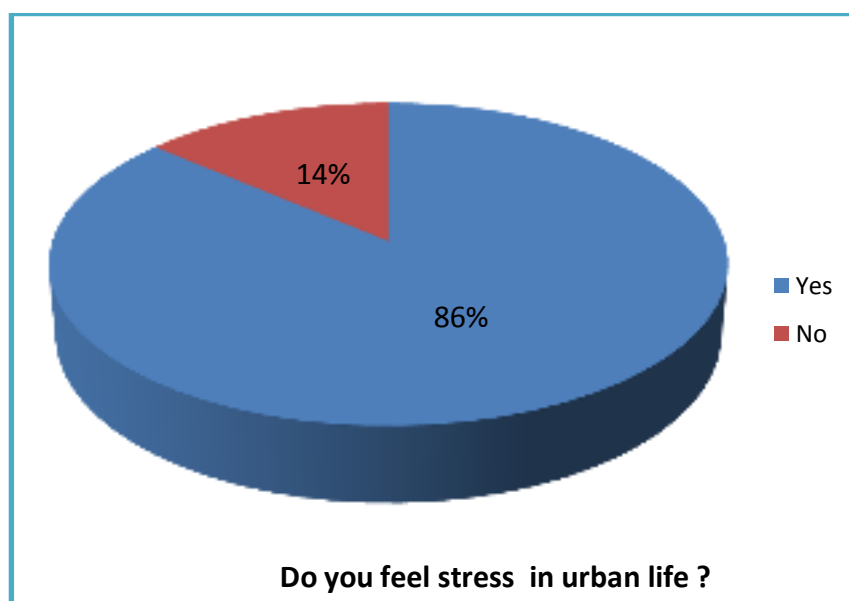
Bangalore city is attracting the people for both livelihood and amenities. The duration from how long the respondents are in Bangalore is varying. The classified table is as follows,

How long in Bangalore	f	%
Below 10 Years	35	35.0
11 to 20 Years	20	20.0
21 to 30 Years	31	31.0
31 to 40 Years	06	06.0
41 to 50 Years	06	06.0
Above 50 Years	02	02.0
Total	100	100.0

Out of the total respondents 35% of them are living in Bangalore from below 10 years. 20% of them are in the group of 11 to 20 years. 31% are belongs to 21 to 30 years, 06% of them are in Bangalore from 31 to 40 years, 06% of them are in 41 to 50 years and 02% of them are in Bangalore from more than 50 years.

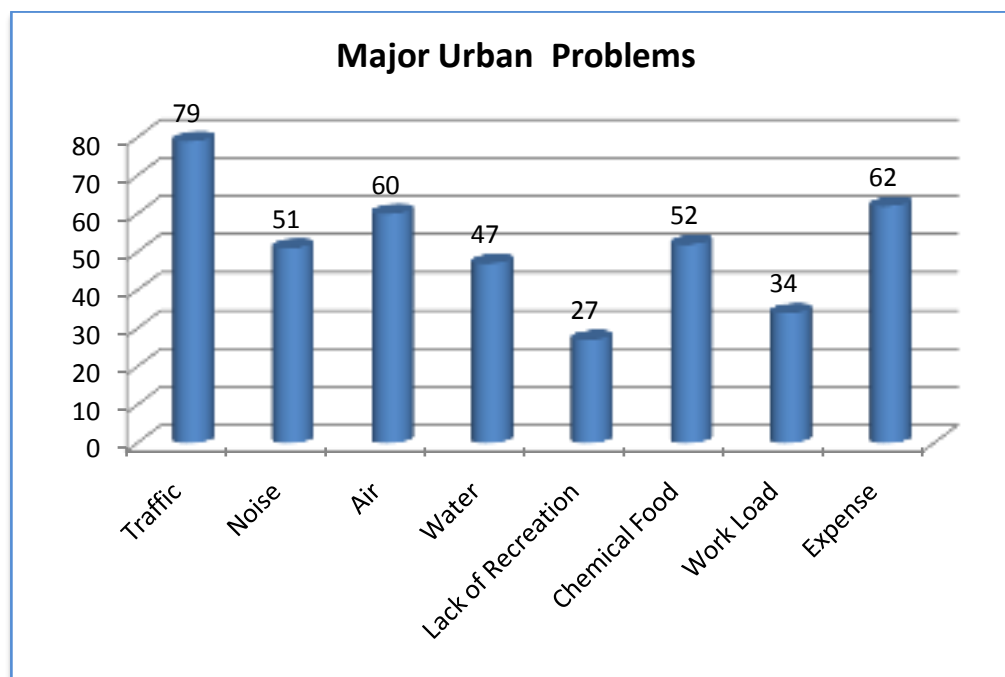
3.10 STRESS IN URBAN LIFE

Stress is part of urban life. With the effect of change in lifestyle, the rate of stress is also increasing. The study investigated that 86% of the respondents who are part of this study are felling stress in urban life and stress is beyond the border of gender, age, profession and economic status.



3.11 MAJOR PROBLEMS IN URBAN LIFE

The prejudice of urban settlement is better than rural settlement in the changing rural livelihood less life, is not true. Livelihood and amenities are the major problems in rural life. But life in urban area is reached the extreme hectic stage. Air, water and food are polluted. Traffic is the major headache in Bangalore city, noise pollution is irritating the urbanites, people are working day and night to meet the increasing expenditure, on the other hand workload is increasing and people in urban area are also suffering from recreation problem.



Problems	Traffic	Noise Disturbance	Air Pollution	Water Pollution	Lack of Recreation	Chemical Food products	Heavy Work Load	Increased Expense
N Valid	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Standard Deviation	.409	.502	.492	.502	.446	.502	.476	.488
Sum	79	51	60	47	27	52	34	62

The study revealed that out of the hundred respondents who were participated in this study, 79% of them are suffering from traffic problem, 51% of them are facing noise pollution, 60% of them says air is polluted in Bangalore city, water the basic need of human life is also polluted in this city. 47% of them says water is polluted, 52% of them having the problem of chemical mixed food, 34% of them are suffering from heavy workload, 62% of them are facing the problem of increasing expenditure and 27% of them agree the problem in lack of recreation.

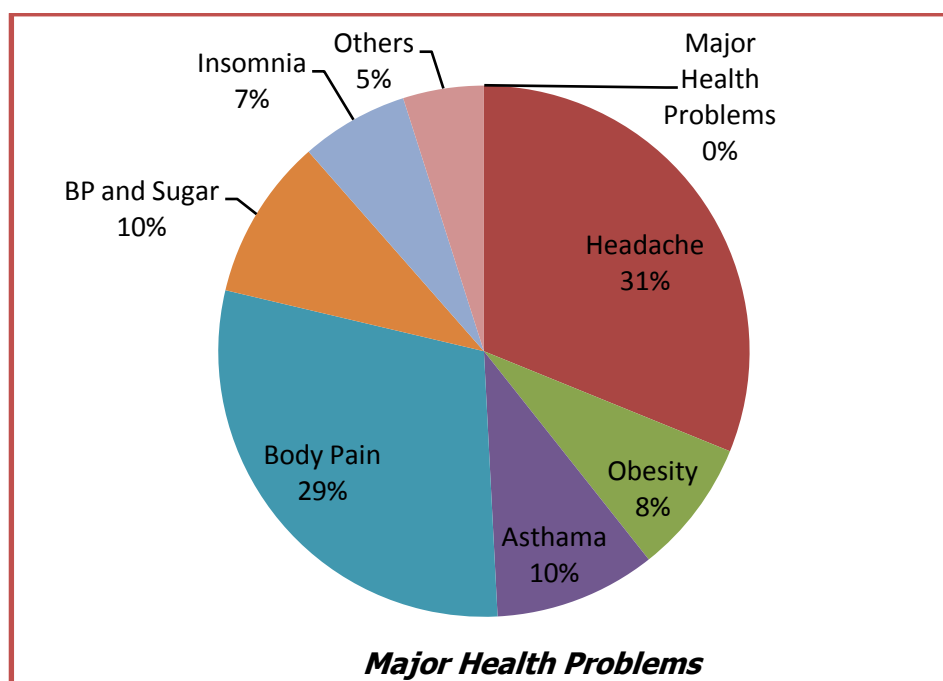
3.12 HEALTH PROBLEM

Rapid urbanization in the country is creating a hazardous ecological imbalance. The spread of urbanization is displacing the villagers around the city. Thousands of villages have lost their identity with the spread of urban empire in the country during the post independence

period. Urbanization declared war against the agricultural land, the roots of urbanization occupied lakhs of acres of agricultural land and land mafia is increasing. The flora and fauna are in great threat and the unscientific urbanization process is inviting the ecological imbalance. The umbrella of urbanization is increasing but the people under the shadow of umbrella are in threat. Series of pollutions in urban area are giving the output on human body too. Health problems are increasing day by day in urban area.

Sl No	Age Group	Total number of Respondents	Total number of Respondents having health problem
1	Below 25	21	06
2	26 – 35	34	11
3	36 – 45	19	07
4	46 – 55	18	05
5	55 and Above	08	04
Total		100	33

Respondents in this study who are residents of Bangalore city are facing health problems and health problems exist among all age groups. The study found that out of 100 respondents 33 of them are facing health problems. Even the youngsters below the age group of 25 are also not out of the health problems. Some of the common health problems are reflected in the below graph.

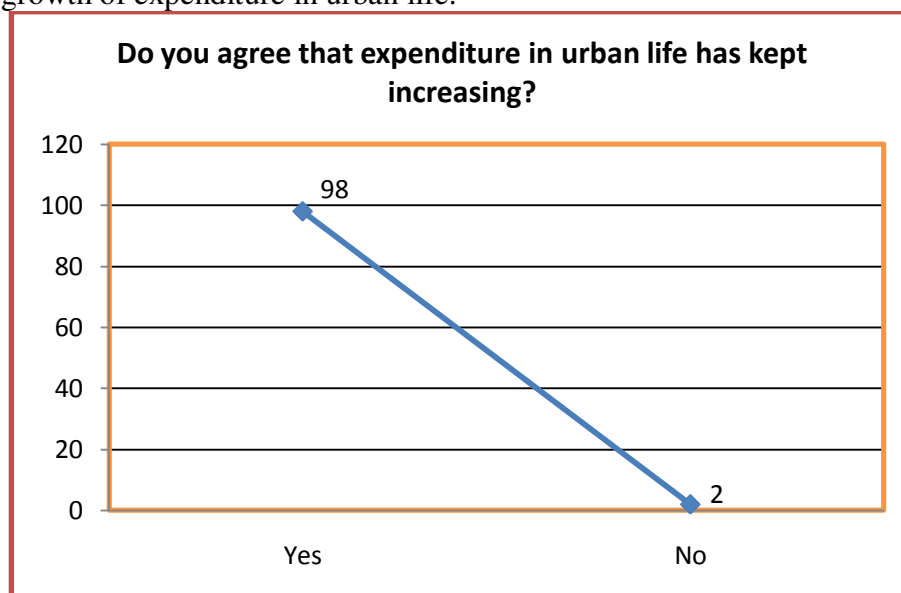


Out of the total respondents who have health problems, 31% of them have the problem of headache, 8% of them have the problem of obesity, 10% of them have Asthama, 29% of

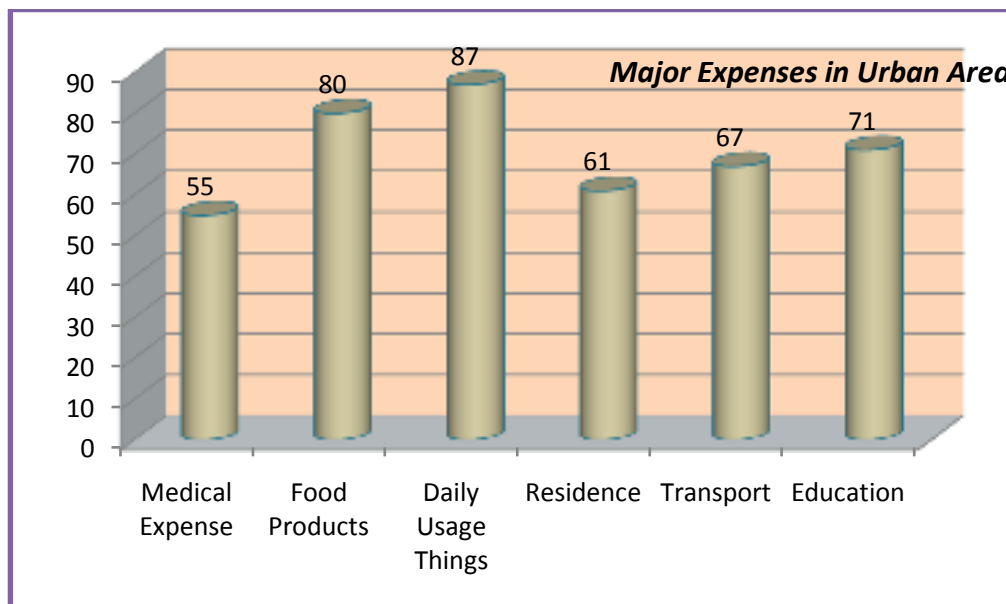
them have the problem of body pain, 10% of them have the problem of BP and Sugar (Diabetes), 7% of them are facing the problem of Insomnia and 5% of them are facing the health problem other than the problems which are listed above. Majority of the above listed health problems are embedded by change in lifestyle and 'bunch of pollutions' which emerged out of increased and unscientific urbanization process.

3.13 INCREASED EXPENDITURE IN URBAN AREA

Not just the boundary of urbanization is increasing but also the expenditure in urban life. With the affect of increased inflow of population to the urban area, the demand for urban livelihood is increasing and the stress on amenities is exceeding. The demand curve of livelihood and amenities is increasing but unfortunately supply cannot be increased in a short span of time. With the affect of scarcity of supply and increased demand, the expense on all walks of urban life is increasing. Open market system also affects on increasing expenditure in urban life. Change in the attitude of consumption of urbanites is also not a negligible element in terms of growth of expenditure in urban life.



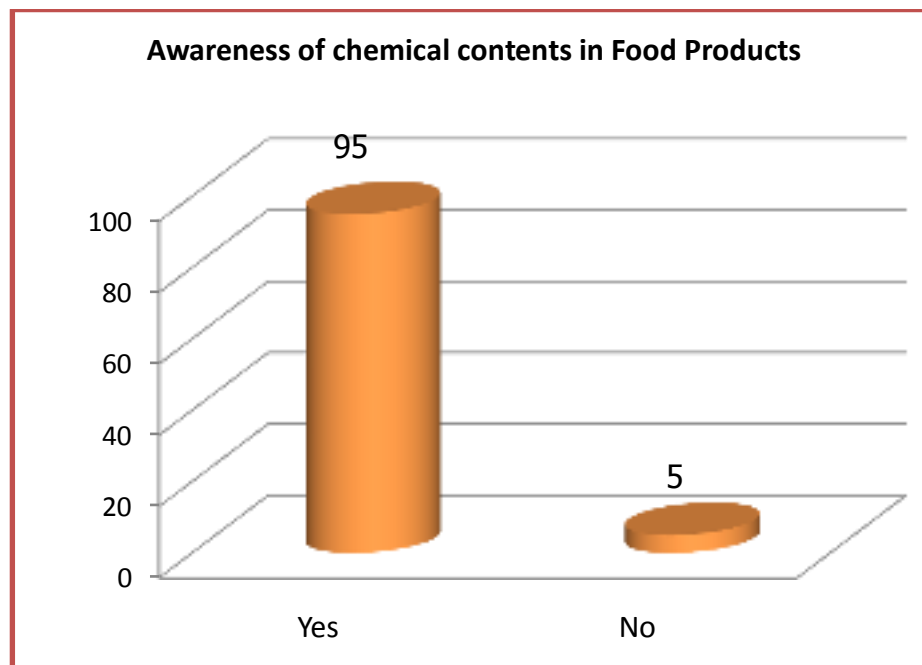
The heat of increase in expenditure is reaching the people belongs to all economic layer of urban life. 98% of the respondents in this study said that expenditure in urban life is increasing. Expenditure on all walks of urban life is increasing.



Respondents of Bangalore city segregated the main expenses which are making urban life more expensive. Not only deceases are increasing in city like Bangalore but also medical expenditure (55%), prices on food products are increasing (80%), daily usage things in the city is keep increasing (87%), due to increased population in the city, the cost on residence is increasing (61%), cost on transportation is moving upward (67%) and the expense on education is also increasing. The expenses which represented in the graph clearly indicate that all walks of life in Bangalore city is increasing.

3.14 AWARENESS OF CHEMICAL CONTENTS IN FOOD PRODUCTS

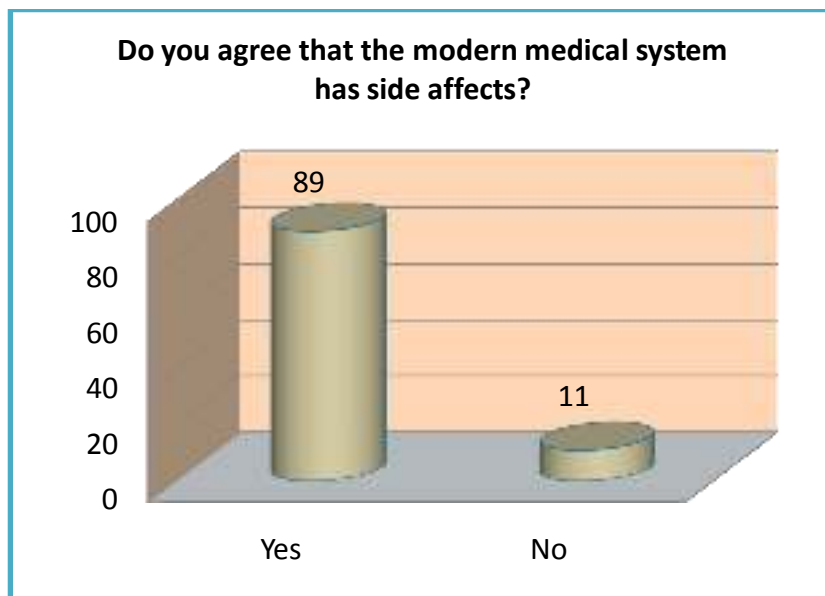
Modernagricultural system itself is chemical based.Upcourse urban area is centre of both industry and service sector but it is depended on primary sector to feed the urbanites. Both food products which are produced and transferred from rural area, food products which are manufactured and packaged by food industries are not out of chemicals. Usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is increasing in agricultural land and our agriculture reached the stage without which the output is not possible. Usage of chemicals is also increasing in food processing industries to preserve the food products for longer time. Urban areas are the good markets for food products and consumers are increasing day by day. Urbanites are consuming chemicals every day via food. With the affect of chemical mixed food products, the resistance power of human body is decreasing and number of diseases are increasing.



Out of hundred, 97% of the total respondents in this study are literate and 95% of the respondents have the awareness of chemical contents in food products. Even after the awareness of chemical contents in food products and its affect on human body, urbanites are proceeding with same food system. The reason might be the scarcity and accessibility of chemical free food products.

3.15 MODERN MEDICAL SYSTEM AND ITS SIDE AFFECTS

Human race followed a medical system from long time which is nature friendly. Awareness and spread of modern medical system is increasing in modern days and series of inventions are taking place in modern medical system. Brand new medicines are following the brand new diseases. Expense on modern medical system is increasing and people in the lower strata are not affordable to access this facility. Even after the ability and inability to access this facility, a group of scientific community accepting that modern medical system has side effects. In the name of quick results people are running behind modern medicine. With the effect of increased dependency on modern medical system, the indigenous medical system is losing its value which is affordable to a common man.



Bangalore is the city of medical hub. Numbers of hospitals are increasing in the city day by day to provide healthcare facility according to the increasing number of population and diseases. Rural people are also depended on Bangalore located hospitals for their health problems. The current trend is, government hospitals are not well maintained and private hospitals are costly. The rate of debt is increasing among the people in lower income group in both rural and urban area to bare the increasing medical expenses. Out of the hundred urban respondents 89% of them are aware that modern medical system has side effects and 55% of the urban respondents says that medical expense is increasing in urban area.

IV. CONCLUSION

Not only the urban population is increasing but also the problems. Rapid increase of urbanization is the mother of bunch of problems in urban area. Cost of living is increasing in urban area day by day. The major problems such as traffic, noise disturbance, air pollution, lack of recreation, chemical food products, heavy workload and increased expenses are affecting the happiness of the urban people. Stress is part of urban life and health problems are also increasing with the effect of stressed life and increased environmental problems.

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STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND ECONOMIC CRISIS OF RURAL AREA

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ABSTRACT

The rate of change is increasing in modern days and the dynamic nature of villages can clearly visible in its social institutions. The joint families are stepping towards nuclear family, the rigid caste system is under transmission, strict caste and gotra marriages are slowly losing their importance, the wave of literacy is entering into the illiterate villages, cash crafts are occupying the place of food crops, villagers are accepting the mechanized agriculture in place of traditional agricultural system, modern entertainment tools are playing a significant role in the area of recreation, the branded blue jeans, coco-cola, western cell phones, rock music etc are reminding us that Indian villages are not isolated. The roots of mass media are reaching the very remote Indian villages. Not only outer world is entering into the Indian villages but also villagers welcoming the change. In one hand, the structure of rural area is transforming and on the other hand, the rural economy is in crisis. Agriculture is not in the position to provide sustainable livelihood for rural community. This study is conducted in eight selected villages of Ramanagara district of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to understand the structural transformation and economic crisis of rural area.

KEYWORDS: Rural Structural Transformation, Economic Crisis, Rural India

* * *

I. INTRODUCTION

Indian subcontinent is well recognized by rural settlement than the urban. The rate of change is increasing in modern days and the dynamic nature of villages can clearly visible in its social institutions. The joint families are stepping towards nuclear family, the rigid caste system is under transmission, strict caste and gotra marriages are slowly losing their importance, the wave of literacy is entering into the illiterate villages, cash crafts are occupying the place of food crops, villagers are accepting the mechanized agriculture in place of traditional agricultural system, modern entertainment tools are playing a significant role in the area of recreation, the branded blue jeans, coco-cola, western cell phones, rock music etc are reminding us that Indian villages are not isolated. The roots of mass media are reaching the very remote Indian villages. Not only outer world is entering into the Indian villages but also villagers welcoming the change.

Today's Indian villages are not 'Little Republics' in reality. From agricultural seeds, fertilizers, machinery to the agriculture markets, from post office to the modern cell phone, from tooth paste, cloth, slipper to the perfume, from medicine, transport, electricity, education to the police station and court, villages are depended on outer world. Today's rural India is not too rigid as mentioned in early Indological texts. Dipankar Gupta stats that 'the village in India, where life was once portrayed as 'unchanging' and 'idyllic', has in recent decades seen profound changes. The twin shackles that once decided matters for India's villagers, caste and agriculture, no longer exercise their vigorous hold. While a break in caste rigidities has fostered greater fluidity in occupational choices, agricultural stagnation has ensured the constant march in increasing numbers of employable people in the villages towards urban areas' (Gupta 2005).

In one hand, the structure of rural area is transforming and on the other hand, the rural economy is in crisis. This study is conducted in eight selected villages of Ramanagara district of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to understand the structural transformation and economic crisis of rural area.

II. METHODOLOGY

There are 823 villages spread across four taluks in Ramanagara district and two villages from each taluk are chosen for this study.

Sl No.	Taluk	Name of the Village
1	Magadi	Madigondanahalli
2		Belagavadi
3	Channapattana	Malurupattana
4		Nagavara
5	Ramanagara	Kenchanakuppe
6		Ramanahalli
7	Kanakapura	Yadamaranahalli
8		Keralalusandra

Random sampling method is followed in this study. The total sample size is 240 (30 samples from each village). The key parameters such as distance from urban area, population, caste structure, occupation, income, literacy rate, gender etc. are followed while choosing respondents of the villages. A structured interview schedule is used for this study. The schedule is also prepared in bilingual (Kannada & English) mode for the better operation in rural area. Statistical software is used for data analysis. The collected data is re-checked thoroughly to ensure accuracy, completeness and relevance. Classification of data is made very carefully and statistical analytical methods such as percentage, frequency and average etc were used in calculation of primary data. The primary data is collected from the field between

the months of May to July of 2016. Even though the primary data is collected with intensive care but the reliability of primary data depends on the accuracy and loyalty of the respondents.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Stanley A. Freed and Ruth S. Freed (1969) in their research on '*Urbanization and Family Types in a North Indian Village*' conducted a study in a village Shanti Nagar, located around 11 miles from the city of Delhi. The study made an attempt to understand the joint family structure in the changing urbanization era. Number of variables such as caste, type of house, ownership of land, and the urbanization, type of employment, age, and education of the family head were analysed in the study. The study found that there was 'no statistically significant difference in family types between families headed by urban-oriented men and those headed by village-oriented men' and 'type of house, education, and type of employment also prove to be non-significant'. The research revealed that 'family type is correlated with high- and low-caste status, landownership and the age of the family head. High-caste landowning families are more likely to be joint than low- caste landless ones. Also, older men are more likely to head joint families than younger ones'.

Inequality is increasing with the advent of green revolution in India. **Junankar P. N. (1975)** in his research on '*Green Revolution and Inequality*' with empirical evidence from the Ferozepur district of Punjab found that the 'inequality is increasing in the agricultural sector', the data used in his research are from the Farm Management Studies for the Ferozepur district of Punjab, for 1968-69 and 1969-70. He said the 'consequence of the green revolution has been increasing inequality in rural India'. The study exhibits that the high yield varieties require regular supply of irrigation and large amount of fertilizers. Since new varieties are profitable capital farming is increasing. New capital such as tractor is replacing huge man power.

Biplab Dasgupta and Roy Laishley (1975) in their research on '*Migration from Villages*' at 40 selected villages from the state of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Different variables were used in the study to analyze the migrating aspects in rural India. The reasons found in this study for rural to urban migration were 'land shortage, low fertility of land, skewed distribution of land and the resulting high proportion of landless agricultural worker'. The study found that the 'unequal distribution of resources in the village is a key factor in inducing migration, it is not necessarily the landless or the poorest who migrate'.

Migration in search of livelihood is not something new. A historical study conducted by **Anand A. Yang (1979)** on '*Peasants on the Move: A Study of Internal Migration in India*' stressed the 'optimizing character of peasants on the move in the Saran district in the northeastern Indian province of Bihar in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries'. Employment for these seasonal migrants was primarily in menial jobs such as harvesting, manual labor or unskilled jobs in factories. The earnings were varying, 'on an average a seasonal migrant netted earnings ranging from 30 to 80 rupees'. The study said that 'seasonal migration was more than just a strategy for peasants to enhance their resources. As is evident

from the social and economic identities of the annual migrants east, such movement represented in part the efforts of low caste peasants with minimal economic resources to earn supplementary incomes to meet the demands of landholders and money lenders’.

Polly Hill (1980) in his study on *‘Joint Families in Rural Karnataka, South India’* at six villages (Bukkasagara, Hullahalli, Mahantalingapura, Nanjapura, Srirampura and Vabasandra) in Anekal Taluk, Bangalore District, Karnataka State found that ‘in these six multi-caste Anekal villages there is a strong tendency among all the main castes for the richer two generational potential joint house- holds with two or more married sons to be actual joint households. While in these villages there is no evidence that the institution of the joint household is ‘disintegrating’ or confined to ‘the more Sanskritized castes’, their typicality cannot be assessed owing to the general lack of data for other Indian villages relating to numbers of potential joint households’.

A joint research project of the Population Centre, Bangalore, India and of the Department of Demography, Australian National University headed by **John C. Caldwell, P.H. Reddy and Pat Caldwell (1984)** on *‘The Determinants of Family Structure in Rural South India’* at nine villages with a total population close to 5,000, about 125km west of Bangalore in southern Karnataka. The research was intended to study ‘the circumstances leading to the formation of families of different types and for determining whether the incidence of families of different types is changing’. The study revealed that ‘the internal nature of the family and its relationships are changing; there is a growing concept of the immaturity of children, while the adolescents within the household are increasingly likely to be daughters rather than daughters-in-law’.

The new economic policy which was accepted by the Indian government in the year of 1991 made an adverse impact on small farmers. The increase input cost and less output cost brought them under the vicious circle of debt. A study conducted by **Kalpana Wilson (2002)** on *‘Small Cultivators in Bihar and ‘New’ Technology : Choice or Compulsion?’* shows that ‘after the introduction of the new economic policy in 1991, the cost of cultivation has jumped due to increase in input prices. Small producers resort to marketing the ‘distress surplus’ and increasing costs of cultivation render them more dependent on large landowners for high-interest loan’.

Dipankar Gupta (2005) in his writing *‘Whither the Indian Villages ; Culture and Agriculture in ‘Rural’ India’* explained the changing nature of villages. The village in India where life was once portrayed as ‘unchanging’ and ‘idyllic’, has in recent decades seen profound changes. The twin shackles that once decided matters for India’s villagers, caste and agriculture, no longer exercise their vigorous hold. While a break in caste rigidities has fostered greater fluidity in occupational choices, agricultural stagnation has ensured the constant march, in increasing numbers of employable people in the villages towards urban areas. At the same time, vote bank politics means that parties and politicians continue to pay lip-service to the cause of villages, chiefly the poor farmer. It is in the light of these changes that the ‘culture’ surrounding agriculture and the village needs to be understood. While this

culture is not altogether a stable one, its state of pronounced flux does hold out certain portents, whether these are understood by policy-makers and the vast majority of Indians, remains open to question.

Gurappa Naidu Y. (2006) in his research paper on '*Globalisation and its Impact on Indian Society*' analysed the structural and cultural change in Indian Society. He said globalisation 'affected the social and cultural life of the people in several fields of the Indian society'. The major affect of globalisation is the neglect of agriculture the main source of livelihood which 'affected the vulnerable classes of rural society in their employment conditions, income and consumption pattern and their education and health status. The small and marginal farmers are affected as there is a reduction in the fertilizer and chemical subsidies and shift of area under food production to export oriented commercial crops. The disintegration of rural economy brought about by globalisation lead to the disintegration of village communities, their society, culture and religious aspect'. The majority of advantages of globalisation are mainly for the urban setup not for the rural India. With diversified crops and advent of machinery in agriculture 'the rural people are shifting from place to place for want of labour for their livelihood'.

The unscientific government policies and programmes are also the reason for the present agrarian distress. The elected representatives are playing with vote bank rather than solving the problems of farmers in a scientific way. Lack of commitment by elected representatives to solve the problems of farmers and farmers' inability to unite among themselves to put pressure on government for the positive policies are the main reasons for agrarian distress. **Suri K. C. (2006)** in his research on '*Political Economy of Agrarian Distress*' critically examined the democratic politics which is the cause of agrarian distress in rural India. He said that the occupation of cultivation is becoming unrewarding due to various political policies towards the increase of input cost in agriculture and less market price for agricultural products. The disparity between rural and urban wealth is increasing with political policies. Farmers' inability to unite and put pressure on government and lack of interest of elected political representatives to uplift the farmers are all the causes of agricultural distress and deterioration in the worse condition of farmers.

In 'Changing Meaning of Authority in Contemporary Rural India', a study conducted by **Pamela Price (2006)** in Balapalle, a village in the state of Andhra Pradesh for the period of six months in 2003-2004, explained the changing nature of authority in villages. Study shows that the authority is decreasing which resided with the landlords in the villages. With the effect of the emergence of local government power is sharing among the lower caste also. The concept of 'leader' of a village is losing importance and the tendency of leader in each family is increasing. Families of major village landlords had sold their land and moved away or simply ceased agricultural production. Children of the landlords had no interest in agriculture. With the abolition of bonded labour, 'field labours became aggressive about claiming higher wages or simply left the fields and looked for other sources of income'. New sources of credit, new political parties and less interest of landlords to lend money due to risk

in recovery the importance of landlords is decreasing. Study also shows that educated people get respect if they are polite in nature.

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments brought a significance change in Indian political scenario. The '1993 Act' provided a three-tier political structure such as - zilla panchayat at district level, taluk panchayat at block level and grama panchayat at village level. There is a tendency that informal local governance bodies such as village panchayats lost their relevance after the introduction of 'Panchayat Raj' institutions in Indian villages. But a study conducted by **Kripa Ananthpur (2007)** on '*Dynamics of Local Governance in Karnataka*' a field research conducted at 30 villages in Karnataka says the swagger of Customary Village Councils (CVCs) still exists in villages. The study found that customary village councils (CVCs) 'have not been marginalised by the formal elected bodies. On the contrary, they continue to play an active role. There are also strong interactions between the two sets of institutions, and CVCs have an influence on village politics and grama panchayats with positive as well as negative elements'.

A comprehensive study of six villages such as Aurepalle and Dokur in Andhra Pradesh and Kalman, Kanzara, Kinkheda and Shirapur village in Maharashtra by **Rao KPC and Kumara Charyulu D. (2007)** in association with International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) over the period of 26 years from 1975-78 and 2001-04 revealed the structural changes of villages. This study exhibits the gradual disappearance of joint families and the emergence of nuclear family pattern. Villagers 'delve deep into the trends pertaining to average family size, literacy levels, household income, consumption standards, dependence on farming as a major occupation, reduced dependence on crop and livestock enterprises for sustenance, nonfarm sources of income, real wages of labour etc'. The study found that households had less land to operate during the period of 2001-04 compare to the period of 1975-78. Cash crops were predominant in these villages compare to food crops. 'Despite moderate increases in productivity, crop and livestock production have become non-remunerative due to steadily increasing production costs and stagnant product prices'.

Under the heading of '*Changes in Living Standards in Villages in India 1975-2004: Revisiting the ICRISAT village level studies*', a study conducted by **Reena Badiani, Stefan Dercon, Pramila Krishnan and K. P. C. Rao (2007)** to examine the changes in living conditions in the six villages in Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Maharashtra. These three tier survey conducted during 1975-84, 2001-04 and 2005-06 found that 'monetary welfare indicators (such as incomes, assets, consumption and poverty) and non monetary indicators of well-being (such as basic literacy, education and health outcomes) have improved considerably'. Study also found that 'the considerable attrition rates observed can be linked to within-household relational variables such as gender, relationship to the head and birth order. Migrants have experienced faster welfare improvements than non-migrants'. This study also shows that 'lower caste groups have experienced faster poverty declines' in Mahbubnagar in Andhra Pradesh.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings of this study are divided into two parts i.e. structural transformation of rural area and economic crisis of rural area.

4.1 STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF RURAL AREA

Rural life is under rapid transformation. The structural transformation of rural life which is observed in this study is as follows.

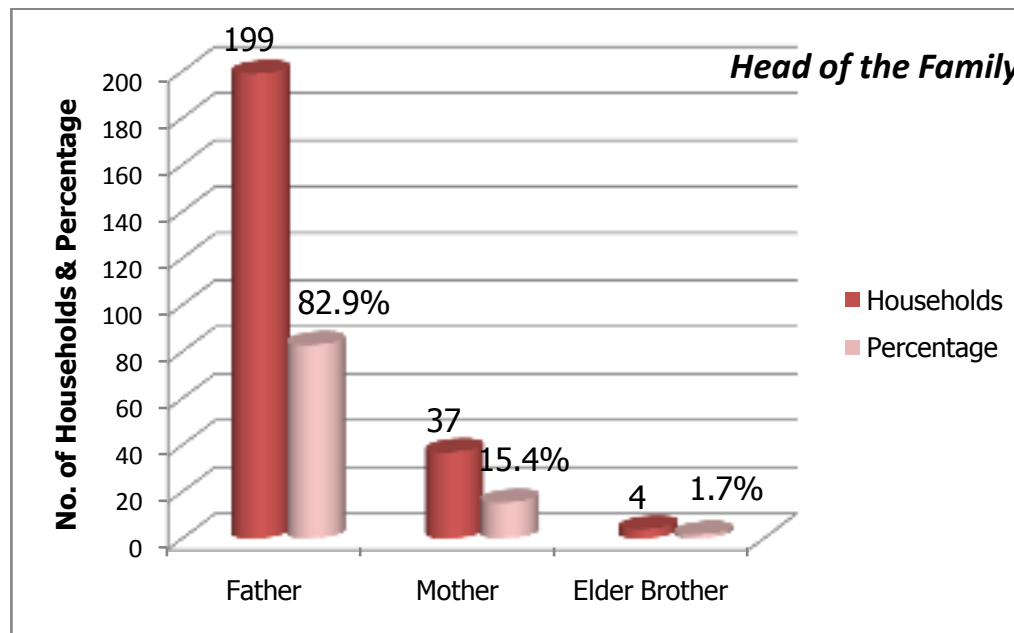
4.1.1 FAMILY STRUCTURE AND AUTHORITY OF THE FAMILY

Family is the basic unit of rural structure and joint families are the pillars of Indian village life. Is the tendency 'security' and 'collective life' of joint family is losing its threat? This study reveals the predominance of nuclear family structure in the villages of Ramanagara district.

Total Family Members	No. of Household	Percentage
01	01	.4
02	08	3.3
03	51	21.2
04	107	44.6
05	49	20.4
06	14	5.8
07	02	.8
08	03	1.2
09	04	1.7
10	01	.4
Total	240	100.0

The primary data from 240 households of eight villages of Ramanagara district states that the range of family members is from 1 to 10. Out of the 240 households, 107 (44.6%) households family members are only 04. 51 households (21.2%) have 03 members and 49

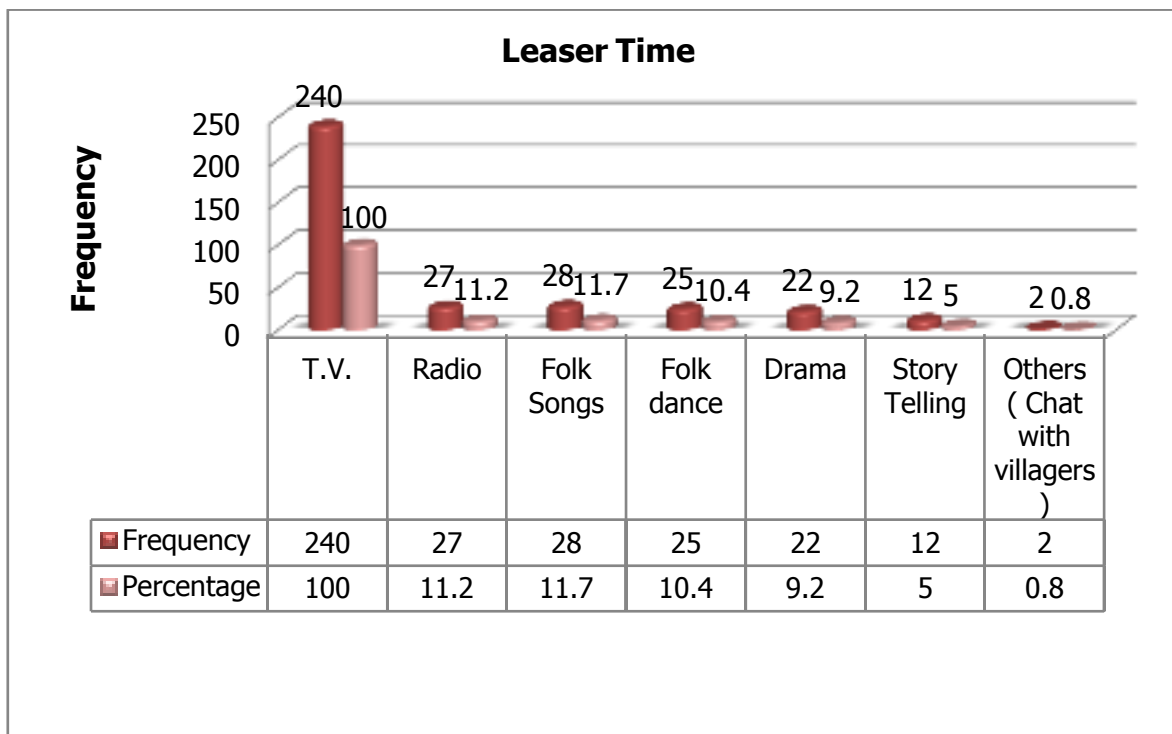
households (20.4%) have 05 members in the family. The households have the family members more than five is only 24. Single living (.4%) and only two members (3.3) in a family are also appear in the villages. Only a single household has the maximum members of 10 in its family.



The familiarity of patrilineal family is still predominant in the villages of Ramanagara district. Out of 240 households 82.9% (199) of the families are patrilineal. Women are also heading the family, 15.4% (37) are matrilineal families. The study found the instances where the elder brother is leading the family. Elder brothers are head of 1.7% (04) of the families.

4.1.2 RECREATION

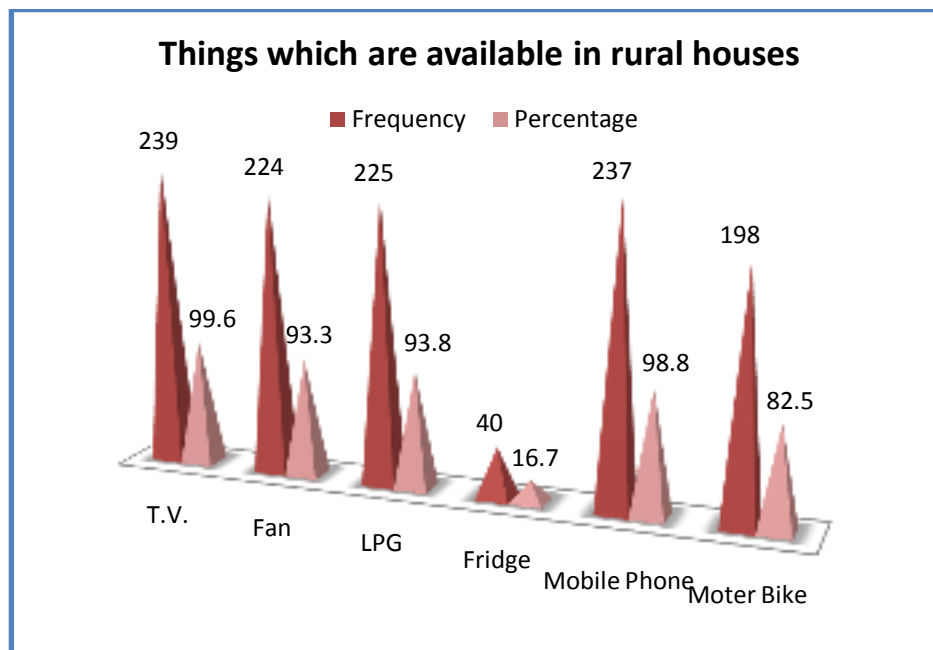
The indigenous recreation system is disappearing in Indian villages. Varieties of folk songs and folk dance in different languages and in different geographical locations of the country are gradually disappearing. 'Drama' which unites people and which use to take the villagers to the unseen imaginary world is losing its threat. 'Story telling' which unites children with elders of the family is not an important recreation mechanism as in older days. Even the chat with fellow villagers in leaser time is decreasing.



Television is a common recreation tool among all respondents in this study. 11.2% (27) of the respondents use to listen various radio stations. 11.7% (28) of the respondents spend their leaser time with folk songs and 10.4% (25) of them are with folk dance. The proportion of drama is 9.2% (22) and storytelling is 05%(12). Only 0.8% (02) of the total respondents use to chat with the fellow villagers during their leaser time.

4.1.3 USAGE OF MODERN THINGS IN VILLAGES

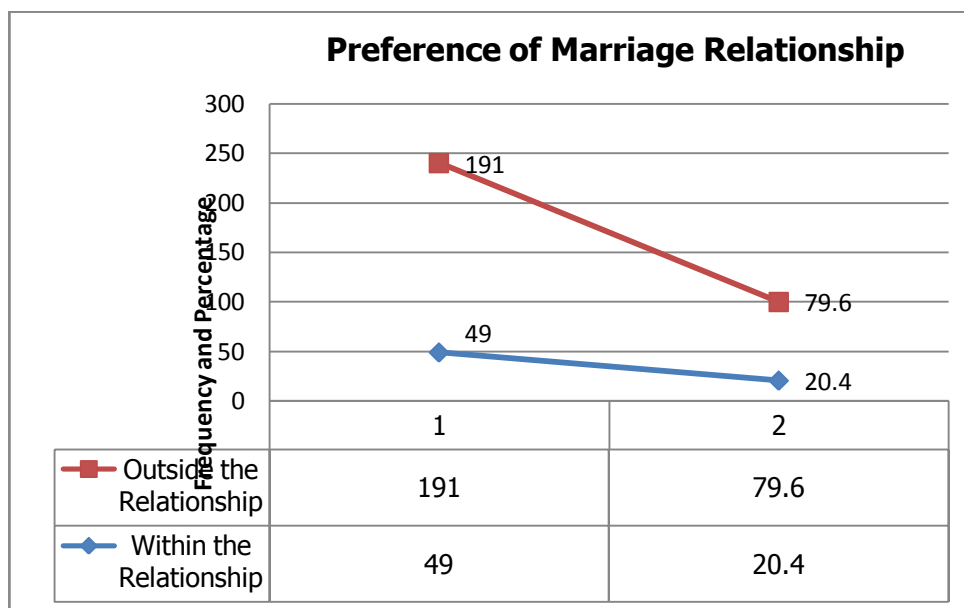
It may not be an illusionary statement if someone says that 'rural life is the replica of urban life'. The statement is not fully acceptable but it is true in case of urban things which are replicating in rural households. Villagers wish to have modern things at their home and to some extent it is a matter of dignity too. Modern gadgets are available in different price slats in the market and wider advertisements of products are reaching the villages. Purchase of modern gadgets is also not a tricky task today. The changing money oriented village economy is affordable to have these modern things. Major cities in India are the replica of front line countries. But the villages are giving the sign to replicate both urban and western countries.



The study found that out of 240 respondents of the district 99.6% (239) of the households have television, 93.3% (224) of the households have fan, 93.8% (225) of them have LPG connection, 16.7% (40) of them are using fridge/refrigerator, 98.8% (237) of the households have mobile phones and 82.5% (198) of the households have motorbike. The study also observed the wider usage of modern machinery in agriculture.

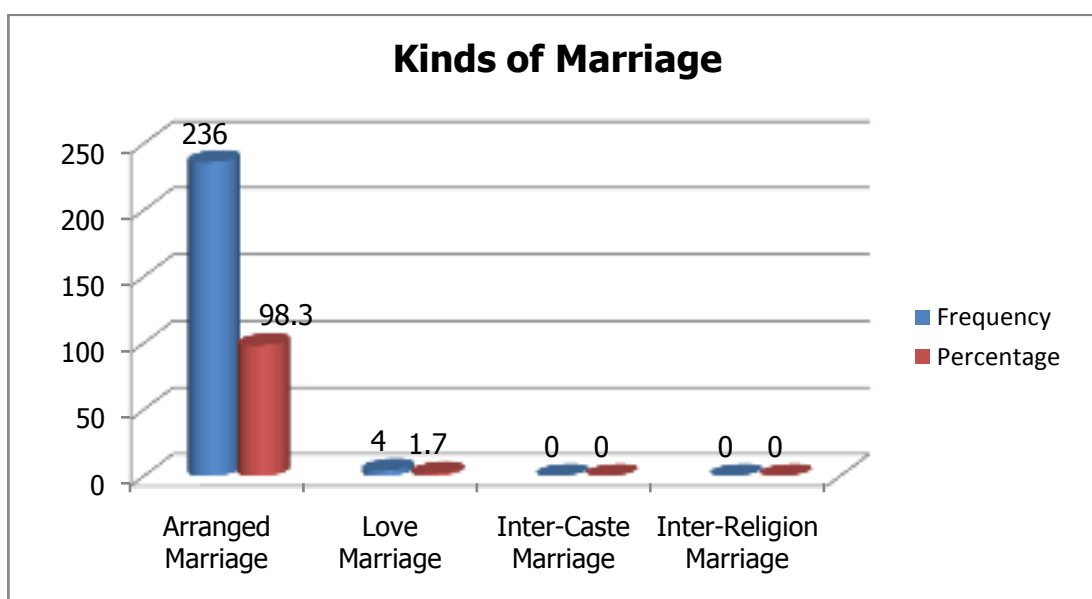
4.1.4 TRANSFORMATIONS IN MARRIAGE SYSTEM

The kinship bondage in marriage relationship is decreasing. The affection of blood relationship in marriage ties is slowly losing its threat. The increased awareness of biological and mental defects of marriage within the blood relationship is also a reason for the increased tendency of outside marriage relationship.



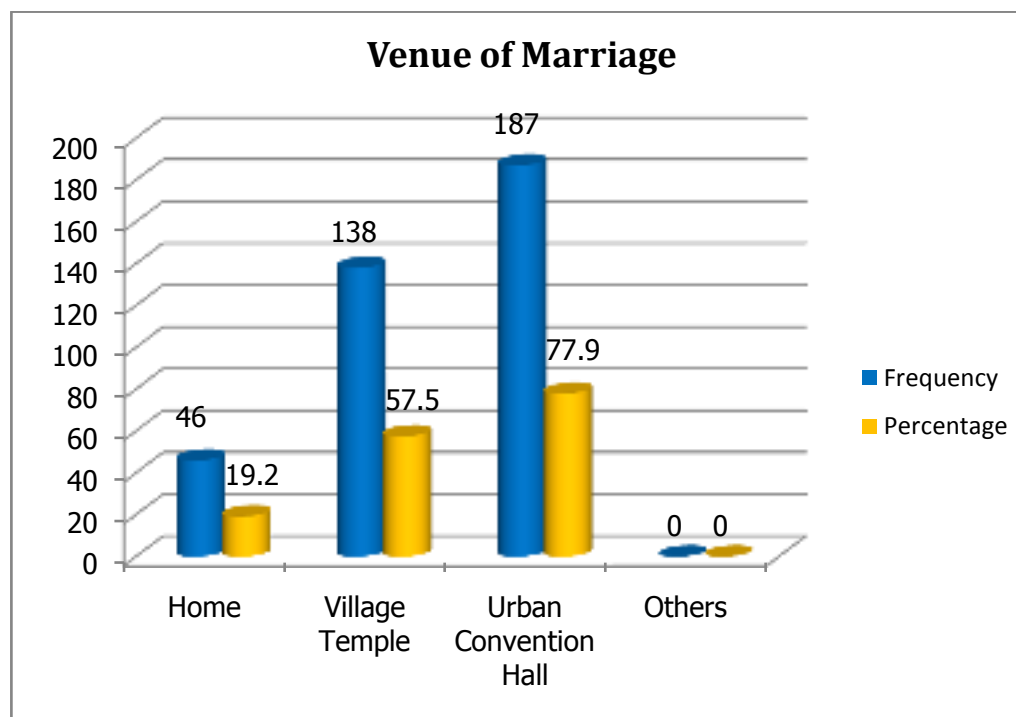
The study conducted in Ramanagara district exhibits the increasing tendency of outside marriage relationship and decreasing rate of marriage within the relationship. Out of the 240 respondents 191 (79.6%) of them wish to have marriage ties outside the relationship and 49 (20.4%) of them desire to have marriage ties within the relationship.

Rural literacy rate is increasing, gender disparity in education is minimizing, modernity has touched the village border, villagers are in the position to discuss and debate on various issues pertaining to state, national and international affairs but the tendency of change in terms of 'kind of marriage' is not equivalent to the changes of other elements in the villages.



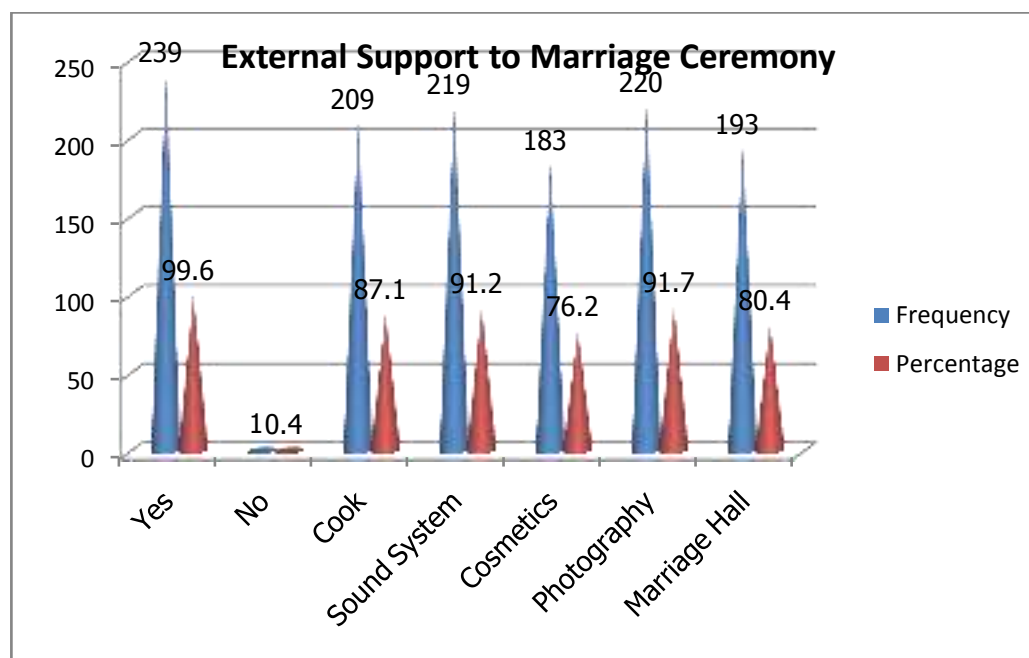
The study of Ramanagara district shows the almost static nature of kind of marriage. 98.3% (236) of the respondents in this study prefer to have arranged marriage in their family and only 1.7% (04) of them prefers love marriage. Even after changes in all layers of rural life, the choice for inter-caste and inter-religion marriage is 'nil' in this study.

According to Indological literature village temple or home of the bride or groom are the preferable venues for marriage ceremonies in the village. But today marriage venue, cosmetics and dish are all changing according to the modern trends of marriage in villages. Ritual ceremonies of marriage are simplified. The lengthy marriage ceremonies are cut short in to one or two days. Villagers wish to celebrate marriage occasion in urban situated conventional hall than the traditional venues of temple or home. The scarcity of facilities in traditional venues is also a reason to switch over to the modern venue. The standard of conventional hall depends on socio-economic condition of the family. The ritual prime marriage ceremonies are converting into dignity oriented ceremonies in modern days.



This study shows the increasing tendency of marriage ceremonies in urban located convention hall. The people wish to celebrate the marriage occasion at home is only 19.2 % (46) and 57.5% (138) of them wish to have the marriage ceremony in village temples. 77.9% (187) of the respondents wish to celebrate the marriage occasions in urban conventional hall. The demands from both bride and groom side to celebrate the marriage ceremony in urban conventional hall is increasing. The shift from traditional to modern venue is the major cause behind increasing marriage expenses.

Villages are not even self sufficient to handle the marriage occasions. Marriage ceremonies those were handle by the internal resources of the village has become more dependent. The increasing trend of modernity is a major reason for dependency. Dependency also boosted with the affect of increased money oriented village economy, adoption of various money oriented occupations and rapid shift of rural youths to urban area in search of livelihood. The time frame of marriage occasion is simplified and the simplified occasion is dividing into different parts and are outsourcing. Cooking, sound system, cosmetics, photography, transportation and marriage hall are arranging on contract basis. Villagers involvement in marriage occasion is reducing.

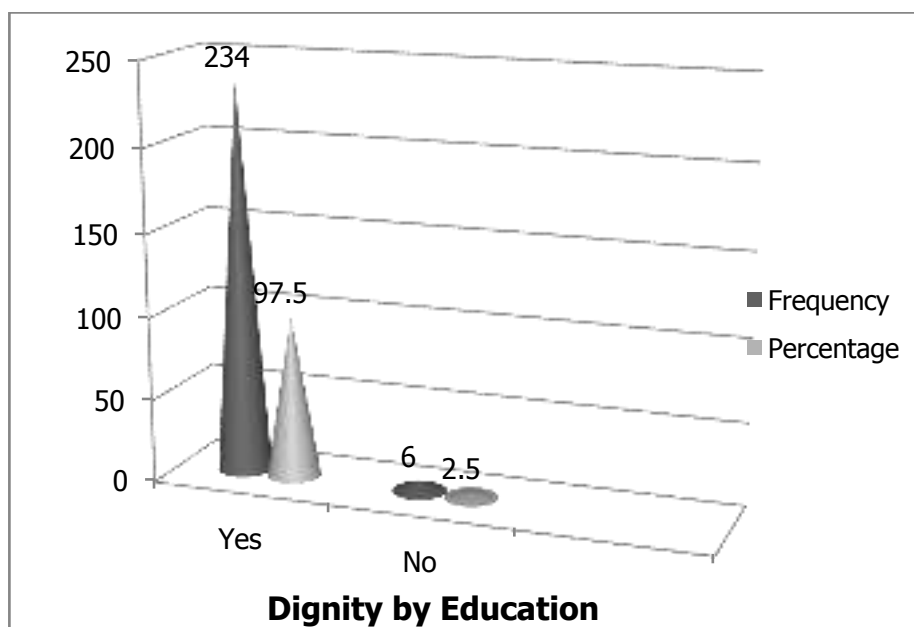


This study revealed the increased external dependency on marriage ceremonies. Out of the 240 respondents 99.6% (239) of the respondents seeks external support to handle marriage ceremonies. 87.1% (209) of them needs support to cook, 91.2% (219) needs external support to sound system, 76.2% (183) seeks support for cosmetics, 91.7% (220) of the respondents needs help for photography and 80.4% (193) of them seeks support for marriage hall. The study found that the in-house cooking system is outsourcing and the menus are modernized. The indigenous folk songs and dance which are specifically meant for marriage ceremonies are slowly replacing by modern sound system. Urban cosmetics are travelling to village marriage ceremonies. Villagers wish to record the auspicious occasion of marriage ceremony in digital form. The tendency to celebrate the marriage occasion in urban centered conventional hall is increasing.

4.1.5 IMPACT OF LITERACY

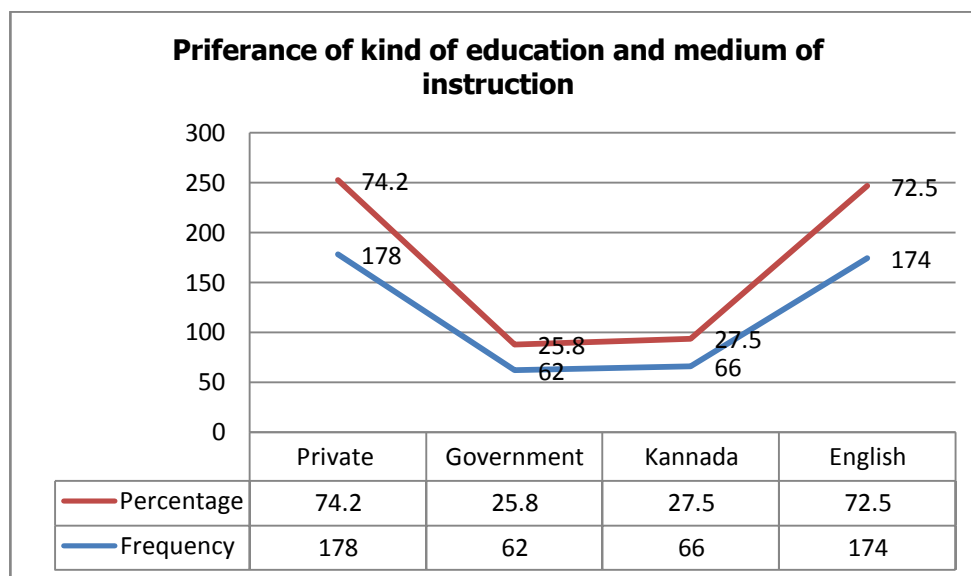
A qualitative education system can change the fate of a nation. Mobilizing the education to the grassroots is more important than the mobilization of any other resources.

Education not only enlightens the mind and blossoms the heart of a person but also enhances the dignity of his family. Dignity of a nation in the present knowledge era demands the qualitative and skilled human resource of a nation. The credit goes to M. N. Srinivas who noticed the horizontal mobility in Indian villages through the Sanskritisation process in his study of Rampura village. Enhancement of the dignity of a caste is the key element in the whole process of Sanskritisation. Today, dignity oriented vertical mobility in Indian villages is possible for all the castes of a village through education. Education is boosting the socio-economic condition of a family in villages today. Even after the existence of caste system in Indian villages, education enhances the prestige of a family among all castes of a village.



The study found the correlation between education and dignity. The literacy rate is increasing in villages and also the educated and employed families have higher dignity in the eyes of villagers. During this study 97.5% (234) of the respondents said that education enhances the dignity of a family in the village and only 2.5% (06) of them said 'no'. The respondents who accept that education enhances the dignity of a family belongs to different castes of the villages such as Vokkaliga, Veerashiva, Kuruba, Kumbara, Agasa, Achar, Thigala, Bhovi, Eediga, Ajama and Aadi Karnataka.

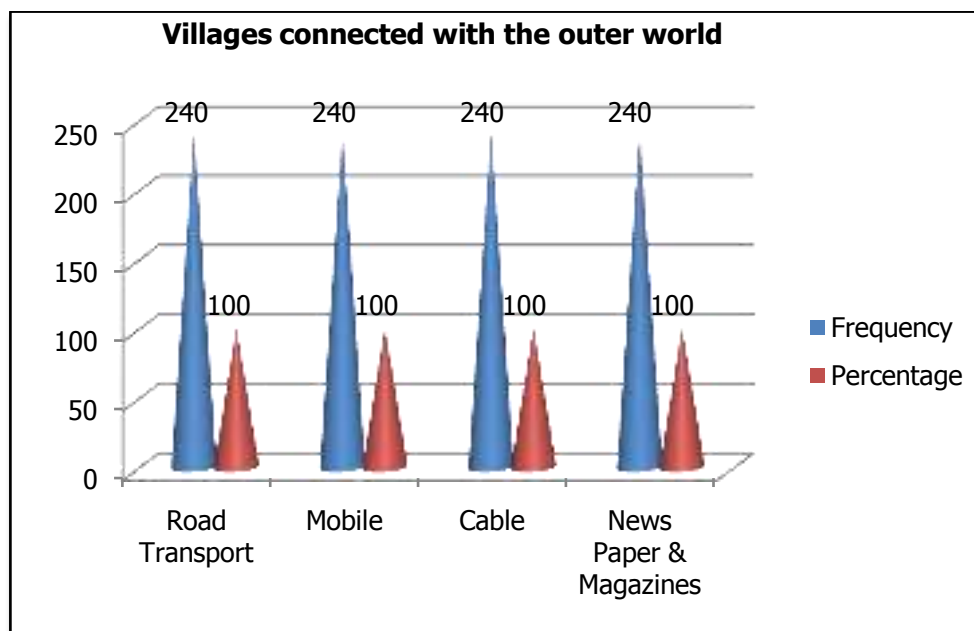
Desire for the private education system and also English medium instruction is increasing. Changing structure of job market and increased privatization are the major reasons behind this tendency. The importance for education is increasing and the private education institutions are proleterating rural people in the name of English medium education. Even with the qualified teacher and low fee, the demand for government school and colleges is decreasing. The students those who are entering into the government school and colleges are not affordable to access private education.



The study of Ramanagara district found the increasing tendency of private education and English medium instruction. Out of the 240 respondents 74.2% (178) of them prefer private education institution to educate their children and 25.8% (62) of them prefer government education institutes. The study found the increasing tendency for English medium instruction, 72.5% (174) of them prefer to provide English medium education to the children of their family. Only 27.5% (66) of the respondents prefer to provide education in kannada medium.

4.1.6 INFLUENCE OF OUTER WORLD ON VILLAGES

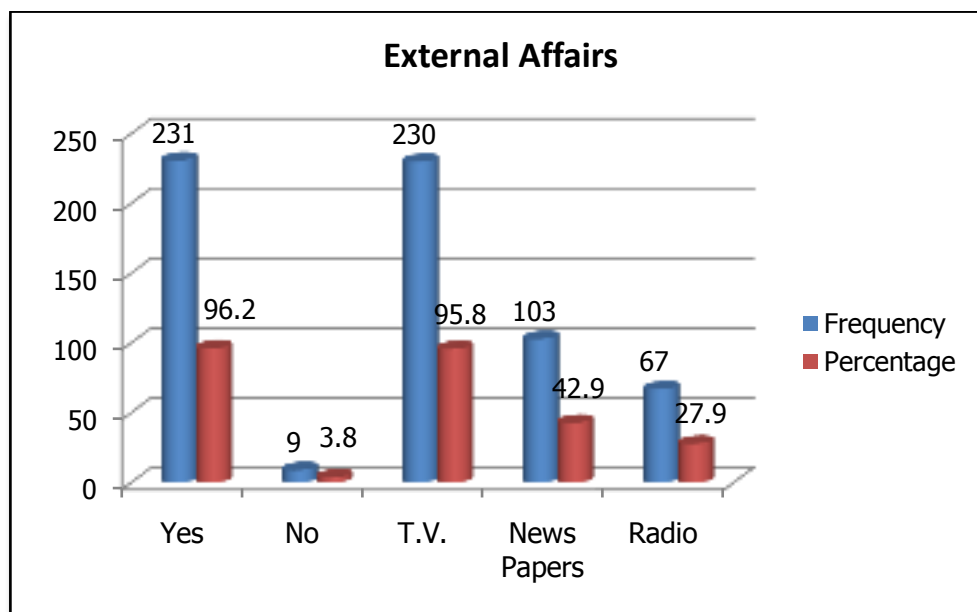
'Isolated Villages' is an outdated terminology. Village community is eager for change. The waves of outer world are entering into the village boundary chronologically. Connectivity with the outer world is increasing. Specific amount of money is mobilizing to the local bodies from central and state government for the development of villages. Local bodies themselves are having power to generate resources. A separate department is working in both central and state for the development of rural area. Road, electricity and drinking water connectivity is increasing. Road connectivity between the village and nearby town is increasing. It is not just voluntary initiative by the authority, but it is also a demand by the village community to access the urban centered facilities such as hospital, bank, market, employment, entertainment, school and college. Apart from transportation, villages are also connecting with the outer world through telephone, cable, news paper and magazines.



The study found that all eight villages located in different parts of Ramanagara district are having channels to connect with the outer world. All eight villages chosen for this study have road connection to reach neighbour village and nearby town. Mobile phones are almost replaced the trend of landline telephone connectivity. All eight selected villages of the district are having facility to access various T.V. channels. The bunch of T.V. channels includes both the state of Karnataka, states of different locations of the country and channels outside the geographical territory of India. With the affect of increased literacy, connectivity of news papers and magazines are also established in these villages.

4.1.7 INCREASING INTEREST TO KNOW THE OUTER WORLD

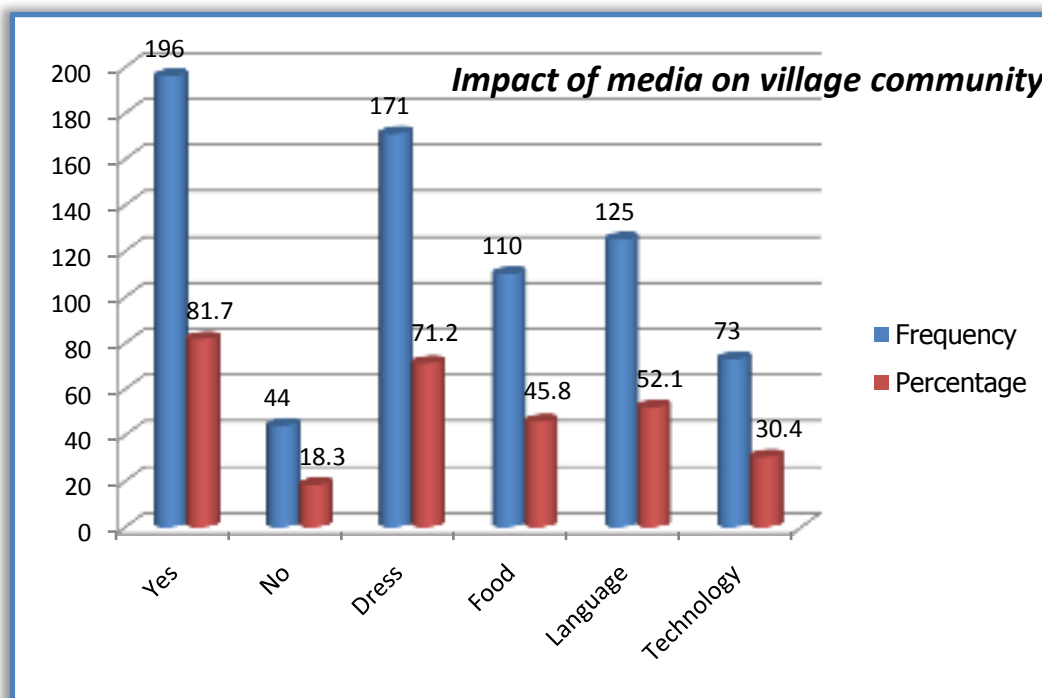
The so called isolated and alphabet illiterates of Indian villagers are now willing to know the external affairs. Increasing rate of literacy, electric connectivity, increased usage of television with cable connectivity, increasing number of radio stations with increased frequency are enabling the villagers to know the external affairs. Including alphabetic illiterates, villagers are in the position to comment on political move of both centre and state politicians. Criticism on government policies and programs are common talks in the public places of villages. International affairs are also part of discussions in villages due to the affect of mass media. T.V. serials and cricket are part of entertainment in villages.



The study states that 96.2% (231) of the total respondents are willing to know the external affairs of the village. Only 3.8% (09) of them are not interested to know the external affairs of the village. When it comes to the mediums which are facilitating to fulfill the desire to know the external affairs of villagers, 95.8% (230) of them use to watch T.V. to know the external affairs, 42.9% (103) of them use to read news papers for outer world information and 27.9% (67) use to listen radio for external news. Due to audio and visual affect T.V. might have got more priority.

4.1.8 IMPACT OF MEDIA ON VILLAGE COMMUNITY

In constitutional language media is watch dog of democracy. A healthy media has the responsibility to disseminate the right information to the right people at the right time. Instead of questioning the content of media to create a healthy society, professional ethics and media dictatorship of the present media, let us move on to analyze the major impact of media on village community. Though the changes occurred within a village community in different timeframe, the rate and dimension of change is more in recent days with the impact of mass media. The influence of mass media on village community is increasing. The channels of mass communication such as television, radio and print media are spreading their roots even to the remote villages of India. Change in dress code, change in food system, change in the indigenous language of a village community and adoption of new technological tools, are the major impact of mass media on village community. Villages are replicating the urban way of life mainly with the affect of mass media.



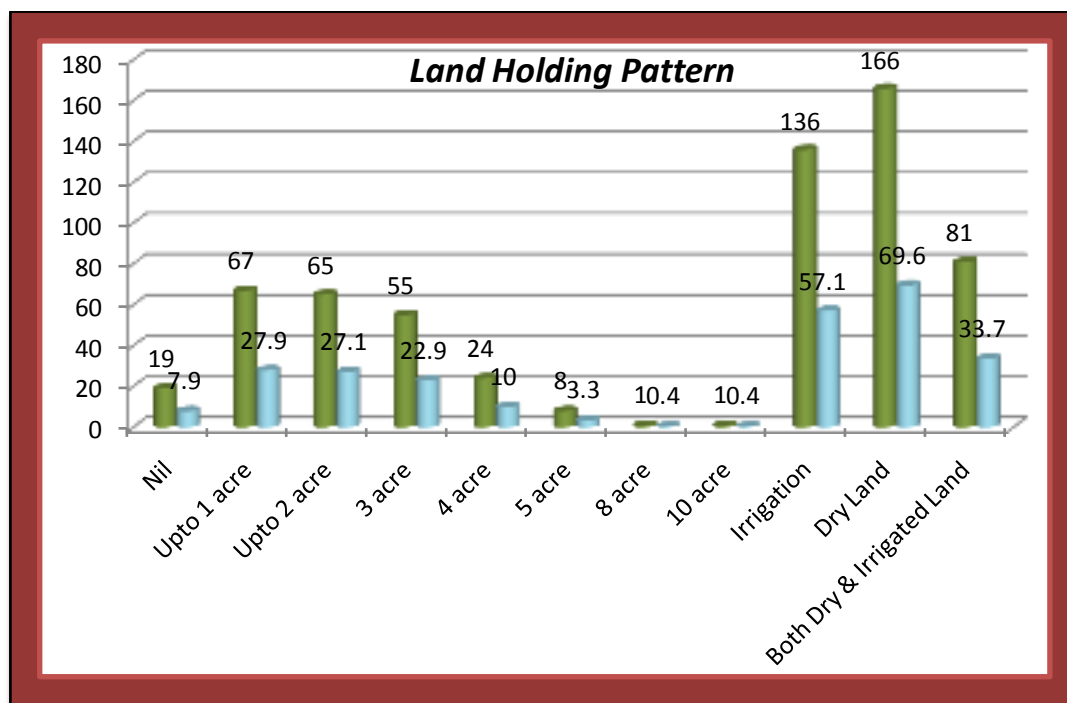
The selected village respondents of Ramanagara district accepts that media has the impact on their village community. 81.7% (196) of the total respondents says media has impact on village people and 18.3% (44) of them said that media has no impact on their village community. In terms of change embedded with media, multiple responses were noticed in this study. Out of the total respondents, 171 (71.2%) of them accepts that media has impact on dress code of rural community. The food pattern is getting new touch in villages with the impact of mass media, to support this argument 45.8% (110) of the respondents agree the influence of media on food system of the village. The nativity of village language is also under change and 52.1% (125) of the respondents agree the change in language of village people with the impact of media. 30.4% (73) of the respondents says that the technological changes are also taking place in villages with the influence of media.

4.2 ECONOMIC CRISIS OF RURAL AREA

The study revealed that the rural economy of Ramanagara district is in crisis. The findings are as follows.

4.2.1 INCREASED POPULATION AND INCREASED STRESS ON RESOURCES

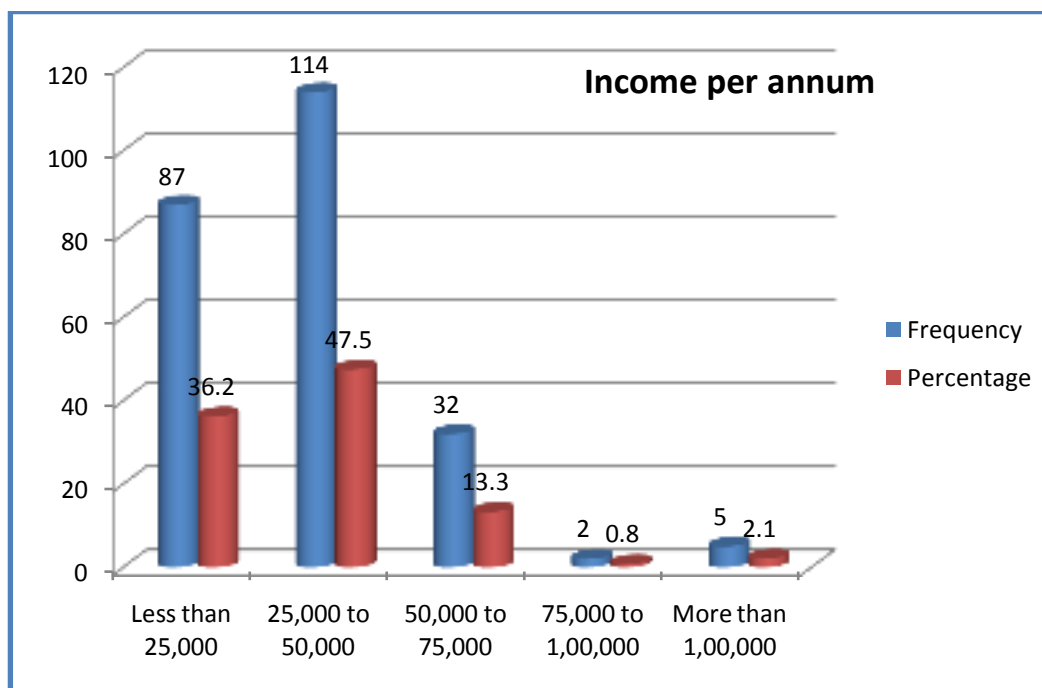
Increased population is a dangerous threat to the rural life in India. Stress on village resources is increased with the affect of increased population. Modern agricultural system which enabled environmental and ecological degradation, deforestation to increase the agricultural land, split of agricultural land etc are the babies of over growth of population. Agricultural land, the basic livelihood source of village community is splitting into pieces. The split of agricultural land is the main barrier for agricultural activities.



The study of eight selected villages of Ramanagara district revealed the decreased landholding rate in these villages. Out of the 240 respondents, 7.9% (19) of them don't have land at all. 27.9% (67) of them are in the group of people who have land up to one acre and 27.1% (65) of them are in the group of people who have land up to two acres. 22.9% (55) of them have three acres of land, 10% (24) of them have four acres of land and 3.3% (08) of them have five acres of agricultural land. The study found that only 0.4% (01) of the total respondents has eight acres of land and 0.4% (01) of the total respondents has ten acres of land. The people who don't have land are also involved in agricultural activities on rent basis. The type of land holding is also vary in the district. 57.1% (136) of them have irrigated land, 69.6% (166) of them have dry land and 33.7% of the have both irrigated and dry land. 7.9% of the total respondents don't have land.

4.2.2 INCOME AND SOURCES OF INCOME

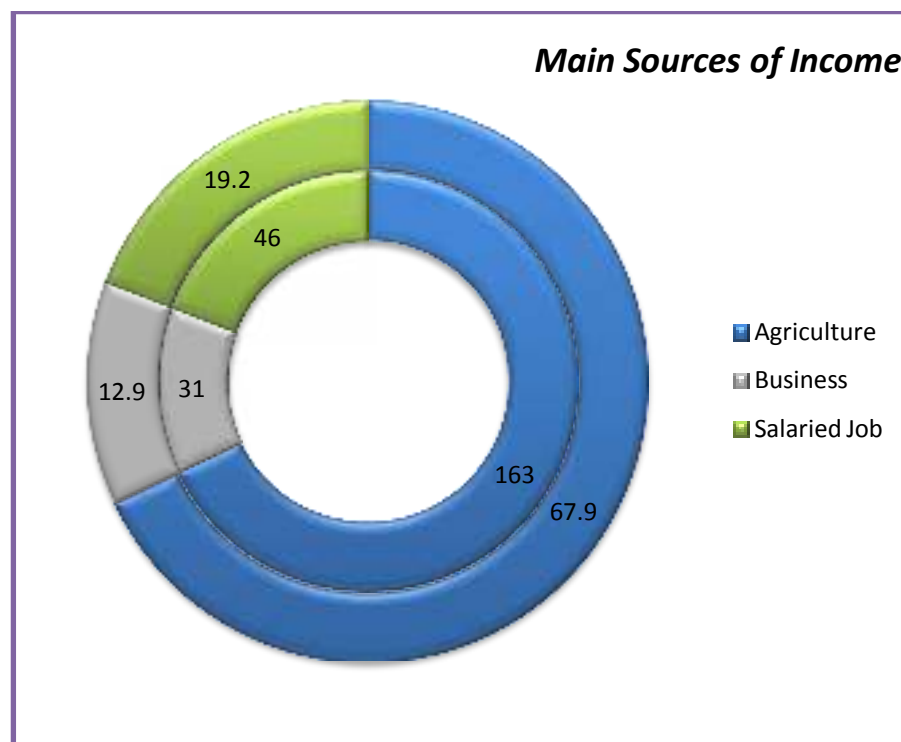
After series of changes by acculturation and enforcement, scarcity of livelihood is the major reason for the fluctuation in Indian villages. The main source of livelihood i.e. agriculture has lost the power of sustainability. Expenditure is keep increasing in rural life but not the income level.



The study revealed that 36.2% (87) of the total respondents are having income less than 25,000 per annum, 47.3% (114) of the respondents income is between 25,000 to 50,000, 13.3% (32) of the respondents income is between 50,000 to 75,000, .8% (02) of them are in the income group of 75,000 to 1,00,000 and 2.1% (05) of the respondents income is more than 1,00,000 for annum. The study revealed that the respondents who are in the highest income line are not depended on agriculture.

4.2.3 SOURCES OF INCOME

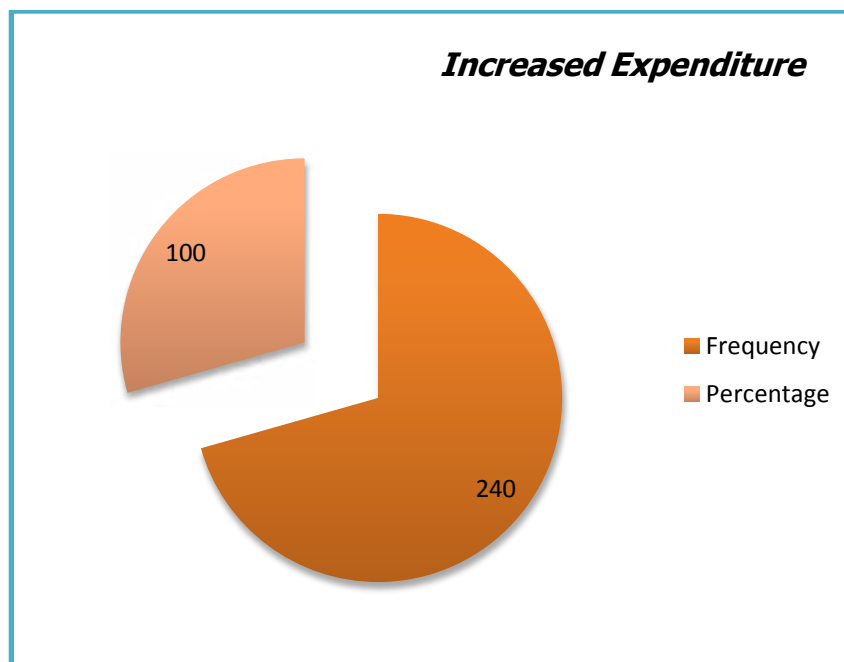
Villagers are losing interest on agriculture for various reasons. Scarcity of rain, lack of irrigation facility, increased input cost, low market price, risk in agriculture, lack of market, existence of middleman between farmer and consumer, split of land by increased population etc are mentionable few. Village people are concentrating on other sources for their livelihood. The concentration on business and salaried job is increasing in villages. Rate of migration and floating population is increasing in Indian villages.



In the villages of Ramanagara district, agriculture is the predominant source of income. 67.9% (163) of the total respondents' household income is agriculture. Business is also an emerging income source and 12.9% (31) of the total respondents' family income is business. Salaried job is also a main source of income among these respondents, 19.2 % (46) of them said that salaried job is the main source of income of their family.

4.2.4 INCREASED EXPENDITURE

It is very much clear that the Indian villages are neither 'isolated' nor 'self sufficient'. Today's villages are the centre of politics as well as marketing. The traditional 'self sufficient' village scenario is transformed into 'dependency' on outer world. Villages are tied with state, nation and world. Any fluctuation in international and national economy affects the village economy. Inflation is not just an issue in the media and affects the urbanites who are depended on others for every consumable products and services. Villagers are also depended on the outer world for their consumption. The income in urban area is more compare to rural area, but, the product cost is similar in both rural and urban area, unfortunately income is less in villages. Most of the urban consumable products are also consumable products of villages. New products are adding in the basket of village consumable products in one hand, on the other hand, the prices of such products is increasing day by day. With the affect of these elements, the expenses are keep increasing in rural area.



All eight selected village respondents of Ramanagara district says that, the day to day expenditure is increasing in rural life. The parameter of ‘money’ is judging the living standard of the rural people. The income level is not sufficient enough to meet the expenditure of rural community in the changing rural scenario.

4.2.5 NON-PROFITABILITY OF AGRICULTURE

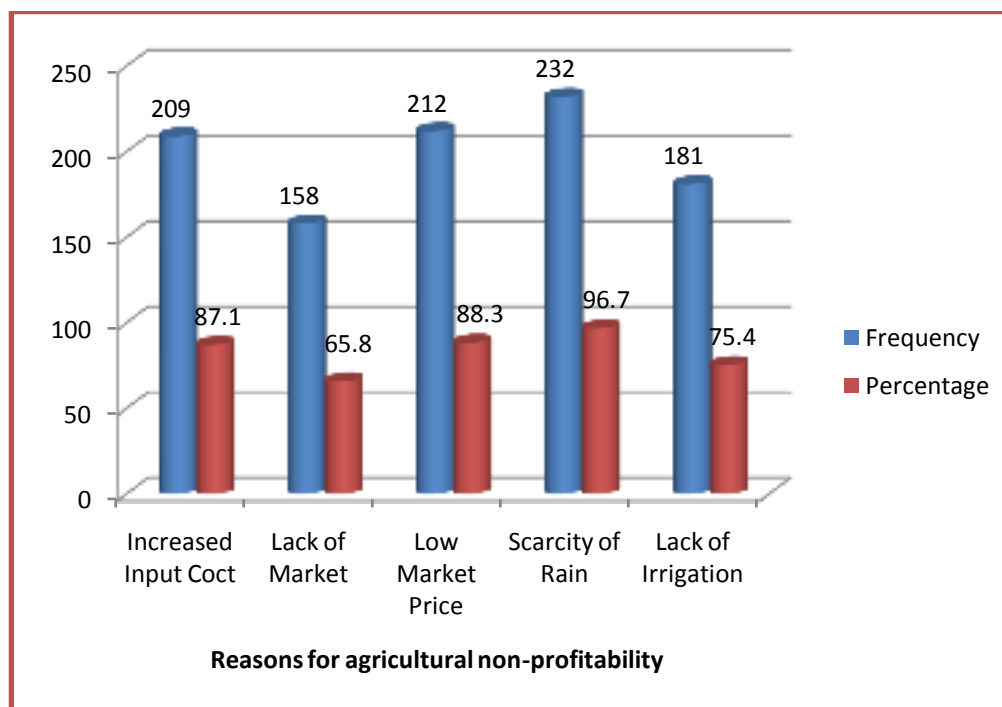
The control of agricultural production was in the hands of farmers. From seed rearing to harvest, farmers were playing the major role. ‘With the green revolution, peasants were no longer to be custodians of the common genetic heritage through the storage and preservation of grain. The ‘miracle seeds’ of the green revolution transformed this common genetic heritage into private property, protected by patents and intellectual property rights’ (Shiva 1993). Modern agriculture system successfully brought the farmer to the centre of vicious circle. The HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and wide usage of machinery increased the input cost in agriculture. High yield seeds emerge as a weapon to overcome the starvation, but ‘in the absence of additional inputs of fertilizers and irrigation, the new seeds perform worse than indigenous varieties. With the additional inputs, the gain in output is insignificant compared to the increase in inputs’ (Shiva 1993). The independent peasant became dependent in modern agriculture system. Not only the individual farmer but also the third world countries are suffering from modern agriculture system. ‘Countries had to take loans to diffuse the new seeds and farmers has to take credit from banks to use them’ (Shiva 1993). Farmers debt and suicide rate is increasing, ‘tragically highlighted by 2,50,000 farmers suicides in the last one

and a half decades, driven by debt which is largely caused by high cost chemical inputs'(Shiva 2011).

Cleaver said that 'the integration of the agricultural sector into the capitalist market is achieved through the adoption of the new technological package which itself makes the peasant producer more dependent on the market. He must now buy the manufactured inputs and sell part of his crop for cash in order to be able to buy next year's inputs (Cleaver). 'Poor infrastructure, high transport costs, limited investment in irrigation, pricing and marketing policies that penalized farmers made the Green Revolution technologies too expensive or inappropriate for much of Africa' (Hazell 2003). The modern agriculture is not economical in a country like India. 'Agriculture, one of the oldest and time tested professions of the world, is no longer an economically viable endeavor for most, as demonstrated by the suicides committed by thousands of farmers across India in the past two decades'. (Shiva, 2011).

There is a misconception that increased use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides can increase the agriculture productivity. But 'in Central Luzon, Philippines, rice yield increased 13 percent during the 1980s, but came at the cost of a 21 percent increase in fertilizer use. In the Central Plains, yields went up only 6.5 percent, while fertilizer use rose 24 percent and pesticides jumped by 53 percent. In West Java, a 23 percent yield increase was virtually canceled by 65 and 69 percent increases in fertilizers and pesticides respectively'. When it comes to India, 'adoption of the new seeds has been accompanied by a six fold rise in fertilizer use per acre. Yet the quantity of agricultural production per ton of fertilizer used in India dropped by two-thirds during the Green Revolution years. In fact, over the past thirty years the annual growth of fertilizer use on Asian rice has been from three to forty times faster than the growth of rice yields (Rosset 2000).

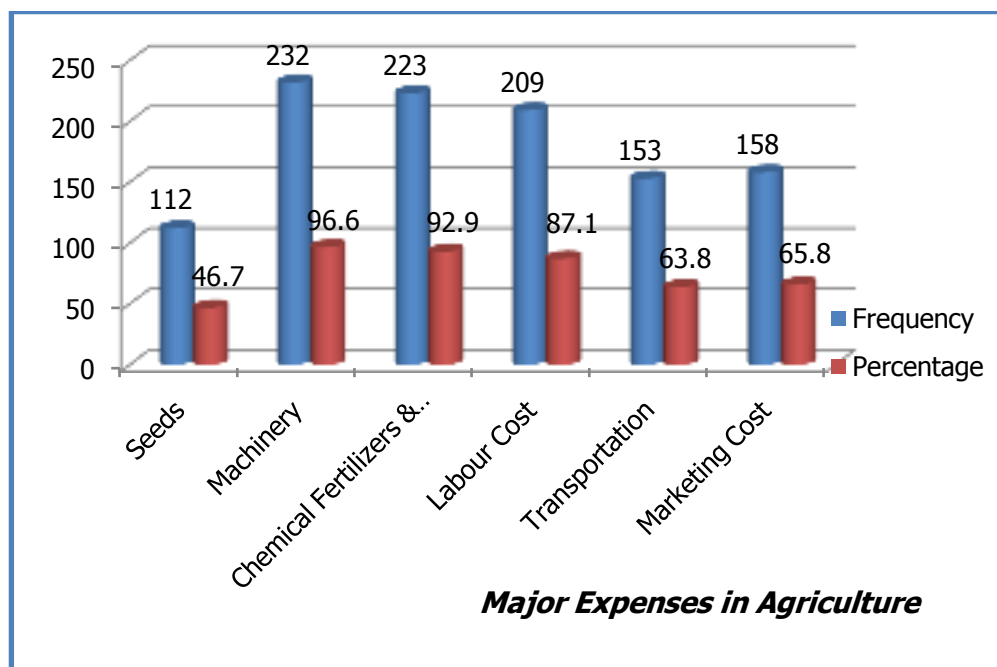
Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the rural community of Ramanagara district. Input cost in agriculture is increasing in all aspects in the district. There is no sufficient market facility for agricultural products and even there is no good market price for agricultural products. The existence of middleman is also a reason for low market price for the agricultural products in this district.



The study of Ramanagara district revealed the seasons for agricultural non-profitability. The study identified the multiple reasons for agricultural threat. 87.1% (209) of the total respondents said increased input cost, 65.8% (158) of them opined that lack of market, 88.3% (212) of them says low market price, 96.7% (232) of them said scarcity of rain and 75.4% (181) of them says that lack of irrigation facility are the major reasons for agricultural non - profitability. The study also revealed that agricultural non-profitability is surrounded with multiple reasons.

4.2.6 INCREASED EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURE

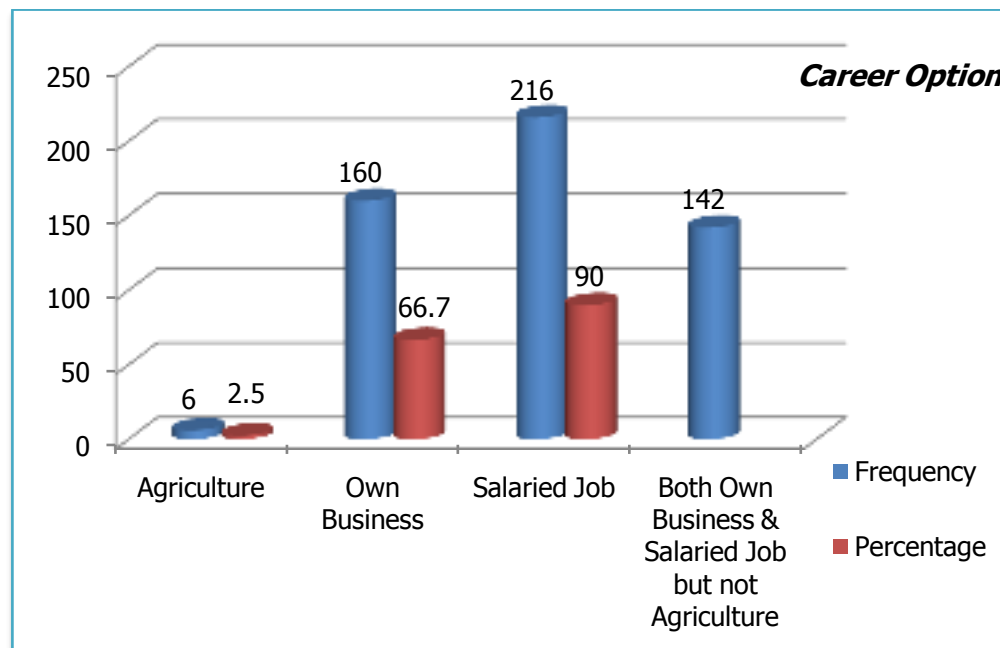
The zero investment agriculture is converted into investment based agriculture. Labour based agriculture is converted into machinery based, organic agriculture is converted into modern agriculture where high yield seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides are mandatory inputs, in-house consumption centered village agriculture is converted into market centered where transport cost, market tax and middleman stole the profit. Joint families are splitted, exchange of labour in agriculture is transforming into money based service, due to rapid migration and expansion of economic activities, human labour is in shortage and also costly. Due to unscientific government programs laziness is increasing in villages.



The study in the villages of Ramanagara district revealed bunch of reasons for increasing expense in agriculture. 46.7% (112) of them says increasing cost of seeds, 96.6% (232) of them said machinery cost, 92.9% (223) of them says chemical fertilizers and pesticides, 87.1% (209) of them says increased labour cost, 63.8% (153) of them says increased transportation cost and 65.8% (158) of them says increased marketing cost are the major expenses in agriculture.

4.2.7 CHOICE OF CAREER

Village people have lost the faith on agriculture. One or the other way agriculture is always in crisis. In most of the cases investment is more than profit. Farmers opines that 'why should we proceed with agriculture since there is no profit out of it'. Villagers are preferring career option for youths of their family other than agriculture. Major career options are in race in the villages are own business and salaried job.



Respondents of this study gave multiple choices of career options for the youths of their family. 90% (216) of the respondents prefer salaried job, 66.7% (160) of them prefer own business but only 2.5% (06) of them prefer agriculture as the career option for the youths of their family.

V. CONCLUSION

All walks of rural life are under transmission. Villages are tied with global network today and the wave of change is entering into the villages from all directions. Not only the wave of change is entering into the villages but also villagers are welcoming the change. The expenditure is increasing in rural life but not the income. The main source of rural livelihood i.e. agriculture is in crisis. In most of the cases output cost in agriculture is more than input cost. The income is not sufficient enough to meet the increasing expenditure in the changing rural lifestyle. Scarcity of livelihood opportunity and lack of amenity are forcing the rural people to migrate to an urban area. Enhancement of better livelihood opportunities in rural area is present day need to avoid rural to urban migration.

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NON-PERFORMING ASSETS IN INDIAN BANKING INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Non-Performing assets are those assets of the banks which are not producing any income. These are the bad loans of any bank. If principal amount/ interest or instalment is overdue for more than 180/90 day, it will be considered as NPA. The objective of this paper is to get the conceptual knowledge of NPAs, its causes and how to tackle this problem. This paper also aims to know about the managerial channels of NPAs' recovery in India.

The study highlights the causes of NPA and the measures such as upgrading technologies, up gradation of credit skills of workers, involvement of management in huge advances, timely audit, optimum financing etc. In India, there are three most common recovery channels: Lok Adalats, DRTs and SARFAESI act in which DRTs and SARFAESI act are the most effective channel of NPAs recovery.

Key Words: *asset, bank, loans and advances, India.*

Introduction

The major aim of any enterprise is to generate income and to maximise the wealth. If any enterprise get fail to generate income, it will suffer loss and will not survive long in future. However, banking sector is the backbone of any economy. So, it is very important for any economy to make its banking sector healthy. But today it is a big concern for Indian government to maintain good quality assets in bank. According to Omkar goswami," the biggest threat in the event of capital account convertibility comes from the fact that high NPAs have made Indian Public Sector Banks non-competitive vis-a-vis their foreign counterparts".

In April 1992, Narsiamham committee's recommendations were implemented to make reforms in financial sector. With the aim of reflecting true pictures of banks, it was decided to introduce IRAC norms. Thereafter banks had to book their income on cash basis rather than accrual basis.

Literature Review

Kaur K. and Singh. (2011) in their study on Non-performing assets of public and private sector banks (a comparative study) studied that NPAs are considered as an important parameter to judge the performance and financial health of banks. The level of NPAs is one of the drivers of financial stability and growth of the banking sector. Rai (2012) in her study on

Study on performance of NPAs of Indian commercial banks find out that corporate borrowers even after defaulting continuously never had the fear of bank taking action to recover their dues. This is because there was no legal framework to safeguard the real interest of banks. Chatterjee C., Mukherjee J. and Das (2012) on Management of non-performing assets - a current scenario has concluded that banks should find out the original reasons/purposes of the loan required by the borrower. Proper identification of the guarantor should be checked by the bank including scrutiny of his/her wealth.

Objectives of the study

1. To understand the concept and classification of NPA in banking sector
2. To know the reasons of NPA and measures to solve this problem
3. To study about the management channel of NPAs in India

Research methodology

This paper is descriptive in nature through which an attempt has been made to describe the concept of NPA and its management. However researcher has used secondary sources to collect data such as various articles, research papers, newspapers, RBI reports, websites etc

Non-Performing Assets

Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) are those assets which are ceased to generate income. Banks lend money/ give loan for its principal and interest amount. But when those banks stop meeting these amounts, those loans will be considered as NPAs. In other words, those assets of the banks which are not producing any income are known as non-performing assets. These are the bad loans of any bank.

The loan which are overdue for more than 90 days in case of commercial loans whereas overdue for more than 180 days in case of customer loans are classified in non-performing assets. In case of agriculture loans, if principal amount/ interest or instalment is overdue for more than two harvest season (maximum two years), is categorised in NPAs.

Classification of NPAs

Following RBI guidelines, a bank has to classify their advances in four categories:

- Standard assets
- Sub-Standard assets
- Doubtful assets
- Loss assets

Standard assets are those assets which are not delaying in any kind of interest/ instalment or principal amount. These are performing assets of banks and which carries a normal risk on it.

Note: The date when asset stop performing to 90 days of overdue, asset will be classified in Special Mention Account (SMA), it will not be considered as NPA.

Sub-Standard assets are those assets which remains overdue up to one year after completion of 90 days in SMA. Thereafter, till next one year it will be classified in Doubtful assets. After completion of one year of doubtful asset, bank will made an audit regarding its recovery. If it seems that this asset is not recoverable, it will finally be classified in Loss asset. There is no time boundation within it.

For Example:

January – March 2014 (paid) - Performing Asset

April- June, 2014 (overdue for 90 days) - Special Mention Account

July 2014 – June 2015 (overdue) - Sub-Standard Asset

July 2015- June 2016 (overdue) - Doubtful Asset

Audit will be made, than asset will finally be classified as Loss Asset.

} NPA

Why assets become NPA?

There are so many factors which are responsible for NPAs in PSBs few of them are:

- Lack of coordination between banks/FIs.
- Change in economic policies/environment
- Failure on part of the promoters to bring in their portion of equity from their own sources or public issue due to market turning unfavourable.
- Lack of sincere corporate culture. Inadequate legal provisions on foreclosure and bankruptcy.
- Non transparent accounting policy and poor auditing practices.
- Inefficiency in management
- Inappropriate Technology/technical problem
- Accidents and natural calamities, etc.
- Input/power storage
- Slackness in credit management and monitoring
- Helping/ promoting associate concerns time/cost overrun during the project implementation stage

How to tackle this problem

Problem of NPA can be tackled by following steps:

- Upgrading technologies
- Upgradation of credit skills of workers
- Involvement of management in huge advances
- Timely audit
- Optimum financing

- Proper inspection before advancing loans
- Use of funds for said purpose etc.

Management of NPAs

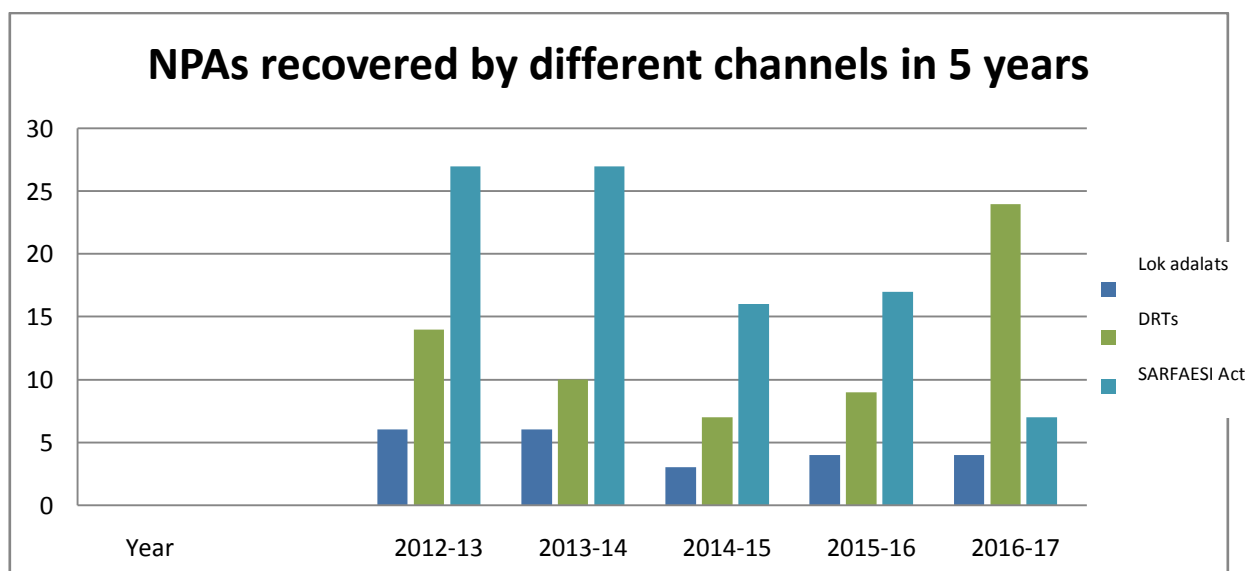
There are three channels for the management and control over NPAs. These are Lok Adalats, DRTs (Debt Recovery Tribunals) and SARFAESI Act. The Situation of these channel in management of NPAs are shown in table 1.

Table1: NPAs recovered

Year	Recovery Channel	Lok Adalats	DRTs	SARFAESI Act
2012-13	No. of cases referred	840691	13408	190537
	Amount involved	66	310	681
	Amount recovered*	4	44	185
	3 as per cent of 2	6	14	27
2013-14	No. of cases referred	1636957	28258	194,707#
	Amount involved	232	553	953
	Amount recovered*	14	53	253
	3 as per cent of 2	6	10	27
2014-15	No. of cases referred	2958313	22004	175355
	Amount involved	310	604	1568
	Amount recovered*	10	42	256
	3 as per cent of 2	3	7	16
2015-16	No. of cases referred	4456634	24537	173582
	Amount involved	720	693	801
	Amount recovered*	32	64	132

	3 as per cent of 2	4	9	17
2016-17	No. of cases referred	2152895	28902	80076
	Amount involved	1058	671	1131
	Amount recovered*	38	164	78
	3 as per cent of 2	4	24	7

Source: Statistical tables relating to Banks in India



The above table and graph depict that during last four year preceeding 2016-17 SARFAESI Act was the most effective channel of recovery whereas in 2016-17 Debt Recover Tribunal act as the leading channel for NPA recovery.

Conclusion

Looking at the giant size of the banking industry, there can be hardly any doubt that the menace of NPAs needs to be curbed. It poses a big threat to the macro-economic stability of the Indian economy. An analysis of the present situation brings us to the point that the problem is multi-faceted and has roots in economic slowdown; deteriorating business climate in India; shortages in the legal system; and the operational shortcoming of the banks. Therefore, it has to be dealt at multiple levels. The government can't be expected to rescue the state-run banks with tax-payer's money every time they fall into a crisis. But, the kind of attention with which this problem has been received by policymakers and bankers alike is a

big ray of hope. Right steps, timely and concerted actions and a revival of the Indian economy will put a lid on NPAs. Prevention, however, has to become a priority than mere cure.

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TRENDS OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE: A case study of District Kupwara

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ABSTRACT

It was in the situation of collapse of the political order and failure of Jammu and Kashmir State to maintain its authority that the mass exodus of the minority Kashmiri Pundits took place in the early turbulent phase of 90s. Kashmiri Pundits and Hindu though a miniscule minority, formed a very vital part of Kashmiri culture and society. The early turbulent period took place in the background of widespread economic discontent. In the bleak and boorish situation during the early phase of turbulence, a large number of youth joined militancy and forced migration of Kashmiri Hindu and pundits took place to a large extent. This provided the space for mobilization of people. Thus it is because of conflict situation that migration took place. The mass exodus of Hindus is much vibrant in the contemporary discussion of self-determination. Ironically, violence distorted and halted all the developmental sectors including human sector. The uncertain and conflict situation kept the educational sector in crummy with the changing market demands. Consequently shortage for trained and skilled labour emerged in the Kashmir Valley. The vacuum created by the scarcity of skilled workers makes room for migrant labourers. Furthermore, acute shortage of manpower, in the farm and construction sector over the recent decades, has encouraged migration of casual workers from other states. Conversely, lack of job avenues due to absence of industries accentuated huge out-migration to the local job seekers. The work aims to focus on the migration trend and share of In-migration and Out-migration at national level. The work also attempts to find out the nature of reason of migration.

Key Words: Mass exodus, early turbulent phase, miniscule minority, Mobilization and trained and skilled personnel.

INTRODUCTION

Migration is a continuous process that has been the subject of political debate worldwide. Migration has shown an unbroken upward trend, be it of people who have left their homelands voluntarily for economic or other reasons, or of those who have been forced to leave their homes (refugees, displaced persons, etc.). In the climax of the 1980 people of Jammu and Kashmir started migration to other parts of India shrewd State struck with militancy issue and political instability. It was in the situation of collapse of the political order and failure of the state to maintain its authority that the mass exodus of the minority Kashmiri Pundits took place in the early turbulent phase of 90s. Kashmiri Pundits and Hindu though a miniscule minority, formed a very vital part of Kashmiri culture and society. The early turbulent period took place in the background of widespread economic discontent. In the bleak and boorish situation during the early phase of turbulence, a large number of youth joined militancy and forced migration of Kashmiri Hindu and pundits took place to a large extent. This provided

the space for mobilization of people. The government had failed to control militancy conflicts and under the lugubrious circumstances Kashmiri Pundits started migration and left their native places. Bearing in mind the connivance in economic and social nuances of this phenomenon, often accompanied by political propaganda factor migration attained escalating attention. Apparently the conflict and war like situation between India and Pakistan have been responsible for displacement and impoverishment. It is one of the vital issues faced by human civilization shattered the intermingled pooled community inhabited the valley by leaving their natural and original place. The mass exodus of Hindus is much vibrant in the contemporary discussion of self-determination (Hassan, 2008).

The situation seemed more intractable and insecure for the Hindus. While lakhs of Kashmiri Hindu and pundits fled at the outbreak of violence when mobs went on rampage. The report of NSSO (67th Round) exacerbated 1.50 lakh people displaced during the twenty years period of violence. The existence of militants during the time of violence looted, burned or broken homes in a continuing hostile situation. Families were burned alive in their homes, a large number of women raped, people were stabbed and stoned, their houses damaged and shops and businesses owned by pundits were looted and set on fire, temples were destroyed (Zutshi, 2003).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sexena (1961) has studied displaced Punjabi families in Dehradun and also concentrated upon social attitudes of the migrants as well as the host society. He concluded the refugees had to face many problems at the place of their destination. Chawla (1990) studied infant care in the Kashmiri pandit's families of the migrants in Delhi. Her study revealed that there was observance of many traditional infant care practices in the migrant families. Wani, Gull Mohd (1993) in details discussed the displacement of Kashmiris and the relationship between the Kashmiri Pundits and Kashmiri Muslim from the period Dogra regime. Raina (2009) revealed that the migrants have been forced to leave under economic, social, and emotional trauma. He further examined that Pundits were forced to leave their own place.

Our state migration is strongly interlinked with regional disparities approximate with Lee's theory. Lee's theory (1965) of volume of migration states that the "*volume of migration within a given territory varies with the degree of diversity of areas included in that territory*".

METHODOLOGY

It was in the situation of collapse of the political order and failure of the state to maintain its authority that the mass exodus of the minority Kashmiri Pundits took place in the early turbulent phase of 80s. Kashmiri Pundits and Hindu though a miniscule minority, formed a very vital part of Kashmiri culture and society. The early turbulent period took place in the background of widespread economic discontent. This provided the space for mobilization of people and with the result entire pattern of employment was distorted. Kashmir being a conflict ridden zone has far less opportunities for employment than rest of the other states. The brunt of violence resulted negligible investments with business marred by uncertainties.

The uncertain and conflict situation kept the educational sector in crappy with the changing market demands. Consequently shortage for trained and skilled labour emerged in the Kashmir Valley. The vacuum created by the scarcity of skilled workers makes room for migrant labourers.

To be meaningful, every work must have to formulate the objectives of the study. So in the light of research work, the work will focuses on the migration trend and finds rate and share of In-migration and Out-migration at national level. The paper also attempts to find out the nature of reason of migration.

The present study is descriptive and mostly based on the secondary information. The primary information is also used as supplementary in the form of comments, interviews, observations, opinion etc. The secondary information has been collected from journals, periodicals, magazines, newspaper, books, newsletters and other available sources. The primary source depends on field survey in the various places as required. Appropriate statistical techniques will be applied like percentage, growth rate, Sopher's Disparity Index, Rate of migration, Share of the state's total migration to country's total migration. In-migration rate and out-migration rate have been computed.

$$\text{In-migration rate} = \frac{\text{Volume of in-migration to the state} * 100}{\text{Total enumerated midyear population of state}}$$

$$\text{Out-migration rate} = \frac{\text{Volume of out migration from the state} * 100}{\text{Total enumerated midyear population of state}}$$

$$\text{David Sopher's Disparity Index (D.I.)} = \log (X1/X2) + \log (100-X2/100-X1),$$

$X1 = \text{In-migrants}$, $X2 = \text{Out-migrants}$

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Migration from Kashmir to various parts of the India was very old. The Jammu and Kashmir had been emigrating to promote trade, political and religious links with several states and countries from centuries. The trends and implications of migration from Kashmir varied from time to time. However, since 1989 a mysterious and malicious atmosphere spread that obliterated the whole system and forced migration took place. The situation of gloomy and infringement made Hindus and Pundits insure in the state.

The violence distorted and halted the entire developmental sectors particularly human sector. The uncertain and conflict situation kept the educational sector in crappy with the changing market demands. Consequently shortage for trained and skilled labour emerged in the Kashmir Valley. The vacuum created by the scarcity of skilled workers makes room for migrant labourers. Furthermore, acute shortage of manpower, in the farm and construction

sector over the recent decades, has encouraged migration of casual workers from other states. Conversely, lack of job avenues due to absence of industries accentuated huge out-migration to the local job seekers.

As per report from *2001 census*, 1.65 lakhs in-migrants and 2.24 lakh out-migrant workers took place in Jammu and Kashmir State. It is important to mention that there is a dire need of new job avenues as 2.24 lakh spread throughout India for job. State rendered huge unemployment and is counted among the top job seeker state (6.31 lakh, *Digest, 2011*) in the country due to the absence of desirable industrial growth and limited scope for absorption in the private sector. Due to limited job opportunities available for job seeker youth, the number of job seeker youth has been increasing with every passing year and huge out-migrants takes place for the search of job. The table below reflects the in-migrant and out-migrant trend for the state.

Table:- In-migrants and Out-migrants for Jammu and Kashmir State

In-migrants (2001)	Out-migrants (2001)	In-migrants (Percent)	Out-migrants (Percent)	D.I	Migration Rate (per 100) 1991-2001	Migration Rate (per 100) 2001-2011
165084	224236	42.40	57.59	0.17	0.4	0.37

Source: - Census of India, 2001, Migration Data, Table D-1,

NSSO 67th R & Col. Estimated from Census 2011 by LTSR

Economic Survey of India 2017, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

David *Sopher's* Disparity Index measures the relative disparity 0.17 between in-migrants and out-migrants during the reference period of 2001. Thus, deficiency of manual labourers is a major problem faced by the state. Farmers, contractors, businessmen and other categories of employers complete their operations in time by migrant workers due to scarcity of native manual workers.

The present education facilities in the state do not have the capacity to provide diversified employment for the new generation in the state itself. So the newly educated workforce in state has become highly mobile willing to earn a living in any part of the world today. They usually seek out *white collar jobs* in profession such as banking, engineering or management, leaving the state scarce of conventional/traditional labour. At the same time high wages, rapid urbanization and shortage of skilled workers make Kashmir attractive destinations for migrant labourers. The vacuum created by the scarcity of local skilled labour makes room for them. Employers also prefer workers from other states as they demand wages much lower than that of their native counterparts. Thus emergence of migrant labourers in to the labour market of State was a relief to the manual labour deficit market and they supply cheaper labour force in the labour market.

Migrant workers help to the economic development of the state by providing the required labour force and hold important position in the economy of the state. Thus the role of migration cannot be underestimated. It is a mechanism through which the short-term supply and demand for labour in a labour market is counterbalanced and helps in manpower planning. Moreover, migrants are agents of changes. They can make changes in the wage rates, employment patterns, living and working conditions, trade union attitudes and policies, government policies and so on. They contribute much to the economic and social development of destination even if they may be looked down by the natives.

Undoubtedly migrant workers have been instrumental in keeping alive the economy of Jammu and Kashmir State. They carry out sowing and harvesting of crops, including paddy, work in brick kilns, construction work and pack fruit to be exported to other states. The rapid flow of migrant workers in state has an effective role in the developmental sphere on one hand and putting a huge pressure on the basic amenities on the other, which may become a future threat for the long term economy of the state. Another problem is that authorities in the state are unaware of the actual number of migrant workers in the state. The local labours remained unemployed and migrant workers accepted low wage employment. They are simply taking away capital from J&K and are contributing to their own states' economies (Ali, 2007).

Migrant workers help to the economic development of the state by providing the required labour force and hold important position in the economy of the state. Thus the role of migration cannot be underestimated. It is a mechanism through which the short-term supply and demand for labour in a labour market is counterbalanced and helps in manpower planning. Moreover, migrants are agents of changes. They can make changes in the wage rates, employment patterns, living and working conditions, trade union attitudes and policies, government policies and so on. They contribute much to the economic and social development of destination even if they may be looked down by the natives. Many native labourers find it difficult to work in native places even the migrant workers undertake various activities at lower wage rates irrespective of nature or status of the work. They are ready to undertake dangerous, hazardous, hard, difficult and filthy occupations, which are rejected by native's workers (Wasim, 2008).

Displacement creates a peculiar vulnerability and impoverishment. This study argues the turbulent period had serious long implications and that displacement is not just an aberration in the life of citizen. What should be a matter of great concern is that with lacuna in the system incidents of violence such as what happened in Kashmir since 1989 continue to occur. The topography of cramped spaces with narrow streets, shared mountain walls and additional living spaces constructed into already cramped spaces can make rioting easy, policing difficult and afford anonymity to trouble makers. Displacement is not just a humanitarian issue of providing for the needs of those affected by violence, but the issue of denial of fundamental rights of citizens and therefore an issue with political ramification. More alarming is the fact that even the justice system so far has allowed the state government to elude responsibility. During the mid violence period mobs of more than lakh people roamed the streets with impunity committing crimes such as arson, theft, murder, rapes and burning and stabbings

against members of minority community. People migrated and put up with much discomfort in search of livelihood however displaced have been forced to move out of valley (Mehta & Jaswal, 2004).

The share and rate of In-migrants and out-migrants since 1981 is examined at national level. Prosperity of the region acted as pull factor for a significant number of people from poorer regions not only from near but also from the far. Jammu and Kashmir continued to enjoy a lead among Indian states in terms of beautiful resources. It is evaluated that during 1981, the share of in-migrants in terms of percentage at national level is 1.05 percent against out-migrants 0.44. It indicates that during 1981 place of Kashmir was more attractive for the out-side people.

Table:- Rate and Share of In-migration and Out-migration							
Year	Total In-migrants from other states (lakh)	Total out-migrants to other states (lakh)	Total population (lakh)	Rate of in-migration	Rate of out-migration	Share of total In-migration in percentage (All India level)	Share of total Out-migration in percentage (All India level)
1981	0.47	0.27	59.87	0.78	0.45	1.05	0.44
2001	0.86	1.22	100.69	0.86	1.21	0.52	0.74
2011	0.91	1.37	125.48	0.72	1.09	0.47	0.87

Sources: - Compiled from census of India

REASONS FOR MIGRATION

The below table shows, the reasons for migration and reason for migration in case of males and females vary significantly. Whereas work or employment was the most important reason for migration among males and marriage was the most important reason cited by the female migrants. The other important reasons of migration are moved with household and moved after birth. Migration primarily occurs due to disparities in regional development. The lack of employment opportunities in one region and better employment prospects and infrastructure facilities in the other region motivate people to migrate developed region. The poor regions have stagnated rural economy, which lags behind in the process of development. Underdevelopment, unavailability of resources, poverty and low wages in rural areas push the people to migrate developed areas. It is important to know what has happened to the migration pattern during the last three decades. It was examined that the inception of militancy brings change in the pattern of migration in state of Jammu and Kashmir. Hence, it was felt that there is a need to analyze the recent census data on migration which might throw some light on the pattern of migration in the context of development. The present study is a humble attempt in that direction.

Percentage distribution of reasons for migration during 1991-2011

Table:- Percentage distribution of reasons for migration during 1991-2011								
Year	Sex	Work/ Employment	Business	Education	Family moved	Marriage	Natural Calamities	Others
1991	Male	29.6	3.7	9.8	32.3	0.7	0.4	23.5
	Female	5.9	1.2	4.6	51.5	24.6	0.2	12.0
	Total	18.3	2.4	7.2	41.9	12.6	0.3	18.75
2001	Male	42.7	1.6	9.5	26.3	0.8	4.4	14.7
	Female	12.5	0.9	14.9	34.2	21.5	4.1	11.9
	Total	27.6	1.2	12.2	30.25	11.15	4.2	13.3
2011	Male	46.4	4.6	8.8	29.1	1.0	4.7	5.4
	Female	22.5	2.7	9.5	27.6	20.2	4.3	13.2
	Total	34.45	3.65	9.15	28.35	10.6	4.5	9.3

Source: Census of India

PRIMARY SURVEY ON MIGRANT WORKERS

The Jammu and Kashmir State owes many resources in connection with employment generation; however, violence made them halted and distorted particularly human resource. Consequently there emerges labour shortage for traditional agriculture purposes or for manual work as well as for trained and skilled personnel in emerging areas. Due to this acute shortage of manpower, in the farm and construction sector over the recent decades, has encouraged migration of casual workers from other states of India. The three core factors compelled the migrant workers are;

- I. Higher wage
- II. Availability of Work
- III. J & K employers are kind enough and never treat them as bonded labour

Part I. Age-Sex Composition of Sample Migrants

The sample is comprised of various age groups for migrant workers. The group (15-25 years) of the migrants accounts maximum of 36.25 percent, followed by 31.87 percent of group 26 – 35 (Part I). All the sample migrants are male.

Part II. Educational Level

About 23.12 percent of respondents have no formal education, 25.63 percent have primary education and 49.38 percent have secondary education and 3 respondents have graduation degree (Part II).

Part III. Place of Origin

Part III provides the details about the native State of the migrants. Migrants from Bihar constitute 32.50 percent of the sample, while Rajasthan and Jharkhand contributed 26.87 and 16.25 percent. Thus, about 75.62 percent of the migrants are from Bihar, Rajasthan and

Jharkhand, while remaining percent of 24.37 percent are from other states. This, however, does not imply that the migrant workers in Kashmir are dominated by workers from Bihar and Rajasthan. The concentration of migrants from Bihar and Rajasthan in researcher's sample is high possibly due to the reason that the area that we surveyed was dominated by migrants from these two states. This is not surprising, because migrants from the same place prefer to stay in the same locality.

Table:- Primary Survey on migrant Workers

Part I. Age Composition of Sample Migrants			Part II. Educational Level of the Migrants		
Age Group	Frequency	Percent	Educational level	Frequency	Percent
15-25 years	58	36.25	No formal Schooling	37	23.12
26-35 years	51	31.87	Primary Education	41	25.63
36-45 years	33	20.62	Secondary Education	79	49.38
46-60 years	14	8.76	Graduation	3	1.87
61 years & Above	4	2.5	Post- Graduation	0	0.0
Total	160	100.0	Total	160	100.0
Part III. State of Origin of the Migrants			Part IV. Year of First Migration		
States	Frequency	Percent	Year	Frequency	Percent
Bihar	52	32.50	1990-1996	7	4.38
Rajasthan	43	26.87	1997-2003	12	7.5
Jharkhand	26	16.25	2004-2009	17	10.62
Other States	39	24.37	After 2010	124	77.50
Total	160	100.0	Total	160	100
Part V. No. of years living in J&K State			Part VI. Reasons of Migration		
Year	Frequency	Percent	Reasons of Migration	Frequency	Percent
0 – 1 Year	74	46.25	High Wage Rate	73	45.62
1 – 2 Year	48	30.0	Availability of Work	40	25.0
2 – 3 year	21	13.12	Better Working Condition	15	9.37
3 – 4 year	11	6.87	Accumulation of Savings & repayment of debt	12	7.5
4 – 5 year	6	3.75	Meeting Household Expenditure	11	6.87
5 year & Above	0	0.0	Others (Purchase of land/ House Construction)	9	5.62
Total	160	100.0	Total	160	100.0

Field Survey

Part IV. Year of First Migration

About 77 percent of the respondents (124) migrated to Jammu & Kashmir for the first time after 2010, whereas the rest had prior migration experience to States like Delhi, Rajasthan and Punjab. About 10.62 percent had migrated in between 2004-2009 and 4.38 percent had first migrated before 1997.

Part V. Number of years living in J&K State

Part V reports the number of years that the respondents have been living in Jammu and Kashmir. About 46.25 percent respondents have migrated to J&K State within one year, 30 percent migrated within 1-2 years, 13.12 percent migrated within 2-3 years and 6.87 percent migrated 4 – 5 years. However, those who have migrated to Jammu & Kashmir State long back have not entirely been in the same place, but they also moved to other districts of J&K for work.

Part VI. Reasons of Migration

The major reasons of migration are the poor economic condition and low wages in native region. When asked about the specific reasons for migrating to Jammu and Kashmir, about 45.62 percent respondents reported that they migrated to Kashmir specifically because of higher wage rate in Kashmir, whereas 25.0 percent reported availability of work and another 9.37 percent reported better working condition in Kashmir as the main reasons for migration to Kashmir. The other reasons mentioned were repayment of debts, financing education and marriage of dependents, etc. This suggests that migration mostly occurs for the creation of outside support system for livelihood. Further, dominance of economic reasons also suggests that it is primarily the differences in economic opportunities among different States that pushed for migration of workers to other States. A few respondents, having prior experience of migration to other states, reported Kashmir as a more natural resource place than other states.

Occupation – Before and After Migration

Before migration to Jammu and Kashmir, about 20.0 percent of the respondents were unemployed and another 13.75 percent were students, whereas about 25.62 percent were bricks maker, 18.12 percent were construction mason and 15 percent were carpenters and painters. However, there has been barely any improvement in the nature of works even after the migration. About 29 percent respondents are engaged as helper to mason, bricks maker and carpentering and painting in various construction sites. The remaining 15 percent of respondents, who are working independently, either went to different places in search of work or used to stand in some market places from where somebody picked them up for work.

Table:- Occupation – Before and After Migration

Occupation of the Migrants before Migration			Occupation after Migration		
Category	Frequency	Percent	Category	Freq.	Percent
School-leaver	22	13.75	Bricks making	41	25.62
Unemployed	32	20.0	Helper bricks making	20	12.50
Bricks maker	41	25.62	Construction mason	29	18.12
Construction mason	29	18.12	Construction helper	18	11.25
Carpenter and painting	24	15.0	Casual labour	19	11.87
Self-employed in Agriculture	12	7.5	Carpenter & Painting	24	15.0
Total	160	100.0	Helper carpentering and painting.	9	5.62
	160	100.0	Total	160	100.0

Field Work

Skill Level – Before and After Migration

Of the workers employed before migration in Kashmir, only about one fourth of them were engaged in activities that require some skill. Before migration about 72.50 percent respondents were engaged in unskilled activities, 9.37 percent were engaged in semi-skilled activities and 18.12 percent were engaged in skilled activities. After migration, about 55.0 percent respondents were engaged in unskilled activities, while about 16 percent respondents were engaged in semi-skilled and 28.75 percent in skilled activities each. Looking at the mobility of the skill level after migration, it is noticed that the level of unskilled workers decelerated from 72 to 55 percent. Thus, there are both upward and downward mobility of the workers in nature of work they engaged after migration.

Table:- Skill level-Before and After Migration

Category	Before Migration		After Migration		Chi-Square Value	P-value
	Frequency	Percent	Freq.	Percent		
Unskilled work	116	72.50	88	55.0	10.64	.004874
Semi-skilled Work	15	9.37	26	16.25		
Skilled Work	29	18.12	46	28.75		
Total	160	100.0	160	100		

Field Work

The result is significant at $P < .05$

Wages and Income Level of the Migrants

After migration, the migrants received an average daily wage of about Rs. 275 (with max. of Rs. 350 and min. of Rs. 200). This was 3 to 4 times higher than the wage rates in the native places of migrants. The average number of working days for the migrants is 24 days per month, with maximum of 30 days and minimum of 15 days per month.

The income level of the migrants *before* migration is reported in Table 17. Before migration about 39.37 percent respondents have monthly income less than Rs. 1000 and for another 22 percent have monthly income was less than Rs. 2000. And 16.25 percent respondents have monthly income between Rs. 2000-3499, whereas only 3.7 percent have the monthly between

Rs. 5000 - 6999 before migration. Nobody was count above the income of 7000. The monthly income of the workers *after* migration rose highly. No respondent from migrants were earning less than Rs. 2000. More than 50 percent of respondents earn more Rs. 5000 after migration against 3.75 percent before migration. Only 3.7 percent earned less than Rs. 3500 per month, but higher than Rs. 2000.

Table:- Monthly Income of the Migrants				
Category	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Rs. 500 – 999	63	39.37	0	0.0
Rs. 1000 – 1999	36	22.5	0	0.0
Rs. 2000 – 3499	26	16.25	6	3.7
Rs. 3500 – 4999	29	18.12	53	33.12
Rs. 5000 – 6999	6	3.75	82	51.25
Rs. 7000 & Above	0	0.0	19	11.87
Total	138*	100	160	100.0

Field Survey

A comparison of the income level before and after migration is worthwhile at this point to infer whether migration really makes difference in financial well being of migrants. However, such a comparison is difficult as information on income before migration is not available for all the respondents and as some respondents had migrated more than 5 years earlier, so comparing their income at that time with current income without adjustment of the price level is difficult. Despite this limitation, a close look at the income levels before and after migration reveals that there has been a shift from the low-income brackets to the high-income brackets after migration i.e. improved financial position of respondents.

CONCLUSION

Kashmiri Pundits and Hindu though a miniscule minority, formed a very vital part of Kashmiri culture and society. The early turbulent period took place in the background of widespread economic discontent. A large number of youth joined militancy and forced migration of Kashmiri Hindu and pundits took place to a large extent. This provided the space for mobilization of people. The uncertain and conflict situation kept the educational sector in crappy with the changing market demands. Consequently shortage for trained and skilled labour emerged in the Kashmir Valley. The vacuum created by the scarcity of skilled workers makes room for migrant labourers. Furthermore, acute shortage of manpower, in the farm and construction sector over the recent decades, has encouraged migration of casual workers from other states. Conversely, lack of job avenues due to absence of industries accentuated huge out-migration to the job seekers.

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SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENTS IN DUNGARPUR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN

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Abstract

The study of the spatial distribution of any phenomena is the key concerned matter in the discipline of spatial science like Geography. It is used to identify, the regional disparities among various regions in the developing countries like India. The spatial spread of settlements is also one of the unique parameter to study the relationship between disparity and development. Moreover, if settlements are not properly developed with proper planning, then that may lead to the regional disparities. The Spatial analysis supports various techniques for the assessment of the different types of settlement. Lorenz curve is one of them which is used in the present research paper. With the help of the Lorenz curve, we can find the concentration of the settlements of specific area.

Keywords: - Spatial distribution, Settlement, Lorenz curve.

Introduction:

Geography being spatial science investigates the spatial distribution of phenomena. The spatial arrangement of a region has got its own significance as it contributes, a lot in the formation of the character of that areas and its development pattern. The study of distance implies inherently in all these phenomena of distribution, dispersion, and pattern and is very well realized in all geographical studies. It may be clarified that spacing is only the transformation of the idea of distance and has a wider scope as it includes the interlinkages of various phenomena and factors governing their spatial arrangement in a region. The process of examining the location's attributes and relationships of features in spatial data through the overlay and analytical techniques in order to gain useful knowledge. In other words, it may be defined that spatial analysis is a tool to extracts and creates new information from spatial data.

Settlement defines as a place, which has previously been uninhabited and now where humans establish a community. It's a result of economic and social development.

The spatial analysis of settlement has a significant place in recent geographical studies. The study mostly relates to the network of the locational arrangement of settlements and their interlinkage with each other. The evolution of settlement pattern in any area is governed by broadly two factors i.e. physical and cultural, hence varied patterns in the spatial distribution of settlement are found. Dungarpur district is one of the unique districts in term of its spatial distribution of settlement being dominated by the tribal population. As per census 2011, the total tribal population of Dungarpur district is 9, 83,437 which is more than 70 percent of the total population of Dungarpur district (Census of India (2011)).

Problem:

In a developing country like India where the problem of imbalance growth is largely felt, the study of spatial distribution of settlements gets the greater significance. Physically it contains the variety of climate, soil, flora and fauna ; the variations also occur in socio-economic aspects, thus diversities have widely affected in differing human settlements and habitat conditions in different parts.

Thus the study of spatial distribution in the Indian context is more interesting and of special significance. It was in the fitness of things that the author was tempted to take up the study of spatial analysis in a tribal area of Rajasthan state, relatively more backward then non-tribal areas.

The Study Area:

Dungarpur district is located in the southern part of Rajasthan State ($23^{\circ}00'$ to $24^{\circ}01'$ North latitudes and $73^{\circ}21'$ to $74^{\circ}23'$ Eastern longitudes) has an area of 3770 km^2 . The total population of Dungarpur district is 13, 88,552(Census of India (2011)).The Population density is $368/\text{km}^2$ (Census of India (2011)). In north and east directions it makes boundary with Udaipur and Banswara Districts and in the south-west direction it shares its boundary with Gujarat state. (Fig.No.1).

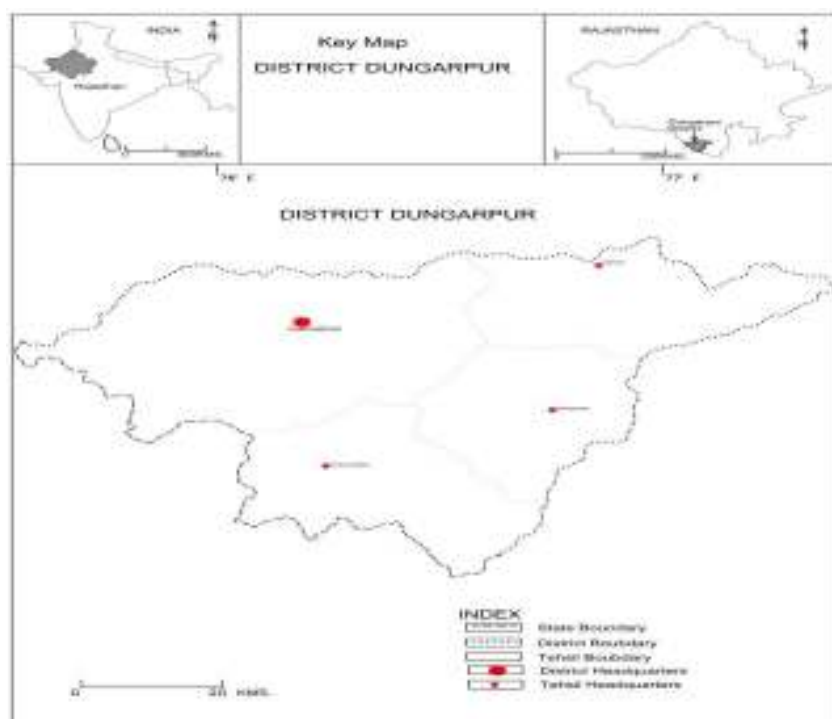


Fig. No.1

The study of spatial analysis becomes much more interesting as the materialistic civilization and technological developments have been least effective there in disturbing the natural environment. The tribal people generally represent the aboriginals of land and are backward with little adaptation to the recent technological developments. The present study deals with the spatial distribution of the tribal area and habituates in Dungarpur district which is located in the southern part of the Rajasthan State.

Selection of the study area:

The district is gifted with a good amount of annual rainfall of about 637.8 mm (Water Resource Department, Rajasthan Govt. 2016). The district has always remained backward and undeveloped throughout history. The reason for this backwardness was partly due to the dissected and undulating hilly terrain which isolated it from other parts of state and partly due to the nature of tribal population, which is leading its own traditional way of life, contended with whatever little they get from hunting, fishing or small farming. The poor history of economic development was also due to the autocratic rulers who made very little efforts to develop the local resources and planning for integrated development of the district requiring large finances and cooperation.

The above findings do not, however, mean that the district does not have any potentiality for development. The natural resources of the district are yet to be explored and utilized. Jakam Dam project irrigates a huge area of the district. The electricity produced from this dam contributes to the economy of the district along with that the poor tribal population share the fruits of modernization.



Figure no. 2

From figure no. 2, we can easily identify the actual spatial distribution of settlements in Dungarpur district. It is evident that the concentration of settlements is more towards the eastern side. Whereas the concentration of settlements is less near the city center just opposite to the general assumption. The favorable factors for such unusual distributional pattern of settlement may be contributed by perennial river Mahi and dense forest in the eastern side of the district. The tribal population generally dependent upon forests and other natural recourses for the fulfillment of their basic needs hence the concentration of settlements is more towards the eastern side of the district where the concentration of forests is more.

Objective of the Study:

- 1) The study intends to make an assessment of the existing spatial spread of the settlements.
- 2) It attempts to highlight the spatial distribution of settlements in the context of tribal population.

Methodology:

To study the spatial distribution of any phenomena, there are various techniques like village density pattern, Lorenz curve, nearest neighborhood analysis, quadrat analysis and entropy analysis. In the present study, Lorenz curve method is used to know the spatial spread of settlements in Dungarpur district. Along with that the distributional map of settlement across Dungarpur district is also made to show the spatial spread of settlement. To draw the Lorenz curve the district was divided into four concentric circles with the interval of 10 kms. In this study authors mainly used the cumulative frequency of total area and total settlements to get settlements distribution in Dungarpur district.

Lorenz Curve of Spatial distribution of Settlement:

The Lorenz Curve first expounded in 1905. It has long been used for measuring the inequality in the distribution of wealth or income. It has also been used to depict the state of concentration of population and also for showing the concentration of settlements. It basically deals with the cumulative percentage distributions of the two attributes at a different point. The cumulative percentage of one variable upto certain points are plotted on a graph against the cumulative percentage of the other variable up to the same points. The different points so obtained are then joined by a smooth free hand curve. For comparison, a diagonal line is also drawn from the origin to the last point showing the line of equal distributions. The deviation of the curve from this diagonal shows the proportion to the level of inequality in the distribution of one attribute in relation to the other.

Generally, two extremes are found through this curve. First, if the curve follows the diagonal then a uniform distribution of settlements may be observed, and, second, if the curve coincides with the X or Y-axis then the settlements are concentrated at a particular point in the

given region. In between these two extremes, the degree of uneven distribution of settlements is depicted by the degree of departure of the curve from the diagonal.

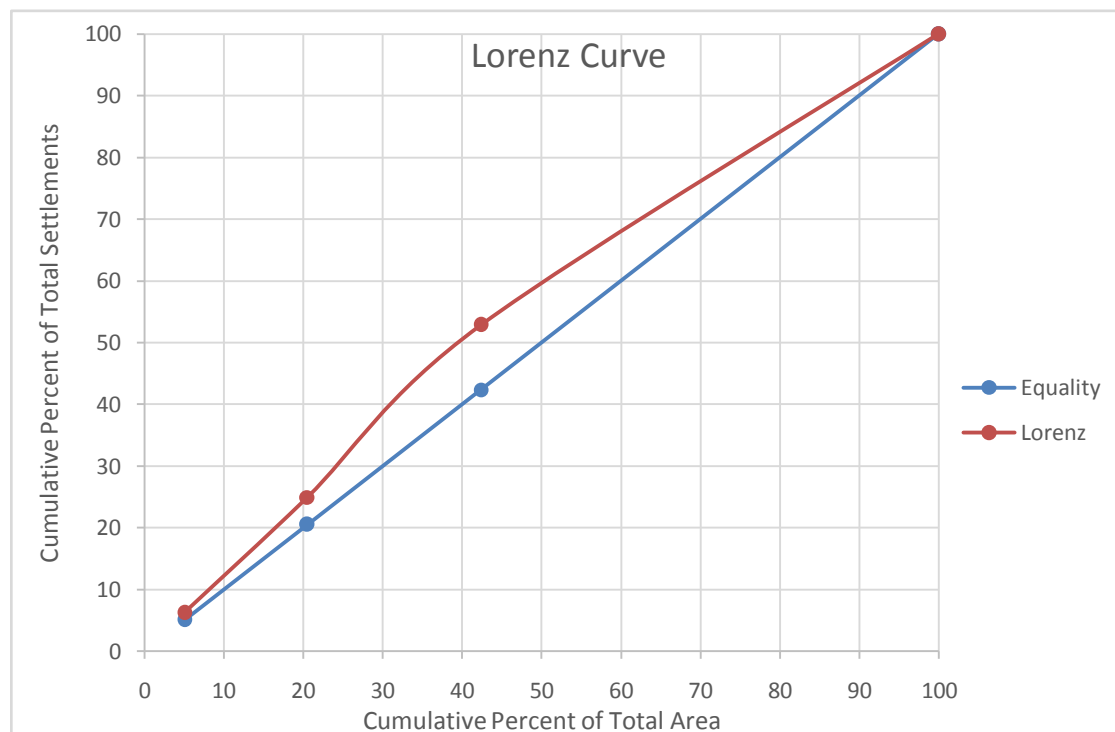
In the present analysis, concentric circles at intervals of 10km have been drawn with Dungarpur town as the center. Thus four circular zones have been identified according to the above radial distances.

Two variables namely the number of settlements in the zone and the area of the zone have been taken for consideration. The results have been shown below.

Table No. 1

Showing concentration of settlements by Lorenz Curve				
Distance from City in KM	Percent of Total Settlements	Cumulative Percent of Total Settlements	Percent of Total Area	Cumulative Percent of Total Area
Upto 10 Km	05.07	05.07	06.23	06.23
10 - 20 Km	15.42	20.49	18.71	24.94
20 - 30 Km	21.87	42.36	27.91	52.85
Above 30 Km	57.64	100	47.15	100.00

(Calculated by Authors)



Conclusion And Findings:

In normal cases of Lorenz curve technique, the more concentration mainly found in and around the city center and concentration continuously decreases as we go away from the city center. But in case of the above research of Dungarpur district, the situation is totally reverted. In Dungarpur district concentration of settlements is in revert situation from the normal condition. That's why less concentration is found near the Dungarpur city center and similar condition found in the case of the second and third zone also. It indicates that in Dungarpur district mainly size of the settlements is more as compared to numbers of settlements. So that in this case when we take the number of settlements the situation is found reverse. The main cause behind this fact is the nature of settlements in Dungarpur district. Due to Dungarpur tribal habitats situation is revert from the normal condition. In tribal habitats, settlements are normally not found in the city center. They are mainly associated with the distribution of natural resources like forests and water. That's why settlements develop near natural sites which mainly found far from the city center.

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A STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING CROPPING PATTERN IN INDIA – A LITERATURE REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION

Crop pattern denotes the proportion of area under different crops at a particular period of time. A change in cropping pattern means a change in the proportion of area under different crops. Cropping pattern refers to the proportionate area under different crops during an agricultural year.

The term cropping system states to the crops, crop sequences and management techniques used on a particular agricultural field over a period of years. The agricultural crop year in India is from July to June.

The Indian cropping season is classified into two main seasons

- Kharif
- Rabi based on the monsoon.

CROPPING PATTERN

Cropping pattern means the proportion of total cropped area under different crops at a point of time in a particular geographical area. The cropping pattern in a particular region is subject to changes which may lead to either concentration around a few crops or diversification of crops, depending on the nature of such changes.

Diversification of crop may be defined as reallocation of resources, mainly cultivable land, at the disposal of farmers to accommodate a more diverse cropping pattern.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

As Shrestha (2006) explained that due to expansion of urbanization, introduction of advanced technology in agriculture and low returns from traditional farming system, farmers were compelled to switch over to professions other than agriculture. Farmers those, who were still engaged in agriculture, had to change their tradition farming system to modern system for their existence.

Matsuda (1994) proposed a hypothesis on the relationship between irrigation freedom (degree of water control by farmers) and crop grown.

Seetisarn (1977), pointed out that farm size would also influence cropping pattern. Moreover, market and desire for higher income among farmers were also important determining factor of cropping pattern.

Rajput Ram (1979), in his study technological Determinant and Agricultural Development, Studied the cropping pattern and productivity with special reference to technological determinants like irrigation, mechanization and High Yielding Varieties of seeds.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To see the cropping pattern of India
- To find the factors of affecting a certain cropping pattern
- To search the choice of crops of the farmers according to their size of land holding.

CROPPING PATTERN OF INDIA

Cropping pattern in India is determined mainly by rainfall, climate, and temperature and soil type.

Technology also plays a pivotal role in determining crop pattern. Example, the adoption of High Yield Varieties Seeds along with fertilisers in the mid 1960's in the regions of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh increased wheat production significantly.

HORTICULTURE CROPS IN INDIA

India has made a good place for itself on the Horticulture Map of the World with a total annual production of horticultural crops touching over 1490 million tones during 1999-00.

The horticultural crops cover about 9 percent of the total area contributing about 24.5 percent of the gross agricultural output in the country. However, the productivity of fruits and vegetables grown in the country is low as compared to developed countries.



FACTORS AFFECTING CROPPING PATTERN

There are many Factors affecting cropping pattern in India.

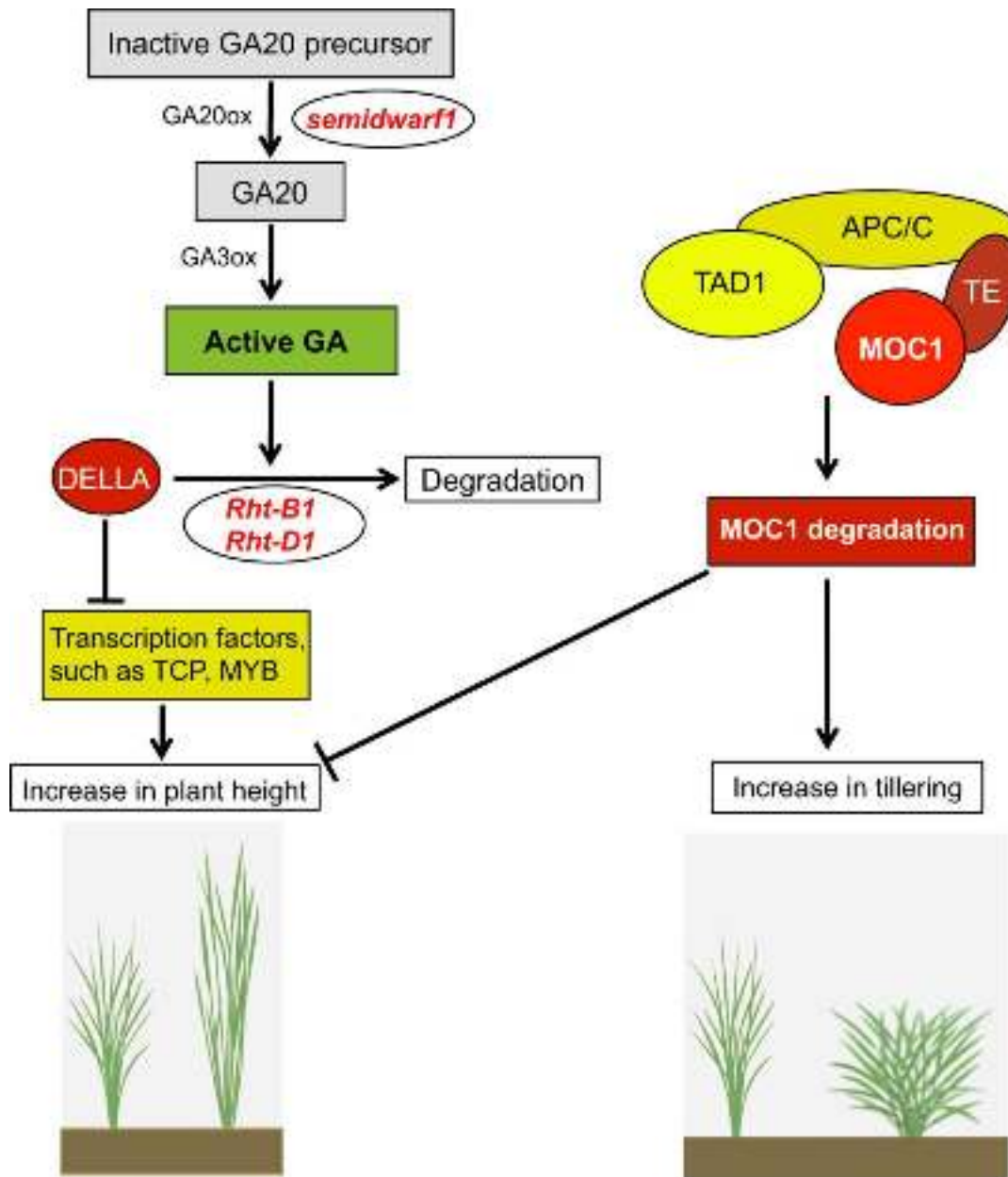
- Physical Factors Affecting Cropping Pattern For any region, its cropping pattern depends on physical features such as soil, climate, weather, rainfall.
- Technical Factors.
- Economic Factors.

The multiplicity of cropping systems has been one of the main features of Indian agriculture. This may be attributed to following two major factors:

1. Rain fed agriculture still accounts for over 92.8 million hectares or 65 percent of the cropped area. A large diversity of cropping systems exists under rainfed and dryland areas with an overriding practice of intercropping, due to greater risks involved in cultivating larger area under a particular crop.
2. Due to prevailing socio-economic situations (such as; dependency of large population on agriculture, small land-holding size, very high population pressure on land resource etc.),

improving household food security has been an issue of supreme importance to many million farmers of India, who constitute 56.15 million marginal (<1.0 hectare), 17.92 million small (1.0-2.0 hectare) and 13.25 million semi-medium (2.0-4.0 hectare) farm holdings, making together 90 percent of 97.15 million operational holdings.

3. An important consequence of this has been that crop production in India remained to be considered, by and large, a subsistence rather than commercial activity.



Source: Enhancing crop yield by optimizing plant developmental features

The major crops can all be divided into four main categories depending on their usage.

- Food Crops (Wheat, Maize, Rice, Millets and Pulses etc.)
- Cash Crops (Sugarcane, Tobacco, Cotton, Jute and Oilseeds etc.)
- Plantation Crops (Coffee, Coconut, Tea, and Rubber etc.)
- Horticulture crops (Fruits and Vegetables)

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

This research clearly indicates that economic factors are most important factors affecting cropping patterns and every farmer would like to move to follow the other pattern based on the economic situation.

The Economic factors which is affecting farmers are Income, Change in tenure, Farm size and consumption pattern of the people.

Finally it concludes that the Government has taken the steps to develop the welfare of the farmers.

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**A STUDY OF IMPACT OF COMPONENTS OF GDP (PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTOR) AND MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS (INFLATION, UNEMPLOYMENT AND FDI INFLOWS) ON ECONOMY:
AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE**

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Abstract: The economy of India is a developing mixed economy. It is the World's seventh largest economy by nominal GDP and third largest by Purchasing Power Parity. It is one of the fastest growing developing economy. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the indicator of the financial and the economic health of the economy. The components which contribute to GDP are the three crucial sectors of the economy viz. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector. While these components operate in the economy, there are various macroeconomic indicators that simultaneously act in the economy influence the GDP of the country. Hence, this paper attempts to examine the impact of these components and macroeconomic indicators like inflation, unemployment and FDI inflows on the GDP of the economy through Multiple Regression Analysis.

The study shows that 92% of variance in GDP is due to the three components showing significant impact on GDP and amongst the three sectors though the growth rate of Service Sector is more, the impact of Secondary Sector is more significant on GDP. However with reference to the macroeconomic indicators, 21% of the variance in GDP was explained by the changes in the said indicators which showed insignificant influence on GDP. But amongst the three macroeconomic indicators, unemployment showed comparatively more impact and negative influence on GDP. A significant positive correlation was found between Secondary Sector (significant component) and Unemployment (significant macroeconomic indicator).

Keywords: GDP, Components of GDP viz. Primary/Agricultural Sector, Secondary/Industrial Sector, Tertiary/Service Sector, Macroeconomic indicators viz. Inflation, Unemployment, FDI inflows

Introduction:

The economy of India is a developing mixed economy. It is the seventh largest economy of the World by nominal GDP and third largest by Purchasing Power Parity. The Indian economy will see a robust GDP growth for the next coming two years as "factors holding back growth in India fade," the World Bank has the forecast allowing the Country to retain the tag as the World's fastest growing major emerging economy.

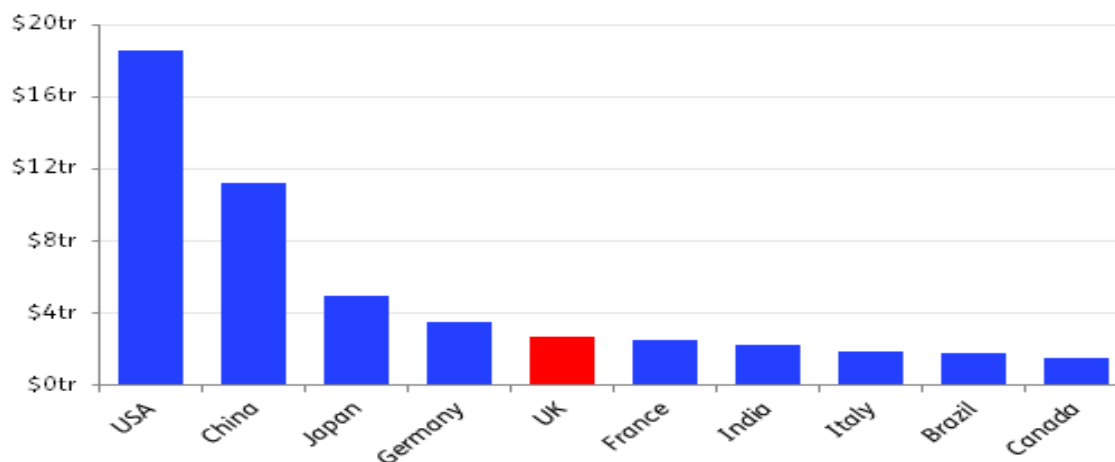
The Global lender's flagship publication on the state of World economy said that the growth in Asia is projected to strengthen mainly as "factors holding back growth in India fade".

According to AyhanKose, Director, World Bank Group's Development Prospects Group " India's economy (today) is robust resilient and has potential to deliver sustained growth". According to him India is the fastest growing economy in major emerging markets and as explained by him growth in India is robust, investment growth also remains to be high, consumption also remains strong which seems to be encouraging.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an important indicator of the financial and economic health of the economy which is measured in terms of the value of goods and services produced within the domestic territory of the Country within a period of one year. India is racing Japan for third largest position as share of global GDP, first being United States followed by China. The growth rate of gross domestic product of BRIC Nation: Brazil, Russia, India and China is significantly larger than in traditionally strong economies, such as the United States and Germany. Even when there was World -Wide recession during 2008 and 2009, India could manage to achieve positive growth rate. Then many Countries of the World had experienced negative growth rate in at least one of those years.

The world's 10 biggest economies

Gross Domestic Product 2016, in trillions of US dollars, current prices at market exchange rates



Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook, April 2017

GDP is the broad measurement of Country's overall economic activity involving production of goods and services within Country's borders in a specific time period. From an economic perspective, the three major sectors of Indian economy are Primary /Agricultural sector, Secondary/Industrial sector, Tertiary/Service sector. These three sectors are the components of GDP which in turn contribute to it. Similarly there are various macro-economic indicators that act in the economy imposing their effect on the growth of GDP. Some of these important macro-economic indicators are Inflation, Unemployment, FDI inflows. Hence the said components and the indicators can be discussed as follows:

Components of GDP:

Primary Sector:

The primary sector of the economy concerns with the extraction of raw materials. It is dependant on the availability of natural resources for the purpose of manufacturing goods and also to undertake various processes. The activities like agriculture, mining, fishing, forestry are categorised under this sector. This sector faces the problem of underemployment and disguised unemployment. This is an important sector since it provides raw-material to the secondary sector and is a source of livelihood to the population of country to an extent. It also contributes to the exports of the country. It provides the basis of functioning of the other two sectors of the economy. It contributes around 19.6 percent to GDP.

Secondary Sector:

This sector plays an important role in providing consumer goods to the economy. This sector is the best contributor to the value addition to the products and services of the economy. The manufacturing activities fall under this category. This sector facilitates the conversion of raw materials into finished goods. It provides form utility to goods. This sector contributes to about 26.6 percent of the share of GDP. This sector helps in economic growth by bringing about modernisation of industry, development of science and technology, capital formation, industrialisation, urbanisation, self-reliance in defence production, helping in import substitution, reduction of poverty.

Tertiary Sector:

Service sector plays an important role in the development of economy. The performance of the entire economy depends on the performance of this sector. This sector acts as an aid for the development of primary and secondary sector. It adds value to the products in the economy. The contribution of this sector seems to be increasing and is largest in terms of share in GDP in India. This sector contributes for almost 53.9 percent to GDP of India. India occupies 13th position in the World considering the output in the service sector. The services like IT, ITES, Banking, Insurance, hospitality etc. fall under this category. This sector is significant in the economy as it provides maximum share in GDP, promotes industrialisation and growth of agriculture, reducing regional imbalances, development of market, improving the quality of life, enhancing productivity, international trade etc.

Macro-economic Indicators:

Inflation:

Inflation is that phase of economic instability wherein the general price level of economy rises resulting in the fall in the value of money and purchasing power. It affects the value of currency even within the individual country and in the global economy as well. In the Indian economy, inflation may be due to cost push or demand-pull reasons. The rise in the cost of production may lead to rise in the prices which results in cost push inflation. The rise in the

demand for goods and services than the supply lead to rise in the prices of goods and services resulting in demand pull inflation. Thus, the above may be caused due to several factors including increasing money supply, demand and supply imbalances, bad weather conditions, crop failure, insufficient infrastructure, causing food shortages, costly imported goods etc. High inflation rates or jumping inflation can have negative impact on the economic growth and development but creeping inflation or slow rise in the price level leads to rise in productivity, capital formation, investment, employment generation and rise in GDP as a whole.

Unemployment:

Unemployment is that situation wherein the capable and willing to work population of the economy are not able to be employed. The unemployment status of the economy cause change in the inequality in income leading to change in demand of goods and services in the economy leading to business cycle fluctuations resulting in the change in GDP. According to India Skills Report launched in the 3rd CII National Conference on Skill Development, 96 percent were found unemployable out of 100000 candidates. The report captured the skill levels of talent pool and focused on the hiring estimates across major industry sectors in the country.

According to the reports by NSSO, the unemployment rate amongst the illiterate population is the lowest since they are ready to undertake low paying jobs. The lack of skill-based employment opportunities in India lead to the problem of unemployment for the educated youth.

As per the data by RBI, the outstanding education loan in the category of personal loan has nearly doubled during the past four years. Further there has been rise in the defaulters of education loan indicating the unemployment state in India amongst the students who are looking for job.

FDI Inflows in India:

Foreign Direct Investment has a significant role in the development of the country. It acts as an economic driver for a developing economy where the scarcity of finance and other resources is felt. The FDI equity inflows serve as the non-debt financial resource for the economic development of the country. FDI may lead to achieving technical know-how and generating employment in the host country. The investing foreign company also enjoys the benefits in the form of relatively lower wages, tax exemptions etc. Sometimes domestic capital seems to be inadequate for developmental purpose and for meeting the priorities of the country. Hence foreign capital then serves as a measure for filling in gap between domestic savings and investment. Thus, the necessity of FDI depends on the saving and investment rate in the country. The foreign capital helps to cover the domestic saving constraint that helps to promote efficiency and productivity of the existing production capacity and expanding the existing and generating new production opportunities which in turn helps in generation of employment, increasing income level, increasing demand and in turn increase in GDP of the economy. India has ranked 11th in the Global FDI Confidence Index 2018, making it the

second highest ranked emerging market for FDI. India has become the most attractive emerging market for global partners (GP) investment for the coming 12 months, as per a recent market attractiveness survey conducted by Emerging Market Private Equity Association (EMPEA).

Review of Literature:

(Jain Dhiraj, Nair K. Sanal, Jain Vaishali, 2015) In this paper, the researchers tried to investigate the impact of various macro-economic factors like FDI, Net FII equity, Import, Net FII debt, Export on GDP Components i.e. Manufacturing, Industry, Service. In this study it was found that there was a significant effect of FDI, Net FII equity and import on GDP components. But the study could not find a significant effect of Net FII debt on GDP Components. And it was found that there was no significant effect of export on GDP components, but service had a significant effect.

(Dr. Jamuna S., April 2016) The paper analysed the impact of inflation on Indian economy with respect to growth rate from the year 1999 to 2011 with the use of Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Co-relation which came to be 0.302 showing a strong impact of inflation on Indian economy.

(Singh Rubee, 2018) The study examined the impact of inflation on GDP and unemployment rate in India for the period from 2011-2018. The study concluded that inflation insignificantly influences GDP and unemployment and the co-relation is negative. The study further concluded that inflation has role which is influential but for GDP and unemployment with insignificant levels in the macroeconomic factors of Indian economy.

(Kadiwala Abidhusain G.) The researcher tried to search out the impact of FDI on GDP of Indian economy. The relation between the two variables was tested by applying Index number and co-relation co-efficient, where the FDI was taken as the independent variable and GDP as dependent variable. The data used for the study was of the period from 2005 to 2015. The result of the research showed the good relation between variables which inferred that the changes occurred in FDI affect GDP of country which meant that increase in FDI shows the positive impact on the GDP of India. The study further concluded that FDI is healthier for Indian economy in terms of GDP.

(Malhotra Bhavya, 2014) The paper aimed to examine the impact of FDI on Indian economy from 1991-92 to 2011-12. The paper concluded that FDI inflow has been increased by more than 210 times during the study period. The highest amount of FDI was received in the year 2011-12 and the highest growth rate of FDI was in the year 2006-07. The study also depicted that FDI as a percentage of GDP was less than one until 2005-06 after that it is increasing year after year.

(Meidani Ali A. Naji, 2011) In this research, researcher examines the dynamic effects of unemployment rate on per capita real GDP in Iran during the period from 1971 to 2006 and it

was concluded that the unemployment rate has a significant and negative effect on per capita real GDP in long run and short run.

(Lakshmi Priya, Dr. Kumar Sandeep, 2012) The study investigates the growth, contribution and development of services sector in Indian economy. Further this study discusses the economic policy and impact of services sector. The paper concludes that the growth in output in the sector in recent times has mostly come from the rapid development of skill intensive services in the information technology and professional service segments, mostly oriented toward the external market. The New Economic Policy includes reduction in government expenditure, opening of the economy to trade and foreign investment, adjustment of the exchange rate from fixed exchange rate system to flexible exchange rate system, deregulation in most markets and the removal of restrictions on entry, on exit, on capacity and on pricing. A shift in the consumption pattern of this nature indicates that the demand-side impetus to services growth will continue indeed will get stronger.

Research gap

The above literature review shows that there are a couple of studies on the relationship of GDP with unemployment, GDP with FDI, inflation with GDP and unemployment, GDP Components with FDI, Net FII Equity, Import, Net FII Debt, Export.

In the study of GDP components with the said variables, the impact of all these variables were individually studied with the respective components of GDP i.e. Manufacturing, Industry, Service sector. Hence the need was felt to study the significance of changes in the components of GDP on the growth rate of the economy. The growth rate of these three sectors which contribute to GDP growth rate vary and hence the study needs to identify the sector which has more significant impact on GDP.

In the studies pertaining to the relationship of GDP with variables like unemployment, inflation FDI, all these variables were individually related with GDP. But these variables operate simultaneously in the economy influencing the GDP growth rate. Hence the need was felt to study the significance of simultaneous changes in all these variables on GDP variance and identify the variables having more significant impact on GDP.

GDP fluctuates because of the business cycle. When the economy is on a boom and there is rise in GDP, after a point the inflationary pressures begin as the productive capacity approaches near full utilization. The Central Bank then adopts contractionary Monetary Policy which raises the interest rates, leading to curbing of consumer demand, slowing down of economy, rise in unemployment which further lowers the income level and demand of the consumers resulting into fall in GDP. When domestic savings and investments fall short, the FDI serve as a booster for the economy as it enhances the investment and the productive capacity, employment, in turn rise in income and demand resulting into rise in GDP. Thus, all these three macroeconomic indicators co-exist and are influential in the economy exerting

influence on each other as well. Thus, the need to study and find out the impact/significance of these variables on the changes in GDP.

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To study the growth rate of GDP
- 2) To study the growth rate of important components of GDP i.e. Primary, Secondary and tertiary sector
- 3) To study the significance of the components on GDP
- 4) To study the changes in macroeconomic indicators like inflation, unemployment, FDI inflows
- 5) To study the significance of the changes in macroeconomic indicators on GDP
- 6) To identify which component has the highest impact on the GDP
- 7) To identify which macroeconomic indicator has the highest impact on GDP
- 8) To study the type of impact (positive/negative) of the components and macroeconomic indicators on GDP
- 9) To study the co-relation between the component of GDP and macroeconomic indicator which respectively has significant/more impact on GDP

Limitations of the Study:

- 1) The study pertains to the period from 2005-06 to 2016-17 for the study of significance/impact of the components on GDP
- 2) The study relates to the period from 2007-08 to 2016-17 for the study of significance/impact of macroeconomic indicators on GDP.
- 3) There are many macroeconomic indicators operating in the economy influencing GDP but the significance/impact of only three macroeconomic indicators i.e. inflation, unemployment and FDI Inflows on GDP is considered for the study.

Research Methodology:

The study used the secondary data for the period from 2005-06 to 2016-17 for study of significance of the components of GDP i. e. Primary sector, Secondary sector, Tertiary sector on GDP from Press Note by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme implementation, Government of India dated 28th November, 2018. The growth rate of the components and GDP is considered for the study. The Study also used the secondary data for

the period from 2007-08 to 2016-17 for the study of significance of the macroeconomic indicators like inflation, unemployment, FDI inflows on GDP from World Economic Outlook October, 2018, World Bank Statista 2019, Press Note by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme implementation, Government of India dated 28th November, 2018, Factsheet on Foreign Direct Investment by RBI from March 2000 to April 2017. The rate of change/ growth in the macroeconomic indicators like inflation, unemployment, FDI inflows and GDP is considered for the said study. To study the significance of the components of GDP on GDP, GDP was the dependent variable and the components i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary sector were independent variables. To study the significance of the macroeconomic indicators like inflation, unemployment, FDI inflows on GDP, GDP was the dependent variable and the macroeconomic indicators like inflation, unemployment, FDI inflows were independent variables. Multiple Regression Analysis was used to develop the above relationships. To study the co-relation between the component of GDP and macroeconomic indicator which respectively has significant/more impact on GDP, Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation is used.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

TABLE 1: TABLE SHOWING GROWTH RATE OF GDP, PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTOR

Year	Growth Rates of GDP at Constant Prices (in %)	Primary Sector GVA Growth Rate (in %)	Secondary Sector GVA Growth Rate (in %)	Tertiary Sector in Total GVA (%)
2005-06	7.9	5	10.2	9.1
2006-07	8.1	3.2	14.7	7
2007-08	7.7	5.4	8.6	7.8
2008-09	3.9	-0.6	5	6.5
2009-10	7.9	0.3	9.2	8.7
2010-11	8.5	9.6	7.1	7.8
2011-12	5.2	2	6.6	5.9
2012-13	5.5	1.4	3.6	8.3
2013-14	6.4	4.8	4.2	7.7
2014-15	7.4	1.2	6.7	9.8
2015-16	8.2	2.6	9.4	9.6
2016-17	7.1	7.4	6.1	7.5
2017-18 PE	6.7	3.3	5.8	7.9

Source: Press Note by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme implementation, Government of India dated 28th November 2018

Model Summary 1				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.960a	.921	.892	.47150
a. Predictors: (Constant), Tertiary Sector Constant price Percentage, Primary Sector Constant price Percentage, Secondary Sector Constant Price Percentage				

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	20.858	3	6.953	31.274	.000b
	Residual	1.779	8	.222		
	Total	22.637	11			
a. Dependent Variable: GDP at Constant Prices						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Tertiary Sector Constant price Percentage, Primary Sector Constant price Percentage, Secondary Sector Constant Price Percentage						

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.880	1.007		-.874	.408
	Primary Sector Constant Price Percentage	.239	.047	.502	5.057	.001
	Secondary Sector Constant Price Percentage	.260	.047	.554	5.539	.001
	Tertiary Sector Constant Price Percentage	.632	.120	.526	5.264	.001
a. Dependent Variable: GDP at Constant Prices						

The value of R square in the above model is .921 showing that about 92.1% of total variation in GDP growth in India can be explained by independent variables which are the components of GDP like Primary sector, Secondary sector & Tertiary sector. The variables are tested at 5% level of significance and the value of significance is found to be 0.000 which is less than 5%. Hence the regression variables Primary sector, Secondary sector, Tertiary sector are significant in explaining the dependant variable i.e. GDP. It can be concluded that ratio of explained variance by this model to the unexplained variance is high. All the three sectors; Primary, Secondary and Tertiary have influence on the GDP as the change in GDP due to all these sectors is statistically significant as the value of significance is 0.000 which is less than 0.05 at 5% level of significance.

Primary Sector: The Primary sector has significant impact on GDP since its significance value is 0.01 which is less than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. The model shows that one unit of change in Primary sector leads to 0.502 unit of change in GDP

Secondary Sector: The growth rate of Secondary Sector has significant impact on GDP since its significance value is 0.01 which is less than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. One unit of change in Secondary sector leads to 0.554 unit of change in GDP.

Tertiary Sector: The growth rate of Tertiary sector has significant impact on GDP since its significance value is 0.01 which is less than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. One unit of change in Tertiary sector leads to 0.526 unit of change in GDP.

Hence the above model summary shows that the change in secondary sector has the highest impact on GDP as followed by Tertiary sector and the Primary sector has the lowest impact.

TABLE 2: GROWTH RATE OF GDP AND MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS AFFECTING GDP

Date	Growth Rates of GDP at Constant Prices (in %)	Inflation	Unemployment	Change in FDI inflows
2017	6.7	3.6	3.52	8.3
2016	7.1	4.5	3.51	23.1
2015	8.2	4.9	3.49	25.3
2014	7.4	5.8	3.41	5
2013	6.4	9.4	3.46	-26.4
2012	5.5	10	3.62	33.9
2011	5.2	9.5	3.53	-7.7
2010	8.5	9.5	3.54	-10
2009	7.9	12.3	3.75	-20.4
2008	3.9	9.1	4.12	52.63
2007	7.7	6.2	4.06	156.18

Source: Press Note by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme implementation, Government of India dated 28th November,2018, IMF, World Economic Outlook, October 2018, World Bank Statista 2019, Factsheet on Foreign Direct Investment by RBI from April 2000 to March 2017

Model Summary 2				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.457a	.209	-.130	1.50862
a. Predictors: (Constant), Percentage change in FDI Inflows, Inflation rate, Unemployment rate				

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.210	3	1.403	.617	.626b
	Residual	15.932	7	2.276		
	Total	20.142	10			
a. Dependent Variable: GDP for other factors						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Percentage change in FDI Inflows, Inflation rate, Unemployment rate						

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	21.577	12.349		1.747	0.124
	Inflation rate	0.046	0.244	0.091	0.189	0.856
	Unemployment rate	-4.253	3.814	-0.722	-1.115	0.302
	Percentage change in FDI Inflows	0.014	0.019	0.509	0.768	0.468

Dependent Variable: GDP for other factors

The above Model Summary pertains to the impact/relationship of changes in the macroeconomic indicators like inflation, unemployment and FDI Inflows on the changes in GDP.

The value of R square in the above model is 20.9% showing that about 20.9% variation in GDP in India can be explained by independent variables which are the macroeconomic indicators like inflation, unemployment and FDI inflows. The variables are tested at 5% level of significance and the value of significance of the variables on GDP variance is 0.626 which is more than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. Hence the regression variables are insignificant in explaining the dependent variable i.e. GDP. Here the ratio of explained variance to the unexplained variance is low.

Inflation: Inflation has insignificant impact on GDP since its significance value is 0.856 which is more than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. One unit of change in inflation leads to change of .091 units of change in GDP and the relation between the two seems to be positive which means that increase in inflation leads to increase in the GDP growth rate of the economy. This happens when the rise in inflation is at a slower pace which occurs during

creeping inflation. Increase in inflation at a slower pace injects positivity in the economy as it increases the profit margin of the producers, encouraging the businessmen to invest more in the business, leading to increased capital formation, increased economic activities, increased employment generation, increased income level, increased demand, leading to increased production resulting in increased GDP, thus the relationship of such type of inflation with GDP comes to be positive. The inflation leading to such positive change in economy does not cause exploitation of consumers since there is slow rise in the price level, the affordability of consumers is also not adversely affected.

Unemployment: The unemployment has insignificant impact on GDP since its significance value is 0.302 which is more than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. The unemployment is seen to have negative and comparatively significant/more impact on DP as compared to inflation and FDI inflows since one unit of change in unemployment leads to -0.722 change in GDP.

FDI inflows: The FDI inflows has insignificant impact on GDP since its significance value is 0.468 which is more than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. The FDI inflows is seen to have positive and lesser impact on GDP than unemployment since one unit of change in FDI inflows leads to 0.509 unit of change in GDP.

Hence, the above model summary shows that amongst the macroeconomic indicators considered for study, unemployment has the highest impact on GDP followed by FDI inflows and inflation has the least impact. The impact of unemployment on GDP is negative as compared to inflation and FDI inflows having positive impact.

TABLE 3: TABLE SHOWING CORRELATION BETWEEN UNEMPLOYMENT (MACROECONOMIC INDICATOR) AND SECONDARY SECTOR (GDP COMPONENT)

Correlations			
		Unemployment rate	Secondary Sector Constant Price Percentage
Unemployment rate	Pearson Correlation	1	.816**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.002
	N	11	11
Secondary Sector Constant Price Percentage	Pearson Correlation	.816**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.002	
	N	11	12
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

The above table shows that there is a strong positive correlation between the growth rate of secondary sector and the rate of unemployment since the value of correlation is 0.816 and the said correlation is significant since its value of significance is 0.002 which is less than 0.01 at 1 % level of significance. It justifies that growth in Secondary/ Industrial sector leads to mechanization resulting in rise in unemployment.

Conclusion:

The three sectors i.e. Primary, Secondary & Tertiary being the ingredients of GDP contribute largely to the growth of the economy which is indicated through GDP. But amongst the three it is the change in Industrial/Secondary sector which has greatest impact on GDP. There is a sustained growth in the service sector as compared to other two sectors which to a great extent may have been possible due to the speedy growth of skill-based services pertaining to IT and ITES sector and professional services more focused towards the external sector. The three macroeconomic indicators have influence on the changes in GDP, but the significance of impact is less since the variation in GDP is due to many forces acting within and from outside the economy apart from these forces. Comparing the three, inflation and FDI inflows have positive impact on GDP but significance of impact is less as compared to unemployment which has negative and comparatively more significant impact. The strong positive correlation between the growth of industrial sector and unemployment rate shows increasing mechanization in the said sector leading to unemployment. Inflation at a slower pace to a certain extent & FDI inflows helps in boosting the growth of economy.

Suggestions

The performance of any economy is indicated by the performance of the service sector of that economy as it provides the base for value addition for both Primary and secondary sector. The developmental state of the economy is reflected in the developmental state of the service sector of the economy. But it has been found in the study that though the growth rate of service sector is on rise, the impact of service sector on GDP is less as compared to the industrial sector. The reason may be; all services do not show equal dynamism in their growth. The tremendous contribution of IT & ITES has led the said service to be recognized as champion service while other services that serve as instrumental towards the working of national economy as a support for primary, secondary sector have not developed at the pace as expected. So, initiatives need to be taken to increase the reach and effectiveness of services to all the economic units of the country and not only the sustained diversification of qualitative & professional/modern business services, communication & banking services but also application of Information Technology services dedicated towards the domestic production & trade may have positive implications for enhancing the output and thereby increasing the impact on GDP. Due to all these attempts; likewise, the growth rate of service sector the overall production of the economy may enhance qualitatively and quantitatively, and the impact of the services can be felt through qualitative and quantitative production in each sector.

With the increased impact of industrial sector on GDP, there has been increase in mechanization of lot of processes and with the rapidly growing population, it gets reflected in the form increased unemployment rate which as a macroeconomic indicator is seen to have comparatively more significant and negative impact on the GDP which may be balanced by facilitating the corresponding increase in impact of service sector leading to increase in the quantum and effectiveness/applicability of services oriented towards domestic production and trade which may lead to generation of employment in the economy thereby, the problem of unemployment could be addressed to a certain extent. The reasonable and judicial increase in FDI inflows would also lead to increase in production capacities leading to employment generation and boosting the economy. Inflation at a considerate level may also help in increasing economic activities, helping employment generation and augmenting growth of the economy. India emerged as the World's sixth largest economy in 2017, surpassing France and is likely to go past the UK, which is at the fifth position, according to an analysis of data compiled by the World Bank. Hence, the components and the macroeconomic indicators functioning in the economy and exerting their influence in Indian economy which is reflected through GDP should carefully and critically be handled so that India is in a position to sustain and further accelerate the growth rate as being the World's fastest growing major emerging economy.

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भारत में उच्च न्यायालय की भूमिका : एक अध्ययन

1. डॉ. सीताराम बैरवा
ए”गेसिएट प्रोफेसर एवं विभागाध्यक्ष
स्नातकोत्तर राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग
राजे”ा पायलट राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर
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सारा”ा

भारत में एकीकृत न्याय व्यवस्था है। न्यायालयों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय सबसे ऊपर के पायदान पर स्थित है। प्रस्तुत पेपर में भारत में उच्च न्यायालयों की स्थापना से लेकर संविधान में किये गये प्रावधानों का सांगोपांग वर्णन किया गया है। न्यायालय के क्षेत्राधिकार से लेकर इसकी अवमानना तक के वि”षाधिकारों एवं न्यायाधी”ों को प्राप्त स्वतंत्रताओं का भी उल्लेख किया गया है। भारतीय प्रजातंत्र में प्रवे”ा कर रही कमियों के संदर्भ में भारतीय न्यायपालिका के प्रति नागरिकों का बढ़ रहे सम्मान का भी वर्णन किया गया है।

मुख्य भाब्द : न्यायपालिका, प्रजातंत्र, क्षेत्राधिकार, अवमानना, स्वतंत्रता, वि”षाधिकार, संविधान आदि।

1. सामान्य परिचय

भारत की एकल समेकित न्यायिक व्यवस्था में उच्च न्यायालय, उच्चतम न्यायालय से नीचेलेकिन अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों के ऊपर कार्य करता है। राज्य के न्यायिक प्र”ासन में उच्च न्यायालय की स्थिति शीर्ष पर होती है। भारत में उच्च न्यायालय संस्था का गठन 1862 में बम्बई, कलकत्ता एवं मद्रास उच्च न्यायालयों की स्थापना के साथ हुआ था। 1866 में चौथे उच्च न्यायालय की स्थापना इलाहाबाद में तथा कालान्तर में ब्रिटि”ा भारत में प्रत्येक प्रान्त में उच्च न्यायालय बन गये। 1950 से भारत के संविधान में प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए एक उच्च न्यायालय की व्यवस्था की गई।¹

संविधान के भाग छह में अनुच्छेद 214 से 231 तक उच्च न्यायालयों के गठन, स्वतंत्रता, न्यायिक क्षेत्र, शक्तियां, प्रक्रिया आदि के बारे में उल्लेख किया गया है।

7वें संविधान सं”ोधन अधिनियम, 1956 से संसद को यह अधिकार दिया गया कि दो या दो से अधिक राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए एक साझा उच्च न्यायालय की स्थापना का सकती है। वर्तमान में दे”ा में 24 उच्च न्यायालय हैं जिनमें तीन साझा उच्च न्यायालय भी शामिल हैं। 1966 से केवल दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का अपना उच्च न्यायालय है। अन्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्र विभिन्न राज्यों के उच्च

न्यायालयों के न्यायिक क्षेत्र में आते हैं। संसद उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायिक क्षेत्र का विस्तार किसी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कर सकती है अथवा किसी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायिक क्षेत्र से बाहर कर सकती है।²

2. उच्च न्यायालय का संगठन

संविधान में उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की संख्या के बारे में विधि तौर से कुछ नहीं बताया गया है। इसे राष्ट्रपति के विवेक पर छोड़ दिया गया है। कार्य की आवश्यकतानुसार समय-समय पर इनकी संख्या निर्धारित की जाती है। प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में एक मुख्य न्यायाधीश और अन्य न्यायाधीश होते हैं जितने आवश्यकतानुसार समय-समय पर राष्ट्रपति नियुक्त करते हैं।

3. उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश

न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति

उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा की जाती है। मुख्य न्यायाधीश की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश और सम्बंधित राज्य के परामर्श के बाद की जाती है। अन्य न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति में सम्बंधित उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश से भी परामर्श किया जाता है। साझा उच्च न्यायालयों में सम्बंधित राज्यों के राज्यपालों के परामर्श से नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा की जाती है।

उच्चतम न्यायालय ने द्वितीय न्यायाधीश मामले 1993 में व्यवस्था दी है कि उच्च न्यायालय के किसी न्यायाधीश की नियुक्ति तब तक नहीं की जा सकती, जब तक राय के अनुरूप न हों।³

तृतीय न्यायिक मामले 1998 में उच्चतम न्यायालय ने कहा कि उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति पर उच्चतम न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश को दो वरीयतम न्यायाधीशों से परामर्श करना चाहिए। इस प्रकार अकेले भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की राय से परामर्श प्रक्रिया पूरी नहीं होगी।⁴

न्यायाधीशों की योग्यताएं

उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए व्यक्ति के पास निम्न योग्यताएं होनी चाहिए :

1. वह भारत का नागरिक हो।
 2. (अ) उसे भारत के न्यायिक कार्य में 10 वर्ष का अनुभव हो अथवा
(ब) वह उच्च न्यायालय में या न्यायालयों में लगातार 10 वर्ष तक अधिवक्ता रह चुका हो।
- उपर्युक्त से स्पष्ट है कि संविधान में उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति के लिए न तो कोई न्यूनतम आयु सीमा निर्धारित है और न ही उच्चतम न्यायालय की भांति प्रख्यात न्यायविद की नियुक्ति का प्रावधान है।

न्यायाधीशों की भाषा अथवा प्रतिज्ञा

उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश नियुक्त व्यक्ति उस राज्यपाल या इस कार्य के लिए नियुक्त किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के सामने निर्धारित प्रारूप में शपथ लेता है:

1. भारत के संविधान के प्रति सच्ची श्रद्धा और निष्ठा पालन करेगा।
2. भारत की प्रभुता व अखण्डता को अक्षुण्ण रखेगा।
3. सम्यक प्रकार और श्रद्धापूर्वक तथा अपनी पूरी योग्यता, ज्ञान और विवेक से अपने कर्तव्यों का भ्रम या पक्षपात, अनुराग या द्वेष के बिना पालन करेगा।
4. संविधान और विधि की मर्यादा बनाये रखेगा।

न्यायाधीशों का कार्यकाल⁵

संविधान में उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों का कार्यकाल निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। कार्यकाल के सम्बन्ध में चार प्रावधान हैं:

1. 62 वर्ष की आयु तक पद पर रहता है। आयु सं सम्बंधित किसी भी प्रश्न का निर्णय राष्ट्रपति भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के परामर्श से करता। इस सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति का निर्णय अंतिम होता है।
2. राष्ट्रपति को त्यागपत्र भेजा जा सकता है।
3. संसद की सिफारिश से राष्ट्रपति उसे पद से हटा सकता है।
4. उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीश नियुक्त हो जाने या दूसरे उच्च न्यायालय में स्थानान्तरण हो जाने पर पद छोड़ दिया जाता है।

न्यायाधीशों को पद से हटाना (IMPEACHMENT)

राष्ट्रपति द्वारा उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश को हटाने का आदेश न्यायाधीश के विरुद्ध सिद्ध कदाचार और अक्षमता अथवा संसद द्वारा उसी सत्र में पारित प्रस्ताव के आधार पर ही जारी कर सकता है। प्रस्ताव को विशेष बहुमत के साथ प्रत्येक सदन का समर्थन (उस सदन के कुल सदस्यों का बहुमत तथा उस सदन में उपस्थित एवं मतदान करने वाले सदस्यों का दो तिहाई बहुमत) प्राप्त होना आवश्यक है। उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों को भी उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की तरह की प्रक्रिया और आधारों पर हटाया जा सकता है।

न्यायाधीश जांच अधिनियम 1968 में उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों को महाभियोग की प्रक्रिया द्वारा हटाने के निम्नलिखित नियम हैं:

1. लोकसभा के 100 या राज्यसभा के 50 सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर से हटाने का प्रस्ताव अध्यक्ष/सभापति को देना होगा।
2. प्रस्ताव को अध्यक्ष/सभापति स्वीकृत अथवा अस्वीकृत कर सकता है।
3. प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति पर आरोपों की जांच के लिए तीन सदस्यीय समिति गठित की जाती है।
4. समिति में (1) उच्चतम न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश या कोई न्यायाधीश (2) उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश और (3) एक प्रख्यात न्यायविद होने चाहिए।
5. समिति द्वारा न्यायाधीश को कदाचार या अक्षमता का दोषी सिद्ध किये जाने पर सदन प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर सकता है।
6. संसद के दोनों सदनों से विशेष बहुमत द्वारा पारित प्रस्ताव न्यायाधीश को हटाने के लिए राष्ट्रपति के पास भेजा जाता है।
7. अन्ततः राष्ट्रपति के आदेश से न्यायाधीश को हटा दिया जाता है।

अब तक उच्च न्यायालय के किसी न्यायाधीश पर महाभियोग नहीं लगाया गया है।

न्यायाधीशों वेतन भत्ते⁶

उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश का वेतन, भत्ते, संविधान, अवकाश और पेंशन कापे समय-समय पर संसद द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है। नियुक्ति के बाद वित्तीय आपातकाल को छोड़कर अन्य किसी स्थिति में उनमें कोई कमी नहीं की जा सकती। वर्ष 2016 में मुख्य न्यायाधीश का वेतन 90000/-रु. से बढ़ाकर 2,50,000/-रु. प्रति माह कर दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार अन्य न्यायाधीशों का वेतन

80,000/-रु. से 2,25,000/-रु. कर दिया गया है। न्यायाधीशों को सत्कार भत्ता और नि:शुल्क आवास तथा अन्य सुविधाएं—चिकित्सा, कार, टेलीफोन आदि प्रदान की जाती है।

सेवानिवृत्त मुख्य एवं अन्य न्यायाधीशों उनके द्वारा आहरित अंतिम माह के वेतन का 50 प्रतिशत पेंशन पाने का हकदार है।

उच्च न्यायालय की स्वतंत्रता

नियुक्ति विधि

उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा और उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के परामर्श से की जाती है।

कार्यकाल की सुरक्षा

उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों का संविधान में उल्लिखित विधि और आधारों (महाभियोग द्वारा) पर ही हटाया जा सकता है।

निश्चित सेवा शर्तें, संचित निधि पर भारित व्यय, न्यायाधीशों के कार्यों पर चर्चा नहीं की जा सकती, अपने कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की स्वतंत्रता, इनके न्यायिक क्षेत्र में कटौती नहीं की जा सकती आदि भी महत्वपूर्ण आजादी न्यायालय को प्राप्त है।

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 50 के अनुसार न्यायपालिका का कार्यपालिका से पृथक्करण किया गया है। अर्थात् कार्यपालिका न्यायपालिका के कार्यों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती।⁷

न्यायालय की अवमानना

किसी के द्वारा यदि उच्च न्यायालय के कार्यों व निर्णय की आलोचना की जाती है तो अवमानना के लिए दोषी ठहराकर दण्ड दिया जा सकता है। सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश केवल उच्चतम एवं उच्च न्यायालयों में ही वकालत कर सकते हैं। न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से पूर्णतः पृथक् रखा गया है। कार्यपालिका प्राधिकारियों को न्यायिक शक्तियों से दूर रखा गया है।

उच्च न्यायालय का न्याय क्षेत्र एवं भाक्तियां

उच्च न्यायालय के वर्तमान क्षेत्राधिकार एवं शक्तियों पर संवैधानिक उपबन्धों, एकल अभिलेख, संसद एवं राज्य विधानमण्डलों के अधिनियम, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता 1860, आपराधिक प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 व नागरिक प्रक्रिया संहिता 1908 लागू हैं।

प्रारम्भिक क्षेत्राधिकार

उच्च न्यायालय को विवादों की पृथम दृष्ट्या सुनवाई सीधे, न कि अपील के जरिए, करने का अधिकार है। यह निम्न मामलों में विस्तारित है—

1. अधिकारिकता का मामला, वसीयत, विवाह, तलाक, कम्पनी कानून और न्यायालय की अवमानना।
2. संसद व राज्य विधानमण्डल के सदस्यों के निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी विवाद, नागरिकों के मूलअधिकारों का प्रवर्तन, राजस्व मामले या आदेशों के सम्बन्ध में।
3. संविधान की व्याख्या के सम्बन्ध में अधिनस्थ न्यायालयों से हस्तांतरित मामले आदि।

रिट (न्यायादे"ी) क्षेत्राधिकार⁸

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 326 एक उच्च न्यायालयों को नागरिकों के मूलअधिकारों के प्रवर्तन और अन्य किसी उद्देश्य के लिए बंदी प्रत्यक्षीकरण, परमादे"ी, उत्प्रेषण, प्रतिषेध एवं, अधिकार पृच्छा जैसी रिट जारी कर सकता है।

अपीलीय क्षेत्राधिकार

दीवानी मामले— जिला न्यायालय, अतिरिक्त जिला न्यायालय एवं अन्य अधिनस्थ न्यायालय के निर्णयों की प्रथम अपील में कानून एवं दोनों प्रकार के प्र"न हो तथा जिला न्यायालय, अतिरिक्त जिला न्यायालय एवं अन्य अधिनस्थ न्यायालय के आदे"ों एवं निर्णयों के विरुद्ध दूसरी अपील, प्रघासनिक एवं अन्य अधिकरणों के निर्णय के विरुद्ध अपील (खण्ड पीठ के समक्ष) की जा सकती है। उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायादे"ी क्षेत्राधिकार के विचाराधीन है।

आपराधिक मामले

सत्र न्यायालय एवं अतिरिक्त सत्र न्यायालय के निर्णय के खिलाफ उच्च न्यायालय में तब अपील की जा सकती है जब किसी को सात साल से अधिक की सजा हुई हो। तथा सत्र या अतिरिक्त सत्र न्यायालय द्वारा दी गई सजा ए मौत पर कार्यवाही से पहले उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पुष्टि हो जानी चाहिए चाहे सजा पाने वाले व्यक्ति ने अपील की हो या न की हो।

आपराधिक प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 में मु कुछ मामलों में उल्लिखित सहायक सत्र न्यायाधी"ी, नगर दण्डाधिकारी या अन्य न्यायिक दण्डाधिकारी के निर्णय के विरुद्ध भी अपील की जा सकती है।

न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन की भाक्ति

राज्य विधानमण्डल एवं केन्द्र सरकार दोनों के अधिनियमों एवं कार्यकार आदे"ों की संवैधानिकता की जांच कर सकता है। मौलिक अधिकारों के हनन पर, प्राधिकरण के कार्य क्षेत्र के बाहर होने पर, संवैधानिक उपबन्धों के विरुद्ध होने पर। 42 वें सं"ोधन अधिनियम 1976 द्वारा केन्द्र के कानूनों की समीक्षा से उच्च न्यायालय का बाहर कर दिया गया था परन्तु 43 वें सं"ोधन अधिनियम 1977 द्वारा पुनः मूल स्थिति बहाल कर दी गई है।

संदर्भ

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3. 2013 में त्रिपुरा में अलग उच्च न्यायालय की स्थापनाका प्रावधान।
4. अनुच्छेद 143 के तहत राष्ट्रपति द्वारा उच्चतम न्यायालय से पराम"ी करने का प्रावधान।
5. 15 वां संविधान सं"ोधन अधिनियम 1963 के तहत सेवानिवृति आयु बढ़ाने का प्रावधान।
6. वेतन भत्ते अधिनियम 2017 का प्रावधान
7. आपराधिक प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 के अनुसार अनुच्छेद 50 की शक्तियां।
8. 15 वां संविधान सं"ोधन अधिनियम 1963 द्वारा जोड़ा गया दूसरा उपबन्ध।

CORRUPTION IN INDIA: AN INCESSANT BATTLE

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ABSTRACT

Today in India, corruption is an increasingly prominent issue, spawning both, huge media interest and a lot of research in academia. Yet there is a gap between what captured the care of the media, and real evidence based on empirical corruption research. We are trying to bridge this gap, addressing the specific challenges posed by corruption in India directly. Scholastic research supports the rampant and deeply rooted perception of corruption. We find, however, that the cost of daily corruption is just as great, if not greater, than that of the "scams" that dominate the headlines. We also find very little evidence to indicate that increased transparency, information, and community - based efforts have a material impact solely on reducing corruption. This also applies to some technological interventions, although those interventions – such as direct benefit transfers – that bypass intermediaries and corrupt officials have significantly greater scope for performance as are interventions which give the people and recipients negotiating power. Work has been carried forward on the temporal tenacity and the geographical pervasiveness of corruption throughout the world. Low civil service compensation is suspected to be an important variable in corruption, especially in developing countries. The premise is that when wages are low but service aspirations remain strong, public officials may require more remuneration than sanctioned on informal or even illegitimate channels; thus, corruption arises. Therefore, an increased level of compensation is assumed to deter corruption effectively. The authors are of the view that corruption be controlled only if anti-corruption reforms are effectively implemented at all the levels including judiciary, political system, administration, elections as well by inculcating morals, ethics and sense of responsibility in the public at large.

KEYWORDS

Politics, Corporate, Elections, Social Sanctions, India, Transparency, Public Sector, Political Financing, Recruitment, Public Sector, Bureaucracy

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Quah (2008) Das - Gupta (2007), also Bardhan (1997, 2005), and Basu (2011), bring together a succinct and nearly comprehensive corruption research in India, an object of very limited scholarly literature. Das - Gupta (2007) distinguishes coercive bribes from discretionary bribes. Basu (2011) calls coercive bribes "harassment bribes", bribes payable for what a person is entitled to, or what a law enforcement officer is bound to do in any case as part of his duties. Discretionary bribes, such as licensing or contract awards, are referred to as bribes for favors.

The general conclusion (Mauro 1995) is that corruption decreases development through discouraging and making personal investment more costly due to the expense of incertitude and bribes. Pranab Bardhan goes on to argue that "higher bribes imply a decrease in profitability roughly similar to rent on profitable investments - seeking investment, thus leads to crowding out of the latter" (Bardhan 1997, 1328). The fact that this is questioned empirically, across several years, several nations ranked highly untrustworthy by organizations such as Transparency International, along with China, Indonesia, and Vietnam, and among democratic countries, India, post-1999 Indonesia, and many others, had comparably strong economic growth. It can be contended that corruption was a fruit of growth, instead of a constraint on growth, in many countries, including in America's 'golden age' of the late-19th and early 20th centuries. Ultimately, through the democratic process, that corruption would be controlled through the institutionalization and democratic accountability of anti-corruption measures.

The intellectual framework of corruption is the Principal - Agent paradigm (Rose-Ackerman 1978; Klitgaard 1988), in which directors (voters) do not have complete information and monopolize over their incumbent agents (politicians). The remedies are based on greater transparency, accountability, and investigative initiatives such as those specified above, "increasing lateral government competitiveness" (Rock 2009, 57), and also democratization to local levels that are closer to the action and more capable of surveillance.

Hess, Manuel (2018) examined the impact of channel bandwagons and viewed the bandwagon effect as a process of network adoption due to the impact exerted by previous adopters on the current environment. In this respect, the lack of analysis is surprising given the relevance, in particular in an enterprising context, of networks and information in networks to individual and organisation. He has used 561 articles and examined academic literature to recognize the appropriate research streams, synthesize terminology and paradigms, and look at the context to spark such effects and their result variables in the subject of bandwagon effects amongst organizational and behavioral researchers. In summing available literature reviews of corruption and the network between corruption and various scientific branches of society, it has been found that corruption behavior and economics are still not documented which could be helpful in formulation of the various economic theories related to corruption and the implementation of corruption controls measures.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To enhance and recollect previous major literary research.
- Deriving mitigation strategies for breaking corruption bandwagon.

INTRODUCTION

Indian corruption has been widely considered an endemic event since the 4th century B.C., which also theorized in Kautilya's Arthashastra, India's corruption is the consequence of the link between bureaucracy, politics and criminals, and it is now a state of consideration in which everyone is taken into account. Nowadays there are very limited number of honest officials and politicians. Bribe was paid for doing things wrong once, but bribe is now paid for doing things right at the right time. Precise advertising of wrongdoing is the best way to deter corrupt businesses by imposing social sanctions on the wrongdoers. India's liberalization started in 1980's and was supposed to curtail corruption, but the opposite occurred. With the increase in growth, natural resources and government contracts are becoming more important. This increase was so substantial that despite the decrease in power, the government's fiscal tax collection was growing sharply. Although technological innovations have decreased small - scale bribery — in passport issuances for example. It has now become clear that greater forms of corruption are flourishing in India. Corruption is conceived as serious issues affecting India's economy adversely. According to the 2005 research by Transparency International, 92 percent of Indians had corruption in any form either by payment of bribe or by accepting a bribe from the public official. In 2017, the Corruption Perception Index highlights India's 81st position and, according to the same World Corruption Perception Index (2018), India ranks 78th out of 180 surveyed countries, revealing a significant amount of corruption. This index's largest supporters are regarded as tax evaders and black money holders. Corruption is conceptualized in most literature as a psychological aspect that is determined by different factors. The reasons for various forms of moral bankruptcy in India include unreasonable directions, confused assessment and authorizing frameworks, different government offices with non - transparent administration and optional forces such as culture and collapsed economic and financial morality and the imposition of a business model of government - controlled foundations on specific commodities and businesses. There are notable varieties in the corruption farms that contribute to decreasing welfare through different fronts in the public administration and thus become important issue among policymakers across the country. The reviews presented below will help to understand different dimensions of corruption and locate the study's problems and research gap.

Monopoly + Discretion = Corruption

Corruption is like sinking fish; how much water she takes to breathe is difficult to determine. Corruption is an end to our egalitarian society and humanity continually. It is a general view that corruption is only responsible for bureaucrats, corrupt officers, but this is not the case. Corruption is a clapping sound; it can't happen without two or more parties. Corruption is anti - poor, undermining national security, boosting inflation and reducing a country's efficiency. Not only does it pose a risk to the quality of governance, it also threatens our societies and the states because of the following corruption problems.

TABLE 1. Major Corruption Scandals in India in the 21st Century

Name	Date	Years	Sector	State	Cost (₹Cronj)	Cost type
Taj Heritage Corridor Scam	2002-03	2	Construction	Uttar Pradesh	175	Embezzlement
Uttar Pradesh NRHM Scam	2005-11	7	Construction	Uttar Pradesh	10,000	Embezzlement
Tatra Trucks Scam	1997-11	15	Defense	N/A	750	Bribes
Agusta Westland Chopper Deal Scam	2010-13	4	Defense	N/A	450	Bribes
Calcutta Stock Market Scam	2001	1	Financial	West Bengal	120	Private fraud
Telgi Stamp Scam	2003-13	11	Financial	Maharashtra, others	43,000	Private fraud
IPO Demat Scam	2003-05	3	Financial	N/A	148	Private fraud
Saradha Group Chit Fund Scam	2006-13	8	Financial	West Bengal, others	20,000	Private fraud
Sohara India Pariwar - Investor Fraud Case	2008-10	3	Financial	Uttar Pradesh	24,000	Private fraud
Kerala Solar Panel Scam	2010-13	4	Financial	Kerala	7	Private fraud
Rice Export Scam	2008-09	2	Food grains	N/A	2,500	Value loss to govt.
Uttar Pradesh Food Grain Scam	2002-10	8	Food grains	Uttar Pradesh	35,000	Embezzlement
Gogang Apang Public Distribution System Scam	1995-04	10	Food grains	Arunachal Pradesh	1,000	Embezzlement
Antrix Devas/ISRO Spectrum Allocation Scam	2005-11	7	IT	N/A	2,00,000	Value loss to govt.
2G Spectrum Scam	2008	1	IT	N/A	50,000	Value loss to govt.
Satyam Computer Services Scandal	2009	1	IT	N/A	14,162	Private fraud
Karnataka Wakf Board Scam	1954-11	58	Land	Karnataka	2,00,000	Value loss to govt.
Maharashtra Adarsh Housing Society Scam	2003-10	8	Land	Maharashtra	163	Value loss to govt.
Andhra Pradesh Land Scam	2006-12	7	Land	Andhra Pradesh	1764	Value loss to govt.
Noida Corporation Farm Land Scandal	2009-11	3	Land	Uttar Pradesh	5,000	Value loss to govt.
Maharashtra Irrigation Scam	1998-09	11	Land	Maharashtra	35,000	Embezzlement
Odisha Mine Scam	2000-10	11	Mining	Odisha	50,000	Value loss to govt.
Coalgate	2004-12	9	Mining	N/A	1,60,000	Value loss to govt.
Bellary Mining Scandal	2005-11	7	Mining	Karnataka,	21,000	Value loss to govt.
				Andhra Pradesh		
Jharkhand Mining Scam	2006-09	4	Mining	Jharkhand	3,400	Value loss to govt.
Goa Mining Scam	2008-11	2	Mining	Goa	35,000	Value loss to govt.
Cash for Votes Scandal	2008	1	Political	N/A	50	Bribes
CWG Scam	2010	1	Procurement	N/A	70,000	Embezzlement

Source: Sukhtankar. S, Vaishnav. M, "Corruption in India: Bridging Research Evidence and Policy Options", Dartmouth College, 2015,

Although it is impossible to define precisely what constitutes a major scandal, over the years we have started scanning the 'corruption scams' list of news media outlets (India Today, Outlook, NitiCentral, Yahoo, DNA). We then shortlisted to include only scams on multiple lists. For a number of scams, the level of details we wanted was difficult to find. Twenty Eight scandals of 21st century are summarized in Table 1. The idea that corruption was only transfers, redistributive costs and thus no allocation of resources was questioned by Nirvikar Singh. He suggested that if a misallocation already exists, corruption can cost significant resources, and that would have a long - term effect on growth in this situation, although that impact cannot be estimated. He also argued that corruption eroded confidence and degraded social standards, creating significantly higher social costs. This can't be estimated easily, but is nevertheless very important.

Corruption Cases in India (Triggers)

Corruption is an all - powerful global phenomenon. It has grown gradually and is now robust in our society. India's corruption has wings rather than wheels. The corrupt are also increasingly inventing smarter, newer methods of cheating government and public opinion as the country expands. There are many dynamic corruption ways and paths. Another cause of corruption is: - the emergence of an interest - oriented political elite, with programs and policies rather than nation - oriented. Malicious - intentional people are wrecking the economic tissue of the nation. Change in moral values and ethical qualities of the administering men cause and increase corruption menace. It is also because of the anachronistic view of ancient moral, service and truthful values. People's acceptance of corruption, the lack of a robust public anti - corruption forum and the complete absence of intense public backlash against corruption make corruption dominate our people. Large populations, combined with broad analphabetism and poor economic facilities, lead to endemic public corruption. In a high inflationary economy, minimal government official's salaries force them to grow accustomed to corruption. Without experience, Indian graduates earn a much lovely salary than government officials earn. Complex legislation and procedures prevent ordinary people from seeking government aid. Big manufacturers are funding political parties enabling them to meet high election costs to seek personal favors. Politicians buy votes for bribery. Politicians pay money to the poor and uneducated people to be elected. The causes of corruption at administrative level are combination of statutory regulatory powers and weak monitoring & accountability mechanisms, which in many programs are designed to be weak consciously. Chanakya said that corruption cannot be eliminated, but only minimized. Prohibition Act 1988 of Benami transactions, RTI, Corruption prevention Bill 2018 is not alone enough to prevent it. It needs mass participation in the community, the involvement of various stakeholders, a special investigating team, CBDT, good governance, accountability and transparency to address corruption.

CORRUPTION REMEDIAL MEASURES

Corruption is like a cancer that must be cured by every Indian citizen. Many new leaders say they are determined to eradicate corruption, but soon they will corrupt themselves and accumulate tremendous wealth. Many become narrow minded and financial-oriented; the ethics and morals of business are of no significance, these types of persons and organizations do not take the moral charge of anyone and anything be it society or nation. Public awareness is needed to fight corruption in India, for this, it should be necessary to improve our education system because education is the best means of understanding fundamental rights and legal rights. If people can understand and begin to believe in the value of ethics and morality in their lives, corruption can be remedied. People will begin to believe that their lives are accountable if they really begin to believe in God, in God's unity, or a higher power and if they really begin to live the way God has chosen for humanity. Foolproof legislation should be enacted so that politicians and bureaucrats have no room for discretion.

The policymaker's role should be minimized. An independent commission or authority should be responsible for implementing the developed policies in every area of public interest. The commission or authority's decision should only be challenged in the courts. People's

cooperation must be obtained to contain corruption successfully. Election funding is one of the main sources of political corruption. In this respect, electoral reforms are crucial. Several reforms should be introduced, such as government regulations of funding of candidate election expenses, strict compliance with statutory provisions, such as holding in - party internal elections, conduct regular review of accounts by political parties and filing income tax returns, denying people with criminal records the opportunity to contest elections. A clean system requires responsiveness, accountability and transparency. More and more legal systems must be launched for rapid and affordable court trials, so that cases cannot remain for years and can bring justice in time. Local and governmental bodies - independent bodies like lok adalats, lok pals and vigilance commissions should be set up to deliver instant redressal. Bureaucracy should make itself more citizens – friendly, responsible, moral and transparent. The strongest Lokpal is needed in India to eradicate corruption. Citizens should be empowered to request information related to public services, etc., with the help of the RTI (right to information) Act and the general public should be provided with this information as and when required. Social sanctions and economic incentives work better than legal action; their punishments are good disincentives, if the law is implemented effectively. Such harsh action against corrupt government officials will probably have a practical impact. However, it is inherently problematic to enact and enforce the strong anti - corruption laws, since principal beneficiaries of corruption are politicians and government officials.

Fortunately, social sanctions could be just as or more effective. A powerful example is the deterrence of contraventions between American cotton farmers. Strong consideration for continued honesty is a concern for social exclusion. No one wants their immoral work to be scoffed at in the coffee klatch by their wives or kids complaining: “Daddy, our friends won't be playing with us anymore, because of your deeds”. A sound social penalty system will allow clean enterprises to endure lower company costs through better talent, cheaper means of production or better price performance. For example, it was found in the U.S. that the younger generation is willing to take pay cuts to work for public and nonprofit organizations on average as much as 30 percent rather than traditional corporations. As this process gains momentum, companies will realize that the way to be wealthier is also to be cleaner. The press and NGO play vital role in disclosing the abuse of authority and must be legally protected and permitted to expose the abuse of power when carrying out investigative reporting. Public pressure is needed, which grassroots NGOs and the media create from below. Firstly in lower level of local councils or urban areas, then, for local administration units, regardless of which party is in the power, at least indirectly. That would help to unmask and actually prevent corruption and help to democratize parties, at least to some degree, by putting pressure from below and passing on the pressure to leaders with the help of bottoms-up approach. The sphere of collaboration between household and State is regarded to be civil society. This typically includes professional and other structured non - profit organizations. These organizations, including community cohesion, social engagement in the governance of state governments and the promotion of democracy, play certain vital role in aggregating and voicing the interests of society. Civil society can, through their many functions, put a strain on policy reform and enhanced governance, and explicitly assess the government's actions to

combat corruption, and misuse. In eradicating corruption, civil society organizations play an important role. Indeed, if conscientious and active civil society organizations take responsibility for communicating directly with government organizations, the task of ensuring consistent political commitments, administrative accountability and complex legal simplification can be achieved more quickly. In nutshell, civil society is the participant and the final anti-corruption party, and so it needs to be proactively engaged in supporting and buying in for the structural reforms. This is an important way to ensure effective and sustainable policy and institutional change. The judiciary also has a prime role to play in ensuring that the rules apply to political and administrative power, each being held responsible for abuse as well as misuse of executive power. A hope of remedial measures is created by recent decisions taken by the judiciary. The Apex Court and some high courts have maintained high - scale cases against political and governmental officials which is commendable.

CONCLUSION

Today, there is a much better discourse of the height to which corruption in Indian society is an indicator of fundamental institutional paralysis. Instead of addressing such an indicator with small scale intervention aimed at "eliminating" it, it is increasingly understood that a wider set of fundamental institutional determining factors should be addressed in the approach. The challenge of culminating this understanding into the participatory process, however, has hardly begun. The collaborative process for anti - corruption activities may greatly benefit from the implementation of institutional reforms. However sophisticated, each participatory process should produce specific results further than just increased participation and awareness. Hence, it must be fully included in the participatory process at an early level to recognize key institutional changes in India and to mobilize support for such reforms. Such early convergence would lead to a balance between prevention & enforcement of laws for combating corruption. The pendulum has been firmly in the ' enforcement ' corner until recently, as the law bodies themselves are part and parcel of India's corruption problem, and a step towards the middle ground was observed. In India, therefore, bribery is an uncompromising problem; it has become similar to diabetes, which can be managed but cannot be completely eliminated. Corruption may not be fully uprooted fully; however it can be reduced to tolerable limits.

Important prescriptions for fighting corruption could be honest and dedicated people in public life, controlling election expenses. The extent to which corruption is symptomatic of foundational institutional shortcomings is much better described today. Wider range of reforms in key institutional determinants is required to address the problem, instead of dealing with such a symptom through a narrow interference designed to "eliminate." Furthermore, the obstacle is that state has hardly begun to integrate this comprehension with the participative process. The institutional changes can certainly benefit from the directly democratic process for anti corruption pursuits being developed. Equally significant, however robust, processes which are participatory should lead not only to increased participation but also to more concrete results. Hence, it requires to be assimilated from an early point of view to recognize key institutional policy changes in India and mobilize support for any such reforms. Such an

early confluence is likely to embrace a balance between mitigation and disciplinary actions in the fight against corruption. The pendulum remained firmly throughout the enforcement corner until recently. The gradual shift into the midfield is due to the acceptance of the limits of ex post - legalistic enforcement, given the fact that state institutions are presently accused of corruption in subcontinent them. New governments and anti - corruption measures in India, Malaysia, Maldives and Pakistan have resulted in massive mobilization of the government against corruption and voting participation.

The authors are of the view that corruption can be controlled if anti-corruption reforms are effectively implemented at all the levels including judiciary, political system, administration, elections as well by inculcating morals, ethics and sense of responsibility in the public at large.

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IMPACT OF LIQUIDTY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: **(A CASE STUDY OF AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA)**

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ABSTRACT:

In the past few years, the Indian passenger vehicle market has achieved a new feat by moving up to the fourth position in the world in terms of volume, beating Germany. It is expected to become the third-largest by 2020, thus to become a cynosure in the eyes of global automotive industry. India's auto industry has a potential to generate up to \$300 billion in annual revenue by 2026. The ability of an organization to analyze its financial position is essential for improving its competitive position in the marketplace. Through a careful analysis of its financial performance, the organization can identify opportunities to improve performance of the department, unit or organizational level. In this context an attempt has been made an analysis of financial performance of automobile companies as well as to determine the relation between short term solvency and financial performance and concluded that there is no significant relationship between liquidity and Financial Performance.

INTRODUCTION:

With the growing dominance of autonomous and connected vehicles, along with new technology companies making ways into the automobile industry will lead to new era of regulations and challenges. With increasing disposable income at the hands of world's youngest population, India is going to have one of the fastest growing automobile markets.

In the past few years, the Indian passenger vehicle market has achieved a new feat by moving up to the fourth position in the world in terms of volume, beating Germany. It is expected to become the third-largest by 2020, thus to become a cynosure in the eyes of global automotive industry.

India's auto industry has a potential to generate up to \$300 billion in annual revenue by 2026, creating 65 million additional jobs and contributing over 12 per cent to India's Gross Domestic Product. The country also has a strong thriving automotive component industry with revenues of over \$43.5 billion, including exports in the excess of \$11 billion in FY17, recording a CAGR of over 7 per cent. The Indian automotive aftermarket is estimated to grow at around 10-15 per cent to reach \$16.5 billion by 2021,

Financial performance analysis is the process of determining the operating and financial characteristics of a firm from accounting and financial statements. The ability of an organization to analyze its financial position is essential for improving its competitive position in the marketplace. Through a careful analysis of its financial performance, the organization can identify opportunities to improve performance of the department, unit or organizational

level. In this context an attempt has been made an analysis of financial performance of automobile companies as well as to determine the relation between short term solvency and financial performance

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To assess the short-term solvency trend
- To know the parameters of financial performance and
- To analyze the relation between liquidity and financial performance.

DATA COLLECTION

The study is conducted for 5 years from 2014 to 2018. The sample of 6 companies representing the major market capitalization of automobile industry is used for the study. The data needed for the study is collected from the annual reports of the company. Secondary data were also collected from Journals, Magazines etc

METHODOLOGY

In the present study, Descriptive Statistics were used to review the collected data. Correlation analysis was done to find the relationship between the variables selected for the study. Regression analysis was done and best fit model was arrived from the study using SPSS.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

Keeping the above objectives in mind, the following null and alternative hypotheses have been formulated and tested during the study period:

Hypothesis H0: There is no significant relationship between the Liquidity and Financial Performance

Hypothesis H1: There is significant relationship between the Liquidity and Financial Performance.

Determinants of Variables and their proxy

Variable	Determinants	Proxy
Liquidity –ALR	Current Ratio	CR
	Quick Ratio	QR
Financial Performance-AFP	Return On Capital Employed	ROCE
	Earnings Per Share	EPS

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Correlation analysis and annova test is used to test the relationship of financial performance with various variables used in the study. The current ratio for the firms under consideration had an average of 0.89, which is low than standard ratio with a reported standard deviation of 0.212 suggesting that the ratio across firms oscillates around the mean. Whereas average quick ratio is very much near the standard. The averages return on capital employed is 28% showing good performance an average.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
CR	30	.49	1.39	.8960	.21299
QR	30	.31	5.40	.8953	.89923
ROCE	30	14.66	55.34	28.8930	13.05634
EPS	30	5.51	255.62	92.0763	71.83299
Valid N (listwise)	30				

Correlations

Correlations

	AFP	ALR
AFP Pearson Correlation	1	-.020
Sig. (2-tailed)		.879
N	60	60
ALR Pearson Correlation	-.020	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	.879	
N	60	60

The above table shows the weak, negative correlation between the average liquidity and Financial performance of sample companies. This implies that with the increase in liquidity their may adverse impact on financial performance of the company, but very weak correlation implies that there are many other factors that play important role in defining Financial performance of the company.

ANOVA^b

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	86.644	1	86.644	.023	.879 ^a
Residual	214378.303	58	3696.178		
Total	214464.947	59			

a. Predictors: (Constant), ALR

b. Dependent Variable: AFP

This study used pooling regression model to test the influences of study variable on the Financial Performance. The above Table 3 shows the relationship between liquidity and Financial Performance. There is a negative but low degree of relationship between the liquidity and Financial Performance. The correlation is 0.020 and significant level is 0.01.

Hypothesis is tested by applying Anova test and calculated value F-value is less than table value indicate that null hypothesis is accepted and concluded that there is no significant relationship between liquidity and Financial Performance. There are many factors other than Liquidity that play an important role in improving the performance of the companies.

CONCLUSION

The paper studied the overall financial performance of companies in Automobile sectors in India for the study period effect of liquidity on the financial performance. Study indicates that there is very weak negative correlation between liquidity and average financial performance as well as test of hypothesis also suggested that change in liquidity position of the company does not have very significant role in defining the average financial performance of the given company.

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**“AN EMPERCIAL STUDY ON DECATHLON “FLX” BATS AND ITS POTENTIAL
OPPURTUNITY IN INTERNATIONAL MARKET”**

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Abstract

In India as cricket is hugely popular game and which is played in every nook and corner, Decathlon since its start of India operation has no cricket specific brand. Decathlon sports India limited ventured out to set up a country specific brand. The company in 2014 launched a country specific brand “FLX” with lot of skepticism. The manufacturing and the sale is limited to only one specific country which is much into large scale manufacturing and selling, the idea of selling sports products to one particular country, were in the expectation of the customers were to be kept in mind while fixing the pricing, the quality and the most important the brand image to be projected without disturbing the quality and the pricing with keeping in mind the decathlon policy of “Sports for all; All for Sports”. Hence in the present study an efforts is made to determine the potential opportunity for Decathlon “FLX” bats and the acceptance level of Decathlon “FLX” bats by the customers in the country which will help the company to a large extent in understanding the acceptance level of these bats and improve based on the research findings.

1.1.Introduction

In a country like India, Decathlon since its start of India operations had no cricket specific brand. The company was definitely losing a large chunk of revenue due to this, which was mostly shared by many local and multi-national companies in the cricket segment. As there was lot of significant importance involved with the sport and after the success of the Indian Cricket team winning the 2011 world cup, Decathlon Sports India Limited ventured out to set up a country specific brand. The company in 2014 launched a country specific brand “FLX” with lot of skepticism. The manufacturing and the sale is limited to only one specific country which for Decathlon was swimming against strong currents, its own policies. The company which is much into large scale manufacturing and selling, the idea of selling sports products to one particular country, were in the expectations of the customers were to be kept in mind while fixing the pricing, the quality and the most important the brand image to be projected without disturbing the quality and the pricing with keeping in mind the Decathlon policy of “Sports for All; All for Sports”.

2 . Review of literature and Gaps

The study under taken being exploratory in nature, the research articles, journals, case studies with the relevant topic were limited when undertaking the study. With extensive research and deliberations we were able to find four related research topics related to the study.

- a. **Sustainability of Supply Chains among Sports Goods Manufacturing in India- Aniruddha Mysore Srinath (2012)** the case study was taken up by Mr. Srinath to understand the PESTAL, supply chain factors which impact the bat industry in India. The research topic takes into account the growth of cricket, the growth of the industry and the current situation of bat industry in India, the various government rules and regulation which impact the earnings and the revenue. The research explores the unhealthy nature of competition, exploitation of raw materials and the every growing demand of cricket in India which fuels it. The research derives specifics inputs from the PushpKholi of BAS Vampire cricket and other industry experts who provide their key inputs in understanding the case better.
- b. **LalitModi: The home run: IPL has turned the cricket world upside down and transformed BCCI into an 800-pound gorilla in ICC (2013)** the cover story by Mr. ShamniPande brings to us the most important topic of this century, for many, The Indian Premier League. The author in its short cover story covers a lot of ground to and explains how the then chairman, Mr. LalitModi turned around the fortune for cricket in India and re-energized the love, the passion which the sport holds in this country. The outcome of mother of all marketing events, the outcome, BCCI virtually running the international council, the BCCI becoming richer by 800 pounds, a platform for youngster to showcase their talent, and most importantly livelihood for lakhs of people involved with the game. How the dwindling, declining bat industry of Kashmir was given the much needed boost to sustain.
- c. **Sports Retailing in India Opportunities, Constrains and Way forward- Arpitha Mukherjee and Co. (2010)** this paper co-authored by Mr. Mukhrjee and puts forth the new dimension of retail sector in India, sports retailing. The paper explains, the emergence of sports retailing in India, the growth of this sector, ease of doing business due to introduction of FDI by the government. The case suggests that the entire industry is still niche and with the permission to allow 51 per-cents FDI in retail which is win-win situation for both the country as well as the segment. Uplifting the ban on retail FDI will help increase the sourcing from India, will lead to diffusion of technology, proliferation of brands, will increase the investments in sports and promotion and others.
- d. **Bat-Power Rules in Modern Cricket; High-scoring World Cup proves bat-power rules one-day cricket (2015)** Lord, Richard from the Wall Street Journal, describes the overshadowing of the willow power in the current cricketing age. Gone are those days when a score of 200 plus was a herculean target. Today, likes like Chris Gayle, AbDevilers, McCullum make score of even 350 plus look like a rat chase. This is all because of the technological changes that have warranted the bats to change their shape and dimensions,

giving batsmen an edge over the bowlers. It was legendary Australian fast bowler Dennis Lille who prompted the rules to be changed to make the entire bat face made of wood rather than iron or other materials being used then. Similarly, another attempt because of technological advance, a carbon fiber-reinforced bat used by then Australian captain Ricky Ponting in 2005, was swiftly banned, as were attempts to turn the handle into a hollow plastic tube that were tried out in England at about the same time was also drained out.

The current guidelines warrants a batsman to use bats made of a tough willow main section spliced to a bamboo cane handle covered with a rubber grip. The rules about their size concern total height and the width of the face the dimensions being 38 inches (96.52 cm), and 4.25 inches (10.79 cm) respectively; but the guideline doesn't stipulate anything that a bat has to be less than a certain weight or depth

Changes in the bat dimensions and hard hitting are the main contributors to the exciting game of cricket which we witness today. The changes in the bat dimensions and rules will continue to exist, what matters is the mind-set it has created in the minds of customers which have made cricket an exciting, fun sport to look forward to.

- e. Cricket Bat Industry as an Economically Viable Livelihood Option in Kashmir: Present Status and Future Prospects- by Masoodi, T H, Ahmad, Hillal; Gangoo, S A and Sofi, P A(2014) Kashmir willow, the name is itself derived from the heaven on earth "Kashmir". The place is not only known for its scenic landscape, but also for the quality of cricket bats it produces and is more famous for the willow. The case study deals with the various facets of bat industry in Kashmir, and the economic potential it has. The study was limited to 70 units concentrated in Jammu and Kashmir area. The case explains to us the process of manufacturing, the BCR, the net income, the cost and return analysis by all size of manufacturing units, small, medium, large. The study even explains the export competitiveness, which were essentials for my study and details of the manufacturing and other costs. The end conclusion of the study was that, despite underutilization of installed capacity, the bats manufacturing units business is lucrative venture in Kashmir and can be scaled to become highly productive and can be a potential market for the world.

3. Statement of the problem

"An empirical study to determine the potential opportunity of Decathlon "FLX" in international market with the backdrop of the problem statement, we would like to determine in this study whether there is any kind of potential opportunity for Decathlon "FLX" bat in the international bat market through international Decathlon retail stores. The crucial inputs derived from the respondents and other important stake holders will be the bases of the outcome. The two most important factors which will determine the outcome are the two dimensions of the bat, Physical Dimensions like (Bat Height, Bat Weight, Bat Handle et.al) and relevant price positioning of the bats, whether the two dimensions, physical dimensions of the bat and the price range are in tune with the customer perception which will then determine the international customer outlook of the acceptance level of the brand.

5. Objectives of the study

1. The analyses the relation between price & quality with purchasing process acceptance
2. To analyze the relation between pricing & quality with demographic variables(Gender, income and occupation level of the respondents gender of the respondents

4. Scope of the project

The research scope included all the various parameters which determine the selection of the bats by a customer. The study makes an effort to understand how various demographics parameters like Age, Income, Occupation, Education level impact the overall buying behavior. When dealing with the research, it was brought to our notice that customers mindset in India, while purchasing a cricket bat is limited to the brand image, much on the referrals from acquaintances, the bats used by the poster boys of Indian cricket team and other related factors. But, what was interesting to know in the course of the study that customer knowledge of cricket bat is limited while making a choice, and are rigid while exercising the options, look for high quality in limited price. As the research in the related topic is only limited to bat manufacturing theories, the research tries to address as how customer respond to the innovations by a private label, the brand perception they have set and what are the various factors which customers look forward which make a private label successful.

Hypothesis

H₀: No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the price while bat purchasing process

H₁: Co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the Price while bat purchasing process.

H₀: No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the quality while bat purchasing process

H₁: There is co-relation which exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the quality while bat purchasing process.

H₀: No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the gender of the respondents.

H₁: There co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the gender of the respondents.

H₀: No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the income level of the respondents.

H₁: There co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the income level of the respondents.

H₀: No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the occupation level of the respondents.

H₁: There co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the occupation level of the respondents.

6. Sampling of the study

Sampling Frame

As the game of cricket is played by all and many in India, the population for the sample size is huge. The project employees, simple random sampling at the first phase, were in foot-falls of the user is “FLX”- Department of Decathlon- Whitefield store are selected randomly in terms of age, gender, occupation, income level. Et.al to exercise the questionnaire. The sampling involves various age groups, starting from 6 years old to 50 and above years engaged in playing cricket at various levels. The reason for simple random sampling being, as the population under study was large, and the level of cricket played by the respondents varied, the need to extract data from different quarters of population was warranted. The age demographics was divided into equal intervals of 9 years, with many deliberations and discussions the age was set at 6 years was set and taken as the threshold level for the play of cricket. The income level set for the sample size was determined taking into various factors. The basic logic taken up for discussion in this section was that cricket is not limited to one level of income, it is a sport played by all and many, we chalked out the income bracket at the lowest level. Similarly, the occupation level of the respondents was set in relation with the income level and the education particulars. To cite an example, a customer “A” with “X” level of income and “Y” level of occupation may play leisure cricket and used a low quality bat. Similarly, a customer “B” with similar level of income and occupation may be playing professional level of cricket with a higher quality of bat. As the scope of the study was only limited to exercising the options from the foot-falls in the retail store, the need to choose random sample for the study was un-avoidable

Tools for Data Collection

The data for this study was collected from through a questionnaire, via personal interview procedure. In the entire process, we were able to meet and engage with people from various ages, occupation, income, gender, language, various walks of life in a nut shell. The entire process was interesting and the choice of personal interview for data collection helped us get deep and valuable insights which helped us analysis the key attributes and understand the customer bat selection process better. The need was warranted as the inputs derived, helped us give definite recommendations about the brand, the quality, the price and other key aspects which will help the brand take corrective actions, if any.

Data Analysis

In the questionnaire which was provided most questions put forth to the respondents were closed ended questions. The respondents had to exercise the option and rate the questions accordingly on a Likert scale provided with 5 being the highest rating and 1 being the lowest, 3 the median as neutral. The question related to demographics was based on nominal scale.

Table -1,
Classify the demographic variables of the respondent i.e. Age, Gender & Occupation of the respondents

	Age	Frequency	Percent
Valid	6yr-15yr	37	20.7
	16yr-25yr	62	34.6
	26yr-34-yr	54	30.17
	35yr-44yr	19	10.7
	45yr>	7	3.92
	Total	179	100
	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Valid	Male	166	92.7
	Female	13	7.3
	Total	179	100
	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Valid	Student	66	36.87
	Service	90	50.3
	Business	7	3.91
	Freelancer	16	8.94
	Total	179	100

Table -2

Classify the respondents on the basis of education & playing level of the respondents

	Education	Frequency	Percent
Valid	Student	60	33.52
	Higher secondary	01	0.55
	Pre-University	13	7.27
	Graduate	87	48.7
	Post-graduate	18	10.05
	Total	179	100
	Playing level of respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Valid	Leisure level	82	45.81
	Intermediate level	94	52.51
	Professional level	03	1.68
	Total	179	100

Inferences

The above table depicts the respondents on the basis of the age, gender & occupation. The data reveals that majority (34.6%) of the respondents belong the age category of 16-25 years, 30.17% belong the age category of 26-34 years, 20.7% belong to the age category of 6-15 years, 10.7% belong to the age category of 35-44 years and only 3.92% belong to the age category of 45 years. The data reveals that there is dominance of male players is at highest level at 92.7 percent against that of female players at only 7.3 percent. This information will help in developing products for the same gender. The data on occupation reveals that majority of the respondents belong the service as their occupation have a larger percentage of shares at 50.3 percentages, indicating that they continue with the sport, either in leisure or professional way, followed by 36.87% of the respondents are students, 8.94% of the respondents are freelancers and only 3.91% are business class. The data reveals that majority (48.76%) of the respondents are graduates, 33.52% are students below higher schooling and 10.5% of the respondents are post graduates and only 7.27% of the respondents are pre-university students. Among the respondents only 1.68% of the respondents are professionals playing the sport and 52.51% play are intermediate level and 45.81% of the respondents play for leisure level.

3. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

Kaiser- Mayo- Olkin Tests- KMO Tests

The Kaiser Mayo Olkin Tests deals with measure of sample adequacy, the sample adequacy varies between the ranges of 0 to 1. The value closer to 1 is better and the value 0.6 is the minimum suggested value. The Bartlett's test of Sphericity is the test for null hypothesis to testify if the co-relation matrix has an identity matrix. These minimum standards are vital as these tests provide the minimum standard to proceed for Factor analysis. KMO and Bartlett's Test. The measure of sampling through Kaiser- Meyer- Olkin Tests

Kaiser – Meyer – Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.657
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi – Square	395.916
	df	15
	Sig.	.000

Normally, $0 < KMO < 1$, If $KMO > 0.5$, the sample is adequate. Here, $KMO = 0.657$ which indicates that the sample is adequate and we may proceed with the Factor Analysis.

Bartlett's Test of Sphericity

Taking a 95% level of Significance, $\alpha = 0.05$, the p-value (Sig.) of $.000 < 0.05$, therefore the Factor Analysis is valid as $p < \alpha$, we therefore reject the null hypothesis H_0 and accept the alternate hypothesis (H_1) that there may be statistically significant interrelationship between variable.

Table -3 - Communalities Quality

	Initial	Extraction
Quality Wood Quality	1.000	.609
Quality Bat Handle	1.000	.787
Quality Bat Thickness	1.000	.598
Quality Feel Grip	1.000	.569
Quality Bat Finishing	1.000	.799
Quality Bat Warranty	1.000	.781
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Table 4. Communalities- Pricing

	Initial	Extraction
Competitive Pricing Of FLX Bats	1.000	.548
Perception Satisfaction Against Bat Quality	1.000	.454
Perception Satisfaction Against Brand Image Perceived	1.000	.714
Satisfaction with price range provided	1.000	.524
Requirement Higher Price Range Bats	1.000	.754
Requirement Lower Price Range Bats	1.000	.643
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

ANOVA

One way results for Quality and Pricing co-relation of Decathlon FLX Bats

H_0 : No co-relation exists of the "FLX" Decathlon bats against the price while bat purchasing process

H₁: Co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the Price while bat purchasing process.

H₀: No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the quality while bat purchasing process

H₁: There is co-relation which exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the quality while bat purchasing process.

Table -4

ANOVA						
One way results for Quality and Pricing co-relation of Decathlon FLX Bats						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
QUALITY SUM	Between Groups	1407.211	4	351.803	22.965	.000
	Within Groups	2665.504	174	15.319		
	Total	4072.715	178			
PRICING SUM	Between Groups	4.816	4	1.204	.149	.963
	Within Groups	1402.034	174	8.058		
	Total	1406.849	178			

ANOVA						
One way results for Pricing Dimension by age of the respondents						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Between groups	404.291	4	101.073	17.542	.000
	Within groups	1002.558	174	5.762		
	Total	1406.846	178			

ANOVA						
One way results for Quality Dimension by age of the respondents						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Between groups	1469.500	4	367.375	24.556	.000
	Within groups	2603.215	174	14.961		
	Total	4072.715	178			

Inferences

a. The one way result from one way ANOVA conveys that there is an overall significance of $F=22.965(p=0.000, p<0.05)$ for the first dimension i.e. Quality and for the second dimension i.e. Pricing, the overall significance $F= 0.149 (p=0.963, p<0.05)$. Since the P level is lesser than 5% level of significance, we accept the Alternate Hypothesis and Reject the Null Hypothesis. Indicating, that the quality is the first dimension which customers look for while bat buying process.

b. The one way result from one way ANOVA conveys that there is an overall significance of $F=17.542(p=0.000, p<0.05)$ for the Price of the FLX Bats. In order to find a co-relation between the ages and whether price plays any factor in the bat selection process. In order to determine this, we make use of the post hoc test (Games- Howell Test). The test indicates that the mean difference between the respondents of the age 26 years to 34 years is higher (Mean= 6.48772) indicating that these respondents make a conclusive decision before making a bat purchase. Since the P level is lesser than 5 % level of significance; we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis. Thus this indicates that the age determines the price point of the bats while making a purchase.

c. The one way result from one way ANOVA conveys that there is an overall significance of $F=24.556(p=0.000, p<0.05)$ for the Quality Dimensions of the FLX Bats. In order to find a co-relation between the age and quality playing any factor in the bat selection process, In order to determine this, we make use of the post hoc test (Games- Howell Test). The test indicates that the mean difference between the respondents of the age 35 years to 44 years is higher (Mean= 11.9843) indicating that these respondents are educated, with suitable amount of income and make the best purchases in terms of the quality of the bat. The level of significance is lesser than 5% level of significance, hence the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. The quality plays and important factor while selecting a bat. This may be due to the experience gained while playing the game or the game demands the need for that quality of bat.

ANOVA

One way ANOVA results for pricing and quality by Gender, Income level and occupation

H_0 : No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the gender of the respondents.

H_1 : There co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the gender of the respondents.

H_0 : No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the income level of the respondents.

H_1 : There co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the income level of the respondents.

H_0 : No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the occupation level of the respondents.

H_1 : There co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the occupation level of the respondents.

Table -5

ANOVA						
One way ANOVA results for pricing and quality and gender of the respondents.						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
QUALITY SUM	Between Groups	124.111	1	124.111	5.563	.019
	Within Groups	3948.604	177	22.308		
	Total	4072.715	178			
PRICING SUM	Between Groups	23.579	1	23.579	3.017	.084
	Within Groups	1383.270	177	7.815		
	Total	1406.849	178			
ANOVA						
One way ANOVA results for pricing and quality and Income Level of the respondents.						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
QUALITY SUM	Between Groups	840.102	4	210.025	11.305	.000
	Within Groups	3232.613	174	18.578		
	Total	4072.715	178			
PRICING SUM	Between Groups	256.300	4	210.025	11.305	.000
	Within Groups	1150.549	174	6.612		
	Total	1406.849	178			
ANOVA						
One way ANOVA results for pricing and quality and Occupation Level of the respondents.						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
QUALITY SUM	Between Groups	803.310	3	267.770	14.333	.000
	Within Groups	3269.405	175	18.682		
	Total	4072.715	178			
PRICING SUM	Between Groups	89.167	3	29.722	3.947	.009
	Within Groups	1317.682	175	7.530		
	Total	1406.849	178			

Inference

a. The one way result from one way ANOVA conveys that there is an overall significance of $F=5.563(p=0.000, p<0.05)$ for price and quality and the gender of the respondents. The Alternate Hypothesis is accepted at 5% level of significance. With 5% level of significance and the value of P being lower, we accept the alternate hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis. Indicating that gender of the respondents plays an important role while making the bat choice.

b. The one way result from one way ANOVA conveys that there is an overall significance of $F=11.305 (p<0.05)$ for the Quality Dimensions of the FLX Bats and the overall significance

of $F = 0.084$ ($p=0.000$, $p<0.05$.) The Alternate Hypothesis is accepted at 5% level of significance. With 5% level of significance and the value of P being lower, we accept the alternate hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis. Indicating that income level of the respondents plays an important level while making the bat choice, people with higher income may go for a higher price bats and vice-versa.

c. The one way result from one way ANOVA convey that there is an overall significance of $F=14.333$ ($p=0.000$, $p<0.05$) for the Quality Dimensions of the FLX Bats and the overall significance of $F = 3.947$ ($p=0.000$, $p<0.05$). Since the level of P is lesser than 5% level of significance; we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis. The occupation level, which is one of the demographics, determines the bat selection process.

Table 6: Co-Relation Coefficient Factors between the Quality Sum and the Pricing of FLX Decathlon Bats.

		QUALITY SUM	PRICING SUM
QUALITY SUM	Pearson Correlation	1	.647**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	179	179
PRICING SUM	Pearson Correlation	.647**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	179	179

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

Interpretation

The correlations of two factors (factors preferred by the customers while making a bat selection) i.e. The Pricing of the FLX bats and the Quality of FLX bats. The Pearson Correlation at .647t indicates that customer look for better quality of the bat, for the price they have provided for. These two dimensions will help make "FLX" a better brand by giving a better quality for affordable pricing as per the customer perception.

Regression Analysis

Table -7

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the estimate
1	.309 ^a	.095	.085	.48156

a. Predictors: (Constant), QUALITY SUM, PRICING SUM

Table 8

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.304	2	2.152	9.279	.000 ^b
	Residual	40.814	176	.232		
	Total	45.117	178			

a. Dependent Variable: Will you recomend FLX to aquistances

b. Predictors: (Constant), QUALITY SUM, PRICING SUM

Table.9						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.595	.205		12.663	.000
	PRICING SUM	.034	.017	.190	2.023	.045
	QUALITY SUM	-.042	.010	-.396	-4.209	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Will you recommend FLX to quittances

In order to check whether the customer will accept “FLX” bats against the pricing and quality dimension provided. The hypothesis is check through multiple regression analysis. The dependent variable taken for this study is the pricing and quality dimension with the independent variable being the “customer’s recommendation of FLX bats to their acquaintance’s”.

In the analysis of various table (ANOVA) we test that null hypothesis, i.e. there is no impact of the independent variable on the dependent variable against the alternate hypothesis, i.e. the two dimensions pricing of FLXB bats and the quality of FLXB Bats doesn’t affect the recommendation of the FLX bats to the acquaintances and does the pricing and quality of the bats meets international bat standards. The P value from the ANOVA table is 0.000 which is less than the significance value of 0.05 and this leads us to fail to accept the null hypothesis, in other words we accept the alternative hypothesis and say that there is a significant impact of the pricing and quality of the bats on the recommendation level the adjusted R^2 is 0.085. This means that the regression analysis can explain 8.5% of the data. The P value $0.000 < \text{significant value of } 0.05$ and thus we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis which in this case is as below

Hypothesis Accepted- The two dimensions i.e. pricing and quality of the bats have definitive impact on customers while the bat selection process.

Findings, Recommendations and Conclusion

1. There were considerable amount of respondents in the age bracket of 6 years to 15 years indicating that the parents are willing to send their kids to cricketing academy. There is a growing awareness of the sport in the country and younger generation takes this sport in a sporting spirit and male were on a considerable higher side which indicates that male population dominate this sport.
2. Most important, when asked about brand recall about “FLX”, most of the customers were not really aware about the brand. This is a the most important find from marketing point of view, the company has to put in more efforts in increasing the brand recall amongst the customer.
3. The customers were not aware of “FLX” brand by Decathlon, until they visited the store. This again from marketing perspective is most important and making the brand more aware in the minds of the customer.

4. The customers who visited the store, maximum respondents had never used “FLX” bats and this was their first purchase. The company needs to maximize customer interaction at this level so as to gain maximum inputs and pushing the brand amongst the customer peer groups and acquaintances.
5. The customers when compared the price range of the “FLX” bats in Decathlon store. The response for this was neutral indicating that the price for the bat provided was meeting customers’ perception about price. Decathlon, can being about certain changes in the price range, by increasing the depth and width of the price range.
6. The plus point about “FLX” from the customers was about the bat warranty provided which is 6 months conditionally and 2 years conditionally warranty, which some bat manufacturers don’t provide.
7. The customers were a little skeptical about recommending the bats to their friends or acquaintances. Little is known on this front, needs more in depth research to find out the reasons.

Recommendations

1. The company needs to increase the brand awareness of “FLX” bats and not limit itself to world of mouth publicity.
2. The company needs to build customer engagement programs to derive inputs from the customers and make the brand better.
3. Customer engagement programs can be indoor cricket tournaments on regular basis, sponsoring local cricket tournaments et.al
4. The company needs to put more efforts on marketing aspect of the product. Some low cost methods may be banners or hoardings in the store.
5. The company has to provide the brand with more visual space in the store premises and make the area more visible and attractive to its customers.
6. Making the customer feel good about the brand, in tune with an international brand they perceive.

Conclusion

FLX as a brand has carved out and marked a niche segment of its own in the cricket bat segment. The brand is showing a positive growth in terms of its sales, the level of customer acceptance in such a short span of time. With the international experience and expertise of Decathlon in sports retail sector, the brand is growing in a positive direction. As cricket is a hugely popular game in India and played in every nook and corner, the company now needs to connect with more of these grass roots players in understanding their needs and demands and going beyond the quintessential retail working scenario and build the brand. By the views of the respondents “FLX” as a brand will be a hit in international market which has just accepted cricket as a sport, countries like Hong Kong, Netherlands etc. The company needs to first engage in brand building in countries where other brand manufacturing companies have already chalked out their market. To conclude, I strongly feel that “FLX” can be marketed internationally and will be a cash cow for Decathlon if nurtured well.

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**USE PATTERN OF E-RESOURCES BY THE PG STUDENTS & RESEARCH
SCHOLARS OF KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY, KURUKSHETRA**

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ABSTRACT

A survey was conducted to study the use and awareness of E-Resources among the PG Students and Research Scholars of Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra. A total number of 100 users from different departments were selected and their response was gathered from the respondents and analyzed and with the help of questioner method. The results shows that the respondents of all categories were well aware of E-Resources their satisfaction level is also high and their usage of E-Resources to the maximum.

INTRODUCTION

An integral and one of the most valuable part of any educational institution is its library from which teaching and learning activities are enhanced. Library offers students, faculty members and researchers to acquire information related with their educational needs. In the past, when traditional libraries were operational, one had to rely on so many persons and spend hours and hours of valuable time to get the information on desired topic. But with the advent of information and communication technology, e-resources become integral part of library because it not only saves time but also enables libraries to function smoothly (**Kashyap 2016**). Today E-resources became essence of every intellectual movement of higher education. Realizing the importance of the e-resources most of the Universities and Colleges in India liberally investing to provide access to these resources to support learning, teaching and research. A well traditional library is important for any educational institution and ICT is one of the important parts of it in this digital world. People use computers, notebook, and smart mobile to access the information for their academic as well as non-academic purposes (**Sinha and Others 2013**).

Commonly electronic resources is what are the sources are avail in the form of electronic format that is called electronic resources. Electronic resources are avail on various forms like e-books, e-journals, e- magazine, e-learning portals, e-news, online video courses and video lectures. Each user needs electronic information every day. Electronic information resources (EIR) are no need of library space or physical materials and it is available on internet. Electronic information are stored in cloud, and access also shared to everyone. In present years most of the traditional resources are converting into the electronic form which is very useful to everyone.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Patel and Darber (2017) conducted a study on availability and Use of E-Resources by Users of CKSVIM Library, Vadodara: A Study. The study showed that most of 75.32% respondents were aware about E-Resources, 35.32% of the respondents used E-Resources daily, 30.21% of the respondents visited library once in week. The study also found that 64.26% of the respondents started that E- Resources were very helpful.

Joseph and Ally (2016) conducted a study the use of e-resources by the faculty members of engineering colleges in Kerala. The online questionnaire method was used for collection of primary data. The findings showed that the majority of faculty members are well aware about the e-resources and most of them are using e-resources at least once in a week (90%). IEEE, Elsevier, SPRINGER, Tata McGraw Hill ASME, ASCE are mainly used e-journal packages by the faculty members. The main purpose was teaching and research.

Adebayo (2013) examined the challenges associated with cataloguing electronic resources in six randomly selected university libraries in Southwest Nigeria and highlighted some challenges associated with cataloguing electronic resources such as lack of adequate physical description of some electronic resources, inadequate workflow in cataloguing sections, copyright issues among others.

Agber, Tsokura&Agwu (2013) studied assessment of online resources usage by Agricultural Science lecturers of tertiary institutions in Benue State, Nigeria. The study revealed the many type of electronic resources frequently used by respondents included electronic journals, electronic books, abstracts, search engines, video/pictures and encyclopedia. The study shows that socio-economic and institutional factors significantly influenced the use of electronic resources.

Ahmed (2013) described the use pattern of electronic information resources and satisfaction with university-paid resources by the faculty members in eight public universities in Bangladesh. The major constraints faced by them in accessing online resources were also identified. The constraints faced by the faculty members were tested in relation to their opinions on overall satisfaction using chi-square tests. The results showed that faculty members are not generally satisfied with the current level of university subscribed e-resources. They identified limited number of titles, limited access to back issues, difficulty in finding information, inability to access from home, limited access to computers and slow download speed as major constraints. These constraints do affect e-resources use in the public universities. First time an effort has been made to assess the use of university-paid online information resources by the academic community in Bangladesh.

Mittal & Sharma (2013) studied attempt to analyses the user's familiarity and used the digital resources in Agricultural Universities of Himachal Pradesh. This study reveals that 96% of users know about the digital resources. 31% users use the libraries' digital resources 48% users have the problems of searching skills and 24% users don't know how to use it.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study was conducted to find out the use pattern of E-Resources by the PG students & Research Scholars of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. The objectives are as follows:

1. To find out the awareness of users' about available E-Resources.
2. To study the purpose and utilization of E-Resources.
3. To find out the frequency of using E-Resources.
4. To examine the measurement of time spent for using E-Resources.
5. To find out the problems faced by the users while accessing and using E-Resources.
6. To study the level of satisfaction of users about availability and coverage of E-Resources.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on the primary data collected from the PG Students and Research Scholars of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. A well-structured questionnaire was designed and distributed to 100 users selected on the basis of random sampling method. 90 copies of the questionnaire were returned with dully filled. The overall response rate was 90%. A collected data are analyzed and tabulated by simple calculation.

Data Analysis

Data analysis is the next step in research process. It is the link between raw data and significant results leading to conclusions. This process of analysis has to be result oriented.

TABLE 1: AWARENESS ABOUT E-RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN LIBRARY

RESPONDENT	YES	NO	TOTAL
Research Scholars	52 (100%)	0 (%)	52 (100%)
PG Students	35 (92.11%)	03 (7.89%)	38 (100%)
Total	87 (96.67%)	03 (3.33%)	90 (100%)

Table 1 shows that the majority of the respondents 87 (96.67%) were aware and 03 (3.33%) were not aware about E-Resources available in library.

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY GENDER

GENDER	NO. RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Male	38	42.22
Female	52	57.78
Total	90	100

Table 2 shows that out of 90 respondents 38 (42.22%) were female and 52 (57.78%) were males.

TABLE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE

AGE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
21 – 30	35	38.89
31 – 40	43	47.78
Above 40	12	13.33
Total	90	100

Table 3 shows that 47.78% respondents were in the age group of 31-40 followed by 38.89% in the age group of 21-30 and 13.33% respondents above 40.

TABLE 4: FREQUENCY OF USE OF E-RESOURCES

FREQUENCY	PG STUDENTS	RESEARCH SCHOLARS	TOTAL
Daily	07(20%)	30(57.70%)	37(42.52%)
2-3 times in a week	12(34.29%)	10(19.23%)	22(25.29%)
2-3 times in a month	09(25.71%)	07(13.46%)	16(18.40%)
Once in a month	07(20%)	05(9.61%)	12(13.79%)
Total	35	52	87(100%)

Table 4 shows that 42.52% of the respondents use E-Resources Daily followed by 25.29% 2-3 times in a week. 18.40% use 2-3 times in a month and only 13.79% of the respondents use E-Resources once in a month.

TABLE 5: TIME SPEND ON USE OF E-RESOURCES

TIME SPEND	PG STUDENTS	RESEARCH SCHOLARS	TOTAL
Less than 1 hr a week	03(8.57%)	00(0%)	03(3.45%)
2-3 hrs a week	22(62.86%)	13(25%)	35(40.23%)
5-6 hrs a week	08(22.86%)	24(46.15%)	32(36.78%)
7-10 hrs a week	02(5.71%)	15(28.84%)	17(19.54%)
Total	35	52	87(100%)

Table 5 shows the time spend on E-Resources by the respondents. It is clear from the table that 40.23% respondents spent 2-3 hours in a week followed by 36.78% of respondents spent

5-6 hours in a week. Table also shows that 19.54% respondents spent 7-10 hours in a week and only 3.45% of the respondents spent less than 1 hour in a week on use of E-Resources.

TABLE 6: PURPOSE OF USING E-RESOURCES (MULTIPLE ANSWERS)

PURPOSE	PG STUDENTS	RESEARCH SCHOLARS	TOTAL
To write articles	8 (22.86%)	45 (86.54%)	53 (60.92%)
To prepare study notes	29 (82.86%)	16 (30.77%)	45 (51.72%)
To prepare for Assignments / Thesis	27 (77.14%)	50 (96.15%)	77 (88.50%)
To prepare for Seminars or conferences	16 (45.71%)	31 (59.61%)	47 (54.02%)
To write book reviews	03 (8.57%)	05 (9.61%)	08 (9.19%)
To obtain general knowledge	17 (48.57%)	9 (17.30%)	26 (29.89%)

In table 6 respondents gave the multiple answers for the question. The results shows that 88.50% respondents used electronic resources to prepare for Assignments & Thesis, followed by 60.92% to write articles, 54.02% to seminars or conferences, 51.72% to prepare for study notes, 29.89% to prepare for obtain general knowledge, and Only 09.19% of respondents used electronic resources to write book reviews.

TABLE 7: PROBLEMS FACED WITH USING E-RESOURCES (MULTIPLE ANSWERS)

PROBLEMS	PG STUDENTS	RESEARCH SCHOLARS	TOTAL
Insufficient infrastructure	13 (37.14%)	15 (28.85%)	28 (32.18%)
Insufficient training	26 (74.28%)	45 (86.54%)	71 (81.61%)
Lack of time	15 (42.86%)	22 (42.31%)	37 (42.53%)
Lack of E-resources needed	28 (80%)	49 (94.23%)	77 (88.51%)

In table 7 respondents gave the multiple answers for the question. The results shows that 88.51% respondents faced with the issue of lack of availability of needed electronic resources, followed by 81.61% with the issue of insufficient training in locating e-resources, and 42.53%

respondents believed that the timeliness was the issue. Only 32.18% respondents face the issue of insufficient infrastructure.

TABLE 8: SATISFACTION LEVEL OF ACCESSING E-RESOURCES

LEVEL	PG STUDENTS	RESEARCH SCHOLARS	TOTAL
Highly Satisfied	06 (17.14)	10 (19.23)	16 (18.39%)
Satisfied	21 (60)	35 (67.31)	56 (64.37%)
Average	4 (11.43)	5 (9.62)	09 (10.34%)
Good	3 (8.57)	2 (3.84)	05 (5.75%)
Not Satisfied	1 (2.86)	00 (0)	01 (1.15%)
Total	35 (100)	52 (100)	87 (100%)

From the Table 8 it is clear that the respondents are satisfied in accessing the e-journals at Kurukshetra University of about 64.37% and highly satisfied level of about 18.39%. The average level of about 10.34%, the respondents gave 5.75% for good and only 1.15% of respondents were not satisfied.

FINDINGS

- The majority (57.78%) of the respondents of the present study were female and (42.22%) were male.
- The majority (47.78%) the respondents were in the age group of 31-40, followed by (38.89%) in the age group of 21-30 and (13.33%) respondents were above the age of 40.
- The majority (96.67%) of the respondents were aware about E-Resources available in the library. Only (3.33%) of the respondents were not aware of it.
- The highest frequency of using electronic resources in the library was "Daily" by (42.52%). The lowest frequency of using E-Resources in the library was once in a month by (13.79%) of the respondents.
- Regarding the purpose of using E-Resources majority of respondents (88.50%) prefer "to prepare for assignments and Thesis". (60.92%) to write articles, (54.02%) to prepare for seminars or conferences. The least number of respondents (8.77%) prefer to write book review.
- The biggest issue with the respondents (88.51%) was the lack of availability of needed E-Resources. Only (42.53%) of the respondents said that timeliness is a problem for searching E-Resources.
- Most of the respondents expressed range of satisfied with the availability of E-Resources available in the library.

CONCLUSION

Nowadays, Electronic resources are important collection of any academic libraries. The main objective of the present study is to analyze the availability and use of E-Resources by the

users of Kurukshetra University Library, Kurukshetra. This study reveals the awareness of E-Resources among the users, purpose of using e-resources, satisfaction level of availability of e-resources, use which types of different E-Resources, satisfactory level of using e-resources and problems faced by the users while accessing E-Resources. This study helps the library staff in planning and development E-Resources to provide modern services to their users of libraries. So that users can get attracted towards the library to use the E-Resources and access the resources more comfortably without any trouble.

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QUALITY OF LIFE OF MARBAL WORKERS IN MAKARANA TOWN, RAJASTHAN

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Abstract:

Rajasthan is famous for its marble deposits. Rajasthan alone produces 95 percent of the total marble produce of the country. Marble reserves in India are estimated at twelve hundred million tones with Rajasthan accounting for ninety one percent of the reserves i.e. eleven hundred million tones. There are around 4000 marble mines and about 1100 marble cutters in medium sector spread over the 16 districts of Rajasthan. Open cast mining, marble processing, solid waste generation and its disposal, trading and transport of marble blocks, slabs, irregular marble pieces, art and craft work are important activities in Makrana mining area providing direct and indirect employment to thousands of people. Stone was earliest inorganic material used for various purposes by man. With the advancement of civilization, the uses of stone have also been tremendously increased. Man developed aesthetic sense and skills to utilize the rocks for improving his habitat and environment by building houses, temples, monuments etc. The paper describes the quality of marble workers of Makaran town.

Key words: Quality of Life, Marble workers, marble production, Health issues

Introduction:

The quality of life in human settlements in the town depends on the quality and quantity of various facilities available in different wards. The standard of living of a person is judged by the quality and quantity of materials that he consumes and uses. The study clearly shows their lot is thrown into despicable, poor condition, which could be categorized to any standard whatsoever. They spend only about 3 per cent on education, neglecting a very important aspect of social life responsible for improving their lot or standard of living. A healthy environmental condition in which to relax or work is the prime requirement of the human beings. The impact of air pollution on human health and working efficiency of labours are well known. Therefore, it is necessary to take protective measures against polluted environment is personal isolation. This includes the use of air filtering mask to avoid the dusty air. The mine owner and factory owners are supposed to supply the air protectors to the workers. Plantation of leafy trees at work sites can also reduce the ambient polluted air by level. There are number of traditional workers who are engaged in marble works especially in the field of marble artisan works or fancy items.

These traditional marble workers are facing number of health problems due to marble works. There is an urgent need to check the health problems of these workers for last several years these people are engaged in marble activities traditionally but there is no planned policy or programme for their socio economic development.

Study Area:

Makrana town is situated at a distance of about 146 km. east of Nagaur and 100 km. from Ajmer. It is a sub-tehsil headquarters of Nagaur District. It is next to Nagaur in population. It is a railway junction on Jodhpur-Phulera broad guage track of northern railway. The town is located on high ground at an average altitude of 414 meters above the mean sea level. It is an important industrial town of Nagaur district because many small and medium scale industries are established in this town especially marble cutting and polishing units.

Level of Quality of Life:

Out of the total developed area about 45 acres is under commercial use. Sadar bazar, station bazar, market along bye-pass connecting Manglana Road to Borawar road, to Borawar road, along Borawar road and Manglana road constitute the main commercial areas of the town. Most of the marble business transactions take place in these areas. Trading in marble is most important in the town, but is no specific market as such for it. The transaction of marble takes place along the bye-pass road. There is also no any whole market for grain, fruit and vegetable etc. there is no ware-house and godown is available

Table No.1: Category of Marble Workers

S.No.	Category	Percentage
1.	Traditional workers	64.0
2.	Labours	7.2
3.	Cutters	7.0
4.	Mistries	7.0
5.	Supervisers	14.8
	Total	100.0

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table reveals that about 64 percent of the marble workers work as traditional workers. The labours are about 7.2 percent, while 14.8 percent are supervisesr. A large number of traditional marble workers work in karkhanas and Baras. They make the craft such as sikri, darwaja, kalash, mandir, mosque and gift items. The labours are working as transporting the marble slabs and cutter are cutting the slabs. The mistries are working the construction line and the supervisor takes the margine in the marble slabs.

Table No. 2: Family Category of the Marble Workers

Category	Workers	Percentage
Single	243	48.60
Joint	257	51.40
Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table reveals family category of the marble workers. Single family is about 48 percent and joint family is about 51 percent. Single families are the marble labours, mistries, and cutters and joint family supervisors and marble workers. By this way the table shows that percent marble workers have single and jointed family

Table No. 3: Monthly Expenses in Different Item

S.No.	Item	Expenditure (%)
1	Food	45.0
2	Education	4.0
3	Health	5.0
4	Social custom and festival	10.0
5	Electricity and water	12.0
6	Transport	9.0
7	Other	15.0
	Total	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table reveals a poor standard of living of the marble workers who spend on an average more than 45 percent of their income on food stuffs alone. The social ceremonies are about 10 percent of their income in these items. They spend only about 4 percent on education. The electricity and water are about 12 percent of their income. They spend only about 5 percent on health. By this way we know from the above table that 45 percent of their income goes in food stuffs while 55 percent is spent on education, health, social ceremonies, electricity, water and other.

Table No.4: Working Experiences

Year	Workers	Percentage
0-5	75	15.0
5-10	135	27.0
10-15	105	21.0
15-20	100	20.00
20-25	40	8.0
25-30	20	4.0
30-35	15	3.0
35-40	10	2.0
Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows the information about the worker experience. 135 workers have experience of 5-10 years and 105 workers have experience of 10-15 years. Total surveyed workers 500, out of them 10 workers have the experience of 35-40 year. So above table clearly shows that 68 percent workers have experience of 5-20 years. In the other hand 18 percent are those who have experience of 20-40 years and remaining 15 percent, they have the experience of less than 5 year.

Table No. 5: Family Monthly Income

Family income	Marble workers	Percentage
Below –2000	10	2.0
2000-4000	146	29.2
4000-6000	155	31.0
6000-8000	108	21.6
8000-10000	35	7.0
10000-12000	25	5.0
12000-Above	21	4.2
Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows 500 surveyed marble workers monthly income. The monthly income of the workers is not the same. The monthly income of 2.0 percent workers is below Rs. 2000/-. 81.8 percent marble workers monthly income is between Rs 2000 to 8000. 16.2 percent workers have their monthly income above Rs 8000/-. Only 4.2 percent workers have their monthly income above Rs 12000/-

Table No. 6: Education Level of the Marble Workers

S.No.	Education level	Workers	Percentage
1.	B.A.	15	3.0
2.	Senior secondary	35	7.0
3.	Secondary	40	8.0
4.	Middle	85	17.0
5.	Primary	70	14.0
6.	Literate	115	23.0
7.	Illiterate	140	28.0
	Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows that the educational standard of the marble workers is very poor. Only 3 percent workers are graduate. 7 percent are senior secondary, 8 percent are secondary, 17 percent are upper primary pass. 14 percent are primary pass and 28 percent are illiterate. Thus, half of the population is either illiterate or only illiterate without having any educational qualification.

Table No.7: Education Expenditure

Rs.	Marble worker	Percentage
0-100	60	12.0
100-200	145	29.0
200-300	105	21.0
300-400	110	22.0
400-500	45	9.0

500-600	20	4.0
600-700	15	3.0
Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows the expenditure on education by the marble workers is negligible. Only 7 percent marble workers spend Rs 500 or above their education whereas 93 percent workers spend less than Rs. 500/- on education.

Table No.8: No. of Rooms Facilities

No of rooms	No of workers	Percentage
1-2	311	62.2
2-4	142	28.4
4-6	47	9.4
Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows the residential facilities availed by the marble workers. 62.2 percent workers have only 1-2 rooms for their residence. 28.4 percent workers have 2-4 rooms and 9.4 percent workers have 4-6 rooms. This reflects the poor residential condition of the marble workers.

Table No.9: Other Facilities for Marble Workers

Response	Marble workers	Percentage
Yes	91	18.2
No	409	81.8
Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows the survey of 500 marble workers, out of them only 18.2 percent are getting other facilities. Remaining 81.8 are without other facilities. They are not getting the benefit of any facilities. Marble worker take any other facilities by the government and any institutions, apart from other facility such as community facilities, like police station, telephone exchange in the area.

Table No.10: Insurance facilities

Response	Marble workers	Percentage
Yes	273	54.6
No	227	45.4
Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table reveals that poor insurance facilities for the marble workers. Only about 54.6 percent marble workers have insurance facilities. Remaining about 45.4 percent is without Insurance. They are not getting the benefit of insurance and remaining 273

workers are getting insurance at their level. They do not have any help from the government and marble kharkhna owners.

Table No. 11: Medical Facilities

Response	Marble workers	Percentage
Yes	198	39.6
No	302	60.4
Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows that only 198 marble workers are getting the benefits out of 500 surveyed workers. Only beneficiaries are 39.6 percent while 60.4 percent are not getting the benefit of medical facilities. Out of 500 marble workers only 198 are getting medical facilities. But they are getting only primary level facilities not full facilities. The standard of the facilities is very low.

Table No.12: Hospital Facilities

Facility	Marble Workers	Percentage
Govt.	201	40.2
Private	127	25.4
Other	172	34.4
Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows that 201 workers go to government hospital out of which 500 marble workers and 25.4 percent go to private hospital and remaining 172 (34.4) percent workers are getting facilities from somewhere else. So most of them are getting treatment from government hospital.

Table No. 13: Facility of Electricity and Water

Response	Marble workers	Percentage
Yes	430	86.0
No	70	14.0
Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows that the facility of electricity and water to the marble workers is satisfactory as 86 percent workers have proper facility of electricity and water. Only 14 percent workers do not have this facility.

Table No.14: Effect on Health

Category	Marble worker	Percentage
Yes	75	15.0
No	425	85.0
Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows there is no effect on the health of workers. Only 15 percent workers have problems of breathing and other diseases. Remaining 85 percent workers have not any effect on health. So in Makrana the effect on health is low.

Table No. 15: Awareness of Health

Response	Marble workers	Percentage
Yes	400	80.0
No	100	20.0
Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows that marble workers are aware of their health. 80 percent workers get their health checked regularly. But there are 20 percent workers do not get their health checked.

Table No.16: Monthly Expenses on Health

Monthly expenses (Rs.)	Marble workers	Percentage
0-100	20	4.0
100-200	40	8.0
200-300	125	25.0
300-400	115	23.0
400-500	170	34.0
500-600	30	6.0
Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows that the marble workers spend a little on their health. Only 40 percent workers spend Rs. 400-600 per month on their health. Remaining 60 percent workers spend less than Rs. 400/- per month on their health. So the health problem in marble workers is very high.

Table No.17: Information about Environment Protection Act

Response	Marble workers	Percentage
Yes	200	40.0
No	222	44.4
No response	78	15.6
Total	500	100.00

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table reveals poor information about environment protection act in Makrana town. All workers are not fully aware of the act. The positive response is about 40 percent and negative response is about 44.4 percent. Remaining about 15.6 percent marble workers have not any response for this act. There positive response marble workers know that all mining lease holder are requested to plan a specific number of tress based on their area and water pollution, air pollution clearness, required are duly obtained by the leases from the state pollution control board. By this way we know from above table that about 65 percent marble workers have not aware about environment protection act.

Conclusion:

The study findings indicate the poor quality of life among marble workers existing in the study area. As stated earlier, the quality of life in human settlements in the town depends on the quality and quantity of various facilities available in different wards. The standard of living of a person is judged by the quality and quantity of materials that he consumes and uses. The study clearly shows their lot is thrown into despicable, poor condition, which could be categorised to any standard whatsoever. They spend only about 3 per cent on education, neglecting a very important aspect of social life responsible for improving their lot or standard of living.

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ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN ENHANCING LEARNING AND ITS IMPACT ON HOSPITAL PERFORMANCE IN PUBLIC SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Healthcare has been identified as one of the key service sectors and an area that is poised for significant growth in the next few decades. Due to this, healthcare sector is undergoing tremendous transformation and is in the state of continuous change. The major objective of this study was to explore the Knowledge Management scenario in healthcare organizations in India. This involved an exhaustive study of the various Knowledge Management strategies and activities used by the respondents. The study also assesses the impact of knowledge management practices on organizational learning and the impact of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning on Hospital performance. The research was conducted on three main government hospitals – AIIMS (Delhi), PGIMER (Chandigarh) and GMC (Jammu). For this research the primary data was collected from Doctors (Faculty Members) of the chosen hospitals. Regression and Correlation analysis revealed that Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning were significantly related. Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning show a strong linear positive correlation in this study. The regression analysis indicated that Performance of a hospital is a function of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning. Thus, this study adds to the literature which recognizes improvement of performance of an organization through better management of knowledge assets and increased Organizational Learning. The study provides a good understanding of factors that influence Knowledge Management to improve performance of the hospitals. Organizational Learning was found to be an important intermediate outcome of Knowledge Management which contributed significantly to hospital performance. The present study contributes to the field of Healthcare Knowledge Management with special reference to public sector hospitals in northern India.

Keywords: Knowledge Management, Organizational Learning, Hospital Performance, Healthcare management.

1. INTRODUCTION

Knowledge has become the most important contributor to success of any organization. The 21st century has been dubbed as the 'Knowledge era' by the experts. The field of knowledge management is far reaching and its concept can be applied in every field. Without knowledge, there is no competitive advantage and sustainable growth for any organization.

Therefore, it has been acknowledged as a critical resource and management of this critical resource is being recognized as the most crucial strategy for any organization.

1.1. Knowledge and Knowledge Management

Knowledge is not only a management concept but has importance across different fields of study and has been defined with various dimensions. But as Davenport and Prusak (1998) said, "Knowledge in itself is not new, but recognizing it as a corporate asset is." Various experts such as Malhotra, (1997) and Roos & Roos, (1998) have since defined knowledge as an intangible asset. With this the need to manage it more systematically has arisen. Industries are fast realizing the value of knowledge as an asset.

For long many businesses have confused information to be knowledge and vice versa. Due to this reason, most of the initial knowledge management approaches failed to deliver (Hildebrand, 1999a). Knowledge management (KM) as a concept started being developed in the early 1980s. By 1990s, experts like Nonaka & Takeuchi (1995), Spender (1996a, 1996b) and Cole (1998) had started advocating a knowledge-based perspective of the firm in the strategic management literature. Nonaka and Takeuchi (1995), stressed upon the importance of developing and harnessing organizational knowledge for the long term effectiveness of any organization. "Knowledge Management" as a term has been loosely applied to quite a varied spectrum of activities that have been used to create, transfer or exchange and manage or enhance knowledge assets within an organization. Therefore, there was no general agreement or definition of Knowledge Management (Shannak, 2009).

1.2. Organizational Learning

Knowledge management experts and organizations deal with and focus on two types of knowledge - explicit and tacit knowledge and focus on the importance of the how tacit and explicit knowledge interact with each other to benefit the whole organization. As per experts such as Anantatmula (2009), the underlying concept of knowledge creation and leverage is learning. Thus, learning helps to improve the inherent tacit knowledge within the people and assimilate new knowledge. By applying this new knowledge for a particular purpose, new innovations and better work processes can be created. Therefore, organization learning can also be described as a bridge that connects work processes with new innovation (Brown & Duguid, 1991).

Organizational learning was promoted initially by Argyris and Schon (1978). But it gained prominence in 1990 when Peter Senge published his book titled 'The Fifth Discipline: The Art and Practice of the Learning Organization'. The literature has shown that knowledge management and organizational learning go hand in hand. Therefore, Organizational Learning has been taken as one of the dimensions in this study. In fact, a number of studies such as Jiang & Li (2008) and Lopez, Peon & Ordas (2005) have shown a positive relationship between Organizational Learning and Performance of the organization. Moreover, studies show that organizations, whose levels of learning orientation are high, have shown a much greater degree of innovativeness than those who have low learning orientations (Calantone et al., 2002; Nybakk, 2012). Therefore, Performance of an organization was taken as the

resulting gain for an organization using knowledge management (Hassan and Al-Hakim, 2011).

1.3. Knowledge Management in Healthcare

Healthcare has been identified as one of the key service sectors and an area that is poised for significant growth in the next few decades. The ever changing technology, new drugs and better cures for diseases, improved tools and techniques contribute to this constantly changing scenario. Various experts such as Dwivedi et al. (2005) have observed that healthcare organizations are trying out new techniques such as knowledge management practices to improve healthcare delivery and performance. Most of the studies in the past have focused on bringing up theoretical models on the implementation of tools and techniques for knowledge sharing and dissemination but the literature is generally silent on its outcomes such as improved organizational learning and better performance. Moreover, there are not many research studies regarding knowledge management in Indian healthcare sector - either conceptual or empirical. This study, therefore, aims to fulfill this very crucial gap in healthcare sector in India.

2. Review of Literature

This is the era of information and Knowledge. Organizations have moved from "make and move" based productivity to "knowledge and service" based efficiency (Drucker, 1992). Researches in Knowledge Management have converged on the theme that knowledge should be viewed as a valuable and manageable resource, at par with other tangible assets so as to utilize its full potential (Davenport and Prusak, 2003; Leonard-Barton, 1995).

Healthcare industry is also not far behind in this quest for organizational excellence. It was observed by Provonost et al. (2004), that the performance of hospitals is not only based on the discovery of new treatments but on the management of existing knowledge and hence Laverde (2003) proposed implementation of Knowledge Management processes as a strategic alternative for hospitals to improve efficiency and performance. A similar observation was made by Goncalo, Jacques and Souza (2007), who studied eight hospitals in Rio Grande do Sul involving multi-disciplinary teams organized around cardiology services and established that knowledge management should be used as an alternative for the development of advanced solutions to complex healthcare problems that are of interest to the society. Therefore, experts such as Powers (2004) and Van Bevern (2003) have been advising for implementation of knowledge management in the context of healthcare management.

The relationship between knowledge management and organizational learning was studied by Anantatmula (2009) who showed how knowledge is manifested in learning and argued that are both intricately related. Paula Pinto Ferreira et al. (2011) in their study established a link between knowledge management, organizational learning and leadership. They argued that the quality of healthcare is linked directly to the use of knowledge as a resource. Mirela and Aurelia (2010) described knowledge as the main strategic resource, while the main strategic tool was organizational learning. Orzano et al. (2008b) conducted a qualitative analysis of transcriptions from observational and interview data collected in four U.S. Midwestern family care practices. It was confirmed that knowledge management was

able to improve delivery of health care by helping in generation of new knowledge and sharing it among medical practitioners. Another study confirmed that knowledge management affects performance measures by enhancing learning, decision making, and task execution (Orzano et al., 2008a; 2007).

Gowen, Fenagan and McFedden (2009) examined the simultaneous implementation of transformational leadership, Quality Management, knowledge management and their impacts on hospital performance. Chang, Tsai and Chen (2009), used two categories of variables -- internal process improvement and overall organizational performance enhancement to measure the hospital performance in a study of Taiwanese hospitals.

The implantation and use of knowledge management concepts is relatively new in healthcare. As above mentioned studies have shown, Knowledge management could be one of the important tools in improving hospital performance and quality of care.

3. Research Objectives

1. To study the existing knowledge management practices prevalent in the select hospitals under study.
2. To assess the impact of knowledge management practices on organizational learning in select hospitals under study.
3. To evaluate the impact of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning on Hospital performance in select hospitals under study.

4. Research Hypotheses

H₁: Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning are significantly related.

H₂: Organizational Performance is a function of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning.

5. Research Methodology

a. Sample size estimation and method

This research was conducted on three main government hospitals – AIIMS (Delhi), PGIMER (Chandigarh) and GMC (Jammu) Statistics for these hospitals are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Hospital Statistics

Name of Hospital	Faculty	No. of Beds	OPD (annual)
AIIMS	800	1766	136451 (new cases)
PGIMER	400	1948	803379 (new)
GMC	400	1700	365000 (new)

As can be seen from the table above, the number of total faculty members is 1600. The following formula for determination of sample size was used

$$n = Z^2 p(1-p)N$$

$$w^2(N-1) + Z^2 p(1-p)$$

where Z is the z score from statistical tables for specified confidence level, p is the estimate of proportion (usually 0.5), N is the population size and w is the margin of error. The Sample size of each hospital was calculated separately – AIIMS -- 260, GMC -- 196 and PGI – 196 (with p = 0.5, w = 5%).

Total 660 questionnaires – (260 for AIIMS, 200 for GMC and 200 for PGI) were distributed in the three hospitals. 628 questionnaires were collected back.

b. Data Collection

For this research the data consists of both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from Doctors (Faculty Members) of the select hospitals. Secondary data was researched from various journals, publications, books etc. from various resources. Research Instrument to collect data in this research is Questionnaire.

Knowledge Management Questionnaire (KM Questionnaire) – This questionnaire consisted of total 62 items on a five point Likert scale. The questions were based on dimensions and variables identified during extensive literature survey. The questions are focused on three main dimensions – Knowledge Management, Organizational Learning and Performance. This questionnaire was influenced by KMAT questionnaire. It uses a five point Likert scale and measures variables from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree.

6. Analysis and Interpretation of Knowledge Management Practices

In the present research, Factor Analysis has been used followed by Regression Analysis for testing the relationship between the three main dimensions. The various descriptive statistics such as means, variances and ANOVA tests have also been used.

Scale Reliability was tested using cronbach alpha. As a general rule, alpha values above 0.9 are considered excellent, values between 0.8 to 0.9 are considered very good, while values between 0.6 to 0.7 are considered satisfactory. For values below 0.5, the sample is considered insufficient and the instrument is not accepted as reliable. Knowledge Management questionnaire has the Cronbach alpha score of 0.951 which is considered a very good value.

Table 2 Cronbach Alpha

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
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Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.951	62

Factor Analysis

As per Field (2005), a sample size of 300 is considered adequate and more than 300 is better for proper identification of factors. The sample size for the present research is 628 and thus satisfies the criteria.

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy (KMO-test) was also done. The value of KMO statistic is between 0 and 1. According to Kaiser (1974), the sample is considered adequate if the value of KMO is greater than 0.5, while the values between 0.7 to 0.8 are good, values above 0.8 are considered very good. Kaiser- Meyer- Olkin measure of sampling adequacy was equal to 0.926 in the present study.

Table 3 KMO Test

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.926
Bartlett's Test of Approx. Chi-Square Sphericity	19805.057
Df	1891
Sig.	.000

Exploratory factor Analysis was performed using SPSS on the KM Questionnaire and 62 items were reduced to 55 items. These 55 items were clubbed together to form seven variables : Leadership, Strategy, Process, Sharing, Culture, Technology and Performance, where Knowledge management represents Leadership, Strategy and Culture While Organizational Learning represents Sharing, Process and Technology.

Research Objectives and Hypothesis Testing:

The first objective in the present research was to study the existing knowledge management practices prevalent in the select hospitals. Hospital management manages knowledge by knowledge creation activities, knowledge sharing practices and applying the new knowledge to work processes to improve efficiency and reduce errors.

The knowledge management practices in select hospitals were studied in terms of Leadership, Strategy and Culture. Practices with respect to Leadership included acknowledging improvement of care for patients as a major objective of knowledge management (with a score of 3.62) and development of a sophisticated and ethical knowledge gathering mechanism. Similarly, acceptance of knowledge management as a central strategy received a good mean score of 3.90. But doctors did not give high score to the statement that the top management ensures sharing of knowledge through their HR policy by hiring, evaluating and compensating employees for their contribution to hospital knowledge. Similarly, practices with respect to Strategy included activities such as using manuals and best practices databases regularly and having morning or evening (end of day) meetings in the department. They are both knowledge sharing and knowledge generation activities. They received a mean score of 3.62 and 3.44 respectively from the respondents. By having meetings to discuss cases and events or by looking up at best practices databases, employees are sharing and accessing available knowledge to improve their working. But when they use these manuals and databases to update some new information in them, they are generating new knowledge for others to access and apply. In this way, a constant generation, sharing, retrieval and application is happening which keeps the organization dynamic. The information technology infrastructure helps to share and update this knowledge easily. The availability of internet facilities for looking up information and Information systems being real time and smart were given scores of 3.63 and 3.18 respectively by the medical professionals. The practices related to Culture include all knowledge sharing activities. Sharing of knowledge occurs when experienced and senior employees share their experiences and advice (mean score of 3.14) and also encourage others to share best and worst practices to improve their learning (mean score of 3.53). New employees are also encouraged to use Expert databases and knowledge banks to learn how things are done (mean score of 3.26). Moreover employees are encouraged to share inherent and tacit knowledge and transfer it across the organization by uploading difficult cases etc. (mean score of 3.36). The respondents perceived that their respective hospitals have formalized the process of transferring best practices, including documentation and lessons learned and gave it a mean score of 3.34.

As is clear from the data above, all the three hospitals are following knowledge gathering, acquiring, creation, sharing and assimilation activities. They are using internet and information technology tools to improve their knowledge and learning. These findings are in agreement with previous literature where authors such as Wong (2005) and Bishop et al. (2008) agree that sharing knowledge readily, having a robust information technology system and a leadership dedicated to knowledge management helps to improve organizational learning and provide better performance outcomes for an organization.

The second objective is to assess the impact of knowledge management practices on organizational learning in select hospitals under study.

Running Regression analysis on SPSS 16 gives the following results:

Table 4 Regression model for impact of Knowledge management on Organizational Learning

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	Sig.
1	.734 ^a	0.538	0.538	0.39073	0.538	718.474	0.00

a. Predictors: (Constant), KM

Table 5 Coefficients for Regression model for impact of Knowledge management on Organizational Learning

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.482	.111		4.357	.000
	KM	.831	.031	.734	26.804	.000

a. Dependent Variable: OL

As given in Table 4 and Table 5, Regression analysis shows that there is a linear relationship between Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning. The R^2 value is 0.538, which indicates that more than 50% variability in organizational learning is due to change in knowledge management. The p value is less than 0.05 showing that the impact of knowledge management on organizational learning is statistically significant.

The results also lead to the first Hypothesis in the present study.

H₁: Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning are significantly related.

Running SPSS 16, it was observed that Pearson Coefficient for Knowledge Management and Organizational learning is 0.734. Therefore, it can be concluded that Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning show a strong positive correlation in this study.

Table 6 Correlation between Knowledge management and Organizational Learning

		KM	OL
KM	Pearson Correlation	1	.734 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	618	618
OL	Pearson Correlation	.734 ^{**}	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	618	618

		KM	OL
KM	Pearson Correlation	1	.734**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	618	618
OL	Pearson Correlation	.734**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	618	618

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

The value of correlation coefficient r gives the strength of correlation between two variables while the significance of relationship is tested by calculating either the t statistic or the p values. If the p value is less than the critical value (either 0.05 or 0.01), the correlation is said to be statistically significant. In the present study, the p value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning are significantly related. Thus, the First Hypothesis stands verified.

The Third objective of the present study was to evaluate the impact of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning on Hospital performance in select hospitals.

It was observed by Provonost et al. (2004), that the performance of hospitals is not only based on the discovery of new treatments but on the management of existing knowledge. Many researchers focused on identifying the impact of knowledge management on learning, cost reduction and higher satisfaction levels of patients (Ferreira et al., 2011), and showed that knowledge management improves performance measures by improving learning leading to better decision making (Orzano et al., 2008a). Performance of an organization was taken as the resulting gain for an organization using knowledge management (Hassan and Al-Hakim, 2011). This leads to the second hypothesis of the present study.

H₂: Organizational Performance is a function of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning.

Running Regression Analysis on the data using SPSS 16, following results were observed which are shown in Tables 7 and 8.

Table 7: Regression model for impact of knowledge management and organizational learning on hospital performance

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics		Sig.
					R Square Change	F Change	
1	.690 ^a	.476	.474	.42322	.476	279.268	0.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), OL, KM

b. Dependent Variable: Performance

The null hypothesis of the regression's F-test states that there is no linear relationship between the variables ($R^2=0$). The F-test is highly significant as p value is below 0.05. As indicated by R^2 values, approximately 48 % of variability in Performance is due to Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning. Therefore, it can be concluded that exists a linear relationship between the Knowledge Management, Organizational Learning and Performance in this study.

Table 8 Coefficients of regression

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.994	.122		8.163	.000
	KM	.385	.049	.335	7.794	.000
	OL	.412	.044	.406	9.439	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Performance

The above table gives the following regression equation

$$\text{Performance} = 0.994 + 0.335 * \text{KM} + 0.406 * \text{OL}$$

As seen in Table 8, both the beta values are positive, which indicates that Performance increases with increase in Knowledge management as well as Organizational Learning. Moreover, it is seen that if the t test associated with the beta values is significant, then the predictor is said to be making a significant contribution to the model. In the present study, as can be seen from the tables above, p value is less than 0.05 showing significant t test. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Performance is a function of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning and both are significant contributors to the Hospital Performance. Hence, the second hypothesis is also proved to be true.

7. Major Findings and Suggestions

The research was conducted in three government hospitals in North India – AIIMS in Delhi, PGI in Chandigarh and GMC in Jammu.

- The results indicate that all the three select hospitals follow Knowledge Management practices and consider it important for improving knowledge and learning. Various KM practices were identified such as rigorous use of manuals and best practices regularly by the medical staff, holding of morning or evening meetings in the department where important medical events/happenings/cases are discussed, emphasis on sharing new medical protocols and treatment methods which helps to reduce medical errors, use of Expert database and Best practice database to store useful information which can be later retrieved by employees. Significant variation exists between the above mentioned practices in the three hospitals. GMC Jammu scored lowest in terms of implementation of knowledge management practices as compared to AIIMS Delhi and PGI Chandigarh.
- Doctors in the three hospitals vary in their opinion in terms of strategic importance given by the top leadership for managing knowledge. The doctors in PGI were ahead of AIIMS and GMC Jammu in terms of Leadership scores. Results indicate a significant variation in the HR policy of the select hospitals regarding the hiring, evaluation and compensation of employees for their contribution to hospital knowledge.
- Correlation analysis revealed that knowledge management and organizational learning were significantly related. The above average scores of the select hospitals show that doctors believe that knowledge sharing practices lead to the improvement of organizational learning. This study therefore, adds to the previous literature regarding positive relationship between organizational learning and knowledge management.
- Technology was acknowledged as the one of the most critical factor for implementing knowledge management by medical professionals of all the three hospitals. They also agreed to the fact that latest technology helps hospitals to collaborate in real time and helps create institutional memory for them. GMC Jammu had the lowest score out of the three select organizations in terms of Technology. GMC was also found to have the least score in knowledge sharing culture. This indicates that a better technological setup is helpful in creating a better climate for knowledge sharing in organizations.
- All the three hospitals were found to be having low scores in Leadership and Strategy as compared to other variables. Regression Analysis also provided the same result where Knowledge sharing, Organizational Culture, Process and Technology had a greater impact on Performance of the three hospitals as compared to Leadership and Strategy. This implies that the select hospitals under study are not giving due importance to knowledge management at strategic level.

Suggestions:

- Findings reveal that the three select hospitals are following various knowledge management practices such as organizing seminars, academic conferences and medical workshops for enhancing practical and latest knowledge in healthcare, sharing knowledge through meetings, using forums for online discussions and trainings etc. Other studies have concluded that medical doctors and paramedical staff also share knowledge amongst each other through professional networks on social media and Communities of Practice. (Addicott et al., 2006) Therefore, it is recommended that the hospitals under study should add on to their knowledge base by leveraging these resources as well.
- Analysis reveals that Technology plays a very important role in implementation and success of Knowledge Management Initiatives in the select organizations. Besides, providing healthcare practitioners with updated information by installing knowledge banks, computers with internet connections in every department, hospital management should also go for adoption of latest information systems such as CDSS (Clinical Decision Support Systems) for medical professionals. These systems provide a direct link to latest medical guidelines, new drug usage and prescription protocols and even IT assisted diagnostic tools for treatment plans. (Nicolini et al., 2008)
- In the present study, Leadership and Strategy have been given lesser importance than other variables such as Technology, Sharing, Process and Culture by the respondents. But previous literature has shown that these two are important enablers of knowledge management systems. (Singh, 2008) Thus, it is important not to overlook the impact of these two variables on knowledge management systems. The management of the hospitals should closely re-examine their organizational strategies and objectives and align them with knowledge management initiatives.

8. Research Contribution

In India, healthcare research has been mostly limited to either satisfaction of patients or clinical trials by medical professionals or related to epidemiological studies or use of IT in hospitals. This research is one of the few which has ventured into the field of healthcare knowledge management. The present study contributes to the field of Healthcare knowledge management with special reference to public sector hospitals in northern India. It also adds credence to the theory that performance is improved by implementing knowledge management measures. The study provides further support to previous findings regarding the importance of Technology, Culture, Process and Knowledge Sharing in successful implementation of knowledge management initiatives. Based on the results of the present study, important decisions regarding knowledge initiatives and improved healthcare delivery can be made.

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डॉ० अम्बेडकर और मार्क्स के समाजवाद का समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन

डा० महेन्द्र कुमार

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

भदावर विद्या मन्दिर पी०जी० कालेज बाहआगरा।

इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी में डॉ० अम्बेडकर और मार्क्स दोनों के वैचारिक चिन्तन एवं सिद्धान्त में समरूपता की झलक दिखायी पड़ती है। दोनों ने समाज के शोषित, पीड़ित वर्ग के उत्थान के लिए सिद्धान्त प्रस्तुत किए हैं। डॉ० अम्बेडकर ने सामाजिक समनता की स्थापना के लिए संवैधानिक साधनों-संविधान 14 से 18 तक समानता के अधिकार की बात की है। जबकि दूसरी तरफ मार्क्स ने अपनी पुस्तक 'कम्युनिस्ट मनीफेस्टो' 1948 में वैज्ञानिक समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त में वर्गविहीन राज्य की कल्पना की है। मार्क्स अपनी समाजवादी विचारधारा के प्रतिपादन या सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन की बात कहने वाले प्रथम विचारक नहीं थे, क्योंकि इनसे पूर्व अनेक ब्रिटिश व फ्रेंच विचारकों द्वारा समाजवादी विचार व्यक्त किया जा चुका था। इनके सम्बन्ध में वेपर ने ठीक ही लिखा है कि "उन्होंने सुन्दर गुलाब के फूलों की कल्पना तो की परन्तु गुलाब के वृक्षों के लिए कोई धरती तैयार नहीं की थी।"

यही कारण है कि मार्क्स से पूर्व के समाजवादियों को स्वप्नलोकीय समाजवादी कहा जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मार्क्स लिखता है कि "अभी तक सभी दार्शनिक जगत का विश्लेषण करने में लगे रहे। परन्तु दार्शनिकों का मुख्य कार्य जगत का निश्लेक्षण करना नहीं वरन् उसे बदलना है।" अतः मार्क्स द्वारा प्रतिपादित समाजवाद एक काल्पनिक विचारधारा न होकर विधिवत रूप से प्रतिपादित एक व्यवहारिक दर्शन है। इस दृष्टि से मार्क्स को समाजवादी वैज्ञानिक कहा जा सकता है।

वहीं दूसरी तरफ डॉ० अम्बेडकर ने वास्तविक समाजवाद की स्थापना के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कहा है कि "26 जनवरी 1950 को हम अन्तर विरोधों के जीवन में प्रवेश करने जा रहे हैं, राजनीति में हम समानता प्राप्त करेंगे और हमारे सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन में असमानता होगी। हम सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन में अपने सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक ढांचे के अन्तर्गत एक आदमी एक कीमत के सिद्धान्त को अस्वीकार करते रहेंगे।"

डॉ० अम्बेडकर के विचारों में समाजवादी चिंतन की छाया स्पष्ट रूप से देखी जा सकती है, क्योंकि वे सामाजिक समानता के लक्ष्य को दलितों की वर्गीय चेतना, शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक उन्नयन तथा लोक तांत्रिक परिवर्तन द्वारा प्राप्त करना चाहते थे। इसलिए इन्हें गणतांत्रिक समाजवादी कहा जा सकता है। इनका कहना था कि आर्थिक समाधान कभी भी सामाजिक समाधान का विकल्प नहीं हो सकता है। समाजवाद मुख्यतः आर्थिक समानता को अपना लक्ष्य मानता है। इसलिए डॉ० अम्बेडकर ने मार्क्स की आलोचना करते हुए बुद्ध को अपनाया था।

डॉ० अम्बेडकर के लिए बुद्ध इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण थे क्योंकि उन्होंने जाति पर सवालिया निषान लगाते हुए समानता पर आधारित समाज की कल्पना की थी। यद्यपि साम्यवाद के रूप में समानता आधारित समाज का सपना मार्क्स का भी था। लेकिन मार्क्स ने समानता को जीवन के आर्थिक पक्ष से आगे बढ़ कर कभी नहीं देखा। डॉ० अम्बेडकर मार्क्स की वर्ग भेद की अवधारणा से सहमत थे लेकिन इस संशोधन के साथ कि भारतीय समाज में वर्गभेद मुख्यतः सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक रहा है।

मार्क्स वस्तुतः पहले दार्शनिक थे, जिन्होंने समाजवाद तथा साम्यवाद को केवल कल्पना की उड़ान मात्र न मान कर उसे वैज्ञानिक आधार प्रदान किया एवं साम्यवाद के साधन के रूप में समाजवाद का प्रतिपादन किया। जो एक ऐसी स्वभाविक विचारधारा है, जिसका सफल प्रयोग करते हुए उसका स्वभाविक क्रियान्वयन किया जा सकता है, यही कारण है कि मार्क्स को वैज्ञानिक समाजवाद का जन्मदाता कहा जाता है, जबकि डॉ० अम्बेडकर का लेखन और चिन्तन भाषण भारतीय चिन्तन के इतिहास में कालजयी दस्तावेज है, डॉ० अम्बेडकर का सम्पूर्ण जीवन दमन, शोषण और अन्याय के विरुद्ध अनवरत संघर्ष की स्वर्णगाथा है। आज के वैज्ञानिक प्रगतिशीलता के युग में जहाँ आज भी जातिवाद, सम्प्रदायवाद, धर्मान्धता प्रभावी है ऐसी स्थिति में डॉ० अम्बेडकर के चिन्तन की प्रासंगिकता और ही महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। डॉ० अम्बेडकर का मानना है कि भारत में उत्पन्न जाति व्यवस्था जो एक ऐतिहासिक सत्य है, जिसके अवशेष आज भी विद्यमान हैं जो भारतीय संविधान के सदर्भ में नकारात्मक हो गये हैं, फिर भी इनका समूल नष्ट नहीं हुआ है। इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि डॉ० अम्बेडकर का सम्पूर्ण चिन्तन स्वतंत्रता समानता, भातृत्व एवं मानसिकता के आधार पर सार्वकालिक एवं सार्वभौमिक आदर्श एवं औचित्य को दर्शाता है।

डॉ० अम्बेडकर की समाजवाद भी अवधारणा अन्य समाजवादी अवधारणाओं से थोड़ी अलग है। क्योंकि ये किसी भी सिद्धान्त दर्शन और नियम को उन करोड़ों लोगों की दृष्टि से देखते थे, जो दलित,

अछूत, शोषित और गरीब है। इनका कहना है कि “यदि मार्क्स भारत में पैदा होता और उसे अपना प्रसिद्ध ग्रन्थ दास कैपिटल भारत में बैठ कर लिखना पड़ता तो वह उसे दूसरे ढंग से ही लिखता”।

डॉ० अम्बेडकर का मानना है कि भारत में दलित जातियाँ ही सर्वहारा वर्ग है, लेकिन यह सर्वहारा वर्ग गरीब और श्रमजीवी वर्ग वर्ण व्यवस्था के गर्भ से पैदा हुआ है, क्योंकि भारत में जिस समय वर्ण व्यवस्था अस्तित्व में आयी उसी समय सर्वहारा भी अस्तित्व में आया। इसलिए भारत का सर्वहारा किसी औद्योगिक क्रांति का परिणाम नहीं है, वह एक ऐसा वर्ग है जो जन्म से ही सर्वहारा है, जन्म से ही दलित है, और जन्म से ही दास है।

डॉ० अम्बेडकर, मार्क्स की तरह उद्योगों में निजी स्वामित्व का पूर्ण उन्मूलन चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस उन्मूलन के तरीके से वह मार्क्स से सहमत नहीं हैं।

डॉ० अम्बेडकर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के घोषणा पत्र से प्रभावित और सहमत थे कि पूंजीवादी समाज में पूंजी स्वतंत्र है और उसका व्यक्तित्व होता है, परन्तु जीवित व्यक्ति परतंत्र है और उसका कोई व्यक्तित्व नहीं होता है। डॉ० अम्बेडकर का पूंजीवादी व्यक्तित्व पूंजीवादी स्वतंत्रता तथा पूंजीवादी स्वाधीनता को जड़ से खत्म कर देना चाहते थे। इसलिए उन्हें मार्क्स का यह नारा पसन्द था कि “दुनिया के मजदूरों एक हो जाओ, क्योंकि तुम्हारे पास खोने के लिए गुलामी की बेड़ियों के सिवाय कुछ नहीं है और पाने के लिए अनन्त आकाश है”।

इसी प्रकार श्रमिकों की मुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में भी डॉ० अम्बेडकर के ऊपर कम्युनिस्ट घोषणा पत्र के विचारों का प्रभाव देखा जा सकता है, क्योंकि डॉ० अम्बेडकर भी स्वतंत्रता जैसे शाश्वत सत्य को समाप्त करने के पक्षधर नहीं थे, लेकिन वह चाहते थे कि सर्वहारा वर्ग को सबसे पहले राजनैतिक प्रभुत्व प्राप्त करना है। जिससे कि वह राष्ट्र के प्रधान वर्ग का स्थान ग्रहण कर सके। इसलिए इन्होंने कहा था कि “भारत को नेतृत्व चाहिए और यह नेतृत्व उसे श्रमिक वर्ग ही दे सकता है, एक सही नेतृत्व के लिए आदर्शवाद और स्वतंत्र विचार का होना जरूरी है। अभिजात वर्ग आदर्शवादी हो सकता है। परन्तु स्वतंत्र रूप से वह सोच नहीं सकता है। श्रमिक वर्ग में दोनों चीजे सम्भव है, आदर्शवाद भी और स्वतंत्र सोच भी। इस आधार पर ही हम संगठित हो कर स्वाधीनता और नयी समाज व्यवस्था को प्राप्त करेंगे।

डॉ० अम्बेडकर ने फ्रांसीसी क्रान्ति से प्रभावित होकर स्वतंत्रता, समानता और बंधुता के सूत्र को स्थापित किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि मजदूर वर्ग के लिए स्वाधीनता, समानता और बन्धुता भी आवश्यक है। इन तीनों सिद्धान्तों को उन्होंने मजदूर वर्ग की दृष्टि से ही देखा है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में इनकी आवधारणायें एकदम स्पष्ट हैं। मजदूर वर्ग की स्वाधीनता का अर्थ है, जनता के द्वारा शासन लेकिन ऐसा शासन जो नाम से ही नहीं वास्तव में जनता द्वारा शासित हो। स्वाधीनता का अर्थ है, सबके लिए समान अवसर जबकि समानता का अर्थ है जो कि मजदूर वर्ग चाहता है, नागरिक सेवाओं से लेकर सेना, व्यापार और उद्योग तक हर क्षेत्र में हर प्रकार के विशेषाधिकार को समाप्त किया जाय। मजदूरों के लिए बंधुता को स्पष्ट करते हुए डॉ० अम्बेडकर ने कहा कि बंधुता का अर्थ है : पृथ्वी पर शांति और मानव के प्रति सदृश इच्छा के मकसद के साथ सभी जातियों और राष्ट्रों में समान मानवीय भाईचारे का सर्वव्यापक भाव।

क्रान्ति के सम्बन्ध में डॉ० अम्बेडकर लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं, जबकि मार्क्सवादी अवधारणा सर्वहारा की तानाशाही की अवधारणा है।

डॉ० अम्बेडकर की राज्य समाजवाद की यह अवधारण कृषि और उद्योग पर राज्य के स्वामित्व की विशेषता के कारण मार्क्सवादी अवधारणा के काफी निकट है। जिसमें वह कहते हैं कि इनका मुख्य प्रयोजन राज्य पर यह दायित्व डालना है कि वह लोगों के आर्थिक जीवन को इस प्रकार योजनाबद्ध करें कि उससे उत्पादकता का सर्वोच्च बिन्दु हासिल हो जाय और निजी उद्यम के लिए एक भी मार्ग बंद न हो और सम्पदा के समान वितरण के लिए भी उपबंध किया जाय।

डॉ० अम्बेडकर ने यह भी स्पष्ट किया है कि पूंजीवाद और समाजवाद साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकता है। इसलिए वह मार्क्स के कुछ विचारों से सहमत होते हुए भी असहमत है। कार्ल मार्क्स ने अपने समाजवाद के वैज्ञानिक स्वरूप सबसे अधिक महत्व दिया है। उनका उद्देश्य कुछ और नहीं, केवल उसके इस दावे व विचारधारा को स्थापित करना था। कि उसका समाजवाद वैज्ञानिक प्रकार का था, स्वप्न दर्शी व अव्यवहारिक नहीं।

वैज्ञानिक समाजवाद से कार्ल मार्क्स का अभिप्राय था कि उसका समाजवाद अपरिहार्य तथा अनिवार्य प्रकार का था और समाजवाद उसकी ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है तथा उसकी गति को आगे बढ़ने से कोई चीज रोक नहीं सकती। मार्क्स इस दावे व विचारधारा को सिद्ध करना है, जिसके लिए उसने मुख्य रूप परिश्रम किया।

मार्क्स की अवधारणा की अवधारणा निम्नलिखित प्रमेयों पर आधारित है:-

1. दर्शन का उद्देश्य विषय का पुनर्निर्माण करना है, ब्राह्मण्ड की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करना नहीं।
2. जो शक्तियाँ इतिहास की दिशा को निश्चित करते हैं, वे मुख्यतः आर्थिक होते हैं।
3. समाज दो वर्गों में विभक्त है— मौलिक तथा मजदूर
4. इन दोनों वर्गों के भी हमेशा संघर्ष चलता रहता है।
5. मजदूरों का मालिकों द्वारा शोषण किया जाता है। मालिक उस अतिरिक्त मूल्य का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। जो उन्हें अपने मजदूरों के परिश्रम के परिणाम स्वरूप मिलता है।
6. उत्पादन के साधनों का राष्ट्रीकरण अर्थात् व्यक्ति का सम्पत्ति का उन्मूलन करके शोषण को समाप्त किया जा सकता है।
7. इस शोषण के फलस्वरूप श्रमिक और अधिकाधिक निर्बल व दरिद्र बनाये जा रहे हैं।
8. श्रमिकों की इस बढ़ती हुई दरिद्रता व निर्बलता के कारण श्रमिकों की क्रांतिकारी भावना उत्पन्न हो रही है, विरोध वर्ग संघर्ष के रूप में बदल रहा है।
9. चूँकि श्रमिकों की संख्या स्वामियों की संख्या से अधिक है, अतः श्रमिकों द्वारा राज्य को हथियाना और अपना शासन स्थापित करना स्वाभाविक है। इसे उसने 'सर्वहारा वर्ग की तानाशाही' के नाम से घाषित किया है।
10. इन तत्वों का प्रतिरोध नहीं किया जा सकता इसलिए, समाजवाद अपरिहार्य है।

डॉ० अम्बेडकर का मानना है कि, मुझे आशा है मैंने उन विचारों का उल्लेख किया है जो मार्क्सवादी समाज के मूल आधार हैं। डॉ० अम्बेडकर के राज्य समाजवाद की मुख्य और मौलिक विशेषता यह है कि वह इसे संविधान के कानून द्वारा स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। इनकी राज्य समाजवाद की अवधारणा कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए आज भी क्रांतिकारी है।

डॉ० अम्बेडकर के समाजवाद की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि उसके केन्द्र में सिर्फ मजदूर और गरीब वर्ग ही है। वहाँ न तो सवर्ण और दलित तथा हिन्दू और मुसलमान में भेद है और न ही धर्म सम्प्रदाय वर्ग, जाति और लिंग के आधार पर ही कोई भेदभाव है। वे सिर्फ वर्ग की बात करते हैं और मजदूर वर्ग के हाथ में देश का नेतृत्व देखना चाहते हैं। जबकि मार्क्स अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के

लिए सर्वहारा वर्ग के वर्ग संघर्ष की बात करता है और यह वर्ग संघर्ष, पूंजीवाद के विरुद्ध होगा। फलस्वरूप समाजवादी क्रान्ति के द्वारा सर्वहारा वर्ग के स्वामित्व की स्थापना होगी।

डॉ० अम्बेडकर और मार्क्स दोनों समाजवाद की स्थापना में सर्वहारा वर्ग की बात करते हैं। दोनों लोगों के सर्वहारा वर्ग में गरीब, मजदूर और शोषित जनता है, लेकिन समाजवादी क्रान्ति में इनकी भूमिका और उसे प्राप्त करने का तरीका अलग-अलग है। मार्क्स समाजवादी क्रान्ति द्वारा क्रान्तिकारी बल प्रयोग करके पूंजीवाद को समाप्त करना चाहता है। यद्यपि वैज्ञानिक कम्युनिज्म इस प्रस्थापना के आधार पर अग्रसर होता है कि समाजवाद के लिए युद्ध कदापि अनिवार्य नहीं है, लेकिन समाजवाद के मार्ग का चयन व्यक्तियों की इच्छा पर नहीं बल्कि मुख्यतया देश-विदेश की वर्ग शक्तियों के वस्तु परक संतुलन पर निर्भर करता है, जबकि डॉ० अम्बेडकर ने समाजवाद की स्थापना के कुछ सीमा तक इसी मार्ग का अनुसरण करते हैं और अपने सम्पूर्ण चिंतन में स्वतंत्रता समानता एवं भातृत्व एवं मानसिकता के आधार पर सर्वकालिक एवं सार्वभौमिक आदर्श की बात करते हैं, जबकि मार्क्स का समाजवाद वैज्ञानिक समाजवाद का एक रूप है, जिसमें मार्क्स ने वर्ग संघर्ष के सिद्धान्त की परिकल्पना की है एवं वर्गविहीन समाज की स्थापना के लिए नकारात्मक साधनों का प्रयोग किया है, वही दूसरी ओर डॉ० अम्बेडकर ने भारतीय संविधान के भाग-3 और भाग-4 में सामाजिक समानता के संवैधानिक अधिकारों की बात की है।

डॉ० अम्बेडकर का मानना है कि मजदूर वर्ग के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को रूसों के 'सोषल कॉन्ट्रैक्ट', मार्क्स के "कम्युनिस्ट मैनीफेस्टो", पोप लियो तेरहवें के "एनसाईक्लीकल ऑ द कंडीषनस ऑफ लेबर" और जॉन स्टुअर्ट मिल के "लिबर्टी" से परिचित होना चाहिए। 8 सितंबर 1943 के ऑल इण्डिया वर्कर्स के षिविर के समापन सत्र में डॉ० अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि "मजदूर व्यक्ति वर्गों के हर व्यक्ति को रूसों का 'सामाजिक अनुबंध' मार्क्स का कम्युनिस्ट घोषणा पत्र पोप लियो तेरहवें का 'मजदूरों की स्थिति पर जारी घोषणा परिपत्र' जॉन स्टुअर्ट मिल के स्वतन्त्रता पर विचारों की जानकारी रखना जरूरी है। क्योंकि ये चारों आधुनिक समय के समाज और सरकारी संगठन की कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी मूल दस्तावेज हैं।"

कार्ल मार्क्स और साम्यवादियों द्वारा अपनाये गए साधन—(1) हिंसा (2) सर्वहारा वर्ग की तानाशाही नई प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। डॉ० अम्बेडकर में समता मूलक समाज की स्थापना के लिए संवैधानिक साधनों बल दिया। डॉ० अम्बेडकर ने बुद्ध के मार्ग को अपनाया। डॉ० अम्बेडकर तथा

कार्ल मार्क्स के समाजवाद में क्या समताएँ व क्या विषमताएँ हैं? अन्तर व विषमता साधनों के विषय में है।

इस प्रकार मार्क्स और डॉ० अम्बेडकर दोनों ने समाजवाद के सम्बन्ध में जो परिकल्पना की है, उसका भविष्य के लिए चिन्तन करना आवश्यक है।

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ज्योतिबा फुले का नारी चिन्तन

डा. महेन्द्र कुमार

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

भदावर विद्या मंदिर पी.जी. कालेज बाह, आगरा

ज्योतिबा फुले एक महान विचारक, समाजसेवी, लेखक दार्शनिक तथा क्रांतिकारी कार्यकर्ता थे उन्हें महात्मा फुले एवं ज्योतिबा फुले आदि नामों से भी जाना जाता है। उन्होंने परम्परागत विषमतावादी सामाजिक व्यवस्था का अवलोकन कर यथार्थ, मानवतावादी मूल्यों पर भारत की सामाजिक व्यवस्था पर दिये गये विचार व वर्णव्यवस्था एवं जाति व्यवस्था का सूक्ष्म अवलोकन कर वैज्ञानिक एवं क्रांतिकारी विचार प्रस्तुत किये। वै"वीकरण के इस युग में आज भी उनके विचार प्रासंगिक है। इस सन्दर्भ में उनका ग्रन्थ 'गुलाम गिरि' आज भी महत्वपूर्ण है। ज्योतिबा फुले ने नारी उत्थान के जो कार्य किया वह तत्कालीन व्यवस्था के बहुत बड़ी चुनौती थी। उनके विचार का अध्ययन करने से पूर्व हमें भारत में नारी की स्थिति का ऐतिहासिक अवलोकन करना अनिवार्य है।

भारत में नारी की स्थिति का ऐतिहासिक अवलोकन

प्राचीन भारत में सिन्धु सभ्यता की सामाजिक व्यवस्था मातृसत्तात्मक थी। वैदिक संस्कृति में आर्य समाज पितृ सत्तात्मक था, परन्तु स्त्री को मातृत्व रूप में पर्याप्त सम्मान था। शतपथ ब्राह्मण में पत्नी को 'अर्धांगिनी' कहा गया। पुत्री को उपनयन का अधिकार प्राप्त था, लेकिन समाज में स्त्रियों को राजनीति में भाग लेने का अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं था। लोकामुद्रा, घोसा सिकता, अपाला एवं वि"वरा जैसी विदुषी स्त्रियों का उल्लेख मिलता है। स्त्रियों का अधिकार कम"ः कम होता गया। इस काल में स्त्रियों का सभा में प्रवे"ा वर्जित था। प्राचीनकाल चौथी शताब्दी ई.पू. काल में 'अपस्तंब सूत्र' में स्त्री के सुलभ आचरण सम्बंधी नियमों को संकलित किया गया, इसमें स्त्री का मुख्य धर्म एवं कर्तव्य पति सेवा से जुड़ा था।

'मुख्याधर्मः स्मृतिशु विहितो मार्तृशुश्रूषानमाहिः'

ईसा पूर्व छठी शताब्दी में बौद्ध संघों में स्त्रियों का प्रवे"ा खुला था। महाप्रजावती गौतमी और उनके साथ आयी 500 नारियों की भिक्षुणी बनने की भावना को देखकर बुद्ध ने नारी को भिक्षुणी बनने की अनुमति दी इस सन्दर्भ में इंग्लैण्ड के अनुसंधानकर्ता हार्नर ने अपने शोधग्रन्थ **"Women under primitive Buddhism"** में लिखा कि "बौद्धकाल में नारियों के सामाजिक दर्जे में काफी परिवर्तन हुआ। नारियां अधिक समानता का उपभोग ले सकी अधिक आदर और अधिकार जो अब तक नारियों को कभी नहीं मिला वे उन्हें प्राप्त हुए।" बौद्ध काल नारी उन्नति का काल था। सम्राट अ"गोक की पुत्री संघमित्रा और पुत्र महेन्द्र इन दोनों ने श्रीलंका जाकर बौद्ध धर्म

का प्रचार प्रसार किया। उत्तर बौद्धिक काल में शूद्रों तथा सित्रियों के अधिकारों में हास हुआ। शतपथ ब्राह्मण मैत्रायणी संहिता में उनके लिए निन्दनीय शब्द प्रयुक्त होने लगे। जहां एक तरफ मनुस्मृति में 'यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः' की बात कही गई है, वही सैकड़ों श्लोक में सित्रियों की स्वतंत्रता एवं समानता के विरुद्ध अनेक प्रसंगों का उल्लेख है मनुस्मृति में स्पष्ट लिखा है कुमारी अवस्था में स्त्री की रक्षा पिता करते है युवा होने पर पति तथा बुढ़ापे में उसकी रक्षा पुत्र करते हैं। नारी कभी स्वतंत्र नहीं होती।

“पिता रक्षति कौमारे भर्ता रक्षति यौवने।

रक्षन्ति स्थविरे पुत्र न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति।।”

मध्ययुग काल में भारतीय महिलाओं की स्थिति में गिरावट आयी। भारत के कुछ समुदायों में सती, जौहर, परदा, देवदासी, बाल विवाह, विधवा पुनर्विवाह पर रोक आदि स्त्री के समसामायिकी जिन्दगी का हिस्सा था। अकबर ने नारी सुधार के लिए अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम चलाया। प्रभाकर वैद्य ने 'आइन-ए-अकबरी' का उल्लेख नारी के अधिकारों का पहला पत्र के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया। अकबर ने 'आइन-ए-अकबरी' में सित्रियों के सुधार के लिए निम्नलिखित बातों में विषे"। बल दियः

1. हिन्दू नारी को सती होने पर प्रतिबन्ध।
2. हिन्दू नारी का पुनर्विवाह को मान्यता।
3. बाल विवाह पर प्रतिबंध, विवाह के लिए लड़की की आयु कम से कम 14 वर्ष और लड़के की आयु कम से कम 16 वर्ष सुनिश्चित।
4. बाल जरठ विवाह पर प्रतिबंध अर्थात वर वधु के बीच आयु का अन्तर 12 वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।
5. वेष्टा वृत्ति पर प्रतिबंध।

आधुनिक भारत एवं अंग्रेजी शासन में हिन्दू महिलाओं को सामाजिक रूप से मासूम एवं अधिक सच्चरित माना गया। इस शासन के समन राजा राम मोहन राय, ई"वर चन्द्र विद्या सागर इत्यादि ने महिला स"क्तीकरण क उद्दे"य में अग्रणी भूमिका निभाई। आधुनिक काल में ज्यातिबाफुले का नाम महिला उत्थान एवं नारी स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई लड़ने वालों में वि"ष स्थान प्राप्त है। आधुनिक भारत में डा. भीमराव ने सामाजिक पूर्वाग्रहों का गम्भीर चिन्तन कर स्त्री िक्षा एवं सामाजिक स्वरूप को नयी दि"ा प्रदान की।

नारी स्वतंत्रता एवं समानता समबंधी विचारः

भारत में राजा राम मोहन राय जैसे समाज सुधारक ने सती प्रथा व अन्य रूढ़िवादी परम्पराओं के विरुद्ध आवाज उठायी थी। ज्योतिबाफुले ने अपने सम्पूर्ण आन्दोलन में नारी की स्वतंत्रता एवं समानता शूद्र अति"द्र की लड़ाई के समान ही कार्य किया। उनका नारी स्वतंत्रता सम्बंधी विचार दया पर आधारित नहीं था। इनका मानना था कि स्त्री पुरुष दोनों समान एवं स्वतंत्र हैं। इस मानवीय स्वतंत्रता

के मूल सिद्धांत पर उनका नारी स्वतंत्रता का विचार आधारित था। इन्होंने स्त्री पुरुष को मानवीय नर नारी कहकर उल्लेख किया। नारी के लिए मनुष्य व मानव जैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हैं। सार्वजनिक सत्य धर्म पुस्तक में उन्होंने नारी पुरुषों का उल्लेख सभी मान स्त्री पुरुष या स्त्री अथवा मानव जैसे समान अर्थों में किया है। नारी पुरुष समान तथा स्वतंत्र है। पुरुषों के समान ही नारी को भी सभी मानव अधिकार प्राप्त है। फुले ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि हम सभी के निर्माता ने सभी नारी पुरुषों को सभी मानवीय अधिकारों को मुख्य अधिकारी बनाया है। उसमें किसी व्यक्ति या कुछ व्यक्तियों का समूह किसी व्यक्ति पर जोर जबरदस्ती नहीं कर सकता।

सार्वजनिक जीवन में सत्य धर्म पुस्तक में बलवंतराव तथा ज्योतिबा फुले का नारी तथा पुरुष संबंधी संवाद अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संवाद में नर नारी में नारी को श्रेष्ठ बताया। विधवा विवाह के संदर्भ में फुले न केवल विचार प्रस्तुत किये, बल्कि उन्होंने 8 मार्च 1860 को पूना में शेणवी जाति की एक महिला का पुनर्विवाह कराया। तत्कालीन समाज में विधवा के प्रति व्यवहार न्यायोचित नहीं था। उनका मानना था कि निर्माता ने स्त्री पुरुष को समान धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान की है। नारियों के लिए एक नियम तथा पुरुषों के लिए दूसरा नियम व्यवहार में लाना पक्षपात है। उनका मानना था कि नारी को मानवीय अधिकारों से वंचित रख गया जिसमें वह सामाजिक व राजनीतिक विषयों पर कुछ सोच नहीं सकती थी। विधवा बाल विवाह, परदा पद्धति, भ्रूण हत्या, बहुपत्नी प्रथा आदि अमानवीय प्रथाओं के कारण नारी की दुर्दशा गुलाम से सभी बदतर थी। इन सभी प्रथाओं का उन्होंने जमकर विरोध किया।

फुले का मानना था कि मानव को सत्य का आचरण करना चाहिए। सत्य का आचरण करने से वि"व के सभी मानव प्राणी सुखी होंगे। सत्य आचरण कौन सा है ? सत्य का आचरण करने वाला किये कहे ? उस संदर्भ में उन्होंने सार्वजनिक सत्य धर्म पुस्तक 33 नियम बताकर यथार्थवादी संकल्पना स्पष्ट की है। सत्य धर्म के पालन से ही वि"व मानवता का कल्याण सुनिश्चित होगा। मानवों को अर्थात् नर नारी का दर्जा समान हो, इसे पहचानना और दूसरे के समान अधिकारों में रुकावट नहीं आये, इस प्रकार का सुख साधनों का प्रयोग करना सत्य धर्म का पालन करना है उन्होंने सत्य धर्म के आचरण के संबंध में स्पष्ट लिखा कि "हम सभी के निर्माता ने सभी जीव प्राणियों को पैदा किया है, लेकिन नर और नारी दोनों जन्म से स्वतंत्र है, लेकिन नर और नारी दोनों जन्म से स्वतंत्र है वे दोनों सभी अधिकारों को भोगने के लिए योग्य बनाये गये हैं।, यह जो लोग स्वीकार करते हैं, उन्हें सत्य का आचरण करने वाला कहना चाहिए।" सत्य के आचरण के संदर्भ में स्वतंत्रता, सम्पत्ति, संरक्षण और उनके जुल्म से बचाव करने के बारे में जो लोग कठिनाइयों पैदा करते उनको सत्य का आचरण वाला मानना चाहिए।

ज्योतिबा फुले के सार्वजनिक सत्य धर्म के संदर्भ में वस्तुनिष्ठ विचार वि"व के सभी मानव के लिए आव"यक नहीं बल्कि अनिवार्य है। इस तरह का आचरण करने से ही समान में समानता की संकल्पना स्थापित की जा सकती है। फुले की सत्य धर्म की संकल्पना परम्परागत धर्म के समान नहीं थी। यह मानवतावादी और समतामूलक सामाजिक व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

नारी की शिक्षा:

फुले के शिक्षा संबंधी विचार को जानने से पहले शिक्षा का सही एवं व्यापक अर्थ जानना आवश्यक है। शिक्षा शब्द की उत्पत्ति संस्कृत की 'शिक्ष्' धातु से हुई है। जिसका अर्थ होता है – सीखना या सिखाना। इस अर्थ में यदि हम देखें तो शिक्षा में वह सब कुछ निहित है, जो हम समाज में रहकर सीखते हैं। शिक्षा शास्त्री शिक्षा शब्द का प्रयोग प्रायः तीन रूपों में करते हैं।

1. ज्ञान (Knowledge)
2. पाठ्य चर्चा का एक विषय (Subject of curriculum)
3. व्यवहार परिवर्तन लाने वाली प्रक्रिया (Process of changing behavior)

वास्तव में यदि देखा जाए तो शिक्षा का तीसरा अर्थ अधिक उचित प्रतीत होता है। समाज में रहकर व्यक्ति जो कुछ भी सीखता है उसी के परिणाम स्वरूप वह स्वयं को पारिवारिक प्रवृत्तियों से ऊँचा उठता है, और सभ्य सामाजिक प्राणी बनने की इच्छा रखता है। शिक्षा के द्वारा गतिशील समाज की संकल्पना की जा सकती है। वास्तव में शिक्षा एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जो व्यक्ति की जन्मजात शक्तियों को विकसित है तथा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उसे बाहर निकालने का प्रयास करती है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से ही स्त्री पुरुष में व्यक्तित्व विकास, आत्म निर्भरता, समायोजन, समाजीकरण और चरित्र विकास की भावना पैदा होती है। ज्योतिबा फुले एक युग दृष्टा थे। उन्होंने भारतीय समाज का सूक्ष्म अध्ययन कर शूद्र, अतिशूद्र तथा नारी शिक्षा के महत्व को समझा। उनका मानना था कि अविद्या के कारण ही शूद्र, अतिशूद्र और नारी गुलामी का जीवन जीने के लिए बाध्य है। उन्होंने देखा कि बुद्धि के न होने से नैतिकता नहीं रही, नैतिकता के न होने से गतिशीलता नहीं रही, और गतिशीलता न होने के कारण धन, दौलत नहीं मिली। धन दौलत न होने के कारण शूद्रों का पतन हुआ था।

“विद्या बिना मति गई।

मति बिना गति गई। गति बना नीति गई।।1।।

सम्पत्ति बिना शूद्र ध्वस्त हुए।

इनका सारा अनर्थ अविद्या से हुआ।।2।।”

उनका मानना था कि शूद्र के समान स्त्री का शिक्षा प्राप्त होने के कारण सामाजिक दगा में गिरावट आयी। फुले शिक्षा के महत्व को समझाते हुए कहते हैं कि विद्या का अपमान किया तो तुम्हारा नुकसान होगा। तुम्हारे बच्चे को कलंग लगेगा। उन्होंने लड़के लड़कियों को मेहनती बनने तथा पाठशाला जाने के लिए प्रेरित किया।

“नर नारी सभी मेहनती बनो।

परिवार को पाले। आनंद से।

नित बच्चों बच्ची को पढ़ने भेजा।

अन्नदान दो। छात्रों को।”

फुले एक कर्मगल विचारक थे। उन्होंने िक्षा के संदर्भ में विचार के साथ कांतिकारी कार्य भी किये। वे स्वयं एक िक्षक िक्षण संस्थाकार थे। उनका मानना था कि नारी को धार्मिक, सामाजिक गुलामी से मुक्ति के लिए िक्षा अनिवार्य है। िक्षा के बिना नारी को मानसिक व बौद्धिक विकास संभव नहीं है। तत्कालीन भारत में सदियों से नारी को िक्षा से वंचित रखा गया था। शुद्रों, अतिशूद्र और लड़कियों के लिए 1848 के अगस्त माह में पुना के बुद्धवार पेठ में भिडे के बाडे में पाठाला शुरू की थी। इस समय उनकी उम्र मात्र 21 वर्ष थी। लड़कियों के लिए भारतीय समाज में शुरू की गयी यह प्रथम पाठाला थी। इस पाठाला में पढाने के लिए कोई अध्यापक तैयार नहीं था। उन्होंने अपना पत्नी सावित्री बाई फुले को घर में पढाया और फिर सावित्रीबाई फुले लड़कियों की पाठाला में पढाने लगी। फुले दम्पति को हर तरीके से परेान किया गया। फिर भी वे घबराये नहीं।

बुद्धवार पेठ में केवल 3 लड़कियों को लेकर फुले ने पाठाला शुरू की थी। तत्पचात 18 सितम्बर 1851 रास्तापेठ में लड़कियों के लिए पाठाला शुरू की गयी। जो विद्यार्थी दिन में नहीं पढ़ सकते थे उनके लिए अगल से 1855 में रात्रिकालीन पाठाला की शुरुआत की। 24 सितम्बर 1873 को 'सत्य'ोधक समाज' की स्थापना करके िक्षा के प्रसार के लिए वि'ष प्रयत्न किया। गरीब बच्चों के लिए सत्य शोधक समाज ने 5 रुपये प्रतिमाह खर्च का भी प्रस्ताव पास किया। 19 अक्टूबर 1882 को फुले ने हण्टर िक्षा आयोग को एक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया। जिसमें अंग्रेज सरकार के िक्षा सिद्धांत का आक्षेप किया था।

उपसंहार

भारत के प्रधानमंत्री पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने बंबई में फुले माध्यमिक विद्यालय का उदघाटन करते हुए महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले की पुण्य स्मृति में कहा था कि "जिस जमाने में महात्मा फुले ने स्त्री और शूद्र के िक्षा प्रसार तथा अस्पृयता के लिए तीव्र संघर्ष किया वह जमाना बहुत कठिन था।" बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर उनके द'न से प्रभावित ही नहीं थे, बल्कि भगवान बुद्ध, कबीर के साथ अपना तीसरा गुरु मानते थे। सत्य शोधक समाज की मान्यता यथार्थवादी एवं वैज्ञानिक थी

1. भक्त और भगवान के बीच किसी बिचौलिये की आव'यकता नहीं।
2. बिचौलिये द्वारा लादी गयी धार्मिक दासता को नष्ट करना।
3. सभी व्यक्तियों स्त्री-पुरुष को िक्षा उपलब्ध कराना।

फुले ने अपने कांतकारी विचार में दो महत्वपूर्ण पहलू पर प्रका'त डाला:

1. वैज्ञानिक
2. मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोण

ज्योतिबा फुले एक महान कांतकारी विचारक थे। उन्होंने भारत के धर्म रूढ़िवादी परम्परा एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्था का वि'लेषण किया तथा अपनी अंतर्भेदी दृष्टि से सामाजिक वास्तविकता का यथार्थ अध्ययन प्रस्तुत किया तथा अत्यंत निर्भयता के साथ भारत की वर्ण व्यवस्था धर्म, मानवाधिकार नारी िक्षा पर

सामाजिक व्यवस्था का वास्तविक निरीक्षण कर जाग्रति का विचार रखा। फुले ने स्त्री शिक्षा के लिए जो कार्य किया था वह आज भी 21वीं सदी में अनुकरणीय है। फुले के नारी उत्थान के उपरोक्त दर्शन से स्पष्ट होता है कि समाज में प्रमुखता से सामाजिक संरचना, सामाजिक सम्बंध में होने वाला परिवर्तन भी वास्तविक सामाजिक परिवर्तन है। समाज संरचना में सामाजिक प्रतिमान तथा सामाजिक प्रक्रिया में बदलाव भी समाज के अनुकूल होगा यह भी सम्भव नहीं। समता मूलक समाज का निर्माण करना सामाजिक परिवर्तन की एक दिशा है। ज्योतिबा फुले यथार्थ के धरातल पर मानवतावादी वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण का प्रतिपादन किया।

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INDIAN PERCEPTION OF CHINESE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

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Abstract

“This article has captured evolving Indian narratives concerning One Belt One Road (OBOR) or the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). In the context of changing scope of the BRI, perceptions are also evolving. The article has covered wider perceptions, which go much beyond limited official narrative. Broader India–China ties have affected BRI discussions. The sovereignty related issues concerning the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and broader geopolitical implications within the Indian Ocean Region have overshadowed other aspects of the BRI. India’s participation in the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) and BRICS had relatively little impact on New Delhi’s perception of the BRI. In fact, the Bangladesh–China–India–Myanmar Economic Cooperation (BCIM) corridor, which was graduated to Track I in 2013, has rather become victim of the BRI geopolitics. Although a large number of independent analysts have argued for a selective participation in the BRI, this has hardly been reflected in government policy. As the BRI progresses, the Indian focus is more on perusing its own connectivity plans (individually or with other partners) and also on showing how some of the BRI projects are creating difficulties for recipient countries. From the earlier geopolitical and developmental aspects of the initiative, the focus is now shifting more towards a political economy analysis of participating countries. Increasing difficulties faced by BRI projects in terms of debt trap, corruption, political controversies, negative environmental implications and overall sustainability of projects are also being analysed in India.”

Keywords:- One Belt One Road, Belt and Road Initiative, China, New Silk Road, Indian foreign policy, geopolitics, China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Introduction

The One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative was proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2013. It is a historical initiative of China to connect the people all over the world. Recently it is known as Belt and Road Initiative.¹ It comprises two major programs entitled to Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. The Silk Road Economic Belt connects three major routes like China to Europe,² the Persian Gulf, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, while the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road is based on waterways among member countries of OBOR initiative. It comprises about 65 countries and 900 projects with an investment volume of 850 billion dollars.³ The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) was launched with its startup capital of 100 billion dollars in the context of OBOR. The One Belt denotes to the “Silk Road Economic Belt”, a revival of the old land-based Silk Road which connected China to central Asia, the Middle East and Europe. So, it is also known as Modern Silk Road. The One Road denotes to the “21st Century Maritime Silk Road” which

planned to connect Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Europe.⁴ This is also known as Maritime Silk Road. The aim of the OBOR is to connect Asia, Europe and Africa through strengthening partnerships among the countries. China's imperial envoy Zhang Qian initiated the old Silk Road 2000 years ago which has been facilitated as a trade route to Arab and central Asia. Since silk was one of the top most exports item of china at that time so this route is known as Silk Road.⁵ In 2013, president Xi Jinping declared to establish and revitalize the old Silk Road by establishing a connection among China, all parts of Asia, Europe and Africa through infrastructure development like railways and roads. It is the largest economic platform of the world which will promote global economic growth through strengthening economic cooperation. OBOR is working in two ways viz. Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road.⁶ The Silk Road Economic Belt consists of three routes connecting China to Europe, the Persian Gulf, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. On the other hand, the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road is based on water ways among OBOR member countries. OBOR is a mega project which covers two-thirds of the global population and three-fourth of the energy resources. Though some researchers thought that OBOR is an initiative to promote their meltdown economy by creating smooth global markets, it is portrayed to reshape the political and economic order of Asia by developing a network of cultural, political and trading corporation. The OBOR already got 65 countries as member under its initiative. The importance of OBOR initiative cannot be ignored due to its active role on mutual peace and economic development.⁷ It connects Asian countries like Bangladesh, Brunei, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Myanmar, Maldives, Nepal, India, Sudan and Pakistan through seaports, oil and gas pipelines and economic corridors. It also finances for free trade economic zones and energy development projects in its member countries. The policy makers and scholars of US, Japan and India expressed their security threats in the OBOR regions due to the growing influence of OBOR in- initiative of China. Though China considered it as propaganda against OBOR's peaceful journey, the benefit of the OBOR will be available for all the people of the world due to its peaceful natures like mutual cooperation, integration and interdependence. A multi-polar world will be established by proper implementation of OBOR through trends of harmony and peace.⁸ The main purpose of this study is to answer the questions: (1) what are the implications of the One Belt One Road initiative? (2) what are the contexts of origin, strategies, opportunities and challenges of OBOR initiatives? and (3) Is the OBOR initiative enough for future global development? These questions lead the researcher team to explore implication of One Belt One Road initiative for global future development. The first section describes about the introduction of OBOR, second and third sections describes about methodology and systematic reviews of literature. Fourth and fifth section describes context of origin, strategy, opportunities, challenges and implications of OBOR for future global development. Final section concludes the article with some recommendations.⁹



Aim and Objectives

The objectives of the OBOR strategy are to promote economic prosperity of the countries along the belt and road and regional economic cooperation, to strengthen exchanges and mutual learning between different civilizations, and to promote world peace and development. One Belt, One Road has been described as “the most significant and far-reaching initiative that China has ever put forward.” Five major goals sit within a broad framework:- 1. Connectivity and cooperation; 2. Policy coordination; 3. Facilities connectivity; 4. Unimpeded trade; 5. Financial integration and people-to- people bonds.

This scheme seeks to boost integrated economic growth between Eurasia through mega infrastructure projects. The OBOR project includes 6 corridors under two roads, the New Silk Road Economic Belt running west towards Europe through Russia and Central Asian and the 21st Century Maritime Road focuses on reaching Europe through South Asia and Southwest Africa. "The Belt and Road (B&R, or One Belt, One Road) is an ambitious vision for global trade, infrastructure development, and diplomacy. First articulated by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2013, the initiative frames China as the geographic and financial centre, with ties radiating toward Europe, Asia, and Africa." "It is about connecting culture.¹⁰ It is about connecting communities. It is about enriching economies and improving the standard of living of people."

China always hides its military plans in its economic projects. A vast infrastructural footprint in dozens of countries in Asia and Africa will eventually mean a strong Chinese military presence across OBOR. A small country that hosts infrastructure created by China and unable to repay the loan will be vulnerable to China's diplomatic and military moves. A key part of OBOR is China-Pakistan Economic Corridor passes through Gilgit-Baltistan region which lies in Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir. The Chinese presence in a disputed region which India claims

as part of its own territory raises sovereignty concerns for India. The main Objectives of China behind the One Belt One Road is:-

- The OBOR strategy is often reported as China's ambitious push to take a bigger role in global affairs and expand its friend circle.
- While China insists that the investment in OBOR is economically motivated and it will bring economic benefits to host countries but the project is multi-prolonged and is intended to serve diplomatic, economic and strategic purposes.
- It is also intended to address its domestic needs in economic transformation. The demand for industrial output will increase and thus will revitalise its economy.
- This project will build China's soft power and some analysts call it a China' Marshall Plan.
- This initiative will make Indo-Pacific region to be Sino-centric economic and security region.
- It is also an attempt to counter US propaganda that rising China is a threat to world peace. Thus it is to convince that rising China is not a threat rather creates a win-win situation for all.
- Maritime Silk Road, and especially Chinese infrastructure investment is implicitly intended to facilitate more frequent People's Liberation Army Navy deployments in the Indian Ocean and beyond.

Methodology

A conceptual framework is developed for implication of OBOR initiative for future global development through an extensive review of the literature. The research is descriptive in nature based on some indicators of global economic development. The study mainly focuses on context of origin, strategy, opportunities and challenges of OBOR initiatives on the basis of business, economic, political, social and environmental aspects. Secondary sources have been extensively used related to implication of OBOR initiative, challenges and opportunities in the process of implementation of OBOR strategy and future global economic development. The latest information has been included for a better recommendation for implication of OBOR initiative. Data has been extensively searched from some renowned databases viz google scholar, a web of science, science direct, and Springer link website using important keywords like "one belt one road, economic belt, maritime silk road, OBOR, economic development, policy, strategy, regional development, global economic development, challenges, opportunities, security, geopolitics, and China" for securing authentic information. The data collection and analysis for this study has been done during December 2017. Literature reviews are a significant part of the development of a field. It offers the opportunity to synthesize and reflect on previous research, and thus providing secure grounding for the advancement of knowledge. Data is analyzed from different perspectives of One Belt One Road, challenges and opportunities for implementation, funding sources, involvement of partner countries, suitability of economic corridors, strategy for implementation and future global economic development.

Review of Related Work

Though OBOR is the revival of old Silk Road but it has a great impact on global economy through integration of a large part of the world under an umbrella. It extends its opportunity through developing a historical infrastructural development. It connects the world people through political, economic, and cultural interactions. Though some scholars think that OBOR initiative is solely based on the implementation of Chinese “Go West” policy but still it has a tremendous impact on global economy. Chinese authority has a largest influence on OBOR initiative because of an initiator and largest economy. It also included the Digital Silk Road initiative for connecting the world digitally which is administered by the Cyberspace Administration of China. There is some geographically important place in China like Xinjiang as Core Area of the One Belt and Fujian as the “Core Area” for the “One Road” for implementing two mega projects under OBOR initiative. Some other places like Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, and Shaanxi also important to connect China to central Asia through Economic Belt. The places like Sichuan, Chongqing, and Yunnan of China are also connects China to Central, South, and Southeast Asia through Economic Belt while Southeast Asia, South Asia, the Middle East, and Africa through Fujian, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong, and Hainan of China. Some scholar mentioned that OBOR initiative is the extension, enrichment, and amalgamation of some Chinese initiatives for promoting sluggish Chinese economy through maintaining national security, economic, business and international relations. According to PWC, the OBOR countries require at least USD 5 trillion for infrastructure development from 2016 to 2020 while according to Asian Development Bank, Asia require USD 8 trillion for infrastructure development by 2020 for connecting the partner of OBOR countries and getting full benefit from OBOR initiative. Since most of the OBOR partners are developing countries so infrastructure development should be the top priority for global future development under OBOR initiative. Another most important step should be taken to remove the constraints of trade and investment, reducing trade cost and motivating economic development. Financial integration is one of the important goals of OBOR initiative which can be gained by encouraging monetary policy coordination, internalization of Renminbi (RMB) for trade and investment, motivating financial cooperation, creating regional financial institutions, strengthening cooperation for risk management, and encouraging regional mechanisms for managing financial risks. Cultural exchanges can be happened through connecting people of OBOR partner countries, enhancing mutual understanding and nurturing more interactions among people. Proper implementation of OBOR initiative can help to develop economy from China to central Asia, Europe and Africa.

China's Outreach on the Belt and Road Initiative

However, as China began to discuss the project in bilateral settings, the lack of a detailed plan and framework raised considerable doubt and suspicion around the world, including in India. As the project advanced, questions from other countries regarding its intent, processes, and lack of clarity began to grow louder. China responded to these strategic suspicions by stating that “we must get rid of the Cold War mentality.... There is no hidden strategic agenda to use this initiative as a means to gain sphere of influence, still less to violate other's (sic)

sovereignty.” Despite these misgivings, China has continued to use the BRI to signal its willingness to increase its regional influence and play a larger leadership role. Even as Xi unveiled the BRI, the 2013 U.S.¹¹ government shutdown in Washington, during which then president Barack Obama canceled a tour of Asia, cast doubts on the U.S. pivot to Asia. Beijing used this opportunity to fill that vacuum and present itself as a new Asian leader.¹² It was around mid-2014 that President Xi Jinping began pushing the mantra of “Asia for Asians.” China began invoking a sense of regionalism and creating a space for itself to lead by presenting new solutions to regional issues. Xi Jinping in 2014 noted, “In the final analysis, it is for the people of Asia to run the affairs of Asia, solve the problems of Asia and uphold the security of Asia.....As China is a strong champion of the Asia security concept, it also works to put such a security concept into practice.” The message was clear Asian countries should not rely on external actors for their growth and development, but take matters into their own hands and shape their own destiny. The underlying message was clearer: China is willing and ready to lead the region. Following the launch of the BRI in 2013, China continued to discuss the Belt and Road in all its bilateral engagements, aiming to garner positive statements in support of the initiative. International support was an easy way for China to lend credibility to the initiative and dispel concerns and hesitations. However, the stronger China pushed to secure international support for the initiative, the louder were concerns on the initiative’s lack of transparency and details.¹³ Although Beijing was recounting international support at every forum, it was not until 2017 that China began to sign agreements and understandings exclusively on the Belt and Road.

China’s Belt and Road Initiative Agreements

Other Countries Involved	Issue Date	Document/Statement
European Union members	March 2014	Joint Statement: Deepening the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership for Mutual Benefit
Timor-Leste	April 2014	Joint Statement on Establishing Comprehensive Partnership of Good Neighbourly Friendship, Mutual Trust and Mutual Benefit
Thailand	December 2014	Joint press communique
Indonesia	March 2015	Joint Statement on Strengthening Comprehensive Strategic Partnership
Hungary	June 2015	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Jointly Promoting the Construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the Twenty-First Century Maritime Silk Road
Kazakhstan	August 2015	Joint Declaration on New Stage of Comprehensive Strategic Partnership
Myanmar	September 2015	Joint news release
South Korea	November 2015	Free trade agreement
Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Slovenia.	November 2015	Suzhou Guidelines for Cooperation
African Union members	December	Declaration of the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum

	2015	on China-Africa Cooperation
Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam	March 2016	Sanya Declaration of the First Lancang Mekong Cooperation Leaders' Meeting
UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	April 2016	Letter of intent with the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Afghanistan	May 2016	Joint statement
Papua New Guinea	July 2016	Joint press release
Myanmar	August 2016	Joint press release
UN Development Program	September 2016	MoU on cooperation on the Belt and Road Initiative
Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Slovenia	November 2016	Riga Declaration
Pakistan	February 2017	Long-Term Plan for China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (2017–2030)
New Zealand	March 2017	Memorandum of Arrangement On Strengthening Cooperation on the Belt and Road Initiative
Finland	April 2017	Joint Declaration on Establishing and Promoting the Future- Oriented New-Type Cooperative Partnership
Nepal	May 2017	MoU on cooperation on the Belt and Road Initiative
Argentina, Belarus, Cambodia, Chile, the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Qatar, Russia, Serbia, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, and the UK.	May 2017	Guiding Principles on Financing the Development of the Belt and Road
Argentina, Belarus, Cambodia, Chile, the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sri-Lanka, Switzerland, Turkey, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam	May 2017	Joint Communiqué of the Leaders Roundtable of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	June 2017	Framework Agreement on Strengthening Cooperation on Production Capacity and Investment between China's National Development and Reform Commission and the UAE's Ministry of Economy
UN Economic Commission for Europe	June 2017	MoU with China's National Development and Reform Commission

The Context of One Belt One Road

Indian perceptions of the BRI have to be understood within the broader context of India–China relations. Like its counterparts in most other Asian countries, one of the biggest challenges for Indian policymakers is managing its relations with China. At the moment, there remains a huge asymmetry between two economies. As a result, the 'Chinese are relaxed about the rise of India' but 'the Indians are much more nervous about the rise of China'. Since both are rising powers in the same part of the world, there are bound to be tensions. Many scholars have posited that India–China relations consist of four Cs: conflict, competition,

cooperation and containment. One of the main sources of tension between India and China is their shared but disputed border.¹⁴ In 1993, an agreement on the maintenance of peace and tranquillity along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) was signed, and so far 19 rounds of talks on boundary question have been held. Incidents of Chinese troops crossing over to Indian territory are common but, in the past, both governments played down these incidents. The 2017 military standoff at Doklam and strong statements from both sides, however, further vitiated already stressed ties. China has also forged strong relations with many of India's South Asian neighbours including an 'all weather' friendship with Pakistan. Due to its centralized state control system and deep pockets, China is far more successful than India in its natural resource diplomacy. Bilateral economic relations have become stronger.¹⁵ With \$80 billion bilateral trade (2017–2018), China has become India's number one trading partner. This trade is hugely tilted in favour of China as Indian exports amounted to only \$13 billion. It is likely, however, that China may participate in expanding India's infrastructure. Expanding economic ties, however, have not necessarily reduced tensions. New Delhi believes that China has transferred nuclear and missile technology to Pakistan, so that India is bottled up in South Asia. With Pakistan further blocking India westwards, Indian access to Afghanistan and Central Asia becomes difficult. This provides China a relatively free space in Eurasia, as its rivalry with Beijing's ally Pakistan limits India's influence in and access to the region. New Delhi is also aware that 'no single power—not even the U.S.—can offset China's power and influence on its own'. A strong push towards further strengthening its ties with the ASEAN countries and revitalization of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (or Quad) involving the USA, Japan, Australia and India are steps in that direction.

India's Official Narrative and Misgivings

The Indian government's position on the OBOR project is more or less consistent since the initiative was first launched in 2013. The MEA has reiterated its stand through various official statements issued at different intervals. It can also be discerned from speeches made by Indian Foreign Secretary and Foreign Minister at various occasions. The Indian government has neither fully rejected the initiative nor endorsed it in a clear manner. At the same time, the government has clearly opposed CPEC activities. On the BRI initiative, at the floor of parliament, M J Akbar, the Minister of State for External affairs summarized Indian government's position as the following: Government is of firm belief that connectivity initiatives must be based on universally recognized international norms, good governance, rule of law, openness, transparency and equality, and must be pursued in a manner that respects sovereignty and territorial integrity.¹⁶ The inclusion of the so-called China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which passes through parts of the Indian state of Jammu & Kashmir under illegal occupation of Pakistan, as a flagship project of OBOR reflects lack of appreciation of India's concerns on the issue of sovereignty and territorial integrity. Government has conveyed to the Chinese side, including at the highest level, its concerns about their activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and asked them to cease these activities. Earlier, in 2015, the then Indian Foreign Secretary S. Jaishankar was categorical that as far as India is concerned, this is a national Chinese initiative. The Chinese devised it, the Chinese created a blueprint ... and a national initiative is devised with national interests. It is not incumbent on others to buy it ... if this is something on which they want a larger buy-in, then they need to have larger

discussions, and those haven't happened. In the background of growing debate on BRI and India's own plans of regional connectivity, the 2016 Raisina Dialogue was focused on Asian connectivity. Although government officials did not use OBOR or BRI, it was clear to everyone what was being discussed. At the dialogue, the Indian External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj gave importance to 'cooperative rather than unilateral approach' to connectivity. She also argued that 'creating an environment of trust and confidence is the pre-requisite for a more inter-connected world'. Building on the similar theme of 'consultative' versus 'unilateral' connectivity initiatives in Asia, Indian Foreign Secretary also asserted that 'we cannot be impervious to the reality that others may see connectivity as an exercise in hardwiring that influences choices. This should be discouraged, because particularly in the absence of an agreed security architecture in Asia, it could give rise to unnecessary competitiveness'. He argued further that 'connectivity should diffuse national rivalries, not add to regional tensions'. About 120 countries including 30 top leaders participated at the BRI summit in Beijing in May 2017.¹⁷ It was claimed that close to 70 countries had already signed for the project. Although New Delhi was invited, there was no official participation. The official explanation for not attending the forum was that although India is in favour of enhancing physical connectivity, it believes that 'connectivity initiatives must be based on universally recognized international norms, good governance, rule of law, openness, transparency and equality'. In addition, these projects also must follow principles of financial responsibility to avoid projects that would create unsustainable debt burden for communities; balanced ecological and environmental protection and preservation standards; transparent assessment of project costs; and skill and technology transfer to help long term running and maintenance of the assets created by local communities. It was also stated that New Delhi is urging Beijing to engage in a meaningful dialogue on the BRI and waiting for a positive response. Moreover, the CPEC is projected as a flagship project of the initiative and 'no country can accept a project that ignores its core concerns on sovereignty and territorial integrity'. The same position was repeated in April 2018.

In June 2018, when India participated for the first time as a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), it was expected that New Delhi might soften its position on the BRI. However, when the Qingdao Declaration was issued, India was the only member country that did not endorse the BRI project. At the summit, Prime Minister Modi asserted that India welcomes 'new connectivity projects that are inclusive, sustainable and transparent, and respect countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity'. Earlier, at the 9th BRICS summit in Xiamen, China, in September 2017, the BRI was not mentioned in any declaration. There are reports indicating that the whole paragraph on the BRI was removed due to Indian objection.

India only began to debate the implications of the BRI when China deepened its infrastructure engagements with India's neighbours in South Asia and the Indian Ocean region. As New Delhi continued to debate its political calculations on the Belt and Road, there were significant voices on both sides of the political dilemma surrounding whether India should participate in the Belt and Road and the initiative's May 2017 forum. On the one hand, some proponents of Indian participation pointed to specific ways that India could benefit from the BRI. The most

obvious example is that the BRI would provide a way to help finance the country's domestic infrastructure projects. The economic benefits India could accrue might be especially pronounced in the north eastern part of the country, which has traditionally been geographically distant from the rest of India and from major cross-border trading routes. To those sympathetic to Indian participation in the BRI, the sense that connectivity is gaining momentum throughout the Indo-Pacific further underscores that New Delhi should consider ways to enhance its own economic standing on trade and transportation issues so as to avoid being left behind.¹⁸ Yet despite these potential benefits, Indian opposition to the BRI appears to have ultimately won out. India's misgivings about Chinese-funded projects through the BRI ultimately come down to a few key concerns. New Delhi is worried that Chinese-funded infrastructure projects may: (1) run afoul of accepted international standards and norms; (2) undermine Indian sovereignty claims on disputed border territories and other security interests, especially vis-a-vis China and Pakistan; and (3) grant China greater geopolitical influence and undue economic and diplomatic leverage over the policymaking decisions of India's neighbours in ways that disadvantage India. India's stance on the BRI was demonstrated by its absence at the Belt and Road Forum. Responding to media queries on whether India was invited to attend the forum, the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) raised a number of concerns regarding the project.

1. Transparency Concerns

The Indian government's May 2017 statement conveys the Indian view that the BRI is not based on principles such as good governance, rule of law, and transparency. It also suggests the initiative creates unsustainable debt burdens in some recipient countries. For example, Colombo's increasing Chinese debt is a cause for concern on unsustainable debt burden. Furthermore, news reports and studies have shown that China's approach to BRI carries some risk of unsustainable loan practices that could leave some nations saddled with high levels of debt. Hambantota is a glaring example of such unsustainable loans, which ultimately are allowing China to gain significant economic and strategic advantages in the Indian Ocean region. In a continuation of its response to the forum, India again highlighted its concerns in a June 2017 bilateral meeting with the United States. The India-U.S. joint statement noted that both sides "support bolstering regional economic connectivity through the transparent development of infrastructure and the use of responsible debt financing practices, while ensuring respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, the rule of law, and the environment; and call on other nations in the region to adhere to these principles."

2. Territorial integrity and other security concerns

India is increasingly concerned about China using regional connectivity projects to alter the narratives surrounding disputed territories in its favour. The Indian government's May 2017 statement claims that China has exhibited a disregard for territorial integrity, particularly with respect to the CPEC, which runs through the disputed territory of Kashmir. According to India, this is a violation of its sovereignty, and participating in the BRI would undermine New Delhi's position on the dispute, as Beijing supports Islamabad's view of the dispute. The CPEC and certain other aspects of the BRI more broadly tend to disregard India's concerns about sovereignty and territorial integrity. On India's eastern border, China claims Arunachal

Pradesh in its entirety and Ladakh in the north, states under Indian jurisdiction.¹⁹ The 1962 Sino- Indian War was fought over Arunachal and Ladakh, a fact that makes many Indians more suspicious of Beijing's motives for building infrastructure projects in border regions and in disputed areas. Moreover, India is very wary of China's efforts to build projects in countries neighbouring India (such as Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan), projects that might afford Beijing an added strategic advantage in its rivalry with India. Given the border tensions between India and China, Beijing must demonstrate respect for territorial integrity for India to view the BRI in a positive light.

3. Diplomatic leverage over India's neighbours

Strategically, Beijing's growing expansion in New Delhi's neighbourhood, both in the maritime and continental domain, strengthened India's resistance toward the Belt and Road project. In particular, India is concerned about China's deepening bilateral relationships with Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Nepal on the continental route and with the Maldives and Sri Lanka along the maritime route. However, given that the Indian Ocean is a primary area of interest for the Indian Navy, the MSR, in and of itself, is a major concern for India.²⁰ New Delhi was not only beginning to voice its concerns about Beijing's expansion in India's neighbourhood, both in the maritime and continental domains, but also clarified its stance on the BRI.

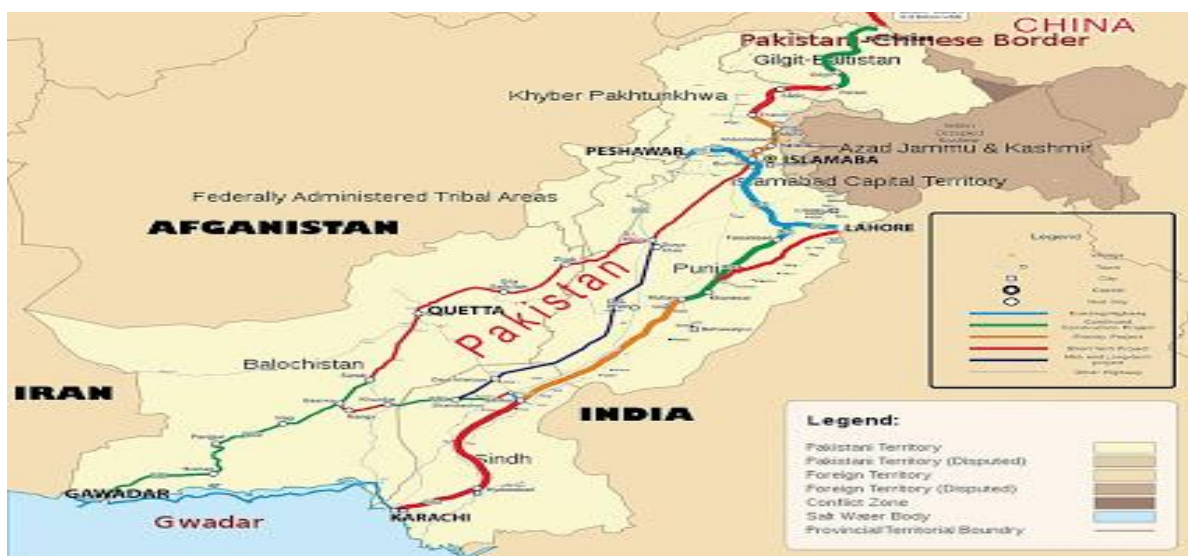
The Main Corridors of OBOR Initiative

India's often reactionary approach to Beijing's connectivity projects in the region has lacked coherence at times. India often has found itself caught up in responding to the latest developments, while China is moving steadfastly toward establishing itself as a key player in South Asia and the Indian Ocean region. An examination of the following four corridors helps illuminate what activities China is engaged in, what opportunities and concerns these activities present for India, and how India might respond.

1. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor

The CPEC begins at Kashgar in China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region and ends at the port of Gwadar in Pakistan's Balochistan Province. The initiative's architects envision building a network of highways, roads, railways, pipelines, ports, and information technology parks along the route. Two focal points of the corridor are the development of Gwadar to enable the movement of Chinese goods from China's western provinces to the Arabian Sea by way of the Indian Ocean, and the modernization of the Karakoram Highway between Pakistan's Punjab Province and Gilgit-Baltistan. The corridor aims to connect Gilgit in northern Pakistan to Gwadar in the south. Chinese entities have invested approximately \$62 billion in the CPEC. China's grand ambitions for infrastructure investment in Pakistan are unmatched by any of Islamabad's other strategic partners. New Delhi's primary opposition to the BRI has focused on the economic corridor linking China and Pakistan. India has three main concerns—territorial sovereignty, security, and the deepening China- Pakistan strategic partnership.²¹ These issues come together quite starkly in Jammu and Kashmir, where the borders of China, India, and Pakistan meet. New Delhi's concerns have made it difficult to imagine that it would link its own regional infrastructure initiatives with the CPEC. India

opposes the CPEC due to concerns about sovereignty, and unless India and Pakistan come to an understanding on the issue, there is little hope for positive movement on this front or for constructive dialogue about connectivity collaboration with Beijing. China's apparent disregard for territorial sovereignty in India's neighbourhood will be the leading challenge to further Sino-Indian cooperation on connectivity and infrastructure development. This long-standing concern goes back to the 1970s, when India objected to the construction of the Karakoram Highway through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. China's recent initiatives, including the CPEC, have led New Delhi to restate those concerns.²² There is a widespread misperception that the territorial dispute involving Jammu and Kashmir features only two parties (India and Pakistan).



The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

In fact, China has been an important third party to the dispute. As then Indian defense minister A. K. Antony noted in 2012, "Indian territory under occupation by China in Jammu & Kashmir since 1962 is approximately 38,000 (square kilometers). In addition to this, under the so-called China- Pakistan 'Boundary Agreement' of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 (square kilometers) of Indian territory in [Pakistan-occupied Kashmir] to China." Speaking at the seventieth session of the UN General Assembly in 2015, the Indian representative noted, "India's reservations about the proposed China-Pakistan Economic Corridor stem from the fact that it passes through Indian territory illegally occupied by Pakistan for many years." India is watching developments involving the CPEC very closely and has conveyed its concerns to China, asking Beijing to stop all activities in the area. Allowing the CPEC to continue would undermine India's sovereignty and bolster Pakistan's claim to the disputed territory.²³ One of India's main concerns about the CPEC is a sustained Chinese military

presence in Pakistan occupied Kashmir, which would have serious security implications for India. Beijing and New Delhi went to war in 1962 over a border dispute along the Himalayas in northern and eastern India. If China were to have a more permanent military presence by way of Pakistan on India's north western border, that would affect New Delhi's defense and security priorities. India already has regular border skirmishes with Chinese troops along its eastern border in Arunachal Pradesh. Moreover, the 2017 standoff between Indian and Chinese troops on the Doklam plateau along the Himalayan border severely strained Sino-Indian relations. There are already reports of a Chinese military presence on the Pakistan front of the Line of Control (LoC) in Kashmir. China will reportedly place 30,000 army personnel to protect its economic interests in occupied Kashmir.³⁷ Any further increase in Chinese troops along India's borders would be a serious and immediate threat to India's security.²⁴ India sees the shift in Beijing's Kashmir positions as emblematic of the deepening strategic partnership between China and Pakistan. From India's perspective, the CPEC has marked the emergence of China as Pakistan's principal external partner, one that replaces the United States. This comes at a time of relative U.S. decline, deteriorating Sino-U.S. relations, improving India-U.S. ties, and new tensions between India and China.³⁸ While Kashmir's emergence as a land bridge between China and Pakistan sharpens the traditional geopolitical divide between New Delhi and Beijing, Gwadar helps lend the BRI a maritime dimension. India views the Pakistani port as part of China's unfolding maritime power projection into the Indian Ocean. Although Gwadar is currently a civilian facility, many in New Delhi expect that it will emerge as an important naval base for China. If this turns out to be the case, Chinese access to Gwadar's port would allow the Chinese navy to sustain a presence in the Indian Ocean, altering the region's power dynamics. Without ports and access to military facilities, China would have serious challenges in this body of water where the Indian navy has historically enjoyed a dominant role.²⁵ In the end, given New Delhi's concerns about territorial sovereignty in Kashmir and growing mistrust between India and China, there is little hope for Sino-Indian cooperation along this corridor.

2. The Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor

The BCIM Economic Corridor is a Chinese proposal that predates Xi's BRI. It seeks to build on the historic links between the eastern Indian subcontinent and south western China through Bangladesh and Myanmar along what was known as the Southern Silk Road. The corridor aims to connect the Chinese city of Kunming with the Indian city of Kolkata through Dhaka in Bangladesh and Mandalay in Myanmar, seeking to boost trade, build infrastructure, and foster connectivity among these nations. Originally called the Kunming Initiative, it has been under discussion since the 1990s and seeks to expand tourism, transportation, and trade routes between the countries involved. China sent a substantial delegation to a related conference in 1999, injecting a new sense of enthusiasm into multilateral cooperation in South Asia, a region where Chinese influence historically has been weak compared to India's. The initiative gained greater government traction when it was rechristened the BCIM Economic Corridor, also in 1999. The corridor has evolved over time from a public discussion to a track II initiative, and today it functions as a track 1.5 engagement. Unlike the CPEC, the BCIM Corridor has encouraged engagement between New Delhi and Beijing, emerging as a pillar of concrete cooperation in an otherwise rocky Sino-Indian relationship. At the end of a 2013 visit

to India by Chinese Premier Li Keqiang, the joint statement noted the progress made in “promoting cooperation under the BCIM . . . Regional Forum” and that “the two sides agreed to consult the other parties with a view to establishing a Joint Study Group on strengthening connectivity in the BCIM region.” In 2015, Modi and Xi similarly “welcomed the progress made in promoting cooperation under the framework of the BCIM and (they) agreed to continue their respective efforts to implement understandings.” India and China have consistently expressed diplomatic support for the BCIM Corridor, keeping in mind the need for dialogue in the Sino-Indian relationship.²⁶ However, despite this positive rhetoric, much of this enthusiasm is largely symbolic; effective cooperation through the BCIM Corridor has been seriously limited. There is a widespread sense that India is playing for time as it debates the costs and benefits of working with China in the eastern subcontinent. While New Delhi sees the sense of promoting regional connectivity, it has serious strategic concerns about working with China on its eastern border. Although India—being a founding member—continues its discussions on the BCIM Corridor, New Delhi is unlikely to take an active approach to this corridor due to its various security concerns. Even though India sees little benefit to and little room for collaborating with China in this corridor currently, New Delhi is unlikely to pull out of this grouping altogether. Doing so could be perceived as hostile and would further deepen the strategic mistrust between the two countries.²⁷ In the meantime, India harbors several security concerns. The 2017 Doklam standoff intensified Sino-Indian border mistrust and highlighted New Delhi’s suspicions about the underlying strategic intent of Beijing’s connectivity and infrastructure projects. The impasse on the plateau sparked contention over Chinese workers’ unilateral attempt to build a road in disputed territory (between China and Bhutan). Meanwhile, on its eastern front, India is concerned about China’s growing role in a region plagued by insurgencies, narcotics trafficking, and other security challenges. China has a record of lending support to Indian insurgencies in north eastern India. Beijing reportedly supported Naga rebels after the 1962 war on the Tibetan border. India’s National Security Adviser Ajit Doval warned in 2011 of Chinese “meddling” in India’s northeast, writing about the revival of Chinese support to insurgents there after a “lull since the mid-1980s.” In short, India views China as a competitor and expects that the BCIM Corridor, given the current geopolitical environment, risks advancing Chinese expansion in the subcontinent. New Delhi considers this area to be in its traditional sphere of influence. Long-accumulated distrust of China has prevented India from exploring the possibilities for overland economic cooperation with China. Greater transparency by Beijing might allow New Delhi to lessen its distrust and begin cooperation on small trans-border projects. India, for its part, must consider prospects for collaboration on specific pockets of the corridor, such as projects in Myanmar and Bangladesh to promote regional connectivity and boost infrastructure development.²⁸ Aside from the corridor itself, India is also keen to rejuvenate and collaborate to enhance regional linkages under the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC); in addition to India, this framework includes neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand but does not include China. Connectivity cooperation can become one of the core pillars of cooperation among the BIMSTEC members.



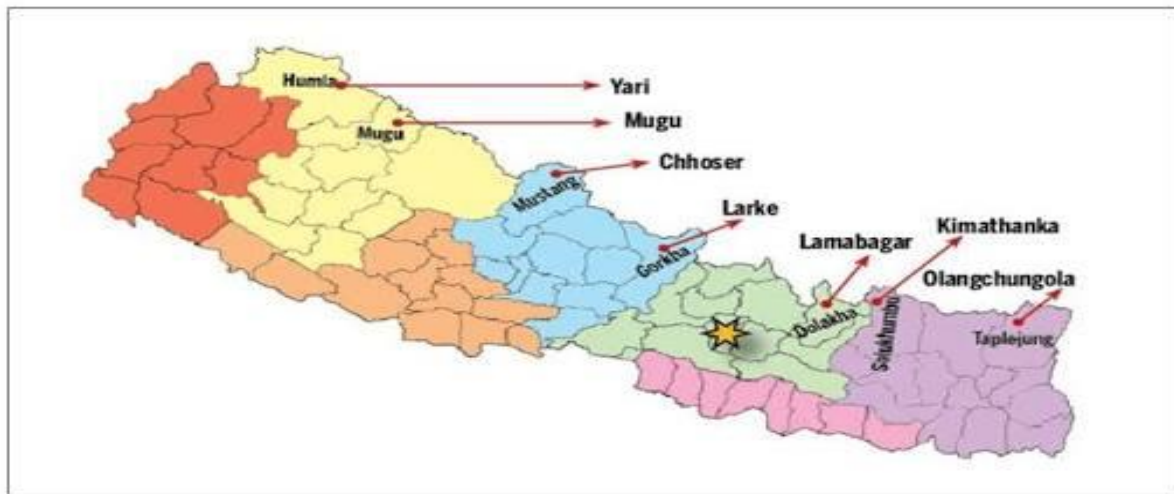
The Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor (BCIMER)

3. The Trans-Himalayan Economic Corridor

The Himalayan Economic Corridor was initially a bilateral proposal between Nepal and China. It now marks the latest addition to the BRI. While Nepal formally joined the Belt and Road in May 2017, the country has held multiple bilateral discussions with China on creating a corridor across the Himalayan Mountains. All bilateral projects along the Himalayas today form a part of the Himalayan Economic Corridor and by extension the BRI. China is aware of the geographic and political challenges to creating a corridor connecting Kathmandu and Beijing. The Himalayas are a natural geographic barrier, and New Delhi is unlikely to take Sino-Nepalese collaboration along its northern borders lightly. In 2014, Beijing doubled down on this thinking by proposing a broader Trans-Himalayan Economic Corridor, a trilateral project involving Nepal and India. This proposal was based on an idea floated by former Nepalese prime minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal in 2010 to foster “trilateral strategic relations” between the three countries across the Himalayas.⁴⁴ Beijing perhaps assumed that it would be easier to engage New Delhi on the matter if China were to include India in initial discussions. As it stands, this trilateral arrangement remains at the proposal stage, as the Indian government has issued no formal response. While New Delhi offered no positive response to Beijing’s overtures, Kathmandu was enthusiastic about greater Chinese investments.²⁹ Nepal is reliant on India for the movement of its goods and is keen to present itself as a transit hub for cross-Himalayan trade. In 2016, Dahal encouraged such collaboration, noting that the “Himalayas can no more be considered as barriers and obstacles. Instead, they can serve as important bridges that connect the two emerging regions of [the] Asian continent. Most importantly, connectivity lies at the heart of trans-Himalayan cooperation.” The same year, Kathmandu and Beijing began discussing an extension of the Chinese rail link to Lhasa in Tibet and on to Kathmandu in Nepal. To further extend its already sizable connectivity ambitions, China began proposing a rail link to Nepal that would cut through the Himalayas.

By seeking to establish the Trans-Himalayan Economic Corridor with Nepal parallel to the in-progress CPEC with Pakistan, Beijing is aiming to create an alternative to Kathmandu's traditional reliance on Indian ports for trade and the movement of goods. Beijing quickly began to emerge as an alternative to landlocked Nepal. While China initially was sensitive to Indian concerns about strategic connectivity with Nepal, the 2015 India-Nepal blockade strengthened the wills of both Kathmandu and Beijing to foster direct links between the two nations.

In 2015, the Madhesis—Indian-originating inhabitants of Nepal—blocked the Indo-Nepalese border, demanding greater representation by way of the Nepalese constitution. The blockade created a fuel crisis that highlighted Kathmandu's reliance on India to facilitate trade and shipping. Amid the resulting tensions between the Himalayan neighbours, China announced the start of a “new rail-cum-road trading route, with an international freight train loaded with 86 cargo containers carrying goods from China's western Gansu province bound for Kathmandu.” Currently nine trading posts have been identified in the Trans-Himalayan Corridor between Nepal and Tibet on a route that goes onward to the rest of China. However, due to the region's mountainous terrain, not all corridors are completely feasible. India watched these rapid developments in its neighbourhood closely. Since independence, India had chosen to keep its Himalayan borders inaccessible and poorly connected. While China aggressively sought to connect its borders, India neglected its own, creating massive disconnects between its borders and hinterlands, especially on its Himalayan front. By helping create multiple access points via roads and ports, China is able to present an alternative to South Asian nations and cultivating the means to challenge India's role as a South Asian power. In part in response to China's increased presence along its borders, India began to formulate its own plans for regional connectivity in the Himalayas in 2013.³⁰ The United Progressive Alliance government (2004–2014) proposed several “strategic rail projects,” including fourteen railway lines connecting its borders to foster growth in outlying regions. But the lack of a strategic vision on India's part led to slow implementation and delays. The current government announced its intention in 2017 to fast-track railway projects on its Himalayan frontiers.



The Trans-Himalayan Economic Corridor (THEC)

The Himalayan rail express aims to connect India's northern territory of Leh in Jammu and Kashmir to the eastern territory of Hawai in Arunachal Pradesh. (China claims Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir and almost all of Arunachal Pradesh.) Seeking to cut across some of the world's most difficult terrain and enhance connectivity with Bhutan and Nepal, this India-led rail link is as much strategic as commercial. Building up its border regions as opposed to keeping them disconnected will help India facilitate the movement of goods and troops from other parts of the country to this region. These initiatives constitute India's response to past neglect of its border regions and China's increasing commercial and military presence in contested areas.³¹ Yet implementation challenges remain primarily due to the tough Himalayan terrain on the Indian side compared to better conditions on the Tibetan Plateau. New Delhi will have to continue to act and think rapidly when it comes to presenting alternatives to its landlocked neighbours, especially as China continues to knock on their doors with significant commercial benefits in hand. Sino-Indian competition in the Himalayas is likely to intensify, deepening the security dilemma between the two countries. Although India would benefit from tapping into Chinese investments to advance India's own connectivity projects, the decreasing strategic trust between the two neighbours will very likely prevent any productive collaboration.

4. The Maritime Silk Road

The MSR is the vast sea-based component of the larger BRI. It began in 2013 with a focus on strengthening China's maritime ties with its neighbours in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Beijing later gradually expanded the initiative to include other coastal countries with the aim of connecting China to potential economic partners in Europe, Africa, and the Indian Ocean. In addition to boosting regional connectivity, the initiative traces the historical and cultural linkages between China and other countries along the region's ancient Silk Road-affiliated sea routes. The MSR encompasses a variety of infrastructure projects, including ports, highways, airports, roads, and bridges.³² Unlike the competition along the

Himalayas, interactions at sea between India and China have been limited, although India still harbors reservations. New Delhi is concerned that China will establish a foothold in the Indian Ocean region and challenge India's advantageous maritime position there. Concerns about Chinese attempts to strategically encircle India gained traction at the turn of the millennium. Although many observers dismissed the notion that China is seeking military bases in the Indian Ocean as fanciful, India has seen its worst fears of Chinese power projection become reality in the last decade. As China internally debates the need for foreign military bases, New Delhi has had to come to terms with the intensity and frequency of Chinese naval forays into the Indian Ocean. Chinese submarines have even docked in Sri Lankan and Pakistani ports. China's military diplomacy in the region is increasingly geared toward establishing special political relationships and arrangements with island states that could result in favourable naval access. When Beijing officially established its first overseas military base in Djibouti in the summer of 2017, New Delhi's concerns grew considerably. As with its dealings with neighbours on India's northern borders, China is aggressively pursuing India's maritime neighbours and offering unmatched commercial investments. The port of Hambantota in Sri Lanka is the newest concern. The strategic location of the port and Sri Lanka's geography in relation to key sea lines of communication strengthens India's perception that Beijing is building infrastructure for its own strategic interests in the Indian Ocean region.³³ China's control of Hambantota and access to Gwadar, its other investments in the Maldives and Mauritius, and its base in Djibouti are only the beginning of Beijing's apparent efforts to secure a maritime military edge.⁵³ One March 2018 study showed that the BRI has heightened debt risks among at least some borrowing countries due to poor lending practices, a conclusion that gives greater credence to India's view that China is using unsustainable debt burdens for its own strategic gains.



The Maritime Silk Road

India's official stance on the BRI is that there is not enough available information about the initiative to make an informed decision, but in practice India already has taken several steps by itself and in concert with other partners to bolster its own regional influence apart from the BRI. China's intensified presence in the Indian Ocean (as evidenced by increased submarine forays and other signs) is a reality, and New Delhi is finally beginning to respond to the changing security environment. In effect, India is wary that the MSR could threaten its role as a prominent power in the Indian Ocean. Where possible, the Indian and Chinese governments increasingly recognize that they must find a way to limit the potential for conflict in the maritime domain. One method for doing so is the India-China maritime security dialogue, which is aimed at establishing a regular channel for communicating about challenges and concerns. India and China are engaging with each other multilaterally too, through platforms such as the BRICS (a group of countries consisting of Brazil, China, India, Russia, and South Africa) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. While these and other efforts to mitigate the security dilemma between Beijing and New Delhi are under way, tensions remain. At the same time, to protect its own interests, India already has begun taking some steps largely on its own. For example, India is modernizing and expanding its own maritime infrastructure and creating institutional capabilities to undertake infrastructure projects in the Indian Ocean and countries that border it.³⁴ Notably, the Modi government has intensified efforts to develop the port of Chabahar in Iran, widely seen as an attempt to counter China's presence in Gwadar and along the MSR more broadly. India has also launched Project Mausam, a cultural initiative to develop a narrative about India's historical links with the Indian Ocean littoral. Many observers see this as an attempt to offset China's Silk Road claims. This dynamic is very evident in New Delhi's relationships with small island states in the region. India has long been an important security provider and strategic partner to island nations like the Maldives, Mauritius, the Seychelles, and Sri Lanka. Although these islands are small, they lie in crucial sea lines of communication that offer a significant basis for projecting power and securing and protecting key trading routes. These islands could afford any nation with influence over them the opportunity to monitor waterways and project power during times of peace and the ability to indict adversaries during conflicts. India has long engaged in initiating capacity-building programs for island states to secure their maritime surroundings. Most of these island nations lack the capacity to protect and monitor the waters in their large exclusive economic zones (EEZs), an area extending up to 200 nautical miles from a country's sea baseline. Upon request, India deploys its naval assets to help monitor the EEZs of countries like Mauritius and the Seychelles. In addition, India is helping island states monitor and address non traditional security threats, such as drug trafficking, by building a radar network with a range that extends from Sri Lanka to Mauritius. The steps that India is taking have a direct bearing on Beijing's suspected maritime ambitions in the region. Given that the bulk of global trading is seaborne, the ability to protect energy supply lines is extremely crucial for a rising power like China.³⁵ For Beijing to become a global power, it will have to establish itself as a key player in the Indian Ocean region in terms of protecting its supply lines and securing international waters. Yet it will be difficult for China to maintain the naval presence required to achieve these objectives without access to ports and bases for its military assets in the Indian Ocean. India's chief concern about the MSR is that Beijing is building these ports for

dual military and commercial purposes. If that is the case, when needed, these commercial ports could serve as military facilities for the Chinese navy to help mitigate Beijing's geographical disadvantages in the region. China's strategic interests in the Indian Ocean relate closely to the so-called Malacca Dilemma. China fears that, in the event of a conflict with India or the United States, its foes would attempt to block China's trade routes through the Malacca Strait, a key chokepoint through which a high percentage of China's energy imports from the Middle East pass. To secure its energy supply lines, Beijing would have to either find an alternate route for its energy shipments or strengthen its navy's capacity to protect and keep open existing shipping lanes. The MSR attempts to do both. To further address the Malacca Dilemma, China has revived the idea of constructing the Kra Canal, a proposed waterway that would cut across the Kra Isthmus in Thailand, bypassing the Malacca Strait. While this idea has been around since the nineteenth century, it has not yet been realized due to various political and strategic concerns. If completed, the canal would shorten the travel distance between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It would also bypass the Malacca Strait and open up into the Andaman Sea, where India has its naval base in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, presumably bringing Chinese maritime traffic closer to India. The construction of the canal requires significant capital and technology, which the MSR could furnish. The MSR gives China an opportunity to address the Malacca Dilemma and strengthen its presence in the Indian Ocean region. Because of this and other projects, the MSR could pose a serious challenge to India's traditional dominance of the Indian Ocean region.

India's Response for BRI and the Way Forward

The general Indian view of about the nature of the BRI right from the beginning - represented in both the academic and strategic community as well as the government - was that the BRI was less about economic development and more about larger political and strategic goals. This particular insight came from multiple sources-conferences that the academics and researchers in think-tanks attended in China promoting the BRI in which the Chinese consistently tried to run down Indian contributions to the ancient Silk Roads while promoting the 'new Silk Roads' of the SREB and the MSR. Further, while maps from Chinese sources - though never officially sanctioned-always showed India as lying along both a branch of the SREB and the MSR, there was seldom any acknowledgment of the weight of India in economic and political terms in any Chinese discussions of the BRI in general or of BRI in South Asia in particular.

This author has, in fact, stated elsewhere that the BRI is the closest thing to a 'grand strategy' that the Chinese have come up with since the waning years of the Qing dynasty in the 19th century. For much of the 20th century, China was under various forms of pressure→ from the fall of the Qing, the lack of capacity of the successor Republic of China regime, civil war, and the Japanese invasion and subsequently World War II to the fall of the Republic, the economic and humanitarian disaster of the Great Leap Forward under the Communist Party, and the Cultural Revolution.³⁹ And despite the economic reforms having started in the late 1970s, it has not been until now under the powerful and centralising leadership of Xi, backed by an over US\$12 trillion economy, adequate military might and a large diplomatic corps among other things that China has begun to pay sufficient attention to not just maintaining and

protecting its interests abroad but expanding them and pushing a 'Chinese model' of development and politics. The BRI is the platform to achieve these goals.

For Indian government officials, and its diplomats in particular, what they saw going on in Sri Lanka under the Mahinda Rajapaksa regime, which favoured Chinese projects almost as a way of spiting 'big brother' India, made it clear that 'Chinese model' involved unscrupulous practices in promoting projects that the Sri Lankans would find unsustainable. And it turned out exactly so, with Rajapaksa's successors having to give up the southern Sri Lankan port of Hambantota and thousands of acres of agricultural land around it on a 99-year lease to the Chinese in 2017.

Even China's 'all-weather friend' Pakistan has seen complaints against the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) from a variety of sources - political parties, provincial governments, economists and the media, and businessmen and entrepreneurs. Indian analysts cannot afford to ignore opposition or concerns in Pakistan over the CPEC, for this has implications also for India-Pakistan relations. Take the Chinese line that China's investments in Pakistan were designed among other things to ensure that the ensuing economic development would reduce the chances of Pakistani youth taking up terrorism. The implication is that if the CPEC were to fail, then there is greater likelihood of Pakistanis taking to terrorism for lack of better opportunities. Therefore, the conditions that affect the progress of the CPEC are also of concern to Indian observers. Further, if the Chinese were to depend on the Pakistan Army to carry the CPEC through to fruition in case of the inability of or opposition from the civilian government, then this risks also further aggravating tensions in the India-Pakistan relationship given the Pakistani security establishment's positions vis-à-vis India.⁴⁰ The Indian government might lay claim to being the first government to highlight the many shortcomings of the BRI in a brief note by its foreign ministry spokesperson outlining its reasons for not attending the grand Belt and Road Initiative Forum that Beijing was organising in May 2017. The Indian foreign ministry statement highlighted issues of transparency, environmental protection, economic feasibility and technology transfer associated with the BRI (MEA, GoI 2017).

However, the problem as always with India has been one of little action following up the talk. Indeed, New Delhi has lost much goodwill over the years for its inability to implement promised projects despite these originating several years, even decades, before the Chinese or the BRI appeared on the scene. In many instances, the Chinese have had opportunities because of New Delhi's abdication of its responsibilities, including a very narrow view of what accountability and profits mean, limited to financial aspects rather than wider political aspects. The case of New Delhi turning down the offer to develop and run Hambantota is a case in point. While the Indians were perfectly right in suggesting that the port was not economically feasible, it must be asked whether ways could not have been found to offer alternatives or to bear some of the cost in anticipation of precisely the current reality of the Chinese occupying for 99 years a prime piece of strategic real estate. A counter-argument might be that India's neighbours who have played the 'China card' can only learn by their own experiences the

costs of doing business with Beijing. However, this is a limited argument in that once again for governments in power, economics is not everything. The political value of being seen as standing up to India, and indeed, of using the alternatives provided by China can sometimes outweigh the economic consequences. Pakistan appears to be demonstrating precisely this in the face of its declining relationship with the US and its (particularly, the military establishment's) hard-line stance on economic ties and political opening up to India.

Indeed, Beijing could well argue that the premium countries pay or the risks involved in BRI projects are inevitable given that China is the only country that is willing to invest in what are arguably some of the most politically unstable and economically underdeveloped areas of the world; that it is China that is expending treasure at considerable risk to itself to build up infrastructure in countries that have not received adequate attention from the developed West or from international development agencies. This is a powerful argument that democracies like India, the EU or the US have little answer for given their own record in infrastructure development in the Third World. India has tried to make up in other ways by engaging in greater cooperation with the Japanese especially, for instance, through the Asia-Africa Growth Corridor. However, while this initiative was announced in 2017, it is yet to show concrete results. Indian government officials and some analysts can make the point that India cannot and should not compete directly with the Chinese in their areas of strength such as infrastructure projects and that India should focus on its strengths in the field of sharing expertise in developing medium - and small-scale enterprises in other countries, for example. While this is a legitimate approach, New Delhi cannot both highlight the security and economic challenges of the BRI's mega-infrastructure projects and not offer a direct counter or alternative to them. In other words, New Delhi might not have the option of only working in its comfort zone and not developing the capacity or making the necessary investments in competing directly with the Chinese. Even going specifically by the May 13, 2017 MEA statement, New Delhi has to do a better job of offering support to BRI host countries to build up their competence and expertise in the legal, economic and legislative domains to help them preempt as far as possible the ill-effects of BRI projects that have been highlighted. This could be in the form of helping these countries formulate governance norms to various infrastructure projects such as the formulation of environmental impact assessments, financial and legal accountability standards, and so on. At the same time, where Chinese projects are already underway, India should in cooperation with the US or Japan or any other like-minded country or countries also be able to implement other projects with better standards and accountability as a way of showing host governments and populations how it is done.

The ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)'s position is very close to the government. This is well articulated by its influential General Secretary Ram Madhav. He argued that essentially this is a Chinese project launched without wider consultation. In addition, there are serious sovereignty issues concerning CPEC. Vinay Sahasrabudde, BJP's National Vice President also articulated similar ideas at a meeting in Beijing. The former Union Minister and spokesperson of the Indian National Congress, Manish Tewari, believes that although India's objections to the CPEC are valid, we should participate in the BRI and take advantage from it. Senior leader of the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) Prakash Karat is of the view

that by not participating in the BRI Forum, 'India has isolated itself' and this is clearly in line with the US policy of 'strategic containment of China'. Going beyond the official narrative, the perceptions are much more diverse. Even most recently retired senior foreign service officers are not averse to selective engagement with the BRI. Former Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran feels that at the moment India lacks resources for any competing and alternate networks. Therefore, it may be useful to carefully evaluate those components of the BRI, which will improve India's connectivity to major markets and resource supplies.⁴¹ Shiv Shankar Menon, former Foreign Secretary and former National Security Adviser, is also of the view that except CPEC because of sovereignty issues, India should explore those portions of the BRI infrastructure or connectivity which 'serve India's interest in improving connectivity and economic integration with the Asian and global economy'. In addition, he argues that even limited implementation of the BRI 'will markedly change the economic and strategic landscape within which we operate, and India must prepare for that change'. Ambassador Talmiz Ahmad argues that as both India and China accept the importance of expanding connectivity in Asia 'there is no need to fear the OBOR— both the OBOR and China need India as a partner'. Compared to these views, former Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal is absolutely against India joining the initiative. He feels that BRI has formalized 'China's ambition to dominate the Eurasian landmass in transition towards an equal status with the United States'. He argues that the goal of the project is to 'establish a China-centric system in Asia' that will marginalize other powers like India. And 'if India joins, it will mean that it accepts the inevitability of China's supremacy in Asia'. Some others also feel that if India joins OBOR, it would become 'Asia's permanent second-class power'. So, for C. Raja Mohan, India's difficulty is that the BRI will massively strengthen China's influence in 'India's neighbourhood and marginalise Delhi's regional primacy'. Ambassador M. K. Bhadrakumar, however, argues that India is now surrounded by BRI projects and through these, China is trying to 'leverage regional security and stability in South Asia'. As New Delhi lacks resources for a counter strategy, he feels 'all we are left with is our vacuous negative propaganda to malign the BRI for which there are no takers abroad'. Scholars working in the area of strategic studies still largely dominate the BRI discussions in India.⁴² Academic studies looking at the developmental and socioeconomic aspects of the initiative are rather limited. As a result, the broad consensus appears to be that apart from economic and infrastructure development programme, 'it is a long-term strategic initiative that seeks to convert China's current economic might into diplomatic influence'. Indian concerns related to the BRI are twofold. First, CPEC related sovereignty issues and second, issues related to Maritime Silk Road where many commercial projects have strategic considerations. Some in the academia feel that the initiative is clearly in conflict with the way India looks at multilateral projects. Others feel that in a rapidly evolving global and Asian order, India has to balance 'its short term gains with long terms interests' in responding to the BRI. At the moment, the dilemma India is facing is 'between the inviting prospects of modernizing India's regional connectivity and the perceived negative political consequences of the initiative'. Some have analysed that 'China's connectivity revolution' has pushed India to develop many responses. These include (a) stepping up India's own infrastructure development, (b) implementing connectivity projects abroad on priority and (c) working with outside powers

like the USA and Japan to offer alternatives to the BRI. Further, India may collaborate with China in some connectivity projects. Many scholars who focus more on economic issues see BRI as an opportunity. It is argued that India could take advantage from China's overcapacity and infrastructure investment in Asia. Therefore instead of opposing, New Delhi should integrate some of the BRI initiatives into its own connectivity plans. This will significantly enhance India's access to Eurasia. Some have even argued that New Delhi's involvement in the BRI is useful not only for India but also for the entire South Asian region as many of these economies are closely integrated with the Indian economy. By joining BRI, India, it is argued, can play a leadership role in South Asia's infrastructure and economic integration. Further, a confident India can leverage the Chinese initiative to its own advantage in the areas of connectivity, manufacturing and higher education sector.⁴³

There are others, however, who argue that Indian interests are best served by direct access to sea lanes of communications in the Indian Ocean rather than alternate routes being developed under BRI. Moreover, India has either enough capacities of its own or can easily borrow from multilateral institutions. Many have made the argument that India was not consulted before announcement or more consultation is needed. Some other, however, feel that 'petulance should not drive our policy'. Analysts are still arguing about the real nature of the BRI. Some assert that OBOR is less about economics and more about 'deployment of economic instruments in pursuit of geopolitical objectives' by China. Others, however, feel that major problem with Indian response is that it concentrates mainly on geopolitics of the initiative. Moreover, the primary goal of the BRI is to integrate the Chinese economy with Europe rather than South Asia. Of late, many reports and analyses are appearing in Indian media concerning a growing discontent among the BRI participating countries, debt trap and project failures. Apart from other projects, the major focus is on problems faced by CPEC in Pakistan and the Hambantota port and airport projects in Sri Lanka. Some have already termed OBOR as 'imperial overreach' and started questioning the viability of the project itself. The broad Indian perception is that BRI is clearly a Chinese project with explicit objectives of infrastructure building and connectivity. Through this, China also wants to resolve its two major problems, namely, capital surplus and industrial overcapacity. It is also about increasing Chinese political influence in broader regions. It can help participating countries in bridging infrastructural deficits but their bargaining capacity is weak. For India, OBOR presents both threats and opportunities. However, making use of some of the economic opportunities will depend on 'the institutional agency and strategic imagination India is able to bring to the table'. Moreover, moving away from an abstract single grand BRI narrative to specific connectivity projects could resolve many of the issues between India and China.⁴⁴ At the moment, New Delhi's approach seems to be closely watching developments, peruse its own connectivity projects and advising countries in the region about long-term consequences of closely linking with the BRI. Some observers are even suggesting that there is a 'likely little scope for two countries to collaborate on the BRI' and New Delhi must work together with Japan, USA and others to provide an alternative to the Chinese connectivity plans.

Connectivity is increasingly seen as a tool for exerting foreign policy influence. This view is reflected at the highest levels of diplomacy by countries like India, Japan, and the United States that have issued strong remarks about connectivity and infrastructure. Clearly, politics and connectivity are entwined in complex ways. Given the geopolitical stakes and India's reservations about how China's BRI connectivity projects are currently being pursued and the strategic advantages they may confer, there is likely little scope for the two countries to collaborate on the BRI. India perceives efforts to enhance interconnectedness as a new theater for geopolitical competition with China in South Asia and the Indian Ocean. At the same time, connectivity also presents India with an opportunity to re establish its regional primacy.⁴⁵ On initiatives like the BCIM Economic Corridor that include both China and India, New Delhi probably will continue to drag its feet and slow down discussions. There may be limited opportunities for collaboration through institutions that count both India and China as members, but the increasing mistrust in the relationship will hamper any positive momentum. When it comes to outstanding invitations to participate in other Chinese-led initiatives like the MSR, New Delhi will remain hesitant, knowing that joining such projects is not in its strategic interests. Instead, India will likely maintain bilateral collaboration with countries like Japan while also remaining engaged with entities like BIMSTEC and the Bay of Bengal community, of which China is not a part. Most of all, India must stop underestimating Chinese goals and ambitions in the region. Ultimately, India must be more proactive. While China is successfully implementing development projects hundreds of miles from its borders, India is still struggling to craft domestic development plans for its own border regions. New Delhi intends to prioritize development in its international engagement, but India will have to weave together its ad-hoc initiatives into one coherent road map to regional connectivity and infrastructure construction. Even as India must address infrastructure and development needs at home, it also needs to provide an alternative to China's overtures to the region. To this end, India must not only respond to the changes Chinese engagement is prompting in its neighbourhood but also collaborate with partners to further its vision of regional connectivity, while accounting for its own capacity and resource limitations. Until the advent of the BRI, New Delhi did not feel its bilateral relationships with its neighbours were threatened as there was no such competition between India and leading donors in South Asia, like Japan. China's rise not only introduces a new actor in South Asian dynamics but also highlights the underlying fact that Beijing's influence in the region comes at a cost to India's role and profile as a regional leader. China's engagements in South Asia are a result of its global ambitions to be a great power. Like every rising power in history, China questions the existing order and aims to create a structure favourable to its interests.⁴⁶ India currently lacks the resources to compete with China in terms of global power ambitions, and this shift undoubtedly affects New Delhi's strategic and national interests.

Challenges Related to Implementation of OBOR

(1) Absolute size and scale of understanding in case of infrastructure development is one of the major challenges for OBOR initiative. Private funding is necessary alongside with the funding from Chinese government and AIIB for accomplishment of the infrastructure of OBOR initiative. (2) A huge amount infrastructure development requires enough time to accomplish. No infrastructure will be effective for economic return before full

accomplishment. Since china is now facing an economic slowdown, challenge of finance from local government and bad debt so in near future funding for infrastructure development may face difficulties and under pressure. So, it is necessary to invite some potential financial partner to improve the situation. (3) The infrastructure of OBOR is not enough for bring proper economic benefits from OBOR initiative. The infrastructure of partner countries should be considered during infrastructure development for effectiveness of OBOR initiative. Some advanced countries have no requirement for infrastructure development but some developing countries require enough infrastructure to connect with other partners. (4) Geography and topography of all partner countries are not same. It is very difficult to make smooth transportation way connecting high topography to low topographical region. Long distance, high and low topography, densely forest areas and high mountain should be considered during planning and construction of land routes.⁴⁷ (5) Geopolitical challenges are the major challenge for implementation of OBOR initiative. Relationship between India-Pakistan is not good and favour to OBOR initiative. Since China-Pakistan corridor passes through Pakistan controlled Kashmir which is extremely opposed by the Indian government. Dispute between Russia and Ukraine, civil wars in Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan are not favourable for OBOR initiative. Some other partner countries are suffering from political instability, and sanctions, corruption, expropriation and inefficiencies which affect the success of OBOR initiatives. (6) Security challenges are the major challenges for partner countries. Some scholars think that it is very difficult to manage the internal and external national security of partner countries. In some cases, it may be influenced by Chinese military or navy.

Conclusion

China's BRI might make mistakes but the Chinese also possess the ability to learn from their mistakes and recover lost ground fairly quickly. This is because despite whatever other problems they might have; their whole-of-the-body politic approach is unmatched by other governments. Such an approach involves considerable synergy between various government and CPC institutions including between government officials and the academic and research community. The latter have been funded generously for decades by central, provincial and city governments in China to develop regional expertise of various parts of the world consisting of linguistic, cultural, political and economic knowhow. In particular, Chinese provinces bordering foreign countries have inevitably developed local expertise on those countries that even the central government depends on and has used in promoting the BRI.

If one were to consider the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Regional Economic Forum (BCIM) that began as an initiative of the Yunnan provincial government in 1999, and the idea BCIM Economic Corridor that was put forward in May 2013 (MEA, GoI 2013), it could also be argued that the BRI was in many ways a further scaling up of these initiatives. While the BCIM has not been without its problems – some of which, in fact, anticipate problems now being faced by the BRI, too - what is notable is the level of agency that sub-national entities in China have, which is not replicated in full measure in India even though it is a federal state.

China's BRI, therefore, challenges India to reconsider the whole gamut of its foreign policy objectives, strategies, and structures as well as its internal structures of administration, including centre-state relations. Clearly, while India is not short of ideas, it is short of both resources and capabilities. Some of these can be mended by greater inter-ministerial coordination and synergy in the implementation of foreign development projects. Others require a mindset change in which, for example, the government and its ministries both open themselves up to greater inputs and expertise from the outside including from the states, the military, the universities and think-tank communities as well as invest far more than it does in developing capacities in these institutions.

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देशज संवाद का स्वरूप विश्लेषण

श्रीमती निधि चौधरी

देशज क्षेत्र संवाद का क्षेत्र है। बहुमुखता संवाद को आगे बढ़ाती है। संवाद बहुमुखता का सतत प्रवाह है। देशज हिन्दी अपने मूल रूप में वाचिक हिन्दी है जिसमें वाचिक व्यवहार, वाचिक अभिव्यंजनाएं, हाव-भाव एवं मुद्राओं के साथ 'व्यवहार' से निर्मित है। देशज समाज के भाषा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन में मौखिक संवाद सर्वोपरि है। वाद-प्रतिवाद से संवाद के निकलने की प्रक्रिया देशज हिन्दी में कोई महत्व नहीं रखती। मुख-सुख, मौखिक स्वरूप सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। उत्तर-प्रत्युत्तर पर आधारित पारस्परिक संवाद महत्वपूर्ण है। संवाद में सहभागिता करने वाले अपरिहार्य है। अर्थ लगाने में अध्याहार्य महत्व पूर्ण है। मौखिक संवाद में श्रोतव्यता विशेष स्थान रखती है। व्यवहार करने वाले से लेकर श्रोतव्यता, ग्राह्यता और प्रभावोत्पादकता सर्वोपरि है।

देशज हिन्दी देशज कार्य व्यापार की भाषा है। संवाद प्रकार्य भी है और अकार्य भी। गाँवों के देश भारत में अनेक स्वरूपों में प्रचलित देशज बोलियाँ समानान्तर रूप से व्यवहार में आती हैं। अतः अपभ्रष्ट रूप में भी 'देसिल बयना' पाँच कोस पर स्वयं को बदलती हुई घर-घर की बोलियों में अर्थ पूर्व संवाद का माध्यम है इसी से देशज हिन्दी में कम्यूनिकेशन इंजीनियरिंग उसकी बुनावट में स्वयं प्रकट होती चलती है। गाँव शहर में बदल रहे हैं और शहर गाँव में पहुँच रहे हैं फलस्वरूप सोच, समझ, मानसिकता एवं ग्राह्यता में 'परिवर्तन' हुए हैं। देशज क्षेत्रों के युवाओं ने भी देशज हिन्दी की ऊर्जा में व्यापक परिवर्तन किये हैं। अर्थात् उसकी ऊर्जा में परिवर्तन होने से होने वाले परिवर्तन का अध्ययन ही देशज ऊर्जा का भाषा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन है। इससे मिले जुले वैदग्ध्य का विकास हुआ है इसे अन्तः क्रियात्मक अध्ययन की श्रेणी में भी रखा जा सकता है। क्षेत्रीय स्थानीय परिवर्तनों को भी चिह्नित किया जा सकता है।

"हम गरम खून के उबाल हैं,
प्यासी नदियों की चाल है।
हमारी गर्जना विन्ध्य पर्वतों से टकराती है,
और हिमालय की चोटी तक जाती है।।"
"हक मांगण स नी मिलता, छिन्ना जाता है,
अहिंसा कमजोरों का हथियार है।
पगड़ी संभाल जट्टा।"

"मन्ने न्यू नहीं कहा अक उन्ने काम नी करया। मेरा कहना यु स अक जितणी मेरी जानकारी स उसके अनुसार उनका दायरा माड़ा छोट्टा स, वो बधाना चाहिए। पर फेर बी जितना करण लागरे सें उह खातर वे बधाई के पात्र है।"

खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र में भाषा की ये 'मौखिकी' अपना विकास स्वयं करती है। मनमाने प्रयोग की भावना भाषा की चाल को अपने अनुरूप बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। अतः मौखिक स्वरूप का अध्ययन ही एक मात्र अध्ययन है, जिसे भाषा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन के समानान्तर शैली वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन से भी जोड़ा जा सकता है। पारस्परिक व्यवहार से भी शैलीगत व्यवहार का निर्धारण होता चलता है। देशज समाज खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र के वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण से सिद्ध है कि मौखिक स्वरूप भाव प्रबल हार्दिक उद्गार है जो व्याकरणिक ढाँचे द्वारा बँधा न होकर स्वाभाविक प्रस्तुतिकरण है। नये भाषा व्याकरण का निर्माण है।

"भाषा का बोला गया रूप मौखिक रूप कहा जाता है भाषा के मौखिक रूप में ध्वनियों का प्रयोग होता है। हम ध्वनियों का उच्चारण करके अपनी बात करते हैं मौखिक भाषा में भावों के अनुरूप हमारी आवाज में उतार-चढ़ाव

* सर्वेक्षण के दौरान बातचीत पर आधारित

होता है तथा हमारी मुख मुद्रा भी भावों के अनुरूप तरह-तरह से परिवर्तित होती रहती है। कहना न होगा कि क्रोध, प्रार्थना, प्रतिज्ञा, आज्ञा में हमारी मुख मुद्रा एकशी नहीं रहती मौखिक भाषा में हमें बहुत सोचने समझने का अवसर नहीं मिलता इसलिए हमारे वाक्य अधूरे-अटपटे तथा उपयुक्त क्रम से रहित होते हैं। व्याकरण के नियमों की अवहेलना सरलता से होती है।¹

वाचिक संवाद की छाया में ही लोक की अर्थ छायाएं प्रतिबिम्बित होती है। देशज संवाद कुरु प्रदेश में पारस्परिक व्यवहार हेतु स्वतः विकसित संवाद है। खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र में मयराष्ट्र से लेकर इन्द्रप्रस्थ तक प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाली घरु बोली कौरवी हिन्दी ही है। जिसकी अपनी देशज रचनाधर्मिता है। मेरठ, सहारनपुर, बुलन्दशहर, दिल्ली एवं राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण अंचलों में यह मौखिक संवाद का माध्यम है। तथाकथित साक्षरों, अर्द्ध शिक्षितों और निरक्षरों में पायी जाने वाली पटुता देशज हिन्दी में भी दिखाई पड़ती है। देशज हिन्दी क्षेत्र के वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण से यह सर्व सिद्ध है।

देशज समाज में चर्चा महत्वपूर्ण है जिसे आज की भाषा में 'चेटिंग' कह सकते हैं। संवाद आमने-सामने के सम्बन्धों में सार्थकता प्राप्त करता है यद्यपि जो संवाद का विषय है उसकी परोक्षता में भी उस पर चर्चा की जाती है। देशज हिन्दी प्रत्यक्ष एवं परोक्ष रूप में संवाद का प्रयोग करती है। जैसी सामाजिक इंजीनियरिंग तदनुसार कम्प्यूनिकेशन इंजीनियरिंग। "भाषा का प्रयोग व्यक्ति और समाज सापेक्ष होता है। हमें यदि चार व्यक्तियों से एक ही बात कहनी हो तो उस व्यक्ति से अपने संबंध के आधार पर हमारी भाषा अलग-अलग रूप लेगी उदाहरण के तौर पर एक से कहेंगे 'कृपया आज शाम को हमारे यहाँ चाय पर पधारने का कष्ट करें' दूसरे से ऐसा कहना अच्छा नहीं लगेगा और हम आज शाम को हमारे यहाँ चाय पर आइये' कहेंगे और तीसरे से 'आज शाम को चाय पर आ जाना' कहना काफी होगा इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि भाषा का प्रयोग उस व्यक्ति पर बहुत निर्भर करता है जिससे हम बात करते हैं इस तरह एक ही बात एक ही भाषा में पूर्णतय एक प्रकार से नहीं कहेंगे। वक्ता और श्रोता दोनों से ही भाषा नियंत्रित होती है ? ऐसे ही समाज भी भाषा को नियंत्रित करता है।"²

अर्थात् जैसा व्यवहार तदानुसार संवाद चली आ रही संस्कृति के तत्सम रूपों को देशज रूपों में अपने अनुसार बदलने की प्रवृत्ति देशज संवाद का महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष है। कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं कि बेमेल अपभ्रष्ट, खरी-खोटी, अपढ़ ग्रामीणों की समृद्ध बोलियों के बढ़ाव से ही परिष्कार की प्रक्रिया द्वारा हिन्दी समृद्ध हुई है। यदि देशज हिन्दी की यह सम्पदा विलुप्त एवं मृतप्राय होती है, उस स्थिति में आज की हिन्दी को फीडबैक मिलना सम्भव नहीं है। कठोरता में कोमलता का समावेश, कहने की कठोरता में वास्तविक कोमलता का समावेश देशज हिन्दी की प्रमाणित विशेषता है। उस पटुता के कोई मायने नहीं जिसकी पकड़ हो जाए। अतः देशज हिन्दी की पटुता पकड़ से बाहर न होने के कारण, पटुता छोड़कर सहजता में प्रकट होती चलती है।

महत्वपूर्ण है कि देशज हिन्दी पथ निरपेक्ष हिन्दी है जिसका प्रयोग सभी धर्मों के देशज समाज में किया जाता है। अगड़ी, पिछड़ी और दलित जातियों में संवाद के माध्यम के रूप में उनकी अपनी निजता का समावेश भी होता गया है। उनकी निजता मौखिक भाषा द्वारा प्रस्तुत होती है।

"भाषा के स्वाभाविक विकास की प्रक्रिया में नए-नए सन्दर्भों के अनुरूप नए-नए प्रयोग चलते रहते हैं। प्रयोगों से भाषा की प्रभावकता और क्षमता में वृद्धि होती है इनकी महत्ता इस तथ्य में निहित है कि बहुदायी व्याकरण को पीछे छोड़ जाते हैं प्रयोगों के फलस्वरूप ही नए-नए पद बन्ध एवं मुहावरे अस्तित्व में आते हैं वक्ता की वाणी को उनसे ऊर्जा मिलती है।"³

असंस्कृत समुदायों में अवशिष्ट विश्वास रीति-रिवाज कहानियाँ, लोकगीत और कहावतों का पुट भी हिन्दी देशज समाज के खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र में दिखाई देता है। देशज संवाद समूहों का संवाद है, जिसके अपने मुखिया हैं। संवाद प्रमुख जैसी बोली का प्रयोग करते हैं अन्य उसी का अनुकरण कर उसी रूप में व्यवहार करते हैं। इस प्रकार क्षेत्र विस्तार होने पर भी देशज संवाद का विस्तार उतना अधिक नहीं है। इस स्वरूप को ध्यान में रखना भी अति आवश्यक है। कारण है आज जो लिखित रूप में प्रचलित है वह अपने पूर्व रूप में मौखिक रूप में प्रचलित रहा होगा इसी तथ्य में देशज संवाद का स्वरूप विश्लेषण निहित है। बोलियों में बोध के प्रश्न का भी अवलोकन किया जाना चाहिए अर्थात् जिसमें जितनी बोधन शक्ति होगी उसमें उस बोध के प्रयोग की दक्षता भी उतनी ही विशिष्ट होगी। अतः व्यवहार की इस सुस्थापित वाचिक धारा के आधार पर देशज संवाद का स्वरूप विश्लेषण आवश्यक है।

गंगा और यमुना के बीच कुरुओं की भूमि वाचिक संवाद की भूमि है। कुरु जनपद के निवासी संवाद में, मौखिक परम्पराओं के अनुपालन में जिसका प्रयोग करते आये हैं वही देशज संवाद है। उत्तर प्रत्युत्तर क्रिया-प्रतिक्रिया के द्वारा यह संवाद बहुमुखी होने के साथ-साथ बहुआयामी भी है। इसमें जाटू हिन्दी एवं गूजरी बोली का प्रयोग सहज संवाद के लिए हुआ है। संवाद में कृत्री वाच्यता की प्रमुख प्रवृत्ति है।

संवाद में खरापन सर्वत्र है देशज समाज में देशज हिन्दी बोली की संवाद क्षमता में उसका व्यवहार करने वालों के संस्कार एवं परिवेश का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। जिसके आधार पर देशज हिन्दी में अनेकरूपता दिखाई देती है। "एक ही मानक भाषा अपने बोलचाल के या मौखिक रूप में और अपने लिखित रूप में समान नहीं होती। लिखित मानक भाषा व्याकरण संवत तथा व्यवस्थित होती है उसकी तुलना में मौखिक मानक भाषा में वाक्य रचना आदि में कुछ ऐसी अव्यवस्थाएँ मिलती हैं जो बहुत व्याकरण संवत नहीं होती मुख्यतय वाक्य क्रम, पदबन्ध क्रम एवं उपवाक्य क्रम आदि में"।⁴

देशज हिन्दी में सम्प्रेषण की प्रक्रियाएँ भी बहुमुखता पर आधारित हैं। द्वित्व विधान का प्रयोग पटुता और वैदग्ध्य के साथ बोधगम्यता से युक्त है। मूल स्वरों की ओर प्रत्यावर्तन की प्रवृत्तियों का भी बोधगम्यता पर व्यापक प्रभाव है। भाषा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन में लोप की प्रवृत्ति भी देशज हिन्दी को सहज बनाती है। मौखिक संवाद का एक जीवन्त उदाहरण इस प्रकार है—

"प्रेम को फांसी दे दो"
"प्रेम करने वालों का फांसी दे दो"
"संदीप मील को भी फांसी दे दो।
संदीप मील को फांसी क्यों ?
"क्योंकि वह जाट है।"
"जाट तो हम भी हैं"
लेकिन वह जाट होकर प्रेम करता है इसलिए उसे फांसी दे दो।"
खाप पंचायत के हुक्म के मुताबिक प्रेम
को फांसी दे दी गई है "
संदीप मील बिल में घुस गया है। ' बिल पर खाप पंचायत का पहरा बिठा दो। जब भी वह बाहर निकले, पकड़ कर फांसी
दे दो।'
"खुदा की जात क्या है" ?
साहब, खुदा की कोई जात नहीं होती"।
"तब खुदा बिलकुल फैसला नहीं कर सकता"
"हमारा फैसला हमारी जात का करेगा।"
"चौधरी साहब, हमारी जात के खुदा है।"
"बिल पर पहरा बैठा है, हुक्के गुड़गुड़ाये जा रहे हैं।
फतवे जारी किये जा रहे हैं,
उसे बाहर निकलते ही फांसी दे दी जायेगी।"
"अगर वह बाहर नहीं निकला तो"
"चौधरी साहब ने कहा कि अगर वह बाहर नहीं निकला तो डरपोक माना जायेगा"
"और डरपोक हमारी जात में नहीं होते"
चौधरी साहब से सवाल नहीं किये जाते।"
"जो कहा वही सही है।"
"खतरा बना हुआ है "
"खापो पर खाप पंचायत बैठी हुई है"
"हुक्के गुड़गुड़ाये जा रहे हैं, पगडियाँ लहरा रही हैं

चौधरी साहब का हुकम जारी है ।"
"मर्द सब खाप पंचायत में बैठे हुए हैं ।"
"औरते घर पर हैं ।"
"खेत सूख रहे हैं ।"
"पशु भूखों मर रहे हैं ।"
"कुछ भी हो फ़ैसला होना चाहिए ।"

मौखिक संवाद की विभिन्नताएं खड़ी बोली क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न पाड़ों (बनिया पाड़ा) एवं दरवाजों में (चमार दरवाजा) अपनी-अपनी सहजता से युक्त है । खड़ी बोली क्षेत्र में भजन के अखाड़े हो या होली के अखाड़े सभी सशक्त संवाद के माध्यम हैं । इस प्रकार संवाद के सहज रूप मयराष्ट्र मानस से ही अपनी सहजता को प्राप्त करते हैं । खड़ी बोली के देशज संवाद का स्वरूप स्वाभाविक है । इसमें कृत्रिमता के आरोप की चेष्टा नहीं है । यह गतिशील है इसमें बहुत शीघ्रता से हेर-फेर होता रहता है । देशज संवाद की अनवरत परिवर्तनशीलता ही उसकी जीवन्तता है । देश, काल और मनुष्य की स्थिति के अनुसार उसमें रद्दो बदल हुआ ही करता है और लगातार होता रहेगा यह सर्वेक्षण सिद्ध है ।

बहुमुखता इस तथ्य पर आधारित है कि जितने मुँह उतनी बात । संग निकटता और विभिन्न प्रकार के साम्य पारस्परिकता को बहुआयामी बनाते हैं । बोलियों में रूपान्तर भाव को भी इसी क्रम में देखा जाना चाहिये । खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र में बोलियों का उद्गम जातियों, जनों और खापों में बटे समाज की वाचिक रीतियों का विकास है । खड़ीबोली का देशज क्षेत्र प्राकृत हिन्दी की जाति का क्षेत्र है । बोलियों के निर्माण में आसपास की बोलियों से समझौते एवं आदान-प्रदान का अपना महत्व है । लय विलय की क्रियाओं के साथ घुलने-मिलने की क्रियायें भी देशज हिन्दी के विकास को अनेकरूपता प्रदान करती हैं । श्रुत्ययता बोलियों को सीखने का मुख्य साधन है । सानिध्य से होने वाले सम्मिश्रण देशज हिन्दी में भी हुए हैं जिसके चलते हिन्दी की देशज बोलियों में सम्मिश्रणों का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन अपना महत्व रखता है ।

दाये-बाये बसे हुए क्षेत्र भी देशजता के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं । देश भाषा के छोटे-छोटे क्षेत्रों में बहुमुखता ने देशज बोलियों को प्रचलित किया । इससे खड़ी बोली क्षेत्र के बाहरी-भीतरी क्षेत्रों में देशज हिन्दी का साम्राज्य आज तक अस्तित्व में है । देशज हिन्दी ने मानक हिन्दी के प्रति विद्रोह करते हुए देशजता के अनेक स्वरूपों को प्रचलित किया । पटुता और वक्रता से युक्त सहज संवाद की व्यक्तित्व से अभिन्न पद्धतियों का विकास हुआ । सरलता में वक्रता का विधान असाधारणता है जिसका चलन देशज हिन्दी में है ।

जन समूहों की जो भावनाएँ-हर्ष, विवाद, भय, प्रेम, शोक आदि होती हैं, उनकी सामूहिक अभिव्यक्ति-गीत, कथा आदि के रूप में हुई है किसी ने एक पंक्ति की मौखिक रचना की, दूसरे ने उसमें एक और पंक्ति जोड़ दी, तीसरे ने तीसरी पंक्ति रचकर मौखिक परम्परा को आगे बढ़ाया । मेरठ परिक्षेत्र में होली, लावणी, रांगनी, भजन और नोटंकी ने भी दोहरे संवाद को ही नहीं बल्कि संवाद की बहुलता को आगे बढ़ाया है । बात को तोड़ करने में पटुता दिखाई देती है ।

"भाषा पर व्यक्ति, परिस्थिति तथा सन्दर्भ का अत्यंत प्रभाव होता है क्योंकि भाषा संस्कृति से उपजी है । भाषा के आधार पर ही व्यक्ति विशेष की पहचान होती है । भाषा की अभिव्यक्ति के माध्यम से ही व्यक्ति का परिचय प्राप्त होता है । व्यक्ति द्वारा सम्प्रेषण करते ही लोग अचानक उसके क्षेत्र, निवास आदि के विषय में प्रश्न करते हैं । इस प्रकार व्यक्ति की भाषा उसके संस्कार के अनुरूप होती है । उसका परिवेश ही उसे भाषा प्रदान करता है ।"⁵ समूह में रहने की प्रवृत्ति से भी देशज हिन्दी बिना भेदभाव के प्रयुक्त होती है । जितनी पद्धति प्रचलित हैं वे वस्तुतः मौखिक सम्प्रेषण की पद्धतियाँ हैं । कहने-सुनने की प्रवृत्ति ही विदग्धता को प्रकट होने का अवसर देती है । यही बदलाव सहजता एवं बोधगम्यता का विधान करता है । हूंकड़ा भरना, पटुता का निहित उदाहरण है । उसी प्रकार जैसे व्यंग और चोट भी विदग्धता को उत्पन्न करते हैं ।

* सर्वेक्षण के दौरान बातचीत पर आधारित

चौपालों से देशज समाज स्वतः विकसित होता चलता है। देशज संवाद शून्य के उदाहरण है। उन्मुक्त हस्तांतरण से भी मौखिक संवाद को विकसित होने का अवसर मिला है। इस प्रकार देशज हिन्दी देशज समाज की ठेट बोली है। बोधगम्यता के साथ-साथ रंजकता भी महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष है। अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण वर्णन विरोधाभासी प्रवृत्तियाँ रंजकता को उत्पन्न करती है अंतः लोकमानस में जो प्रचलित है उसी का प्रतिरूप देशज संवाद है।

देशज संवाद देशज समाज की सीधी-सादी स्वाभाविक और सरल मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति है, मौखिक कृति है। देशज संवाद के माध्यम को अपनाना, समाज के आदर्शों को देशज मानस में स्थापित करना, देशज संवाद की महत्वपूर्ण मौखिक विशेषता है। देशज संवाद का यह मौखिक स्वरूप अपने प्रारम्भिक काल से वर्तमान तक एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी में हस्तान्तरित होता हुआ अभिव्यक्ति पाता है।

“सभ्यता और संस्कृति के विकास के साथ-साथ वर्तमान में कौरवी बोली के रूप में परिवर्तन भी हुआ है। किसी भी प्रदेश की भाषा पर वहाँ की संस्कृति की छाप अवश्य पड़ती है जो वहाँ प्राचीन गीतों, कथाओं आदि में पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी विद्यमान रहती है। कौरवी भाषा के लोकगीतों और लोक कथाओं में भी यह झलक स्पष्टतया दृष्टिगोचर होती है। कुरु जनपद के पुराने लोग आज भी लोक गीतों लोक कथाओं को अपने देशज रूप में सुनाते देखे जा सकते हैं।”⁶

“भाषा जटिलता से सरलता की ओर उन्मुख होती है भाषा का प्रारम्भिक रूप बहुत जटिल नहीं रहा होगा। व्याकरण आदि का बहुत स्पष्ट विधान नहीं रहा होगा लेकिन धीरे-धीरे यह नियम भाषा को जटिल बना देते हैं। अतः भाषा के सरलीकरण का प्रयत्न किया जाने लगता है। कम से कम नियमों को जानकर भाषा का समुचित व्यवहार किया जा सके इसकी चिन्ता जनमानस में रहती है। इसलिए ऐसे नियमों को छोड़ने का प्रयत्न करता है जिनके न रहने पर विचारों एवं भावों के सम्प्रेषण में संदिग्धता न हो। भाषा में अभी व्यंजना शक्ति का निरन्तर विकास होता है।”⁷

सम्पूर्ण मानवता का इतिहास देशज संवाद में सुरक्षा पाता है। देशज संवाद का आधार कल्पना नहीं बल्कि यथार्थ है। आज का युग कृत्रिम है। हमारी भाषा, हमारा रिवाज, हमारा विवेक, हमारा हेतु, हमारी नीतिमत्ता, हमारा जीवन सभी कृत्रिम हो गये हैं। खुली हवा में चलना, फिरना और सोना हमारे लिए भय और लज्जा के विषय बने हुए हैं। इस प्रकार के व्यवहार में स्वाभाविक होने का दम नहीं है। देशज संवाद का स्वरूप विश्लेषण अध्ययन से तथा मौखिक स्वरूप के वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन से हम अपनी कृतिमता का कवच तोड़ सकेंगे और देशज स्वाभाविकता की शुद्ध हवा में चल-फिर कर शक्ति सम्पन्न हो सकेंगे।

“कौरवी बोली का स्थानीय रूप धीरे-धीरे बोलने तक सीमित होता गया। 18वें-19वें दशक में जहाँ कौरवी ने राग, रागनियाँ, आल्हा, लोक गाथाएँ, स्वांग, कहानियाँ, होली, भजन आदि विभिन्न धार्मिक और सामाजिक लोक गीत लिखे गये। वहीं बीसवें दशक में खड़ीबोली का विकास होने के साथ-साथ खड़ीबोली कौरवी जवान तक सिमट कर रह गयी यह अपने विकास के साथ-साथ पिछड़ती भी गई।”⁸

देशज पटुता एवं विदग्धता के साथ बोधगम्यता का होना देशज हिन्दी में सहज रूप में दिखाई देता है। यद्यपि उच्चारणगत विशेषताएँ कौरवी से देशज हिन्दी में आईं। देशज हिन्दी मातृभाषा के रूप में है जिसे प्रयोक्ता स्वयं सीखता है और स्वयं ही बोलता है। सीखने और बोलने की पद्धतियों में आत्म साक्षात्कार महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है। यह देशज भाषा ध्वनि मूलक भाषा है।

“भाषा में अभिव्यक्ति का आधार ध्वनियाँ होती हैं। वक्ता अपने भावों को व्यक्त करने के लिए ध्वनियों का प्रयोग करता है। तथा श्रोता ध्वनियों के माध्यम से विचारों को समझ लेता है। ध्वनि अवयवों से उच्चरित होती है।”⁹ गंगा एवं यमुना के मध्य खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र में सपाटता जमीनी विशेषता है। कुरुभूमि देशज हिन्दी की भावभूमि है। खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र के आन्तरिक क्षेत्रों में रहने वालों के उच्चारण व्यवहार एवं कार्यकलाप से बोल चाल निर्मित हुई है। देशज भाषा के मौखिक स्वरूप पर देशज व्यक्ति, देशज परिस्थिति तथा देशज सन्दर्भ का अत्यन्त प्रभाव है, क्योंकि देशज भाषा देशज संस्कृति से उपजी है। देशज भाषा के मौखिक स्वरूप के आधार पर ही देशज व्यक्ति की पहचान है उसी से देशज व्यक्ति का परिचय प्राप्त होता है। सर्वेक्षण से सिद्ध है कि देशज व्यक्ति की देशज भाषा उसके संस्कार के अनुरूप होती है। उसका देशज परिवेश ही उसे देशज मौखिक स्वरूप भाषाई दर्जा प्रदान करता है। मौखिक स्वरूप व्याकरण तथा भाषाई नियमों के अवरोध का ध्वंश करता हुआ भावों को सहज अभिव्यक्ति प्रदान करता है।

“व्याकरण, भाषा की वृद्धि का अवरोधक है। वह भाषा की सजीवता का नाश करने वाला है। भाषाओं के भी जीवन की सीमा होती है। वे भी उत्पन्न होकर बढ़ती हैं और प्रतिकूल समय आते ही नाश को प्राप्त हो जाती हैं। व्याकरण एक प्रकार की बेड़ी है। भाषा के पैरों में उसका योग होते ही भाषा बेचारी भयभीत होकर जहाँ की तहाँ रह जाती है। उसकी सारी संचरणशीलता चली जाती है। इस कारण बोलने की मौखिक भाषा को व्याकरण की शृंखला से बाँधने की जरूरत नहीं है।”¹⁰

देशज हिन्दी में देशज संवाद के मौखिक स्वरूप एवं उच्चारण में ऐसी विशेषताएं विद्यमान हैं, जो इसकी दिशा निर्धारित करती हैं। सर्वेक्षण से स्पष्ट है कि इसके नियमानुसार अध्ययन एवं गहन शोध से भाषा विज्ञान में सम्पन्नता एवं समृद्धता तो बढ़ेगी ही साथ ही शब्दों की उत्पत्ति के कई रहस्य उजागर हो सकेंगे। क्या, ‘कहा’ जैसे अनेक शब्द आज भी अपना मूल रूप नहीं जानते।

देशज हिन्दी के संवाद लय से युक्त है। देशज हिन्दी का स्वभाव गतिशील, मुख-सुख से प्रभावित है। लोचशीलता के कारण यह स्थिर नहीं है। समयानुसार उसमें परिवर्तन होते रहते हैं। पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी यह विकसित हुई है। आज भी इसका देशज रूप सुदूर खड़ी बोली क्षेत्र में अस्तित्व में है। मुसलमानों के आगमन से उर्दू की बोलचाल का देशज हिन्दी की बोलचाल से सम्मिश्रण हुआ है। सीखने की क्रिया में परस्पर क्रिया करने का सिद्धान्त मौखिक विकास का अहम कारक है। देशज हिन्दी के इस मौखिक स्वरूप को देशज समाज ने मान्यता प्रदान की है। इस कारण यह देशज संवाद व्याकरण सम्मत न होते हुए भी मानक है।

“मानकता का आधार कोई व्याकरणिक या भाषा वैज्ञानिक तथ्य अथवा नियम नहीं होते। इसका आधार मूलतः सामाजिक स्वीकृति है। समाज विशेष के लोग भाषा के जिस रूप को मानक मान ले, उनके लिए वहीं मानक हो जाती है। इस तरह भाषा की मानकता का प्रश्न तत्त्वतः भाषा विज्ञान का न होकर समाज भाषा विज्ञान का है। भाषा विज्ञान भाषा की संरचना का अध्ययन करता है और संरचना मानक भाषा की भी होती है और अमानक भाषा की भी। उसका इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं कि समाज किसे शुद्ध मानता है और किसे नहीं। इस तरह मानक भाषा की संकल्पना को संरचनात्मक न कहकर सामाजिक कहना उपयुक्त होगा।”¹¹

भाषा का सिद्धान्त है कि वह क्लिष्टता से बोधगम्यता की ओर जाती है। यह प्रयोग की अधिकता के कारण होता है। देशज जन मातृभाषा के रूप में जिसे संस्कार के अर्थ में आत्मसात् करते हैं, वही बोलचाल में प्रकट होती है। देशज क्षेत्रों का लोकाचार वाचिक व्यवहार को भी सुशासित करता है। देशज संवाद द्वित्व का विधान करता है। द्वित्व होना देशज शब्दों की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है। देशज संवाद में (देशज बोली में) दो आसन्न दीर्घ स्वरों के मध्य आने वाली व्यंजन ध्वनि द्वित्व हो जाती है। जैसे गाड़ी > गाड़/डी, ‘गाड़ी’ शब्द के ‘आ’ और ‘ई’ के मध्य आने वाला ‘ड़’ द्वित्व हो गया। इसी प्रकार जाता > जातूता, सूखी > सूकूखी, आधी > आदूधी, सोता > सोतूता आदि का खुला प्रयोग देशज संवाद के मौखिक स्वरूप की विशेषता है। दुहरा संवाद है।

देशज हिन्दी के देशज संवाद में दुहरा संवाद सायास नहीं अनायास स्वाभाविक रूप से होता जाता है। दीर्घ स्वर के बाद यदि दो स्वर निरन्तर आ जाए तो प्रथम स्वर से बने व्यंजन में द्वित्व होता है। जैसे गीदड़ > गीदूदड़, ऊसर > ऊरूसर, खादर > खादूदर, जामुन > जाम्मण, ब्राह्मण > बाम्महण आदि शब्दों का प्रयोग देशज संवाद का अंग है।

कौरवी बोली में द्वित्व विधान—..... दीर्घ स्वर के बाद, शब्द के बीच अथवा अन्त में आने वाले ‘य’, ‘व’, ‘र’ या ‘ल’ के पहले यदि कोई स्वर-हीन व्यंजन ध्वनि हो, तो वह द्वित्व हो जाती है—

अन्याय > अन्/न्याय

पुण्य > पुन्/पुन्य

अकल > अक्/कल

भद्र > भद्/दर

चक्र > चक्/कर

“पुराणे बख्त में प्रचार माध्यम भाट होया करते । वे इतिहास या कोए भी घटना कः ते जिह का राज होता, के फेर जो उन ताही पिस्से देता उह की बड़ाई में लिख्या करते, आज भी मीडिया में जांटा का दखल नाम मात्र की स। जो सें वे भी स्वतन्त्र लिखन की हिम्मत कोनी करते । विरोध में लिख मारें हैं, जुकर वे मशहूर हो सके और अपने आका ने राजी रख सके ।”*

देशज हिन्दी के टकसाली क्षेत्र से लेकर हस्तिनापुर से कुरुक्षेत्र तक बोलचाल में पाई जाने वाली विभिन्नताएं वस्तुतः वही है । बोलचाल में भी सामंजस्य एवं संक्रमण के बिन्दु विद्यमान है । कुरु जांगल प्रदेश होने के कारण देशज स्वरूप में असम्भ्यता एवं अपशब्दों से युक्त अपभ्रष्टता अथवा कदाचार भी दिखाई देता है । मौखिक प्रयोगों में क्रिया की सापेक्षता में कर्ता सर्वोपरि है जो अपनी स्थिति के अनुसार वाचक प्रयोगों को दिशा देता है । वाचक प्रयोगों में कर्ता का वर्चस्व है देशज हिन्दी समाज में स्वरों का ह्रस्वीकरण होता है आदि अक्षर के दीर्घ स्वर के साथ अकसर ऐसा होता है । देशज हिन्दी समाज में यह मूल सुरों की ओर लौटने का कोई मानक नियम नहीं है बल्कि एक प्रवृत्ति है जैसे-उदाहरण के तौर पर-

ए >इ - एकसार, एकत्र >इक्खटटा

ए >ई - पैसा >पिस्सा

ओ >उ - को >कु (लोको)

ए >ई - पैठ >पीठ > पैना >पीना

ऐ >ई - अ - बैठाना >बिठाना >बढाना

औ >ओ >ऊ - कौन >कोण >कूण

औ > ओ >उ - ब्यौहार >त्योहार > बुहार

देशज हिन्दी संवाद मौखिक प्रयोगों में खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र का दिल्ली के चतुर्दिक होना महत्वपूर्ण है । राजधानी को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए दिल्ली के चतुर्दिक युद्ध जातियों को बसाने का कार्य इस, दृष्टि से किया कि हर स्थिति में दिल्ली सुरक्षित रहे यही कारण है कि बोलचाल में दाब एवं धमक की जातीय विशेषता है । इसे देशज हिन्दी

की जातीय विशेषता कहते हैं । देशज संवादों में परसर्ग का प्रयोग सामान्यतः हिन्दी जैसा होता है पर कभी-कभी बदल जाता है ।

सीधी एवं सपाट बात कहना ना जानते हुए भी कि वह कैसा प्रभाव उत्पन्न करेगी देशजता की विशेषता है । देशज हिन्दी में अनेकानेक देशज जातियों के बोलचाल के विभिन्न प्रवाह भाषा के वाचकविकास की धारा को महत्वपूर्ण प्रवाह का रूप देते हैं । इस प्रकार मेरठी भू-भाग मौखिक स्वरूप और वाचिक संवाद में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है सुसंस्कृत एवं परिष्कृत होने का संस्कार यदि प्रयोक्ता में ना हो तब वह बोलचाल में क्यों कर होगा । लोच का सिद्धान्त भाषा वैज्ञानिक सिद्धान्त भी है जो जड़ता पर विराम लगाता है । इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में देशज हिन्दी के समानान्तर कौरवी का भाषा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन होना महत्वपूर्ण है मुख-सुख से प्रभावित लोच का प्रभाव मौखिक स्वरूप की विशेषता है ।

“मनुष्य की यह स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति है कि वह हमेशा हर कार्य में सुविधा एवं सरलता की ओर अग्रसर होता है । वह टेढ़ा एवं कठिन रास्ता नहीं अपनाना चाहता । भाषा एवं उच्चारण प्रक्रिया है जो मनुष्य के अंग विशेष मुख से सम्बद्ध है । अतः वह अपने उच्चारण में मुख की सुविधा का ध्यान रखता है वह यह प्रयास करता है कि अपने उच्चारण में उन्हीं ध्वनियों का प्रयोग करे जिनमें कम समय लगे एवं मुख को कम कसरत करनी पड़े उसकी यह प्रक्रिया भाषा को प्रभावित करती है । कठिन ध्वनियों के उच्चारण छोड़ा जाता है, कठिन शब्दों के उच्चारण को सरलीकृत करता जाता है तथा लम्बे वाक्यों को छोटा बनाता जाता है ।”¹² इससे देशज संवाद के मौखिक उच्चारण के अवयवों के उच्चारण की क्रियायें सहज होती है तथा बोलचाल गतिशील होती है । जब व्याकरण प्रयोक्ता के अधीन है तब शुद्ध और अशुद्ध का भेद कोई महत्व नहीं रखता देशज हिन्दी का यही स्वरूप प्राकृतिक है ।

“कौरवी शब्द के उच्चारण में जहाँ बलाघात होता है उसका पूर्ण दीर्घ स्वर अधिकतर ह्रस्व बोला जाता है जब शब्द में कहीं द्वित्व होता है तो उसके पहले का स्वर ह्रस्व हो जाता है जैसे पडोसिन >पडोसण, गीदड >गीहदड, कौन

* देशज हिन्दी के सर्वेक्षण के दौरान बातचीत पर आधारित अंश

>कौण, औरत >ओरत ।¹³ "प्रचार माध्यम स जाट कौम पे दुप्रभाव/सुप्रभाव अर अन् समस्यावा पे बचार आमंत्रित करणां चाहुँगा जिनके कारण जाटो ताहि कई बार नीच्चा दिखाण की कोशिश करी जावे है । अरे तर्क, वितर्क पे आधारित बहस होणी चाहिए, कुतर्क का सहारा नहीं लेणा चाहिए । मै ठहरा मनमौजी जाट, सिरफिरा जाट, सनकी जाट, मतवाला जाट, मेहनती जाट, पक्का-घुम्मक्कड जाट हूँ कब कितने दिन बाद मेरी खोपड़ी कहीं बाहर घूमणे के लिए तडफ उठे में खुद नहीं जानता ? जाट रे जाट तेरे हो गये ठाठ, हाय जाट, सौलह दूनी आठ, नहीं यार जहाँ जाट वहीं ठाट', अरे छोड़ों जिस काम से आये हो वो तो बताओ ।"^{*} द्वित्व के होने के साथ बलाघात का प्रयोग वाचिक प्रयोगों में सांकेतिक आशयों को उत्पन्न करता है । एक साधारण सा दिखाई पड़ने वाला प्रयोग असाधारण हो जाता है । द्वित्व विधान से वाचिक विधान सुनिश्चित होता है ह्रस्व को दीर्घ बनाने की क्रियाएँ उच्चारण बल का मन माना प्रयोग वाचिक प्रयोग की स्वतन्त्रता के कारण है ।

देशज हिन्दी में समवृत्त की प्रक्रियाएँ भी दिखाई देती हैं । स्वर और स्वर को मिलाकर संध्याअक्षरों का गठन करना देशज हिन्दी की विशेषता है । यही भाषा की सहजता एवं सरलता है । देशज संवाद पटुता, वैदग्ध्य तथा बोधगम्यता से परिपूर्ण है । देशज समाज का अपने देशज साहित्य का शैक्षिक महत्व है । देशज साहित्य मूल वेदों की तरह मौखिक है । जिसे देशज संवाद के माध्यम से देशज समाज के सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक कार्यकलापों में सहज-सरल स्पष्ट और बोधगम्यता से पूर्ण देखा जा सकता है । देशज संवाद लोक संवाद है, जन संवाद है इसलिए इसका साहित्य भी लोक साहित्य है, जन साहित्य है । देशज समाज का बहुत बड़ा वर्ग भले ही उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त न हो, लेकिन भावों की स्पष्टता एवं संवाद शैली ने उसे पटुता प्रदान की है और इसी आधार पर खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र का यह देशज समाज का देशज संवाद पटुता से परिपूर्ण संवाद है ।

लोक साहित्य एक मौखिक विश्वविद्यालय की भांति ज्ञान एवं नीति की शिक्षा प्रदान करने के दायित्व का निर्वाह करता है । ग्रामीण जनता को चाहे अक्षर ज्ञान की कोई सुविधा न हो परन्तु जनता के ज्ञान में बराबर वृद्धि होती रहती है । इस ज्ञान को ग्रामीण जनता आँखों द्वारा न लेकर कानों द्वारा ग्रहण करती है वयस्क तथा प्रौढ़ों को लोकोक्तियों तथा मुहावरों से लोकानुभव का ज्ञान प्राप्त होता है । बालिकाओं के लिए भी सामाजिक तथा कौटुम्बिक शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध लोक साहित्य में विद्यमान है । लोक गाथाओं, कथाओं तथा लोकोक्तियों में ज्ञान की इतनी राशि है कि समाज का हर वर्ग लाभान्वित होता है ।

देशज संवाद में प्रयोगों की अधिकता से घिसने की, प्रवृत्ति एवं उनके स्थापन्न की प्रवृत्ति दृष्टिगत होती है । देशज संवाद में लोक के नियम भी प्रयोग करने वाले पर निर्भर है । देशज संवाद में आदि लोक, मध्यलोक तथा अन्त लोक की प्रवृत्ति प्रमुखता से विद्यमान है । जैसे उदाहरण के तोर पर- "अहाता > हाता, असाढ > साढ, इकन्नी > कन्नी, अहोई > होई, उठाना > ठाना, छीड > छीड उजाड > जाड आदि स्वर लोप है । धोबिन > धोबण, जामुन > जाम्मण, मातृवर, चटपटी, बागपत्, जागना > जगना, कुचलना, फिसलना, मध्य स्वर लोप है तथा राम् > राम्, भीख् > भीक्, काम् > काम्, नाक > नाक, नरम् > नरम् आदि अतः स्वर लोप के उदाहरण देशज संवाद में प्रमुखता से देखे जा सकते हैं ।"^{*}

भाषा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन तात्पर्य का अध्ययन है देशज भाषा हिन्दी का वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट है कि देशज संवाद सब-बातों से न्यारा संवाद है । सब बातों से न्यारी बात करना देशजता है । इसका विकास देशज समाज में प्रचलन से हुआ है । देशज संवाद विपर्यय से पूर्ण संवाद है । कभी-कभी देशज संवाद उच्चारण में शब्दों के वर्ण क्रम उलट जाते हैं । देशज संवादों में विपर्ययता सहज और सरलता से प्रयुक्त होती है ।

"विपर्यय होने के दो प्रमुख कारण हैं पहला बोलने में तीव्रता, दूसरा अपूर्ण या भ्रांत श्रवण । मनुष्य सोचने एवं बोलने की क्रिया साथ-साथ करता है और कभी-कभी क्रम को विस्मृत कर वागेन्द्रियां मन द्वारा सोची अगली ध्वनि का उच्चारण कर देती है । पहली बार सुना गया शब्द कभी-कभी अधूरे रूप में ही मन में बैठ जाता है और भविष्य में वह -----

* साक्षात्कार से खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र के सर्वेक्षण के दौरान प्राप्त पदबन्ध

उसी रूप में उच्चरित होता है। जैसे— लखनऊ > नखनऊ, अमरुद्ध, > अरमूद, डूबना > बूढना पिशाच > पिचाश आदि।¹⁴ देशज संवाद आसानी से समझ में आने वाला वाक्पटुता पूर्ण सुविधाजनक संवाद है। देशज संवाद का स्वरूप विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट है कि प्रायः शब्द के प्रारम्भ में ऐसे संयुक्ताक्षर आ जाते हैं जिनका उच्चारण आसानी से नहीं हो पाता। देशज संवाद में किसी स्वर की सहायता लेकर उनका उच्चारण करना अधिक सुविधाजनक बना लिया जाता है शब्दों के आदि, अन्त, मध्य में उच्चारण की सुविधा से देशज संवाद में नई ध्वनि को स्वाभाविक रूप से लाकर देशज संवाद को सरल बना दिया जाता है। यह आगम की प्रक्रिया देशज समाज के स्वर और व्यंजन दोनों में है। देशज संवाद में आगम आदि, मध्य और अंत सभी जगह मिलता है उदाहरणार्थ— “स्थान > अस्थान, स्कूल > इस्कूल, स्थिर > इस्थिर, स्पष्ट > इस्पष्ट, स्टूल > इस्टूल, स्त्री > इस्त्री, मर्म > मरम, धर्म > धरम, कर्म > करम, पूर्व > पूरब, शाप > शराप, स्थिर > थिर, स्थल > थल, शनशाम > मसान आदि”^{*}

हिन्दी देशज समाज खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र का वह विकसित समाज है जो विकास और परिवर्तन की बयार को सहजता से स्वीकार करता है। यह बन्धे-बंधायें नियमों की सीमा में अपने आपको बांधना नहीं चाहता बल्कि बन्धनों को तोड़कर अनुभव के आधार पर नई सीमाएं गढ़ता है। देशज संवाद की अभिव्यक्ति में भी इस विशेषता को सरल और सहज रूप से देखा जा सकता है। देशज संवाद अनुभव आधारित संवाद है। अपने-अपने ढंग से व्यवस्थित किया हुआ संवाद है। इसमें देशज समाज के अनुरूप भाषाई परिवर्तन यथावश्यक किया जा सकता है। “हर भाषा भौतिक और अनुभव संसार को अपने-अपने ढंग से व्यवस्थित करती है भाषा पूर्व निर्धारित जगत् और उसकी वस्तुओं के लिए केवल नाम नहीं ढूंढती, वह उसे पहले अपने अनुभव खण्डों में नियोजित कर उसकी अभिव्यक्ति के लिए रास्ता ढूँढ़ती है। इसीलिए भाषा में परिवर्तन सम्भव है। ‘कृष्ण’ से कान्हे शब्द बनना सम्भव है भले ही ये दोनों शब्द एक ही संकेतार्थ के लिए प्रयुक्त हों। यह अभिव्यक्ति और कथ्य पक्ष के यादृच्छिक संबंधों का ही परिणाम कहा जा सकता है कि अभिव्यक्ति पक्ष में परिवर्तन के बिना ही प्रतीक के संकेतार्थ में परिवर्तन आ जाता है।”¹⁵

देशज संवाद वाचिक संवाद है, वाचक भाषा है। देशज संवाद का प्रयोग सूक्ष्म से सूक्ष्म बौद्धिक अभिव्यंजना के लिए हो सकता है। इसमें सूची भेद अंधकार में भी काम लिया जा सकता है। पूरी स्पष्टता से इसे व्यक्त किया जा सकता है। देशज संवाद हिन्दी देशज भूगोल की परिधि में ही समझा जाये ऐसी ही बात नहीं है बल्कि अन्य भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में भी देशज संवाद को आसानी से समझ लिया जाता है। यद्यपि देशज संवाद पर देशज भूगोल की छाप स्पष्ट है। “प्रत्येक भाषा की भौगोलिक सीमा होती है अर्थात् एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान की भाषा में भेद होना अनिवार्य है। ‘चार कोस पानी बदले आठ कोस पर वाणी’ वाली कहावत में इसी तथ्य को कहा गया है। भेद कम हो या अधिक पर होगा अवश्य इसी से भाषा में भाषा या बोली का प्रश्न उठता है यह भाषा का स्वरूपगत भेद भौगोलिक भेद के आधार पर हुआ करता है।”¹⁶

हिन्दी देशज संवाद सशक्त प्रभावशाली है एवं देशकाल, परिस्थिति के अनुसार उसमें परिवर्तन सहज है। मनुष्य कम से कम प्रयत्न में अधिक से अधिक काम निकालना चाहता है मुख-सुख या उच्चारण सुविधा इसी को कहते हैं देशज संवाद में यह स्पष्ट रूप से देखा जाता है। उच्चारण सुविधा के लिए स्टेशन > टेशन, राजेन्द्र > राजेन्दर, सूर्य > सूरज, समुद्र > समुंदर, गदहा > गधा, वर्ष > बरस आदि अनेक वाक्यों को प्रयत्न लाघव या मुख सुख के लिए देशज हिन्दी संवाद में संक्षिप्त करने की प्रवृत्ति विद्यमान है।

“इस प्रकार वाक्य गठन में परिवर्तन हो जाता है ‘राम नहीं जा रहा है’ को हम ‘राम नहीं जा रहा’ कहने लगे हैं। ‘है’ छोड़ दिया गया है। ‘बड़े-बड़े लोगों को देखा है के स्थान पर ‘बड़ो-बड़ो को देखा है’ या ‘अच्छे-अच्छे व्यक्तियों के दर्शन किए हैं’ के स्थान पर ‘अच्छे-अच्छो के दर्शन किए हैं अंग्रेजी में स्कूल कॉलिज के प्रधान अध्यापक को प्रिंसिपल टीचर कहते थे बाद में मुख सुख के लिए केवल प्रिंसिपल कहने लगे और प्रिंसिपल का अर्थ परिवर्तित होकर विशेषण के साथ-साथ संज्ञा भी हो गया।”¹⁷ देशज संवाद में यह परिवर्तन की प्रवृत्ति उसकी अपनी सहज विशेषता है। देशज संवाद में देशज समाज के कम पढ़े-लिखे या नाममात्र के पढ़े लिखे, या बिना पढ़े-लिखे व्यक्तियों के अनगढ़

* देशज हिन्दी के सर्वेक्षण के दौरान बातचीत पर आधारित अंश

शब्दों का प्रयोग प्रमुखता से है। देशज संवाद के इस अज्ञान अनगढ़ शब्दों के प्रयोक्ताओं ने देशज भाषा को न केवल प्रभावित किया है। बल्कि उसका नया रूप परिवर्तित करके नए मौखिक स्वरूप में गढ़ा है जो देशज समाज में सहज स्वीकार्य है।

“बोलने वालों का ज्ञान भी कई रूपों में भाषा को प्रभावित करता है। विदेशी शब्दों का उच्चारण इसलिए प्रायः कुछ का कुछ हो जाता है। हर व्यक्ति उनका ठीक उच्चारण को जनता नहीं अतः परिवर्तन हो जाता है— कलेक्टर > कलक्टर, टाइम > टैम, सिंगल > सिंगल, डजन > दर्जन, आगस्त > अगस्त, गार्ड > गाट, ट्रेजरी > तिजौरी, पोस्टकार्ड > पोस्टकाट आदि परिवर्तन का आधार है— अनुकरण की अपूर्णता, किन्तु अनुकरण की अपूर्णता भी वही होती है जहाँ अज्ञान होता है।”¹⁸

देशज संवाद का मौखिक स्वरूप पटुता वैदग्ध्य एवं बोधगम्यता की विभिन्नता को संजोय हुआ संवाद है। देशज समाज में जितने व्यक्ति हैं उतनी ही उनकी भाषाएं हैं और उतने ही उनके संवाद हैं। कारण स्पष्ट है कि दो व्यक्तियों के बोलने का ढंग एक ही नहीं होता। इसका प्रमाण यह है कि अंधकार में भी किसी के संवाद सुनकर हम उसे पहचान लेते हैं। यह अन्तर केवल उसके संवाद के ढंग में ही नहीं बल्कि उच्चारण, शब्द भंडार एवं वाक्य विन्यास में भी देखा जाता है। देशज संवाद का यह मौखिक स्वरूप उसकी विशिष्ट पहचान है। यह देशज हिन्दी के भाषा वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट है।

“प्रेमचन्द और प्रसाद की भाषा में किसी को भ्रम नहीं हो सकता यह इसलिए की उस भाषा के पीछे उनका व्यक्तित्व है। व्यक्तित्व का यह प्रभाव शिक्षित व्यक्तियों की ही नहीं, बल्कि अशिक्षितों की भाषा में भी उसी रूप में पाया जाता है। जिसका जैसा व्यक्तित्व है उसकी भाषा उसी सांचे में ढल जाती है।”¹⁹ बोध शक्ति देशज हिन्दी का महत्वपूर्ण गुण है। भाषा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन में बोधगम्यता का अध्ययन करना उतना सरल नहीं है जितना दिखायी देता है। क्योंकि यह बोलचाल की बोध शक्ति का अध्ययन है जिसे वाक्-ऊर्जा का अध्ययन भी कह सकते हैं। बोध गम्यता वाक् ऊर्जा का सरलीकरण है और वक्रता उसी ऊर्जा का सीधे रास्ते से प्रयोग न करना है। संवाद में उत्तर-प्रत्युत्तर की तत्कालमति प्रत्युत्पन्नमति कहलाती है। देशज हिन्दी में उक्त सभी तत्त्वों का यथा अवसर समाहार हुआ है। खड़ीबोली के देशज क्षेत्र बोलचाल की सत्ता एवं प्रभुता के क्षेत्र है और इसी के बूते उन्होंने मानकता का प्रतिकार भी किया है। यह देशज जन-बल की दृढ़ता के कारण ही सम्भव हुआ है। आज देशज हिन्दी के क्षेत्रों में निवास करने वाले समूह अनेक सम्मिश्रित बोलियों के मध्य देशज हिन्दी के महत्व को बनाये हुए हैं। उनकी बोलचाल में मिठास के साथ सरलता है। वचन भंगिमाओं से युक्त देशज हिन्दी अद्भुत बोध शक्ति से युक्त है।

देशज संवाद में अभिव्यंजना वैदग्ध्यता व्यंगात्मकता का सरल रूप में व्यवहार देशज समाज करता है। देशज संवाद का चुटीला व्यंगात्मक वर्णन भावगम्य, उपदेशपरक तथा झकझोर देने वाला होता है। यह व्यंगात्मक संवाद दिखने में सहज सरल और हास्य में परिपूर्ण होता है। लेकिन जिस पर व्यंग किया जाता है उसके हृदयस्थल को छूता हुआ हिला सा देता है। यह व्यंगात्मक बोधगम्यता बड़ी तीक्ष्ण स्वभाव वाली शैली है। देशज संवाद की इस तीक्ष्ण संवाद शैली को जाटू भाषा या गुर्जरी बोली के नाम से अभिहित किया जाता है। “आधुनिक हिन्दी के विकास में बहुत बड़ा स्थान उन लोगों का है जो घर में अपनी ठेठ जनपदीय भाषा ही बोलते थे, परदेश का ध्यान उनके मन में न थे। इसलिए देश की भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी का व्यवहार करते थे और यही बड़ी सजगता से करते थे। आज जो हिन्दी का मानक रूप विकसित हुआ है वह न तो वाक्य विन्यास की दृष्टि से, न पद रचना की दृष्टि से, न ध्वनि संरचना की दृष्टि से ठेठ मेरठ की भाषा है। ठेठ मेरठ की भाषा देशज/देशिक भाषा है सार्वदेशिक नहीं है।”²⁰ भूमण्डलीकरण के इस दौर में मानव जीवन एवं व्यवहार बोली, भाषा और संवाद के हर एक पहलू में निरंतर बदलाव सहज ही महसूस किए जा सकते हैं। खासकर भाषा एवं संवाद के सन्दर्भ में सूचना माध्यमों के बढ़ते प्रभाव ने जिस तरह से सामाजिक परिवर्तन को तीव्रता प्रदान की है उससे सम्पूर्ण विश्व एक गाँव का आकार ले रहा है तो ऐसी स्थिति में देशज हिन्दी और उसका भाषिक संवाद स्वरूप समकालीन व्यवहार-परिवर्तन से कैसे बचा रह सकता है।

आज देशज हिन्दी ने जिस प्रकार का नया रूप अख्तियार किया है जिस मिलती-जुलती भाषिक संवादस्वरूप को प्रस्तुत किया है वह भू-मण्डलीकरण का ही प्रभाव है। देशज हिन्दी का यह संवादस्वरूप उदार है बहुसंरंगी है। देशज हिन्दी नए-नए शब्द गढ़ रही है। अटपटे देशज संवाद होने पर भी यह देशज हिन्दी का हिस्सा है। देशज हिन्दी भाषा एक विकासशील भाषा है। दिन प्रतिदिन देशज हिन्दी शब्दावली की निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। शब्दावली निर्माण की विभिन्न दशाओं, शब्दों का इतिहास, शब्दों की उत्पत्ति, भ्रामक व्युत्पत्ति तथा शब्दों के विभिन्न आयामों को देशज हिन्दी भाषा में देखा जा सकता है।

देशज हिन्दी संवाद में विरोधाभास के अनूठे प्रयोग चमत्कृत करने वाले हैं। विरोध न होने पर भी जहाँ विरोध सा प्रतीत हो वैसी स्थिति देशज हिन्दी संवाद शैली में आम बात है। उदाहरण के तौर पर—

इतनी सारी भीड़ है, शौर भरा है मौन।

खौये हम तो खुए रहे, साथ निभाता कौन।।*

देशज संवाद का मौखिक स्वरूप देशज भू-भाग के क्षेत्र प्रचलित लोक गीतों, कहावतों गीतों आदि में सहज रूप से देखा जाता है। देशज हिन्दी संवाद में स्वरागम अधिक देखने में आता है। व्यंजनागम क्रम एक विशेष बात यह है कि स्वरागम प्रायः मध्य में होता है। हिन्दी बोली में 'हियाँ' > 'हुआँ', 'हयाँ' > 'हुवाँ', 'यहाँ' > 'हयाँ', 'हयाँ' > 'हयाँसी' > 'हवाँसी' आदि रूप में देखा जाता है। भाषा समय और समाज के साथ-साथ चलती रहती है। हम नित्य नयी शब्दावली ग्रहण करते हैं हिन्दी शब्दावली में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। "ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि कुरु जनपद एक स्वर शब्द को पसन्द नहीं करता है। इसलिए हिन्दी की सभी बोलियों में प्रसिद्ध 'है' को भी वह 'है गा' 'हैगी', 'हैगे' इस तरह 'गा' के आगम के साथ ग्रहण करता है। परन्तु साहित्यिक भाषा के रूप में ग्रहीत होते समय यह 'गा'-'गी' का झमेला फिर उड़ जाता है और वही 'है' रह जाता है।"²¹

देशज हिन्दी में संवाद स्वरूप विश्लेषण में स्पष्ट हुआ कि देशज हिन्दी पद के अन्त में व्यंजन का आगम होता है। 'मधु' शब्द में 'र' का आगम होकर ही 'मधुर' बना है। देशज हिन्दी का 'सुथरा' शब्द भी 'र' के अन्त्यागम से ही बना है। 'वत्स' से 'बच्छ' बनकर अन्त में 'र' का आगम हुआ और उस 'र' में हिन्दी की पुं-व्यंजक (T) विभक्ति लगकर तथा बीच के 'च' का लोप होकर 'बछरा' बना, जिसे मेरठी बोली में 'बछड़ा' बनाकर ग्रहण किया। 'र' की अपेक्षा 'ड' कठोर है और कठोर हिन्दी की मेरठी देशज बोली है। वहाँ तो 'बहन' भी 'भैण', 'कौन' > 'कौण', 'रन' > 'रण', 'कल' > 'कल' आदि बन जाती है। देशज हिन्दी संवाद में 'न' की कोमलता 'ण' की कठोरता में बदल जाती है।

"भाषा सम्प्रेषण में उपयुक्त भाषिक इकाई का चयन आवश्यक है। यह भाषा की सर्जनात्मकता का पहला स्तर है। इसी 'चलन' से शैली की संकल्पना सामने आई—सम्प्रेषण की जरूरत के अनुरूप भाषा रूप। 'सहवाग ने पाँच चौके जड़े', लक्ष्मण ने रनों की झड़ी लगा दी', 'मोहन की बात में दम था', 'वह मुँह बाये देखता रहा' जैसे वाक्य उपयुक्त चयन के उदाहरण हैं।"²² हिन्दी देशज भाषा के संवाद स्वरूप का विश्लेषण सिद्ध है कि यह देशज संवाद स्वरूप एक साथ बहुत कुछ है। यह सम्प्रेषण व्यवस्था भी है। विचार और चिन्तन का माध्यम भी। सामाजिक संस्था भी है संवाद और सब मिलाकर वह व्यवस्थाओं की व्यवस्था भी है। देशज भाषा मानव भाषा है। देशज संवाद मानव संवाद है। देशज भाषा संवाद अपने देशज मातृभाषा प्रयोक्ता बचपन से देशजभाषा का अधिगम अपने देशज प्राकृतिक परिवेश में करता है। देशज भाषाई संवाद किसी एक विषय, भाव तथा विचार तक सीमित नहीं है। उसका देशज संवाद सम्प्रेषण असीमित और देशज सामाजिक संरचना की भांति वैविध्यपूर्ण है। इसलिए देशज संवाद एक बने-बनाये या निर्धारित साँचे में बंध कर प्रस्तुत करने का यत्न नहीं है। बल्कि देशज संवाद एक ही संदेश को भिन्न प्रकार से व्यक्त करने वाली प्रणाली है।

"देशज भाषा अपने प्रयोक्ता में यह योग्यता पैदा करती है कि वह नये शब्दों, पदबन्धों और वाक्यों को अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक समझ और जरूरत पड़ने पर रच भी सके। संक्षेप में कहें तो मानव भाषा अनन्त सीमाओं तक सृजनात्मक होती है। नव्यता के नए-नए संरचनात्मक संयोगों को वह ईजाद करती है। क्योंकि उसे नये अनुभवों, नई परिस्थितियों तथा नवीन विचारों के अनुरूप अपने को ढालना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार देशज भाषा, निरन्तर विकास की प्रक्रिया का नाम है।"²³

देशज संवाद जनता जर्नादन के मुख की लोक भाषा है। यह देशज लोक भाषा बाढ़ के पानी के समान नियंत्रण में नहीं आती। बड़ी मौज से सब तरफ बहती है और व्याकरण के अनुशासन को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर पाती तथा—

* देशज हिन्दी के सर्वेक्षण के दौरान बातचीत पर आधारित अंश

जहाँ आवश्यक है, वहाँ मूल या तत्सम शब्दों से नए शब्दों का निर्माण करती चलती है। "परम्परागत भाषा विज्ञान की यह दृढ़ मान्यता थी कि अल्प समूहों अथवा अल्प ज्ञात भाषाओं का अपना कोई व्याकरण नहीं होता। आधुनिक भाषा विज्ञान ने इस बात को मानने से इन्कार किया। उसने भाषा के 'मौखिक रूप' को लिखित भाषा से अधिक महत्व दिया। इसलिए उसने यह कहा कि छोटी-बड़ी सभी भाषाएं समुदाय के सदस्यों द्वारा उच्चरित धरातल पर बोली जाती है। अतः इस स्तर पर प्रत्येक भाषा का समान महत्व है, जो भाषा बोलचाल में प्रयुक्त होती है उसकी ध्वनि व्यवस्था तो होगी ही। वार्तालाप एक नियमबद्ध संरचना के साथ होता है। अतः शब्द एवं वाक्य के अभाव में तो यह साधा ही नहीं सकता और यदि शब्द और वाक्य मौखिक संप्रेषण को सम्भव बनाते हैं तो निश्चित ही उस भाषा की रूप व्यवस्था तो बनेगी ही।"²⁴

इस प्रकार देशज संवाद के स्वरूप विश्लेषण से संवाद के बाहर भीतर की यात्राएं बहुमुखी हैं। संवाद बाहर से भीतर की ओर है अथवा भीतर से बाहर की ओर यही सम्प्रेषणीयता के मूल आधार है। जो जैसे कह दिया वह उसी रूप में सहज है। सहजता व्यक्तित्व से अभिन्न है। वाक्चातुर्य एवं पटुता कहने वाले व ग्रहण करने वाले पर निर्भर करती है। देशज साहित्य के अलिखित एवं मौखिक होने के कारण सतत परिवर्तनशीलता इसका स्वभाव है। कूट रचना भी मौखिक स्वरूप के आवरण में रहती है। संवाद में कथ्य को ग्रहण करना अथवा उसकी अनेक अर्थछायाओं को पकड़ना सहज नहीं रहता। इस प्रकार ऊपरी बोध्य गम्यता हो सकती है जिसके भीतर का रूप अव्याख्येय रहता है। अतः देशज संवाद का स्वरूप मौखिक होने के साथ-साथ अव्याख्येय भी है। इसी अव्याख्येयता का अध्ययन देशज संवाद का भाषा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन है। देशज क्षेत्रों में अनेक खापों, पट्टियों, चकों, पाड़ों में से मौखिक संवाद का प्रवाह भिन्नता के साथ आत्मरूपता भी रखता है। देशज संवाद क्षेत्रों के ओर अधिक भीतर सुदूर क्षेत्रों में देशज हिन्दी मौखिक संवाद के रूप में ही सुरक्षित है। यही मौखिक स्वरूप अपने अनेक परिपथों का निर्माण करता हुआ देशज संवाद की एक मात्र मुख्यधारा को निर्मित करता है।

संवाद ने ही मानव समूह में सबसे पहले मौन भंग किया है अर्थात् चुप्पी तोड़ी है जिससे पूर्व मौन ही संवाद के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण था। मौन को ही इसीलिए स्वीकृति का लक्षण कहा गया है। मौन अपने आप में प्रभावी संवाद है जिसका प्रस्फुटन वाचिक संवाद के रूप में हुआ है। संवाद के प्रयुक्त में संवाद की श्रृंखला ने मानव समूहों के मध्य सार्थकता एवं सहभागिता को उत्पन्न किया है। मौखिक संवाद वाचिक माध्यमों द्वारा प्रकट होता है। सांकेतिकता एवं अनेकार्थकता बहुमुखता के आधार पर चरितार्थ होती है। सीखने की क्रिया एवं व्यवहार की क्रियाएँ पारस्परिक होकर संवाद को सार्थक बनाती हैं। खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र में भी देशज हिन्दी में संवाद का स्वरूप विश्लेषण उक्त परिपेक्ष्य में देखा जाना चाहिए।

विदेशियों के आगमन के फलस्वरूप सम्पर्क के प्रभाव से देशजता ने स्वयं को संरक्षित किया। आर्य तथा अनार्यों के एक दूसरे के सम्पर्क में आने का प्रभाव क्षेत्र की देशजता पर कम पड़ा। विभिन्न प्रचलित बोलियों में शब्दों के उधार लेने की प्रवृत्ति से बोलचाल का विकास हुआ। उधार लिये गये शब्द समूह इतने घुल मिल गये कि वे देशजता के प्रवाह में अपने आगम होने के स्वरूप का विलय कर चुके थे देशजता बोलियों के संस्कार के रूप में अपनी अस्मिता को बनाये रख सकी। विभिन्न स्रोतों से शब्द समूहों को स्वीकार करने गढ़ने और उनके प्रयोग की अधिकता से देशजता में बोलचाल का सर्व सम्मत और सर्व स्वीकृत प्रवाह निर्मित होने लगा। मातृभाषा के संस्कार से देशज संस्कारों की तद्गुणता ने देशजता को बहुमुखता से संबद्ध किया। तुर्कों की विजय के पश्चात इस्लाम के आगमन से देशज बोलियों में उर्दू को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान मिला। उर्दू की सरलता एवं सहजता देशजता की सहजता एवं सरलता में समाहित होकर सामंजस्य पर आधारित विचित्रता की सृष्टि करने में समर्थ हुई। देशज बोलियों के शब्द भण्डार में वृद्धि हुई। भारत में विदेशी उपनिवेशों के अस्तित्व में आने से भी देशज क्षेत्रों की बाहरी शाखा का व्यवहार प्रभावित हुआ। अंग्रेजों के आगमन से भी देशजता प्रथक होकर स्वयं अपने अस्तित्व को बनाये रख सकी। यद्यपि बाहरी दबावों के चलते खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र ही नहीं अपितु अनेक प्रादेशिक देशज बोलियों के संस्कार भी प्रभावित हुए। इसका अधिक प्रभाव संवाद के लिखित स्वरूप पर पड़ा और मौखिक स्वरूप बोलचाल में यथावत बना रहा। हमारी संस्कृति से प्रभावित हमारे बोलचाल के संस्कार भी सभी को आत्मसात् कर साथ लेकर चलने के रहे हैं जिसका प्रभाव बोलचाल के मौखिक स्वरूप पर भी पड़ा। खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र के भू-भाग में पछाड़ी हिन्दी से भी खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र की आन्तरिकता प्रभावित हुई। खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र की सीमाओं में बाँगरु के प्रभाव से बनने वाले संक्रमण क्षेत्र इस क्षेत्र की देशजता में समाहित होते गये। समन्वय की एक संस्कृति देशज संवाद के संस्कार का महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष बन गई।

अतः देशजता कथ्य भाषा के रूप में खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र के लोक हृदय में व्याप्त हो गई । इससे अर्थपूर्ण संवाद व्यवहार का माध्यम बना । ग्रामीण बोलियों में सपाट प्रयोगों के साथ पहाड़ी हिन्दी के प्रभाव से ध्वन्यात्मक परिवर्तन भी हुए । देशज संवाद सीधा सपाट भाव-भूमि संवाद है । मानव सम्बन्धों के परिवर्तन का प्रभाव बोलचाल एवं सरलता में वाक्-छल के प्रयोग से कथ्य को घुमा-फिरा कर कहने की प्रवृत्ति का समावेश हुआ । अनुप्रयुक्त भाषा विज्ञान में एक रसता का नियम है कि यदि सरलता एवं सहजता और बोधगम्यता का आवश्यकता से अधिक प्रयोग होने लगता है तब उसी में से सरलता के स्थान पर पटुता और सहजता के स्थान पर वक्रता स्वयं स्थापनापन हो जाती है । इसे बोलचाल की प्रवृत्तियों में प्रवृत्ति का विचलन कह सकते हैं । इस प्रकार बोलचाल के भीतर से ही एक रसता के प्रभाव से उसमें परिवर्तन स्वयं होता चलता है । यह देशज संवाद का भाषा वैज्ञानिक स्वरूप है ।

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CHANGING ASPECTS OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY : AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

This paper endeavours present some of the new changing aspects of India's Foreign Policy. From this perspective this paper tries to analyze the India's foreign policy. An analysis of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Foreign Policy record serves as a first believability probe of our assumption. We find that our concept of populism carries most explanatory value in the procedural aspect of foreign policy making as well as in its communication, less so in those aspects relating to the goals or substance of foreign policy. Whereas foreign policy under Modi's populist leadership is highly centralized and personalized, the traditional foreign policy establishment, including most notably the ministry of external affairs, has lost some of its previous authority. Engaging the Indian diaspora abroad emerged as another characteristic of populist foreign policy making. By contrast, the care of India does not confirm, our hypothesis regarding a preference of literalism over multilateralism nor does populism necessarily preclude investing in global public goods.

In 21st century, world's scenerio has been changed to a great extent. What changes and challenges come in the way of India's foreign policy this paper discuss upon them.

KEYWORDS: Foreign Policy, National Interest, Relation, Government, Country, Initiative, Neighborhood, Factors.

INTRODUCTION

It is known fact that the formation of government is essential to run a state and no state can live without maintaining interstate relations which have become so essential in there days. To that end every government has to formulate a foreign policy. A successful foreign policy enhance a nation's power and prestige in the comity of nations. Foreign policy attain also increase a government's believability in the eyes of public internally as well as externally.

India in the early twenty first century has become a focus of international attention more than ever before in the pyramid of world power in 1947, India was perhaps at the rock bottom. However, within a short span of three or four decades, India had pushed forward. Its position and become a most developed country among the developing countries. Foreign policy is an instrument at the disposal of a country to protect and promote its national interest. The core of the national interest is constant defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty enhance the social well being of the people, economic promote opportunities for profitable trading relations with other countries. While the national interest would be forever, its content will very with time and circumstances. It follows that the policy has to be flexible and must keep

in tune with changing international as well as national environment. This paper is going to discuss determinants, objectives and Policy Initiatives of India's foreign policy.

OBJECTIVE OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

The main objective of India's Foreign Policy are:

1. **Non-Alignment:** Non-alignment is one of the most important objective of India's Foreign Policy. When India gained independence, the world was divided into corps headed by two super power namely the U.S.A and then U.S.S.R as India was keep to play an effective role in the international arena, it thought proper to keep away from there blocs.
2. **Special bias for Asia:** Even though India has advocated cooperation amongst all the countries of the world, it shows a special bias for the countries of Asia in its foreign policy it developed very close relations with countries of Asia and tried to promote unity among them by organizing a number of conferences. Even though India showed a special bias, it tried to create no separate bloc of the Asia nations.
3. **Settle International disputes through peaceful means:** India always try to solve international matters in a peaceful manner. Therefore India has expressed her complete faith and allegiance to the policy and ideology declared by the United Nations organization. In all international conflicts that carried the possibility of the offend of peace and disturbance in the international system, India always endeavored for the pacific settlement of them.
4. **Opposed to imperialism and colonialism:** Another objective of India's foreign policy is that it is opposed to imperialism and colonialism. The government has consistently championed the cause of the exploited nations against the colonial and imperial powers. This policy has been the cause for the freeing of may Afro-Asia nation from colonialism.
5. **Opposed to racial discrimination:** India has always emphasized the principle of brotherhood of man and opposed all types of discrimination based on race, culture, etc. It was the first country to highlight the problem of racial discrimination at the international level and severely condemned the policy of racial segregation being pursued by the government of south Africa. In short, India has taken consistent cudgels against racial discrimination wherever it was being practiced.
6. **Ties with Commonwealth:** Though India got Independence, it has supported the commonwealth and joined it by a treaty. India joined it because she could get certain economic benefits by her association with this against body.
7. **Cooperation and coexistence:** The idea of different systems existing side by side without clash is not new to India. India played a leading role in the development of "Panch Sheela" emphasising mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual benefit and equality and peaceful coexistence. It was in this spirit of peaceful coexistence and cooperation that India laid great emphasis on the settlement of disputes peacefully.

8. Believe in United Nations: India as a proponent of peace has shown great trust in the UN. It hasn't only encouraged the settlement of disputes through peaceful method but also extended full support to the UN actions. It has been contributing military as well as other personnel for implementing the decisions of the United Nations.

DETERMINATES OF FOREIGN POLICY

The determinates of Foreign Policy are:

1. Geographical Factor: A permanent and stable determinant of foreign policy is geography. It determines the temperature, resources, frontiers and neighbours. The size of the state, topography, shape, location and climate are important components of geography. A size large enough to support a population, sufficient to man an adequate military establishment a climate which is uniform and conducive to physical vigor, preferably either temperate or tropical highland, a topography offering boundaries with natural defence barrier such as mountains, forests, swamps, rivers, deserts and oceans and a shape which is compact rather than disintegrated or scattered and thus easier to defend, provide part of the necessary power potential allowing a state to pursue an independent foreign policy.
2. Natural Resources: Food, minerals, metal, coal, crude oil, water, resources constitute an important element of national power and consequently of foreign policy. Availability of these importance of a country.
For example: The presence of petroleum has significantly strengthen the position of west Asian countries in international relations. They have used oil as a tool of their foreign policy.
3. Economic Factors: Today no state in the world can boast of economic self-sufficiency. Even the United States is greatly dependent upon world trade for economic prosperity. This mutual interdependence of the economics also works as a determinant of foreign policy. Economic interdependence leads to international economic activity which is expressed in terms of tariffs, import quotes, trade agreements and other financial arrangements. Sometimes state are not equally gifted by nature with natural and economic resources nor are they capable of utilizing available resources. Therefore nations make there foreign policy in a way so that the supply of wav materials may not run short and their trade may hate a favorable balance. International economic activity also needs facilities and protection of foreign investment. All these economic factors have bearing on foreign policy.
4. Population: The human force both quantitative and qualitative also constitute another determinant of foreign policy. The importance of china and India in Asia partly rest on the number of people residency in these two countries. From the qualitative point of view the population should consist of educated people, skilled labourer, and possessing full technical know-how.
5. Military Capacity: The states of a state depends on its military strength. A state possessing adequate military capacity like the USA ISRAEL possess greater initiative and bargaining power in foreign affairs. No doubt, this factor is not as permanent as

- geography or natural resources. It keeps on changing. In fact, the military strength of a country depends on many factors such as modern arms and ammunitions etc.
6. **Quality of Government and Leadership:** The quality of government and leadership is perhaps the most important determinant of foreign policy of a country. Prof. Black and Thomson says, The role that a state plays at a particular time, and the foreign policies that will be followed, are dependent upon the qualities of those who are in a position to make decision. In fact it is the government and the leaders who convert the potential power of a state into an actual power.
 7. **Ideology:** The ideology of a state also greatly influences the foreign policy of a state in so far as it determines the goals to be achieved by the state in international relations. The emergence of two types of foreign policies in the post world war II period is largely due to the ideological conflict between the then U.S.S.R (communism) and the USA (capitalism). Generally there is lot of affinity in the policy of states professing a particular ideology and a feeling of animosity among the states professing opposite ideologies.
 8. **Quality of Diplomacy:** This quality depends on clear conceptions of national goals and the ability to use the tools of state craft for the attainment of these goals. The diplomatic service of a country and its ability to accommodate harmonious and conflicting interests in ultimate analysis influences the foreign policy.
 9. **Role of Press:** The contributes to his process by supplying factual information on the basis of which the people take decision by publishing specialized article on current international developments. The press also plays an important role in publishing the foreign policy of the country. The role of the press however, depends on the political system prevailing in the country, the rate of literacy as well as the attitude of government.
 10. **National Interest:** Finally, the national interests of a country also exercise profound influence on the foreign policy of a country. Alfred T Mohan says "Self interests is not only a legitimate, but a fundamental cause for national policy."

CHANGING ASPECTS OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

The Ministry of external affairs of India also known as the foreign ministry. The government agency responsible for the conduct of foreign relations of India. The foreign policy of the government concerns the policy initiatives made towards other states. Foreign policy is currently focused on improving relations with neighboring countries in South Asia, engaging the extended neighborhood in southeast Asia and the major global powers.

With the Modi Government in power India has pursued a vigorous foreign policy agenda which well have considerable leaving in the years to come.

POLICY INITIATIVE

There has been many policy initiative since that has been taking the headlines.

- 1 Act East Policy: From the very beginning the Modi led government made it clear that India would focus more and more on improving relations with ASEAN and other East Asian countries as per India's look East policy which was formulated during PM Narasimha Rao's government in 1992 for better economic engagement with its eastern neighbours but successive government later successfully turned it into actual for forging strategic partnership and security cooperation with countries in that region in general and Vietnam and Japan in particular. In here recent visit to Hanoi, Vietnam Sushma Swaraj has stressed on the need for an "Act East policy" that also said should replace India's over two decade old "Look East Policy" emphasizing a more proactive role for India in this region.
- 2 Neighborhood First Policy: One of the major policy initiatives taken by Modi Government is to focus back on its immediate neighbours in South Asia. Even before becoming the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi hinted that his foreign policy well actively focus on improving ties with India immediate neighbours which is being termed "Neighborhood first, Policy in the media" and he started well by inviting all heads of state of government of South Asian countries in his inauguration and on the second day on office he held bilateral talks with all of them individually which was dubbed as a mini SAARC summit by the media. Later during a launch event at ISRO he has asked Indian scientists to take the endeavor to develop a dedicated SAARC satellite to share the fruits of the technology like tele-medicine, e-learning etc. with the people across South Asia to complement the currently operating Indian Technical and Economic cooperation program in the region.
- 3 India Ocean Outreach: The Indian Ocean region, which is long been considered as India's nautical backyard, steadily turning into a hotspot thanks to growing Chinese strategic thanks to growing Chinese strategic presence over the region's numerous strategically located archipelagoes. To counter the recent moves made by China on the name of President Xi's pet maritime silk road. Project India started to reach out its maritime neighbours in the IOR with proposals of enhanced economic and security cooperation. The policy towards IOR started to unfold during Sri Lanka President's visit to New Delhi in early February 2015. Following that Modi embarks on a three nations Yatra (travel) to Mauritius, Seychelles and Sri Lanka, although Maldives was also initially part of this outreach but recent political turmoil in that country led to last minutes cancellation of the scheduled visit.
Ahead of Modi's scheduled visit to reifying in May 2015, India wanted to project that it commanded a strategic supremacy over the IOR and that its relations with its maritime neighbours were far more cordial than that of China's with particular reference to South China Sea.
- 4 Project Mausam: On the back of growing Chinese naval activity in the Indian Ocean region, which India considers its area of responsibility, the Modi administration have introduced project Mausam, which is believed to rival the Chinese "Maritime Silk

- Road” (MSR) initiative. Mausam which means weather or season in many south and southeast Asian languages is highlighted because of its profound role in cultural exchanges in region as in ancient time maritime trade used to depend on seasonal monsoon winds. The projects which is still in the evolving phase, is being worked on with the cultural Ministry, will focus on the ancient trade and culture linkages and emphasize on future maritime cooperation in the Indian ocean region stretching from Southeast Asia to East Africa with the central location of India, from where the ocean derived its name.
5. Cooperation with Pacific Islands: Modi chase to visit Fiji soon after democracy was re-established in the island country after 8 years. There apart from bilateral meeting, he also met heads of government from its Pacific island states to enhance India's engagement in the region and proposed a forum for India Pacific Islands cooperation be held on a regular bases. The conveyed there India's keenness to work closely with Pacific Island nations to advance their development priorities in this regard a number of measures to strengthen India's partnership in the region were proposed which include setting up of a special fund of billion for adapting climate change visa-vis clean energy, establishing a trade office in India, 'Pan Pacific island e-network' to close the physical distance between the islands by improving digital connectivity, extending visa on arrival at Indian airports for all the fourteen Pacific island countries, 'Space cooperation' in space technology applications for improving the quality of life of the islands, training countries to increase mutual understanding the also expressed his willingness to host the leaders in any of India's coastal town for the next summit in 2015. It was quite significant to see Chinese President following Modi's trial visited Fiji on 21st November to meet a similar gathering of leaders indicating a struggle for influence between the two Asian giants in the island countries of South Pacific.
 6. Fast Track Diplomacy: On Completion of the 100 days of Modi Government the external affairs Ministry published a booklet called "Fast Track Diplomacy" showcasing the achievement made in the foreign policy arena. In her First media interaction the minister Sushma Swaraj said the catchphrase for her tenure was fast track diplomacy and said it had three faces-proactive, strong and sensitive. Since taking office the External Affairs Minister held round-table meeting with all Indian heads of missions to the SAARC region, ASEAN region and middle East separately as a follow up measure to carry forward the leads gained by high profile visit and exchanges.
 7. Para Diplomacy: One of the innovative idea of Modi Government is the introduction of elements of para diplomacy in India's foreign policy where each states and cities would be encouraged to forge special relation with countries or Federal states of another country or even cities of their interest in order. During the upcoming visit of Chinese President XI Jinping town twinning agreement between Mumbai and Shanghai, Ahmadabad and Guangzhou and a similar 'sister states' agreement between Gujarat and Guangdong province of China will likely to be signed. Earlier Varanasi signed partnership agreement with Kyoto, Japan.

CONCLUSION

In Nutshell, we can say that the border direction to the India's foreign policy evolved much before India achieved its independence, during the period of anti-colonial nationalist movement. The ideology, goals, objective and principles of India's foreign policy strongly reflect the core values that principles as guiding principles for the development of modern India.

The role relevance and affectivity of foreign policy is strengthening the power of India. The progress of science technology and culture is new dimension of India foreign policy. It would be quite interesting to study how national interest has been influenced on the principles of foreign policy of India and there aspects can be carefully studied here. India foreign policy has thus undergone through many changes from Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to P.M Narendra Modi India was founder of philosophy of nonalign movement has become active. India is emerging role as a mega power in the new world is a significant phenomenon.

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A STUDY OF PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL FINANCIAL DISTRESS INNBFCs USING PREDICTIVE MODEL: A CASE STUDY OF IL & FS

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Abstract:

The study of solvency and bankruptcy is becoming more relevant and important as even large companies across the world are failing, resulting in economic and social problems to the society.

In Indian scenario, the cases of financial distress are generally investigated post facto. Instead, it would be more helpful for the Indian financial sector, if there is a preventive mechanism for indicating the significant events that could lead an organisation to financial crisis such as bankruptcy. This mechanism may provide an ample amount of scope to financial institutions to take corrective actions in order to minimize the potential loss and the chances of these significant events turning into financial crisis.

This research paper emphasizes on financial distress which is one of the reasons that NBFCs are failing in Indian economy and goes on to elucidate various easy fixes for it. Such sort of study becomes indispensable due to defaults by organisations who were supposedly “too big to fail”.

We believe that if financial information available for public is put into perspective, can give out early warning signs which would circumvent the possibility of chronic losses in terms of loss of public capital, opportunity cost (implicit cost) of such capital, and other related economic threats.

Thus, the research paper aims at testing the usefulness of bankruptcy predictive tool (Fulmer and Springate Model) in prediction of the would-be possible events of financial crisis, so that corrective actions can be taken in order to prevent such events. This study demonstrates the working of this predictive model with reference to the case study of NBFC viz; Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL & FS).

Keywords: Financial Distress, Bankruptcy Predictive Models,

Introduction:

General Overview:

Banking system is considered as a backbone of every economy. This is because banking systems are playing an important role in mobilising finance from abundant to needy sector thereby ensuring the optimum and productive utilisation of wealth of an economy resulting in rise of production of goods as well as services.

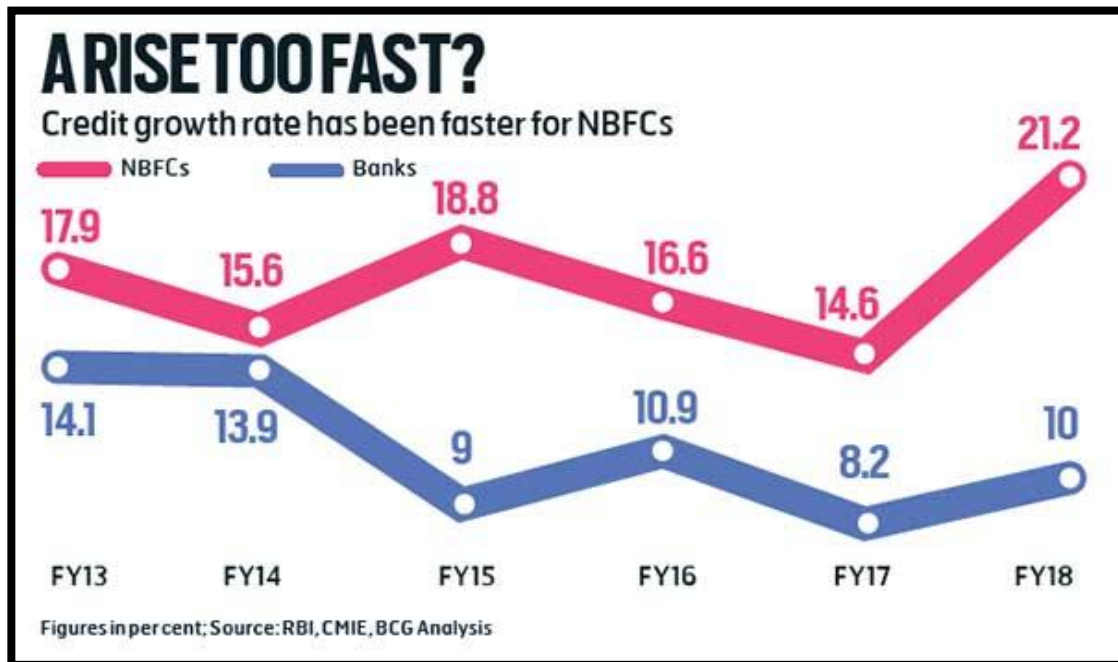
But if entities operating in financial sector specifically in banking industry like NBFCs, Commercial Banks and Financial Institutions are facing situations of financial distress repetitively, then these might be considered as serious signs from the growth point of view of that economy. In these cases, proper premortem analysis of such entities gets importance, as it might help in predicting potential financial distress situations in advance and providing appropriate chance to deploy some preventive strategies in advance in order to reduce the probable financial shocks to the economy such as bankruptcy, financial distress, frauds, etc.

Basel III and Ind AS:

India has accepted Basel III Capital norms and The Reserve Bank of India has envisaged full implementation of Basel III capital regulations in India by March 31, 2019 in a phased manner. Norms/guidelines regarding the capital required to be maintained by banks in India including the Basel III capital regulations, are issued by RBI. For full implementation of Basel III Capital Accords, Indian Banks are in dire need of huge capital base.

As per audited data of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for the quarter ended December 2017, all PSBs met the regulatory norm for Common Equity Tier-1. Further, with a view to supplementing the efforts of PSBs for meeting regulatory capital norms and augmenting growth capital, Government of India announced in October 2017 recapitalisation of PSBs to the tune of Rs. 2,11,000 crores over the current and next financial years comprising of capital infusion by the Government of Rs. 1,53,139 crore and the balance through raising of capital by PSBs.¹

Adoption of more transparent and internationally compatible reporting framework i.e. Ind AS (revised Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles converged with International Financial Reporting Standards) puts another challenge in front of Banking Sector such as management of portfolio and rigorous reporting norms under Ind AS and IFRS framework such as "*IFRS 9: Financial Instruments*".



Statistics given in the above chart shows that there has been a considerable increase in the credit growth rate for NBFCs over of period from 2013 to 2018. Since implementation of Basel III Capital norms and stringent reporting framework such as Ind AS, SCBs, Private and Public Sector banks etc. are facing a challenge of maintenance of adequate capital base, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Tier I and Tier II Capital Bases etc.

In such challenging situation, financial distress shocks from financial entities in the form of bankruptcy, financial distress etc. may put new challenges in front of economy to revive from such financial shocks disturbing its growth pace.

The research paper focuses on the study of application of bankruptcy predictive models in quantitative analysis of financial information published in financial statements, and extension to the study of qualitative aspects, identification and interpretations of forensic signs and timely and appropriate disclosures of financial information by financial sector entities.

The research paper aims on the study of Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFCs) only. Considering the risky lending profile of NBFCs, the researcher has taken into consideration a recent case study of financial distress situation in one of the leading finance company i.e. Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL & FS).

In this paper, we have applied bankruptcy prediction models on the standalone financial statements of IL & FS for the financial Year 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 and successfully proved that if these models have been used previously for interpreting financial statements of

IL & FS, the distress situation faced by the company in the month of October 2018 could have been addressed in better way.

Objectives of Study:

- 1) To apply bankruptcy predictive models on financial statements of a distress NBFC (IL & FS) and study its impact on early detection potential events of financial distress.
- 2) To suggest some measures (quantitative as well as qualitative) that NBFC may take in order to avoid or minimize the occurrence or severances of potential distress situation in NBFC.

Review of Literature:

Bankruptcy is a state of insolvency wherein the company or the person is not able to repay the creditors the debt amount.

Entities operating in Banking and financial sector are considered as a backbone of any economy. These entities perform an important role of mobilizing funds from needy sector to abundant sector for its productive utilization and thereby helps in increasing production of goods and services. This ultimately results in higher GDP of an economy which leads to overall growth of that economy.

If such financial sector companies get debt ridden or get stacked into financial distress situations such as frauds, bankruptcy, insolvency etc., then this situation may lead to severe financial shocks for the economy which may cause economy to collapse.

Therefore, if bankruptcy situation is predicted in advance, it could have been managed properly by designing some defensive strategies like restructuring plans etc.

In India, use of such predictive tools in service sector is not so popular, but researcher have been carried out in the various fields such as manufacturing, service sector etc.

(G. Atmanathan, Manu Shankar, & S. Ramesh, 2013) In this research paper, researchers tried to make a comparative analysis of usefulness of Altman's Z Score model and KMV Merton Distance to Default Model in predictive analysis of Indian manufacturing companies. The paper concludes that Altman's Z Score model is more effective in predicting bankruptcy situation for Indian manufacturing companies.²

(Dr. Arasu, Dr. C. D. Balaji, Dr. S. Praveen Kumar, and N. Thamizhselvi, 2013) The paper analyzed applicability and effectiveness of predictive model of Springate and Fulmer in prediction of bankruptcy prediction of several infrastructure finance companies.

The paper concludes that even if Fulmer and Springate models are generally applicable for manufacturing firms, they can be useful in bankruptcy predictive analysis of service-oriented companies. Researchers in this research paper, proved the usefulness of these models by comparative analysis of different infrastructure finance companies in India.³

Research Gap:

The problem of bankruptcy prediction of service industries (BFSI Companies, a case study of IL&FS) addressed in this research paper has not been considered in Indian context so far in such a way it has to be. In India, use of predictive models in identifying potential distress situation in companies has very limited application,

The research paper focuses on testing the usefulness of such predictive tools in order to predict upcoming financial shocks that a company may face in near future and devise a defensive strategy in order to curb the potential situation of distress or at least minimize its impact on financial health of a company.

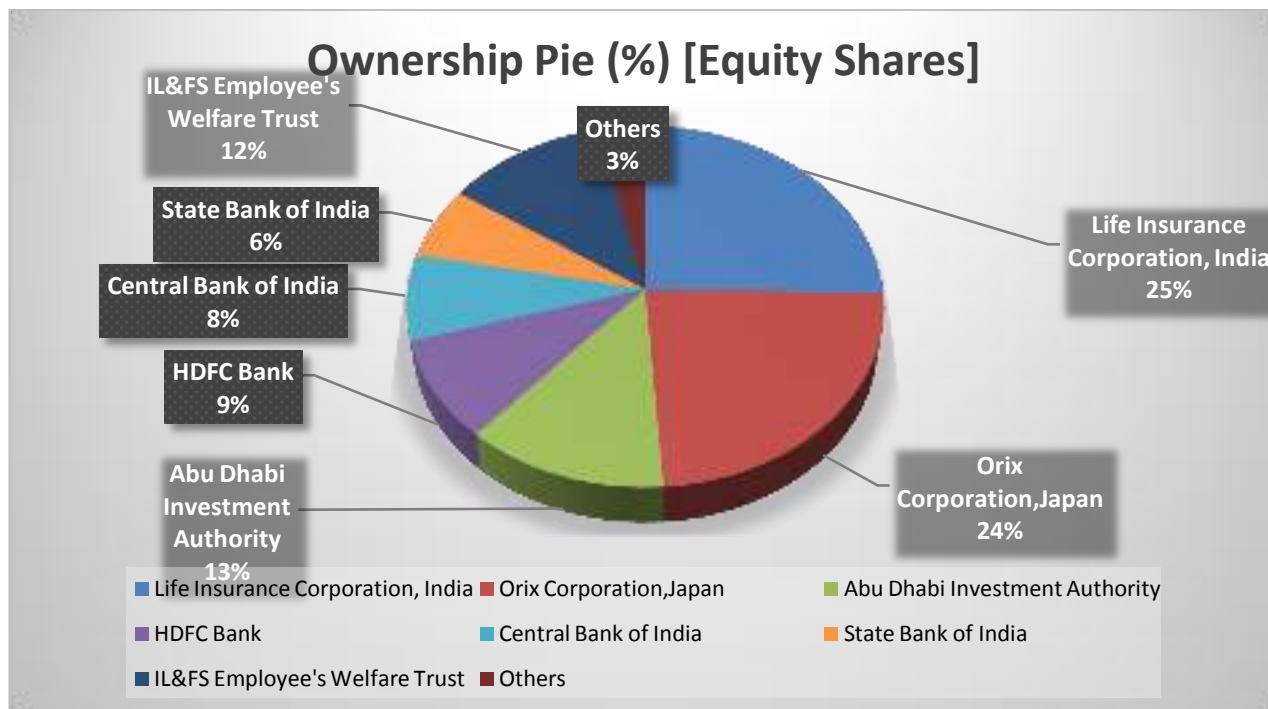
Methodology of Study:

This is a case study of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL & FS). In this study the researcher has considered standalone financial statements of IL & FS for the financial year 2016-2017 and 2017-2018. A brief overview of a company is given as below:

IL&FS was formed in 1987 as an "RBI registered Core Investment Company" by three financial institutions, namely the Central Bank of India, Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) and Unit Trust of India (UTI), to provide finance and loans for major infrastructure projects. Gradually, as the organization needed better financing, it additionally opened itself to two large international players, namely Mitsubishi (through Orix corporation Japan) and the Abu Dhabi Investment authority. Subsequently, Life Insurance Corporation India, Orix and ADIA became its largest shareholders, a pattern that continues to this day.

Currently, its institutional shareholders include Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), ORIX and Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, with small shareholdings by a few Indian banks. State Bank of India (SBI) was a shareholder till 2017, after which it sold its stake in the company. A few foreign investors including Greenspring associates remain investors in its subsidiary companies, especially IL&FS transportation and IL&FS infrastructure services.

The ownership by various investors is explained in ownership pie as explained below:



SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT OF IL&FS FOR F.Y. 2017-18

This case study is based on the secondary data which was obtained from the published sources i.e. Annual report for the period of 2 years (2016-17 and 2017-18). The absolute figures reported in the standalone financial statements do not serve the purpose of measuring the financial health of the companies. Hence, the financial analyst must analyse the financial data in order to ascertain the strengths and weaknesses of the companies. Despite the financial analyst had many analytical tools, ratio analysis is most powerful tool to ascertain the financial health of the companies. Alone a single ratio does not serve the purpose.³

The collected data was analysed with the help of ratio analysis. The accounting ratios used to predict the financial performance of the company, gives a warning only when it is too late to take corrective action. Therefore, it is necessary to combine the different ratios into a single measure of the probability of sickness or failure. Multiple discriminant analysis is a useful tool in such situations. The use of MDA helps to consolidate the effect of all ratios. Keeping the above view in mind, the “H Factor” of Fulmer Model and “Z Score” of Springate Model has been adopted to monitor the financial health of the company.

The Fulmer and Springate Models have been used predominantly to predict financial distress among manufacturing companies in the advanced economies. The models have not been widely used in India. This research paper has demonstrated that the two models can be used to predict financial distress in the Indian context and also their use need not be restricted to the manufacturing sector but can also be extended to the financial sector. In the current Indian

scenario, though the banking sector in India has not suffered from the implications of the global economic and financial crisis to the extent that the banking system in the US and European economies have suffered, the fact remains that it has not been completely insulated.³

The IL&FS Crisis:

IL&FS Financial Services, a group company, defaulted in payment obligations of bank loans (including interest), term and short-term deposits and failed to meet the commercial paper redemption obligations due on September 14. On September 15, the company reported that it had received notices for delays and defaults in servicing some of the inter corporate deposits accepted by it. Consequent to defaults, rating agency ICRA downgraded the ratings of its short-term and long-term borrowing programmes. The defaults also jeopardise hundreds of investors, banks and mutual funds associated with IL&FS. The defaults sparked panic among equity investors even as several non-banking financial companies faced turmoil amid a default scare.

As infrastructure became the central theme in the past two decades, IL&FS used its first mover advantage to lap up projects. In the process, it has built up a debt-to-equity ratio of 18.7. The group with at least 24 direct subsidiaries, 135 indirect subsidiaries, six joint ventures and four associate companies is sitting on a debt of about Rs 91,000 crore. Of this, nearly Rs 60,000 crore of debt is at project level, including road, power and water projects. A major reason behind troubles of IL&FS is complications in land acquisition. The 2013 land acquisition law made many of its projects unviable. Cost escalation also led to many incomplete projects. Lack of timely action exacerbated the problems.⁴

In this research paper, the researcher tried to make a predictive analysis by applying the bankruptcy predictive models on the financial statements of IL & FS in order to ensure that if these models can predict such financial situation in advance. Bankruptcy predictive models of Springate and Fulmer have been considered for this analysis.

Bankruptcy Models used in the Study:

1) Springate Model:

$$Z \text{ Score} = (1.03 * X1) + (3.07 * X2) + (0.66 * X3) + (0.4 * X4)$$

Where,

X1 = Working Capital / Total Assets

X2 = Net Income before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) / Total Assets

X3 = Net Income before Taxes (EBT) / Current Liabilities

X4 = Sales / Total Assets

Interpretation:Failed if Z Score < 0.862

2) Fulmer Model:

$$H \text{ Score} = (5.528 * X1) + (0.212 * X2) + (0.073 * X3) + (1.270 * X4) - (0.12 * X5) + (2.335 * X6) + (0.575 * X7) + (1.083 * X8) + (0.894 * X9) - 6.075$$

Where,

X1 = Average Return Earnings / Total Assets

X2 = Operational Income / Total Assets

X3 = Earnings before Profit and Tax / Total Equity

X4 = Cash flow from operations / Total Debt

X5 = Total Debt / Total Assets

X6 = Total Current Liability / Total Assets

X7 = Log (Average Tangible Assets)

X8 = Working Capital / Total Debt

X9 = Log (Earning before profit and taxes / Interest Expenses)

Interpretation:Failed if H Score < 0

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

The details required for the calculations of the above models are collected from the annual reports published by IL&FS for the financial year 2016-17 and 2018-19:

1) Springate Model:

Calculations for the Year ended on 31st March 2017 (as per Standalone Financial Statements)

$$Z \text{ Factor} = 1.03 \frac{(-4603.06)}{201661.71} + 3.07 \frac{14770.36}{201661.71} + 0.66 \frac{3596.37}{33253.25} + 0.4 \frac{16536.59}{201661.71} = \mathbf{0.30549}$$

Calculations for the Year ended on 31st March 2018 (as per Standalone Financial Statements)

$$Z \text{ Factor} = 1.03 \frac{(-22965.29)}{247075.44} + 3.07 \frac{16195.82}{247075.44} + 0.66 \frac{3324.81}{64169.32} + 0.4 \frac{17891.09}{247075.44} = \mathbf{0.16856}$$

2) Fulmer Model:

Calculations for the Year ended on 31st March 2017 (as per Standalone Financial Statements)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H Factor} &= 5.528 \frac{15940.86}{201661.71} + 0.212 \frac{16536.59}{201661.71} + 0.073 \frac{14770.36}{9859.27} + 1.270 \frac{9167.35}{104195.59} - \\ &0.12 \frac{104195.59}{201661.71} \\ &+ 2.335 \frac{33253.25}{201661.71} + 0.575 * 3.9699 + 1.083 \frac{(-4603.25)}{104195.59} + 0.894 * \log \frac{14770.36}{11173.99} - \\ &6.075 \\ &= (-1.5552) \end{aligned}$$

Calculations for the Year ended on 31st March 2018 (as per Standalone Financial Statements)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H Factor} &= 5.528 \frac{19616.76}{247075.44} + 0.212 \frac{17891.09}{247075.44} + 0.073 \frac{16195.82}{9859.27} + 1.270 \frac{3167.25}{113404.17} - \\ &0.12 \frac{113404.17}{247075.44} \\ &+ 2.335 \frac{64169.32}{247075.44} + 0.575 * 3.9585 + 1.083 \frac{(-22965.29)}{113404.17} + 0.894 * \log \frac{16195.82}{12871.01} - \\ &6.075 \\ &= (-0.4483) \end{aligned}$$

Summary Table					
Statistical Tool	Benchmark	Financial Year 2016-2017		Financial Year 2017-2018	
		Score	Interpretation	Score	Interpretation
Springate Model	$Z < 0.862$	0.30549	Bankruptcy Zone	0.16856	Bankruptcy Zone
Fulmer Model	$H < 0$	(-1.5552)	Bankruptcy Zone	(-0.4483)	Bankruptcy Zone

Analysis and Interpretation:

The scores of both the models shows that the company was itself in the bankruptcy zone at the end of year 2016-2017.

According to the summary table, the infrastructure finance company was below the benchmark score i.e. in bankruptcy zone at the end of financial year 2016-2017. In the next financial year, the situation has become worse and resulted into a distress situation for the company as we have discussed previously.

If such type of analysis could have been done in past, the regulators could have predicted the sign of potential distress situation and may alarm the company's management. In Indian Scenario, the analysis of such financial distress situation is always done post facto. If continuous use of such predictive models is applied (on a regular interval say monthly, quarterly etc.) in analysing the financial health of the companies, regulators may be able to predict the probability and extent of severances of potential financial distress situations and they may help the companies to work out restructuring plan to overcome such situations.

Along with the use of such statistical predictive models, the regulators as well as management of the companies should also have an eye on various aspects that's shows alarming signs for an entity moving to the verge of bankruptcy. These aspects are as below:

Forensic Signs: The regulators should analyse the statements filed with them in periodical reporting and identify some signs which emanates some signals alarming the stakeholders about potential expected distress situations and the extent of the same.

These signs such as extreme growth, deliberate increase in premium yield growth, employing extreme leverage, providing trivial loss reserves, executive compensation, defaults, appraisal frauds, political contributions etc. may play an important role as a parameter and they may help to identify the severity of potential financial irregularities, threats or crisis. So that the corporates, financial institutions and regulating authorities can identify the potential would be event of financial crisis and may rush to adopt corrective measures in order to prevent it.

Transparency in Disclosures: If corporate entities keep transparency in periodical reporting by following all the rules and regulations of applicable accounting and reporting framework, then it would be helpful for the regulators to identify the entities with high probability of hitting a distress situation and can arrange restructuring plan for them according to the severity of the probable event.

Qualitative Aspects: These aspects include factors like public sentiments, investor's behaviours, media image, employee opinions etc. Sometimes these qualitative aspects may also give some signals which may be proved as alarming signs about potential unexpected events of financial distress. Therefore, close eye has to be kept on such aspects.

It may increase in transparency and eliminate uncertainty and ambiguity by just disclosing the information (such as price sensitive information, related party disclosures etc.) that has already been shared with one or more public authority (such as stock exchanges).

Thus, such predictive models if applied in an Indian context to various corporate entities can help to identify the chances of occurrence of potential events of bankruptcy, frauds etc. and provide a scope to initiate recovery plan for the corporates thereby saving the hard-earned money of investors.

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CONDITIONS OF HANDICRAFT UNITS WORKERS IN SIRKAZHI TALUK, NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT – AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract

Micro, Cottage, small scale and medium industries in India play a vital role in the development of the economy. These types of handicraft industries are generating the employment, revenue and assets creation for the future generation. In the part of employment generation, the rural-based handicraft play an important role. Very particularly, agro-based cottage and handicraft units are more important in the rural development, with means of eradication of poverty, unemployment, disguised unemployment and underemployment. As per the classification of MSME cane & bamboo industry, Grass mat industry and vegetable processing industry are more valuable and employment generating industries in rural areas. The cane and grass mat industries give more employment opportunities to the rural people and more than 30 percent of poverty was eradicated. At the same time, the worker of cottage and handicraft industry are lived in poverty. The conditions of handicraft and cottage industries worker are in a pathetic situation. Therefore there is a need to analyses the condition of the workers.

Key ward: Cane, Cottage, Grass Mat Handicraft, Disguised Unemployment

INTRODUCTION

The small scale sector in India has traditionally always had a very vibrant and competitive sector. Even after the dawn of industrialization, British producers of textiles found handmade Indian textiles such a threat that they lobbied hard to have its import banned, succeeding in the late eighteenth century. After independence, Indian planners and policy-makers felt that protection was essential to the development of a strong, indigenous economy. The Indian state played an integral role in the industrial and economic development of the country resulting in a dominant public sector and heavily regulated private sector. Public policy, immediately post-independence, ensured this through the reservation of certain industries for the public sector and also controlling and regulating the private sector, so as to channel investment into desired areas. India also followed a policy of 'import substitution.' This was followed by putting a strong emphasis on indigenous production, and discouraging imports through import licensing, stiff quantitative restrictions and high tariff rates.

Thus the first four decades after independence saw the development of a highly protected economy. Owing to the feeling that the small scale sector was an important tool in employment generation, value creation and poverty alleviation, small scale units were given

further protection. Small scale units were given the reservation of over 800 products' exclusive production in the small-scale sector, reservation of some of the products produced in the sector for purchase preference by government agencies, supply of scarce materials, input price concessions like lower interest rates and numerous fiscal measures such as excise duty exemptions and other tax concessions. The role of the state in the development of the small scale sector has not always been greatly beneficial to the sector.

In 2006 a new bill was passed, 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,' which defines the enterprises as the following, "a small enterprise, where the investment in plant and machinery is more than twenty-five lakhs rupees but does not exceed five crore rupees." The act also envisages the setting up of a National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises which is supposed to "examine the factors affecting the promotion and development of these enterprises and review the policies and programmer of the Central Government in regard to the facilitating the promotion and development and enhancing the competitiveness of such enterprises." This Board is also to make recommendations to the government on the matter of the development of such enterprises and how to overcome their problems.

The Village and Small Scale Industries (VSI) sector consist of two segments viz. modern and traditional. The village and cottage industries such as handloom, khadi and other allied village industries, handicrafts, mat weaving, Seri-culture and coir form the traditional segment while the modern sector consists of a wide range of modern small scale industries. The role of village and cottage industries in a developing country like India cannot be overemphasized. Developing countries are characterized as labour abundant and capital scarce. Large industries with their stress on latest technical know-how requiring enormous capital investment cannot absorb the growing number of unemployed in the country. On the other hand, village and cottage crafts which employ labor-intensive techniques of manufacture can provide immense employment opportunities to masses.

Developing economies have to determine the priority of their scarce capital allocation among various activities such as consumer goods industries, basic industries, transportation and power. Basic industries, transportation and power are highly capital intensive and there is no alternative to them. In the case of consumer articles, these economies can make a choice between small industries of a capital sparing nature and large industries which are generally capital intensive. Organizing the production of consumer articles in the village, cottage and small industries sector in the growing stage of an economy, can set apart a large portion of the available funds for basic industries, transportation and power without which an economy cannot grow. In India, there has been a concentration of industrial activities in four States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Even within these industrially advanced States, industrial activities are restricted to a few districts.

The constitution of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board in 1957 speeded up the setting up of new ventures in many other areas of this sector. In addition to this, various other institutions have been established in the State for village and cottage industries to enable the government implements its programmes of development. Regulatory measures have been initiated to ensure availability of raw materials to these industries. Today, the village and

cottage crafts along with modern small scale industries account for a major portion of the industrial employment in Tamil Nadu. Incidentally, with the object of enlarging the area of operation of village industries and permitting the use of power operated equipment, the KVIC has put forward a new definition for village industries in response to Khadi and Village Industries Review Committee Report 1987.

The village and cottage industries in Tamil Nadu comprise mainly coir, handloom, handicrafts, bamboo and khadi and village industries. The khadi and village industries include, in addition to khadi, other industries such as 1. Processing of cereals and pulses, 2. Village oil, 3. Village leather, 4. Cottage match, 5. Cane and Bamboo items, 6. Grass Mat, 7. Palmgur, Non-edible oil and soap, 8. Handmade paper, 9. Bee-keeping, 10. Village pottery, 11. Fibre, 12. Carpentry and Blacksmith, 13. Lime, 14. Collection of forest plants and fruits, 15. Fruits and vegetable preservation, Thus, there are twenty industries including khadi under khadi and village industries.

Historically, the grass sleeping mat served and still serves for the rural population, the function of a mattress spread across the (cow dung) floor in a hut. A comparable mat, the sitting mat, would be offered to a visiting stranger as a sign of generous hospitality. Sitting mats are still bought by many urban areas, and are seen to maintain a link with the homestead life and the elderly relatives; a grass sleeping mat still forms part of the basic essentials a bride takes to her marital home together with a headrest for her husband.

So, the grass mat can be seen not only as an object of historical relevance but as an object of contemporary significance, especially as it undergoes its current transformation from grass to plastic. The early history of the mankind and their relationship and interdependence with the surrounding environment; it is their utilization of the various raw materials available to them that has led to the diverse importance of the grass mat. Their functional utilization of grass was primarily in the form of building shelters and developed simultaneously into the creation of objects fulfilling a range of domestic requirements.

Mats of varying degrees of coarseness are made from the leaves of grass mat in almost all parts of the district where that tree is plentiful. The manufacture of grass mat articles forms regular employment for the womenfolk of the tapper families during the off-season. Grass mat weaving of korai grass are made mostly Muslims in many districts in Tamil Nadu like Nagapattinam. For ordinary mats, Korai is obtained from the beds of tanks and channels in the district, after getting permission from the government. It is dyed to a variety of colours and woven by hand on to a warp, which is usually made of aloe fibre. The finished articles are sent in large quantities to Pettai, where they are distributed within the district and other parts of the state and country. A mat of very superior composition and considerable reputation is produced at Pattamadai. Its manufacture is the monopoly of some Muslim families even today.

The Nagapattinam District Industries Centre was formed to gear up industrialization and render all assistance required for the setting up of new units under one roof in the district. The District Industries Centre has been functioning in this district from 1st July 1978. It provides assistance to small-scale industries in the sphere of finance, getting clearance for

various licenses, registration, incentives and loan assistance offered by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Nagapattinam district has all the basic infrastructure and resources for the development of small and tiny industries. Further, the incentives are given by the Tamil Nadu State Government and various industrial development agencies of the State and the district have also added to the advantage for accelerating the industrial progress. As there are about 47 large and medium scale industries, there is a scope for the growth of ancillary industries, to meet the requirement of these industries, by manufacturing components and spare parts. The Grass mat, Bamboo crafts products and food processing industries have more units in the district, the growth of which can be augmented by increasing agricultural production and utilizing barren and cultivable land and fallow land available in the district.

Importance of the Study

In Tamil Nadu, agriculture and allied activities were the major occupations. Alternative occupation worth mentioning as the heavy industries, cotton industries, leather industries, food processing, tourism, and cottages & small scales industries like handicrafts and handloom was a major source of income for the people of Tamil Nadu. Food processing industries like cardamom, ginger, cherry chilly, oranges, and passion fruits, etc, which were grown extensively throughout the state. But in recent years, the farmers are forced to sell their produce to outsiders at cheap rates. As most of the products are perishable in nature and no sufficient facilities like cold storage and other scientific techniques to preserve these commodities are available in the state. Under these circumstances, small scale and cottage industries like handicraft industry are best suited to the state as they require less capital, low level of technical skill and use local resources. The alternative source of getting employment, earning income and improve the standard of living of people in Tamil Nadu is to obtain traditional industry like handicraft industry for their livelihood.

Statement of the Problem

Central, as well as state government, together is focusing on promotion and development of handicrafts industry, at the same time private agencies like Self Help Groups (SHGs), Non- Governmental Organization (NGOs) and local artisan are also playing important roles for the promotion and smooth functioning of handicrafts industry. So far, this industry is not performing up to the expectations of many as it has been suffering from several problems.

The present study attempts to throw light on the varied problems of the handicraft sectors. Further, the study may help the policymakers to formulate of certain policies in the light of changing conditions to resolve the problems of handicraft sectors. The handicraft industries have to cross more hurdles. In this context following issues have been taken for the present study.

Status of the Artisan:

Handicrafts are specialized skills which are transformed from one generation to another and handicrafts are means of livelihood of the artisans. However, the economic status

of the artisan of this sector is not well settled. The products not being adequately remunerative and they switch over to alternate livelihood options, which involve migration as well. The survival of the age-old activity is questioned due to the above facts and this raises the question that, "What is the socio-economic conditions of workers in the handicraft industries?"

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Conducting a literature review is a vital component of the research process. Familiarity with the previous research and theory in the area of the study would help in conceptualizing the problem, conducting the study and interpreting the findings. A comprehensive review of relevant literature in the area of research is essential as it places the research study in its proper perspective by indicating the amount of work already done in the related area of the study.

Socio-Economic Conditions of Workers or Artisans

According to Desai (1999) the Indian handicraft industry, which comes under the small and cottage sector, represents India's rich cultural heritage. The sector has spread in various parts of India in small pockets is credited with the production of a wide range of handicrafts, which are not found anywhere in the world. Because of their artistic and fine craftsmanship, the Indian handicrafts have carved out an important niche in the highly competitive international market. The sector also plays a substantial role in earning the much-needed foreign exchange for the country.

According to a Report of Development Commissioner Handicraft Board (2001), the term handicraft referred to the handmade articles which are produced by the craftsmen with or without the tools, simple instruments or implements operated directed by craftsman mainly by hand. Within the category of hand made goods, some such as handicraft products often have an additional identifying feature such as; the traditional or artistic feature, deriving from the geographical region or country of production, the production by craftsmen, working generally on a cottage industry basis.

Sood (2002) in his study India, a conservative estimate of 23 million Indians are considered 'craftspeople' which makes it the second largest source of employment in the country. Liebil and Roy (2003) in the article titled 'Handmade in India' had found that in the handicraft sector of India an average artisan has inadequate access to information about markets, buyers, tastes and technologies. The author also focused on problems like inadequate capital and less availability of raw materials like wood, cane, bamboo, horn, and bone.

Van Geenhuizen and Indarti (2005) new knowledge affect the innovativeness of an industry. In a community that has good social capital, the information will be distributed evenly and there are more opportunities for innovation. This is an important aspect of social capital, especially as a bridging social capital. With outward-looking orientation, it is possible to develop community connections and working networks with other groups that give benefit for all participants, therefore achieving progress will be easier because there is a continues process of ideas exchange and stimulate the development of groups and members of the community.

Bhatt (2007) in his paper Philosophy and Practice of Craft and Design, argued that not only do handcrafted objects form an important part of the creative cultural industries, they also occupy a space to counter techno- aesthetic dominance, for craft inherently represent, to the patron of sustainable practice, a connect and concern with material, and the environment.

Metgud (2008) studied on women workers in a woolen textile factory for identification of health-related problems. The author found that observational cross-sectional study conducted on a sample of 100 women workers who volunteered, outlines their cardio-respiratory and muscular-skeletal profile before, during and at end of work.

There are many studies on handicrafts industries related had been carried out at the national and international level, but there are very few studies were found relating handicraft industries in the southern region of India. Till now no study has come across that has researched issues at the micro level of handicrafts industries in Tamil Nadu. It is also evident from the review of literature presented that the topic of present investigation "An economic analysis of handicraft industrial workers in Sirkali Taluk of Nagapattinam district, with reference to cane and grass mat" has not been researched in a comprehensive manner. Therefore the present study will fill up this research gap.

1. Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the socio-economic status of handicraft workers in the study area.
2. To examine the working conditions of handicraft units workers in terms of income and employment opportunities in the study area.

3. Methodology

The present study is based on a descriptive type in nature. The study is focused on the socio-economic analysis of handicraft units in Sirkali Taluk of Nagapattinam district in Tamil Nadu.

4. Sampling Design

The survey is based on Multi-Stage Random Sampling Method. At first level, the researcher has selected Nagapattinam District for the study, the second level Sirkali Taluk has been selected and the third level the Kollidam block has selected because the handicraft units are spread over in this area. In the fourth level researcher has chosen 20 percent of the workers to form the total population of workers in two villages, 1) Puthur village and, 2) Thaikkal village. In each village 10 Cane units and 10 Grass Mat units are selected (i.e. 20 cane units and 20 Grass Mat units, totally 80 handicraft units are selected in the study area). At the final level, 50 respondent in each industry were selected, (i.e. 50 from cane units and 50 from grass mat units were selected).

To analyse, the socio-economic condition, income and employment, three respondents selected from each unit have selected. In total 100 respondents (i.e.50 respondents from male and 50 respondents from female workers respectively form 80 handicraft units of both cane and grass mat) has been selected for the study.

5. Statistical Tools

The information collected from primary and secondary sources were edited and coded. The data was processed in two stages, firstly manually with the master table and secondly with the help of a computer. The master table was prepared to incorporate all the information available in the interview schedule. Data were transmitted for the manually tabular analysis. For further analysis and interpretation Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) has been used. In analyzing data, statistical techniques i.e. Descriptive Analysis, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used.

6. Coverage of Study

The study is related to the socio-economic analysis of Handicraft units of Sirkali Taluk of Nagapattinam district in Tamil Nadu.

7. Period of the Study

The period of study pertains to 5 years from 2012 to 2017.

8. Delimitation

The researcher has delimited to focuses the research only on handicraft units in Sirkali Taluk of Nagapattinam district, specifically selected two products (i.e. Cane and Grass Mat).

9. Concepts and Operational Definition

9.1. Cottage Industry

Cottage industry is the one which is run by an individual with the help of their family members with very less amount of capital. Most of the cottage industries do not use power. These industries are mostly run by the local artisans in their own homes. The products produced in cottage industries are usually to satisfy the local demands. They are mostly located in rural areas.

9.2. Handicraft units

Handicrafts are mostly defined as items made by hand, often with the use of simple tools, and are generally artistic or traditional in nature. They are also objects of utility and objects of decoration. Handicrafts can be broadly classified into two products; cane and grass mat products.

9.3. Employment

Employment defines the adults who are willing to work and get employment opportunities. It includes all types of employment like government, private, business, agricultural and non- agricultural activities.

9.4. Income

Income is an amount (of goods and services) which is a certain time can be consumed by an entity, without leading to a reduction of capital. Economists use the capital maintenance approach (equity or capital maintenance approach) in determining the income of an entity in a period. The economic concept of income underscores the value of goods and services that can

be consumed or consumption ability of an entity. Income is measured based on the ability of an entity to goods and services, which often also referred to as purchasing power (purchasing power) or real income (real income).

9.5. Cane product

Products ranging from household implements to the construction of dwelling houses to weaving accessories, besides basket- weaving cane is used. Cane is also used for religious rituals like for hoisting prayer flags, household furniture items like chairs, sofa, ornamental wall designs and other design items, decorative items like pen stands, picture frames, baskets, hair clips, flower vases, and dust bins.

9.6. Grass Mat

A mat is a generic term for a piece of fabrics or flat material, generally placed on a floor or other flat surface. The mats made from *Cyperus pangorei* (Korai in Tamil) are called "Korai paai" in Tamil and can be found widely in the households of Tamil Nadu, usually in the size 6 feet by 3 feet.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The socioeconomics status like age, education, wage distribution, family details, working days and working hours, etc. are analyzed. The worker's conditions in the field of study and benefits available from the industries owner as well as the government are also analyzed in the chapter.

Table-1
Classification of the Respondents According to their Gender

S. No.	Gender	No. of Respondents (%)
1	Male	60 (60.0)
2	Female	40 (40.0)
Total		100 (100.0)

Source: Computed

Note: Figures in the parentheses denote the percentage

Table-1 highlights the gender wise classification of the study area in Nagapattinam district. The nature of the industry is labour intensive Cottage, Micro, Small Scale and Medium Scale industries. In Nagapattinam district Sirkali Taluk is one among the cluster of handicraft industries in Tamil Nadu, especially in Cane and grass mat.

In this industry, male labour was engaged in higher than female labour. Regarding to cane and grass mat industries in the study area of Sirkali taluk also have the same characters. That is male labours are employed in these industries higher than the female labour.

From the table, it is clearly explained that, 60 percent of the male and 40 workers are females in the study area. The reason behind in this employment are cane products are having heavy work like, heating, cutting, bending, mailing and painting (or) polishing like Mat weaving in machines, dying process in heat Boiling water are hard work in this industries. Therefore male labour are employed in more this section of these industries.

Table- 5.2
Classification of the Respondents According to Their Age

S. No.	Age	Gender (%)		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Below 25 yrs	16 (16.0)	4 (4.0)	20 (23.0)
2	26 - 35 yrs	10 (10.0)	14 (14.0)	24 (24.0)
3	36 – 45 yrs	14 (14.0)	8 (8.0)	22 (22.0)
4	46 – 55 yrs	12 (12.0)	10 (10.0)	22 (12.0)
5	Above 55 yrs	8 (8.0)	4 (4.0)	12 (12.0)
	Total	60 (60.0)	40 (40.0)	100 (100.0)

Source: Computed

Note: Figures in the parentheses denote percentage

The above table discusses the respondents' age wise classification in the study region. Of the total sample the gender wise classification are analyzed and then the age wise classification is arrival. The researcher classified the age of five groups. Among this 16 percent of the male and 4 percent of female respondents are belongs in the age groups below 25 years. The 10 percent of the male and 14 percent of the female respondents, both in total 24 percent are belongs to the age group of 26 to 35 years. In the 36 to 45 years of age 12 percent, male workers and 10 percent of the female worker are engaged in industries.

The 12 percent of male workers and 10 percent of the female workers in total 22 percent of the respondents are employed in the age group of 46 to 55 years in the study areas. The 8 percent of male workers and 4 percent of female workers are employed in the age group of above 55 years in these industries of the study areas.

From the table, it is revealed that 60 percent of the respondents of male and 40 percent of female respondents are employed in these industries. From this table, it is revealed that the majority of the respondents (66%) falls under the age group of between 26 to 45 years. And also it highlights the majority of respondents (34 %) falls under the age group of above 45 years.

Table-3
Classification of the Respondents According to Religion

S. No.	Religion	Gender (%)		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Hindu	24 (24.0)	22 (22.0)	46 (46.0)
2	Muslim	36 (36.0)	18 (15.8)	54 (54.0)
3	Christian	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)
	Total	60 (60.0)	40 (40.0)	100 (100.0)

Source: Computed

Note: Figures in the parentheses denote the percentage

Table 3 deals with the respondent's religion categories of the study region. The researcher classified the respondents according to their belonging religion. The classifications of the religions are (1) Hindu (2) Muslim and (3) Christian. Of the total surveyed samples the 46 percent of the respondents belong to the Hindu religion, 54 percent of the respondents are Muslim.

From the analysis table, it is highlighted that Majority (54 percent) of the respondents belongs to the Muslim religion. The reason for this Majority is the cane and grass mat industries/units are running the Muslim religion peoples in this area. The Muslim people have knowledge about the cane and grass mat products. Therefore the workers are employed major numbers in these industries.

Table-4
Classification of the Respondents According to their Income

S. No	Annual Income	Gender (%)		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Below Rs. 75000/-	10 (10.0)	16 (16.0)	26 (26.0)
2	Rs. 75001/- to Rs. 100000/-	20 (20.0)	10 (10.0)	30 (30.0)
3	Rs.100001/- to Rs. 150000/-	18 (18.0)	10 (10.0)	28 (28.0)
4	Above Rs. 150000/-	12 (12.0)	4 (4.0)	16 (16.0)
	Total	60 (60.0)	40 (40.0)	100 (100.0)

Source: Computed

Note: Figures in the parentheses denote the percentage

ANOVA Model

	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F. value	Sign. at 1% level
Between Groups	134.444	1	134.444	381.430	0.000
Within Groups	83.889	238	0.352		
Total	218.333	239			

Table-4 highlights the respondents' annual income in the study region. The researcher classified the annual income after receiving the data from the respondents in the study region into four groups and as follows, (i) below Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-, (ii) Rs. 75,000 /- to Rs. 1,00,000/- (iii) Rs. 100001/- to Rs 1,50,000/- and (iv) above Rs. 1,50,000/-.

From table 26 percent of the respondents fall under the income level of below Rs 75,000/-, the 30 percent of them between Rs. 75,000 /- to Rs. 1,00,000/- . 26 percent of the respondents fall under the category of Rs. 100001/- to Rs. 1,50,000/-, the remaining 12 percent of the respondents fall under the income group of above Rs. 1,50,000/-in the study area.

Regarding gender level, 20 percent of the male population fall under the income level of Rs. 75,000 /- to Rs. 1,00,000/- the 10 percent fall in to below Rs. 75,000 /-, 18 percent of them fall into Rs. 100001/- to Rs. 1,50,000/- and remaining 12 percent of the male respondents belong to above Rs. 1,50,000/-. The female gender 16 percent are belong to an annual income level of below Rs. 75,000 /-, the 10 percent of them belongs to Rs. 75,000 /- to Rs. 1,00,000/-, 10per cent of female respondents received their annual income between Rs. 100001/- to Rs. 1,50,000/- and the remaining 4 percent of the female respondents are getting an annual income of above Rs. 1,50,000/-.

From the analysis table, it is understood that, the respondents having the technical knowledge and marketing oriented male respondents have received a high level of annual income. The female respondents having technical knowledge are receiving a higher level of annual income in the study areas of Sirkali taluk in Nagapattinam district.

To identify the income level variation between the genders of respondents the researcher deployed statistical tool ANOVA model. The incomes of the respondent are from the male worker and female worker in the cane and grass mat units. It is cleared that when seeing the F-value and sum of square levels from the analysis table. The F-value is 381.430 and sum of square value is 134.444 at the significant rate of 1% level. Therefore the incomes of the respondents were varied from male to female gender in the cane and grass mat units of the study area.

Table-5
Classification of the Respondents According to Family Assets

S. No.	Family assets value	Gender (%)		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Below Rs. 2,00000/-	24 (24.0)	16 (16.0)	40 (40.0)
2	Rs. 2,00,001/- to Rs. 3,00,000/-	20 (20.0)	18 (18.0)	38 (38.0)
3	Rs. 3,00,001/- to Rs. 4,00,000/-	10 (10.0)	2 (2.0)	12 (12.0)
4	Above Rs. 4,00,000/-	6 (6.0)	4 (4.0)	10 (10.0)
Total		60 (60.0)	40 (40.0)	100 (100.0)

Source: Computed

Note: Figures in the parentheses denote the percentage

Gender wise ANOVA Model for family assets of the respondents in the study area

	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F. value	Sign. at 1% level
Between Groups	166.736	1	166.736	554.286	0.000
Within Groups	71.597	238	0.361		
Total	238.333	239			

Table-5 brings out the respondents total assets values in the study areas. In the study region, 38 percent of the respondent has the total assets value in Rs. 2,00,001/- – Rs. 3,00,000/-, the 12 percent of the respondents are fall in the group of assets value Rs. 3,00,001/- – Rs. 4,00,000/-. The 10 percent of the surveyed sample is having assets value of above Rs. 4,00,000/- and remaining 40 percent respondents having below Rs. 2,00000/- in the study region. Regarding gender wise analysis 24 percent of the male and 16 percent of the female respondents are having assets value below Rs. 2,00000/-. The 20 of males and 18 percent of the female respondents are having assets value of Rs. 2,00,001/- to Rs. 3,00,000/-, 10 percent of the male respondents and 2 percent of female respondents are falling under the group of Rs. 3,00,001/- to Rs. 4,00,000/- of assets value in the study region. The remaining 6 percent of male samples and 4 percent of female samples are falls under the assets value group of above Rs. 4,00,000/-.

Assets value in the sense, including the house value, land and other agricultural equipment values. Jewelry value, cattle's value and other household thinks values.

The above analysis table lights on the variation between the male and female respondents in the study area. For the purpose of finding out the accuracy of variation between gender and income level, the researcher applied the ANOVA model. The value of F-critic, a

sum of a square and mean square are closely associated with the asset variations between gender and income. The value of F-critic is 554.256, a sum of square value between groups in 166.736 at the 1% significant value.

Therefore the asset value of the respondents' deviated from gender to gender in the study area. The reasons behind these are the variation of the wages for their workplace and their ability and skill.

Table-6
Classification of the Respondents according to their Expenditure

S. No	Annual expenditure	No. of Respondents (%)		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Below Rs. 50000/-	20 (20.0)	20 (20.0)	40 (40.0)
2	Rs. 50001/- to Rs. 75000/-	30 (30.0)	20 (20.0)	50 (50.0)
3	Above Rs. 75000/-	10 (10.0)	10 (10.0)	20 (20.0)
Total		60 (60.0)	40 (40.0)	100 (100.0)

Source: Computed

Note: Figures in the parentheses denote the percentage

Table-6 discussed the respondent's expenditure, on food items per months in the study region. The researcher classified into three groups as per expenditure on food items per month. The 40 percent of the respondents are done the expenditure and all items per year as below Rs.50000/-, 50% of the respondents are falling under the group of Rs.50001 to Rs.75000/- per month on consumption expenditure. The remaining 20 percent of the respondents are fall under the group of above Rs.75000/- per month on consumption expenditure in the study region.

From the table the majority of the respondents (70 percent) are spent their expenditure on above Rs.50001/- per year and the 30 percent of the respondents have spent their expenditure below Rs.50000/- per year from their income in the study area.

ANOVA Model

	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F. value	Sign. at 1% level
Between Groups	189.225	1	189.225	726.868	0.000
Within Groups	61.958	238	0.260		
Total	251.183	239			

The expenditure levels of the respondents in the study area were varied from the income level earned by the cane and grass mat units. The income levels are not equal to all respondents in the study region. They are the difference by the gender, mode work, respondents still, nature of work and also the season of the work. Based on their condition the wage rate fixed and varied in the study area. Similarly, the expenditure levels of the respondents are also varied in the study area. To identify the variation the researcher deployed ANOVA mode for analysis. The table exists here is explained clearly by the F-value and sum of square value and mean squares value. The F-value is 726.868, the sum of square value is 189.225 and mean square value is 189.225 at the significance of 1% level. Hence, the expenditure level of workers in the cane and grass mat units in the study area are varied form of male and female gender.

FINDINGS

The presiding chapter deal with analysis and testing of hypothesis and results arrive in the analysis. Based on the analysis and results the following findings are derived as below.

1. From the analysis, it is clearly explained that 60 percent of the male worker employed and 40 percent of the workers are females in the study area. The reason behind in this employment are cane products are having heavy work like heating, cutting, bending, mailing and painting (or) polishing like Mat weaving in machines, the dying process in heat Boiling water are hard work in this industries. Therefore male labor are employed in more this section of these industries.
2. From this analysis, it is revealed that the majority of the respondents (24 %) falls under the age group of between 26 to 35 years. And also it highlights the majority of respondents (74 %) falls under the age group of below 45 years.
3. From the analysis table, it is highlighted that, Majority (54 percent) of the respondents belongs to the Muslim religion. The reason for this Majority is the cane and grass mat industries/units are running the Muslim religion peoples in this area. The Muslim people have knowledge about the cane and grass mat products. Therefore the workers are employed major numbers in these industries.
4. From the analysis it is understood that, the respondents having the technical knowledge and marketing oriented male respondents have received a high level of annual income. The female respondents having technical knowledge are receiving a higher level of annual income in the study areas of Sirkali taluk in Nagapattinam district. Therefore the incomes of the respondents were varied from male to female gender in the cane and grass mat units of the study area.
5. Assets value in the sense, including the house value, land and other agricultural equipment values. Jewelry value, cattle's value and other household think values. From table 5 the majority of respondents, 50 percent falls under the assets value group of Rs. 2,00,001/- to Rs. 4,00,000/-.
6. Most of Muslims have their own industries (or) units for cane and grass mat. Most of Muslim women and man are engaged in this work and apart from the other workers are employed to their units for more production.

7. The salaries received from the respondents are below the stranded level in the Nagapattinam district. Therefore the wage structures are deferred from male to female with various skills of workers in the study area.
8. From the analysis 75 percent of the respondents are able to save from their income source and 25 percent are not able to save their income source. Because of the 25 per cent, respondents are received the low level of income and they have high-level expenditure in their family and other activities.
9. From the analysis table, the majority of the respondents (70 percent) are spent their food item expenditure on below Rs.75000/- per year and the 30 percent of the respondents are able to spend their expenditure above Rs.75000/- per year from their income in the study area.

SUGGESTIONS

1. The workers are unable to get employment opportunity in all over the year in the handicraft industry, because of unavailability of raw materials, marketing problems and drawbacks of handicraft industries. Therefore the government should come forward to provide raw materials, marketing facilities to the handicraft industries in the study area.
2. The workers are getting a low level of wage from the handicraft units. Therefore the government fixed the minimum rate of wage those who are employed in the handicraft industries in the study area.
3. The government or industry owners come forward maintained the minimum basic needs to the handicraft, cottage and micro-unit workers at least in the study area.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis the researcher found that, the various issues faced by the cottage, handicraft, and micro-unit workers in the study area. The reason for that lack of knowledge, lack of training, lack of raw materials availability and marketing problems. To come over the problems industries owners NGOs, and government comes forward to fulfill the needs and demand of cottage, handicraft and micro industries in the study area. The products of handicraft are very high demand in the global market and the local market. In the present day maximum, no of peoples were used the hand made products in their homes. Therefore the government makes necessary steps to safeguard the micro, handicraft and cottage industries in all over the country.

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GLOBAL WARMING IN INDIA – AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract

Global warming is a long-term rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system, an aspect of climate change shown by temperature measurements and by multiple effects of the warming. The term commonly refers to the mainly human-caused observed warming since pre-industrial times and its projected continuation, though there were also much earlier periods of global warming. In the modern context, the terms global warming and climate change are commonly used interchangeably, but climate change includes both global warming and its effects, such as changes to precipitation and impacts that differ by region. Many of the observed warming changes since the 1950s are unprecedented in the instrumental temperature record and in historical and pale climate proxy records of climate change over thousands to millions of years. Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy which in turn relies on the monsoon season. Rising global temperature is not only causing climate change but also contributing to the irregular rainfall patterns. Uneven rainfall patterns increased temperature, elevated CO₂ content in the atmosphere are important climatic parameters which affect the crop production. This paper deals with the problems and issues regarding the effects of global warming in the Indian context only.

Keywords: Global, warming, temperature, effects, rainfall.

Introduction

Global warming is an alarming issue today. We have reached the threshold of global warming and will very soon be subjected to its practical harms. Hence it becomes important that we educate people about this issue and also tell them how to reduce the effects of the same. It is the single greatest threat that our planet as a whole is facing these days. It has remained a significant threat for quite some time now. It is high time we took measures to stop this menace and save this earth for our future generations. Global warming can be defined as the steady rise in the overall temperature of the earth and its surface with the passage of time. This is mainly caused by the carbon dioxide present in the atmosphere along with some more greenhouse gases. The heating up of earth resulting in a global rise in temperature is also called global warming.

Causes of Global Warming

The first and the major cause of global warming is directly a result of our development technically and industrially. Yes, the major culprit is the combustion of fossil fuels. fossil fuels, on combustion, produce/evolve harmful gases like carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, etc. These gases are also commonly called as the greenhouse gases. Now, these gases are highly stable in our atmosphere. This makes them stay longer in their natives states. These gases

are very good absorbers of ultraviolet radiation from the sun. In fact, they absorb and then react it back to the earth's ground surface. These UV rays have high energy which is converted into heat energy which is the reason for the global rise in temperature. The source of this is the industries directly, also the automobiles we use, the refrigerator, power plants, thermal power station. The fact that these gases are highly stable in the atmosphere makes them stay longer. This means we will continuously get rising temperatures as long as these gases are present in the atmosphere. It is also a true fact that the carbon dioxide evolved in the 1960s still stays in the atmosphere. The gases we emit now will even still be there in the 2050s as well. So this is why we need to start reducing the carbon emission from now itself so the future generations to come will live peacefully. A recent survey says that we need to cut our carbon emissions by 70% in order to maintain the current temperature globally. This is indeed a difficult task as many nations are in the developing phase and hence need the industry support. Hence the developed countries should provide support by reducing their own carbon emissions.

Another major cause of global warming is the depletion of the ozone layer. Ozone is a chemical substance which has 3 atoms of oxygen attached. This substance is impervious to UV radiation from the sun. This is the reason why Earth can support life. It acts as a blanket and shields the life on earth from the very dangerous UV radiation of the sun. This is nature's best creation indeed. What we are doing is producing chemical substances which create holes in this layer. The mechanism here is that Ozone gets reduced to oxygen by some particles called Chloro-fluoro-carbons. These are commonly called as freons or CFC's. These CFC's react with the ozone present in the ozone layer and reduce it to oxygen gas. This oxygen gas then moves down to the atmosphere and gets mixed with the atmospheric gases. This leaves a gap in the continuous ozone layer of the earth. This is the basic principle behind the holes in the ozone layer. The regions directly below these holes have already started to experience the harmful effects of the sun's UV radiation.

Climate of India

India exhibits a wide diversity of temperatures. The Himalayas participate in warming by preventing the cold winds from blowing in, and the Thar desert attracts the summer monsoon winds, which are responsible for making the majority of the monsoon season of India. However, the majority of the regions can be considered climatically tropical. The climate of India is dominated by the monsoon season, which is the most important season of India, providing 80% of the annual rainfall. The season extends from June to September with average annual rainfall between 750–1,500 mm across the region. The monsoon of India is regarded as the most productive wet season on the earth.

Impacts of Global Warming on the Climate of India

The effect of global warming on the climate of India has led to climate disasters as per some experts. India is a disaster-prone area, with the statistics of 27 out of 35 states being disaster-prone, with floods being the most frequent disasters. The process of global warming has led to an increase in the frequency and intensity of these climatic disasters. According to surveys, in the year 2007-2008, India ranked the third highest in the world regarding the number of significant disasters, with 18 such events in one year, resulting in the death of 1103 people due to these catastrophes. The anticipated increase in precipitation, the melting of glaciers and expanding seas have the power to influence the Indian climate negatively, with an increase in the incidence of floods, hurricanes, and storms. Global warming may also pose a significant threat to the food security situation in India. According to The India Gandhi Institute of Development Research, if the process of global warming continues to increase, resulting climatic disasters would cause a decrease in India's GDP to decline by about 9%, with a decrease by 40% of the production of the major crops. A temperature increase of 2° C in India is

projected to displace seven million people, with submersion of the major cities of the country like Mumbai and Chennai.

Effect of Increasing Temperature on Indian Agriculture

Research studies show that a rise in global surface temperature would affect Indian agriculture. Several climatic factors which affect agriculture productivity are heat waves, high temperature heavy and prolonged precipitation and excess cold. These factors have positive as well as negative effects on crop production. Almost every year India faces several weather events due to changes in such climatic parameters in various regions which reduces crop yield. Varied nature of such weather events tends to affect the crop growth cycle and plant physiological processes In India,

How to Reduce Global Warming

1. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

Reduce waste by choosing reusable products instead of disposables. Buy products with minimal packaging. Recycle paper, plastic, newspaper, glass and aluminum cans. By recycling half of your household waste, you can save 1088kg of carbon dioxide every year.

2. Use Less Heat and Air Conditioning

Add insulation to your walls and attic, it can lower your heating costs more than 25 percent, by reducing the amount of energy you need to heat and cool your home. Turn down the heat while you're sleeping at night or away during the day, and keep temperatures moderate at all times. Setting your thermostat just 2 degrees lower in winter and higher in summer could save about 907kg of carbon dioxide each year.

3. Change your light bulbs

Replace regular light bulbs with compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulbs. CFLs last 10 times longer than incandescent bulbs, use two-thirds less energy, and give off 70 percent less heat.

4. Drive less and drive smarter

Go surfing with friends, Walk and ride your bike more and check out options for carpooling to work or school. When you do drive, make sure your car is running efficiently. For example, keeping your tires properly inflated can improve your petrol mileage by more than 3 percent.

5. Buy Energy-Efficient Products

When it's time to buy a new car, choose one that offers a good mileage. Home appliances now come in a range of energy-efficient models, and compact fluorescent bulbs are designed to provide more natural-looking light while using far less energy than standard light bulbs. Avoid products that come with excess packaging especially molded plastic and another packaging that can't be recycled.

6. Use Less Hot Water

Set your water heater at a lower temperature to save energy and buy low-flow showerheads to save hot water and about 350 pounds of carbon dioxide yearly. Wash your clothes in warm or cold water to reduce your use of hot water and the energy required to produce it.

7. Use the "Off" Switch

Save electricity and reduce global warming by turning off lights when you leave a room, and using only as much light as you need. And remember to turn off your television, video player, stereo

and computer when you're not using them. It's also a good idea to turn off the water when you're not using it. While brushing your teeth, shampooing the dog or washing your car, turn off the water until you actually need it for rinsing. You'll reduce your water bill and help to conserve a vital resource.

8. Plant a Tree or two

If you have the means to plant a tree, start digging. During photosynthesis, trees and other plants absorb carbon dioxide and give off oxygen. A single tree will absorb approximately one ton of carbon dioxide during its lifetime.

9. Keep an eye on your local beach

It's your responsibility to look after your local spot. Keep an eye on changes, pick up litter, use your local status to increase respect for the ocean environment.

10. Encourage Others to Conserve

Share information about recycling and energy conservation with your friends, neighbors, and co-workers, and take opportunities to encourage public officials to establish programs and policies that are good for the environment.

Conclusion

No nation, however large or small, wealthy or poor, developed or developing, modern or ancient, can escape the impact of this ravage. The effects are going to be disastrous and it is a fact. Each of us is hence left with a choice to make: a choice that will impact not only us but also our future generations. The choice here is whether we choose to continue our daily routine of emitting tons and tons of greenhouse gases helping the Earth heat up or do we take the measures NOW to avoid a catastrophe. It is no doubt a big challenge but certainly not impossible. We know that our planet's future depends on the global commitment in this regard. We need to work towards this initiative. We need to push our government for a global consensus regarding the issue. We need to tell the government to reduce carbon emission because ultimately, it is we, the people, who will be affected. The safety and stability of every nation are in jeopardy thanks to this ravaging issue globally.

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वैयक्तिक एवं संस्थित-धर्म तुलनात्मक धर्म-दर्शन समस्या एवं समाधान

प्रतिभा सिंह

शोध छात्रा

दर्शनशास्त्र विभाग

इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय

तुलनात्मक दर्शन के अध्ययन के समय धर्म दर्शन के विषयों के अन्तर्गत धर्म तथा विश्व धर्म और उनमें निहित विषय धार्मिक सहिष्णुता, धार्मिक असहिष्णुता धर्म निरपेक्षता तथा मानवतावाद जैसे विषय अवतरित होते हैं और उनमें समन्वय स्थापित करने चेष्टा विषय के अध्ययन को दुरुह बनाता गया। विज्ञान के बढ़ते प्रभावों के कारण आधुनिकता तथा तार्किकता को आधार बनाकर धर्म से अपने सम्बन्धों की मुक्ति का प्रयास भी तथाकथित आधुनिक लोगों में देखने को मिलता है। हमारी सीमायें तथा अज्ञानता हमें दो भागों में विभाजित करती है जिसके अन्तर्गत धर्म की वास्तविकता का ज्ञान हमारी प्रथम समस्या है। इस समस्या के समाधान के सन्दर्भ में मनन करते समय धर्म की परिभाषा उसका स्वरूप प्रश्न चिन्ह के रूप में उपस्थित होता है।

इस प्रश्न को विधिवत हल करने के प्रयास में आगे बढ़ते हुए हम जहाँ पहुँचते हैं उसकी विवेचना उपर्युक्त विवेचनाओं के पूर्व आवश्यक प्रतीत होती है और वह बिन्दु है। व्यक्तिगत एवं संस्थित धर्म का इसके चिन्तन द्वारा धर्म की विवेचना उसके स्वरूप का प्राकट्य कुछ मार्गों का निर्देश करता है कि सरलता से जटिलता की ओर बढ़ते हुए कुछ प्रश्नों का यथासम्भव उत्तर प्राप्त करने में सहायता हो।

संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा—वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित धर्म की संकीर्ण विधारधारणें धर्म के स्वरूप की सीमित व्याख्या करती हैं जिसका परिणाम मार्क्स ने धर्म को गरीबों की अफीम कहकर सम्बोधित किया तो एंजिल्स ने कहा कि धर्म का पहला शब्द ही झूठा होता है। लनिन ने कहा कि 'धर्म आत्मिक सत्य का एक पहलू है' इसके विपरीत स्वामी रामानन्द ने "आन्तर योग और सत्ता के सानिध्य को धर्म की संज्ञा प्रदान की। विलियम जेम्स ने धर्म की व्यवहारिक व्याख्या प्रस्तुत की जो उसके स्वरूप की विराटता की ओर संकेत करती है।

धर्म शब्द 'धृ' धातुओं से बना है जिसका अर्थ धारण करना होता है यह हमारी प्रकृति का मूल विधान है जो गुप्त रूप से हमारी सारी क्रियाओं को नियत करता है। इसी सन्दर्भ में 'सत्यं शिवम् सुन्दरम्' की अवधारणा धर्म के प्रति ज्ञान की सीमितता एवं गहनता के आधार पर अलग-अलग स्तरों में दिखाई देती है। धर्म के स्वरूप का अध्ययन करते समय संस्थित एवं व्यक्तिगत धर्म के माध्यम से धर्म को विवेचित करने का प्रयास किया जाता है।

श्री अरविन्दाचार्य ने धर्म को प्रकट करते समय मत व्यक्त किया कि "प्रत्येक जाति, व्यक्ति तथा समूहों का अपना-अपना विशिष्ट धर्म होता है।

¹ इसी को आचार्य परशुराम चतुर्वेदी जी ने कहा कि मौलिक अर्थ में धर्म व्यक्ति के स्वभाव एवं प्रकृति को

सूचित करता है। जो उसमें तत्त्वतः निहित है। इस सन्दर्भ पर मनन करते समय धर्म के व्यक्तिगत एवं संस्थित रूप प्रकट होते हैं जिनसे कई प्रश्न उभरते हैं कि इनमें से प्रथम किसे कहा जाय? महत्व की दृष्टि से किसे कम और किसे अधिक महत्व प्रदान किया जाय। व्यापकता की दृष्टि से कौन व्याप्य है और कौन व्यापक? तथा धर्म का मूलरूप इनमें से किसमें सन्निहित है। धर्म के नाम पर व्याप्त वितण्डावाद किसके परिणाम है क्या मूल स्वरूप ही विवादों को जन्म देता है इस लेख के माध्यम से इन्हीं प्रश्नों पर मनन किया जायेगा।

विषय विवेचन —समाज में धर्म के नाम पर प्रचलित संस्थाएँ ही क्या धर्म है इस प्रश्न का अवलोकन करते समय यदि उन्हें धर्म कहा जाय तो उनके मध्य व्याप्त और व्यापक सम्बन्ध स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा लेकिन धर्म के प्रति इनके ज्ञान की सीमित स्थिति के कारण वे संस्थाएँ धर्म को विवादों का अखाड़ा भी बनती चलती हैं। परन्तु यह सर्वमान्य सत्य नहीं है कुछ धार्मिक संस्थाएँ ज्ञान की धार्मिक समृद्ध अवस्था में व्यक्ति में धार्मिक संस्कारों का प्रस्फुटन एवं संवर्धन करती हैं जिससे व्यक्ति में धार्मिक जिज्ञासा का बीजारोपण होता है जहाँ से व्यक्ति गुरु कर्ण परम्परा द्वारा धार्मिक ज्ञान की ओर अग्रसर होता है। 'धर्म अस्तित्व है और अस्तित्व सत्ता का होता है धर्म धारणा नहीं बल्कि अस्तित्व है। मानव का अस्तित्व धर्म का अस्तित्व है अस्तित्व का दूसरा अर्थ पूर्णता है।

स्वामी रामानन्द जी का यह कथन "पुरुषोत्तम अणु-अणु में निहित है, वह प्रकट होने के लिए सचेष्ट है, परन्तु इस अभिव्यक्ति के साधन प्रकृति में है धर्म का विकास नहीं धर्म तो सनातन है।

धार्मिक संस्थाएँ धर्म के परिवर्तन तथा विकास को प्रदर्शित करती हैं परन्तु उनकी सीमाएँ हैं क्योंकि वे संस्थाएँ सत्ता का बोध कर पाने में असमर्थ होती हैं इसलिए उनकी धार्मिक विवेचना अज्ञानता के कारण विवादों को जन्म दे देती हैं। व्यक्ति अपने संस्कारों तथा गुरु कृपा के कारण धर्म के यथार्थ को खोज करता है और व्यक्तिगत अनुभूति के माध्यम से वह उस अनुभूति का धीरे-धीरे भान करता है। धार्मिक संस्थाओं का विवेचन अनुभूति से परे होने के कारण व्यक्तिगत विवेचना से मेल नहीं खाती है। क्योंकि व्यक्तिगत विवेचना विरोधों से परे होती है। महात्मा बुद्ध के दर्शन को दिया गया उदाहरण अन्धों द्वारा हाथी के स्वरूप का विवेचन जिसके माध्यम से प्रत्येक को अंश ज्ञान होता है वह पूर्ण सत्य से परे होने के बावजूद किसी एक अंश की विवेचना के ज्ञान के सम्बन्ध में सत्य है।

व्यक्तिगत अनुभूतियों की गहनता में धर्म न तो 'गरीबों की अफीम है' न मनोवैज्ञानिकों का 'ओडियस काम्पलेक्स है' न ही धर्म के बाह्य आडम्बरों द्वारा फैलाया गया वितण्डावाद है। संस्थाएँ प्रतीक रूप में धर्म की व्याख्या करती हैं और उसकी पादरी, मौलवी और पुरोहित धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप से अधिकांशतः अछूते रहते हैं और यदि उनमें से कोई वास्तविक स्वरूप का भान करता है तो उसे ही वह जीवन का मूल लक्ष्य बना लेता है और धार्मिक विवादों से स्वयं को अलग कर लेता है।

¹ इस सन्दर्भ पर मेरा विचार है कि केवल व्यक्ति एवं जातियों का ही नहीं सम्पूर्ण प्राणीजगत जीव जन्तु, पौधे वनस्पति पर्वत नदियाँ सबका अपना धर्म होता है और वह उसमें बंधकर अपने कार्यों को संचालित करता है। इस सन्दर्भ में नलन्दमयन्ती कथा तथा तक्षक राज की कथा को लिया जा सकता है।

विलियम जेम्स ने धर्म के सम्बन्ध में कहा कि "धर्म सम्पूर्ण रूप में जीवन पर मनुष्य द्वारा की गयी प्रतिक्रिया है।"²

डा० राधाकृष्ण के शब्दों में "धर्म अभ्यान्तर और व्यक्तिगत चीज है जो सब मूल्यों का एकीकरण एवं सब अनुभवों का संगठन है। यह समग्र यथार्थ सत्ता के प्रति मानव की प्रतिक्रिया है हम धार्मिक विषय को अपनी समस्त ऊर्जाओं और समग्र मनःशक्ति से खो है।"³

डा० राधाकृष्णन का विचार है कि "भावना संवेग और भाव नैसर्गिक वृत्ति, पूजा और कर्मकाण्ड प्रत्यक्षानुभव और विश्वास इन सबको धर्म कहा जाता रहा है और भावात्मक अर्थ में ये विचार ठीक भी है परन्तु अभावात्मक अर्थ में ये गलत है ये विचार जहाँ तक वस्तु को धर्म कहते हैं सही है जहाँ वे अपने सिवाय बाकी को अधर्म कहते हैं वहाँ वे सही नहीं है।"⁴

निष्कर्ष —इस प्रकार धर्म का वास्तविक सम्बन्ध व्यक्तिगत जीवन से है संस्थाएँ एवं सम्प्रदाय उसकी पश्चात के आविर्भाव है व्यक्ति अपनी व्यक्तिगत अनुभूतियों के माध्यम से धर्म के कल्याणकारक स्वरूप को समझता और प्रकट करता है जैसा कि महात्मा बुद्ध, महावीर स्वामी ईसा मसीह, पैगम्बर मुहम्मद साहब, आचार्य शंकर आदि के माध्यम से व्यक्त हुआ। रामानन्द ने इस स्तर पर व्यक्त किया है। "व्यक्ति की साधना व्यक्ति की न होकर समष्टि के लिए हो जाती है यद्यपि उस भाव को साधना के आरम्भ में समझ पाना कठिन होता है परन्तु साधना के पक्ष पर बढ़ते हुए वह स्थिति हो जाती है वह जीता भी नहीं है अपने लिए, वह जीता है जीने के लिए उसका जीवन ही यज्ञ है सेवा है।"

इसके पश्चात् वह अपनी अनुभूतियों को धार्मिक संस्थाओं के माध्यम से व्यक्त करता है। वास्तविक सत्ता का निरपेक्ष ज्ञान एवं निरपेक्ष आनन्द धर्म का ध्येय है संस्थित धर्म जहाँ कर्मकाण्ड उत्सव, प्रतीकों और संस्थाओं पर निर्भर करता है वही वैयक्तिक धर्म रहस्यात्मक अनुभूतियों पर आधारित है धर्मों की विवेचना केवल नैतिकता की विवेचना का कोश नहीं है बल्कि यह पूर्णता की जिज्ञासा को शान्त करता है। जो कि जीवन का चरम लक्ष्य है।⁵

² 'वैरामरीस ऑफ रिलिजस एक्सपीरियन्स'—विलियम जेम्स

³ जीवन की आध्यात्मिक दृष्टि' — डा० राधाकृष्णन पृष्ठ संख्या—83—86

⁴ डा० राधाकृष्णन—जीवन की आध्यात्मिक दृष्टि पृष्ठ संख्या—85—86

⁵ स्वामी रामानन्द— आध्यात्मिक साधन खण्ड—2 त्रिलोक चन्द विश्नोई बरेली, 1949 पृष्ठ संख्या—112

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धार्मिक प्रतीकों का भारतीय कला में महत्व

नीतू सिंह
अतिथि प्रवक्ता
इलाहाबाद डिग्री कालेज
इलाहाबाद

प्राचीन भारतीय कला मुख्यता धर्म प्रधान ही रही है। भारतीय कला अपने सामयिक धर्म के तत्वों को निसर्गता संजोये हुए थी। धर्म वि"ष के देव समुह का कला में स्थूल एवं सूक्ष्म दोनों ही रूपों में अंकन हुआ है। कुछ अभिप्राय और चिन्ह मांलय सूचक होते हैं। जिनकी पष्ठभूमि में कल्याणमांगल्य की भावना निहित होती है यदि इसका समुचित रूप रीति से प्रयोग न हुआ तो यह अ"भ हो सकते हैं। उल्टा स्वास्तिक अमांगलिक माना जाता है। स्वास्तिक शब्द की व्याख्या से उसका कल्याणकारी रूप स्वतः स्पष्ट हो जाता है। वैदिक साहित्य में स्वास्तिक का प्रयोग विशेषतः कल्याण के अर्थ में है। स्वास्तिक पुरातन अग्नि उत्पन्न करने की प्रक्रिया का प्रतीक है। अग्नि पूजा आज भी हिन्दुओं में वि"ष प्रचलित है। स्वास्तिक सूर्य एवं अग्नि दोनों का प्रतीक रहा है। स्वास्तिक को लगभग सभी दे"ों में मान्यता दी है। ऐसे ही इस प्रतीक का सम्बन्ध सर्वथा धर्म से था इसके स्थापन से कल्याण लाभ की कामना की जाती थी तथा यह सदैव अभिप्राय के सृजन के निमित्त प्रयोग हुआ है। यह विघ्न के विरुद्ध सुरक्षा भित्ति का कार्य करता है। यह समूचे **नाद ब्रह्म** तथा सृष्टि का प्रतीक है। यह प्रायः ब्रह्म के प्रतीक स्वरूप व्यवहरत है। यह सम्पूर्ण वि"व 90 चतुष्कोणों के स्वास्तिक रूप में चतुर्दिक प्रदा"ित किया है उनके चार मुख, चारों वेदों के प्रतीक के साथ—साथ दि"ाओं के भी सूचक है। ऋग्वेद—पूर्व दि"ा, यजुर्वेद—दक्षिण दि"ा, सामवेद—प"िम दि"ा और अथर्ववेद उत्तर दि"ा का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। स्वास्तिक के माध्यम से भारतीय संस्कृति के अनेक चार रूप वाले विषय व्यक्त होते हैं उदाहरण चार वर्णाश्रम, चार दि"ायें, चार वेद आदि। जैन मतानुसार स्वास्तिक है यह सिद्धि का प्रतीक है।

मंगल सूचक स्वास्तिक की कल्पना का बोध अ"ोक कालीन अभिलेखों में प्राप्त होता है उस समय ब्रह्मणीय लिपि में "क" अक्षर के लिए "+" प्रयुक्त होता था। वर्ण माला में प्रत्येक अक्षर का अपना निजी अर्थ होता है। 'क' का अर्थ है — सुख यह अक्षर स्वास्तिक वाचक है अतः भुजा युक्त स्वास्तिक का विकास मूलतः भुजाहीन स्वास्तिक से हुआ है। यह चतुरदल कमल का भी द्योतक है। स्वास्तिक के सूक्ष्मावलोकन से इसकी रूप व्यजनों में भिन्नता प्राप्त होती है इसकी भुजाएँ दाईं ओर कभी बाईं ओर मुड़ी प्रदा"ित है साथ ही अलंकरण हेतु कभी गोल लहराती हुई भी इसकी भुजाएँ हैं। वे स्वास्तिक जिनकी भुजायें दाहिनी ओर घूमी है वे मंगल एवं "िवत्व के प्रतीक हैं किन्तु बाईं ओर मुड़ी हुई भुजाओं को अ"भ माना गया है। यौगिक क्रियाओं में सौभाग्यवर्धक आसन स्वास्तिक आसन नाम से अभिहित है। स्वास्तिक गति"ील सूर्य का भी प्रतीक यह है तथा मंगलमय जीवन का प्रतीक है स्वास्तिक की प्रचीनता प्रागैतिहासिक युग तक निर्विह की जा सकती है इस युग के मृत पात्रों पर इसके चित्र प्राप्त होते हैं प्रागैतिहासिक पात्रों पर इसका अंकन अलंकरण युक्त है इसकी सम्पुष्टि बनियाबेरी से प्राप्त एक भित्ति के अवलोकन से हो जाती है। इस चित्र के

मध्य में स्वास्तिक धन चिन्ह के रूप में दोहरी रेखाओं के द्वारा निर्मित है । इसके चारों ओर मानव आकृतियों गतिशीलता के साथ अंकित है । भारतीय कला में स्वास्तिक का एक वि"ष महत्व था और है । कला में मंगल चिन्हों का इस प्रकार व्यवहरित होना साहित्यिक विवरणों के अनुसार ही है ऐसे ही चरण पूजा धार्मिक उपासना का एक पारस्परिक लोकप्रिय रूप है । जिसमें महापुरुषो आचार्यों एवं देवताओं के चरण कमल की पूजा कर उन्हें आदृत स्थान प्रदान किया जाता है ।

बौद्ध कला में बौद्ध पद को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त है अमरावती की कला में इसका सुन्दर दृष्टांकन हुआ है जिसमें बुद्ध के चरण उपसना का दृ"य अनूठा है । इस चौकी नुमा शिलापट्ट पर पद चिन्ह अवस्थित है यह चक्र प्रतीक से सु"गेभित है । इस दृ"य में चार स्त्री मूर्तियाँ विभिन्न अवस्था में उनकी अराधना करते प्रदर्शित है । कोई स्त्री बैठ कर हाथ जोड़ है कोई शीर्ष टेके हुए है तथा अन्य झुक कर चरण चिन्ह को प्रणाम कर रही है । ऐसे ही राम चन्द्र, विष्णु एवं शिव के पद चिन्हों की पूजा एवं प्रदक्षिणा प्रचुर रूप से प्राप्त है । मथुरा एवं अमरावती आदि कला केन्द्रों से इस प्रकार के शिलापट्ट फलक उपलब्ध हुये है जो विभिन्न अभिप्रायों से विभूषित है । ये शिलापट्ट फलक आयागपट्ट नाम से सुविदित है । कंकालीटीला के उत्खनन से प्राप्त आयागपट्ट पर विविध मांगलिक चिन्हों के साथ स्वास्तिक भी अंकित है । स्वास्तिक की चार अलंकृत रूप से लहराती एवं मुड़ी हुई भुजाओं के मध्य रिक्त स्थान की अपूर्ति युग्म मीन, श्री वत्स, नन्दावर्त के साथ ही पुन स्वास्तिक को उकेरा गया है । इस प्रकार संयोजन कर शिल्पकारों ने भाव प्रवीणता के साथ सौन्दर्य बोध और भावांकन की क्षमता का प्रभाव उपस्थित किया है । ऐसे ही स्वास्तिक पट्ट पूर्ण घटक पट्ट, चक्र पट्ट कलष पट्ट का भी संयोजन हुआ ।

भारतीय कला धर्म से अनुप्राणित है । वास्त विन्यास की पृष्ठभूमि में भी धर्म प्रधान रहा है । भारतीय वास्तु का चरमोत्कर्ष देवालयों में देखा जा सकता है । कुछ भवन मांगलिक प्रतीकों के अनुरूप होने के कारण उन्ही के नामों से अभिहित थे जैसे नन्दावर्त स्वास्तिक इत्यादि साथ ही दण्डक, मौलिक, चतुरमुख, सर्वतोभद्र वर्धमान । मत्स्य पुराण में भी इनके उल्लेख मिलते है । भव की सुरक्षा के लिए स्वास्तिक, वृषभ लक्ष्मी एवं दर्पण की अनुकृतियों को रखने का निर्देश प्राप्त है वि"ष स्वास्तिक स्वर्ण निर्मित हो । वृषभ लौह निर्मित, लक्ष्मी ताम्र धातु की एवं दर्पण चाँदी का हो अन्य वि"ष स्वास्तिक चित्र पूर्व में हो अन्य तीनों उसी क्रम में रखे जाए । अनेकों अभिलेखों का प्रारम्भ स्वास्तिक से हुआ है । स्वास्तिक शब्द का प्रयुक्त होना शुभ एवं सफलता प्राप्ति का सूचक है । स्वास्तिक के अनेक विविध अलंकृत रूप हमें विभिन्न मुद्राओं में भी प्राप्त होते है । जिसकी संख्या हजारों में है । स्वास्तिक का इतना विस्तार अपने में महत्वपूर्ण अर्थ रखता है । प्रागैतिहासिक युग से लेकर वर्तमान युग तक इसकी महत्ता अक्षुण्य है । मांगल्य एवं सौभाग्य द्योतक इस विध्वं विना"क प्रतीक का आज भी प्रत्येक शुभ अवसर पर अकन सामान रूप से प्रचलित है । गंगा-यमुना ऐसे ही भारतीय कला में गंगा-यमुना प्रतिमाओं का पदार्पण महत्वपूर्ण अभिप्राय के रूप में हुआ है । जल जीवन तत्व है अत जीवनदायक जल को साहित्य एवं कला में विभिन्न रूपों में भौतिक अधिदैविक पारलौकिक स्तर पर धर्मिक महत्व प्रदान किया गया । सैन्धव सभ्यता में जन पूजा किसी न किसी रूप में अव"य प्रचलित थी उत्खनन से प्राप्त वि"गल जल कुण्ड स्नानागार आदि में स्पष्ट परिलक्षित होती है । वैदिक युग जल देवता वरुण देव की स्तुति कितने ही श्लोकों की रचना हुई । बौद्ध काल में यक्ष जल से

सम्बन्धित था । सभ्यता एवं संस्कृतियों का विकास सरिताओं के ही तटों पर हुआ है । इन्हीं नदियों तटों पर भारतीय सभ्यताओं एवं सांस्कृतियों ने अनेक करवटे ली है । नदियाँ वि"व की माताएँ हैं । सांस्कृतिक एकता की भी यह सूचक है । यही कारण है कि नदियाँ कला में भी आत्मसात हुई । तमाम चित्रकला मूर्तिकला में ये अंकित हुई भारतीय कला में ये नदी देवियाँ अपने-अपने वाहनों द्वारा पहचानी गई गंगा मकर वाहिनी और यमुना कूर्म वाहिनी रूपान्तरित हैं । गुप्त कालीन मंदिर के द्वारा ये दोनों पार्षदों पर ये दोनों अंकित हैं द्वार के चौखट पर गंगा यमुना का शोभित होना गुप्त कालीन कला की एक उल्लेखनीय विशेषता है अजन्ता भारतीय कला निधि का आगार है ईसा पूर्व से लेकर ईसवी 7वीं शताब्दी तक की भारतीय संस्कृति एवं कला के विकास का यह विषय सामग्री यहाँ अवस्थित है । अजन्ता की गुहा द्वार के चौखट पर नदी देवी का अंकन प्राप्त है अधिक मात्रा में मकर पर ही देवियाँ अवस्थित हैं अजन्ता की गुहा संख्या सात के मंदिर द्वारा के उपरी हिस्से पर मकर वाहिनी देवियाँ उत्कीर्ण हैं । ऐसे ही ये नदी देवियाँ आम्र एवं अ"गोक वृक्ष के नीचे मकर पर खड़ी प्रदर्शित हैं । ऐसे ही गंगा यमुना के मानवीय विग्रह का स्पष्ट प्रमाण गुप्त काल में ही उपलब्ध होता है । कुमार संभव के सातवें सर्ग में गंगा विवाह के प्रसंग में उनकी वै"ग भूषा एवं विवाह हेतु वर के रूप में गंगा की तैयारी का वि"द वर्णन है । वर की तैयारी के लिए सम्पूर्ण प्रकृति मानो स्वयं मूर्तिमान होकर उनको अलंकृत करने में संलग्न थी । सूर्य ने स्वयं गंगा के शीर्ष पर छत्र लगाया इसी प्रकार गंगा एवं यमुना अपना नदी रूप छोड़कर चँवर डुलाने लगीं । चँवर ऐसे लग रहे थे मानो हंस उड़ रहे हों । गंगा-यमुना के मूर्तिमान होने का वर्णन महाकवि कलिदास की तिथि-सूचक के साथ गुप्त काल को भी आधार प्रदान करता करता है । कलिदास के श्लोक में वर्णित परिचारिका रूप में गंगा-यमुना की प्रतिमाएँ गुप्त कालीन मंदिर द्वार के पार्श्व में प्राप्त होने लगती हैं । गंगा-यमुना के साकाररूप का वर्णन विष्णुधर्मोत्तर में भी प्राप्त है वरुण देवता के साथ दाहिनी ओर चामरयुक्त गंगा तथा बायीं ओर सचामरा युक्त यमुना होने का प्रसंग है । इस प्रसंग में मयूर भंज के पिचिंग उडीसा की गंगा देवी प्रतिमा उल्लेखनीय है । यह गंगा प्रतिमा त्रीभंगवस्था में मकर वाहिनी है मुख पर शान्त मुस्कान है । दाहिना हाथ पुष्प एवं वाम हस्त कल"ा युक्त है । देवी अनेक आभूषणों से सुशोभित हैं दोनों पार्श्वों में दो कन्या पारिचायिकाओं का अंकन है । जिनमें देवी के उपर छत्र से छाया किये हुए हैं तथा दूसरी चवर डुलाती प्रदर्शित है । चवर युक्त नारी प्रतिमा का निर्माण ईसवी पूर्व की शताब्दी में हो चुका था दीदारगंज यक्षी प्रतिमा के दाहिने हाथ में चवर इसकी पुष्टि करते हैं । भरहुत, अमरावती, मथुरा आदि कला केन्द्रों में मकर को बहुधा उत्कीर्ण किया गया है प्रायः मकर लहरदार रेखाओं के साथ प्रदर्शित है लहर जल का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है और गंगा सदैव अपने वाहन द्वारा कला में पहचानी गई है । अमरावती कला में देवता का युगल अंकन गुप्त कालीन द्वार चौखट पर विराजित मकर वाहिनी गंगा एवं कूर्मवाहिनी यमुना के आगमन का पूर्व संकेतक है । यद्यपि गंगा-यमुना प्रतिमा का स्पष्ट अंकन द्वार पालिका के रूप में होता है । तथापि यह अन्य विविध रूपों में भी अवतारित हुई है । जहाँ शैव धर्म में गंगाधर गंगा प्रतिमा के निर्माण के साथ गंगा अंकित है वहीं वैष्णव धर्म में उन्हें विष्णु पदी रूप में सम्मान प्राप्त हुआ है । गंगा की जटा जूट में गंगा अवतरण अन्यत्र वि"द रूप में हुआ है गंगा चतुर्भुजी रूप में प्रदर्शित है । उनके बायीं ओर पार्वती खड़ी है उपर की ओर गंगा देवी अंकित है जिनका कमर से उपरी विग्रह मानवी रूप में है तथा कमर से नीचे जल धारा के रूप में नीचे गिरते हुए रूप में है । जिन्हें गंगा अपनी जटा में ग्रहण कर रहे हैं ।

ऐलोरा की कला में गंगा-यमुना-सरस्वती तीनों का अंकन हुआ है। समयान्तर पर गंगा एवं यमुना की भव्य प्रतिमाओं का अंकन हुआ है जो भारतीय कला के शक्ति के रूप में है। ऐलोरा की गुहा संख्या 21 जो रामेश्वर गुफा के नाम से अभिहित है दीवार के पार्श्व में गंगा यमुना की प्रतिमाये उत्कीर्ण है। कला में अभिप्राय के रूप में अनेकों विषय जैसे मकर नाग, वृक्षिका, गज लक्ष्मी, कीर्तिमुख, पूर्ण कला, नवग्रह अलंकृत नारिया साथ ही अन्य जो कि धार्मिक महत्व के साथ अलंकरण हेतु भी प्रयुक्त हुए हैं। कला का साहित्य से, धर्म से जन्म वत रीति है।

**“A STUDY OF MARKETING STRATEGIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RETAIL
MALLS IN SMALL TOWNS LIKE ICHALKARANJI.”**

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Abstract:

Marketing is the indispensable vehicle for promoting the brand, increase brand visibility and enhancing brand recall. To survive in this cut throat competition, retailers are implementing various marketing strategies. This paper deals with such topic.

The importance of formulating a retail strategy is understood by all small and big retailers. To build a competitive advantage that can be sustained, retailers need to pay special attention to aspects like price, location, merchandise, service and communications. Operations, purchasing/ logistics, market research, financing and technology, which determine the strategic positioning of the firm are also equally important. In this paper, it is discussed how each of these factors affect the firm's image. To utilize the limited human, financial and physical resources optimally, retailers should have a well-planned strategy. Thus retailers should follow a systematic step-by-step planning process for formulating and implementing the strategy. All the efforts of retailers are directed at the customers. So they should take every care to ensure that the customer gets the right impression and image of the stores.

Periodic reviews and evaluations will help the retailer to take corrective actions either by re-planning the strategy or by implementing it more effectively. The Indian retail industry has emerged as one of the most dynamic and fast-paced industries due to the entry of several new players. It accounts for over 10 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and around 8 per cent of the employment. India is the world's fifth-largest global destination in the retail space.

Process Retail is the sale of goods and services from businesses to an end user (called a customer). Retail marketing is the by which retailers promote awareness and interest of their goods and services in an effort to generate sales from their customers.

This study focuses on marketing strategies used by retail malls in small towns and also this study reveals the new marketing strategies to be used by them.

Key Words:

Retail sector, Marketing Strategies, Marketing Mix

Introduction:

When we say marketing basically it's a service industry though core products are sold. With product quality service quality, features & customer satisfaction also play an essential role in marketing. Customer satisfaction leads to customer buying behavior & further to buying pattern and turns into loyalty. Marketing is a prominent aspect in the distribution channel of retail & wholesale business as well. Marketing provides goods & services to consumers according to their need, demands and expectations with value addition.

Retailing is a set of business activities which adds value to particular product sold or service sold to

consumers for their use and full fill their expectations.

Retailer is a business man who sales their products or services to customers for their use playing a role of middle man. Retailers try to satisfy the needs of the customers by proving them right merchandise, at right price and at right place with full of other comforts.

Retailer is a mediator and plays important role between the manufacturers& the buyers who actually are the end users.

Actually retail business is the largest private industry even ahead to finance and engineering. Retailing is one of the sectors who generate the highest employment opportunities also

Marketing trends & strategies in marketing are the means to increase marketing independence. In order to attain more customer satisfaction appropriate approach of global marketing with the various use of strategies is necessary. In this respect, the positive approaches for modern marketing affects cultural exchange programme, training & co-ordination of marketing education, common research services, construction of works & consultancy services at all levels. A combination of new marketing strategies & marketing trends are nothing but the form of partial integration, which may ultimately result in trade expansion in the market. The regular revision of various marketing strategies will enable them to increase trade in the market and retailing is not any exception.

India is one of the fastest growing countries in the world in terms of economy in which the contribution of retailing is very high. Trading is one of the most important sectors of Indian economy as well. Majority of people derive their income only because of trading & related activities in the market. Millions of small traders exist in all over India in various market areas. India has the largest number of retailers but many of them are in the unorganized form except few. In the previous days over the years ago retail industry in India was not in organized form like today but post liberalization taste of consumers is getting changed, so organized retail industry is getting scope to expand & explore their business in the market. The buying pattern of consumer has changed in recent days. The buying pattern is influenced by social factors such as social status & the groups to which they belong to at large extent. In a group several individuals may interact to influence the purchase decision of each other. A study show up to 2002, consumers in Indian top cities like Delhi, Banagaluru, Mumbai, Pune & Nagpur has no choice to purchase their goods from small retail stores now. In recent times shopping experience of the consumers is changing. Because of the per capita income of middle age population in big cities is rising fast & easier access to credit are bringing a change in consumption pattern all over. By applying various marketing strategies retail malls can improve a lot and can survive in long run.

Statement of the study:

“A STUDY OF MARKETING STRATEGIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RETAIL MALLS IN SMALL TOWNS LIKE ICHALKARANJI”

Objectives of the study:

- 1-To study present marketing strategies of retail malls in small towns.
- 2-To analyze market potential for retail malls.
- 3-To study various services provided by retail malls.
- 4-To study satisfaction level of customers about retail malls
- 5-To study awareness of marketing strategies used by retail malls.

Research Methodology:

Research methodology is the base of every research project. The concept “methodology” refers to systematic study of investigation.

1. **Primary Data:** -Primary data or raw data is a term of data collected at source. This kind of information is obtained directly from respondents. It is first hand data. The primary data collection sources are through survey, observation, experimentation and questionnaires.

Researcher has collected data through questionnaire from customers & also had a face to face communication with managers of all departments. Some data has been collected from observation also.

2. **Secondary Data:** - It refers to the data collected by someone other than the user i.e. the data is already available and analyzed by someone else. Common sources of secondary data include published or unpublished data sources i.e., magazines, newspapers, websites, and trade journals etc.

Secondary data for this research is collected from leaflets, written documents, and feedback form of customers & from websites of retail malls from different search engines like Google, Bing etc.

Research Design:

Sampling method: Random sampling method

Sample unit: Customer

Sample size:50

Data collection technique: Structured questionnaire with 21 questions

Importance of the study:

Marketing strategy provides an organization an edge over its competitors. Strategy helps in developing goods and services with best profit making potential. Marketing strategy helps in discovering the areas affected by organizational growth and thereby helps in creating an organizational plan to cater to the customer needs.

It helps in fixing the right price for organization's goods and services based on information collected by market research. Strategy ensures effective departmental co-ordination. It helps an organization to make optimum utilization of its resources so as to provide a sales message to its target market.

A marketing strategy helps to fix the advertising budget in advance, and it also develops a method which determines the scope of the plan, i.e., it determines the revenue generated by the advertising plan.

Literature Review:

What is marketing?

Marketing are activities of a company associated with buying and selling a product or service. It includes advertising, selling and delivering products to people. People who work in marketing departments of companies try to get the attention of target audiences by using slogans, packaging design, celebrity endorsements and general media exposure.

Introduction of marketing strategy

Marketing strategies explain how the marketing function fits in with the overall strategy for a business. The starting point for this plan is the setting of marketing objectives. Marketing objectives are the specific targets for marketing set by the business to achieve their corporate objectives.

Definition of 'Marketing Strategy'

A marketing strategy is a business' overall game plan for reaching people and turning them into customers of the product or service that the business provides. The marketing strategy of a company contains the company's value proposition, key marketing messages, information on the target customer, and other high level elements. The marketing strategy informs the marketing plan, which is a document that lays out the types and timing of marketing activities. A company's marketing strategy should have a longer lifespan than any individual marketing plan as the strategy is where the value proposition and the key elements of a company's brand reside. These things ideally do not shift very much over time.

Many business owners fail to see the benefits of incorporating marketing strategies in the overall strategic business process. A well-crafted strategic plan:

- Provides the business with focus and direction by identifying the best opportunities worth pursuing as well as the threats to be avoided.
- Identifies the tools that the company can effectively use to fight competition and gain market share.
- Saves company time and money by focusing the resources on attracting the right employees and investing only on initiatives that support the overall business objectives.
- Differentiates a company from competition by identifying the distinctive advantage and the supporting elements.
- Translates the company vision, mission, objectives, into effective marketing initiatives
- Serves as foundation for all your communication campaigns.
- Improves the effectiveness of the marketing message to customers and partners
- Increases sales and profits.
- Creates consumer preference for the brand

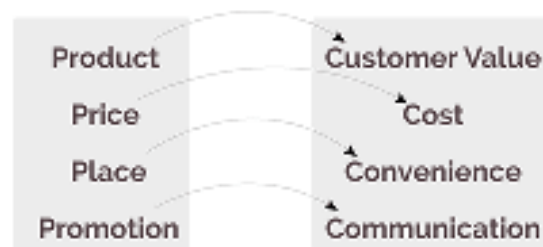
Marketing Mix 7P's

A marketing expert named E. Jerome McCarthy created the Marketing 4Ps in the 1960s. This classification has been used throughout the world. Business schools teach this concept in basic marketing classes.

The marketing 7Ps are also the foundation of the idea of marketing mix.



4Ps to 4Cs



Marketing Mix 4C's

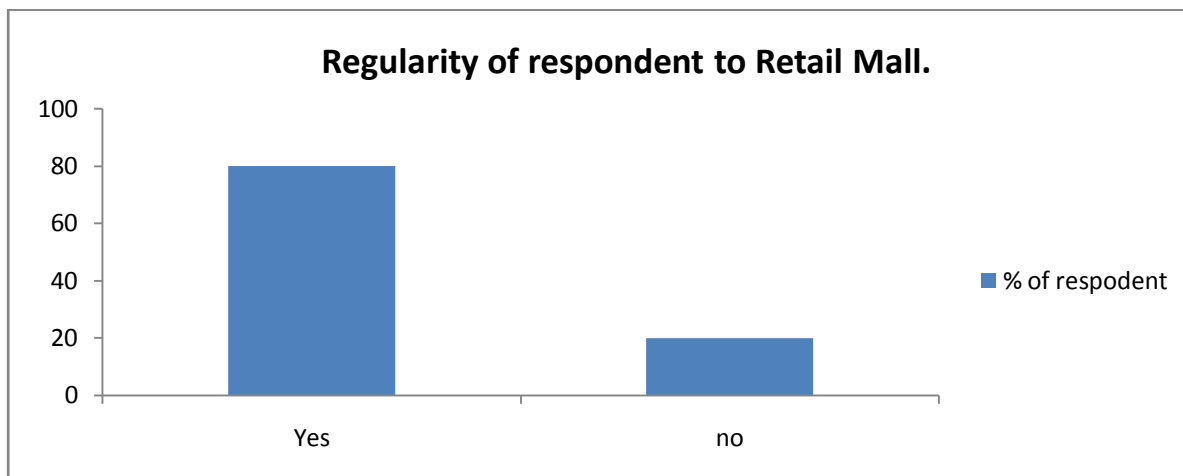
The 4Cs marketing model was developed by Robert F. Lauterborn in 1990. It is a modification of the 4Ps model. It is not a basic part of the **marketing mix definition**, but rather an extension. Here are the components of this marketing model

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

1. Table showing regularity of respondents visit to retail malls.

Sr. No.	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Yes	40	80
2	No	10	20
	Total	50	100

Graphical Representation:



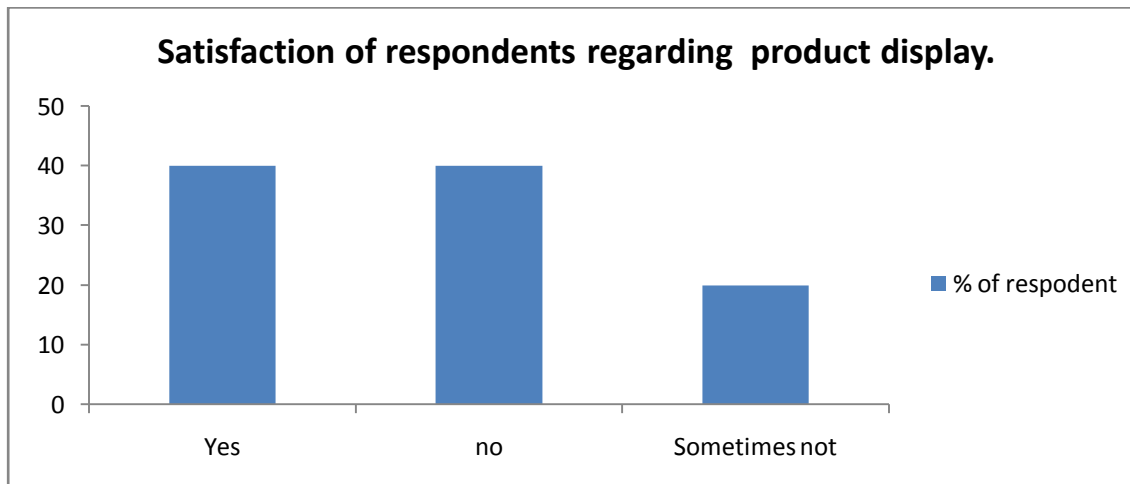
Interpretation:-

From above table it is seen that 80% respondents are the regular visitors and 20% respondents are the irregular visitors. It can be said that most of the respondents are regular to shop in retail malls. It is seen that today most of the people prefer to shop in retail malls.

2. Table showing satisfaction of respondents regarding products display in retail malls.

Sr. No.	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Yes	20	40
2	No	20	40
3	Sometimes Not	10	20
	Total	50	100

Graphical Representation:-



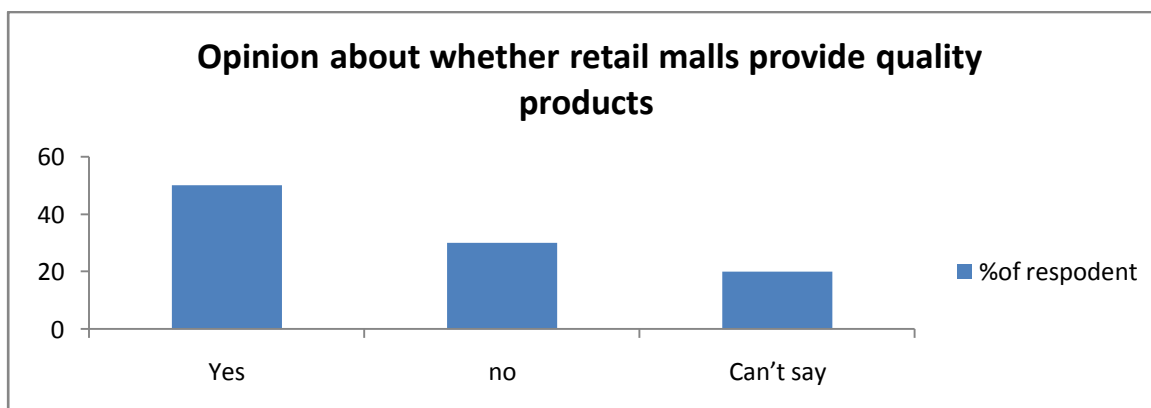
Interpretation:-

From the above table it is understood that 40% respondents are attracted by display of the products, 40% of them are not much satisfied with the products display where as 20% of them feel sometimes the products display is not satisfactory. Comfortable and attractive products display is a strong strategy to be used to be successful in retail business.

3. Table showing respondents opinion about whether retail malls provide quality products or not.

Sr. No	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Yes	25	50
2	No	15	30
3	Can't say	10	20
	Total	50	100

Graphical Representation:-



Interpretation:-

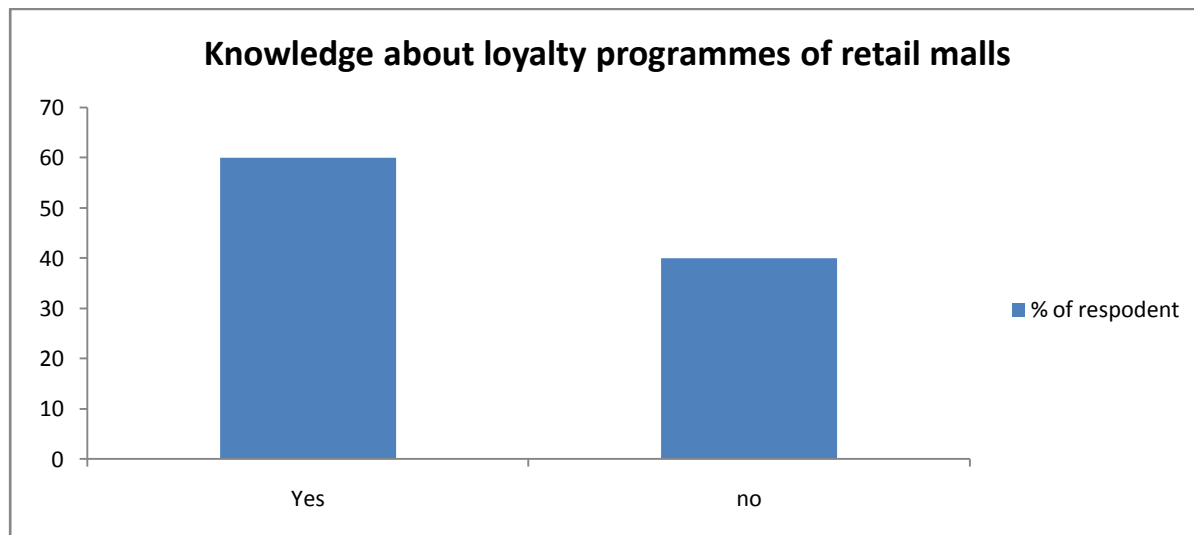
The above table shows that 50 % respondents feel that retail malls provide the qualitative products and 30% feel that they don't provide quality products, remaining 20% respondents were unable to say because they are not regular customers of retail malls.

It is clear that maximum respondents feel retail malls provide qualitative products. Today providing qualitative products to the customers has become minimum requirement to survive in the field of retail business.

4. Table showing respondents' knowledge about loyalty programmes of retail malls.

Sr.No.	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Yes	30	60
2	No	20	40
	Total	50	100

Graphical Representation:-



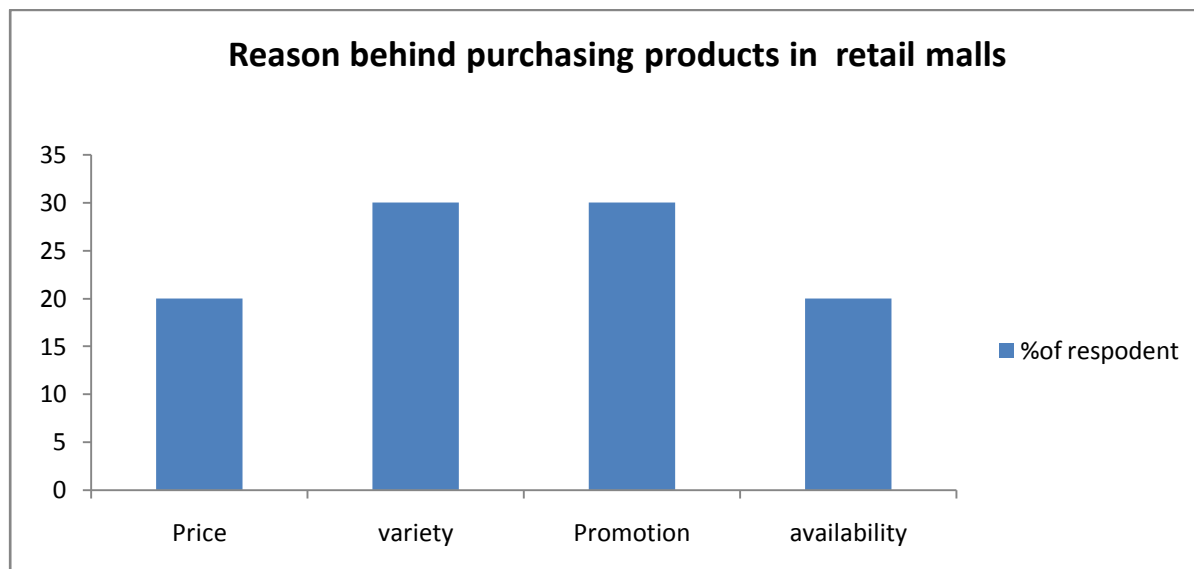
Interpretation:-

From above table it is depicted that 60% respondents know loyalty programs run by the retail malls, 40% respondents are not satisfied or do not know clearly about the programs run by them. So, it can be said that though there are many respondents who know well about loyalty programmes there are some who do not know and retail malls have to do something for this.

5. Table showing reason behind purchasing products in retail malls.

Sr. No.	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Price	10	20
2	Variety	15	30
3	Promotion	15	30
4	Availability	10	20
	Total	50	100

Graphical Representation:-



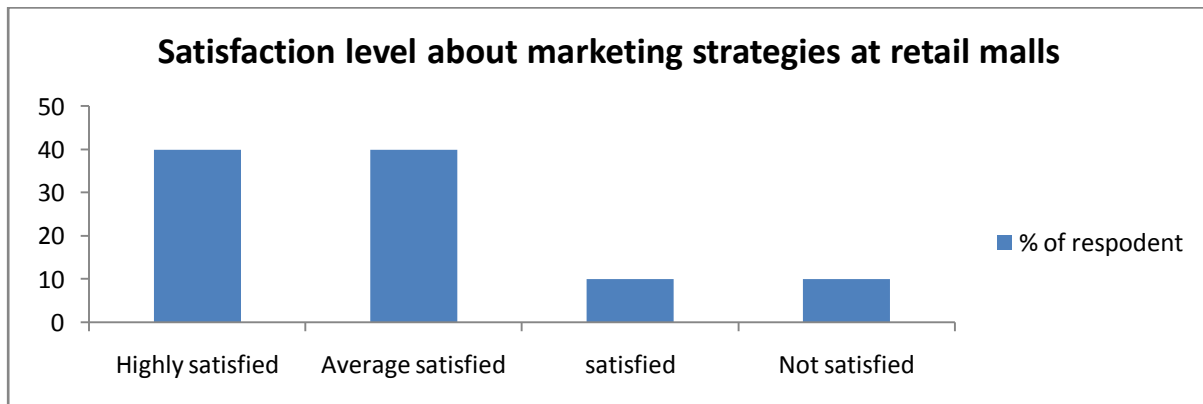
Interpretation:-

From the above table it is depicted that 30% of the respondents use or buy retail mall products because of availability of variety of products and promotional offers given by them. 20% of them buy because of moderate price of the products and all time availability of the products. It is clearly seen that retail malls are performing well in terms of satisfying customers with all four Ps.

6. Table showing satisfaction level about marketing strategies of retail malls.

Sr. No.	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Highly satisfied	20	40
2	Average satisfied	20	40
3	Satisfied	5	10
4	Not satisfied	5	10
	Total	50	100

Graphical Representation:-



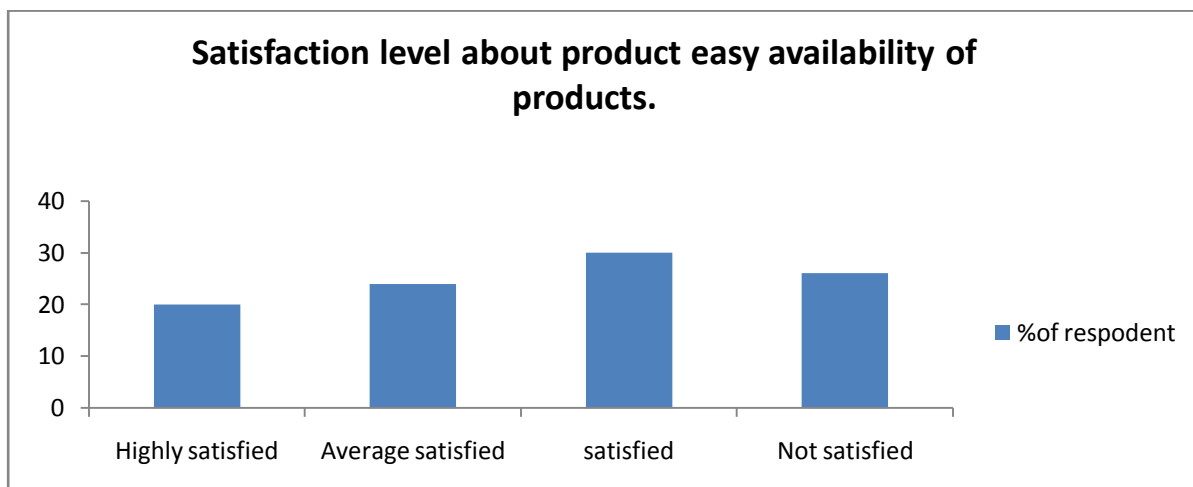
Interpretation:

From the above table it is clear that 40% respondents are highly satisfied with the marketing strategies of retail malls where as 10% of them are satisfied and remaining 10% are not satisfied. The satisfaction level is very high in many consumers about the products and services offered by retail malls.

7. Table showing the satisfaction level about easy availability of products in retail malls.

Sr. No	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Highly satisfied	10	20
2	Average satisfied	12	24
3	Satisfied	15	30
4	Not satisfied	13	26
	Total	50	100

Graphical Representation:-



Interpretation:-

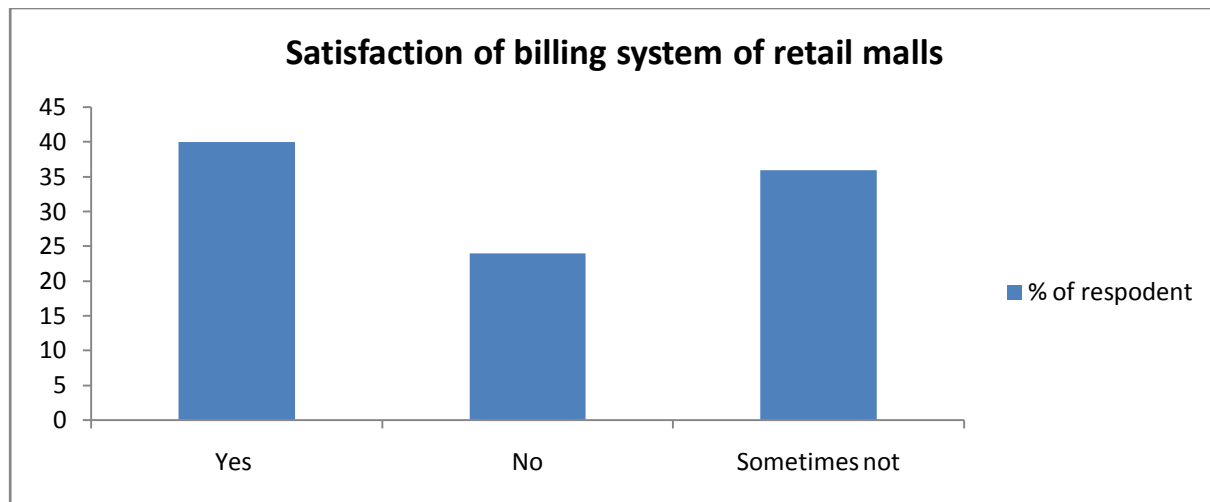
From the above table it is depicted that 30% respondents feel easy to find the products because of its signage, 20% are highly satisfied, 24% are average satisfied and 26% are not satisfied to its signage.

It is seen that most of them feel that products display is good and helps for easy availability of products in retail malls.

8. Table showing satisfaction about billing system in retail malls.

Sr. No.	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Yes	20	40
2	No	12	24
3	Sometimes not	18	36
	Total	50	100

Graphical Representation:

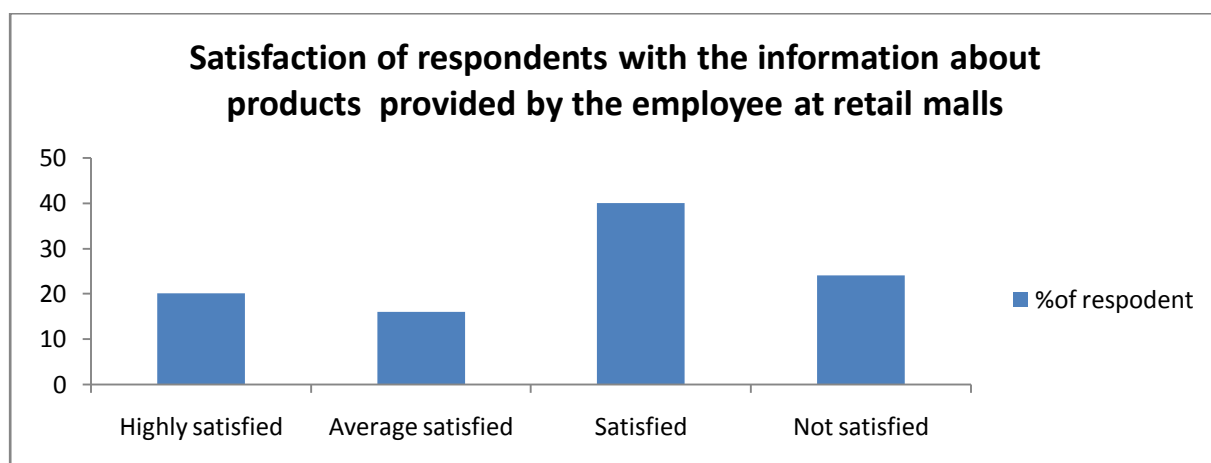


Interpretation:-

From the above table it is clear that average respondents 40% are satisfied with its billing system and 24% are not satisfied, 36% respondents who are not frequent visitors feel that sometimes the billing system does not work properly. Billing system in retail malls is very important and always has to be easy and comfortable to add value in consumer satisfaction.

9. Table showing satisfaction of respondents with the information about products provided by employees at retail malls.

Sr. No.	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Highly satisfied	10	20
2	Average satisfied	8	16
3	Satisfied	20	40
4	Not satisfied	12	24
	Total	50	100

Graphical Representation:-**Interpretation:**

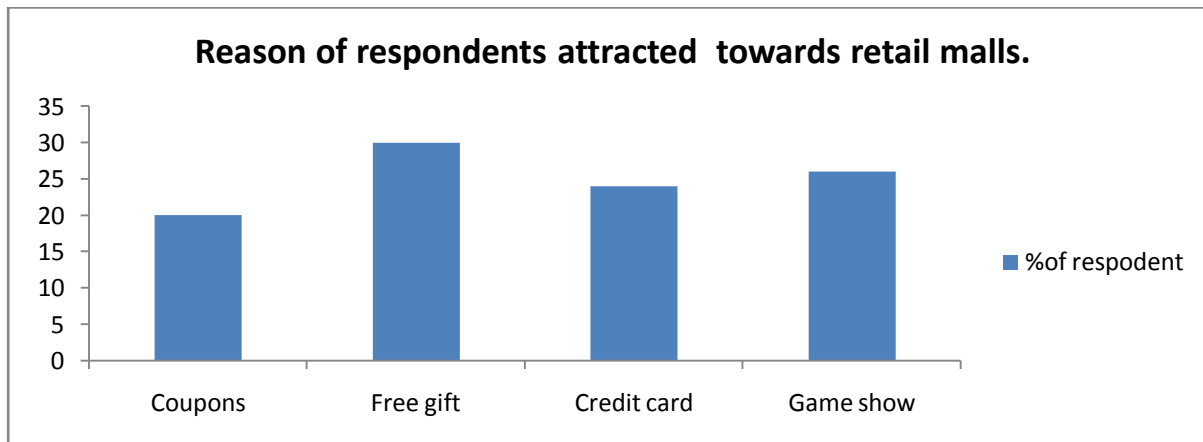
Above graph indicates that 20% respondents are highly satisfied about the information given by their employees. 16% and 40% respondents are average and just satisfied respectively and the other 24% respondents are not satisfied with the information provided by the employees of the retail malls. People working in retail malls play an important role in the success of retail malls. Providing correct information about the products and guiding the consumers in retail malls is what needed to have success.

It can be said that though the employees be good but still to satisfy the customers more, some training should be given to employees.

10. Table showing the reason why respondents get attracted towards retail malls.

Sr. No.	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Coupons	10	20
2	Free gift	15	30
3	Credit card	12	24
4	Game show	13	26
	Total	50	100

Graphical Representation:-



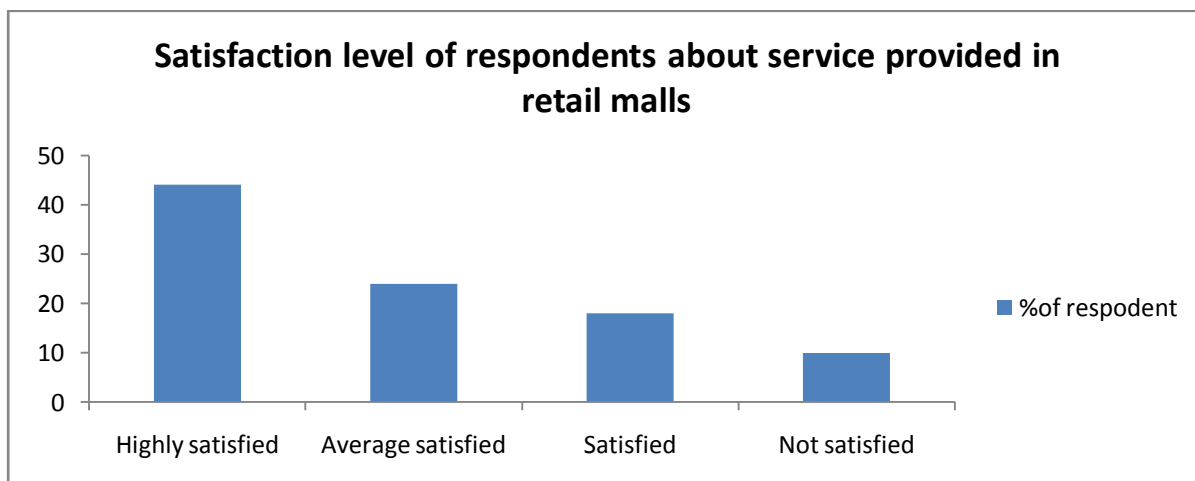
Interpretation:

From the above table it is seen that 20% respondents are attracted through coupons and 30% are from gifts on products they enjoy that is from free gifts on purchase of products. 24% respondents through credit cards and 26% respondents require different game shows to get attracted towards retail malls.

11. Table showing the satisfaction level of respondents about services provided in retail malls.

Sr. No.	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Highly satisfied	22	44
2	Average satisfied	12	24
3	Satisfied	9	18
4	Not satisfied	5	10
	total	50	100

Graphical Representation:



Interpretation:-

From the above table it is clear that 44% respondents are highly satisfied about its service level and 24% are average satisfied, on another side 18% and 10% respondents are satisfied and not satisfied respectively. Maximum respondents are satisfied with service given in retail malls. Good service strategies are the keys to influence the consumers and attract them.

12. Table showing preference to shop amongst the following by respondents.

Sr. No.	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Special day bazar like Wednesday bazaar	30	60
2	Weekend offer	18	36
3	Monthly bacchant Bazaar	12	24
	Total	50	100

Graphical Representation:-**Interpretation:-**

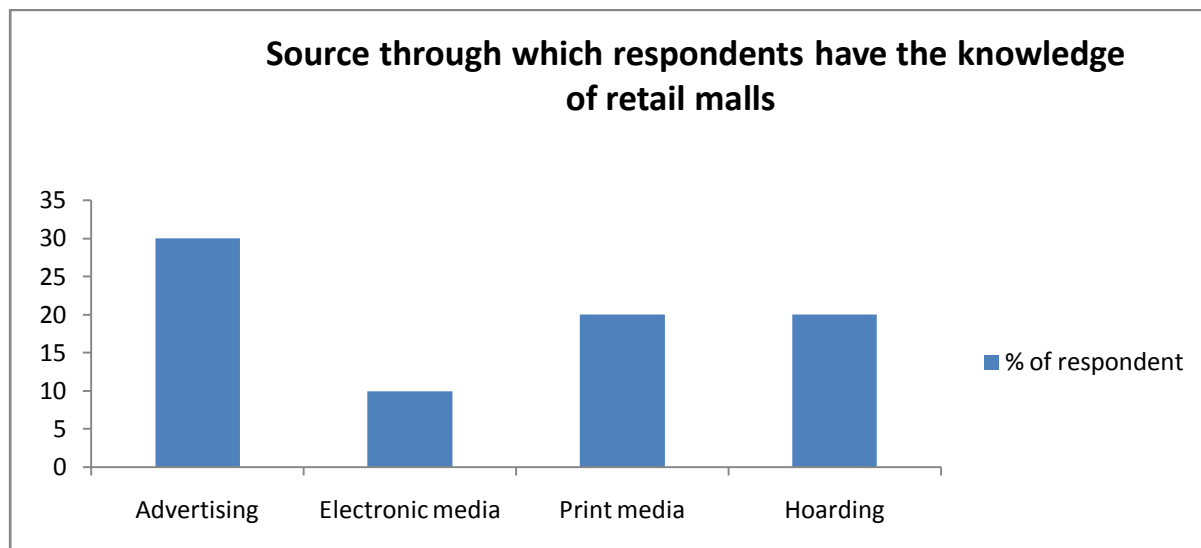
From above table it is seen that 60% respondents are attracted by special day of the week bazaar because of their amazing discounts on products. 36% respondents prefer weekend offers and other 24% are satisfied with monthly bachat bazaar.

It can be seen that overall response to these above is good and work as good marketing strategies in the success of retail malls.

13. Table showing the source through which respondents have the knowledge of retail malls.

Sr. No.	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Advertising	15	30
2	Electronic media	5	10
3	Print media	10	20
4	Hoarding	10	20
	Total	50	100

Graphical Representation:-



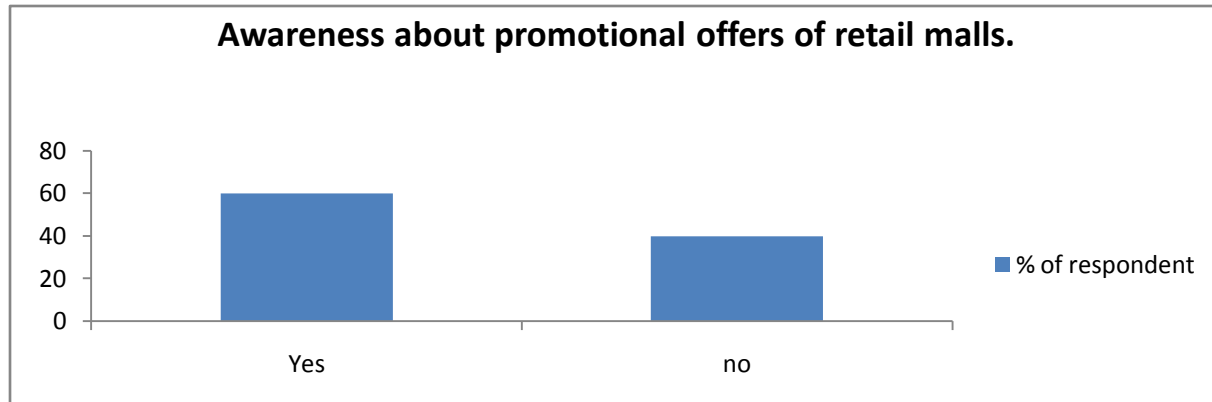
Interpretation:

From the above table it is depicted that 30% respondents visit retail malls because of its advertisements and 10% because of electronic media like company's website and app and 20% through print media and remaining 20% respondents know from its hoardings. Retail malls promotional strategies are good enough to attract the customers to its doors. The competition in the field of retail sector has grown at such a level that retail malls have to be very strong with promotion strategies to be in the business in the long run.

14. Table showing awareness about promotional offers of retail malls.

Sr. No.	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Yes	30	60
2	No	20	40
	total	50	100

Graphical Representation:-



Interpretation:

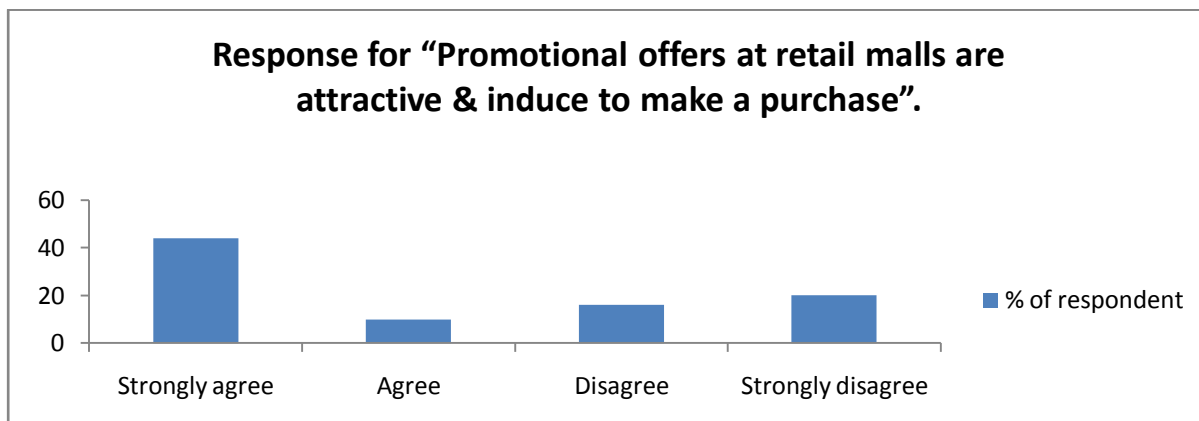
From the above table it is clear that 60% respondents are aware of the promotional offers of retail malls and 40% are not that much aware of the promotional and marketing strategies of many of retail malls. It can be said that most of them are aware about promotional offers of retail malls.

It is not enough to make promotional efforts but also the efforts should be made reach the customers. When it comes to retail sector it becomes very important to do this.

15. Table showing the response for “Promotional offers at retail malls are attractive& induce to make a purchase”.

Sr. No.	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Strongly agree	22	44
2	Agree	10	10
3	Disagree	8	16
4	Strongly disagree	10	20
	Total	50	100

Graphical Representation:-



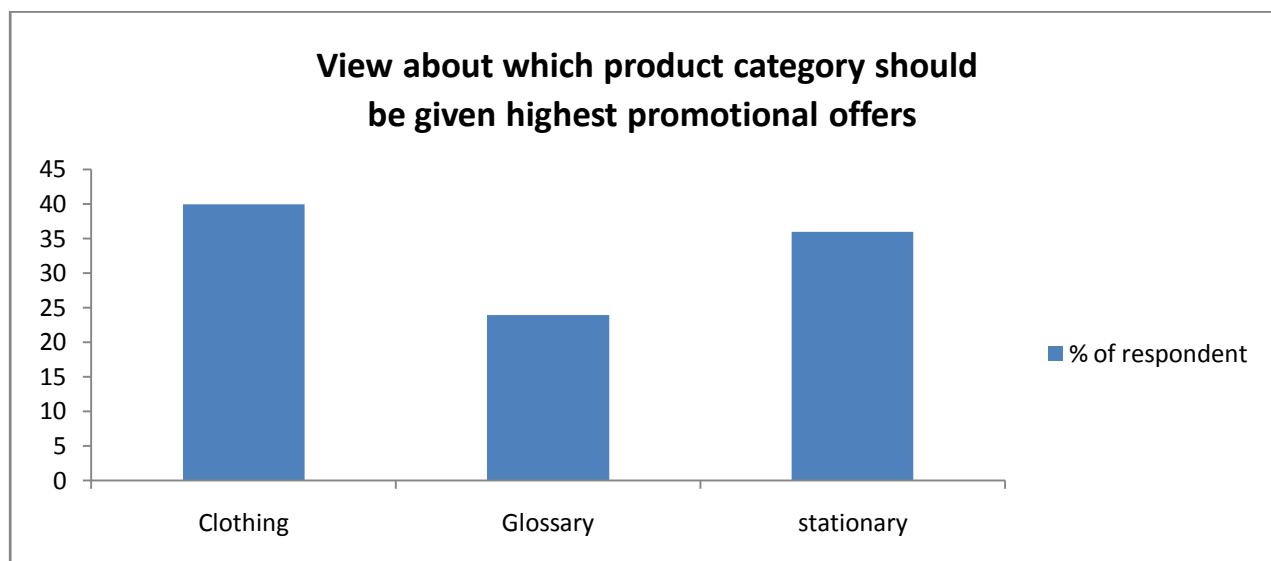
Interpretation-

It is understood from above table that 44% respondents strongly agree and 10% respondents just agree and get attracted towards the same and the remaining 16% respondents do not agree and 20% strongly disagree with the statement. Though many respondents feel that the ads are attractive and appealing, retail malls should keep on doing innovative ads and add to the promotional strategies regularly.

16. Table showing respondents view about which of the following should be given highest promotional offers in retail malls.

Sr. No.	Particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Clothing	20	40
2	Glossary	12	24
3	stationary	18	36
	Total	50	100

Graphical Representation:-



Interpretation:

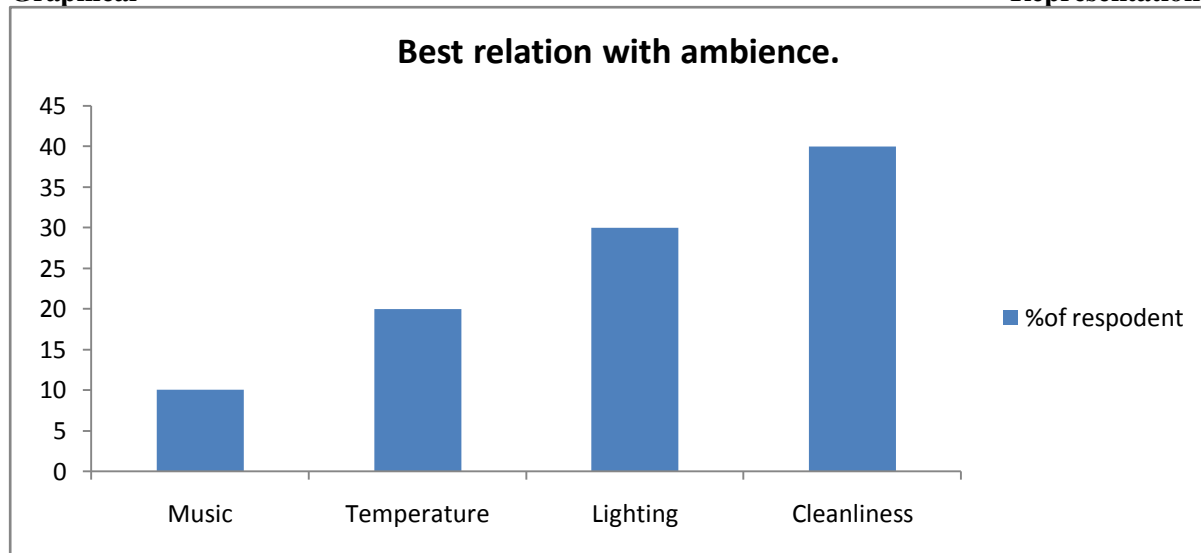
From the above table it is seen that overall 40% respondents feel that there must be promotional offers to clothing and 24% feel that must be offered to glossary item. Other 36% feel to give best offers to stationary items. When it comes to retail mall to keep pace with competition promotional offers should be given to

17. Table showing which of the following respondents feel best in relation with ambience.

Sr. No.	particular	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Music	5	10
2	Temperature	10	20
3	Lighting	15	30
4	Cleanliness	20	40
	Total	50	100

Graphical

Representation:-



Interpretation:

From the above table it is said that 10% respondents have given high rating to the music at retail malls where as 40% of them feel cleanliness what retail malls maintained is the best, 30% respondents feel lighting arrangement is good and remaining 20% feel temperature inside retail malls is maintained properly.

FINDINGS:

It is found that:-

1. Regular visit of customers is good in retail malls. Customers love visiting retail malls to check with anything new available.
2. Maximum customers are satisfied with products and its display which shows better qualitative services at retail malls.
3. Most of the customers feel that loyalty programs are successfully run by retail malls.
4. Maximum customers buy retail mall products because of variety and promotional offers.
5. Marketing strategies which are formulated by retail malls have good result and have increased the no of customers.
6. Billing system at retail malls is just ok and has to be improved a lot to attract more customers and add values to the services.
7. Most of the customers feel that retail mall provide appropriate information of the products.
8. Most of the customers are attracted on special week days of the retail malls because of amazing discounts on all products.
9. Customers are positively influenced by the promotional mode through newspaper, hoarding and pamphlets.
10. Most of the customers are aware about promotional offers of retail malls which induce the customers to make purchase.
11. The average customers feel that cleanliness maintained in retail malls is the best.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. As many customers face the problem of mobile coverage at retail malls, Some decision has to be taken and problem of mobile coverage should be solved for the smooth functioning.
2. Retail malls should store those products more which are in high demand and which satisfies the customers need want and demands like, amul products, snacks, kurkure, grocery items, electronic items and vegetables.
3. Retail malls should adopt proper marketing strategies to attract their customers.
4. Retail malls should formulate promotional offers for stationary products to attract customers towards this section.
5. Music and temperature should be maintained properly to retain customers for longer period of time.
6. Proper implementation of membership cards should be taken care by retail malls.
7. Retail malls should formulate some CRM strategies to retain customers and attract new customers.

CONCLUSION

Marketing strategies of retail malls attract more customers. Promotional offers given by retail malls on different categories of products are so effective that new customers keep on coming to retail malls. With their differentiated programs and schemes retail malls are performing well in the small towns like Ichalkaranji. Though retail malls have positive image in market with the increasing competition in retail sector, they have to keep on improving their services to consistently maintain its positive image in market.

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TEACHING APTITUDE AND JOB SATISFACTION OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL ARTS TEACHER

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ABSTRACT :

In any society, a teacher has a very respectable place. He is the source of morality and ideals and regulator of life values. The teacher must be an embodiment of eternal values. Values that remain the same, however much the circumstances may change. Truth, love and goodness are values that are admired across creeds, cultures and religions.

The teacher should be a sheet anchor to society amidst the tumult of social change. 'Being a teacher', he is to be a change agent transforming ideas into ideals and ideals into institutions which may spread the light of knowledge and wisdom into eternity. It is the teacher who helps to transform an individual into a person of imagination, wisdom, human-love and enlightenment; the institutions into lamp-posts for posterity; and the country into a learning society. It is fortunate for us to have been born in a country of great teachers like Mahaveer, Buddha, Shankara, Ramanuja and Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the father of Indian nation.

KEYWORDS: Teacher, Job Satisfaction, Management, Teaching Aptitude

I. INTRODUCTION:

Teachers are very important in any educational institution, hence significant to track on their performance, attitude and feelings. Management believes that "Satisfied teachers can bring their institution success" so it is very significant for every management to identify whether their employees are really satisfied or not? And Job satisfaction survey is a tool to check whether a person is happy with his job or not. It is important for every institution to know job satisfaction level of their employees because success of their institutions is dependent to a great extent upon the satisfied employees of the institution. Satisfaction refers to individual elements of one's job, like as salary, growth prospects, physical environment, working hours, so on and so forth.

Teachers plays a vital role in shaping the destiny of society and promoting the causes of peace in different classes. In ancient India, 'Teacher' or 'Guru' was called a spiritual leader and was looked upon as an ideal in the society. He was the leader of the society and even a 'King' came to him for guidance.

In any society, a teacher has a very respectable place. He is the source of morality and ideals and regulator of life values. The teacher must be an embodiment of eternal values. Values that

remain the same, however much the circumstances may change. Truth, love and goodness are values that are admired across creeds, cultures and religions.

The teacher should be a sheet anchor to society amidst the tumult of social change. 'Being a teacher', he is to be a change agent transforming ideas into ideals and ideals into institutions which may spread the light of knowledge and wisdom into eternity. It is the teacher who helps to transform an individual into a person of imagination, wisdom, human-love and enlightenment; the institutions into lamp-posts for posterity; and the country into a learning society. It is fortunate for us to have been born in a country of great teachers like Mahaveer, Buddha, Shankara, Ramanuja and Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the father of Indian nation.

A teacher should always be fair in his dealings with students, a sense that a teacher treats all students equally, that he does not show favour to any student for reasons of caste, sex, relationship with influential people or any other consideration. Fair dealing with students is a very important point, particularly in case of co-education. This is because many teachers show a lenient attitude towards girls. Students, whether boys or girls, should be equally and fairly treated.

The question of uprightness is very important for any teacher. A teacher not only imparts knowledge which a bright student in any case can get directly from books, he also presents a role model before the students. Students come to a teacher after the classroom to seek guidance, normally regarding the subject matter in hand but often on non-academic matters also. The student believes that, because of his scholarship as well as his comparative maturity, the teacher can put him on the right path.

The relationship between a teacher and students is very important. A student can really learn from a teacher only when he commands his respect, and if he wishes to have his respect, he has to be worthy of it. One of the important preconditions for commanding the respect of students is upright behavior.

Job satisfaction is an integral component of organisational climate and an important element in management-employee relationship. Job satisfaction is a positive emotional state that occurs when a person's job seems to fulfil important job values provided these values are compatible with one's needs. Job satisfaction, in simple words, is an individual's emotional reaction to the job itself. It is a person's attitude towards the job.

Job satisfaction is very difficult to define because it is an intangible, usable, unobservable variable and a complex assemblage of cognitions and emotional feelings and such other behavioural tendencies. According to P.C. Smith, et al., job satisfaction is the persistent feeling towards distrainable aspects of the job situation.

PURPOSE OF STUDY :

1. To find out the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of secondary school arts teachers.
2. To find out the difference in the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of men and women secondary school arts teachers.
3. To find out the difference in the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of rural and urban secondary school arts teachers.
4. To find out the difference in the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of government and private secondary school arts teachers.
5. To find out the difference in the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of residential and non-residential secondary school arts teachers.
6. To find out the difference in the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of English medium and Bengali medium secondary school arts teachers.
7. To find out the difference in the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of more-experienced and less-experienced secondary school arts teachers.
8. To find out the difference in the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of aged above 40 years and below 40 years secondary school arts teachers.
9. To find out the association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of secondary school arts teachers.
10. To find out the association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of men and women secondary school arts teachers, rural and urban secondary school arts teachers, government and private secondary school arts teachers, residential and non-residential secondary school arts teachers, English medium and Bengali medium secondary school arts teachers, more-experienced and less-experienced secondary school arts teachers, and aged below 40 years and above 40 years secondary school arts teachers.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

Review of related literature, provides a comprehensive understanding about what has already been known about a topic. It forms the basis for subscribing rationale for having chosen the problem for the study. Review of related literature allows the researcher to acquaint himself with the current knowledge in the field or area in which he is going to conduct his research. It enables the researcher to define the limits of his study. It also helps the researcher to delimit and define his problem. The knowledge of the related literature brings the researcher up-to-date on the work, which others have done and thus state the objectives clearly and concisely.

By reviewing the related literature, the researcher can avoid unfruitful and useless problem areas. The researcher can select those areas in which positive findings are very likely to result and his endeavours are likely to add to the knowledge in a meaningful way. Through the review of related literature, the researcher can avoid unintentional duplication of well established facts. It is

no use to replicate a study when the stability and validity of it's results have been clearly established.

The review of related literature gives the researcher an understanding of the research methodology, which refers to the way, the study is to be conducted. It helps the researcher to know about the tools and instruments, which proved to be useful and promising in the previous studies. It also provides an insight into the statistical methods, through which the validity of the results is to be established.

The important specific reason for reviewing the related literature is to know about the recommendations of the previous researchers, listed in their studies for further research.

Good, Barr and Scates (1941) analysed the purpose of review of related literature as given herewith: To show whether the available evidence material solves the problem adequately without further investigation, To provide ideas, theories, explanations or hypotheses valuable in formulating the present study, To suggest the research methods to the problems, To locate comparative data useful in interpretation of the results, To contribute to the general scholarship of the investigator, It helps the research worker to find what is already known, what others have attempted to find out, what methods of attack have been promising (or) disappointing and what problems remain to be solved, It furnishes him with indispensable suggestions about comparative data good procedures, likely method and tried techniques, It makes him alert to research possibilities that have been over looked and research approaches that have proved to be sterile, and It prevents pointless repetition of research.

From the above discussion, it is clear that for any worthwhile investigation, a review of literature in the field is of great help to the investigator. The studies tell us how much work has been already done in a certain field and provide necessary knowledge and insight into the methods used to collect, analysis, interpret data and the findings. It also suggests solutions and recommendations. Having realized the importance of related studies the investigator tried his best to study and record the related literature.

In the review of related literature, the findings of the research studies are quoted as under:

1. Studies related to Teaching Aptitude of Teachers.
2. Studies related to Social Adjustment of Teachers.
3. Studies related to Job Satisfaction of Teachers.

Nirav Dave and Dr. DharmeshRaval (2014) in their founds that faculty job satisfaction is associated with Satisfaction from classroom teaching, Training and Faculty Development Programs, Performance Appraisal, Cooperation and behavior of peers(colleagues), Physical Working Condition, Student interaction, Students IQ, Student Curiosity, Eagerness to learn, Recognition for Extra Work/Qualitative Work, Objectives and Clearly defined promotion policies, Salary, Participation in Decision Making, Management style/Management philosophy/vision/mission/strategy at top management, Challenging & Interesting Work, Job

Security, Organization Culture, Support for Research Environment in Organization and Reputation of organization in market.

Prajapati and Mohalik (2013) have conducted a study on “Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators in Relation to Sex, Qualification, Experience and Age at Secondary Level in Bihar”. The study revealed that (i) most of the Teacher Educators (47.5%) are highly satisfied and 22.5% Teacher Educators are low satisfied with their job when total sample taken together. And (ii) there was significant difference in Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators in relation to sex, qualification, experience and age. It means that sex, qualification, experience and age had a significant effect on Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators.

Chandramma (2013) has conducted a study on “Job Satisfaction and Teaching Effectiveness of Teacher Educators”. The study revealed that (i) the Teacher Educators are better satisfied with their job as a whole. (ii) among 13 Socio-Demographic variables, the variables viz., (a) Management, (b) Age, and (c) Marital Status, do have significant influence at or above 0.05 level on the overall Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators. (iii) Teacher Educators working in Private Management Institutions expressed higher level of Job Satisfaction compared to the Government Institutions. (iv) The Young Teacher Educators possessed higher level of Job Satisfaction than the middle aged and the old aged. Therefore, it is clear that as the age increases the level of Job Satisfaction decreases. And (v) the unmarried Teacher Educators expressed higher level of Job Satisfaction than their married counterparts.

Balwaria (2013) has conducted a study on “A Study of Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators Associated with Professional Variable”. The study revealed that (i) the Job Satisfaction of secondary Teacher Educators working in Gujarat was found to be highly moderate. (ii) there is significant difference in Job Satisfaction of secondary Teacher Educators with respect to their teaching experience. It was observed that the Job Satisfaction of more experienced secondary Teacher Educators is high than that of less experienced secondary Teacher Educators. And (iii) there is no significant difference in Job Satisfaction of secondary Teacher Educators with respect to their educational qualification.

Anees (2013) has conducted a study on “A Comparative Study of Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators working in Public Funded Institutions in Relation to their Work Motivation”. The study revealed that there is no significant difference in Job Satisfaction of male and female Teacher Educators working in public funded institutions. Anees (2013) has conducted another study on “A Comparative Study of Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators Working in Private and Public Funded Institutions in Relation to their Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators in Different Types of B.Ed. Colleges in West Bengal DOI: 10.9790/0837-2202028099 www.iosrjournals.org 85 | Page Work Motivation And Occupational Aspirations”. The study revealed that there is no significant difference in overall Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators working in private and public funded institutions.

Khan and Verma (2014) have conducted a study on “Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators of Private B.Ed. Colleges Affiliated to G.G.S.I.P. University, Delhi and M. D. University, Rohtak, Haryana: A Comparative Study”. The study revealed that majority of the Teacher Educators

working in private B.Ed. colleges had shown low level of Job Satisfaction or they are less satisfied with their job.

Thakur (2014) has conducted a study on “A Comparative Study on Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators in Relation to Private Teachers’ Training Institutions of University of GourBanga and University of Kalyani”. The study revealed that (i) the level of Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators of private teachers’ training institution was containing 0% for the level of extremely satisfied as well as very satisfied whereas, 13% containing moderately satisfied, 86% comprising not satisfied and 1% was extremely dissatisfied level of Job Satisfaction. Therefore, it can be said that the key percentages of Teacher Educators had no Job Satisfaction. And (ii) there is no significant difference in the level of Job Satisfaction of male and female Teacher Educators in relation to private teachers’ training institutions of University of GourBanga and University of Kalyani.

Alemi (2014) has conducted a study on “Job Satisfaction among Afghan Teacher Educators”. The study revealed that (i) Afghan Teacher Educators are mostly satisfied from two aspect of Job Satisfaction namely job itself and the relation they share with their colleagues. However, they are dissatisfied with salary aspect and working condition. They are less satisfied from the supervision and chances of promotions. (ii) gender does not make any significant difference on Job Satisfaction level of Afghan Teacher Educators. But male Teacher Educators were slightly more satisfied from all aspects of job than their female counterparts. (ii) the work location is a predictor for satisfaction from supervision and work condition in cities and remote areas. The findings of the study indicate that Teacher Educators from remote areas were less satisfied with the working condition of their organization comparing of those who are teaching in cities. (iii) marital status has a significant influence on Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators. The findings of this study confirmed that married Teacher Educators were slightly less satisfied in all aspects than their single counterparts. (iv) year of Experience has a significant influence on Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators. It was found that Teacher Educators who taught for a long time were slightly less satisfied from their all aspects of job than those who were new in this profession. And (v) age is an important factor related to Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators. The study reveals that the younger Teacher Educators (22-35) were more satisfied in all aspects of Job Satisfaction than their aged counterparts (36-55).

OladosuChristianahTinu et al. (2015) have conducted a study on “Gender Influence on Job Satisfaction and Job Commitment among Colleges of Education Lecturers”. The study revealed that there is a significant difference in Job Satisfaction of Colleges of Education Lecturers based on gender. The female lecturers of Colleges of Education were comparatively more satisfied with their job than their male counterparts. It means that gender has a significant influence on Job Satisfaction of Lecturers of Colleges of Education.

Chowdhury (2014) has conducted a study on “Effectiveness of Secondary School Teachers in relation to their Gender, Age, Experience and Qualification”. The study revealed that majority of the teachers both male and female had average level of effectiveness in their teaching-learning process. The study demonstrates that there was no significant difference in the effectiveness of secondary school teachers in terms of their gender, age, experience and qualification.

Kothawade (2014) has conducted a study on “Correlative Study of Teaching Effectiveness & Job Satisfaction of Higher Secondary School Teachers”. The results of the study reveal that Teaching Effectiveness of higher secondary school teachers of Dhulia district is 44.04 %. The significant difference found in teaching effectiveness in male & female teachers of higher secondary schools of Dhulia district. Besides, no significant difference found in teaching effectiveness in Arts & Arts faculty's teachers of higher secondary schools of Dhulia district. From the aforesaid discussion of the previous literature, it is clear that none of studies have been carried out by the any researcher in the context of PurbaMedinipur district of West Bengal. That's why the present investigators have chosen this topic to know the levels of Teaching Effectiveness of Teachers who are engaged to teach the students in various secondary schools in the district of PurbaMedinipur, West Bengal.

TEACHING APTITUDE

The findings of the previous research related to teaching aptitude are presented here under:

Teaching Aptitude and Gender of the Teacher

Suraj (1968) studied the relationship between Intellectual Efficiency (IE), Self-Acceptance (SA) and Teaching Skills (TS) of the teacher trainees. The study revealed that the sex differences in the three relationships, viz., (IE-TS), (SA-TS) and (IE-SA), are significant.

Mehta (1972) found that the general ability factor called the ‘Teaching Ability’ was highly loaded with the achievement variables of training. In women pupil-teachers, the contribution of personality variables was more than in men. In both men and women, cognitive abilities contributed more than personality variables.

Nair (1974) revealed that sex was found to be not affecting the teaching ability of teachers.

Upadhyaya, B. M. (1976) found that sex and socio-economic background were not related to aptitude for teaching.

Sharma, R.C. (1984) revealed that an insignificant difference was found in teaching aptitude ability in sex-wise and discipline-wise comparison.

Reddy, Bhoom N. (1991) found that the female respondents performed relatively better in the teaching aptitude test.

Singh, D. (1991) found that in the case of both male and female teachers, teaching effectiveness was positively related to fluency, flexibility, originality, composite creativity and intelligence.

Reddy, S. R. (2001) found that both men and women prospective mathematics teachers were possessing high teaching aptitude without having any significant difference in their teaching aptitude.

Arun, K.K. and Geeta, H. (2006) found that the prospective teachers of both groups (male & female) have high aptitude for teaching than the other three aptitudes; guidance, management and research. Male prospective teachers were better in guidance and management aptitude while female prospective teachers have high aptitude for teaching and research.

Kuraishy, S. and Ahmad, J. (2010) found a significant difference between male and female prospective teachers on the measure of mental ability, attitude towards children, professional information and total teaching aptitude. Male subjects were found to be better than their female counterparts in respect to mental ability, professional information and total teaching aptitude.

Augustine, J. (2010) found no significant difference between men and women student teachers in teaching competency and teaching aptitude.

Prem Sunder (2010) found that all the D.Ed. students have positive attitude towards teaching and there is a significant difference between the aptitude of boy and girl students towards teaching.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research is an endless quest for knowledge and never-ending search for solving problem. It brings to light new knowledge or corrects previous errors and misconceptions and adds in an orderly way to the existing body of knowledge. The knowledge obtained by research is scientific and objective and is a matter of rational understanding, common verification and experience.

Research in education is needed to improve educational practices and policies. Many of our educationists are constantly engaged in research to find out effective methods of instruction and satisfactory techniques of improving pupil behaviour. Research in education is also undertaken to develop suitable learning materials, satisfactory techniques of evaluation, more comfortable physical facilities and more efficient systems of educational management and administration.

The normative survey method of investigation is very common in educational research, which attempts to describe and interpret what exists at present in the form of conditions, practices, processes, trends, effects, attitudes, beliefs etc.

In normative survey method, the term, 'normative', implies the determination of normal or typical conditions or practices at present time and the term, 'survey', indicates the gathering of the data regarding current conditions. The normative survey method is an organized attempt to analyse, interpret and report the present status of a social institution, group or area. Survey studies collect information on what exists, on what we want, and on how to get there.

In the present study, normative survey method has been used. The normative survey of research is usually designed to obtain permanent and precise information concerning the current status of phenomena and, whenever possible, to draw valid general conclusions from the facts discovered. It does not restrict itself only to fact finding but may often lead to research that results in the formulation of important principles of knowledge and solutions of significant problems concerning local, state, national and international issues.

HYPOTHESES OF RESEARCH STUDY :

A hypothesis (plural hypotheses) is a proposed explanation for a phenomenon. For a hypothesis to be a scientific hypothesis, the scientific method requires that one can test it. Scientists generally base scientific hypotheses on previous observations that cannot satisfactorily be explained with the available scientific theories. Even though the words "hypothesis" and "theory"

are often used synonymously, a scientific hypothesis is not the same as a scientific theory. A working hypothesis is a provisionally accepted hypothesis proposed for further research,[1] in a process beginning with an educated guess or thought

Hypothesis is a guess, a supposition or a tentative inference as to the existence of some fact, condition or relationship relative to some phenomenon which serves to explain such facts as already are known to exist in a given area of research and to guide the search for the new truth.

A hypothesis may be defined as a proposition or a set of propositions set forth as an explanation for the occurrence of some specified group or phenomena either asserted merely as a provisional conjecture to guide some investigation or accepted as highly probable in the light of established facts.

The following hypotheses were formulated in the present study.

Hypothesis 1: The secondary school arts teachers are not possessing high teaching aptitude.

Hypothesis 1A: There is no significant difference in the teaching aptitude of men and women secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 1B: There is no significant difference in the teaching aptitude of rural and urban secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 1C: There is no significant difference in the teaching aptitude of government and private secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 1D: There is no significant difference in the teaching aptitude of English medium and Bengali medium secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 1E: There is no significant difference in the teaching aptitude of residential and non-residential secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 1F: There is no significant difference in the teaching aptitude of aged below 40 years and above 40 years secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 1G: There is no significant difference in the teaching aptitude of more-experienced and less-experienced secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 2: The secondary school arts teachers are not possessing high social adjustment.

Hypothesis 2A: There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of men and women secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 2B: There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of rural and urban secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 2C: There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of government and private secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 2D: There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of English medium and Bengali medium secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 2E: There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of residential and non-residential secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 2F: There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of aged below 40 years and above 40 years secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 2G: There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of more-experienced and less-experienced secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 3: The secondary school arts teachers are not possessing high job satisfaction.

Hypothesis 3A: There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of men and women secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 3B: There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of rural and urban secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 3C: There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of government and private secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 3D: There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of English medium and Bengali medium secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 3E: There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of residential and non-residential secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 3F: There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of aged below 40 years and above 40 years secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 3G: There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of more-experienced and less-experienced secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 4: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 4A: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of men and women secondary school arts teachers

Hypothesis 4B: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of rural and urban secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 4C: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of government and private secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 4D: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of English medium and Bengali medium secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 4E: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of residential and non-residential secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 4F: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of aged below 40 years and above 40 years secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 4G: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of more-experienced and less- experienced secondary school arts teachers.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The entire population here refers to all the secondary school arts teachers working in Bankura district of West Bengal.

IV CONCLUSION OF STUDY:

1. These secondary school art teachers are having very high teaching aptitude.
2. These secondary school men and women art teachers possess a very high teaching aptitude with a significant difference in their teaching aptitude. The men art teachers have a higher teaching aptitude than women art teachers.
3. The rural and urban secondary school art teachers have very high teaching aptitude with a significant difference. The rural teachers have a better teaching aptitude than their urban counterparts.
4. The government and private secondary school art teachers have a very high teaching aptitude without any significant difference between them.
5. The English medium and Bengali medium secondary school art teachers possess a very high teaching aptitude with a significant difference between them in the level of their teaching aptitude. The English medium secondary school art teachers, have a better teaching aptitude than Bengali medium secondary school art teachers.
6. The residential and non-residential secondary school art teachers possess very high teaching aptitude with a significant difference in the level of their teaching aptitude. The residential school art teachers have a better teaching aptitude than non-residential secondary school art teachers.
7. The secondary school art teachers aged above 40 years and below 40 years possess a very high teaching aptitude with a significant difference. The more aged teachers are possessing higher teaching aptitude than their counterparts.
8. The less-experienced and more-experienced secondary school art teachers have a very high teaching aptitude with a significant difference in their level of teaching aptitude. The less-experienced art teachers possess a better teaching aptitude than their more-experienced counterparts.
9. The secondary school art teachers have an average level of social adjustment.
10. These secondary school men and women art teachers possess an average social adjustment with a significant difference between them. The men art teachers have a better adjustment than women art teachers though both of them possess only average social adjustment.

11. The rural and urban secondary school art teachers have average social adjustment with a significant difference between them. The rural art teachers are better at social adjustment than their urban counterparts.
12. The art teachers working in government and private secondary schools possess an average social adjustment without any significant difference between them in social adjustment.
13. The English medium and Bengali medium secondary school art teachers possess average social adjustment with a significant difference between them. The English medium secondary school art teachers indicate less social adjustment than English medium art teachers though both of them reveal only with an average level of social adjustment.
14. The residential and non-residential secondary school art teachers have average social adjustment without any significant difference between them.
15. The secondary school art teachers aged above 40 years and below 40 years possess average social adjustment without any significant difference between them.
16. The secondary school art teachers with less-experience and more-experience have average social adjustment with a significant difference. The less-experienced art teachers are socially able to adjust better than the more experienced art teachers.
17. These secondary school art teachers have average job satisfaction.
18. These secondary school men and women have average job satisfaction with a significant difference. The women art teachers have lower job satisfaction than men art teachers.
19. The rural and urban secondary school art teachers have average job satisfaction without any significant difference between them.
20. The government and private secondary school art teachers have average job satisfaction without any significant difference between them.
21. The English medium and Bengali medium secondary school art teachers possess average job satisfaction with a significant difference between them. The English medium school art teachers are more satisfied than the Bengali medium school art teachers.
22. The residential and non-residential secondary school art teachers have average job satisfaction without any significant difference between them.
23. The secondary school art teachers aged above 40 years and below 40 years have an average level of job satisfaction without any significant difference between them.
24. The less-experienced and more-experienced secondary school art teachers have high job satisfaction with a significant difference between them. The less-experienced art teachers have high job satisfaction the more-experienced art teachers have average job satisfaction.
25. There is a significant association between teaching aptitude and social adjustment and between social adjustment and job satisfaction. There is no association between job satisfaction and teaching aptitude of secondary school art teachers.

26. There is a significant association between teaching aptitude and social adjustment, and social adjustment and job satisfaction in both men and women secondary school art teachers. There is no significant association between job satisfaction and teaching aptitude of men and women secondary school art teachers.
27. There is a significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of urban secondary school art teachers. There is a significant association between teaching aptitude and social adjustment, and social adjustment and job satisfaction, but there is no significant association between job satisfaction and teaching aptitude of rural secondary school art teachers. There is a significant association between teaching aptitude and social adjustment, and social adjustment and job satisfaction except job satisfaction and teaching aptitude of government secondary school art teachers.
28. There is a significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of secondary school art teachers irrespective of their age levels.
29. There is a significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of Bengal medium secondary school art teachers. There is a significant association among teaching aptitude and social adjustment, except job satisfaction and teaching aptitude of English medium secondary school art teachers.
30. There is a significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of residential secondary school art teachers. There is a significant association between teaching aptitude and social adjustment, and social adjustment and job satisfaction, except job satisfaction and teaching aptitude of non-residential secondary school art teachers.
31. There is a significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction irrespective of experience.

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समकालीन एवं आदिवासी कला का दृश्य मूल्यांकन

डॉ.संदीप कुमार मेघवाल .

(स्वतंत्र कलाकार)

पता(जयसमंद)गातोड़ -पो .मु -, तहसीलसराड़ा -,

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यह शाश्वत सत्य है कि संसार की तमाम वस्तुओं में सौंदर्य वध्यमान होता है इस संसार में कई वस्तुएँ बहुत रूपवान एवं कई कुरूप हैं। रूप कुरूप का चुनाव हमारे आंतरिक संवेग का वस्तु विशेष के प्रति सौंदर्य का ज्ञाव तय करता है। चंतन का वषय है कि कोई वस्तु रूप या रूपवान क्यों है? इस गंभीर वषय को इस तरह समझे तो आसानी से समजा जा सकता है।

कोई वस्तु (उपयोगी शल्प) जब किसी देहाती आदिवासी के पास होती है, तब तक वह सर्फ सामान्य उपयोगी वस्तु होती है। उसी वस्तु को कोई समकालीन स्थापित कलाकार उस वस्तु या कलारूपों का प्रयोग कर किसी चमकदमक से लबरेज कला दीर्घा में प्रदर्शन हेतु रख दे या उसके-मामूली से हस्तक्षेप से कलाकृति महान बन जाती है। क्योंकि जब तक कोई वस्तु आदिवासी के पास होती है, तो वह सामान्य जीवन में उपयोग के लिए निर्मित है, वह वस्तु बहुत रूपवान होते हुए भी कुरूपता या निम्न श्रेणी कला का शकार है। ऐसे कई प्रयोग हम आमजीवन में होते देख



.1 बिड़ुका आदिवासी कलाकार)द्वारा बनाया.2

336

(बिड़ुका समकालीन कलाकार) भूपेश काव डिया की

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रहे हैं। लोक जनजाति का समकालीन परिदृश्य में प्रदर्शन ही उस कलाकृति को स्थापित सौंदर्य मूल्य को स्थापन का आधार मूल्य है।

यहाँ यह समझने की बात है, कि जब कलाकृति आदिवासी के पास थी तो उस कलाकृति को यथोचित कलाकृति का दर्जा नहीं था? यह कलाकृति तो है, लेकिन कन दृश्यमान बिन्दु उपयोगिता पर ज्यादा केन्द्रित है, जैसे ही स्थापित कलाकार के हस्तक्षेप से वह नव आधुनिक सौंदर्यात्मक पहलु से ओतप्रोत होकर स्थापित सौंदर्य की धारणा से आमजन के संवेग को स्पर्श करने लगती है। तब वह साधारण कलाकृति के सौंदर्य की ओर जुकाव और दृश्य धारणा में घट कर जाती है।

साहित्यिक वधा में ध्यानाकर्षक बनकर तो वहाँ भी हमें इसी पहलु में जुकाव पाते हैं। जैसे जब तक आदिवासी पुरखा साहित्य जो लखत नहीं (है, तो क्या वह साहित्य साहित्य की श्रेणी में नहीं है? दरअसल साहित्य तो यह भी है लेकिन वह मौलिक परम्परा से लबरेज है इस साहित्य पर किसी नामचीन पत्रकार का ध्यान नहीं है। जब भी पुरखा साहित्य का व्यवसायिक या किसी समकालीन साहित्यकार अपनी लेखनी में किसी बड़े पब्लिशर से पब्लिश करा दे तो वह साहित्य बहुत उच्च कोटी का माना जाता है।





.4 आदिवासी कलाकार फुला, छोटी उंदरी, उदयपुर

.5 समकालीन कलाकार शाहिद परवेज़,

मेरा यह सवाल है कि क्या कोई अनपढ़ आदिवासी साहित्यकार भी हो सकता है? जब कि उसके पुरखा साहित्य को किसी समकालीन साहित्यकार ने लिख दिया तब तो मानो वह उच्चकोटी का साहित्य बन जाता है। इसका सीधा मतलब यही होता है, कि साहित्य या कला को किसी अनपढ़ आदिवासी ने रचा तो वह उपेक्षा का शिकार है। यह बात साफ है कि कला साहित्य में प्रदर्शन के अभाव में एक कृति उपेक्षित है तो वही किसी अकादमिक दीक्षित कलाकार ने रचा तो वह महान बन जाती है। क्योंकि प्रदर्शन की आधुनिक वधाओं से वह ठेट देहाती जन को सोझा है। उस देहाती आदिवासी का किसी चमक-दमक वाली कला दीर्घा से संपर्क बनाना तो दूर उसको इस-संबंध में जानकारी तक नहीं होती है।

इन्हीं आदिवासी दुनिया के तहखाने में दबी कला को पाब्लो पिकासो, एम. हुसेन जैसे .एफ .

सेकड़ों कलाकारों ने विश्व पटल पर अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। यहीं सौंदर्य पक्ष का वैभव है कि किसी उपयोगी शिल्प का बाजारीकरण स्थापित सौंदर्य की परिकल्पना रचें। दुनिया भर में कई कलाकार हुए हैं जिन्होंने आदिवासी जीवन से प्रेरणा लेकर कलात्मक उकरणों के उपजीव्य के ऊपर अपना खुद का आवरण लेपकर मौलिक कृति के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है। संदर्भ चित्र में

उदयपुर के समीप के समकालीन कलाकार का आदिवासी कला से प्रभाव उनके कृतियों में स्पष्ट दिखाई पड़ रहा है जैसे भूपेश काव इयशाहिद परवेज़ की कृति में। 1- चित्र), 2, 4, 5 (

येसे कई उदाहरण हमें किसी वस्तु का कुरूपता के दृष्टिकोण से रूपवान होने का प्रतिमान स्थापित करती हैं वस्तु तो सभी अपने आप में सौंदर्य से लबरेज है लेकिन कला उसका व्यवस्थित प्रदर्शन मात्र से वस्तु में स्थापित सौंदर्य झलकने का संवेग संचरित हो जाते हैं।

निष्कर्ष यह बड़ा प्रश्न है आदिवासी कलाकारों के साथ कला कैसे अपनी कला को बाजार तक सीधा पहुंचाया जाए। इसके लिए सरकारी प्रयास करने चाहिए जिससे बाजार आदिवासी कलाकार तक सीधी पहुंच बना सके। इस प्रोत्साहन कार्य से कलाएं पूर्ण संचरण भी कर पाएंगी जिससे परंपरा का मौलिक तत्त्व जीवंत मल पाएंगे। जब उच्च धनार्थक आधार आदिवासी जीवन एवं बाजार से संबंध बनाएगा तो निश्चित तौर पर कला की गहरी समझ विकसित होगी। परिणाम में आदिवासी कला में भी समकालीन कलाकार की भांति कलात्मक पहलू को आमजन में स्थापना होगी। जिस तरह समकालीन कलाकारों के लिए कलात्मक गहरे मूल्य स्थापित कर लिए उसी तरह आदिवासी कला का भी वैश्विक जगत में उच्च मूल्यों पर मांग होगी। सरकारी संस्थाओं को आदिवासी कला के प्रोत्साहन हेतु ज्यादा से ज्यादा कला कार्यशाला एवं शिविर का आयोजन करना चाहिए जिससे आमजन में कला की गहरी पैठ और समझ विकसित हो सके।

संदर्भ-

1. उदयपुर के आदिवासी क्षेत्र का सर्वे कर छायांकन मेरे द्वारा किया गया है
2. समकालीन कलाकार के चित्र संबंधित कलाकारों के फेसबुक पेज के संदर्भ आधार पर लिए हैं

ART AND PHILOSOPHY IN *TIMON OF ATHENS*

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There has been an endless debate over the conflicting claims and nature of art and philosophy. For Plato, the poets were the enemies of the State and he banned the poets from his ideal republic on the ground that art was thrice removed from reality. He was against poetry mainly because it aroused emotions and feelings which are dangerous to the development of a healthy individual and nation. He placed premium on philosophy which derives from reason and wisdom and not on poetry which derives from feelings and emotions. On the other hand, Aristotle claimed that poetry was a productive art having moral purpose. Sydney placed poetry over nature since artist is a maker like God. Shakespeare focuses on the role and function of poetry and philosophy in *Timon of Athens* by contrasting Appemantus, the churlish philosopher and the poet. According to Shakespeare, the poet gives a more inclusive view of life combining facts with beauty of imagination. The philosopher is concerned mainly with the mean, ugly aspects of human life which tend to make him rather cynical.

Artists and philosophers in Shakespeare's plays are as difficult to define as life itself. [They may be men or women of intellectual wisdom and experience or even simply common people stalking the common streets. They may be active participants in the whirl of life or simply passive observers and sufferers musing on the fate and nature of mankind – a subject which has since times immemorial vexed and exercised the minds of both philosophers and poets. In *Timon of Athens*, conflicting ideas, attitudes and approaches to life and art clash and coalesce together to engender an aesthetic experience of a powerful drama. It is only in relation to the character of Timon that all other characters representing different philosophies come into forces. The endless and "ancient quarrel" (Plato 6076) between philosophy and poetry finds profound and lively expression in the play through the interaction between Appemantus, the churlish philosopher on the one hand and the poet and the painter on the other. Shakespeare, through them, has updated the debate right from Plato to his own times and leaves it open for future scholars for new interpretations and insights. He brings it out of the cloistered realms of scholasticism into the common life experience. It is through them that Shakespeare probes deeply various issues related to the philosophy of life and literature.

Shakespeare was fully aware that he was writing *Timon of Athens* for an audience steeped in knowledge of not only fields of science and philosophy but also of literature, history and ancient mythologies. His audience was not limited, therefore, only to the elite ruling class of courtiers who were often the patrons of artists; the common men of the different trades and occupations also formed a very important section of audience. This provided an intellectual and cultural situation in some ways similar to those of Athens of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. These were the times in Athens when even literary criticism could become a subject of drama which, “

should be used to entertain and amuse a large audience of several thousand people” (Habib 10). Shakespeare, thus, had precedent in Athenian drama wherein dramatists like Aristophanes used literary debate as an important element in their works of art. Aristophanes, in *Frogs*, brings on to the stage the then current debate between two different traditions of drama – one represented by Euripides and the other by Aeschylus. If Euripides stood for a drama emphasizing secular and democratic values of relatively common people, Aeschylus represented more traditional values of older generation of nobles and warriors. In modern terminology, the difference can be described as the one between relatively elite and aristocratic culture on the one hand and the popular culture of the masses on the other. *Frogs* indicates that in pre-Platonic Greece, literature in its themes and concerns was all inclusive and dealt with all subjects and areas pertaining to human life and literature. The Greek dramatists took upon themselves the sacred duty of being teachers of men educating them in matters of religion, politics, culture and philosophy. But with Plato a separation between philosophy and poetry was argued and effected which has surfaced again and again in the history of literary criticism ever since. Debate has centred since Plato's time largely on question of truth, morality and justice. The advocates of philosophy have privileged it over poetry arguing that philosophy is based on truth perceived through reason and aims at justice and a moral world view. They accuse poetry of telling lies, watering emotions and fostering attitudes devoid of moral perspective. In this whole debate the question of nature and function of poetry has been used by Shakespeare as an important thematic element in his play, *Timon of Athens*.

Even a cursory perusal of books on Shakespeare shows that this play has not received the attention which his other plays such as *Hamlet*, *Macbeth* and *King Lear* have. Even those critics who have favoured it with their critical interpretations and evaluations have not examined it with a particular focus on the relationship between art and philosophy. Besides the oft studied theme of human ingratitude, the issue of nature and function of poetry, artist and his role in society, the nature of relationship between the patron and artist and falsification of art are some of the element which set the play into motion. As the curtain rises, it is the poet and the painter who are the first to be revealed to the audience. This certainly brings the two characters into immediate attention for their important roles in the overall thematic structure of the play. It appears at first sight an odd assortment of the poet and the painter with the jeweller and the merchant. It establishes the conflict which runs through the whole play between crass materialism and opportunism of the utilitarian classes on the one hand and the people of intellect, emotions and imagination on the other. That Shakespeare presents these opposites as forming a community which has come together for the common end of feasting on Timon's generous bounty indicates his refusal to see them and the human tendencies they represent as purely exclusive from each other. This all inclusive view of life is further affirmed with the appearance of Apemantus, the 'churlish' philosopher, who shocks the audience with his every first and brusque attack on the poet's profession:

Apemantus. How now poet

Poet. How now, philosopher !

Apem. Thou liest

Poet. Art not one?

Apem. Yes.

Poet. Then I lie not.

Apem. Art not a poet?

Poet. Yes.

Apem. Then Thou liest .

(Web)

The philosopher's accusation that the poet lies immediately strikes the reader with the echoes of Plato's famous charge against poets. Habib rightly observes that Plato has "sharply operated the provinces of poetry and philosophy; the former has its very basis in a divorce from reason, which is the realm of philosophy (24). Accusing poets of being liars and dissemblers, Plato asserts that they deal only with the unreal world of senses alone and do not reflect the real, the ideal world. This suggests that the poets have only a myopic vision making their art imperfect, incomplete and misleading reflection of the realm of the pure Forms or ideas Apemantus, modelled on Ademantus, a philosopher character in Plato's *Republic*, reinforces Plato's view on art and poetry in this play further when he suggests that he writes only to flatter Timon ignoring by implication, the larger and universal concern. This line of argument expounded by Plato has been responded to by Shakespeare by counterpointing to it Aristotelian perspective on art. Through the character of the painter and the poet, Shakespeare comes to the defence of poetry without reducing the play to dry and polemical debate on literary criticism. The poet in the play is vehement and forthright in his claim that his "free drift/halts not particularly, but moves itself/in a wide sea of tax." (web) This insistence of the poet on the universal rather than the particular reminds one immediately of Aristotle's defence of poetry that art deals with the universal concerns. This is further evident from the painter's comments on the nature of art--poetry and painting – as a form of imitation. For him this observation generalizes the nature of all fine arts, which he further substantiates saying that art of painting (read all fine arts), "is a pretty mocking of the life" (web). Here is Aristotle's answer to Plato debunking the latter's assertion that art is a poor imitation of reality. Developing further Aristotle's defence of poetry, Shakespeare conveys through the character of the poet that art is not just a copy of a copy: rather it is an improvement upon the world of nature. It is this view of poetry which has been developed by Sydney who categorically declares that "poetry is higher than nature" (Habib 262) and not its slavish imitation. Both Aristotle and Sydney suggest that the nature of the poet's function is creative and that he is a maker. Both of them, therefore, emphasise the importance of probability and not actuality in the process of artist's act of imitation. Here in the play, the poet is very clear in stressing this inventive nature of the work of the artist. Talking of the painting, he discovers and demonstrates how painting reveals to him beauty, grace and meanings not otherwise present in the object of painting. The "touch" in the painting makes the poet eloquent in his appreciations of the piece of painting which the painter has brought for Timon:

Painter. It is a pretty mocking of the life. Here is a touch; is it good?

Poet I will say of it

It tutors nature. Artificial strife

Lives in these touches, livelier than life. (Web)

The play of imagination and other creative faculties of the artist transforms his world into something more beautiful than reality.

It is because of this power of poetry to present things as prettier and interesting that it proves more effective in teaching and edifying the audience. In the words of Sydney the poet imitates with a purpose of “delight and teach” (Habib 263). It is here that the poet in the play stands in opposition to the philosopher, Apemantus. If the poet works in the realm of imagination, Apemantus the philosopher digs at the harsh grounds of ugly realities. The poet works through indirect means, tampering his treatment of reality with pleasing touch of fiction but Apemantus, on the other hand, is direct and stinging in his attacks trying to make Timon and others writhe with pain and agony. The poet is not motivated by any desire to hurt as, “no levelled malice/infects one comma in the course I hold”. **(Web)** This enables the poet to give a more inclusive view of life's realities, combining facts with beauty of imagination. He, thus, reveals not just the painful but also the palatable side of life. The philosopher with the obsession with the mean and ugly aspects of human life tends to make him rather cynical, abhorring himself and making others to abhor life itself. This blinkered, narrow and disabling view of life of the philosopher is in stark contrast with that of the poet who celebrates life with all its grossness and ugly realities of life.

Shakespeare, however, does not portray his character in absolute terms of vice and virtue. He never takes sides with any of the characters or what he or she stands for. Both the poet and the painter who in the beginning of the play are “conceived as sensible exponents of their arts” appear as “highly satirised flatterers” as the play advances (Knight 129). The poet claims that it is the glory of poetry that it “aptly sings the good” but in the same breath he shows his consciousness that it gets corrupted and defiled when “we for recompense have praised the vile. It stains the glory in that happy verse (web)” It shows that he in his practices stoops too low as a flatterer against his proclaimed noble ideals and functions of poetry. He, nowhere, seems to be true to the duties of a poet who in times of Shakespeare and Sydney as in the Athens of Timon were supposed to be the educators of people. Both the poet and the painter do draw benefits from his generosity but never do they in words or through their respective art try to take him out of his illusions. This pushes them in the ranks of the other self-serving men of Athens flocking to Timon for food, drinks and gifts. But here again an important feature of Shakespeare's art and his masterful portrayal of human nature comes to the fore. Even when he shows these baser aspects in these characters, he places them in a convincingly human context. The poet and the painter, like most of the artists, even in the times of Shakespeare were dependant on their survival for recognition and advancement of their art on their patrons, who, of course, were men of high social and political standing with large wealth at their command to support the artists in return for their services.

In Shakespearean times, Elizabethan society witnessed phenomenal expansion and buoyancy of economy coupled with increased interest in art. As a result of this there was a mushrooming of poets seeking nods of acceptance from lords and ladies as patrons. This led to the debasement of the glory of poetry at the hands of these base men with servile wits.

Shakespeare, thus, suggest that folly, baseness and corruption can be found in the word of artists as much as in the word of lords and senators. It also means at the same that time, knowledge, wisdom and goodness are not exclusively prerogatives of philosophers.

Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens* is (web) is in fact like his other plays remarkable for the series of questions it throws open for the audience to ponder over when they leave the theatre. The play storms their minds with questions relating to life, human nature, philosophy, and art. He achieves this end by skilfully combining the beauty of emotions of poetry with the lived and experienced knowledge of philosophy,.

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EFFECT OF DIGITALISATION- A STUDY OF SELECT RURAL AND URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN KERALA

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Abstract

Digital India comprises of various initiatives under the single programme each targeted to prepare India for becoming a knowledge economy and for bringing good governance to citizens through synchronized and co-ordinated engagement of the entire Government. The paper aims to evaluate the effectiveness of digitalisation among the household in Kerala and also to compare the perception of households in urban area and rural area. A sample of hundred was selected using convenient sampling method which include fifty from urban area and fifty from rural area. The perceptions of households in rural and urban area are almost same in all these aspects. In rural area people still stick on offline method for the payment of the bills but it is comparatively better in urban area. It was found that the digitalisation is effective but the perception of households in urban and rural area with regard to the level of effectiveness is different.

Keywords: Digital payments, Effectiveness of digitalisation, Internet connections

Introduction

The term 'Digital Economy' was coined in Don Tapscott's 1995 book The Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence. The Digital Economy was among the first books to consider how the Internet would change the way we did business. According to Thomas Mesenbourg (2001), three main components of the 'Digital Economy' concept can be identified: e-business infrastructure (hardware, software, telecoms, networks, human capital, etc.), e-business (how business is conducted, any process that an organization conducts over computer-mediated networks) and e-commerce (transfer of goods, for example when a book is sold online). The concept of Digital India was launched in the year 2015 with the objective of connecting the rural areas with high speed internet network and improving digital literacy. The vision of Digital India programme is inclusive growth in areas of electronic services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities etc. and it is centered on three key areas: Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen, Governance & Services on Demand and Digital Empowerment of Citizens.

Research Problem

The aim of government of India is to convert our economy into a digital economy within 5 or 6 years. The government is taking various measures to promote cashless transaction in the country. Within three years itself, the government converted many sectors into digital

sector and some others are in the process of digitalisation. This research work would like to evaluate the effect of digitalisation among the households in the rural and urban area of Kerala. The following research questions are relevant in this context.

- How far the concept of Digital India is effective?
- Are the customers doing the transactions digitally?
- Do they make the payment of electricity, water bills etc. digitally, or they still stick on the traditional method?
- Are they using debit/credit card for payment or still doing cash payment?
- Is there any difference in the attitude of customers towards digitalisation in urban area and rural area?

Review of Literature

Review of literature helps to gain background knowledge of the research topics and to identify the concept relating to it. Many studies are conducted with regard to cashless economy; some of them are as follows:

VaibhavShahaji&Jyoti Mishra (2017) conducted a study on cashless India. The main aim of the study was to identify the merit and demerits of converting India into cashless India. Many developed countries had already been converted into cashless economy, but India is still only in a process. The government should take some measures to make the customers aware about cashless transactions. They are afraid of doing this, so the government should introduce some incentives to attract the customers towards cashless transactions and also through banks or other intermediaries government should take some measures to familiarize the customers about the technology. The main drawback faced by the country is with regard to the speed of internet connection.

V.Kokila&R.Ushadevi (2017) tried to identify the attitude of customers towards cashless transaction. The study was limited to puduchery. The researcher aims to identify the customer's awareness on cashless transaction and the changes that happened in Puduchery during the period of demonetisation. The study also covers the policies and reforms introduced by the government during the period of demonetisation to promote digital payments.

DeepikaKumari (2016) tried to identify the challenges faced by the people during the period of demonetisation and about the measures taken by the government to face the situation. It also covered the methods and applications adopted by the government to promote digitalisation. The advertisement was one of the important methods adopted by government to promote cashless transaction.

Objectives of the Study

- To analyze the perception of households towards digitalised transaction.
- To compare the attitude of households in urban and rural area towards digitalisation.

Hypotheses

- Ho: There is no significant difference in the attitude of households towards the effectiveness of digitalisation with regard to location
- Ho: There is no significant difference in the method used for payment with regard to location.

- Ho: There is no significant difference in the attitude of households in urban and rural area with regard to positives of digitalisation
- Ho: There is no significant difference in the attitude of people towards reasons for not doing Digital transactions with regard to location.

Scope & Significance of the study

In order to identify how far the concept of the digital economy is effective among the households there is a need to conduct a study. The paper aims to study the digitalisation in Kerala. It also tried to identify the perception of households towards digitalisation and also to compare the attitude of rural and urban respondents towards digitalisation.

Research Methodology and Data Base

The study is designed as a descriptive one based on both primary data and secondary data. The secondary data, necessary for the study was collected from various sources: journals, magazines and website. Since most of the information necessary to fulfil the objectives of the study was not available from secondary data, the study is mainly based on primary data collected through a sample survey using structured questionnaire.

Sample Design

A sample of 100 was chosen from among the households in Kerala. For the purpose of collecting the data entire state was divided into two; based on the locality i.e. rural area and urban area. 50 samples were drawn from rural area and other 50 sample was drawn from urban area using convenient sampling method. The total number of respondents includes households from different age group, income level and gender.

Tools used for Data Collection

Field survey was conducted to collect primary data from the households. A well structured questionnaire was developed to collect data from the respondents.

Tools for Data Analysis

For the purpose of data analysis various statistical tools and mathematical techniques were used such as:

- Percentage Analysis
- Chi square test
- Independent sample t test

Variables used for the Study

- Bill payment
- Card payment
- Online purchase
- Speed of internet
- Pay-tm/Free-charge

Limitations of the Study

As in the case of almost all social science research, this study is also not free from certain inherent limitations as stated below:

1. The sample for the study comprised of hundred households, which includes fifty urban households and other fifty rural households, which is only a very small proportion of the entire population of households in Kerala. Therefore, research studies with much

larger sample size would be required to ensure appropriate generalization of the findings of the study.

2. Convenient sampling method was adopted for selecting the sample. Hence, it may not be representative.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of digitalisation on households only five selected variables was considered, rest were ignored.

Results and Discussion

The primary data collected through the questionnaire was analysed using percentage method, Chi-square and Independent t test. The results obtained are as follows:

Demographic Characteristics of the households

Equal number of household was selected from both the urban and rural area of Kerala. The following table reveals the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Table 1 Summarised General Profile of the Respondents

	Demographic Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	38	38
	Female	62	62
	Total	100	100
Location	Urban	50	50
	Rural	50	50
	Total	100	100
Age group	Below 25	16	16
	25-35	36	36
	35-45	13	13
	45-55	21	21
	55&above	14	14
	Total	100	100
Annual Income	Below 50000	24	24
	50000-100000	21	21
	100000-150000	0	0
	150000-200000	19	19
	200000-250000	4	4
	250000-300000	6	6
	300000 & above	26	26
	Total	100	100

Source:Field Survey

The above table shows the demographic profile of the sample respondents. 62% of the respondents were Female and 38% male. Majority of the respondents (36%) belongs to the age group of 25-35. 26% of the respondents have annual income above 300000, 24% have below 50000 and 21% have between 50000 and 100000.

Effectiveness of digitalisation

The government of India decided to convert India into 'Digital India'. As a part of this move, the government is digitalising all the transactions. Even then how many of the households are doing the transactions digitally. In order to identify the respondent's opinion about the effectiveness of digital transaction, the following data was collected.

Table 2 Effectiveness of digital transactions

Digital transactions	Frequency	Per cent
Effective	69	69
Not so effective	19	19
Not effective	12	12
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey

As per the above table, majority of the respondents (69%) opined that digitalisation is effective, 19% opined that it is not so effective and only 12% opined that it is not effective.

Effectiveness of digitalisation and location

For analyzing the effectiveness of digitalisation on households from different locality, independent sample t test is used. The location of the respondents is categorized into two, namely urban and rural. In this respect a hypothesis was formulated.

- Ho: There is no significant difference in the attitude of people towards the effectiveness of digitalisation with regard to location

Table 3 Result of Independent Sample t-test on Effectiveness of Digitalisation and location

		T test for equality of Means				
		T	df	Sig.(2 tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Effectiveness of digitalisation	Equal variance assumed	-2.807	98	0.006	-0.380	0.135
	Equal variance not assumed	-2.807	78.106	0.006	-0.380	0.135

Source: Field Survey

The calculated value (0.006) is less than 0.05 the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, there is significant difference in the attitude of people towards the effectiveness of digitalisation with regard to location.

Mode of payment

There are mainly two modes for payment i.e. online and offline. In the earlier period majority of the households were doing offline mode of payment. After introducing the concept of Digital India, is there any changes in the modes of payments preferred. The following table shows the respondents' opinion about the mode of payment commonly preferred.

Table 4 Mode of Payment

Mode of payment	Frequency	Per cent
Online	14	14
Offline	86	86
Total	100	100

Source: Field survey

The above table reveals that majority of the respondents (86%) prefer offline mode for payment. Only 14% prefer online mode for payment.

Method of payment and location

There are different methods for making payment while purchasing the products like cash, cards or other payment methods. In order to identify which is the most frequently used payment method and also to test any difference in the payment method preferred by the respondents according to the locality they belong, the following hypothesis was formulated.

- Ho: There is no significant difference in the method used for payment with regard to location.

Table 5 Result of Chi-Square on Method of payment and location

Methods of payment	Area		Total	Per cent
	Urban	Rural		
Debit card	20	18	38	38
Credit card	2	5	7	7
Cash	16	20	36	36
Other methods like pay-tm, Freecharge	3	1	4	4
All of the above	9	6	15	15
Total	50	50	100	100
P-value: 0.488, df:4				

Source: Field survey

The calculated value (0.488) is more than 0.05 the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is no significant difference in the method used for payment with regard to location.

As per the above table majority of the respondents (38%) make payment using debit card and 36% makes cash payments. Only 4% is using other payment methods like pay-tm, freecharge etc.

Online Bill Payments

In the earlier period, people have to go the corresponding office for paying electricity, water, telephone bills etc. and also have to stand in the queue which takes a lot of time. But now the payment of the bills can be done online, no need of standing in the queue or going to the office. Only thing is that need an internet connection. It saves the time and energy. In order to identify whether the respondents make the payment of bills online or still they stick on the traditional methods of bill payment the following data was collected.

Table 6 Online Bill payment

Digital transactions	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent
Electricity bill	6	12	7	14	13	13
Water bill	2	4	0	0	2	2
Telephone bill	10	20	9	18	19	19
None of the above	14	28	26	52	40	40
All of the above	18	36	8	16	26	26
Total	50	100	50	100	100	100

Source: Field survey

As per the above table (40%) of the respondents still stick on the traditional methods of bill payment and only 26% of the respondents do all the bill payment digitally. While comparing the

rural and urban respondents, 52% of rural respondents are using offline method for bill payment but only 28% of the urban respondents use offline method. Majority of the urban respondents (36%) is doing all the bill payments online, 20% is doing only telephone bills, 12% is doing only electricity bills and 4% is doing only water bills online while only 16% of the rural respondents do all the payments online.

Speed of Internet

For doing the transactions digitally there is a need of internet connection. Speed of internet is one of the important factor that influence the digital transaction because while doing the payment if the speed of internet connection is low it will take a lot of time to complete the process and sometimes it may exceed the time limit and the transaction will get cancelled. It will create a tension in the minds of the people and will be discouraged from doing digital transaction. In order to identify the respondent's opinion about speed of internet connection in their locality the following data was collected.

Table 7 Speed of Internet connection in their locality

Speed of Internet	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent
High	5	10	10	20	15	15
Average	39	78	34	68	73	73
Low	6	12	6	12	12	12
Total	50	100	50	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey

As per the above table 73% of the respondents opined that the speed of internet is only average. 20% of the urban respondents opined that they have high speed internet connection but in rural area its only 10%. Majority of the respondents in urban area (68%) and rural area (78%) opined that speed of internet connection is only average.

Positives of Digital transactions

The concept of Digital India was introduced with a lot of positive moves. The government also take various measures to promote cashless transactions, by doing the transactions digitally will help save the time and energy. In order to identify the respondents view about positives of digital transaction the following data was collected

Table 8 Positives of Digital transactions

Positives of Digital transactions	Frequency	Per cent
Time Saving	36	36
More Convenient	24	24
Safe	4	4
Reduces the risk handling cash	17	17
None	2	2
All of the above	17	17
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey

As per the table 36% of the respondents opined that time saving are the main advantage of digital transaction. While 24% opined that it's more convenient. 17% opined that it helps to reduce the risk in handling cash and other 17% opined that it has all the positive mentioned above, 4% opined that its safe. It was quite interesting to note that only 2% opined that digital transaction doesn't have any positives.

Positives of Digitalisation and location

For analyzing the perception of households from different locality towards positives of digitalisation, independent sample t test is used. The location of the respondents is categorized into two, namely urban and rural. In this respect a hypothesis was formulated.

- Ho: There is no significant difference in the attitude of households in urban and rural area with regard to positives of digitalisation

Table 9 Result of t-test on Positives of Digitalisation and location

		T test for equality of Means				
		T	Df	Sig.(2 tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Positives of digitalisation	Equal variance assumed	0.322	98	.748	.120	.372
	Equal variance not assumed	0.322	97.978	.748	.120	.372

Source: Field survey

As the calculated value (0.748) is more than 0.05 the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is no significant difference in the attitude of households in urban and rural area with regard to positives of digitalisation.

Reasons for not doing Digital transactions

Almost all the transactions can be done digitally and also the government is taking measures to promote cashless transactions. Still, a part the people are not doing the transactions digitally. The following table reveals the reason for not doing the transaction digitally.

Table 10 Reason for not doing digital transactions

Reasons for not doing Digital transactions	Frequency	Per cent
Afraid of fraudulent activities	22	22.0
No trust in the security of electronic payment methods	7	7.0
Prefer paying offline or in person	23	23.0
Slow internet access speed	10	10.0
Do not know how to use electronic payment methods	6	6.0
Not Applicable	32	32.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field survey

As per the above table, 32% said that they always do digital transaction. But 23% said that they prefer paying offline or in person, 22% said that they are afraid of fraudulent activities, 10% said that slow internet access speed, 7% said that no trust in the security of electronic payment methods and 6% said that they do not know how to use electronic payment methods.

Reasons for not doing Digital transactions & location

For analyzing the attitude of households from different locality towards reasons for not doing Digital transactions, independent sample t test is used. The location of the respondents is categorised into two, namely urban and rural. In this respect a hypothesis was formulated.

Ho: There is no significant difference in the attitude of households towards reasons for not doing Digital transactions with regard to location.

Table 11 Result of t-test on Reasons for not doing Digital transactions and location

Independent Samples T test						
		T test for equality of Means				
		T	Df	Sig. (2 tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Reasons for not doing Digital transactions	Equal variance assumed	0.293	98	0.770	0.140	0.478
	Equal variance not assumed	0.293	94.343	0.770	0.140	0.478

Source: Field survey

The calculated value (0.770) is more than 0.05 the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is no significant difference in the attitude of households towards reasons for not doing Digital transactions with regard to location.

Findings

- Digitalisation is effective but the perception of households in rural and urban area is different.
- People prefer offline mode of payment than online. Even then they are making payments using debit cards as well.
- In rural area people still stick on the traditional methods for the payment of electricity, telephone and water bill but it's comparatively better in urban area.
- Speed of internet is only average in both rural and urban area.
- The main advantages of digital transactions are time saving and convenience. And the perception of rural area and urban area with regard to the positives are same.
- The main reason for not doing the transaction digitally are they are afraid of fraudulent activities, and they prefer paying offline or in person. And there is no difference in the perception of respondents in urban area and rural area with regard to the reason for not doing digital transaction.

Conclusion

For evaluating the effectiveness of digital transactions equal number of respondents were selected from both urban and rural area of Kerala State. The main advantages of digital transactions are time saving and more convenient. But still the customers prefer offline mode for doing the transactions as they are afraid of fraudulent activities, and they prefer payment in offline or in person. Even then they started using debit card for making payments while purchasing the goods but for the bill payments like electricity, water, telephone etc. they still stand in the queue and make payment. Even though the customers are not doing much digital

transactions; they believe that digitalisation is effective. But the perception of people in urban and rural area with regard to effectiveness of digitalisation is different.

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IMPACT OF CULTURE AND PARENTS ON ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS - CASE STUDY

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Abstract

Sukhvinder Singh and Shivrai were the students of a hotel management college. Both were intelligent and knowledge but on one side Sukhvinder was very social and interactive person on the other side Shivrai was very restrictive and less social person. College director had provided his students an opportunity in the form of running and managing a hotel and if students make that hotel profitable then they will get the ownership of a hotel. There was one condition for getting an opportunity and that was students had to work for six months in Paradise hotel and there manager will select the students according to their performance. Both the students were ready but the problem was about managing eighty thousand rupees to spend during six months stay in Paradise hotel. The case study was about how Sukhvinder Singh and Shivrai Japulkar faced many hurdles and obstacles for securing eighty thousand rupees and during this time how there entrepreneurial intentions were influenced by the parents and culture. It was a fight between their entrepreneurial intention and circumstances.

Keywords: Impact, Entrepreneurial intentions, Culture, Parents, Students

Case Study

Sukhvinder Singh

Sukhvinder Singh was a very intelligent and enthusiastic final year hotel management student. He was a hardworking and very social student. He used to talk with everyone in the college and had a very big friends circle. Every professor in his college knew him. He had a Punjabi family background. His parents were educated. His father was an owner of a small restaurant and his mother used to help her husband in restaurant and simultaneously busy in doing her house work also. As Sukhvinder was grown up in the business family he had an idea about business and its importance. His parents were very supportive to him. They had always supported Sukhvinder's thoughts about doing something new in life. This in turn always boosted his motivation and courage.

Shivrai Japulkar

Shivrai Japulkar was a colleague of Sukhvinder Singh. Both were good friends. Shivrai Japulkar was a creative and intelligent student. He used to finish all his assignments on time and always got appreciation from his professors. He was not much social. He had few friends and he used to talk with them only. He was not much interested in talking to new persons and making them friend. He had limits in his social interaction and because of that only he was not much exposed

to other professors in college. He was not much exposed to the whole college. However if anybody asked him help, he always helped them. He had a Marathi family background. His father was manager in a bank and mother was a housewife.

Professor was addressing to his students in class

Professor (smiling): "Good morning students."

Professor: "As you know that it's your final year in hotel management. After getting your degree, some of you will work as a chef, administrator or manager and some will open their own business and will work as an owner."

Professor (excitingly): "But I have a surprise for you."

Students (enthusiastically): "Sir! Please tell us what the surprise is!"

Professor: "Director is giving you an opportunity wherein you are provided with a hotel to run. The entire financial and non-financial assistant will be provided to you. You just have to run the hotel and earn the profit with your knowledge of hotel management."

Sukhvinder Singh: "Sir everyone will get the opportunity."

Professor (looking towards class): "Well class! You have to qualify for this opportunity."

Shivrai Japulkar (seriously): "What is that sir?"

Professor: "To get this opportunity, you will be sent to hotel Paradise, you will work there for six months and depending on your performance manager of Paradise will select who will be eligible for our College opportunity."

Shivrai Japulkar (instantly): "Sir, will College pay our all expenses there like food, rent, petrol etc."

Professor (with low voice): "Actually, you have to pay these expenses and for six months it costs approximately 80000/- rupees."

Professor: "Ok guys, you have one month to think upon it. If you have any question you can come to me anytime."

Sukhvinder Singh and Shivrai Japulkar

Initially Sukhvinder and Shivrai were very happy about the opportunity. But qualifying condition had made them sad.

Shivrai Japulkar: "Leave it; I will look for a job. Otherwise also I was looking for a job."

Sukhvinder Singh: "Shivrai, it is a good opportunity we have got to run and manage the hotel. We should not give up. I always wanted to do it."

Shivrai Japulkar: "But it is very exhaustive and has a lot of work. Managing the whole hotel and there will be no working hours also. It is very hard to devote full day and night."

Sukhvinder Singh: "It is ok, we can do it. Let's first discuss it with parents then tomorrow we will talk."

Sukhvinder Singh with Parents

Sukhvinder described the whole conversation of professor to his parents.

Father: "Wow Son! That is the great opportunity. Definitely you should go for it."

Sukhvinder Singh: "But papa, I need 80,000/-."

Father: "My son, I want you to do this but I have only 30,000/-. I have to think from where I can manage 50,000/-."

Father: "Running a company and managing it by own is a great thing."

Sukhvinder Singh: "You don't worry papa, my many friends are rich, and I will visit them. They will definitely help me."

Mother: "Well done my boy."

Shivrai Japulkar with Parents

Like Sukhvinder Singh Shivrai also described the whole conversation of professor to his parents.

Father (doubtfully): "I can give you 40,000/-, but if you are not selected then we will lose our money."

Father: "Are you sure, you want to go for it because I am not looking at it as a very beneficial opportunity."

After hearing father's comment on his college opportunity, Shivrai was in dilemma and asked the father to give him time to think upon it.

In college with professor

Professor: "Come in my students, so tell me, what you thought about the opportunity."

Sukhvinder Singh: "Sir! I have managed 30,000/- but need 50,000/- more."

Shivrai Japulkar: "Sir! I have managed 40,000/- but need 40,000/- more."

Professor: "I got your problem; my three friends have hotels in Pune, Mumbai and Bangalore. They will lend you money but it all depends on your presentation."

After coming out of the professor's cabin

Shivrai Japulkar (nervously): "Instead of taking so much effort, it's better to leave this idea. I am getting tired now."

Sukhvinder Singh (enthusiastically): "Don't worry, its temporary effort, we will enjoy."

Sukhvinder was very excited about the opportunity professor had given to them. He was very much ready to meet all three owners so that he can get money and can use that money for fulfilling his dream. Contrary to that Shivrai was worried about travelling and the expenses he had to bear to meet them. According to him it was all tired some work without any benefit. But when Sukhvinder convinced him, he got ready to go.

Sukhvinder with his parents

Sukhvinder Singh: "Papa I have to leave tomorrow morning only."

Father: "Why not, prepare all your presentation and be confident! You will definitely impress them. One more thing my son, visit to all three hotels even if you are selected to any one of the hotels."

Sukhvinder Singh: "Thanks papa for guiding me."

Shivrai Japulkar with his parents

Shivrai Japulkar: "Papa, I will be leaving tomorrow morning."

Father: "Shivrai, no need to go to all three hotels, rather go to any one of the hotels and if you get a chance then its ok, otherwise you were preparing for your job, focus on that."

Father: "It's not much fruitful to go all three hotels when we are not sure whether we will get money or not."

Father: "It's not our cup of tea."

Shivrai got motivated from father's statements. He decided to go to only one hotel and meet the owner. He was happy that he had not to take much effort to visit all three hotels. He informed to Sukhvinder about his situation. Sukhvinder got disappointed but he alone left for the three hotels to meet the owners.

Sukhvinder Visit to all three hotels

Sukhvinder alone had visited two hotels located in Pune and Bangalore and met the owners. He was very confident and had courage. He had made the business plan of the hotel business and shared his creative thoughts with the owners. Both the owners of the hotels were very impressed with Sukhvinder's way of presentation and his interest in taking all the efforts in opening the hotel and running it. Both the owners were ready to give him required amount.

Although Sukhvinder had got the opportunity to get amount from both the owners, he visited the third owner also in the hope that he might learn something new from third owner also. He also met to Shivrai in Mumbai and both together went to the hotel.

Hotel Owner: "Yes Students, Professor has told me about your visit. So tell me about your plans."

Sukhvinder had started telling his plans about running and managing hotel. He had already done a lot of work for his business plan and was very confident. He explained everything in detail to owner and shared his business plan documents.

Hotel Owner: "Shivrai, now it's your turn."

Shivrai was not ready with his business plan. He did not do any of the preparation for presentation. He did not make any documents. He casually came to present orally.

Hotel Owner (surprisingly): "It's very surprising that you did not make your business plan and come without preparation."

Shivrai Japulkar: "Sorry Sir, but I can present orally."

Hotel Owner: "Okay."

After completion of Sukhvinder's and Shivrai's presentation Hotel owner call them after 30 minutes.

Hotel Owner: "Sukhvinder your presentation was excellent, your creativity, interest, knowledge, efforts and hardworking attitude were very appreciable! You have lot of qualities. You have a capability to run the hotel"

Hotel Owner: "As you said, you had already got the required amount then why did you come here."

Sukhvinder Singh: "Sir, Knowledge and opportunity should not be skipped."

Hotel Owner (Excitedly): "Excellent, Sukhvinder, I have one offer for you, I have two hotels. I am already very busy with my current hotel. Are you ready to run and manage my second hotel?"

Hotel Owner: "You run that hotel by your own ideas and thoughts, I will not interfere in that. I know you are the best person who can run that hotel."

Sukhvinder (happily): Sir, why not, I can start from now. I have many plans to implement."

Hotel Owner: "Very good Sukhvinder. And you Shivrai, actually you lag in your required business qualities. I am little bit sceptical about your supervision. But you have good knowledge and you can work as a good employee. I am offering you an admin position in my hotel."

Shivrai Japulkar: "Sir, I accept the offer."

Hotel Owner: "Sukhvinder, taking the ownership of the hotel will be a great responsibility; if you want then you can work as a manager of the company also."

Sukhvinder Singh: "No Sir, I will be happy in taking efforts rather than keeping myself in boundaries."

Questions for Discussion

1. What is Entrepreneurial intention? How do you know that a person has entrepreneurial intentions?
2. Among Sukhvinder and Shivrai, who has entrepreneurial intentions? List those entrepreneurial intentions.

3. Do you think that entrepreneurial intentions are the building block for becoming a successful entrepreneur?
4. Do culture and parent influence the entrepreneurial intentions of an individual? How are Sukhvinder and Shivrai influenced by these factors?
5. List other factors that can influence entrepreneurial intentions.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM - A STRONG PILLAR OF BUSINESS SUCCESS IN REFERENCE TO PUNJAB TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Training and Development is one of the imperatives of Human Resource Management as it can improve performance of individuals in the organization. Training is a key to profitability and productivity. Training is a learning process that seeks to bring about permanent enhancement in the behavior and ability of employees by enabling them to learn new knowledge, attitude, skills and behavior. Train to improve, train to develop and train to perform have become the buzzwords of the today's corporate world. Training in a general term refers to a planned effort by an organization to facilitate employees in acquiring skill, attitude and behavior. A survey on Punjab textile industry was conducted to measure the viewpoints of employees in context to outcomes of training, training methods and individual gains of training. In this study an attempt has been made to analyze the methods of employee training and development. For this purpose, an emphases relay on to explore the methods of training and development. To meet this purpose, a proposed model is prepared in consideration with independent and dependent variables.

Keywords: Knowledge, Skill, Attitude, Behavior, Training

INTRODUCTION

Training and Development programmes in an organization have gained a lot of importance due to advancement in technology and changes in market forces. The major areas where employees are normally trained in an organization are Soft- skill Development, Personality Development, Interpersonal Relationship, Problem Solving Techniques, Managerial and Supervisory Training Program, Quality Improvement Programs, Technical Processes, Quality Circle Programs, Time Management Skills, Employee Efficiency Development Programs, Violence Prevention Programs, Regulatory Compliances, Goal Setting and Implementation of Programs, Workplace Safety Management, Workplace Communication, and so on.

The Training and Development Need arises due to following reasons:

- Harnessing skills for existing jobs
- Industrial Safety and Quality Improvement
- Planning out one's future job profile
- Elevating employee's performance

- Reduction in turnover and absenteeism
- Higher Productivity
- Technology Update
- Effective Management

The Research Paper is segregated into five main sections:

1. Approaches to training and development
2. Evaluating Employee Performance through various Matrices
3. Methods of Training and Development
4. Theoretical Framework of Training and Development
5. Benefits associated with Training and Development

1. Approaches to T&D

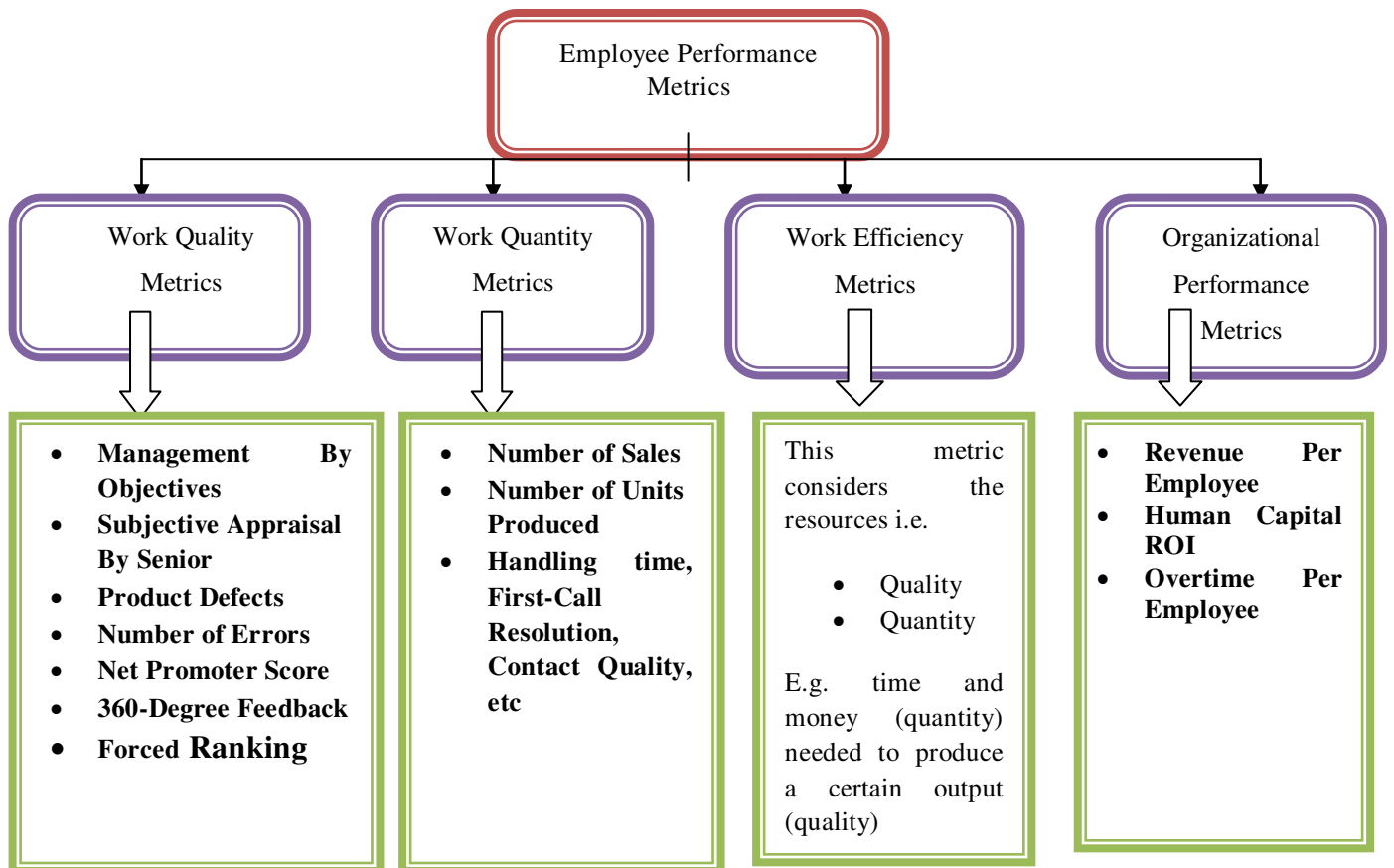
(a)Reactive Approach - The Traditional approaches to training can be generally termed as reactionary, driven by tactical delivery of technical skills in bricks and mortar, classrooms trainings and where training is seen as an event oriented activity.

(b)Proactive Approach - In the learning organization, this approach aligns all learning activities with the corporate business strategy and its focus is on developing competencies.

(c)Active Learning Approach - In this approach, trainees play a leading role in learning by exploring issues and situational problems under the guidance of their facilitator. The trainees learn by asking thought provoking questions, searching for answers, and interpreting various observations made during the process. The Active learning approach has its lasting impact on learning since it helps in long-term retention and finding better solutions in the challenging situations. In today's fast paced world, continuous learning is essential to success. Individuals need to learn to succeed in life and at work. Companies need to ensure their employees continue to learn, so they can keep up with increased job demands and gain competitive advantage.

2. Employee Performance Metrics – Employee Performance Metrics is instrument to tracking how well employees are performing. Implementing them the right way is tricky. However, when done right, employee performance metrics benefit both the organization and the employee. There are various kinds of employee performance metrics. We can split them up into four main categories.

1. Work Quality Metrics
2. Work Quantity Metrics
3. Work Efficiency Metrics
4. Organizational Performance Metrics



3. TRAINING METHODS

There are multitudes of training methods used to acclimate an employee to a new job or even to a new position within his current organization. Even within one organization, different methods are used for training different people. The most commonly used methods are:

1. On-the-Job
2. Off-the-Job

On-the-Job: When an employee learns the job in actual working site in real life situation, and not simulated environment, it is called On-the-job training and also called as Workplace training. In this way, they do not lose their time while they are learning.

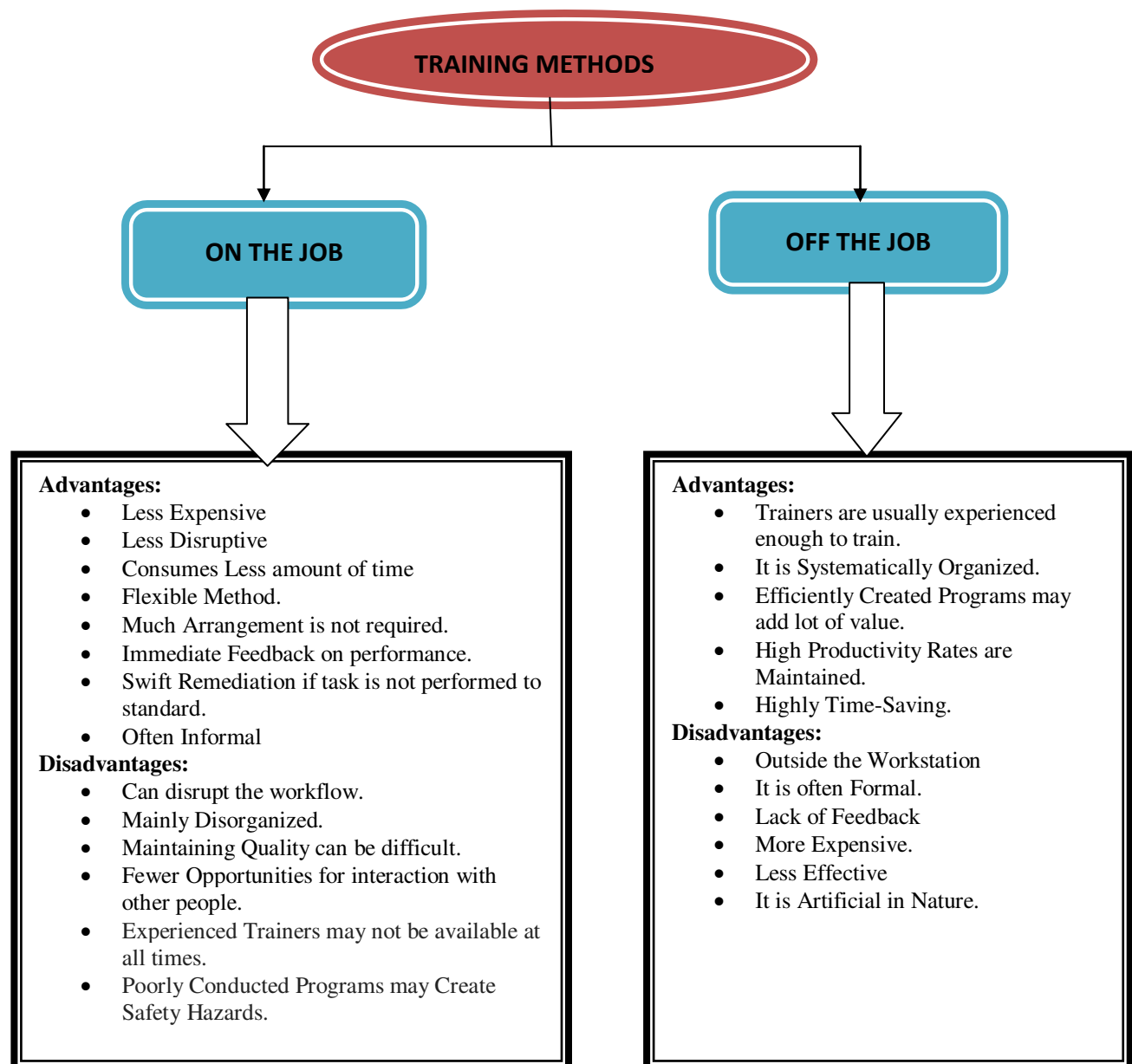
On the job training constitutes the following programmes:

- Job Rotation
- Coaching
- Job Instruction Training
- Apprenticeship
- Understudy

Off-the-Job: Off the job training method is sometimes necessary to take away employees from the regular work environment where frustration and bustle of work are eliminated. This enables the jobholders to study theoretical information or be exposed to new and innovative ideas.

Off the Job training constitutes the following programmes:

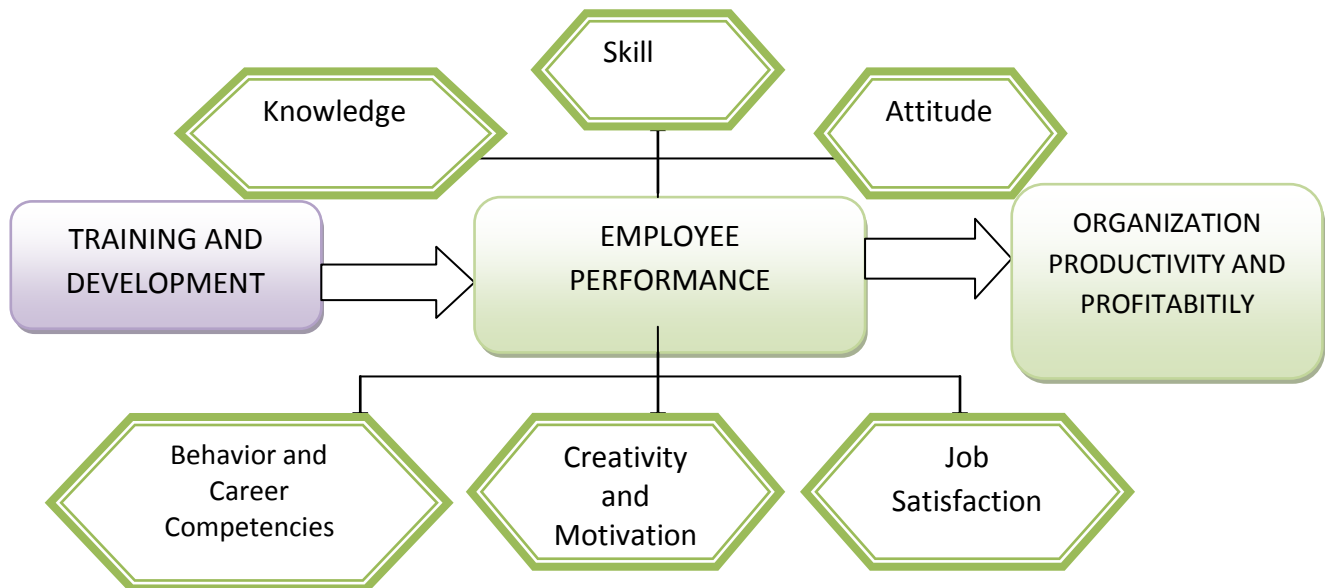
- Case study
- Simulation
- Lectures
- Field Trip
- Audio Visual Method
- Brainstorming



RAINING METHODS	DESCRIPTION	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
On-the-Job			
Job Rotation	This type of training involves the movement of the trainee from one job to another. The trainee receives job knowledge and gains experience from his supervisor or trainer in each of the different job assignments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate boredom of an employee • Increases Experience • Broaden Knowledge and Skills • Improves Self-image • Flexibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costly and Time-consuming • Limited Job Knowledge • Interruptions in work routine • Frustration • Demotivate intelligent trainees
Coaching	The trainee is placed under a particular supervisor who functions as a coach in training the individual. The supervisor provides feedback to the trainee on his performance and offers him some suggestions for improvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economical • Saves Time • Feel of Actual Production conditions • Improved performance • Reduced chances of Error 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disorganized • Distractions • Low Productivity
Job Instruction Training (JIT)	This method is also known as training through step by step. Under this method, trainer explains the trainee the way of doing the jobs, job knowledge and skills and allows him to do the job. The trainer appraises the performance of the trainee, provides feedback information and corrects the trainee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Evaluation • Related to trainees job • Reinforces Work relationships • Job competency • Creates Systematic Approach • Simple Method of Learning • Boosts Confidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in finding suitable trainer. • Reduces Corporate Control • Create Disturbance in the Workplace • Reduce Team Productivity Levels.
Apprenticeship	Apprenticeship is a formal agreement between an individual who wants to learn a skill and an employer who needs a skilled worker. It is an "earning while learning" arrangement for a required term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broaden Skill • Earn while you learn • No debt to pay back • Increase confidence • Get paid holidays • Secure income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get Access to certain careers • Greater responsibilities • Holidays are short • Competition is tough
Understudy	It is a development technique to prepare a manager for taking over the charge of his senior after his retirement, transfer, promotion or death.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity of managerial talent • Leadership qualities • Higher responsibilities • Cheap Method. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favoritism • Selection of wrong person.
Off-the-Job			
Case Study	Under this technique, the cases based on actual business situations are prepared and given to the trainee managers for discussion and arriving at a proper decision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance analytic and critical thinking • It encourages open-mindedness. • It is acceptable to everyone as it deals with detailed description of real life situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It may suppress the voice average trainees as only those having analytical and vocal skills will dominate the sessions. • Time consuming

Simulation	Under this method an imaginary situation is created and trainees are asked to act on it. For e.g., assuming the role of a marketing manager solving the marketing problems or creating a new strategy etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainee can concentrate on learning without involving much risk • Interest and motivation are high as it represents real life situation • Useful technique for skill development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires a great deal of skill and practice. • Expensive method.
Lectures	This will be a suitable method when the numbers of trainees are quite large. Lectures can be very much helpful in explaining the concepts and principles very clearly, and face to face interaction is very much possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It reinforces trainer's credibility and authority. • Best method for large group • Better ambience • Simple, Efficient and effective • Less time taking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in adjustment • Does not follow principle of learning by doing • Less trainee involvement • Not authentic feedback mechanism.
Field Trip	A fieldtrip or fieldwork is a journey by a group of people to a place away from their natural environment. The purpose is to provide real field settings or situations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favorable change from the monotonous theoretical sessions. • Field trips provide students the opportunities to utilize all the senses for learning. • Practical experience • Develop team spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time Consuming • Careful planning required • Transportation can be a problem • It is risky for the management
Audio – Visual Method	Audio-visual method such as television, videotapes and films are the most effective means of providing real world conditions and situations in a short-time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainers can review, slow down or speed up the lesson according to expertise of trainees. • Quality control possible • Wide range of realistic examples • It can be watched multiple times. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No feedback mechanism • No flexibility for different audience • One way communication
Brainstorming	Brainstorming is a group creativity technique designed to generate a large number of ideas for the solution of a problem. It works by focusing on a problem and then deliberately coming up with as many solutions as possible and by pushing the ideas as far as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free expression of ideas. • Promotes creativity • Develop cognitive abilities. • It fosters camaraderie • Equal participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It promotes fights and arguments • it's not always the right choice for everybody • Wiseacres • Utopian Ideas • Time Consuming

4. Theoretical Framework of Training and Development



- **Independent Variable:** Training and Development
- **Dependent Variable:** Employee Performance, Organizational Productivity and Profitability

Training and Development is considered as Independent variable and Employee Performance is Dependent variable, because it can be hypothesized that the better the training provided the improved performance could be expected from the employee, thus Employee Performance is dependent on the effectiveness of training. In a similar way, an employee is considered as an asset of the organization. A well trained and competitive employee plays an inevitable role for the up-gradation and up-liftment of the organization.

5. Benefits Associated with Training

I. Management Benefits

1. **Maintaining Standards** - Training helps the employees to introduce with the principles, policies and procedures of Organization to maintain its standard and system.
2. **Evaluating Employee's Performance** - Trainers sort out those employees who are instant learners and those who possess better skills by involved in special training methods for the better outcome.
3. **Identify Employees for Promotion and Transfer** - Trainers identified the capabilities and personalities of the employees as some employees are suitable for other position. Management makes best possible use of employees according to their abilities.

II. Employee Benefits

1. **Allows Employee to become more Productive** - Training helps employees to relate with the responsibilities, understanding the techniques which helps to improve employee's capability and increases efficiency.

2. **Fosters Self- Development and Self- Confidence** - When training gets over employee will identify with their duties regarding their job position with knowledge and experience they obtained during their training sessions as a result they will become more confident with their work and provide better services to their customers.
3. **Increases Job Satisfaction** - Training helps the employees to understand their duties, responsibilities, how to perform task in the Organization. It helps to make them understand their work profile in better approach and be in love with whatever they perform by understanding their job procedures.
4. **Helps Employee to become More Effective Problem Solver** - During training sessions practical knowledge is also provided to the employees so that they can deal with the problems and sort out their solutions.
5. **Helps to Tackle Shortcomings** - While one employee maybe good at calculations and market segmentation, another may prove her excellence in ideation and churning out new strategies. Every individual will have some shortcomings and it is timely training and development programmes that can up-skill employees to perform different tasks with the minimum required skill. Workplace training plays a pivotal role in bridging the skill gap and keeping employees on the cutting edge of industry developments
6. **Boosts Employees' Morale** - Lack of guidance often kills the morale of employees. Training and development programmes not only improve the skills of employees but also boost their morale, thereby making them happy and leading to longer tenures. Apart from breaking the monotony in the workplace, training programmes offer employees a learning platform where they are able to master new skills and become more marketable.
7. **Encourages Creativity** - With training and development programmes, employees are able to think outside the box and widen their thinking capabilities, hone their communication skills and develop new skills that can improve a company's competitive edge. Such programmes are the best ways to promote innovation and improve employee involvement.

III. Organizational Benefits

1. **Increases Profitability** - Training, productivity and better services results in more profits in return. Training helps the Organization to increase their profit level by satisfying the needs of customers and provide those best possible services.
2. **Reduces Accidents** - Effective and Organized Training helps those employees to prevent from accidents who work with the dangerous equipment.
3. **Organizational Development** - Advanced technologies and effective way of working develops the Organization. Staff training develops the quality of competitiveness in employees. Training brings good quality, competitive and loyal employee to the Organization.
4. **Reduces Employee Turnover and Wastage** - In the Large Scale Industries wastage of resources are found commonly which can be avoided with the help of proper training of employees. With the help of regular training sessions work pressure and employee turnover can be minimized which results in less labour cost with the better services can be achieved.
5. **Increases Productivity** - In a rapidly-evolving job landscape, employees need to be trained and taught about new technologies and their applications. With training and development, employees can stay up-to-date, use new technologies and give up on the old ways of performing a task. They can finish a task faster and show improved results with the right training It will also give them confidence and enable them to adopt new and better ways to achieve their goals and objectives
6. **Enhances Company Reputation and Profile** - Offering the right training and development programme makes the company stands out in the recruitment sphere. Employees are likely to feel

valued if they are being invested in, and they work harder to exceed expectations. However, the company should adopt stronger and successful training strategies that help them build their brand name and enable them to emerge as a sought-after firm among employees.

Objectives

- i) To explore the significance of training in the Textile Industry of Punjab.
- ii) To study various methods and techniques of imparting Training in Textile Industry.
- iii) To develop theoretical model of training and development in reference to Punjab Textile Industry.

Analysis and Findings

Table 1 Performance By Company (Cross-tabulation)

Cross-tabulation(Top three factors that impact performance)								
			Textile Unit 1	Textile Unit 2	Textile Unit 3	Textile Unit 4	Textile Unit 5	Total
Top three factors that impact performance	Market conditions	Count	26	23	25	22	28	124
		%within \$Impact	21.0%	18.5%	20.2%	17.7%	22.6%	
	Govt. policies	Count	16	18	19	10	26	89
		%within \$Impact	18.0%	20.2%	21.3%	11.2%	29.2%	
	Employee performance	Count	26	45	53	46	73	243
		%within \$Impact	10.7%	18.5%	21.8%	18.9%	30.0%	
	Strategic management	Count	12	24	20	23	29	108
		%within \$Impact	11.1%	22.2%	18.5%	21.3%	26.9%	
	Employee training	Count	20	40	37	51	54	202
		%within \$Impact	9.9%	19.8%	18.3%	25.2%	26.7%	
	Competition	Count	9	11	8	9	11	48
		%within \$Impact	18.8%	22.9%	16.7%	18.8%	22.9%	
	Any other	Count	5	17	13	14	21	70
		%within \$Impact	7.1%	24.3%	18.6%	20.0%	30.0%	
Total		Count	40	60	60	60	80	300
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.								

The table 1 shows the top three factors which impact the performance of the organization in varying textile industries. After analysis it was depicted that the top three factors which initiate the performance in Punjab textile industries are market conditions, employee performance and employee training with varying percentage.

Table 2 Company by Training Methods (Cross-tabulation)

Cross-tabulation (Type of training methods)						
			What type of training methods			Total
			On the- Job Methods	Off the- Job Methods	Both	
Company	Textile Unit 1	Count	8	1	31	40
		% within Company	20.0%	2.5%	77.5%	100.0%
	Textile Unit 2	Count	24	0	36	60
		% within Company	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	Textile Unit 3	Count	14	1	45	60
		% within Company	23.3%	1.7%	75.0%	100.0%
	Textile Unit 4	Count	17	0	43	60
		% within Company	28.3%	0.0%	71.7%	100.0%
	Textile Unit 5	Count	15	5	60	80
		% within Company	18.8%	6.3%	75.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	78	7	215	300
		% within Company	26.0%	2.3%	71.7%	100.0%

The table 2 revealed that the highest percentage of the Punjab textile industries rely on the both the training programs. 71.1% of the respondents are seemed to attend both the training programmes that include on the job and off the job training. T & D Programmes that increase employees' satisfaction towards their job, improves their work efficiency, and gives return on investment (ROI) in terms of making the employees more knowledgeable, skilled, and productive. It also makes them more loyal, committed, and contributing to the organization. Batool & Batool (2012) also support this view that job satisfaction, confidence on self, and sense of self worth is given a boost up among the employees through training.

Table 3 Designation by Individual Gains (Cross-tabulation)

			What are the individual gains					Total
			Knowledge Development	Skill Development	Personality Development	Attitude Development	All of the above	
Designation	Manager	Count	12	3	5	6	20	46
		%withinDesignation	26.1%	6.5%	10.9%	13.0%	43.5%	100.0%
	Executive	Count	12	9	13	6	19	59
		%withinDesignation	20.3%	15.3%	22.0%	10.2%	32.2%	100.0%
	Senior Shift Officer	Count	1	1	0	0	8	10
		%withinDesignation	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	Assistant Manager	Count	7	8	2	3	21	41
		%withinDesignation	17.1%	19.5%	4.9%	7.3%	51.2%	100.0%
	AGM	Count	8	3	2	1	30	44
		%withinDesignation	18.2%	6.8%	4.5%	2.3%	68.2%	100.0%
	Officer	Count	10	9	5	1	12	37
		%withinDesignation	27.0%	24.3%	13.5%	2.7%	32.4%	100.0%
	Senior Executive	Count	1	6	8	5	14	34
		%withinDesignation	2.9%	17.6%	23.5%	14.7%	41.2%	100.0%
	Deputy Manager	Count	1	2	4	1	10	18
		%withinDesignation	5.6%	11.1%	22.2%	5.6%	55.6%	100.0%
	Senior Manager	Count	1	0	0	6	4	11
		%withinDesignation	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	54.5%	36.4%	100.0%
Total		Count	53	41	39	29	138	300
		%withinDesignation	17.7%	13.7%	13.0%	9.7%	46.0%	100.0%

The above table 3 dealt with the individual gains in terms of their designation. As per the viewpoint of manager, senior shift officer, assistant general manager and officer the main key ingredients of the

individual gain is knowledge development with a highest percentage of 17.7%. Followed by this, skill development (with 13.7%) and personality development (13%) acts as a catalyst to enhance the performance of assistant managers, executives, senior executives and deputy managers as per their views. Only a least percentage i.e. 9% of senior manager believes that the attitude development is the crucial individual gain in Punjab Textile Industry.

The findings presented in this study are supported by the previous studies also. Jain (1970) suggested that training programmes must be conducted in depth on subject matters. The subject matters should be related to the present situation and requirements of the organization. Only then would the training programme would be effective. The work culture of an organization can have a tremendous impact on learning by the usage of multitude methods of training.

Conclusion

Training is a substantial organizational investment giving a satisfactory return on investment means linking the training and development methods to the organization's overall productivity and profitability. Recognition of the training methods and measurement techniques are crucial for the organization's training success. The Theoretical framework of the study was also derived by reviewing various literatures published previously as well as articles in the journals and in books. Training and development has positive effect both on organization as well as employee performance. In various large scale textile industries in Punjab, employee performance metrics are used to check the efficiency and effectiveness of employees. Consistently and accurately evaluating employee performance is essential not only to individual success, but to the overall success of an organization.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ETHICAL LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEES JOB SATISFACTION: THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF LEADER MEMBER RELATIONSHIP

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Abstract

Prior studies have demonstrated that leaders' ethical behaviors have an impact on employee job satisfaction in the private sector, and yet the public sectors leader member relationship has not been fully explored. Therefore, the aim of this study is to analyze the mediating effect of leader member relationship on the impact of ethical leadership on employees' job satisfaction in the public sector. The study was carried out on 111 leaders and 269 employees of Ethiopian revenues customs authority. The data from this study were analyzed and evaluated via SPSS and AMOS statistical programs. The findings of the study indicated that both ethical leadership and job satisfaction are a four-factor models.

The findings of the study indicated that perceptions on ethical leadership have effect on employees the job satisfaction, and leader member relationship meaningfully. The leader member relationship partially mediates the relationship between ethical leadership and employee job satisfaction.

Key words:

Ethical leadership, Leader member relationship, job satisfaction, public sector

1. INTRODUCTION

Even though leaders have different values, attitudes, beliefs, conduct, habit and practices, they play a substantial part in affecting the motivation, dedication, and predisposition of the workforce (Watts, 2008). Most significantly, the leaders' ethical behavior takes the lion's share in enabling the followers⁶ to proceed forward in moral reasoning, behave ethically, and work

⁶The word follower bothers a number of scholars and practitioners and view the word as condescending (For example, Gardner, 1986, 1990; Ford, 1990). They connoted the concept with a group of people who were (1) part of the sweaty masses and therefore separated from the elites, (2) not able to act intelligently without the guidance and control of other, (3) willing to let other people (elites) take control of their lives, and (4) unproductive unless directed by others. However, in the leadership literature since the 1930s, Followers were considered to be subordinates. Therefore, there is no other logical equation for this study and the word subordinate and follower are used interchangeably.

with devotion (Brown, Treviño, & Harrison, 2005; Ciulla, Price, & Murphy, 2005; Johnson, 2017; Yukl, Mahsud, Hassan, & Prussia, 2013). Besides, ethical leaders are known as the architects and ambassadors of ethical organizational behavior (Brown & Treviño, 2006; Brown et al., 2005; Mayer, Kuenzi, Greenbaum, Bardes, & Salvador, 2009). Ethical leaders teach ethical behaviors, and make employees to walk upright on their own two legs, not just through words, but through actions (Enderle, 1987). Also, they are regarded as a backbone, the affection, and soul, protectors and communicators of ethical standards (Stouten, Marius, Mayer, David, & Euwema, 2013).

However, the outrages of all patterns and ethical lapses of leadership in every organization have made headlines round the world thrusting ethical leadership to the reducing border of public fears. It is the serious and top priority concern of today's learning organizations where the rules of the game have changed from individual work and rewards for teamwork and team rewards, and from management knows best to everyone is a leader (Hiebert & Klatt, 2001). Similarly, matters arising from practices lacking in probity, all sorts of scandals and scientific research results remain to be important constructs in the demand for ethical leadership.

Furthermore, the focus of the research on ethical leadership shifted on the query of what is the impact of ethical leadership largely on the outcomes of the leader-follower relationship (Stouten et al., 2013). Accordingly, few empirical studies in the business organizations, remarks that it is related to desirable behaviors and unrelated to undesirable behaviors (Brown & Treviño, 2006; Brown et al., 2005; Stouten et al., 2013). But the leader and employee behavior vary across organizational cultures (Dorfman, Javidan, Hanges, Dastmalchian, & House, 2012; Wanasika, Howell, Littrell, & Dorfman, 2011).

Therefore, the results offer a limited view of the impact of ethical leadership (Eisenbeiss, 2012). Similarly, they do not consider the implication of ethical leadership for society (Mayer, Aquino, Greenbaum, & Kuenzi, 2012; Schaubroeck et al., 2012) in public sector organizations. Because of this, scholars of public administration demonstrate that ethical leadership is crucial to the efficiency and accountability of public sector organizations and remarked that it deserves greater attention. Furthermore, Webb (2018) suggested that ethical leadership in public sector is much more important than the private sector. Furthermore, empirical research on the impact of ethical leadership on employees' job attitudes in Ethiopian public organizations, is lacking. Thus, the purpose of the study is to test the impact of the four model of ethical leadership on employees' job satisfaction in Ethiopian revenue and customs authority.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Ethical Leadership

Ethical leadership, whose major relevance has been widely acknowledged, is an umbrella term which encompasses ethics and leadership. But there is no generally accepted definition of ethical leadership. For example, (Ciulla, 2003) defined ethical leadership as the 'influence of a moral person who moves others to do the right thing in the right way for the right reasons'. In addition to this, Brown et al. (2005) defined it as 'the demonstration of normatively appropriate conduct through personal actions and interpersonal relationships, and the promotion of such conduct to followers through two-way communication, reinforcement, and decision making' (p.

120). What is useful about this definition is that it captures a number of important features of an ethical leader. Accordingly, an ethical leader is one who engage in demonstration and promotion of ethical behaviors and is considered as both a 'moral individual and moral manager' (Brown et al., 2005). Being perceived as a moral person means that others may think of you as honest, trustworthiness and integrity in behavior; consistent, credible and predictable in establishing relationships; and showing concern for people, treating people with dignity and respect, approachable and good listener, and demonstrating a greater standard and responsibility. However, being an ethical person is not enough. It requires, to proactively put ethics at the forefront of the leadership agenda, make clear the ethical dimensions to their employees, rewarding and punishing employees, and live in a fishbowl type of behavior (Treviño, Hartman, & Brown, 2000). Most importantly, in order to result in appropriate behavioral actions, followers should perceive and interpret it correctly (Winkler, 2010).

However, Eisenbeiss (2012) argue that standards of the concept of normative behavior are vague and it doesn't specify which norms are appropriate. In the same vein, Northouse (2015) and Anderson, Baur, Griffith, and Ronald (2017) argued that the context of the normative behavior may vary from person to person, from culture to culture, and from organization to organization. Thus, this definition cannot offer guidance on how an ethical leader should act when the norms seem inadequate (Voegtlin, 2016). In addition to this, the definition is one-dimensional and doesn't incorporate the issue of leadership. Accordingly, Eisenbeiss (2012) has reviewed and recommended to incorporate the main concern of leadership as 'a process of ethically influencing others to achieve common goals' (p. 793). Likewise, an ethical leader is a person who ethically influences individuals and groups within an establishment, is borne out in establishing goals, and directs them toward achievement of those finishes, thereby permitting them to be effective (Eisenbeiss, 2012). On the other hand Northouse (2015) defined "ethical leadership is a process by which a good person rightly influences others to accomplish a common good: to make the world better, fairer, and more humane" (p.262). Therefore, this study takes in to account of this definition.

Social learning theory and social exchange theory are the base for the evolution of ethical leadership research (Brown et al., 2005). The social learning theory suggests that leaders are role models and encourage ethical conduct among members of the organization (Brown et al., 2005; Zhu, May, & Avolio, 2004). On the other hand, the social exchange theory states that followers reciprocate in an appropriate way to the fashion that their leader interacts with them. For example, if a leader treats employee fairly, supports them in need, shows concern, encourages and give them opportunities, the followers will reciprocate with positive behavior (Brown et al., 2005). In general, these theories help us to understand the way individuals respond to an ethical leadership behavior (Dhar, 2016).

Furthermore, ethical leaders are ambassadors of their organization. They demonstrate moral personal commitment. Their behaviors are apparent in the acts of humility, loyalty, virtue, generosity, compliance with the law, and forgiveness (Brown et al., 2005; Resick, Hanges, Dickson, & Mitchelson, 2006; Rhode & Bennis, 2006). The words and actions are characterized by "feeling another's pain" or "stepping into another person's shoes," (Oxley, 2011, p. 5). They

are also “transparent and engage in open communication and provide followers with voice” (Den Hartog & De Hoogh, 2009:201).

Ethical leadership is a multidimensional concept (Thornton, 2013). Consequently, in the leadership literature, different writers have explored different dimensions to measure the conduct of an ethical leader. For example, For Johnson (2017) trust, civility, self-centered, honest, and evil are measurements of ethical leader behavior where as to Brown et al. (2005), trust in the leader, interactional fairness, socialized charismatic leadership and abusive supervision is measurements of ethical leadership behavior. The global leadership and organizational behavior effectiveness (GLOBE), uses the aspects of character/integrity, altruism, collective motivation, and encouragement as measures of ethical behavior. In addition to this, Resick et al. (2006) have added ethical awareness, community/ people-orientation, encouraging and empowering, and managing ethical accountability. Consequently, Riggio, Zhu, Reina, and Maroosis (2010) prepared Leadership Virtues Questionnaire (LVQ) using the variables of prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice. Kalshoven, Den Hartog, and De Hoogh (2011) also developed their own Ethical Leadership Work Questionnaire (ELWQ). Accordingly, fairness, integrity, ethical guidance, people orientation, power sharing, role clarification and concern for sustainability were considered as dimensions of ethical leadership behavior. Finally, Yukl et al. (2013) have prepared the Ethical Leadership Questionnaire (ELQ). To them, honesty, fairness, integrity, sets an example, concern for values are the elements that differentiates between ethical and unethical leaders.

However, most of the current approaches seem to focus on the humane and justice orientation of ethical leadership (for example see Brown et al., 2005; Kalshoven et al., 2011; Resick et al., 2006; Trevino, Brown, & Hartman, 2003). Moreover, they neglect to consider both the fairness and integrity of a leader. These orientations reflect a cross-disciplinary and intercultural view of the normative infrastructure of ethical leaders and look at both the ethics and leadership aspects.

Humane-oriented leadership refers to the leader's behaviors, focusing on followers' welfare, making them feel at ease and providing them social support in bearing out their tasks (Northouse, 2013). It is concerned with how much the leader is being sensitive, humble, modest, considerate, compassionate, generous and supportive and treating others with dignity and respect (Dorfman et al., 2012; Eisenbeiss, 2012; Northouse, 2013), 2013. In this definition, “others” refers to the subordinates or employees who are under the supervision of the leader. Leaders with high humane orientation are being “fair, selfless, friendly, generous, caring, and kind to others” (Northouse, 2013, p. 13). Whereas, leaders who have low humane orientation are self-centered, status conscious, conflict inducer, face saver and procedural (House, Hanges, Javidan, Dorfman, & Gupta, 2004).

Another element of ethical leadership is justice orientation. Justice is the central and lubricating ingredient of ethical leadership. Justice orientation, therefore, refers to the extent to which the leader's decisions are fair and consistent, respect for diversity, and nondiscriminatory treatment of others with regard to sexual differences, nationality, religion, political beliefs, economic or social status (Cole, Bernerth, Walter, & Holt, 2010; Eisenbeiss, 2012; Yean & Yusof, 2016). According to the justice judgment model, every organization regardless of type and size deals with decision making. But, the manner and the fairness of the leader has a great impact on the effectiveness and satisfaction of its members (Leventhal, 1980).

There are four elements of justice orientations (Colquitt, 2001; Judge & Colquitt, 2004). These are distributive, procedural, interpersonal and informational justices. Distributive justice is the belief that rewards, punishments, and resource allocations are fair and appropriate (Karkoulian, Assaker, & Hallak, 2016; Leventhal, 1980; Yean & Yusof, 2016). However, according to the judgment model, an individual applies distribution rules selectively and follows different rules at different times. Besides, Gergen, Greenberg, and Willis (1980) have stated that there are four processes by which a leader evaluates his or her procedural fairness: weighting, preliminary estimation, rule combination, and outcome evaluation. First, the individual decides which distribution rules are applicable, and the relative importance of the rules. Rules of greater importance are assigned higher weight in the judgment sequence and have greater impact on the perception of fairness. Second, the leader process an information and estimates the deserved preliminary amount and type of outcome. Thirdly, the leader combines the several preliminary estimates to arrive at a final judgment of the receiver's deservingness. Finally, the leader assesses/evaluates the fairness of the receiver's outcomes. In general, it can be concluded that a "contributions rule, needs rule, and equality rule are among the major distributive rules that can influence and individual's perception of distributive fairness" (Gergen et al., 1980).

The other element of justice orientation is procedural justice. According to Leventhal (1980), the main rules of fair procedural justice are the rule of consistency, the bias-suppression rule, and the accuracy of information rule, the correctability rule, the representativeness rule and the ethicality rule. From this perspective, procedural justice assesses the perceived fairness in the way decisions and outcomes are determined based on the normatively accepted principles (Cohen-Charash & Spector, 2001). Similarly, Wolmarans (2014) indicated that a procedural justice deals with ascertaining consistent principles to all, free from bias, accurate, correctable and consistent with ethical norms of the organization. Interpersonal justice reflects the extent to which individuals in the organization are treated with respect, sensitivity, and consideration.

Informational justice gauges the adequacy, truthfulness, timeliness, and honesty of the information individuals receive from organizational leaders (Colquitt, 2001). However, most of the studies ignored the informational justice as elements of justice.

Ethical leaders are also taking care and responsible for their activities, their resources utilization, the effect of their decisions on the human beings and environment, the attainment of organizational goals and future-oriented view on success (Eisenbeiss, 2012; Enderle, 1987; Székely & Knirsch, 2005; Voegtlin, 2016). Thus, "responsibility is not only from the organizational and legal point of view but also from the ethical point of view" (Enderle, 1987, p. 659). On the other hand, responsible leaders critically evaluate the norms, share responsibility, and solve problems collectively (Voegtlin, 2016). Accordingly, they make informed ethical judgments about prevailing norms and rules, communicating effectively with stakeholders, engaging in long-term thinking and in perspective taking, displaying moral courage, and aspiring to positive change. The results of some empirical studies remarked that the behavioral practices of responsible leaders include knowledge-sharing, long-term perspective, promotion-from-within, strong organizational culture, strong people priority, high staff retention, highly-skilled workforce, strong social responsibility, strong environmental responsibility, broad stakeholder focus, self-governing teams, trust, innovation, staff engagement, and self-management (Avery & Bergsteiner, 2011; Voegtlin, 2016).

2.2. Job Satisfaction

Some people enjoy work and find it to be an integral part of life. Others hate to work and do so only because they must. In fact, it is a topic of wide interest of researchers, practitioners, and the most frequently studied variable in organizational behavior. Accordingly, it is defined as

the degree to which people like their job and the different facets of jobs (Spector, 1997). It measures how they like or dislike their jobs as well how they react to the specific facets of a job.

Thus, there are two basic approaches of measuring job satisfaction; need fulfillment approach and attitudinal approach (Spector, 1997; Cook et al. 1981). The difference of the two approaches is that the fulfillment approach deals with the idea that whether or not the job met physical and psychological needs for the things provided by the job, whereas the attitudinal approach deals with the overall facets of job satisfaction. But, one of the most widely used approaches is the facets approach. This approach measures the overall aspects of a job. Accordingly, employees job satisfaction is measured by the facets of “appreciation, communication, coworkers, fringe benefits, job conditions, nature of the work itself, the organization itself, organizational policies and procedures, pay, personal growth promotion opportunities, recognition, security and supervision” (Spector, 1997:3). Therefore, the dimensions of job satisfaction can be summarized in to five (Vitell & Davis 1990) as (1) satisfaction with pay, (2) satisfaction with promotions, (3) satisfaction with co-workers, (4) satisfaction with supervisors and (5) satisfaction with the work itself.

2.3. Leader- Member Relationship

It is, indeed, difficult to think leaders without followers and vice versa. Accordingly, the leader-member relationship research has become a central issue of leadership since the 1970s(Winkler, 2010). The theoretical foundation of this approach relies on the role and social exchange theory (Xu, Loi, Cai, & Liden, 2019). The idea of this theory lead to conceptualize leadership as a process of dyadic relationship between the leader and follower (Winkler, 2010).

The main assumption of leader-member relationship is that the leader may develop different relations with every single follower based on the working relationships within the work group (Lee, Thomas, Martin, Guillaume, & Marstand, 2019; Yukl, 2013). Research has shown that most of the time leaders do form 90 percent different type of relationship and 10 percent the same type of leader-member relationship with all employees (Liden, Sparrowe, & Wayne, 1997). Similarly, it is recognized that the formal and negotiated roles determine the relationship between a leader and a follower.

The formal roles focus on the perspective that the social network of the individual is embedded in the organizational system (Winkler, 2010). On the other hand, the other roles will be developed and negotiated via active participation of the individual and the leader (ibid). Therefore, the leader may form a high-quality relationship or low- quality relationship. Accordingly, different authors have mentioned that, the degree of trust, perceived harmony, reciprocal influence and extent of interpersonal attraction are the main criteria that determine the quality of dyadic relationship loyalty (Graen & hl-Bien, 1995; Liden & Maslyn, 1998).

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1. Research Design

The researcher used cross sectional research design, in which all measurements of the study were taken at the same time (Hayes, 2018). This research design was chosen because it is useful to examine current attitudes, beliefs, opinions, or practices as well as in obtaining an overall ‘picture’ as it stands at the time of the study(Creswell, 2012). Similarly, this design is best suited to studies aimed at recovering out the prevalence of a phenomenon, situation,

problem, attitude or issue (Creswell, 2012; Kumar, 2011). Furthermore, in order to achieve the objectives as well as test the hypotheses formulated to answer the research questions, a quantitative and qualitative approach was applied. The primary focus of qualitative research is to understand, explain, explore, distinguish and clarify situations, beliefs, perceptions, attitudes, values, opinions and experiences of a group of people, whereas the quantitative research is used to determine the extent or magnitude of this mutation and diversity (Kothari, 2004; Kumar, 2011). Similarly, quantitative approach is more relevant in studying human attitudes and behaviors (Groeneveld, Tummers, Bronkhorst, Ashikali, & van Thiel, 2014).

3.2. Sources and Methods of Data Collection

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary cause for this is that, these methods are used to collect first-hand information about the current position (Creswell, 2012; Kothari, 2004; Kumar, 2011) of leader's ethical behavior, employee's job satisfaction, and leader-employee relationship.

The primary data were obtained from respondents by using interview (unstructured) and questionnaire (closed ended questionnaire). The corporate ethics officers and leaders were interviewed about ethical leadership and their measurements of ethical leadership. In order to avoid common method variance, the researcher has used a dyadic data. Accordingly, the middle and lower level leaders were asked to rate the ethical leadership behavior of their immediate supervisor. Furthermore, employees were rated the ethical behavior of their supervisors and their relationship with them. Similarly, they were also evaluated their own extent of job satisfaction.

The secondary data was assembled from documents like books of research studies, encyclopedias, referred international journal articles, handbooks, abstracts, and 'grey literature' (Aliotta, 2018, p. 27) which includes reports, theses and dissertations, conference proceedings, research in progress, leaflets and posters, letters, and diaries), government reports, magazines, books and periodicals, organizational reports, verbatim transcripts, and service books. These documents were obtained from public web services like Web of Knowledge, SCOPUS, inSPIRE, MEDLINE, and EThOS, Google Scholar and Microsoft Academic Research.

3.3. Sampling Design

Before I conducted the survey, a senior human resources officer – the survey coordinator in the participating organization – prepared a list of departments, number of employees and their location from across the departments in that organization. The study used a stratified sampling strategy in which three different strata (middle level, lower level leaders and experts/employees) were included. The leaders were selected purposively because they represent the formal leadership position of the organization and influences the job behavior and attitude of their employees. Similarly, the respondents were chosen based on their willingness and availability at the time of data collection.

Accordingly, in the first strata, 47 middle level leaders were invited to complete questions about their supervisor's ethical leadership behavior and their own job satisfaction and relationship with their immediate supervisor. A total of 43 responses were collected, yielding a response rate of 91.5 percent. In the second strata, 70 lower level leaders were invited to rate ethical leadership behavior of their immediate supervisor (i.e. middle level leaders) and their

relationship. In addition to this, the lower level leaders were invited to rate their own level of their own job satisfaction. A total of 68 responses were collected appropriately, yielding a response rate of 97.1 percent. The last but not least strata were employees or experts who have no leadership position in the organization. Accordingly, 286 employees were invited randomly to rate the ethical leadership behavior of their immediate supervisor (lower level leader) and their relationship with their supervisor. Similarly, those employees were invited to rate their own level of job satisfaction. A total of 269 responses were collected, yielding a response rate of 94.1 percent. In general data was collected from 403 respondents. However, during data entry respondents 23 respondents did not answer all the questions and they have been omitted from the data analysis. Therefore, the data was analyzed with a total of 380 respondents yielding a response rate of 94.3 percent.

In total, I distributed 63 to middle level leaders, 85 to lower level leaders and 318 questionnaires to employees of the organization. After that I received 55 middle level questionnaires, 76 lower level questionnaires and 289 employees' questionnaires, representing response rates of 87.3 percent and 89.4 percent, and 90.9 percent respectively. During data entry process I eliminated 40 invalid questionnaires due to incomplete information. Finally, I obtained a total of 380 valid questionnaires.

3.4. Instrumentations

The study used a four part instruments to collect the data. The first part contained the personal information or demographic characteristics of the respondents. Part two focuses on the ethical leadership behavior of leaders in the organization. The third part deals with the leader-member relationship (LMX) in the organization. Finally, the last part includes questions with regard to employees' job satisfaction. The factors were measured through questionnaire which were adapted from different studies based on their reliability, suitability, and adequacy with the targets of this study.

In the beginning the questionnaires were prepared in English. However, for a better understanding, it was converted in to Amharic (official language of Ethiopia). To ensure equivalence of meaning of the items between the English and Amharic versions of the four sections, a rigorous translation process was used that included forward and backward translation, subjective evaluations of the translated items and pilot testing. Two translators, bilingual in English and Amharic, translated the English versions of the six constructs into Amharic (forward translation). Those translators were instructed to retain both the form (language) and the meaning of the items as close to the original as possible but to give priority to meaning equivalence. When the Amharic translations were finalized, the questionnaires were then backward translated (from Amharic to English) by two other translators, bilingual in English and Amharic. The backward-translated items were then evaluated by a group of three education experts to ensure that the item meanings were equivalent in both the original English versions and the backward-translated versions. If differences in meaning were found between items, those items were put through the forward and backward translation process again until the experts were satisfied that there was substantial meaning equivalence. The Amharic versions of the questionnaires were then pilot-tested with a group of ten non-sample government offices, to collect feedback about the

instruments' content and usage. According to the feedback there some changes were conducted and the instruments were judged to have content validity and were culture-free.

All variables of ethical leadership and job satisfaction adopted a seven-point Likert ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) and 7 (strongly agree) represented with higher scores indicating greater behavior and outcome.

Ethical Leadership Behavior was measured using four factors: humane orientation, justice orientation, fairness and integrity. The human orientation was assessed using 3 items adopted from Kalshoven et al. (2011) and two items from the manual of the organization. It was found that the sub-scales alpha level was .705 which indicates that the sub-scale has an adequate level of inter-item reliability. However, analyses revealed that by deleting the item, "he puts his own interests and feelings on the workers", the alpha could be raised to .802. Further analyses found that deleting any of the items would not have significantly increased the alpha level. According to Kalshoven et al. (2011), the human orientation scale has good internal consistency, with a Cronbach alpha coefficient reported of .90. In the current study, the Cronbach alpha coefficient was .802. Justice orientation was measured using the 12 items which was adopted from (Karkoulian et al., 2016). Fairness was measured using 5 items and Integrity items, two items adopted from Kalshoven et al. (2011) and Voegtlin, (2011). Cronbach's analysis was conducted on the "justice Orientation" subscale of the ethical leadership survey. It was found that the sub-scales alpha level was .938 which indicates that the sub-scale has an adequate level of inter-item reliability. However, analyses revealed that by deleting the item, "I think that my work load is very accurate and fair.", the alpha could be raised to .948. Further analyses found that deleting any of the items would not have significantly increased the alpha level.

The leader's integrity subscale obtained was measured using two items (a Cronbach's alpha of .834) which is satisfactory and above the recommended value of .70 (Pallant, 2016). According to Kalshoven et al. (2011), the integrity Scale has good internal consistency, with a Cronbach's alpha coefficient reported of .94. finally, leader's fairness was measured using 5 items ($\alpha=.893$). The result of the study conducted by Kalshoven et al. (2011), revealed that the fairness Scale has good internal consistency, with a Cronbach's alpha coefficient reported of .87, which is related with the current study.

Job satisfaction; measures the extent to which the employees are satisfied. To measure job satisfaction, the employee job satisfaction questionnaire developed by (Vitell & Davis 1990), which was based upon the work of various researchers used. Four different dimensions of job satisfaction (co-worker satisfaction, supervisor satisfaction, work itself satisfaction, paysatisfaction) was measured using four separate items per dimension. Each dimension reliability was analyzed using Cronbach's alpha. Accordingly, all the factors, co-worker satisfaction ($\alpha=.743$), satisfaction, work itself ($\alpha=.858$), supervisor satisfaction (.955) and pay satisfaction (.778), had a good internal consistency.

Measures of Leader-member leadership; LMX relationship has multiple dimensions. Accordingly, Graen and hl-Bien (1995) have hypothesized that the LMX has three dimensions; namely trust, respect, and Obligation. Based on this, they have constructed seven measurement items (LMX 7) and call for empirical research in which the leaders and followers evaluate each

other in terms of their professional and behavioral patterns. Therefore, the researcher used the LMX-7 items ($\alpha=.876$) to evaluate the level of leader-employee relationship.

3.5. Analytical Procedure

First, we conducted an exploratory factor analysis. Second a CFA was conducted on the on the four variables in our study (i.e. ethical leadership, leader member relationship and employee job satisfaction) to examine their discriminant and convergent validities. Second, I performed a path analysis on ethical leadership, leader member relationship and job satisfaction mediator by using AMOS 23. Third, to assess the significance of the indirect effect of ethical leadership on unethical behavior via leader member relationship, I constructed 95 percent confidence intervals using the AMOS program.

RESULTS

Socio Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The middle level leaders sample includes 72.1 percent males and 27.9 percent females with a mean age of 33-47 years and married (44.5 percent). Middle level leaders in this sample have worked in the organization for one to five years (4.7 Percent), five to ten years (23.3 percent), and more than ten years (72.1 percent) with a monthly salary of more than 10,834 ETB (91.5 Percent). Their level of education includes bachelor's degree (60.5 percent), and master's degree or above (39.5 percent).

The lower level leaders sample includes 75.7 percent of males and 24.3 percent of females with an average age of 18-32 years and married (68.6). Lower level leaders in this sample have worked in the organization for one to five years (15.7 percent), five to ten years (40 percent), and more than ten years (44.3 percent) with a mean monthly salary of more than 10,834 ETB (75.7 percent). Their level of education includes diploma (4.3 Percent), bachelor's degree (70 percent), and master's degree or above (25.7 percent).

the employee respondents were males and 44.8 percent were females. Of the 286 respondents, 66.4 percent were in the age group of 18-32, 30.1 percent were between 33-47, and 3.5 percent were between 48-52. With regard to their marital status, 51.4 percent were married, 47.9 percent were single and 0.7 percent were divorced. Therefore, it can be concluded that the majority of the respondents were married. In the output presented above, 80.4 percent of the respondents' educational level was baccalaureate degree with an average organizational tenure of five to ten years. In terms of salary scale, 55.2 percent had a monthly salary of less than 10,834 ETB (which is approximately \$360).

Regarding the office location of the respondents, 60.5 percent of the middle level leaders were from the head office and the remaining 39.5 percent was from the branch offices. Furthermore, 45.6 percent and 54.4 percent of the lower level leaders were from head office and branch offices respectively. On the other hand, 51.7 percent of the experts were samples from head office and 48.3 percent were experts from the branch offices.

Exploratory Factor Analysis of Dimensions of Ethical leadership

Factor analysis was conducted on the 22 ethical leadership questions to see if the results would yield the four categories of ethical leadership that were originally intended. A principal component analysis (PCA), varimax rotation, was applied in order to distinguish the underlying dimensions of the items.

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure (KMO) of Sampling Adequacy value measures whether the data distribution of values is adequate for conducting factor analysis. According to Kaiser (1970, 1974) as cited by (George & Mallery, 2016), a measure >0.9 is marvelous > 0.8 is meritorious, > 0.7 is middling > 0.6 is mediocre, >.5 is miserable, and <.5 is unacceptable. Therefore, the result of KMO is .958 (See Table 1), indicating that the value is marvelous for conducting factor analysis.

Bartlett's Test of Sphericity measures of the multivariate normality of a set of data (George & Mallery, 2016). A significance value < .05 indicates that the data is approximately multivariate normal and acceptable for factor analysis. Accordingly, the result reached statistical significance, $\chi^2(231, N=380) = 5838.695, p<.001$ (See Table 3).

TABLE 4: RESULTS OF KMO AND BARTLETT'S TEST OF THE DIMENSIONS OF ETHICAL LEADERSHIP

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.947
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	5838.695
	df	231
	Sig.	.000

Before making a final decision concerning the number of factors, the researcher conducted a rotated four-factor solution that is shown in the pattern matrix (Table 2). As a rule of thumb, only variables with loadings of .32 and above are considered to interpret the result (Hair, Black, Babin, & Anderson, 2014). Accordingly, the bold values in the pattern loading matrix were correlations between variables and factors (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2013) of ethical leadership. Tabachnick and Fidell (2013), suggest that loadings in excess of .71 (50 percent overlapping variance) are considered excellent, .63 (40 percent overlapping variance) very good, .55 (30 percent overlapping variance) good, .45 (20 percent overlapping variance) fair, and .32 (10 percent overlapping variance) poor.

Similarly, it is noted that the greater the loading, the more the variable is a pure measure of the factor. This shows the items loadings on the four factors with eleven items loading above 0.32 on Component 1, five items loading on Component 2, two items on Component 3 and four items loading on Component 4. Ideally, three or more items loading on each component solution is optimal. However, Hair et al. (2014) recommended that two or more items loading are also optimal. The structure matrix table provides information about the correlation between variables and factors. The communalities (labelled in the output table) gives information about how much of the variance in each item was explained. Since the values were above .3, it indicates that the item fit well with the other items in its component.

TABLE 5; PATTERN AND STRUCTURE MATRIX FOR PCA WITH OBLIMIN ROTATION OF TWO FACTOR SOLUTION OF ETHICAL LEADERSHIPS ITEMS

	Pattern Matrix				Structure matrix				Communalities
	Factor				Factor				
Scale	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
PO1	.039	.050	.082	.777	.456	.309	.382	.843	.724
PO2	.089	.031	.175	.665	.276	.302	.455	.786	.663
PO3	.189	.165	.173	.481	.222	.424	.474	.699	.606
PO4	.159	.064	-.065	.629	.324	.290	.246	.718	.537
JUS1	.774	-.028	-.060	.116	.802	.300	.343	.543	.655
JUS2	.704	.020	.074	-.023	.761	.329	.424	-.468	.584
JUS3	.835	-.015	.081	.073	.825	.321	.452	-.442	.688
JUS4	.802	-.073	.058	.016	.791	.260	.417	-.455	.632
JUS5	.735	-.003	.096	-.080	.827	.341	.475	-.545	.697
JUS6	.795	-.065	-.050	-.124	.818	.276	.356	-.556	.684
JUS7	.729	.020	-.034	-.136	.801	.343	.367	-.559	.654
JUS8	.774	-.003	.053	-.089	.851	.348	.454	-.562	.732
JUS9	.702	.042	.087	-.102	.820	.376	.470	-.557	.689
JUS10	.900	.041	-.043	.104	.835	.361	.363	-.423	.706
JUS11	.823	.107	-.083	.073	.784	.395	.315	-.414	.632
INT1	.129	.042	.738	-.178	.604	.341	.873	-.521	.829
INT2	-.035	-.003	.952	-.003	.422	.238	.936	-.311	.877
FAI1	-.029	.896	-.066	-.097	.356	.895	.193	-.312	.809
FAI2	-.011	.901	-.116	-.113	.362	.897	.158	-.323	.822
FAI3	.211	.689	.138	.250	.407	.740	.337	-.118	.613
FAI4	-.074	.832	.016	-.030	.286	.816	.213	-.230	.668
FAI5	-.003	.789	.101	-.055	.394	.830	.329	-.313	.704
AVE (%)	48.2	11.53	5.3	4.08					
CR	.948	.803	.893	.834					

Note: Factor loadings > .40 are in boldface. PO= people orientation; JUS=justice orientation; INT= integrity; FAI= fairness. AVE=Average variance extracted; CR= construct reliability

The four-component solution explained a total of 69.11 percent of the variance, with component 1(justice orientation) contributing 48.2 percent, component 2 (humane orientation) contributing 11.53 percent, component 3 (integrity) contributing 5.3 percent, and component 4 (fairness) contributing 4.08 percent. To aid in the interpretation of these four components, oblimin rotation was performed. The rotated solution shows a number of strong loadings and all variables loading substantially on only one component.

TABLE 6: COMPARISON OF EIGENVALUES FROM PCA AND CRITERION VALUES FROM PARALLEL ANALYSIS

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Criterion value from Parallel analysis	Decision
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %		
1	10.603	48.197	48.197	1.465	Accepted
2	2.537	11.530	59.728	1.386	Accepted
3	1.67	5.303	65.031	1.322	Accepted
4	1.34	4.082	69.112	1.270	Accepted
5	.696	3.164	72.276	1.22	Rejected

Exploratory Factor Analysis of Job Satisfaction Items

Job satisfaction was measured with 25 questions. Accordingly, factor analysis was conducted on get the categories of job satisfaction. A principal component analysis (PCA), direct oblimin rotation, was applied in order to distinguish the underlying dimensions of the items. The result of KMO value =.900 and the Bartlett's Test of Sphericity value was significant($p<.001$). The correlation coefficient of the dimensions was also above.3. Since the KMO value, Bartlett's Test value and correlation coefficient were significant, therefore, it is possible to conduct factor analysis (Field, 2018; Pallant, 2016).

TABLE 7: KMO AND BARTLETT'S TEST

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.900
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	4688.956
	df	171
	Sig.	.000

Accordingly, the exploratory factor analysis with direct oblimin rotation revealed five significant factors. The eigenvalues of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth components were 8.536, 2.786, 1.707, 1.238 and 1.062 respectively. Those four components explain a total of 73.3 percent of the variance, indicating that it is beyond the minimum requirement of 60 percent(Hair et al., 2014)with eigenvalues exceeding one. The result indicates that the highest variance was explained by satisfaction with the supervisor (44.93 percent). The second highest score was explained by the factor of satisfaction with the work itself (15.1 percent). Third score by satisfaction with the coworker's (7.26 percent), fourth, satisfaction organization and its payment (6.07 percent), and, fifth, promotion satisfaction (4.54 percent).

Items loadings on the five factors with nine items loading above .3 on Component 1, four items loading on Component 2, four items on Component 3, two items on components four, and

only two items on component five. In PCA it is recommended to have would like three or more items loading on each component(Hair et al., 2014). If it is below three it is indicating that the extraction is not optimal, and recommended to conduct further decision using Monte Carlo PCA parallel analysis. Accordingly, parallel analysis was conducted and four factors were accepted as dimensions of job satisfaction: satisfaction with the supervisor; component; satisfaction the work itself; satisfaction with coworkers; and satisfaction with the organization's payment.

TABLE 8: TOTAL VARIANCE EXPLAINED AND PARALLEL ANALYSIS OF THE DIMENSION

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Criterion value from Parallel analysis	Decision
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %		
1	7.703	44.934	44.934	1.4125	Accepted
2	2.570	15.096	60.030	1.3372	Accepted
3	1.701	7.260	67.290	1.2801	Accepted
4	1.232	6.072	73.363	1.2252	Accepted
5	.772	4.539	77.901	1.1828	Rejected

Note: component 1= satisfaction with the supervisor; component 2: satisfaction the work itself; component 3= satisfaction with coworkers; component 4: satisfaction with the organization's payment. component 5 =satisfaction with organizational promotion.

To aid in the interpretation of these five components, oblimin rotation matrix was performed. The rotated solution showed a strong factor loading and all variables loading substantially on only one component. Promotion satisfaction has a weak negative correlation with satisfaction with supervisor ($r=-.146$), satisfaction with the work itself ($r=-.071$), satisfaction with coworkers ($r=-.064$) and satisfaction with organization and its payment ($r=-.061$). The results of this analysis support the use of the positive affect items and the negative affect items as separate scales. Parallel analysis result rejected of the fifth component.

In sum, inspection of the pattern matrix (Table 6) showed a relatively clear four factor model. The four factors on the job satisfaction for this study are satisfaction with the supervisor, satisfaction with the work itself, satisfaction with coworkers, satisfaction with the payment and organization, and promotion satisfaction.

TABLE 9: FACTOR LOADINGS FOR EXPLORATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS WITH OBLIMIN ROTATION OF JOB SATISFACTION SCALES

	Pattern Matrix				Structure matrix				Communalities
	Component				Component				
Scale	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
SUPS1	.805	.033	.136	-.002	.870	.378	.463	.312	.775
SUPS2	.892	-.039	-.013	.032	.883	.318	.337	.306	.780
SUPS3	.925	-.081	-.074	.054	.883	.285	.283	.305	.789
SUPS4	.909	.006	-.031	-.070	.875	.311	.317	.230	.771
SUPS5	.805	.073	.047	.039	.865	.417	.394	.356	.759
SUPS6	.704	-.023	.120	.098	.776	.332	.414	.346	.622
SUPS7	.826	.054	.016	-.001	.853	.376	.357	.306	.730
SUPS8	.895	.031	-.060	-.085	.855	.316	.286	.218	.740
SUPS9	.805	.033	.136	-.002	.870	.378	.463	.312	.737
WORS2	.035	.811	-.086	.073	.338	.840	.159	.491	.715
WORS3	-.054	.837	.052	-.073	.265	.792	.239	.358	.635
WORS4	.018	.875	-.016	.007	.352	.882	.226	.467	.777
WORS5	.049	.740	.062	.109	.395	.832	.301	.524	.710
COWS1	-.019	-.066	.928	-.005	.322	.171	.902	.147	.818
COWS2	.069	.113	.809	.016	.439	.363	.870	.266	.779
PAYS1	-.072	-.052	.029	.957	.238	.428	.185	.911	.838
PAYS2	.010	.072	-.079	.861	.294	.505	.124	.886	.793
PAYS3	.102	.063	.056	.565	.337	.413	.231	.644	.438
AVE (%)	44.93	15.10	7.26	6.07					
CR	.949	.858	.743	.761					

Note: the bold items indicate factor loading. SUPS= satisfaction with the supervisor; WORS= satisfaction with the work itself; COWS= satisfaction with the coworkers; PAYS= satisfaction with organization's payment; AVE (%)= average variance extracted in percentage; CR= composite reliability; Component 1= satisfaction with the supervisor; Component 2: satisfaction the work itself; Component 3= satisfaction with coworkers; Component 4: satisfaction with the organization's payment. AVE= average variance explained; CR= Composite reliability

Mediating Effect of Leader Member Relationship on the Relationship Between Ethical Leadership and Job Satisfaction

In order to test the hypothesis, the researcher used a full structural model using maximum likelihood estimation of AMOS software version 23. The result shows that ethical leadership was significantly and positively related with job satisfaction ($r=.489$, $p<.01$) and leaders member relationship ($r=.611$, $p<.01$). On the other hand, job satisfaction was found to have a positive and significant leadership with leader member relationship ($r=.562$, $p<.10$). The Cronbach's alpha of ethical leadership, job satisfaction and LMX was .806, .720 and .876 respectively (see Table 5.34)

The results (see Table3 and Table 4) supported the hypothesis of significant and positive relationship between ethical leadership and job satisfaction (standardized $\beta=.600$, $t=5.231$, $p<.001$). In addition to this, the result indicated that there was a positive relationship between ethical leadership and LMX (standardized $\beta=.773$, $t=7.660$, $p<.001$). Furthermore, LMX had a significant and positive relationship with employees' job satisfaction (standardized $\beta=.313$, $t=4.23$, $p<.001$). In order to analyze the mediation effect, James, Mulaik, and Brett (2006) recommended four criteria's to be met. First. The independent variable (ethical leadership) should have a significant relationship with the mediator. Second, the independent variable (ethical leadership) should have a significant relationship with the dependent variables (LMX and Job satisfaction). Third, there should a significant relationship between the mediator (LMX) and the dependent variable. Finally, the direct relationship between independent variables and dependent variables must be insignificant in the presence of a mediator in the regression equation. Mediation is also confirmed using SEM approach.

TABLE 10: MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION, CRONBACH'S ALPHA AND CORRELATION

Variable	M	SD	1	2	3
1. EL	5.1781	1.19669	(.806)		
2. JS	4.4639	.97209	.489**	(.720)	
3. LMX	3.2726	.77603	.611**	.562**	(.876)

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

Notes: EL= ethical leadership, JS= job satisfaction, LMX= leader member relationship, M= mean, SD= standard deviation, () Cronbach's alpha, ** $p<.01$

Accordingly, ethical leadership has a significant positive effect on leader member relationship ($\beta=.773$, $p<.001$). Similarly, ethical leadership has a significant a positive effect on employees' job satisfaction ($\beta=.600$, $p<.001$). On the other hand, LMX has a direct positive effect on employees' jobsatisfaction ($\beta=.313$, $p<.001$). therefore, it can be concluded that leader member relationship partially mediates the relationship between ethical leadership and employees job satisfaction. Therefore, since the direct effect of ethical leadership on job satisfaction was significant, LMX partially mediates the relationship between ethical leadership and job satisfaction.

TABLE 11: SUMMARY OF THE RESULT OF THEORETICAL HYPOTHESIS TEST

			Stand β	S.E.	C.R	p	Result
LMX	<---	Ethical leadership	.773	.087	8.89	***	Significant
Job satisfaction	<---	Ethical leadership	.600	.083	7.23	***	Significant
Job satisfaction	<---	LMX	.313	.061	5.13	***	Significant

Notes: LMX= Leader member relationship, Stand β = standardized regression weight, *** $p< 0.001$, S. E= standard error, C. R= critical ration (t-value), p= significance value

A significant chi-square (χ^2) value indicates that the sample data do not support the theoretical model, while a non-significant chi-square value indicates that the theoretical model produces a matrix similar to the sample data matrix (Schumacker & Lomax, 2016). A chi-square value of zero indicates a perfect fit or no difference between values in the sample covariance matrix and the model-implied covariance matrix that was created, based on the specified theoretical model.

Accordingly, a CFA was conducted to determine if they have common variance in defining the latent variables. Model-fit indices, are classified in to three as an absolute model fit, incremental or model comparison, and model parsimony which is subjectively interpreted in determining an acceptable model fit (Schumacker & Lomax, 2016). The commonly used absolute model fit criteria are chi-square (χ^2), the goodness-of-fit index (GFI), the adjusted goodness-of-fit index (AGFI), and the root-mean-square error of approximation (RMSEA). It is recommended that GFI (Value close to .90 or .95 reflects a good fit), Root-mean-square error of approximation (RMSEA) Value of .05 to .08 indicates close fit, Tucker–Lewis Index (TLI) >.9 or .95, Normed fit index (NFI) (>.90 or .95).

Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to examine the factor structure, discriminant and convergent validity of the measures using AMOS 23. Using the maximum likelihood estimation, CFA was conducted with all the constructs. Table 5. Shows the complete measurement model a goodness fit index of ethical leadership, LMX and job satisfaction: $\chi^2 = 231.444$, $df = 85$, $\chi^2/df = 2.7$, GFI = .97, CFI = 0.95, NFI = .92, TLI = 0.94, and RMSEA = .067, thus the model meeting the criteria of the discriminant validity.

TABLE 12: CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS OF ETHICAL LEADERSHIP, LMX AND JOB SATISFACTION

Description	χ^2	df	GFI	CFI	NFI	TLI	RMSEA	χ^2/df
Threshold	-	-	$\geq .9$	$\geq .9$	$\geq .9$	$\geq .9$	$\leq .08$	<5
Hypothesized Model	231.444	85	.927	.95	.923	.938	.067	2.7

Notes: χ^2 =Chi-square, df= degree of freedom, RMSEA =Root Mean Square Estimation Approximation, GFI =Goodness Fit Index, AGFI =Adjusted Goodness Fit Index CFI = Comparative Fit Index, NFI = Normed Fit Index, TLI =Tucker Lewis Index,)

In line with the above evidence, the researcher performed percentile bootstrapping and bias corrected bootstrapping at 95 percent confidence interval of 2000 bootstrap sample to test the full or partial mediation. The upper and lower confidence intervals used to test the significance of indirect effects based on the recommendation of Hayes (2018). As shown in Table 5.40, the result shows that there were a significant indirect effects of leader member relationship on employees' job satisfaction (standardized $\beta = .174$ $p = .001$, $z = 3.00$) which was partial mediation.

TABLE 13:

Bootstrapping results of standardized direct, indirect, and total effects of hypothesized model

Model	β	SE	z	Bootstrapping 95%CI		Bootstrapping Bias-Corrected 95% CI		Two-tailed significance
				Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	
Standardized direct effect								
EL→JS	.600	.070	8.57	.823	.721	.704	.475	.001
EL→LMX	.773	.032	24.156	.704	.475	.823	.721	.001
LMX→ JS	.313	.071	4.408	.437	.207	.437	.207	.001
Standardized Indirect Effect								
EL→LMX→JS	.174	.058	3	.336	.164	.289	.100	.001
Standardized Total Effect								
EL→ JS	.774	.070	11.57	.886	.790	.886	.790	.001
EL→LMX	.773	.032	24.156	.823	.721	.823	.721	.001
LMX- JS	.313	.071	4.408	.437	.207	.437	.207	.001

Notes: LMX= Leader member relationship, Stand β = standardized regression weight, ***
p< 0.001, S. E= standard error, C. R= critical ration (t-value), p= significance value

As can be seen in Fig 5, the model contains two consequent variables (LMX) and (job satisfaction) and two antecedent variables (ethical leadership) and (LMX), with ethical leadership causally influencing job satisfaction and LMX, and LMX causally influencing job satisfaction. In the model, there are two pathways by which ethical leadership can influence job satisfaction. These pathways are found by tracing the ways one can get from ethical leadership to job satisfaction while never tracing in a direction opposite to the direction an arrow point. One pathway leads from ethical leadership to job satisfaction without passing through LMX and is called the direct effect of ethical leadership on job satisfaction. The second pathway from ethical leadership to job satisfaction is the indirect effect of ethical leadership on job satisfaction through LMX. It first passes from antecedent ethical leadership to consequent LMX and then from antecedent LMX to consequent job satisfaction. The indirect effect represents how job satisfaction is influenced by ethical leadership through a causal sequence in which ethical leadership influences LMX, which in turn influences job satisfaction.

The decision criteria that are used to interpret the mediation analysis are no mediation, indirect effect, full mediation, and partial mediation (Hayes, 2018). The no mediation decision occurs when the indirect is not significant and if the direct effect of independent variable (ethical leadership in this case) on mediation (LMX) is insignificant or if direct effect from Mediation to dependent variable (job satisfaction) is insignificant. Indirect Effects occurs when both direct effects are not significant, but indirect effect is significant. On the other hand, full mediation exists when the direct effects were significant prior to adding the mediator, if indirect effect is significant and direct (with mediation) is not significant. Finally, Partial Mediation happens when the direct (with mediation) and indirect are significant.

Accordingly, as shown in Table 10 the results of the study indicate that the leader's ethical behavior directly influences employees job satisfaction. Similarly, the indirect effect of LMX on job satisfaction is significant. Therefore, it is concluded that, LMX partially mediates the relationship between ethical leadership and job satisfaction.

DISCUSSION

The main objective of this study was to describe the theoretical and empirical relationships between ethical leadership and employees job satisfaction in the presence of LMX as a mediator in Ethiopian public sector employees especially in Ethiopian revenue and customs authority. No previous study was conducted on the mediation effect of LMX in the relationship between ethical leadership and job satisfaction. The result indicated that the leader's people orientation behavior, justice orientation, fairness and integrity behaviors had a positive and direct effect on employees' job satisfaction. The result also confirmed that the higher the dyad leader member relation, the higher the level of employee job satisfaction.

Employees evaluate the personal values of their leaders. Accordingly, the leader's honesty and integrity behavior have a direct effect on the orientation of employees towards their job, their leader and the organization. Similarly, it helps employees to give comments, accept feedbacks and believe in the leadership competence of their leader. Ethical leadership behavior helps employees to assume that they are treated equally regardless of their race, religion, language, political beliefs, or any other reason. An ethical leader is one who protects the benefits and interests of workers. Leader who gives priority to the purpose of the organization rather than self-esteem provides confidence to the employees to perform at their best level. An ethical leader also gives an immediate solution to the problems of the employees. Ethical leaders are governed by justice and they are role models of their employees.

Justice orientation behavior of the leader plays a significant role in the employees' satisfaction with their colleagues, work, and the organization at large. Decision making is one of the most functions of leaders. Therefore, ethical leaders are leaders who collect all the necessary information before making any decision. This helps them to balance the problem and increases the satisfaction level of the employees with their supervisor. Ethical leaders provide information whenever it is necessary to their employees. All jobs are applied consistently. They don't like to pursue their own access at the expense of others.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL IMPLICATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The results of this study suggest some important theoretical implications for ethical leadership literature. First, by examining the mediating role of LMX in the relationship between ethical leadership and employees job satisfaction. The findings of the study identify that the honest and integrity behavior of the leaders can increase the level of employees' job satisfaction. The availability of trust and exemplary behavior of implementing the principles of ethics lead employees to follow their leaders and they assume an exemplary behavior in their work. The ethical behavior of the leader takes the lion's share in boosting the job satisfaction in an organization. Having clear and precise procedures help employees to be satisfied with their

works and their immediate supervisor. Moreover, understanding the mediating role of LMX helps us to better understand why and how ethical leadership have an effect on the employees work behavior.

Second, to date, very few empirical studies have examined the impact of ethical leadership on employees' job outcomes from the Ethiopian context. The results of this study can be used as a flagship for conducting a study on the impact of ethical leadership in Ethiopia public sector organizations. The findings show that people orientation, justice orientation, integrity and fairness behaviors of a leader can be beneficial to different organizations.

This study has also a number of practical implications. First. The results of the study confirmed that ethical leadership has a direct and positive effect in enhancing the level of employees' job satisfaction. The result also suggests that people orientation, justice orientation, integrity and fairness behavior of the leader provides a crucial role in increasing the involvement of employees in their work.

Second, as the results of the study demonstrates that, ethical leadership has a positive and direct effect on the leader member relationship. Increasing the dyad leader member relationship is beneficial in knowing how the leader and the employee are satisfied about each other's relationship. It will also help for the leaders to recognize the potential of their followers. Conversely, it can improve the confidence of the employees in the leadership capability of their leaders. This is related with the idea that vertical dyad leader members relationship is a linkage of mutual influence (Bass & Bass, 2009).

Third, the impact of ethical leadership behavior on employees' job satisfaction is partially mediated by the level of leader member relationship. As a result, organizations are required to promote ethical behavior in their organizations through being exemplary in implementing the principles of ethics, being honest and having integrity in every situation.

CONCLUSION

Ethical leadership plays a crucial role in boosting the level of employees' job satisfaction. This study examined the impact of ethical leadership, and the mediating role of LMX in Ethiopian public sector organization. The results of the study explain that the leader's ethical behavior has a direct and positive effect on the level of employees' job satisfaction. The result also found that LMX has a partial mediation effect on the relationship between ethical leadership and employees job satisfaction.

It is known that employees are the mirror images of their organization. Employees use their leaders as a role model. Ethical leaders can create a safe environment for employees to feel comfortable discussing ethical issues and reporting ethical problems without fear of retaliation (Hassan, Wright, & Yukl, 2014). Therefore, ethical leadership can be promoted in the public sector first by displaying exemplary behavior of the leaders. The leader's people orientation, justice orientation, integrity and fairness behaviors are the elements that can be used to evaluate

the ethical leadership behavior of leaders. An ethical leader makes contributions to the organization at a cost to themselves.

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EMERGENCE OF BACKWARD CASTES YOUTH IN HIGHER EDUCATION: AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENT POLITICS IN PERSPECTIVE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

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Abstract:

This article tries to explore the impact of the emerging other backward classes/castes (OBCs) with its political development in regard with student politics. OBCs have emerged as a powerful caste after implementing reservation and pro-market policies in Indian politics. This article deals how young OBCs entered in higher educational institutions and engaged in transforming the student politics with the support of caste based regional political parties that are making them making politically active. Caste based regional political parties are very significant for the socially and economically development of backward castes and has become success to provide material benefits to OBCs. OBCs have crystallize their vote bank to capture socio-political and economic power and engage in replacing higher castes dominance and hegemony gradually as silent revolution and deepening Indian democracy through democratic processes. This article deliberately examines it by ethnographic method.

Keywords: Student Politics, Political Parties, Reservation.

Introduction

The young generations are the future torch-bearer of the country. Youth are important segment of any society because they are prime agent of change in society. That's the reason they are always eager for social and political transformation especially in developing and under-developing countries. Today, India is known as young country in the world due to its demographic dividend. Government of India defines youth between age group of 18-29⁷, while United Nation Organization (UNO) defines youth between age group of 15-24⁸. According to census data 2011, population of Indian youth is 28 percent of its total population while Uttar Pradesh Share 28 percent share of India's total population and 17 percents share of Indian youth population⁹.

From achieving independence, our political leaders were primarily focused on the economic development of the country. They also tried to resolve social inequalities and imbalances of India. For this, they benefited deprived castes which condition was worst both socially and economically like scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs) through reservation policy. Due to backwardness, youth of these deprived castes were not able to get benefits of India's affirmative policy. On the other side, Other Backward Classes (OBCs) were emerging as a major powerful political force in Indian political array significantly after Jai Prakash (JP) Movements in 1974. JP Movement was basically a youth movement which became a mass movement later. It ended when Indira Gandhi was dethroned in 1977. Many MPs and MLAs were elected from OBCs in 1977 general election of Lok Sabha. When Morar Ji Desai led Janta Party formed government in 1977, and it worked much in favor of backward castes. In 1979, Janta Dal government formed a commission to find out socio-economic status of OBCs under the aegis of B.P. Mandal. The commission notified 3743 castes in OBC list on three categories Social, Educational and Economical. Educational and economical are less highlighted but commission

⁷Government of India (2014). *National Youth Policy 2014*. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. New Delhi.

⁸<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/youth/youth-definition/>

⁹http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html

puts much attention on social categories. With the fall of Janta Dal government, implementation of Mandal commission recommendations became sideline. When Indira Gandhi came in power she didn't show any interest in these recommendations. While various state governments started playing reservation card for gaining political benefits from these emerging political castes. Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh firstly decided to implement reservation for OBCs. But due to strong resistance of higher castes youth and students both governments withdrew its decision. When, the government of National Front came in power, it implemented all recommendations of Mandal Commission. Thus, political panorama of Indian politics has completely changed and caste has become significant factor for winning elections. That's reason, for caste mobilization, many caste based regional parties have emerged after 1990s. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) and Samajwadi Party (SP) are some of these. Youth were prime target of these parties. Regional caste based political parties were much attentive about its caste background youth. For instance- Samajwadi Party is known as the party of Yadav's and BSP is known as the party of SCs.

Emergence of OBCs as a Political Class

1990 was the turning point for youth politics. This year government of V.P. Singh implemented 27 percent reservation for OBCs in government services on the basis of Mandal commission recommendations. This decision of government expanded both despair and delight into youth especially students. Higher castes student fervently resisted this decision, while OBC student enthusiastically support this policy. New reservation policy led a social disharmony among youth and students that youth divided immensely on the basis of caste line. Though youth were already divided on caste but these issues inculcate caste sentiment in the mind of youth. Due to this, the whole issues of youth and student politics in India has transformed in its nature.

All recommendations were implemented by V.P. Singh's led Janta Dal government on 7th August, 1990. This initiative was completely political when it was implemented. The decision raged higher castes students and they formed many organizations such as *Arakshan Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti* and *Mandal Ayog Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti* in Uttar Pradesh. Students of higher and middle class/caste protested against new quota that would deprive them from some posts in the government offices (Jaffrelot 2000). They wanted to abolish all reservations including reservations for the scheduled castes and Tribes (Hasan 1998). Immediately, leader of Janta Dal mobilize lower backward castes to counter higher caste mobilization. Sharad Yadav, one of the ministers of V.P. Singh government, launched a movement in Delhi. 'We will', he said, 'show them (higher castes) within fifteen days how many people are behind us if they do not come back to their sense...' (Jaffrelot 2000). V.P. Singh went to Patna for anti upper caste rally. It was largely shaping itself for provoking a new cleavage between higher and lower castes. To see this, five judges bench of Supreme Court of India given stay on implementing new reservation Act.

In 1990 election, backward caste had gained more seats in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha than before by caste polarization in elections. The new identity in politics helped the OBCs to organize as an interest group outside the clientelistic Congress. OBCs have assertive number in Indian population and it is almost 52 percent of total population. So, the share of OBC MPs increased in the Hindi belt because lower caste people become more aware of their common interest and decided no longer vote for higher caste candidate. Interestingly, the proportion of OBC MPs was consistently increasing in 1991, in spite of congress party's come back in 1991 (Jaffrelot 2000).

These newly emerged backward caste leaders reached in political institutions with the help of lower caste and formed caste based regional parties that played very effective role state politics after 1990. Such regional parties started playing significant role in forming national government because after the assassination of Rajeev Gandhi created a void in Indian national politics. This void provided an opportunity for regional political parties to interfere in national politics. Therefore, a phase of coalition

government had started in Indian politics after the death of Rajeev Gandhi. In which, regional political parties became very powerful in India's national politics and engaged in controlling national governments. All these regional political parties stood on the basis of caste pattern. Therefore, lower castes were also being politically strong and powerful and they have become able to come at the stage of state and national politics with these regional political parties. Now, OBCs and other Dalit became new political actor with getting new social and political space in politics. Its best example is Uttar Pradesh, where Samajwadi Party (SP) and Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) achieved political power with the support of OBCs and Dalits. From coming in power of these political parties, OBCs and SCs caste realized empower and participate the in battle field of politics. For winning political turf, lower castes and OBCs started to mobilize at the grass root level since 1990. This awareness comes from Mandal politics. Regarding this, Mandal politics was very useful for mobilization and polarization of backward and lower caste in Indian politics.

Political Mobilization of Youth

With implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations, youth divided into two groups one was supporter and other was against this policy. On the issue of new reservation policy backward and higher castes youth indulged in violence at large scale against each other. The situation had become very tense in the Hindi belt of the country due to massive violence. Organizations such as *Arakshan Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti* and *Mandal Ayog Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti* formed by higher Caste and middle class in Uttar Pradesh (Jaffrelot 2000). Higher castes youth were involved in protest against new quota politics because it would deprive them from government services. At the same time, backward castes made a coalition for putting pressure over government for not withdrawing new reservation policy for OBCs. This strategy of backward castes provoked more social cleavages between higher castes and backward-lower castes. Youth community fragmented politically on the basis of caste which was not seemed before in India. North Indian states were facing arson, violence and self immolation of young. Many government building and vehicle destroyed during unrest. On the other hand, anti reservation movement was not much effective in South Indian states except one or two. The main reason behind it is that the higher caste population is very low in south Indian states. That's why anti reservation movement did not get expansion there and mainly confined to Hindi belt or North Indian states.

Youth and Politics of Parties

Anti reservation movement continued in the phase of self immolation. Anti reservation movement enthusiastically were running in Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and some states of south India e.g. in Tamil Nadu from October to November, 1990. Meanwhile, in Uttar Pradesh Samajwadi Party government decided to promulgate 15 percent reservation for OBCs in state's government services (Hasan 1990). The chief minister of Uttar Pradesh was Mulayam Singh Yadav. He came from the Lok Dal and formed Samajwadi Party in 1990. With the decision of U.P. government, people of Uttarakhand region became resented because there OBC represented only two percent population. At the same time Himachal Pradesh government declared, the Mandal commission recommendations will not implement in state services. Meantime, Supreme Court of India gave a direction to government of India to notify the creamy layer in OBC category for making this policy effective. While V.P. Singh government lost his majority in Lok Sabha on 8th November 1990.

V.P. Singh's government took the risk of playing 'quota politics' probably for two reasons. First, from a pragmatic point of view, V.P. Singh was more eager to cater to the needs of lower castes than to those of the middle peasant because he was more interested in broadening his base among the OBCs. Second, from a more ideological point of view, like most of the old socialist political leaders, V.P. Singh

believed less in economic and financial support than in the reform of the power structure within the society, for which affirmative action appeared to be the most relevant method (Jaffrelot 2000). In the 1989, National Front government's election manifesto underlined 'implementation of reservation policy will be made effective in government, public and private sectors, industrial undertakings, banking institutions etc. by resorting to especial recruitment drives so as to fulfill their quotas within the shortest possible time'.

When the 27 percent reservation was eventually implemented at the centre after the Supreme Court decision in November 1992, the higher caste did not resist any more. They started reinventing themselves against the rule of number and investing their surplus in job oriented education because the liberalization of the Indian economy also began to make careers in the private sector, in which affirmative action did not implement, and attract higher castes young. Simultaneously, having won the battle over quotas politics, lower caste did not feel an acute need for solidarity any more. The very notion of OBC started to lose its edge. The OBC category was often used by Yadav elite to promote its interests. Even again, the revolt of the downgraded castes has been misused to upgrade one or another caste. As in past, Charan Singh had used *kisan* identity by mobilizing Jat to produce a large social base. In *contra* Lohia had already seen the Yadavs as the main protagonist for such a category (Lohia 1979).

OBC Politics with New Political Equations

After the implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations and pro-market policies by Indian state, Indian society started transforming in its nature. In 1993 SP and BSP, an OBC and Dalit led political parties respectively made coalition for contesting in 1993 election. This coalition highlighted the cleavages between higher and backward/lower castes youth when it promised a quota of 27 percent reservation for OBCs in state administration in its election manifesto. Reservation was implemented in Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (Reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Act of 1994) firstly when Mulayam Singh Yadav became chief minister for the second time. Mulayam Singh led government started transferring higher caste bureaucrats to nonessential post and given charge to OBCs on major administrative posts. The same situation was happening in Bihar (Mitra 1992). At the same year, Panchayati Raj Act unanimously passed by both house of parliament in 1993. Through this Act seats are reserved in Panchyats for each category according to his population. Through this reservation, higher castes could be debarred from contesting elections (Chaudhary 1999). Due to this provision Yadavs were getting more benefits than any other backward castes in North India especially UP and Bihar. The government of Mulayam Singh Yadav and Laloo Prasad Yadav were more and more identified with Yadav, so much so that it became obvious that the notion of the OBC had been used by this caste to its own advantage from the very beginning. The Yadav were likely to be among the first beneficiaries of the quota politics because they are more numerous and relatively more educated than other OBCs. They are also favored by the government of Mulayam Singh and Laloo Prasad Yadav. In Uttar Pradesh, out of 900 teachers appointed by Mulayam Singh Yadav's second term, 720 were Yadavs. In the police force, out of 3,151 newly selected candidates, 1,223 were Yadavs (Jaffrelot 2000). Such a policy alienated the BSP (the SP's ally) from coalition. Interesting point is that the Kurmis, the second largest OBC caste of the state, were well representing in the BSP. Sone Lal Patel the Secretary General of the party, was the president of *All India Kurmi Mahasabha* and he was organizing a *Kurmi Rajnitik Chetna Maha Rally* in Lucknow to protest against the '*Yadavisation of the state*' just one year after the formation of Mulayam Singh Yadav government. Other OBCs were presented in SP but he did not able to represent themselves as a party representative according to their caste.

Such caste based partialities of SP in Uttar Pradesh detach higher castes youth from the party and feel caste based discrimination. This situation was not only with higher caste youth but other OBCs and lower caste youth were feeling. That's the reason, in spite of being Yadav remained strong, many OBCs did not support SP. In next upcoming election they were divided in Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP). Kalyan Singh was also a Lodhi who had become Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Lower OBCs were expressing a strong preference for the BJP and limited inclination in favor of the SP and BSP. Thus, OBCs votes were divided into BJP, SP and BSP. Therefore, BSP has become strong contender of SP through support by Dalits. With a Dalit image, BSP has gained much advantage among OBCs especially Most Backward Castes (MBCs) in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and achieved political reign.

BJP adopted different formula to become popular among lower backward castes. To counter Mandal and OBCs politics, it developed politics of Hindu nationalism. It is a dialectical phenomenon. Many higher caste people and OBCs, like Jat, Jaiswal etc. became the supporter of the BJP and took part in the Ayodhya movement because it was the only party which initially shown some reluctance from caste based reservations. On the other hand, it was trying to subsume the lower caste versus higher caste cleavage by restoring to 'ethno-religious propaganda'. However, the higher caste character of Hindu nationalism had gradually become a problem for the BJP because political consciousness among lower castes was growing. In later elections, BJP lost its OBCs and Dalit vote base. So, to influence large number of lower caste voters, K.N. Govindacharya (a Dalit) made General Secretary of BJP. He developed formula of 'social engineering' while other side Murli Manohar Joshi (a Brahmin) opposed this move and implicitly questioned the notion of social engineering in general by asking 'what social justice has been brought in the name of social engineering'? With efforts of K.N. Govindacharya, BJP co-opted the formula of coalition with regional parties to do OBCs and Dalit in its favor. Christophe Jaffrelot called it '*indirect mandalisation*' which came up to last 1990's (Jaffrelot 1996).

In this strategy, BJP was making the alliances with those parties who were representing lower castes Such as the Samta Party in Bihar and BSP in U.P. Interesting point is, OBC candidates of the BJP are projected the leader of Hindu nationalism instead of backward castes leader. The reason behind it is 'RSS and its offshoots insist on the need to put emphasis on the Hindu sense of belonging as an organic community, the 'Hindu Nation' rather than to any particular caste'. BJP gives its OBC candidates a higher caste mentality in which they do not show their castes. For instance, Uma Bharti, Kalyan Singh which never represented his/her caste/ community in place of religion and nationalism (Jaffrelot 1996).

Transformation of Student Politics

All these political equations have changed the social and political parameters of Indian society. With changing political and social scenario, student politics has been changing for 1990. In the 1980s and 1990s, student demonstration was largely focused on educational issues and anxiety over unemployment. For example- reservation issue in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh in 1984 and 1986 respectively. Implementation of the Mandal commission recommendations turned into severe violent protest in northern Indian Universities in the early 1990s, which were led and staged by higher castes youth. Delhi University campus was the focal point of this movement. Campuses of universities and colleges were facing this violence in all over India. Many students were self immolated due to new reservation policy but after struggling long time, higher castes demonstration did not get any success. This violent agitation failed to produce a good leadership but university campuses and their hostels have become important site for expanding new political culture where student eagerly connect with their caste fellows and engage in grouping on caste line.

While, caste based regional parties formed their student wings for getting influence over the young. For instance Samajwadi Party's student wing is *Samajwadi Chhatra Sabha* and *Bahujan Samaj Student's Forum* is the student wing of BSP and *Chhatra Lok Dal* is the student of the Rashtriya Lok Dal. Political parties started to mobilize students for expansion of their base. For this, all parties use caste as a trump card. Samajwadi Party started to mobilize Yadav students from very beginning after coming in power since 1990. But it explicitly came in light when it came in power in 1993. Yadav candidates were benefited more by this government in public services and education. BSP, who was the ally of SP, opposed it and after one year broke this alliance due to such caste based discrimination (Kumar 2012). With this policy Yadav castes are getting huge benefits than any other OBC. Importantly, SCs and STs were unable to get such benefits from reservation policies. BSP couldn't provide any opportunity to SCs' youth to which they grab government posts for their socio-economic and political upliftment. Though, BSP has come in power for four times in Uttar Pradesh but has failed to provide such resources that could take out marginalized Dalit castes from socio-economic deprivation. This is the main reason why Dalits and marginalized castes become less empowered than OBCs and higher castes while Yadav have become able to break the hegemony of higher castes and classes. These days they are involved in breaking dominance of higher castes politics in higher educational institutions.

Due to dividing youths on caste line, youth politics gradually lost its character as an opposition party and pressure groups. Earlier youth or student politics was playing the role of oppositional parties in all over the world by acting as a pressure group over the issues of common people and national issues. Today student politics has gone in the hand of political parties which are controlling it and select student leader from party headquarters that who contest in student union elections. Parties give full support and consistently intervene in student politics that make student leaders unruly, violent and undisciplined. That's reason student leaders engage in violence and vandalize public properties, create panic in public. But instead of all these, student politics have dual character. It is not only limited only party politics or negative in its nature. Sometimes it plays the role of generative politics (Lal and Nair 1998). Probably all scholars indicate that it is unruly due to violence. The main reason of violence is caste mobilization and material benefits and also party interventions (Anderson & Pant 1970). But caste politics is not always harmful. Student utilizes caste as vehicle for bringing socio-political transformations and a mechanism through which caste groups articulate their interest (Jaffrelot 2003). It is bad when one only cares for the members of his/her caste (Kumar 2012). Other hand, hostels play crucial role in making caste mobilization. Dominant castes occupied many rooms with their settings to officials and other influential personalities. New comers in the hostels are kith and kin of these castes or related to his/her castes. Such caste based student politics gives an opportunity to students to understand multi-prong political dimensions of society. Student leaders involve in making pressures over university administration and officials for approving their demand by using protest against them with support of students. Student leaders make a relation with official for making money with playing role of mediator/broker between university bureaucracy and contractors.

Caste and Student Politics since 'Second Mandal Politics'

Implementation of 27 percent reservation for OBCs in central educational institution is known as second phase of Mandal politics. This time United Progressive Alliance (UPA), took chance to win OBCs support. Human Resource Minister Arjun Singh held a meeting to all political parties over the implementation of reservation for OBCs in central higher educational institutions. All political parties became unanimously agreed over this decision. Parliament passed 'The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006' on 22nd December 2005. This act got constitutional status after the

approval of president on 20th January 2006. Large scale protest started against this new provision in all over India. Students of universities didn't accept it and formed many organizations to protest against this decision to draw back it. Other side, backward caste also formed many organizations to support 27 percent reservation policy in universities and other higher educational institutions. In support of reservation *OBC Mahapanchayat* took out procession in Delhi. To implement 27 percent reservation for OBCs, *OBC Mahapanchayat* and *All India Pasmanda Muslim Samaj* organized *dharna* at Jantar Mantar in New Delhi. In Mumbai, 400 worker of *Mahatma Phule Samta Parishad* organized a demonstration in support of reservation. Reservation issue was being severe in all over India. Two members of *Knowledge Commission of India* Pratap Bhanu Mehta and Andre Beteille resigned from their posts expressing dissent from reservation policy.

Eventually, government of India implemented 27 percent for OBCs in higher education for getting easily admission to them. After the implementation of this reservation, universities social composition has started changing since 2008. Now OBCs have become important actor of student politics. Their numbers are increasing in universities and are being capable to control and operate university politics. Approximately, at this time every university has a more than 35 percent of OBCs in the university. The point is, they are able to mobilize their caste to cast votes in favor of particular caste candidates during elections. Due to this, student of OBCs are playing crucial role to break higher caste dominance in university politics. In addition, these emerged student communities are also engaged in fight for rights of their caste students and against discrimination of university administration and officials.

Yadav, Kurmis, Maurya etc. are most advantaged castes who gain opportunities for their political and economic development in these new emerging OBCs. These castes are more capable to take admission and capture all political and administrative position in student union election. While other OBCs castes like Vishwakarma, Kushwaha etc. are remain marginalized due to dominance of Yadav, Kurmi Maurya. Yadav have dominated and established its hegemony over the Most Backward Castes (MBCs). Therefore, MBCs of OBC categories are facing again crisis of socio-political justice. Students of MBCs category are being sideline by dominant OBCs and properly not getting social space for expressing their voices. They are unable to come in mainstream of developmental politics. Their voices are subdued by dominant caste and if any MBC student tries to contest in student union election, they feel very weak to other protagonist in the matter of money, power and level of capability to mobilize students.

Dalit Student in University Politics

OBCs are getting powerful in politics in comparison to earlier because regional parties like SP, BSP etc. are consistently coming in power after 1990s. The founding stone of these parties are OBCs and Dalit castes. So, all regional parties are promoting and supporting specific castes and provide full support to maintain its dominance in universities. But BSP find it itself completely fails to mobilize Scheduled Castes (SCs) students in university politics for making dominance over the other caste as Yadav does. The reason behind it is that, in BSP, all influential political leaders are not Dalit. They belong to OBC categories and not interested to empower marginalized and Dalits caste students in the politics universities. BSP also not interested in student politics. For instance, when BSP came in power in 2002, it imposed ban over student elections in universities and colleges. But when, SP government came in power in 2003, student union election was reinstated. It shows how much both parties are sensitive about student politics and political empowerment of castes. SP knows the importance of student politics. It knows that student politics has become an instrument of breaking dominance and hegemony of higher caste and has an apparatus of producing dominance of OBCs. But BSP does not invest their caste in student politics that

is why SCs and Dalits are still marginalized. But now, they are not depending on any political parties which are headed by Dalit leaders. They are searching their leaders among themselves and many voices are rising among Dalit students in universities for getting socio-political space. Student politics also become an instrument of expanding the base of political parties. Political parties find it very useful to student politics for promoting their goals, objectives and ideological views among students. They emanate their political cadre for future through student politics.

Lyngdoh Committee and Student Politics

A significant change comes in student politics from the implementation of recommendations of Lyngdoh Committee. The committee was the result of violence which was happening in student politics during union elections. To investigate the causes of violence, Supreme Court of India issued a direction to government of India to form a committee for making guidelines for student union elections. Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD) formed a committee in chairmanship of James Michael Lyngdoh (Ex-election commissioner of India) for this. After careful observation and analyses of student politics, the committee submitted its report to Supreme Court. Supreme Court approved all recommendations of Lyngdoh committee and gave a direction to all universities and colleges to implement Lyngdoh committee recommendations soon in student union elections. The recommendations are mandatory for all universities in student union elections. In this line, Allahabad High Court gave a decision to all universities and colleges of U.P. that they follow the guidelines of Lyngdoh committee in student elections on 29th November, 2006. Before the implementation of the Lyngdoh committee report (2006), the code of conduct of election in all universities required only that a candidate should be enrolled as a regular student. There was no age limit, and one could contest more than once (Kumar 2012). Therefore, none of the candidates had any fear of the code of conduct while engaging in officially forbidden activities such as pasting posters on walls all over the campuses and driving around in big cars and involved in some exclusive kind of violence.

The committee imposes many restrictions for student leaders in union elections. In 2006 student elections took place according to the Lyngdoh Committee report (Kumar 2012). Some of the recommendations such as limits on age and restriction for contesting again in union elections etc. are implemented strictly, while the election expenditure of 5000 Re., disassociation with political parties, pasting posters etc. couldn't follow in a strict manner. Student leaders end up submitting fake accounts for their elections expenditure (Kumar 2012). Student leaders criticized Lyngdoh committee reports from different perspective. President of *Pratiyogi Chhatra Morcha (PCM)*, Sujeet Singh said that 'it is the conspiracy of capitalist and fascist forces to raise questions against them. To which government wants to suppress the voices of poor's and secure itself from criticism by youth against wrong policies'¹⁰. Ex-General Secretary of Allahabad University Student Union Suneel Shekhar Yadav said that 'Congress has already weakened student unions on behalf of Lyngdoh committee. Student leaders do not come at one night. It takes a long time to become a leader. By this report the training of making a leader has restricted. It will enhance more violence and corruption in student politics because student leader try to win election at any costs. Instead of all these points, it will close the door of entering in politics for common students because affluent students easily buy the votes of common students'¹¹.

¹⁰Interview with Sujeet Singh on 7th September 2016.

¹¹Interview with Suneel Shekhar on 16th September 2016.

When BSP came in power in 2007 it imposed ban again over student elections in universities at the name of violence. Mayawati said that 'student union elections become the centre of violence and it is primarily responsible for disruption in campuses and create nuisances during study period'¹². She looks student politics as a hindrance for those students who are seriously involved in study. In her views, 'student politics is an instrument for polluting educational environment'. Such fear of BSP's president shows that she is unable to understand the importance of student politics or she knows very well that Dalits and MBCs are unable to break hegemony and dominance of higher castes and higher backward caste. So, she imposed ban over student elections. But it is clear that she became completely fail again to protect Dalit's political rights. She is mainly responsible for closing the door of opportunity to understand political and social strategy in politics for Dalit students. Student politics provide a space to analyze activities of society and politics that how they operate each others. But unfortunately BSP became major barrier against empowerment and emancipation of Dalits and MBCs. Dalit students and other marginalized castes were also supported to these restrictions. For instance, many student leaders came for supporting government decision and declared it a bold decision. Ex C.M.P. degree college president Amrendra Prakash said that 'earlier student leader was talked about the interest of common students but this time student leaders are involved in self interests'¹³. Anand Kumar said 'toady anarchy is present at the name of student politics in campuses'¹⁴. Ex president of Allahabad Degree College Ramraj Singh said 'with this decision common students get much relief from disturbance'¹⁵. Ex-member of executive council of Allahabad University said that 'to organize strikes and mobilization of students is a routine work of student leaders'.

But it is clear, MBCs, Dalits students and also their political leaders completely failed to understand the importance of student politics in higher educational institutions. Student politics help us to understand social and political dimensions of everyday life, through which we construe or de-mystify all strategies of dominant groups and get a chance to come at equal level. SP knows the importance of student politics and promotes its student wing in all universities. After forming SP government in Uttar Pradesh approximately Smajwadi Chhatra Sabha captured all important post in university elections. But after coming in power of BJP in centre and state of Uttar Pradesh, Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) is emerging as a strong force against all political party's student wings. Their candidates are acquiring all major post by advertising ideology of Hindu nationalism.

Conclusion:

Political mobilization against the urban, higher caste establishment has followed the routes of quota politics. OBC vote bank crystallized after the implementation of Mandal commission recommendations. Thereafter, backward and lower castes have started to vote en masse for specific caste leaders belonging to their own group. It means political class is changing with the replacement of a higher caste oligarchy/hegemony/dominance by newly emerging other backward and lower castes. This silent revolution (Jaffrelet, 2003) has probably opened the second stage of Indian democratic upsurge as Yogendra Yadav argued (Yadav 2002) and created a space for third democratic upsurge with capturing the posts of government offices. But on other hand, emergence of lower caste is making Indian democracy more deepen and stronger with entering low castes in higher educational institutions after

¹²Ibid.

¹³Interview with AmrendraKumar on 17th September 2016.

¹⁴Interview with Anand Kumar on 3rd October 2016.

¹⁵ Interview with Ramraj on 9th October 2016.

2008. Though, many marginalized castes are deprived by other lower castes, however, they have opportunity to get social and political space in public sphere which was never available for them. The rise of Hindu nationalism is seemed against backward and lower caste's interest. While the BJP's student wing (ABVP) has many OBCs and Dalits but they are entrusted with Hindu nationalist ideology that distract them from working for their own caste community. Their future depends on the kind of relationship they develop with BJP which advocates Hindu nationalism.

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IMPACT OF TRADE DEFICIT IN COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT: Country's account deficit is always measured by its export and import. Trade balance is the largest section of the current account and measures the income that a country receives from its exports and the cost of imports. Country that exports more than it imports will have a trade surplus since the inflow of currency is greater than the outflow of currency. Countries attempt to export more goods and services than they import to obtain greater currency inflows. Deficit occurs when country's total expenditure is more than the revenue it generates excluding money from borrowings. Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of yearly deficits. Fiscal deficit occurs when a government's total expenditures exceed the revenue that it generates, excluding money from borrowings. Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of yearly deficits. Ultimately consumers meet their demand by purchasing product from other countries market. It means country's consumers are wealthy enough to purchase more goods than the country produces. Buying from other country increases when production cannot meet its required demand. The lower prices help to reduce the threat of inflation in the local economy. In the fastest growing economy country may import more to meet the demand of its consumer but prices will go down, and domestic companies may be unable to produce and compete at the lower prices, these are produced in the economy which, in turn, could lead to even more imports and a greater deficit.

During January 2019, production of eight core infrastructure industries grew by 1.8 per cent year-on-year, as compared to 6.2 per cent growth in January 2018. The growth of eight core industries during April 2018 –January 2019 was 4.5 per cent, as compared to 4.1 per cent growth during April 2017 -January 2018. Overall year-on-year growth in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) was 2.4 per cent in December 2018, which was at 7.3 per cent in December 2017. During April–December 2018, IIP growth stood at 4.6 per cent as compared to growth of 3.7 per cent during April 2016 –December 2017. Producers would not sell products if they could not get at least the marginal cost to produce those products. The supply curve as depicted in the graph above represents the marginal cost curve for the producer. As such, the producer surplus is the difference between the price received for a product and the marginal cost to produce it. From an economics standpoint, marginal cost includes opportunity cost.

KEY WORDS: ECONOMIC IMPACT, PRODUCER SURPLUS, TRADE DEFICIT, EXIM POLICY, RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

INTRODUCTION

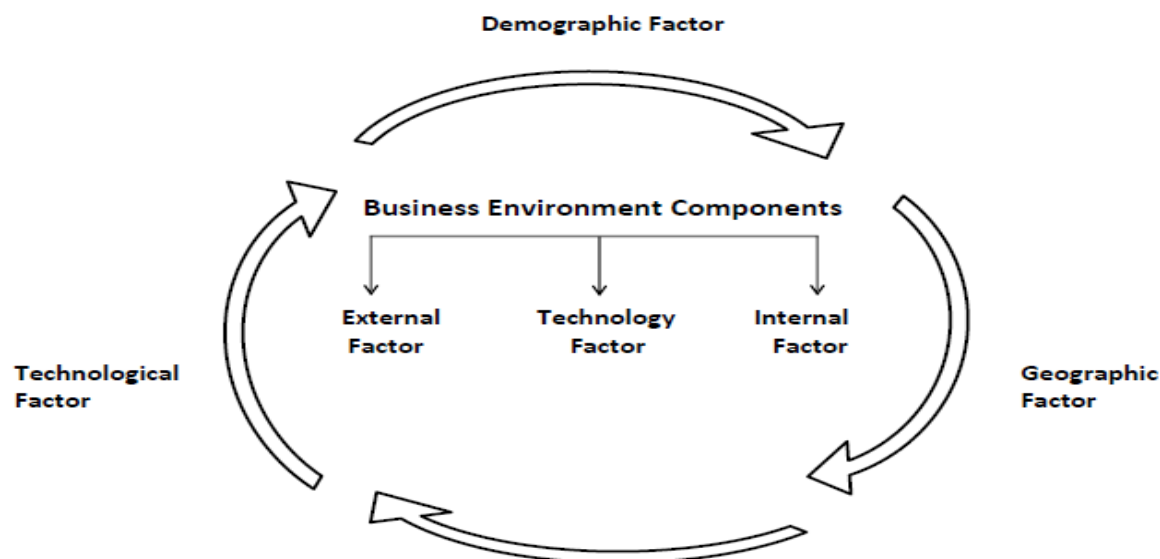
Trade deficit comes when country's producing capacity is much lower than the required by consumer market. A trade deficit comes when a country fails to produce enough goods for its consumers. However, in some cases, a deficit can signal that a country's consumers are wealthy and can purchase more goods than their country produces. Ultimately consumers meet their

demand by purchasing product from other countries market. It means country's consumers are wealthy enough to purchase more goods than the country produces.

Trade deficit occurs when a country is not producing enough goods for its requirements. Buying from other country increases when production cannot meet it required demand. The lower prices help to reduce the threat of inflation in the local economy. In the fastest growing economy country may import more to meet the demand of its consumer but prices will go down, and domestic companies may be unable to produce and compete at the lower prices, these are produced in the economy which, in turn, could lead to even more imports and a greater deficit.

Country's account deficit is always measured by its export and import. Trade balance is the largest section of the current account and measures the income that a country receives from its exports and the cost of imports. Country that exports more than it imports will have a trade surplus since the inflow of currency is greater than the outflow of currency. Countries attempt to export more goods and services than they import to obtain greater currency inflows. However, it is not uncommon to see trade deficits in a country's current account.

When country's total expenditure is more than the revenue it generates excluding money from borrowings. Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of yearly deficits. Fiscal deficit occurs when a government's total expenditures exceed the revenue that it generates, excluding money from borrowings. Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of yearly deficits. A fiscal deficit is regarded by some as a positive economic event, economist John Maynard Keynes believed that deficits help countries climb out of economic recession.



ECONOMIC IMPACT ON DEFICIT

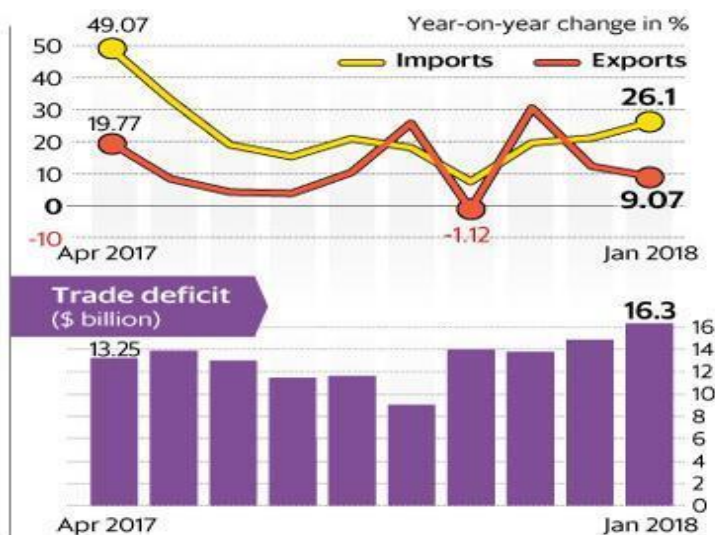
During January 2019, production of eight core infrastructure industries grew by 1.8 per cent year-on-year, as compared to 6.2 per cent growth in January 2018. The growth of eight core

industries during April 2018 –January 2019 was 4.5 per cent, as compared to 4.1 per cent growth during April 2017 -January 2018. Overall year-on-year growth in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) was 2.4 per cent in December 2018, which was at 7.3 per cent in December 2017. During April–December 2018, IIP growth stood at 4.6 per cent as compared to growth of 3.7 per cent during April 2016 –December 2017. Foreign exchange reserves stood at US\$ 398.2 billion as on January 25, 2019, as compared to US\$ 424.5 billion at end of March 2018. For the fortnight ended on January 18, 2019, Broad money supply (M3) grew by 10.4 per cent year-on-year, same as the pace of growth recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year. Wholesale Price Inflation (WPI) decreased to 2.8 per cent in January 2019 from 3.8 per cent in December 2018. Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) as per new series (combined) decreased to 2.0 per cent in January 2019 from 2.1 per cent in December 2018. Gross Tax Revenue (GTR) collection grew by 7.3 per cent year-on-year in April 2018 -January 2019 to Rs 1,562,383 cr. (US\$ 218.73 billion). Second Advance Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), estimated the growth rate of GDP at constant (2011-12) market prices for FY 2018-19 at 7.0 per cent. As per the quarterly estimates, the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) market prices stood at 6.6 per cent, during October-December 2018. The growth of Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant (2011-12) basic prices for agriculture and allied sectors, industry sector and services sector are estimated at 2.7 per cent, 7.7 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively for 2018-19.

Trade deficit jumps to 56-month high

India's trade deficit shot up to a 56-month high of \$16.3 billion in January as imports of precious stones and crude oil surged, while growth in exports slowed down. Data released by the commerce ministry showed that merchandise exports rose 9.1% in January while merchandise imports rose 26.1%. Imports of precious stones rose 55.7%, while those of petroleum increased 42.6%. During the first 10 months of the financial year, the trade deficit expanded to \$131 billion.

Source: Commerce ministry



IMPACT ON PRODUCER SURPLUS

A producer surplus is a difference between how much of a good the producer is willing to supply versus how much he receives in the trade. The difference or surplus amount is the benefit the producer receives for selling the good in the market, producer surplus is generated by market

prices in excess of the lowest price producers would otherwise be willing to accept for their goods.

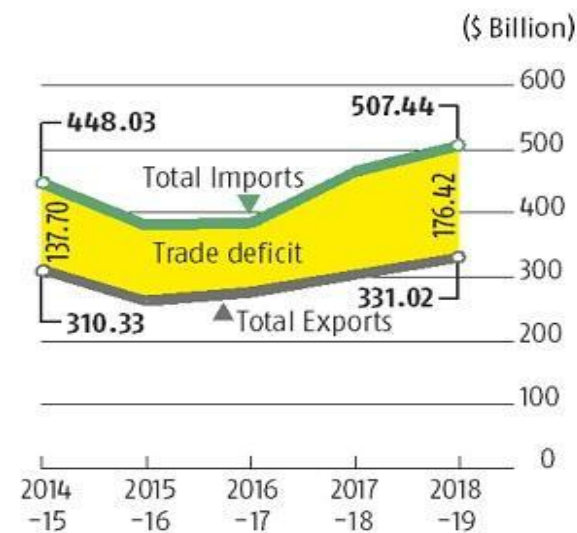
Producers would not sell products if they could not get at least the marginal cost to produce those products. The supply curve as depicted in the graph above represents the marginal cost curve for the producer. As such, the producer surplus is the difference between the price received for a product and the marginal cost to produce it. From an economics standpoint, marginal cost includes opportunity cost.

In essence, an opportunity cost is a cost of not doing something different such as producing a separate item. The existence of producer surplus does not mean there is an absence of a consumer surplus.

The idea behind a free market that sets a price for a good is that both consumers and producers can benefit, with consumer surplus and producer surplus generating greater overall economic welfare.

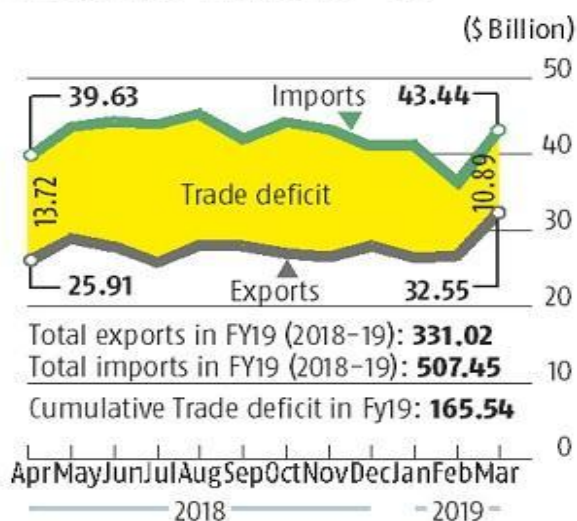
Market prices can change materially due to consumers, producers, a combination of the two or other outside forces. As a result, profits and producer surplus may change materially due to market prices.

EXPORTS CLIMB SLOW BUT IMPORTS SHOOT UP



Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry

MERCHANDISE TRADE FIGURES IN 2018-19



Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry

IMPORT POLICIES AND TRADE DEFICIT

If the value of a country's imports exceeds the value of its exports, the country has a negative balance of trade (BOT), also known as a trade deficit. An import is a good or service brought into one country from another. The word "import" derives from the word "port" since goods are often shipped via boat to foreign countries. Along with exports, imports form the backbone of

international trade. After five years foreign trade policy needs amendments in general, aims at developing export potential, improving export performance, encouraging foreign trade and creating favourable balance of payments position. A trade deficit is a trade in which a country's imports exceed its exports. A trade deficit is an outflow of domestic currency to foreign markets. It is also referred to as a negative balance of trade (BOT).

Trade Deficit = Total Value of Imports – Total Value of Exports

Countries of the world record trading activity in their balance of payment (BOP). One of the chief data in this item is the "current account," which tracks goods and services leaving (exports) and those entering (imports). The current account shows direct transfers such as foreign aid, asset income such as foreign direct investment (FDI), as well as the BOT.

EXPORT POLICIES AND TRADE DEFICIT.

One of the oldest forms of economic transfer, exports occur on a large scale between nations that have fewer restrictions on trade, such as tariffs or subsidies. An export is a function of international trade whereby goods produced in one country are shipped to another country for future sale or trade. Exports are a crucial component of a country's economy, as the sale of such goods adds to the producing nation's gross output. The Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced New Foreign Trade Policy on 01st April 2015 for the period 2015-2020, earlier this policy known as Export Import (Exim) Policy. The Export Import Policy (EXIM Policy) or Foreign Trade Policy is updated every year on the 31st of March and the modifications, improvements and new schemes become effective from April month of each year.

INDIA'S CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT

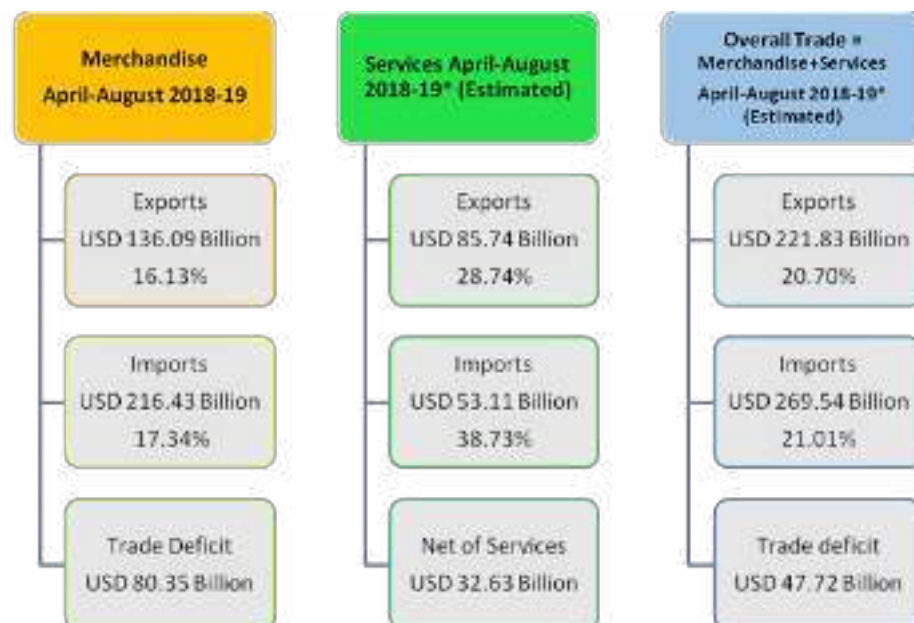
India's current account deficit widened sharply to USD 19.1 billion, or 2.9 percent of GDP, in July-September 2018-19 from USD 6.9 billion, or 1.1 percent of GDP, in the same period of the previous fiscal year. The goods deficit increased to USD 50.0 billion from USD 32.5 billion a year earlier and the primary income gap edged up to USD 8.7 billion from USD 8.6 billion. On the other hand, the services surplus rose to USD 20.2 billion from USD 18.4 billion a year ago and the secondary income surplus advanced to USD 19.4 billion from USD 15.7 billion. Current Account in India averaged -2054.58 USD Million from 1949 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 7360 USD Million in the first quarter of 2004 and a record low of -31857.18 USD Million in the fourth quarter of 2012. The data reached an all-time high of 7.4 USD bn in Mar 2004 and a record low of -31.9 USD billion in Dec 2012. CEIC extends history for quarterly Current Account Balance.

The Reserve Bank of India provides Current Account Balance in USD based on BPM6. Current Account Balance prior to Q2 2009 is based on BPM5. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) increased by 13.0 USD billion in Jun 2018. India's Direct Investment Abroad expanded by 3.3 USD billion in Jun 2018. Its Foreign Portfolio Investment fell by 9.1 USD billion in Jun 2018. The country's Nominal GDP was reported at 661.8 USD billion in Jun 2018. However, the CAD moderated marginally from \$13.7 billion (2.1% of GDP) in the preceding quarter.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AND MONETRY IMPACT

The Reserve Bank of India attributed the widening of the CAD to a higher trade deficit (\$41.6 billion) brought about by a larger increase in merchandise imports related to exports. For the full financial year, the CAD increased to 1.9% of the GDP in 2017-18 from 0.6% in 2016-17 on the back of a widening of the trade deficit.

The central bank wants to see the current account gap within 2.5% of the GDP, which is seen as crucial for currency stability. The CAD touched a high of 4.8% of the GDP in 2012-13 on rising gold and oil imports, which also impacted the rupee that depreciated rapidly. High current account deficit forced the government to impose import restrictions on non-essential items like gold.



India's foreign trade

TRADE DEFICIT

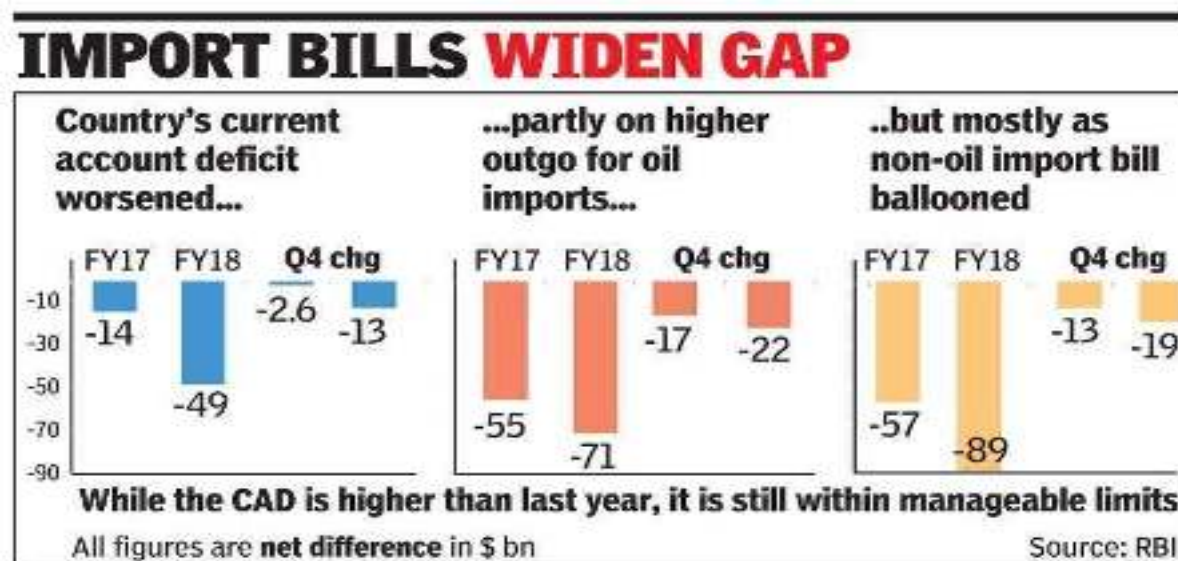
Trade deficit occurs when a country is not producing enough goods for its requirements; it means country's consumers are wealthy enough to purchase more goods than the country produces. imports from other nations increase when production cannot meet demand,. It is not necessarily detrimental because it often corrects itself over time. An increase in imported goods from other countries decreases the price of consumer goods in the nation as foreign competition increases. The lower prices help to reduce the threat of inflation in the local economy. In the fastest growing economy country may import more to meet the demand of its consumer but prices will go down, and domestic companies may be unable to produce and compete at the lower prices, these are produced in the economy which, in turn, could lead to even more imports and a greater deficit.

TRADE BALANCE

Trade balance is the largest section of the current account and measures the income that a country receives from its exports and the cost of imports. A country that exports more than it imports will have a trade surplus since the inflow of currency is greater than the outflow of currency. Countries attempt to export more goods and services than they import to obtain greater currency inflows. However, it is not uncommon to see trade deficits in a country's current account.

FISCAL DEFICIT

Fiscal deficit occurs when a government's total expenditures exceed the revenue that it generates, excluding money from borrowings. Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of yearly deficits. A fiscal deficit is regarded by some as a positive economic event, economist John Maynard Keynes believed that deficits help countries climb out of economic recession. On the other hand, fiscal conservatives feel that governments should avoid deficits in favour of a balanced budget policy.



PRODUCER SURPLUS

A producer surplus is a difference between how much of a good the producer is willing to supply versus how much he receives in the trade. The difference or surplus amount is the benefit the producer receives for selling the good in the market, Producer surplus is generated by market prices in excess of the lowest price producers would otherwise be willing to accept for their goods.

Impact on Producer Surplus

Producers would not sell products if they could not get at least the marginal cost to produce those products. The supply curve as depicted in the graph above represents the marginal cost curve for

the producer. As such, the producer surplus is the difference between the price received for a product and the marginal cost to produce it. From an economics standpoint, marginal cost includes opportunity cost. In essence, an opportunity cost is a cost of not doing something different such as producing a separate item. The existence of producer surplus does not mean there is an absence of a consumer surplus. The idea behind a free market that sets a price for a good is that both consumers and producers can benefit, with consumer surplus and producer surplus generating greater overall economic welfare. Market prices can change materially due to consumers, producers, a combination of the two or other outside forces. As a result, profits and producer surplus may change materially due to market prices.

CONCLUSION:

The current account deficit is helpful to the debtor nation in which they laid to attract foreign investors who are willing to pump capital into it. Investment drives economic growth beyond what then country could manage on its own. Foreign investors question whether economic growth will provide enough return on their investment. Demand weakens for the country's assets, including the country's government bonds. As foreign investors withdraw funds, bond yields rise. The national currency loses value relative to other currencies.

That lowers the value of the assets in the foreign investors' strengthening currency. It further depresses investor demand for the country's assets. This can lead to a tipping point where investors will dump the assets at any price. The only saving grace is that the country's holdings of foreign assets are denominated in foreign currency. As the value of its currency declines, the value of the foreign assets rises.

That further reduces the current account deficit. The lower currency value increases exports as they become more competitively priced. The demand for imports falls once prices rise as inflation sets in.

The current account deficit (CAD) - excess of country's imports of goods and services over its exports- touched nearly two percent of the GDP as oil prices rose and electronics imports surged. India's current account in the balance of payments ended in a deficit of \$ 13.5 billion or 2 per cent of GDP in the quarter ended December 2017, up from \$ 8.0 billion or 1.4 per cent of GDP in the quarter: ended December 2016 and \$ 7.2 billion (1.1 per cent of GDP) in the preceding quarter ended September 2016, according to the preliminary data released by the Reserve Bank of India.

The central bank wants to see the current account gap within 2.5% of the GDP, which is seen as crucial for currency stability. The CAD touched a high of 4.8% of the GDP in 2012-13 on rising gold and oil imports, which also impacted the rupee that depreciated rapidly. High current account deficit forced the government to impose import restrictions on non-essential items like gold.

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AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION OF THE MARGINALISED SECTION IN INDIAN SOCIETY

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Abstract: After independence from the colonial rule of around 200 years, it was the dream of every nation builder and true patriot that an egalitarian society should be created where every citizen of our nation would be considered equal in every aspect. To give it legal authentication, when our constitution was formulated and further implemented, it was clearly mentioned that every citizen of India, irrespective of his religion, caste, creed or colour will be considered equal in front of law and there should not be any discrimination on any ground. But, after so many years of independence, a very big question arises that whether we have made the dream of nation builders true or something is left to do. Then the answer comes that it is still a dream and a very big section of our society in the form of dalits, adivasis, women, children and minorities are facing many atrocities which is collectively termed as their human rights violation. It is true that our state machinery has formulated many laws for the materialization of well-ordered social life and protection of human rights, but somewhere the lack of strong will in the implementation of these laws is responsible for the violation of human rights and heinous crimes against the vulnerable section of our society. The harmony in society depends on the protection given by the state to safeguard the dignity of the individual and it has very big impact on individual and society. The existence of human society is entitled to certain rights which are known as Human Rights and its violation on any ground or for any reason cannot be tolerated. The Human Rights are our natural and inherent rights and their violation in any form is considered as the violence against humanity, which ultimately hampers the national development. It is therefore the duty of our government as well as every citizen of our nation to raise voice against any kind of human rights violation so that the dream of an egalitarian society where everyone can breathe freely with dignity can be made possible. This paper is an attempt to analyse the causes and types of human rights violation in our country and its consequences on the victim and society. In addition, the paper will find some practical solutions in order to curb this kind of menace from our country, so that the dream of **Ram Rajya** by our father of the nation **Mahatma Gandhi** can be made true.

Keywords: Nation builder, egalitarian, human rights, violation, Ram Rajya etc.

Introduction: Since time immemorial our nation is following the pious path of humanity and brotherhood. At present, India is considered as the world's biggest democracy and its biggest objective is to serve people and protect their basic human rights. Our pious constitution also clearly mentions that it is the duty and responsibility of the state machinery to protect the human right of every citizen of India without any discrimination. These rights are very much essential to develop the human personality and enhance his or her dignity. The history of human rights is witness of people's struggle and many revolutions which took many lives, but ultimately the struggle won its battle and fundamental rights or human rights was enforced. The world and Indian history is full of oppressed struggles against oppressor for gaining human rights. The basic idea behind such struggles around the world was almost same i.e. establishment of an egalitarian society which is based on equality in every aspect.

But after so many years of becoming a civilized society, the idea of an egalitarian society is still a dream to be fulfilled and cases of human right violation is very common in our society. The violation of human rights in any form and in any corner of the world is a severe threat to the welfare and dignity of humanity and its civilisation. The Human Rights can be defined as those rights which are inherent in human nature and very much needed for human beings to lead a life with honour and dignity. These rights are vested in people and are not granted by government. To support and facilitate the implementation of these rights many factors are required in which democracy, free and fair media, independent and universal judiciary are very much prominent. In this regard, **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1948** was proved a milestone. **The International Human Rights Conference in Tehran (1969)** called by the General Assembly of the United Nations to mark the International Year of Human Rights, came out with a proclamation : **“since human rights and fundamental freedom are indivisible, the full realization of civil and political rights without the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights is impossible”**.

Marginalised or deprived section of society: In our country, since very long time a very big section of society lived as deprived or marginalised section and remains at the lowest rung in society. This deprived section whose literal meaning is broken people or oppressed people were the biggest victim of our hierarchical society whose main root cause was caste system. The caste system in our country is a Hindu Hierarchical class structure dating back thousands of years. The traditional caste system considered Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaishyas (farmers), Shudras (laborer-artisans), and the Dalits, who are considered so polluted they are beyond caste. The lowest rung of society occupied by Dalits was known by different names. Our father of the nation **Mahatma Gandhi** called them **Harijan**, in religious Hindu books they were called **Shudras** and our constitution maker **Dr. Ambedkar** called them **“depressed classes.”** In the year 1970, the word **Dalit** has been widely used. Dalit is a Marathi word first used by social reformer of 19th century **Mahatma Jotiba Phule** who led a movement for the upliftment of untouchables. The Government of India calls them **“Scheduled Castes”** which means that they are on a government schedule entitling them to certain protections and affirmative action (**Prasad, 2001**).

The term Dalit which literally means downtrodden conveys the sense of oppressed people. It is beyond doubt that their condition was very deplorable and still a very big mass is waiting to live a life of human dignity. Taking advantage of their condition some political parties or radical groups raised their voice and start committing many anti-social activities and crimes against upper caste people. Such as a radical group **Dalit Panthers**, emerged in western India used the term Dalit to assert their identity as part of their struggle or rights and dignity. Over time, the radical group was transformed in a political category associated with Human Rights Violation and Dalits ideology advocates for an egalitarian society in the direction of just and humane order. This ideology advocates for the fundamental transformation of social structures and relationships among human beings.

In the words of a Dalit writer named **Gangadhar Patawane**, Dalit is not a caste but a symbol of change and revolution. A Dalit as a human being believes in humanism and rejects the existence of God, rebirth, soul, sacred books teaching discrimination, faith and heaven which force a human being to live like a slave of another human being. In the words of another writer **Gopal Guru** in the year 2001, the term Dalit doesn't merely express identity or a sense of Dalit, but it also conveys their aspiration and struggle for the sake of change and revolution in order to consider a human being as a human being irrespective of his birth, caste or religion.

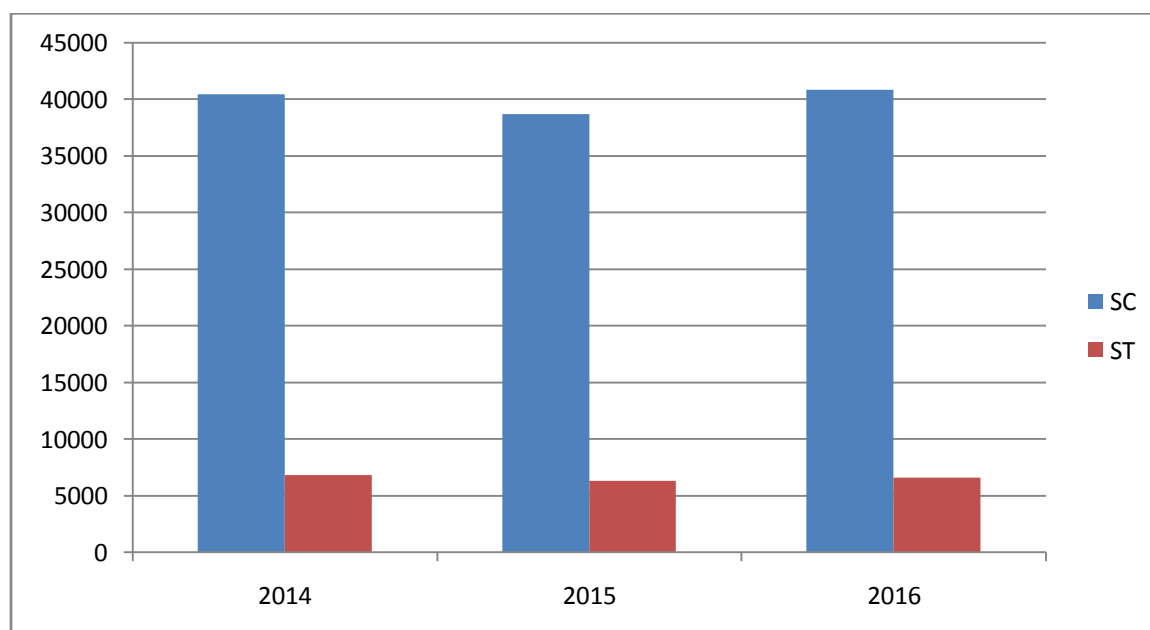
Human Rights Violation Of Marginalised Section In Our Nation: In our nation, even after so many years of framing of constitution advocating a society based on equality, everyday newspapers and TV channels are bombarded with the news of atrocities against poor and marginalised section where they are beaten, unlawfully detained, tortured, raped, killed and had their home burned in caste violence. The human rights violation takes place mainly in the form of women right violation, caste violation and other types of violation. The cases of human right violation take its most heinous shape when it is inflicted against women in the form of rape, assault, molestation, dowry death and bridal killing. Further, many cases of untouchability, filing of false cases, custodial death, poverty, corruption are still being practiced in our modernizing India.

The Harijans or scheduled castes were treated as social inferiors and they were deprived of their basic human rights. In the name of caste many inhumane atrocities are inflicted on them and it may be in the form of economic, social, cultural or political discrimination. The so called Dalits or untouchables officially known as Scheduled castes comprises around 167 million according to 2001 census and their share in total population is around 16.23 percentage. Their suffering from the hands of their own countrymen is still going on. It is really an astonishing fact that even after provisions of many legislative measures and safeguards given by our constitution, the occurrence of their humiliation and exploitation goes unabated. Our government has initiated many constitutional provisions which are both protective and developmental in order to protect the rights of marginalised section of society and to bring them in the main flow of society, so that their all-round development can be ensured. It is very true that after independence, many measurable progresses have been ensured by the government, but still invidious discrimination and mistreatment at the hand of upper caste members and law enforcement officials is going on.

The ancient Hindu social order made the rigid compartmentalisation of common people where the condition of scheduled caste was very pathetic as it was placed on the lowest rung of society and their existence was based on toils, tears and labour. They were never given consideration as full human beings and their access to material, cultural and spiritual resources was always denied. Even the basic human rights of dignity and selfhood are also denied to them. Their relation with the rest of society is through their obligations to render all services to upper section of society and forced to lead a condition of dehumanized and humiliated living being. This inequality was not merely ideological but economic and political also and moreover this unjustified rule was defied and glorified through religious pronouncements.

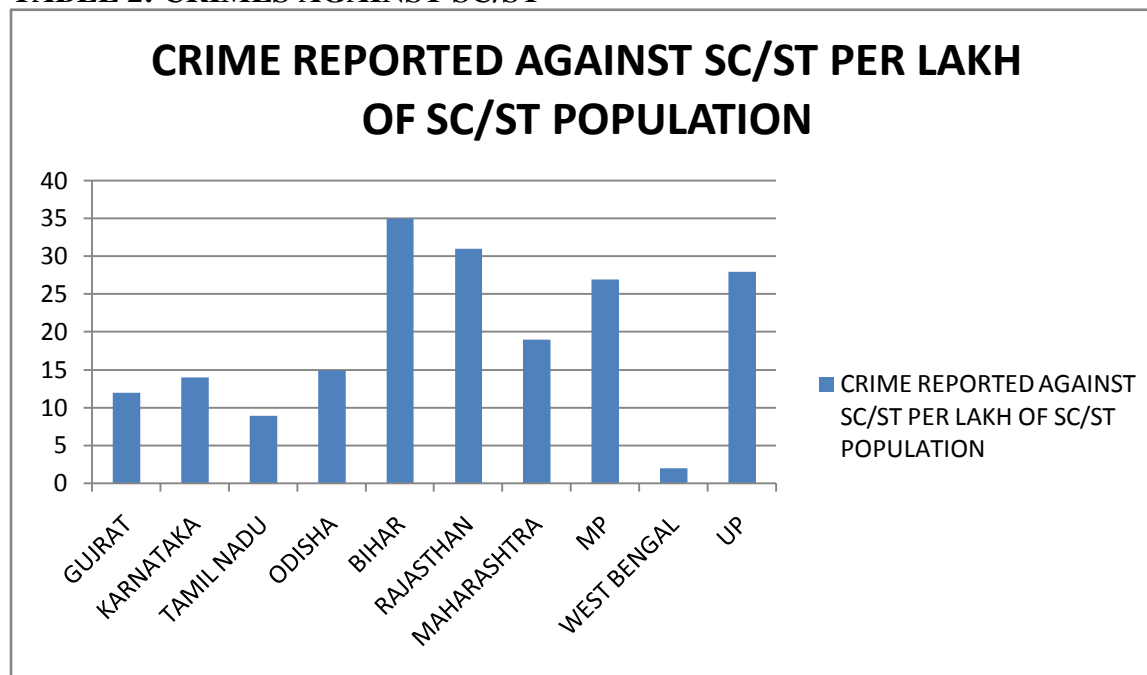
In our traditional society, the ritualistic compulsion and coercive oppression ensured their compliance to serve as a free or bonded labour for the upper caste land owners who were called Zamindars. The denial of their rights and ownership over land and territory compounded their deplorable condition making them completely dependent on owners and controllers of the means of production and livelihood. Despite the formulation and implementation of many laws and legislative measures, the so called Dalits have been the victims of oppression at the hands of propertied upper castes and many types of caste and other atrocities are imposed on them. So, we can say that the condition of these ill-fated people has not so much changed and social ostracism still continues. Instances of discrimination, denial of public space and if transgression happens brings immediate and often brutal reprisals. In modern times, the discrimination has increased its one more dimension and that is political dimension and their right to vote is taken away through violent means.

TABLE 1: NO. OF CASES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST SC & ST REPORTED ACROSS INDIA



Source: NCRB

TABLE 2: CRIMES AGAINST SC/ST



Source: NCRB

Constitutional Measures To Uplift The Condition Of Marginalised Section: As per Indian constitution, our nation is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic nation. It is said that every attribute of our republic is based on human rights. In the article 38 and 39, the socio economic aspect of human rights is spelt out as core objective of the constitution. Since the implementation and various amendments of constitution, there is a strong determination by the state to transform the economic order and succeed in the establishment of social justice.

The determination of Indian government to end the atrocity of violence against the weaker section of society is shown in the form of many constitutional remedies. Some of the articles which are empowered to prevent the menace of human rights violation against the deprived or marginalised section of Indian society are appended below:

- (i) Right to equality (**Art. 14-18**),
- (ii) Right to Freedom (**Art. 19-22**),
- (iii) Right against exploitation (**Art. 23-24**),
- (iv) Right to freedom of Religion (**Art. 25-28**),
- (v) Cultural and educational rights, protection of interests of Minorities (**Art. 29-30**),
- (vi) Articles related to reservations to SCs & STs (**Art. 330,332,335,338,339 & 340**)
- (vii) Abolition of untouchability (**Art. 17**). Later the Parliament enacted Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 to empower Art 17. The act was further amended in 1976 and was renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 but was not found sufficient in safeguarding the rights of SCs/ STs against several

crimes. Then another act which was known as SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was passed and it was proved more potent than the earlier one.

So many laws and judicial reforms have been enacted for the welfare and development of lower section of society, but all these declarations, conventions and covenants are not able to stop human right violation and it is becoming rampant in our society. The human right violation is not restricted to any society or any nation but its curse can be seen all over the world such as human rights violation of refugees, war victims or persons detained in police custody. The worst scenario of human right violation can be seen in case of women and children. They are subject to all types of discrimination and abuse and the cases of their sexual abuse and physical assault are the headlines of everyday newspapers. Further, the atrocities against tribal and religious minorities are also rampant. Their properties are taken away or damaged, girls are raped and assaulted and their ill treatment is a matter of daily affair. So, we have to think seriously on this issue that whether laws formulated by state machinery is sufficient to curb the menace of human right violation or a revolutionary change in our attitude is required to promote an egalitarian society where every citizen can live a life of honour and dignity.

Objectives of the Study

- (01.) To assess the socio-economic status of weaker section of Indian society.
- (02.) To analyze the various human right violation against marginalised or weaker section and their causes in our community.
- (03.) To assess the impact of human right violation and other crime against marginalised section in India.
- (04.) To analyse the awareness programmes and enforcement of various legal and social preventive measures formulised to prevent any atrocity against weaker section.

Sources of Data:

Both Primary as well as Secondary data will be used.

Primary data will be conducted from Questionnaire and Case Study.

Secondary data will be conducted from books, research books, journals, e- journals, e- libraries, newspapers, magazines and Census survey Report.

Present Scenario of violation of Human Rights on weaker section of society: The practice of human right violation in any form is not only a social discrimination but a big blot on humanity. For centuries in our country the so called dalits or untouchables have been the victims of gross human rights violation. This is the main reason of their present low social status in our society. The present scenario of such a pathetic condition of backward classes even after many constitutional reformative measures present a very awkward condition and forces to think about the difference of commitment on paper and real situation. As per the report of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the registered cases pertaining to committing of crimes against this section of society are mind blowing. It is really an irony that even after boosting ourselves as

modernizing society we are still practicing untouchability and discrimination between human being and another human being.

It is true that in industrial cities and towns, the practice of discrimination on any ground is weakening and the status of a person depends on his talent and achievement and not on his family or religious background. Further, the protective measure of reservation that enables their representation in government services and educational institutions helped them up to a certain extent in improving their access and participation in economic, social and political spheres and enhances their development. But, even all these protective measures are not helping the dalits to the desired level, as their school dropout rates, literacy or health indicators and their access to higher education or government jobs are far below than the national average making them very disadvantageously placed. It is beyond doubt that their contribution towards society in terms of labour, art and culture is very high but if we talk about their share of country's resources and riches, then a very sorry figure appears. A very overwhelming majority of dalit workers work as landless peasant and suffer from a great level of poverty.

It is a matter of serious concern that food producer is not able to fill his family's belly properly and remain in abject poverty from the day when he opens his eyes in this materialistic world. They work mostly as either share-cropper or bonded labour and are thoroughly exposed to the worst kinds of human rights violation. The reports of National Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are a testimony of enhancement in the number of crimes against them. Their family members especially women also suffer many heinous crimes including rape by powerful persons of society. In order to stop this menace, a set of comprehensive guidelines have been issued by central and state government, but their exploitation is more or less the same and the number is enhancing day by day. In addition, there are some more injustices like denial to enter in temples, denial of passage to graveyards and denial of drinking water. Now, another kind of violation is appearing in society and that is their disenfranchisement during elections in country. Many cases are being reported of their beating and threatening by political goons and forcing them to vote for a particular party. But, the state machinery is not able to combat the acts of these non-state actors and punish them severely for taking law in their own hands. Moreover, there are cases where the human rights are suppressed or violated by state and police. So, it is the dire need of the hour to think once again and change our traditional view so that every citizen of this pious nation can really believe in their being a human being with equal rights and responsibilities guaranteed by the constitution.

Main causes responsible for increasing crimes against marginalised section of society:

In view of the above facts, it is crystal clear that despite many legal protective measures, provision and plans to ensure their social, economic, educational and cultural safeguards, the victimization and acts of discrimination against them in the form of assault, murder, rape and sexual harassment is increasing day by day. The backward section of society such as dalits or adivasis account for around 25 % of total India's population but their share in nation's fruit of development is very negligible. Initially, **Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955** defined various crimes against this section. By taking the element of caste/ tribe as a key factor, the word atrocity was used by **The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities,**

POA) Act of 1989 to describe the offences against members of SC/STs by non-SC/ STs. The factors which act as a catalyst in increasing crime against dalits or marginalised section of society was attributed by 28th report of the **Commissioner for SCs & STs (1986)** are appended below:

- (1) Failure of state machinery in resolving the disputes over allotment or distribution of surplus land.
- (2) Growing tension over non-payment or underpayment of minimum wages.
- (3) Backlash against enhancement of awareness among SC/STs of their rights and privileges given by the constitution or other reformative measures.

In the year 1990, **the National Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes** observed that land disputes, alienation of tribal land, bonded labour, indebtedness and non-payment of minimum wages are the main causes behind atrocities against SCs & STs. Animosity was created when the land reforms were implemented and oppressed class got fertile and well-irrigated land. Illegal methods through fraud and other means were adopted by upper section of society to acquire tribal land. This became a continuous and terrible cause of violence and atrocities against tribal in our country.

Suggestions & recommendations: The basic fundamental rights which are very much essential for the development of humanity and lead him to live a life of dignity are human rights. Our constitution and its preamble safeguard the human rights or fundamental rights of people. The courts have also made provisions of Public Interest Litigation to check violation of human rights. Thus, our judiciary plays a very vital role in protecting the dignity and human rights of people. The protection of human rights has become a very important issue in the world and many international instruments and national endeavors have been made and in this row Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 has been enacted which made provisions of establishing National and State Human Rights Commission to impart justice to victims of human rights violation. In addition, some suggestion and recommendations are appended below which will further strengthen the position of human rights commission and its objectives will be achieved more effectively.

- (i) National Human Rights Commission should be more potent and independent. For investigation and efficient working, it should not depend on police department and it should have its own staff.
- (ii) For the sake of protecting human rights, it should be empowered to observe decisions of Supreme Court and can suggest Supreme Court in case of any delay in verdict.
- (iii) There should be amendment in Section 21 (1) and Section 30 of protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 to establish State Human Right Commission mandatorily in every state and Human Rights Court at district level for smooth protection of human rights at different levels.
- (iv) There should be time limit within which decision of commission should be implemented by the concerned government.

(v) Various seminars and awareness programme should be conducted in order to educate the people about their human rights and safeguard provisions granted by constitution and Act of 1993.

(vi) At district level, there should be a special cell in human rights court to give free legal aid to victims of human rights violation.

(vii) At schools and college level, compulsory subject of human rights should be introduced.

Conclusion: It is now very much clear from the above points that even after so much development in our country and many reformatory measures for curbing the menace of human rights violation, the menace is increasing at very alarming rate. Therefore, it is now the urgent need of hour to give a serious concern on this issue and we should change our orthodox thoughts and traditional religious outlook of caste system which ultimately divided a human being from another human being. In addition, there should be conscious rising among the dalits and change in the mindset of higher castes. The co-ordination between central and state governments should be enhanced so that more powerful legal provisions may be implemented to protect the human rights of marginalised section of society. Strict punishment should be provisioned against the defaulters and criminals who violate human rights. In addition, the role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) is also very important and they can play a very crucial role in creating and promoting the human rights awareness at every level. These organisations can also act as protector of human rights of masses in case of state oppression of human rights. The ultimate aim of all protective measures either by our constitution and laws or NGOs cannot be fulfilled unless there should be community participation and change in thoughts, so that the dream of an egalitarian society by our nation makers can come true and the civil and democratic rights of common man can be preserved and protected. It is really the time has arrived when a strong base should be created so that exploitation and criminality can be curbed with iron fist in true letter and spirit. Such kind of approach will be really fruitful and the demon of socio-economic inequality and exploitation of poor by the rich will be tackled permanently.

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CULTURE, POWER POLITICS AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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The paper is an attempt to see the role of culture in Women emancipation and how it acts as a barrier. We cannot think about reforming society unless we take into account women problems, their issues, dreams and the hurdles which make the process of realization of the goals difficult. But that doesn't mean that the picture is bleak. I have tried to divide my paper into three parts. First part tries to see what culture is and that culture is not static or permanent and how it is used to subordinate women. The second part deals with the concept of empowerment and how it is associated with the power game. Third and the final part talks about the baseless fears and apprehensions of the privileged class and how things are changing in Post Independence scenario.

Any assessment of the status of women has to start from the social framework. Social structures cultural norms and the value system influence social expectations regarding the behaviour of both men and women and determine women's role and status in the society. In almost every culture in the world, women have been held up as the vessels to hold, promote and move forward traditions. Woman is considered as an Emblem of indigenous religion and family traditions. She is considered responsible for protecting and preserving the culture. It's equally applicable to the new woman. She must not only be literate, know numeracy and modern housekeeping but also considered responsible for observing religious rituals, maintaining cultural traditions and ensuring the cohesiveness of family life. The expectations are more from a woman.

The spirituality of her character had to be expressed in her behavior, dress and demeanor. It is important to note here that there can be more than one version of the feminine at play in identity constituting processes. The culturally inscribed markers of difference and belongings associated with women are different and different groups but they are the visible signifiers. For example *Veil* for Muslim women and *Purdah* or *Ghoonghat* in some Hindu families. What we see is that the female body becomes the terrain on which distinctions are made visible. Women are constructed as the symbolic bearers of culture and honour and when there is a breach of conduct, in some cases they are severely punished and in the worst tortured or murdered by the relatives which is perceived as bringing dishonour and shame on the male relative and community. Even in less extreme cases the so called cultural traditions are often used to legitimize the control and oppression of women. Culture at times is used as a veil as an excuse or the rug under which a series of ills are simply swept under.

If we try to analyze the reason behind the strict cultural codes, we find that the aim is to keep the woman in inferior power position. Culture participates in the maintenance of system of power as we see in the hegemony of patriarchy. It operates in many ways -- The sexuality of women is controlled by culture to maintain purity of race and community; in Indian society we see three interlinked features of family- Patriarchy, Patriliney and Virilocality. Patrilineal virilocality isolates women from all previous support systems and leaves them at the mercy of husband's family; the concept of *KuleenMahila*, *Bhadra Mahila* and *Sambhrant Mahila* is nothing but again a construct to control her. Women are socialized to be good, obedient and sacrificing daughters, wives and daughters- in- law. They are culturally trained through the process of socialization not to challenge discrimination, subordination, exploitation and subjugation within the social structure; language also becomes a tool to control women. For example the word for Widow and Prostitute in many languages has either same or identical meaning which points to promiscuity. Second is from the famous lines of Subhadra Kumari Chauhan's *Khoob Ladi mardani woh toh Jhansi wali rani thi* .Now what does this line mean? Even when it is a woman who has shown bravery, it still cannot be understood as a feminine quality. Bravery is seen as a masculine virtue no matter how well she does; highlighting the role of *Sita*, *Savitri* and *Gandhari* in Indian Mythology. The traditional myths about women in Indian society continue to exercise powerful hold over the collective consciousness. They are reinforced by more modern versions of the same ideology; gender ideology in India had been constructed through traditional folklore, rituals, prescriptive conduct codes and restrictions.

Culture is thus a mode of generating meanings and ideas and meanings are governed by power relations i.e. the ruling class. Culture is thus not a natural thing- it is produced. It is always used to serve the interest of the dominant group and it naturalizes oppression and creates illusion that oppression is natural. The ideology of gender is such that the woman is trained right from childhood to believe that motherhood and wifely roles are the goals to aspire to.

What is the solution to this? It lies in empowerment. One of the greatest tools that can be used to develop communities at the multicultural level is empowerment and when we talk about Women Empowerment, it focuses on women, their dreams, capabilities, beliefs and expressions. Women's rights emanate from the basic rights of speech, freedom and decision making. The right to education and employment are prerequisite to women development. Women empowerment can be facilitated only if she is able to exercise the right in the socio-economic spheres of decision making. Things are infact changing. The post independence phase has witnessed a tremendous upsurge for equality and gender justice. Female literacy has increased appreciably. Women have been allowed to enter all professions. Women of contemporary India have multiple roles to play- at home and office and other places. They are fighting back as we see in the case of nuns who broke the silence and vows of obedience to protest against the Bishop in Kerala when no action was taken for rape charge. They were ostracized but it didn't deter them. We also have a long list of women achievers- Mary Kom, Sania Mirza, Geeta Phogat, Sania Nehwal, P.V. Sindhu, to name but a few.

Finally, it can be said that one of the challenges for Indian feminism it seems is to address the concerns of individual women within the framework of strong family and community ties. While

altering the power structures within the families and communities with long standing tradition of gender inequality is not an easy task, at the same time it is not impossible. One more thing, apart from the struggle against culture and power equations, the thing that is really important is empowerment of Self. If she is able to empower herself in terms of self- half of the battle is won

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INCREASING JUVENILE CRIMES IN OUR MODERNISING SOCIETY: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

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Abstract: The modernization of society in every aspect has created miracles in providing comfort of life to everyone who can afford it. It has two sides of coin in which one face acts as a boon for the development and upliftment of society, but on the other hand, as it is influenced by westernization and materialism, hence its ugliest face affects the teenagers severely who aspire to get all comforts and luxuries of life within the shortest possible time without any positive effort. They deviate from their positive path of studies and career development and take wrong turn towards crime and anti-social activities. They are known as juvenile offenders and this problem has become a very serious issue in our country and the world. These juvenile offenders also known as juvenile criminals are proving very hazardous to family, society and ultimately the nation. They need special attention and strict reformatory measures in order to save themselves to become a hard core criminal and in addition for preventing the overall crime in society. In this regard, our government formulated **The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000** in which provisions have been made that a juvenile who has broken law will be kept in an observation room and children who needs care and protection will be kept in children home during the pendency of case proceedings. The reasons of path deviation and opting crime by a juvenile may be family problem, social environment, educational dissatisfaction, peer pressure or lack of legal provisions and its impact on both offender and society is very destructive. It is very clear that only legal measures are not sufficient to save these children, but there should be a thorough change in the attitude and view of family members and society, so that these juvenile can be rehabilitated and accepted by the society as a responsible citizen. This article is an attempt to find the reasons for being a juvenile delinquent and its impact on society. In addition, it will also assess the attitude and reformatory measures of family members, society and laws towards these youngsters.

Keywords: Juvenile, deviations, society, reformatory, rehabilitate, responsible citizen etc.

Introduction: It is said that destiny of any society or nation depends on the development of children who are considered as the most pious gift of God to any parent irrespective of his socio-economic well-being. It is the biggest responsibility of parent and the state to provide them a healthy socio-cultural environment so that they can become a responsible citizen and contribute towards the development and betterment of society and nation. Further, it is the natural expectation of every parent and nation that the children will become a responsible citizen and help in shaping the future destiny of nation. But, due to many reasons few children deviate from their positive path and take the wrong turn towards crime and anti-social activity and they

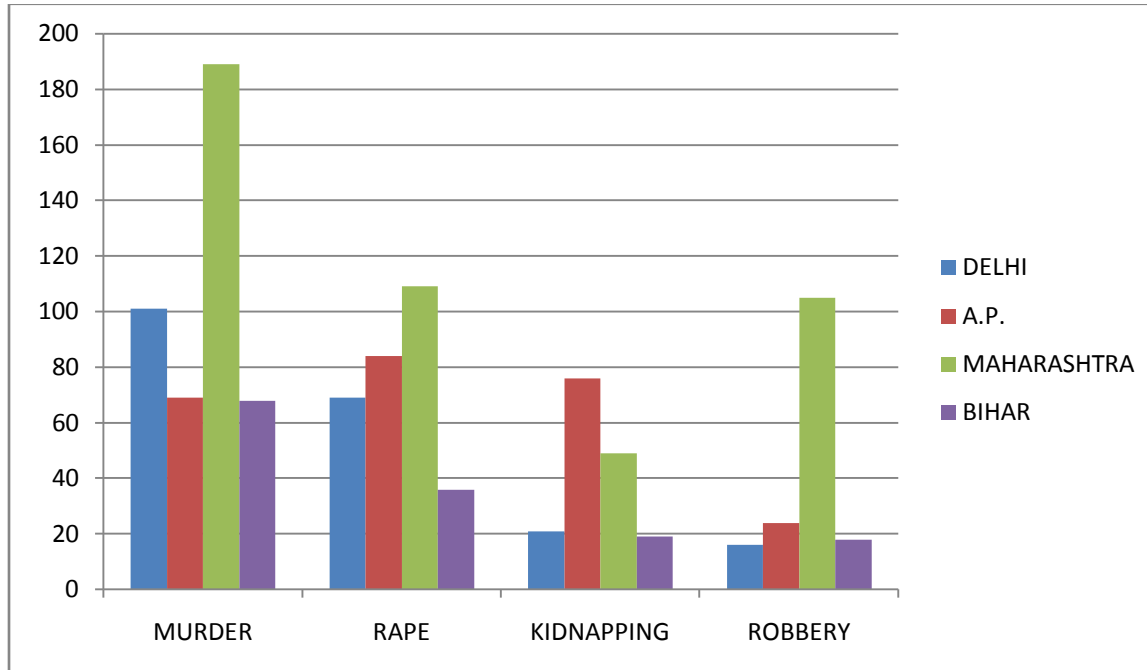
become a curse for their family and society. These deviated children are known as juvenile criminals. Their offences may be very petty like staying away from the school and disobedience or it may be high rated crimes like property destruction, violence against someone, theft and sexual offences etc. It is a fact that despite many legislative measures which are basically meant to rehabilitate them are becoming inadequate and sometimes their level of crime demands their treatment to be the same as the adult criminals.

The definition of juvenile delinquency and juvenile criminal or delinquent has been formulated in different nations by different ways. As per the definition given by **Cyril Burt** "When his antisocial tendencies appear so grave that he becomes or ought to become the subject of official action." Similarly, **Friedlander** says, "Delinquency is a juvenile misconduct that might be dealt with under the law". **The Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (1960)** states, "By juvenile delinquency should be understood the commission of an act which, if committed by an adult, would be considered a crime." As per the definition given by the **Juvenile Justice Act, 2000**; a juvenile is a person who is below 18 years of age and the delinquency or crime done by him refers to anti-social or illegal behaviour committed by them. They commit crimes either singly or through a team. The acts of delinquency committed by juvenile criminals are appended below:-

- (i) Habitual running away from home without consent of parents.
- (ii) Using abusive or offensive words and spending time indolently beyond limits.
- (iii) Wandering on streets and rail-roads without any purpose.
- (iv) Visiting gambling centres and committing sexual offences.
- (v) Act of theft or shop lifting.

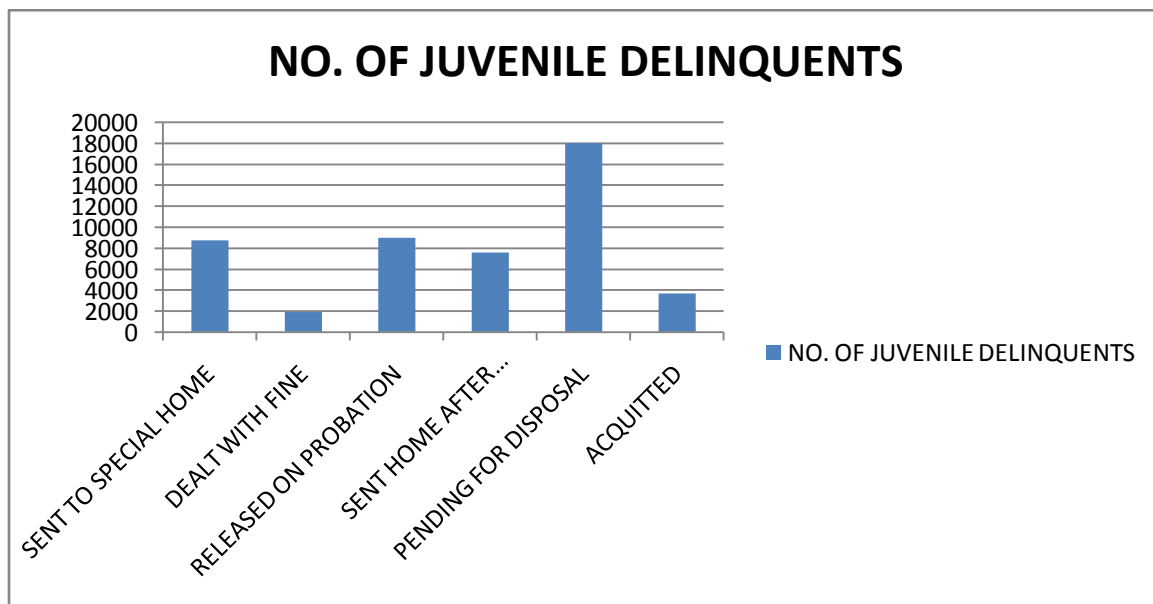
So, a juvenile delinquent can be defined as a person below 18 years of age and who habitually breaks the law, specially somebody repeatedly charge with the anti-social activity thus those crimes done by adult and liable to be punished which then committed by them is known as juvenile crimes. The reasons behind such an alarming situation of juvenile delinquency in our modernizing society can be cited with the influence of materialism and westernization. Besides this, broken family, social disorder or any psychological problem forces an innocent youngster to deviate and follow the wrong path of delinquency thus become a juvenile criminal. In our country many reformatory measures are enacted under which they are not treated as criminals and kept in special home where all basic needs including education is provided so that he/ she can be rehabilitated and avail the second chance to become a good and responsible citizen of this nation.

TABLE 1: JUVENILE CRIME IN YEAR 2012



Source: NCRB (YEAR 2012)

TABLE 2: JUVENILE CRIME SHEET (YEAR 2014)



Source: NCRB (YEAR 2014)

Main reasons responsible for juvenile crimes in our society: The dream to make a child as a good human being and responsible citizen is seen by almost every parent. They think and probably do their best in giving all the affordable resources for all-round development of children. But many circumstances pose as a severe hurdle in positive personality development of child and he or she deviates from it. There are many causes responsible for such kind of delinquency, but the most important factor which contributes most for the juvenile delinquency is poverty. In many studies it is found that most the juvenile delinquents are from very poor background where both of their parents have to work outside in order to meet daily need. So, the children remain alone in home for long hours and they come in bad company either consciously or unconsciously. In addition, some other factors are very much responsible for juvenile delinquency where these children lose their innocence and start following the wrong path in order to become hard core criminals. Some of the reasons are appended below:

- (i) Bad company and psychological instability in teenage.
- (ii) Mental conflicts and early sex experience.
- (iii) Poverty leading improper schooling or drop-outs.
- (iv) Career dissatisfaction and lack of emotional support.

There may be many reasons behind such acts of delinquency by juvenile but its impact on either of their family, society or ultimately on nation is very harsh and unimaginable. The children who were supposed to work for the upliftment of their career and betterment of home and society indulge in crimes or anti-social activities like pick-pocketing, eve-teasing, gambling, smoking, drinking and drug addiction. The mental development of such juvenile criminals is not up to the mark, so they are not able to distinguish between right and deviant method of behaviour. The homes where children experience poor economic condition or continuous quarrel between family members are more prone towards delinquent behaviour. The social environment in which the child grows also plays a very important factor in personality development and the scarcity of social and emotional support leads a child to become a juvenile delinquent.

The juvenile delinquents have been classified by psychologists on the basis of their behaviour patterns and also on the basis of type of crime or violation they commit which includes minor, major or physical violation. Broadly, they are classified on the basis of their personality traits such as psychotic, mentally defective, situational, neurotic and cultural delinquents. Mostly the teenage is the period where the individual thinks that they are mature enough to control the complicated situations but they trap in complexities which end up committing crimes and ultimately it destroys their life. In most of the cases behind juvenile delinquency, disturbed family and social environment is responsible. Such environment where the tender heart and soul of child gets affected by heated arguments among parents or other family members which ultimately affects the child's psyche and violent trait develops in him or her.

The lack of social and family affection has very serious consequences among adolescents, who seek help and sympathy from their peers or others but get involved in bad company which ultimately leads them to involve in drug addiction or other criminal activities including sexual offences. Further, the financial problem which is mostly found in lower class

families also forces the child to involve in theft, robbery and shop lifting. The peer pressure and increasing materialism in life induce them to steal things and sell them illegally. So, on conclusion we can say that the social and family upbringing which is defected by any reason is the main reason behind the transformation of a young innocent child into a juvenile delinquent posing a severe threat to society and nation. In the present era, unbridled access to internet and pornography are also playing a very major role in juvenile delinquency with psychological problems such as inferiority complex, jealousy, mental stress or pressure.

Whatever the reasons may be behind the evolution of juvenile delinquents are, but its consequences are really alarming as they are actively involved in religious fanaticism, riots, rape or even murder. It is really a very serious situation when the future of any nation becomes uncontrolled and bent on destroying the social fabric and state machinery. It is really astonishing to see that not only children of poor or deprived section of society are involved in such crimes but the children of political and social elites are also found to be a party of such criminal offences. Therefore, in such cases there is a dire need of effective counseling and rehabilitation centres where serious efforts can be made to provide mental and financial aid in order to absorb them in the mainstream of the society. In addition to some protective legal measures there is a need to create a healthy atmosphere so that delinquents may not fall prey to unwanted anti-social elements again and their youthful energy should be channeled towards a positive constructive direction.

Consequences of juvenile delinquency: It is a truth the destiny of any nation or society is determined by the growth and development of children residing there. The deviation of path by a juvenile is having severe consequence not only on individual and his family but it acts like a curse on the overall development of society and diminishes the image of nation on the global arena. The catering of basic needs through proper care, protection, development and social re-integration is the most urgent requirement for a juvenile child for his all-round personality development. But, due to some reasons the family and society is not able to provide these basic requirements and as a consequence of this, a juvenile deviates from his positive path of development and becomes a juvenile delinquent. The after effects of such criminals on everyone are very harsh and they are as follows:

- (i) **Effects on the victim:** Victims are considered as the most affected person by juvenile delinquency. Irrespective of the level or nature of crime, the victim always suffers loss and it may be economic, physical or psychological.
- (ii) **Effects on juvenile delinquent:** The crime done by a juvenile may have very serious repercussions on the victim or society but the delinquent also suffers a lot as he or she lose the freedom and academic ground also. The attitude towards the delinquent by the family and society becomes very wrong and his or her future career choices come to almost an end.
- (iii) **Effects on the family:** For family, it is really a curse like situation when it comes to know that it's one of the family members is juvenile delinquent. The family suffering from such trauma not only copes with the needs of the child but also has to arrange money to meet the lawyers and judicial expenses. The

attending of group counseling sessions by the family can be disruptive and very expensive when the child is under judicial custody or probation.

- (iv) **Effects on the community:** Most of the juvenile delinquents are involved in alcohol abuse, drug addiction and sexual offences which make the community very unsafe and for the inhabitants it is a challenging task to reside there. Ultimately, the community has to arrange and pay a large amount of money so that all can reside with safety and law can be enforced again.
- (v) **Effects on the society:** As the children are future of any society so their good or bad activity has very serious impact on the society. The activity of juvenile delinquents irrespective of level of crime or motive of delinquent poses a serious challenge for the efforts of educators, politicians and state machinery.

It is a bitter truth that despite formulation of many reformatory measures, the menace of juvenile delinquency is rising at an alarming rate and posing a very serious threat for our society. So, there is a need of change in our outlook towards these juvenile delinquents so that they can be reformed and assimilate in the main stream of society. It is the biggest responsibility of family, society and ultimately the state to face this challenge and ensure that the future of our nation in the form of young children may not go wayward and become a boon for all.

Actions taken for prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency: It is a fact that our human society is not static and continuous changes are happening in every arena of life. The idea of reformatory punishment is very beneficial for a civilized society but, there should be provision of fear of law in the mind of everyone whether they are adult or minor. According to the Directive Principles of State Policy, the state is directed to ensure the securing of tender age of children and also the prevention of any child abuse or forced child labour (**Art 39 (e)**). In addition as per the **Art 39 (f)**, the state has been directed to provide opportunities to every child and facilitate the development of healthy atmosphere so that child can lead a life of honour and dignity without any kind of exploitation.

In our country, for the treatment of juvenile delinquency there is tendency for social approach instead of judicial approach. It is a belief that prevention of juvenile delinquency is very important step to fight the demon of overall crime in our society. But only the state machinery cannot be held responsible for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and there is a dire need of combined effort of individuals, various NGOs and ultimately our society. As the economic problem are considered as the biggest contributor towards the juvenile delinquency, so professional development programmes and other vocational trainings can be very beneficial. Generation of new jobs for youth and various educational programmes can help the younger generation to avoid their delinquency and aggression in wrong direction. Further, a wide range of recreational facilities, good educational system, maintaining healthy family and social atmosphere and positive change in urban environment can do miracle in the successful prevention of juvenile delinquency and maintenance of healthy society.

The primary legal framework for juvenile justice in India is **The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000**. Under this act there is a provision of a framework which provides the protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children who are in the purview of juvenile justice

system. Despite its various reformatory measures, the act was severely criticized because of its helplessness in view of heinous crimes by juvenile such as Delhi gang rape on 16 Dec 2012. The act was amended in 2015 and it lowered the juvenile age to 16 and provisioned for the adult-like treatment in the case of heinous crimes like rape or murder. Some of the salient features of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 are appended below:

- (i) As per this act, person below the age of 18 years will be treated as children irrespective of gender.
- (ii) It has been clearly mentioned that all cases pertaining to juvenile delinquency should be completed within the stipulated time frame of 4 months.
- (iii) There should be compulsory set up of Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committee for a district or a group of districts.
- (iv) For the rehabilitation and social re-integration of juvenile delinquents, the act emphasizes on various alternatives such as sponsorship, adoption and after-care etc. It allows the adoption of child by any community.

Reformatory measures under Juvenile Justice Act: The reformatory measures enacted under the Juvenile Justice Act ensure that in any case no child is lodged in prison and suggest measures to prevent juvenile maladjustment. As per the various programmes being run by Juvenile Justice Act, Govt. of India assist various state government in establishing and maintaining Observation Homes, Special Homes and after-care institutions for children under observation or in need of care and protection. By the Juvenile Justice Act (Care and Protection Act) 2000, the state governments establish a child welfare committee and head of this committee is empowered with the same power as vested with Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the first class. The main purpose of Child Welfare Committee is to provide a safe haven either with the parents or adoptive parents.

Similarly, the juvenile courts are also having the central interest in the welfare and rehabilitation of juvenile which ultimately means that all the machinery is having the only goal in transforming a juvenile delinquent to a responsible citizen of nation. Our constitution has given some special rights to juvenile in order to save his childhood innocence and prevent him from becoming a hard core criminal. Some of the special provisions under juvenile act are appended below:

- (i) Juveniles cannot be kept in jail and also cannot be treated like adult criminals.
- (ii) Juvenile Justice Board consisting of magistrate and two social workers will conduct the trial of cases of juveniles.
- (iii) Maximum three years in a reform facility can be awarded to juvenile if convicted and then he must be released on probation.
- (iv) Despite the gravity of crime, the juvenile offender cannot be awarded life time imprisonment or capital punishment.

Conclusion: It is very much clear from the above discussion that our state machinery with its many enacted laws is intentioned to regulate the conduct of society in a positive direction. In

view of this, the Juvenile Justice Act of 2016 is considered as a very important step to keep pace with the changing trends of juvenile crimes. By this act, the juvenile found guilty of committed heinous crimes will be treated as adults, subject to observations of Juvenile Justice Board. With the formulation and implementation of laws, our education system and innate enlightenment needs a thorough change in its vision and attitude, so that the dream of an egalitarian society with minimum crime level can be made possible. As we are living in post-industrial society where materialism and enhancement in our life style determines the strength of relationship, so we cannot be confined in idealistic frame of laws and have to be pragmatic and realistic. Actually, when the family bonding was very strong, the affection and close knit relations were sufficient to prevent the individuals from committing crimes. But due to advancement of life style influenced by westernization and blind race of materialism, the family bonding became very weak and individualization evolved which ultimately destroyed the primary socialization among tender aged children. It is considered as the main cause of increasing juvenile delinquency and it is the dire need of the hour to consider on this aspect seriously. Further, there is a need of people and community sensitization on deprived children and it can play a very vital role in their rehabilitation. So, the institution of family and other primary groups like peers and neighborhood can prove very effective in preventing the menace of juvenile delinquency. As we all know that childhood is the golden period of life where he or she learns the socialization and undergoes the process of becoming a good and responsible citizen. So, it is the duty of all of us to protect the innocence of every child as they are the future of our nation.

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अभीष्टकामना

लेखक:- डॉ. सोनल

मानव मन में अन्नत कामनाएं होती हैं ले कन उन्हेंसे व्यक्ति की कौनसी अभीष्ट कामना है उसका ज्ञान व निर्णय कर पाना जटिल होता है। सामान्यतः मनुष्य की वषयभोगों?

की कामना ही होती हैं ले कन मुख्य अज्ञानतावश यह नहीं जानता क वषयों का स्वभाव है क्षणक व वनाशशील और इंद्रियों का स्वभाव है वषयों की ओर गमन करना इंद्रियों के इस प्रवृत्ति को जानते हुए ही हमारे ऋषयों ने वषय कामनाओं को मुख्य के लए इष्ट नहीं माना गया है क्यों क इष्ट वो होता है जिसको प्राप्त करने के उपसं समस्त कामनाएं समाप्त हो जायें या उससे इतर की इच्छा भी हमारे मन में न उत्पन्न हो और वषय भोगों की कामना से यह मन और इंद्रियां कभी तुष्ट नहीं हो सकती।

न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति।

ह वषाणवर्त्मव भू एवा भवर्धते॥

अर्थ:- वषयासक्ति या कामना भोगों को उपभोग करने से शांत नहीं हो सकती। क्यों क इंद्रियों के द्वार बाहर की ओर ही हैं इस लए स्वभावानुसार वह अपने अपने अनुकूल वषयों की ओर ही गमन करती हैं। मनुष्य जितने वषयभोगों का संग्रह करेगा उसका यह संग्रह व्यर्थ ही है क्यों क वनाशशील पदार्थों का स्वरूप परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है ले कन उनके स्वभावपरिवर्तन संभव नहीं है इस लए भोगों का संग्रह इंद्रियों की वषयों आसक्ति में वैसे ही वृद्ध करती है जैसे क अग्नि ईंधन और घी डालने से अग्नि के तेज में वृद्ध होती जाती है।) [महर्षि 3/33] इंद्रियों का वषयों आसक्ति भाव की वृद्ध व्यक्ति के लए ही नहीं वरन् सम्पूर्ण समाज के लए अहितकर होता है क्यों क इंद्रिय कुर्बान बनाता है अर्थात् मनुष्य में लोभ, मोह, ममता, ईर्ष्या, द्वेष, घृणा आदि दुर्गुणों में वृद्ध करता है और यह सब भाव मुख्य को पाप में प्रवृत्त करने के प्रमुख कारण हैं और उनमें भी लोभ को तो पाप कर्मों का मूल या समस्त पापप्रवृत्तियों जन्म दाता माना गया है।

एको लोभो महाग्राहो लोभात् पापं प्रवर्तते।।

जातौ बाल्ये च कौमारे यौवने चापमानवाः।।

न संत्यजन्त्यात्मकर्म यो न जीर्यति जीर्यतः।

यो न पूरयितुं शक्यो लोभः प्राप्त्या कुरुद्वह।।

नित्यं गम्भीरतोया भरापगा भरिवोदधः।

अर्थात् एकमात्र लोभ ही पाप का अ धष्ठान है। वह मुख्य को निगल जाने के लए एक बड़ा ग्राह है। लोभ से ही पाप की प्रवृत्ति होती है। मनुष्य जन्म काल में, बाल्यावस्था में, कौमार और युवावस्था में जिसके कारण अपने बुरे कर्मों को छोड़ नहीं पाते हैं, जो मनुष्य के वृद्ध होने पर भी जीर्ण नहीं होता, वह लोभ ही है। जिस प्रकार गहरे जलवाली बहुत सी नदियों के मल जाने से भी समुद्र नहीं भरता है, उसी प्रकार कतने ही पदार्थों का लाभ क्यों न हो जाय, लोभ का पेट कभी नहीं भरता।। [महा.- 5 /158/2,11-12(

इसी लए तो ज्ञानी इंद्रियों व वषय के स्वभाव को जानते-एहलौ कक वषयभोगों की कामना नहीं करते।

न वत्तेन तर्पणीयो मुख्यो लप्स्यामहे वत्तमद्राक्ष्म चेत्त्वा।।

जी वष्यामो यावदी शष्य स त्वं वुरस्तेवरणीयः स एव।।

अर्थात् मनुष्य धन से कभी तृप्त नहीं हो सकता क्यों क वहां तृप्ति संभव नहीं है। वहां तो दिन - रात अपूर्णता व अभाव की अग्नि में ही जलना पड़ता है। ऐसे दुःखमय धन और भोगों को कोई भी बुद्धिमान षष नहीं मांग सकता। मुझे अपने जीवन निर्वाह के लए जितने धन की आवश्यकता होगी, उतना तो आपके दर्शन से स्वतः प्राप्त हो जायेगा और रही दीर्घायु की बात तो जबतक आप मृत्यु के पद पर शासन करते रहेंगे तब तक मुझे मृत्यु से भय नहीं। मंत्र में न चकेता यमराज से आत्मज्ञान को वषय भोगों से श्रेष्ठ बताते-एहकहते हैं क लोक मजो कुछ मानव के लए अभीष्ट माना गया है वह सब मेरे लए इष्ट नहीं है क्यों क वह सब तो मुझे सहज ही आत्मज्ञान से प्राप्त हो सकता है। ले कन उन वनाशशील भोगों से तो आल्लान

प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता। अतएव कसी भी दृष्टि से द्वारा वर मांगना उचित नहीं है। अतः आत्मा की भोगों से श्रेष्ठता के कारण ही आप मुझे आत्मतत्त्व वषयक वर दे। [क्रोधोपनिषद्-1/1/27] (परंतु न चकेता के सदृश आत्मतत्त्व को जानने की उत्कट कामना साधारण मुख्य के मन में उत्पन्न होना कि चित्त जटिल है क्योंकि यह हमारे पूर्वकृत पुण्यकर्मों के संस्कार का परिणाम होता है या वर्तमान जन्म में हमारे पुण्यकर्मों का प्रभाव। अर्थात् पावन कर्मों से ही आत्मतत्त्व की ओर प्रवेश संभव है और एक सामान्य व्यक्ति से निष्पाप सत्कर्मों को करना असम्भव है क्योंकि क यहां नैकान्त वनिपातेन वचचारेह कश्चन। □

धर्मी गृही वा राजा वा ब्रह्मचारी यथा पुनः॥

अर्थ:- कोई धर्मनिष्ठ हो, गृहस्थ हो, ब्रह्मचारी हो या राजा हो, पूर्णतया धर्म का आचरण नहीं कर सकता महा} [कुछ अधर्म का मश्रण हो ही जाता है-कुछ]।-5/75/28{

अतः आत्मतत्त्व जैसी कामना न हो यह आवश्यक नहीं कि आवश्यक है कि हमारे मन की कामना न चकेता के सदृश्य प्रबल या अभीष्ट कामना होनी चाहिए

संसार में परमात्मा से इतर मनुष्य के लिए अन्य कुछ भी इष्ट नहीं हो सकता लेकिन उनके समीप पहुंचने का मार्ग इस भौतिक संसार से ही जाता है अर्थात् जीवात्मा को जन्म (परमात्मा)-जन्मांतर के संस्कारों से मुक्त कर मात्र ईश्वर के अनुकूल बनाना पड़ता है और एतदर्थ (शून्य)

यह अनिवार्य है कि मुख्य के भीतर की समस्त सांसारिक कामनाओं का नाश होना और कर्मफलों का नाश उपभोग के बिना संभव नहीं है। इसी लिए मुख्य को ऐसे भोग का चयन करना चाहिए जो व्यक्ति को ईश्वर की ओर प्रवृत्त कर सके। इसी उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखकर ही परमात्मा ने मानवेन्द्रियों के द्वार बाहर की ओर बनाये हैं-

पराञ्चि खानि व्यतृणत् स्वयंभू स्तस्मात्परांगपश्यति नान्तरात्मन्॥□

कश्चिद्धीरः प्रत्यगात्मानमैक्षद् आवृत्तचक्षुरमृतत्वं मच्छन्॥

अर्थ:- स्वयं परमात्मा ने यह जानते हुए भी वषयों की आसक्ति ही मुख्य के दुःखों और परमात्मा से दूर ले जाने के प्रमुख कारण हैं फिर भी उन्होंने इंद्रियों के द्वार बाहर की ओर ही

बनाये हैं। अर्थात् परमेश्वर ने इंद्रियों के द्वार बाहर की ओर इसी लए बनाये हैं क इंद्रियां वषयों को ग्रहण कर उ चत, हितकर व कल्याणकारी वषयों को ग्रहण केंर और अनु चत का त्याग करे। अतः जो ज्ञानी, धीर व बुद्धिमान हवह ईश्वर द्वारा निर्मित इंद्रिय निर्माण के उद्देश्य को सद्ध करने के लए स्वयं के लए आत्मनः भोगों का ही चयन करते हैं और अज्ञानी वषयों में आसक्त हो अशुद्ध वायु अनु चत भोगों का उपभोग कर दुःख, शोक आदि ना प्रकार की-) प्यातनाओं को सहन करते हैं। कठोपनिषद 2-1/1 (

मनुष्य को वषय भोगों में इतना भी आसक्त नहीं होना चाहिए या इंद्रियों को वषयों का ऐसा भी आदि न बनाए क स्वयं के लए इष्ट और अनिष्ट का ज्ञान ही रहे। इसी लए व्यक्ति को कर्मों और श्रेष्ठ या सत्कर्मों की कामना करनी चाहिए क्यों क सत्कर्म से मनुष्य के सांसारिक व आध्यात्मिक दोनों ही उद्देश्य पूर्ण हो जाते हैं।

अतः शुभकर्मों की कामना ही मानव की अभीष्ट कामना होती है।

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समकालीन एवं आदिवासी कला का दृश्य मूल्यांकन

डॉसंदीप कुमार मेघवाल .

(स्वतंत्र कलाकार)

पता(जयसमंद)गातोड़ -पो .मु - , तहसीलसराड़ा - ,

जिला -उदयपुर, राजस्थान313905-

यह शाश्वत सत्य है कि संसार की तमाम वस्तुओं में सौंदर्य वर्धमान होता है इस संसार में कई वस्तुएँ बहुत रूपवान एवं कई कुरूप हैं। रूप कुरूप का चुनाव हमारे आंतरिक संवेग का वस्तु विशेष के प्रति सौंदर्य का ज्ञाव तय करता है। चंतन का वषय है कि कोई वस्तु रूपवान क्यों है? इस गंभीर वषय को इस तरह समझे तो आसानी से समजा जा सकता है।

कोई वस्तु (उपयोगी शल्प) जब किसी देहाती आदिवासी के पास होती है , तब तक वह सर्फ सामान्य उपयोगी वस्तु होती है। उसी वस्तु को कोई समकालीन स्थापित कलाकार उस वस्तुया कलारूपों का प्रयोग कर किसी चमकदमक से लबरेज कला दीर्घा में प्रदर्शन हेतू रख दे या उसके-मामूली से हस्तक्षेप से कलाकृति महान बन जाती है। क्योंकि जबतक कोई वस्तु आदिवासी के पास होती है, तो वह सामान्य जीवन में उपयोग के लए निर्मित है, वह वस्तु बहुत रूपवान होते हुए भी कुरूपता या निम्न श्रेणी कला का शकार है। येसे कई प्रयोग हम आमजीवन में होते देख



.1 बिझुका आदिवासी कलाकार) द्वारा बनाया.2



(बिझुका समकालीन कलाकार) भूपेश काव डिया

रहे हैं। लोक जनजाति का समकालीन परिदृश्य में प्रदर्शन ही उस कलाकृति को स्थापित सौंदर्य मूल्य को स्थापन का आधार मूल्य है।

यहाँ यह समझने की बात है, कि जब कलाकृति आदिवासी के पास थी तो उस कलाकृति को यथोचित कलाकृति का दर्जा नहीं था? यह कलाकृति तो है, लेकिन कन दृश्यमान बिन्दुओं पर ज्यादा केन्द्रित है, जैसे ही स्थापित कलाकार के हस्तक्षेप से वह नव आधुनिक सौंदर्यात्मक पहलु से ओतप्रोत होकर स्थापित सौंदर्य की धारणा से आमजन के संवेग को स्पर्श करने लगती है। तब वह साधारण कलाकृति के सौंदर्य की ओर जुकाव और दृश्य धारणा में घट जाती है।

साहित्यिक वधा में ध्यानाकर्षक तो वहाँ भी हमें इसी पहलु में जुकाव पाते हैं। जैसे जब तक आदिवासी पुरखा साहित्य जो लखत नहीं (है, तो क्या वह साहित्य साहित्य की श्रेणी में नहीं है? दरअसल साहित्य तो यह भी है लेकिन वह मौलिक परम्परा से लबरेज है इस साहित्य पर किसी नामचीन

पत्रकार का ध्यान नहीं है। जब भी

पुरखा साहित्य का व्यवसायिक या किसी समकालीन साहित्यकार अपनी लेखनी में किसी बड़े पब्लिशर से पब्लिश करा दे तो वह साहित्य बहुत उच्च कोटी का माना जाता है।



3.भील आदिवासी झोपड़ी पर बना चित्र, उदयपुर



.4 आदिवासी कलाकार फुला, छोटी उंदरी, उदयपुर

.5 समकालीन कलाकार शाहिद परवेज़,

मेरा यह सवाल है क क्या कोई अनपढ़ आदिवासी साहित्यकार ब्रह्म हो सकता ? जब क उसके पुरखा साहित्य को कसी समकालीन साहित्यकार ने लख दिया तब तो मानो वह उच्छोटी का साहित्य बन जाता हैं। इसका सीधा मतलब यही होता है, क साहित्य या कला को कसी अनपढ़ आदिवासी ने रचा तो वह उपेक्षा का शकार है। यह बात साफ है क कला साहित्य मे प्रदर्शन के अभाव मे एक कृति उपेक्षित है तो वही कसी अकादमिक दीक्षित कलाकार ने रचा तो वह महान बन जाती हैं। क्यूंकी प्रदर्शन की आधुनिक वधाओं से वह ठेट देहाती जन कोसो दूर हैं। उस देहाती आदिवासी का कसी चमक दमक वाली कला दीर्घा से संपर्क बनाना तो दूर उसको इस-संबंध मे जानकारी तक नहीं होती हैं।

इन्ही आदिवासी दुनिया के तहखाने मे दबी कला को पाब्लो पिकासो , एम हुसेन जैसे .एफ .

सेकड़ों कलाकारों ने वश्व पटल पर अ मत छाप छोड़ी है। यहीं सौंदर्य पक्ष का दायित्व है क कसी उपयोगी शिल्प का बाजारीकरण स्थापित सौंदर्य क परिकल्पना रचना दुनिया भर मे कई कलाकार हुए है जिन्होने आदिवासी जीवन से प्रेरणा लेकर कलात्मक उकरणों के उपजीव्य के ऊपर अपना खुद का आवरण लेपकर मौलिक कृति के रूप मे प्रस्तुत किया है संदर्भ चित्र मे

उदयपुर के समीप के समकालीन कलाकार का आदिवासी कला से प्रभाव उनके कृतियों में स्पष्ट दिखाई पड़ रहा है जैसे भूपेश कावड़िया शाहिद परवेज़ की कृति में। 1- चित्र), 2, 4, 5

येसे कई उदाहरण हमें किसी वस्तु का कुरूपता के दृष्टिकोण से रूपवान होने का प्रतिमान स्थापित करती हैं वस्तु तो सभी अपने आप में सौंदर्य से लबरेज है लेकिन कन उसके व्यवस्थित प्रदर्शन मात्र से वस्तु में स्थापित सौंदर्य झलकने का संवेग संक्रिय हो जाते हैं।

निष्कर्ष यह बड़ा प्रश्न है आदिवासी कलाकारों के साथ क कैसे अपनी कला को बाजार तक सीधा पहुंचाया जाए। इसके लिए सरकारी प्रयास करने चाहिए जिससे बाजार आदिवासी कलाकार तक सीधी पहुंच बना सके। इस प्रोत्साहन कार्य से कलाएं पूर्ण संचरण भी कर पाएंगी जिससे परंपरा का मौलिक तत्त्व जीवंत मल पाएंगे। जब उच्च धनार्थक आधार आदिवासी जीवन एवं बाजार से संबंध बनाएगा तो निश्चित तौर पर कला की गहरी समझ विकसित होगी। परिणाम में आदिवासी कला में भी समकालीन कलाकार की भांति कलात्मक पहलू को आमजन में स्थापना होगी। जिस तरह समकालीन कलाकारों के लिए कलात्मक गहरे मूल्य स्थापित कर लिए उसी तरह आदिवासी कला का भी वैश्विक जगत में उच्च मूल्यों पर मांग होगी। सरकारी संस्थाओं को आदिवासी कला के प्रोत्साहन हेतु ज्यादा से ज्यादा कला कार्यशाला एवं शिविर का आयोजन करना चाहिए जिससे आमजन में कला की गहरी पैठ और समझ विकसित हो सके।

संदर्भ-

1. उदयपुर के आदिवासी क्षेत्र का सर्वे कर छायांकन मेरे द्वारा किया गया है
2. समकालीन कलाकार के चित्र संबंधित कलाकारों के फेसबुक पेज के संदर्भ आधार पर लिए हैं

MAKE IN INDIA- WITH REFERENCE TO MANUFACTURING SECTOR*

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ABSTRACT

The future lies in manufacturing. Domestic manufacturing is the central tenet for achieving faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth. Manufacturing has large stakes involved, not just because the sector employs 30% of the non-agricultural workforce in India, but also because of its contribution to the overall economy. Only a sharp increase in the Indian manufacturing sector workforce will increase overall income levels of the country which in turn will ensure inclusive and sustainable growth. If India is to regain and sustain overall GDP growth of 9% per annum, it is essential that manufacturing sector should grow at more than 12%. The Government of India has taken a number of steps to further encourage investment and improve business climate. "Make in India" mission is one such long term initiative which will help to realize the dream of transforming India into a "manufacturing hub." This paper starts with identifying issues related to manufacturing sector and how the government's efforts can remove hurdles to augment the same. According to the analysis of the secondary data available, the study has been made.

Keywords: make in India, manufacturing, GDP, sustainable growth

Introduction

An ancient nation like India has undergone many evolutionary cycles. A well admired supremacy of ancient India in the field of Science and technology requires no mention. But with the advent of modern era, many western societies surpassed India in terms of advancement in Science and technology. But India is slowly re-emerging to acquire its leadership position. On 24th September 2014, India entered a new era of leadership with its Mars Mission successfully entering the orbit with a cost which was one tenth of the cost of Mars project by NASA. This reaffirmed India's capability to deliver on cost, quality and time. This triad is building block for the success of a country. India's manufacturing sector has far lagged behind and it is the opportune time to focus on this sector. What India has to focus on is to integrate manufacturing operations with IT based services to offer solutions which boost the most critical sectors of the economy. Shining manufacturing sector is an export driver which is evident from the fact that 40% of China's GDP comes through manufacturing. 75% of India's working population is educated only to middle school or below. This staggering figure of approximately 600 million people is not even equipped to benefit from the opportunities in the flourishing services sector. It is only the labour intensive manufacturing sector that has the potential to generate employment in adequate number to absorb the larger labour

pool. Indian manufacturing sector currently contributes close to 15% of GDP which is almost half when compared to “factory of the world” China, where the service sector contributes almost 60% to GDP. This huge mismatch in terms of contribution to GDP makes it imperative for India to focus on manufacturing and bring it close to 25% over next decade.

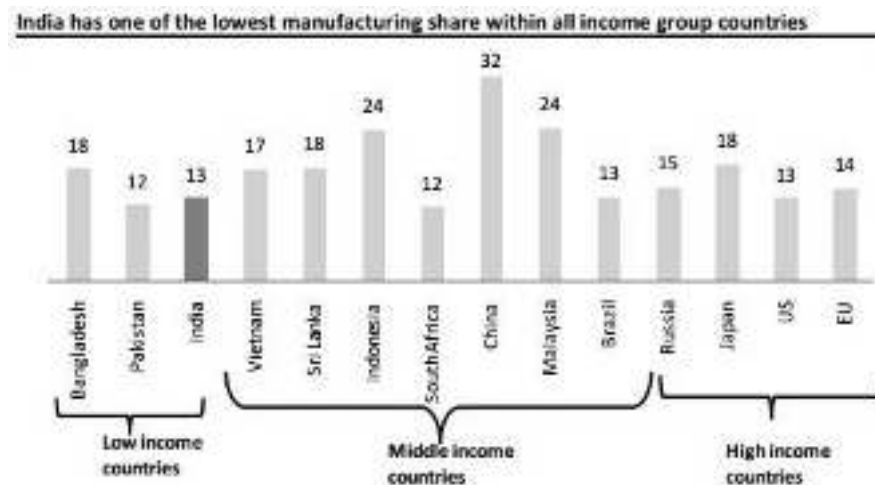
Contribution to GDP(%)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	15.77%	14.64%	14.59%	14.37%	13.95%	13.94%
Industry						
Mining & quarrying	2.36%	2.3%	2.25%	2.11%	1.98%	1.86%
Manufacturing	15.78%	16.17%	16.17%	16.28%	15.76%	14.94%
Electricity, gas & water supply	2.0%	1.95%	1.89%	1.92%	1.88%	1.9%
Construction	7.99%	7.85%	7.62%	7.91%	7.66%	7.43%

Source: Ministry of Resource and Programme Implementation.

The manufacturing sector in India faces acute challenges. From problems with power, ports, railroads and roads to shortage of human capital, manufacturing in India has long lagged behind targeted goals. But the Indian government's commitment to raise its investment in infrastructure from 7% to 9% represents a US\$ 500 billion opportunity for growth within India's manufacturing sector. Among all the stakeholders Government by far is the largest stakeholder in Indian Manufacturing sector and wields a great amount of control over manufacturing sector through its policies and regulations.

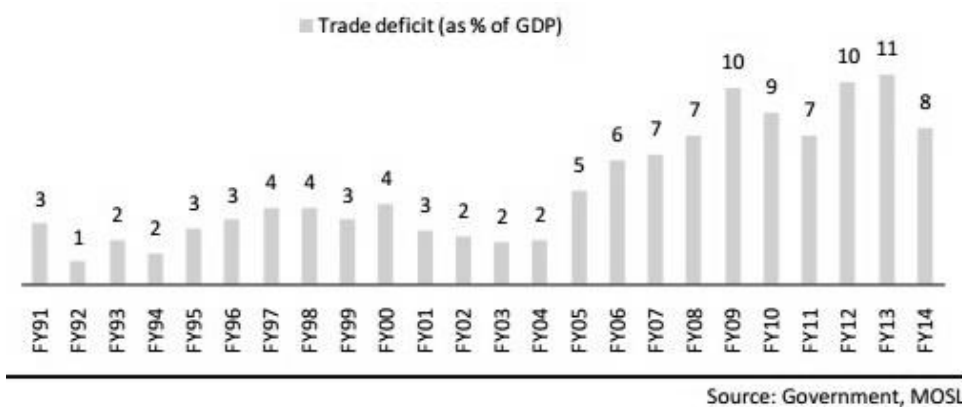
What Hinders India's Manufacturing Vision?

Presence of a huge domestic market, low cost labour availability and home to a variety of resources, but these factors have still not catapulted India to the impetus of its manufacturing dream. India's share of manufacturing out of total GDP is relatively low even if it is compared with any income group either below or above its income level.



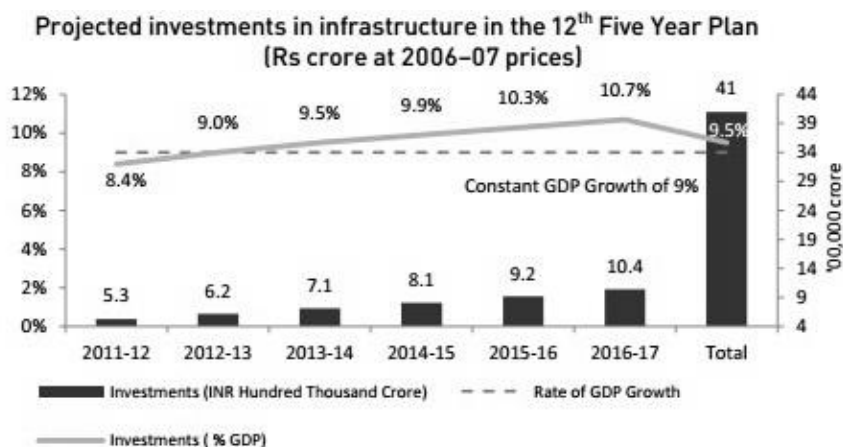
Source: World Bank, MOSL

Meanwhile the gap in manufacturing has resulted in widening of trade gap that is fully offset by the services surplus.



Source: World Bank, MOSL

Nation's infrastructure challenges are a major drag on economic growth. India's urban population of around 375 million is projected to reach 500 million by 2017. By 2030, the country is expected to have 68 cities with over 1 million residents. This rate of urbanization necessitates availability of urban transport, clean water, power generation and affordable housing. Recognizing this, Govt. has called for \$1 trillion in infrastructure spending in the five years through 2017.



Source: Planning Commission

Private investment constituted about one third of infrastructure investment in the Eleventh Plan and this is projected at 50 percent for the Twelfth Plan period. In these times of tight fiscal environment, private sector will need to play a greater role in infrastructure development.

FULFILLING THE “MAKE IN INDIA” VISION

The Government of India, knowing the importance of this sector to the country's industrial development, has taken a number of steps to further encourage investment and improve the economy. "Make in India" mission is one such long term initiative which will help to realize the dream of transforming India into a "manufacturing hub". The prime minister's call for "zero defect and zero effect" manufacturing resonates well with our industry as we grow and produce for the world with concern for the environment. The Government in the last few months has taken a lot of steps in this direction. Major one being "Ease of Doing Business."

Is It Enough: Steps for the future

India needs to address supply and demand side. On the supply side, we need resources, skill development, infrastructure and on the demand side, we need innovative practices, technology deployment, low cost innovations, productivity improvement and integrated manufacturing. The common factor on both sides is better economic policy and efficient implementation. This includes basic requirements, productive business environment and Research & innovation. The manufacturing growth drivers are enumerated as follows:

Ease of doing business: According to World Bank, India ranks 142 out of 189 countries in terms of the ease of doing business. India performs especially poorly in categories that involve interface with the government (paying taxes, construction permits, etc.). With government's vision of "minimum government, maximum governance", India can climb up the ladder fairly quickly. In its recent rankings, even the World Bank admits that the next quarter rankings of India will be better on account of a slew of measures taken by the new government.

Investments: Huge investments are required for Infrastructure development. But Domestic savings have come down from a peak of 37 per cent to 30 per cent of GDP and gross FDI inflows into India have averaged less than 2 per cent of GDP. Government has to open up sectors such as defence and insurance as India's gross investment rate will have to go up from 31 per cent of GDP in 2013-14 to 38-40 per cent of GDP.

Labour law reform: With the launch of “make in India” Government has recently announced measures to end “Inspector Raj” with a system that is expected to sharply curb the element of discretion with labour inspectors and a single window compliance process for companies on labour-related issues. These are the firm steps towards the goal of simplification of trade.

Goods and Services tax (GST): Implementation of this indirect tax reform by 2016 will improve competitiveness of India's manufacturing and help India grow faster.

Power: In order to grow at 8 % annually India will require a total installed capacity of 450 GW from present capacity of 250 GW. In order to boost electricity production government must form a National power commission (NPC) which would facilitate in accelerating Capacity addition, securing fuel supplies and improving efficiency for production, transmission and distribution of electricity. Various important issues like coal block allocation, gas pricing strategy should be addressed as soon as possible.

Logistics: Government should come up with National integrated logistic policy (NLIP) which can comprehensively address the logistic issues emerging out of road, rail, waterways and air transport comprehensively covering Rail dedicated freight corridors, Coastal freight corridors, multi modal logistic parks, better warehousing and logistic skill development

Health & education: India lags far behind in the area of Health education and ranks 135 on HDI. Various government initiatives like National Health mission (NHM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Midday Meal Scheme etc. are trying to achieve Millennium Development Goals by UNDP. But efficient execution of these schemes remains a challenge for the government. According to Indian Census 2011 enrolment figures in educational institutes are very encouraging. But quality of education and high dropout rates remains a matter of concern. To address these issues government should make comprehensive and efficient frameworks for better delivery of health services and education. Like Right to education, Right to Health should also be made a fundamental right.

3Es: Efficiency, Effectiveness and Excellence are imperative. Productive business environment encompasses financial market development, efficient labour markets, training, market size, technological readiness and goods market efficiency. A reasonably well-developed corporate bond market is very much required in any economy to supplement banking credit and the equity market.

Up scaling Small scale industry: SSIs have for long received government's attention but effort to build global scales is not apparent. China's Town & Village Enterprises have succeeded on the back of significant support in terms of fiscal incentives. In India we have geographical specializations which can be developed into large scale industries. It is imperative for small scale industries in India to cover new global markets. These are the industries that are capable of touching the bottom of the pyramid with their reach and product portfolio.

Knowledge management: According to times higher educational (THE) rankings no Indian university was in top 100. A survey found that almost 50% of respondents said they would like to work in outside of manufacturing sectors. Government should direct educational institutes to come up with courses specifically designed to cater to requirement of manufacturing sector. Courses like PGPEX-VLM jointly run by IIM Calcutta, IIT Kanpur and IIT Madras are dedicated to develop leaders in manufacturing sector. National Skill Development programs should run programs in collaboration with industry to not only make people employable but employed in industry.

ICT: India is home to world's third largest internet users. But ironically India ranks 121st on ICT Development index. Various new technologies like Internet of Things (IOT), Big data etc thrives on ICT. Moreover providing ICT skills to workforce is another great challenge. ICT technology will be a toothless weapon if manpower is not skilled enough to use it. Therefore government should come up with plans to increase penetration levels and skill development in ICT.

Conclusion

India has the capability to push its manufacturing contribution to GDP to 25% by 2025. Government has to act as the central pivot of aligning industries, private companies, public sectors and all stakeholders in realizing this vision. Government has to put policies in place be it sector reforms, labour reforms or the elimination of business barriers. The Government of India has taken a number of steps to further encourage investment and improve business climate. "Make in India" mission is one such long term initiative which will help to realize the dream of transforming India into a "manufacturing hub". Honourable Prime Minister's call for "zero defect and zero effect" manufacturing resonates well with our industry as we grow and produce for the world. India's expanding economy offers equal investment opportunities to domestic entrepreneurs and international players. It is our responsibility to leverage emerging opportunities and work towards shaping this "manufacturing vision". Indian Manufacturing is slowly but surely sweeping back in the national economic space.

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VALUE OF UNPAID WORK IN INDIAN ECONOMY : A STUDY OF PATNA, SADISHOPUR AND MADHEPURA DISTRICT OF BIHAR

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Abstract

Unpaid care work forms an important part of a women's life because it occupies a large amount of their time, thereby restricting participation in civil economic, political and social activities. This paper is an attempt to arrive at a reasonable estimate of the approximate monetary value of the work done by women without pay in India. The paper highlighted the problem of undervaluing women and contribute to discussions on the actual role of women in the society. This focus can support agenda 2030 ambitions around growth and decent work, poverty reduction, well-being and women development. This study based on purely from primary data. The study reveals that women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy some what lower status than that men in spite of many efforts undertaken by government. It is found the acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. With the help of this study we observed that actual amount of love, emotions and family affection are not easy to measure and convert into national account. Therefore the main reason for low status of women in India.

Key words:- unpaid care work, women economic empowerment, low status, national account, actual role of women in society, Time devotion vs value of work.

Introduction

According to UN Report 2017 over 51% of work done by women in India does not get monetary compensation, and is unpaid labour, essentially and unaccounted for in national statistic. An excerpt from the report reads, "100 millions of women work informally without social and labour protection in law or in practice. In India, for example some 120 million women (around 95% of women in paid work) work informally". The report states, "Expanding opportunities for women in informal work is integral to realizing Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030. Noting that there was a 22% decline in women's labour participation in India, the report cites regressive social norms, lack of legal protection, disparity in access to digital means, and lack of affirmative action taken to tackle the issue of unpaid work, as the main barriers to women's participation in the work force. The report recognizes that all of women's work is recognized as productive or included in mainstream economic discussions or measures of Gross National

Income. Hence, the value of unpaid care work done by women is at least \$10 trillion or 13% of global GDP. Globally, women do three times the unpaid work and care as men like caring for children, the elderly and ill, routine household chores such as cooking, cleaning and fetching food, water and firewood, and home production for own consumption.

Where economic empowerment means is the capacity of women and men to participate in contribute to the benefit from growth processes in ways that recognize the value of their contributions, respect their dignity and make it possible to negotiate a fairer distribution of the benefits of growth.

As mention above analysis of economic empowerment of women cannot be inclusive if the labour force, and not on a wider understanding of economic empowerment. A comprehensive notion of economic empowerment of women compromises both the market economy where women participate in the labour market, and the household economy, women bear the burden of sustaining and nurturing the market economy. When household work is carried out in the person's own home, it is unpaid and therefore it is not reflected in national statistic or economic analyses, despite its significance to our everyday wellbeing unpaid household work to be prevailing gender norms, in all societies, women undertake the responsibility of the unpaid household work required to sustain the households. Being unpaid, this work is supposed to be less valuable than paid work. It is ignored and not considered to be "work" by men who benefit directly from it and even by women who engage themselves in it. There is strong and inverse relationship between the amount of time that women spend on unpaid household work and their economic empowerment. The burden of unpaid household work hinders women from seeking employment and income, which is turn holds them back economically and therefore, obstructs their economic empowerment. Furthermore, the hard work that is often involved in carrying out domestic responsibility impacts negatively on the health and wellbeing of women further compromising their ability to participate in economic, social and political sphere. An increase in their household responsibilities either through marriage or childbearing, forces many women either to withdraw themselves from the labour market; or to find more flexible, part time jobs in formal or informal sector or enter into self-employment . However, research has found that working at home while performing household chores negatively affects the productivity of women, so therefore women usually faces the double burden of working hours but unpaid household work is invisible in national statistic and less valued than the paid work, government generally fails to frame proper social and economic policies that can reduce women's primary responsibility for unpaid household work.

Objective of the study

- To highlighted the undervaluing housewives work and contribute to discussions on the actual role of women in the society.
- To analyses the unpaid household work and their monetary value in market economy.

Methodology

The present study is based mainly on primary data. The primary data was collected through the structured interview scheduled, observation and discussion with the age of 21-55years housewives. The design of the questioner schedule was pre-tested to minimize wrong answer. The random sampling technique was used for collecting information from 100 housewives of rural and urban area in Patna, Sadishapur, Madhepura district of Bihar. The evaluation of the study and result revealed that most of the unpaid care work carried out by women is not included in GDP figures. That's why women's and girls work burdens are excluded from the data informing policy making. This research identities the activities undertaken and time devoted to these activities.

Result

Table 1 : Payment for work done by maid servants

Work done by the maid servant	Payment per task/ per month	
	Rural	urban
Washing clothes & dishes	2,000	4,000
Cleaning around the house	1,500	3,000
Taking children to and from school	2,000	5,000
Tending children	N/A	5,000
Processing of primary products	3,000 per quintal	7,000 per quintal
Cropping the seeds sowing on roof	N/A	2,000
Cultivating on the agricultural land	5,000	N/A
Primary products sale in market	3,000	N/A
Total	16,500	26,000

Table 2: Calculation of women's wage

Total female respondent	Value of unpaid work by women/month for 9 tasks		Average value	Total unpaid contribution of women /year
100	Rural	16,500	Rs. 26,165	26,165*12 = Rs. 313,980 in India
	urban	26,000		

Table 1& Table 2 show the actual value of unpaid work and importance of women contribution of Bihar economy.

Discussion

Unpaid work can be defined as inclusive or activities both within and outside the production boundary. Through the emphasized how women carry out majority of care tasks and this is not paid care work(like paid health workers/nurses), making care an important subset of the larger category of unpaid work. Care has widespread long term and positive impact on well-being and development.

A substantial amount of women's time is devoted to unpaid labour. The productive contribution of women towards household maintenance, provision of the family needs, and bearing and rearing of the next generation is ignored, and much of women's work is invisible. As a result in adequate attention is paid to the conditions of women, women's work and its economic value. The importance of this research, however is attended by significant methodological difficulties in performing it.

When women work for free, they essentially subsidize everyone else, which would not function without the "invisible" labour of women. As the figures show, this contribution is substantial, even if likely a gross underestimate given that it is based on some of the lowest paid workers in society. Significantly higher rates for the value of women's work would emerge if the figures were based not on actual payment to maid servants but on equivalent pay in better. Paying positions for the some work(such as restaurant or tutoring services) or by asking people which jobs are the most critical or their daily survival and comfort and calculating wages accordingly by which farmers and housewives would earn for more than most businessmen, executives etc.

Regardless of the details, one issue is clear; women throughout India work hard and that work has tremendous value to society and the nation, a value of at least US\$612.8 billion. The

magnitude of the figure and of that contribution suggests that women should be accorded far more value and importance in programmes should be considered to acknowledge and award this essential contribution.

When looking for appropriate way to assign economic value to the work performed by women, many questions arose in terms of what price to assign to different tasks, whether to assign wages based on the number of hours women work(and in that case how to address multiple tasking), and what wages to use in such calculations.

The following are different ways of assigning an economic value to the unpaid activities performed by women:

- 1) Replacement value:- calculated on the basis of how much it cost to replace unpaid with workers based on current hourly wages for comparable work.
- 2) Opportunity value:- counted as the amount women could be earning if they were in the paid labour market instead of doing unpaid work.
- 3) Labour input:- The average of the wages plus benefits of the lowest paid and highest paid tasks, multiplied by the hours spent on each task.
- 4) Output method:- The household would be seen as a producer . Its production would be counted by pieces of work done. For example, the number of rooms cleaned, the clothes washed and children cared for would be counted and priced. This would included the informal market, such as cottage industries.
- 5) Pay equity:- job would be evaluated in terms of skill, responsibility, effort, and working conditions. This would allow for inclusion of the management and counseling aspects of a homemakers. This focuses on the work done rather than the person doing it. The hardest job is to evaluate care giving. What is the value of a hug?

It should be noted that each of the above mentioned methods of assigning an economic value of the unpaid work performed by women has its own advantages and disadvantages. No one method is perfect; no method can provide an accurate answer of something that is by its very nature uncountable.

For the purpose of this study, a method of calculating economic value based on replacement value was adopted. In this method, the cost of unpaid workers is evaluated by the cost of paying someone else based on current wages for comparable work. If a maid were to perform the same task a value would be assigned to it. So this same value is assigned to the task performed by unpaid workers. This allows for the calculation of a reasonable (under)estimate of the contribution women make through their unpaid work.

In order to calculate a wage for the unpaid work performed by women first urban and rural women separated and then a list of the various tasks performed by both was prepared, and a market wage was assigned for the individual tasks as paying of bills and managing of household finances were excluded from the list for both urban and rural women due to difficulties in assigning a suitable value to it.

More than 98% of the respondents in both rural and urban areas found it impossible to estimate the economic value of women's unpaid household work. While a few said that such a value could be assigned, none could come up with a figure. Rather, they responded by saying that ultimately the work performed by women is for their own family needs and since it is done within the house it is not considered as work, and thus there need not be an economic value attached to it. Unfortunately women the usual performs of these important tasks do not enjoy the respect and good treatment roughly 33 tasks each task every day. It is both difficult complicated to calculate a wage for each individual task though doing so would have raised the average wage, as some tasks(such as caring for the sick or teaching children) incur a far higher wage than such tasks as cleaning or collecting fuel. In any case for the sake simplicity, only nine tasks were chosen from the list of 33, and the average wage paid to a maid to a perform them in urban area.

It is important to keep in mind that women perform not only those nine task, but a total of 33. The average cost for each of these nine tasks was then applied across all 33 tasks to arrive at an estimate of the value of women's unpaid household work. The average value of one task for rural women is US\$3.0 per month and by 33 tasks yields a monthly figure of US\$99 for rural women and US\$201.3 for urban women. The average of those value is \$150per month or \$1,800 per year.

India has 6th largest economy in the world with a GDP of \$2.597 trillion US dollars in year 2017(world bank figures for 2017) .where Bihar with a total population 124 million is the third largest state of India by population and economically backward state in India. Thereafter Approximate 49,821,295 crore women in age group of 15- 64 live in Bihar (census report 2011). Unpaid work by women in India is estimated as being equivalent to 51% of GDP. Show given below Table 3.

Table 3

Total population (2019)	Female population aged 15-64	Value of unpaid work by women/month for 33tasks		Average value	Total unpaid contribution of women /year
1.370,048,541 billion (India)	429.414,314 million (2019)	Rural	$3*33=99$ Rs.4950	$150*12=$ \$1,800	US\$612.8 billion or 29.5346797 trillion Indian Rupees
		urban	$6.1*33=$ 201.3 Rs.10.065		

Conclusion

Unpaid care work also affects women's economic wellbeing as women are forced to take up jobs in the informal sector which allow them to balance their work and their care responsibilities but these jobs are irregular low paid and precarious. Secondly, unpaid care work is individualized. Thirdly, when women engage in paid work the reduction of care can lead to adverse outcomes for care recipients. Though the amount of unpaid care work and its gendered distribution has implications not only for individual and household well-being but also for nations and societal well-being yet it has been neglected by all mainstream schools of economics and by various development sectors. In India it is estimated for contribution of unpaid care work at 39% GDP (Budlender 2010).

The unpaid care work carried out by women and girls is not included in labour force surveys or in GDP figures and as a result women's and girls work burdens are excluded from the data informing policy making. This research identifies the activities undertaken and time devoted to these activities. Secondly the monetary evaluation of the unpaid care work. Opportunity cost approach and replacement cost approaches are normally used for these purposes. The Opportunity cost approach evaluates the income/wage foregone as a result of doing the unpaid work and Opportunity cost approaches measure the market cost of buying the goods and services that are provided by the unpaid labour within the household. This is required for quantification of women and girls' contribution in national income and to make their work visible by publishing these statistics. By institutionalizing care work and internalizing it into the market system (Maestre and Thorpe 2016) we can empower women in recognizing the true value of their time and efforts. The substitution of non-market work with market based work would increase GDP significantly as more equitable sharing of such work among men and women and introduction of productivity

enhancing inputs such as infrastructure and automation, could result in utilizing the time saved paid work. According to estimates applying conservative approximation based on available data on minimum wages, the unpaid care work of women could be valued at \$10 trillion of output per year an amount that is roughly equivalent to 13% of global GDP(Woetzel 2015) estimates suggest that women contribution in India's GDP is only 17% which is significantly lower than the global average of 37%. Therefore this research is not meant to demand a fair wage for women's household work. That work carried out without pay, represents an essential contribution by women to society.

Though various empowerment programmes aims to empower women economically, socially and politically but the efforts are likely to underperform if women and girls devote their considerable time effort for unpaid care activities. The lack of data and proper representation of women's unpaid care work the policy makers are likely to take into account the effects and affects of women unpaid care work.

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मुगलकालीन पगड़ियाँ

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मुगलकालीन पगड़ियाँ न केवल सिर का परिधान होती थीं, वरन प्रतिष्ठा एवं सामाजिक स्तर का चिह्न भी मानी जाती थीं। खुले सिर रहना प्रतिष्ठा के विरुद्ध माना जाता था। पगड़ियों के लिए अच्छे रेशम व सूत का कपड़ा विशेष रूप से तैयार किया जाता था। उसको लम्बाई में तह कर रस्सी की भाँति बनाया जाता था कि, सिर के चारो ओर से कुलाह को बाँधा जा सके। पगड़ी की लम्बाई समान नहीं होती थी। यह तह व्यक्ति के सामाजिक व राजनीतिक स्तर पर निर्भर करती थीं। सम्राट की पगड़ी की तह बिना सिले सिर के क्रास लूस की भाँति बनाई जाती थी। इसमें कलगी आगे की ओर होती थी और एक ओर जड़ाऊ आभूषण या मीनाकारी की ऊँची कलगी या अन्य प्रकार की सजावट की जाती थी। कभी-कभी उसमें कढ़ाईदार पट्टियाँ भी लगा दिया जाता था, जिससे उसकी सुन्दरता बढ़ जाती थी।

मंगोलों ने जिन टोपियों का प्रचलन किया था, उसमें से अनेक का चलन ज्यों का त्यों 13वीं सदी से यहाँ बना रहा। 14वीं सदी में पुनः एक परिवर्तन हुआ। दरवेशों को छोड़कर सभी लोग 'ताज कुलाह' पहनने लगे। कुछ समय बाद ताज कुलाह का फैशन उठ गया। उसे स्थान पर अनेक प्रकार की पगड़ियाँ ऊपर को उठी हुयी तथा बाँई आर झुकी हुयी एवं उसके पीछे लटकता हुआ शश होती थी।

15वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक में पगड़ी की नाप छोटी हो गयी। शश को टोपी के किनारे बाँधने लगे और पगड़ी की परतें भी स्पष्ट हो गयीं। बीच में पगड़ी का एक भाग ऊपर उठने लगा, जो कि तीसरे प्रकार की थी। 15वीं सदी के उत्तरार्द्ध में उसी पगड़ी का स्वरूप बदल गया, वह और चौड़ी हो गयी। शासकों व राजकुमारों की पगड़ियों में कलगी या फर लगाए जाते थे। शश इस प्रकार लगाया जाने लगा कि टोपी का तिकोना किनारा ऊपर उतर कर दिखायी देने लगा एवं बाँयी ओर शश भी दिखायी देने लगा। इस प्रकार पगड़ी में टोपी की प्रधानता थी।

16वीं सदी में पुनः पगड़ी में परिवर्तन हुए। पगड़ी का आकार चौड़ा हो गया और इतना बड़ा हो गया कि, टोपी छिप गयी। शाह तहमास के समय पगड़ी और भी चौड़ी हो गयी एवं उसकी परतों में कोई भी तारतम्य न रहा। पीछे की ओर उसका भाग लटकने लगा, सिरा भी लम्बा हो गया। पगड़ी एक ओर झुकी रहने लगी, जिससे वो आकर्षक दिखायी पड़ने लगी। शाह अब्बास के समय यह पगड़ी युवकों में भी लोकप्रिय हो गयी। इसमें फूल व पत्तियाँ लगाने लगे। इस समय रंगीन पगड़ियों का प्रचलन तेज हा गया।

बाबर के समय से सफवी वंश की पगड़ी का प्रचलन रहा। इसके समय पगड़ी में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। हुमायूँ वस्त्रों का बहुत शौकीन था, वह तो सप्ताह में सात दिन अलग-अलग रंग के कपड़े पहनता था। हुमायूँ ने 'ताज-ए-इज्जत' नामक पगड़ी का आविष्कार किया। जैसा कि 'कानून-ए-हुमायूँनी' के लेखक ख्वांदमीर लिखता है कि, 'ताज-ए-इज्जत' उत्तम कपड़ों जैसे फिरंग की मखमल, जखफत की अतलस, किमखाब से तैयार किया जाता था। इसका मुकुट कई फीतों एवं आसाबों से बनाया जाता। आसाबों के दोनों ओर सात (7) के रूप में कटा हुआ होता था, जब दोनों ओर के कटे भाग को सिल दिया जाता था तो वो 7-7 (सात-सात) की तरह दिखायी देने लगता था। यही 'ताज-ए-इज्जत' कहलाता था।¹ 'ताज-ए-इज्जत' केवल सम्राट ही पहना करते थे। ख्वांदमीर ने हुमायूँ द्वारा 'जरदोजी की टोपी' भी पहने जाने का उल्लेख किया है।

अकबर महान क दीर्घ शासनकाल में विदेशी पोशाकों का भारतीय पोशाकों के साथ समनवीकरण हुआ। अकबर की उदारता एवं व्यापक दृष्टिकोण के कारण वस्त्रों की बनावट में परिवर्तन हुआ। अकबर के समय पगड़ी पहनने का राजपूतों के समान प्रचलन हो गया।

भारत में पगड़ियों का प्रचलन दक्षिण भारत के राजपूतों द्वारा शुरू किया गया, बाद में इसका प्रचलन उत्तर भारत के राजपूतों द्वारा किया जाने लगा। अकबर के काल में पगड़ी पहनने का राजपूतों के समान प्रचलन हो गया। राजपूत ढंग की पगड़ी को राज्य की ओर से मान्यता प्राप्त हुयी। अकबर के शासनकाल में पगड़ी चपटी होती थी, का भी प्रचलन था। इस प्रकार की पगड़ियों का प्रचलन बुखारा में था। अतः इनको 'बुखारा शैली की पगड़ी' कहा जाने लगा। इन पगड़ियों में रंगीन तथा धारीदार शश लगाए जाते थे। शाही परिवार में सम्राटों एवं राजकुमारों ने अपनी पगड़ियों में मोतियाँ तथा आभूषणों की लड़ियाँ लगवानी प्रारम्भ की।

जहाँगीरकालीन पगड़ियों में विविधता दिखायी देती है। पगड़ी को ढीला व उसे दाहिने कान की ओर झुकाकर बाँधा जाने लगा। अब उनमें मोतियों की लड़ियाँ, हीरे, जवाहरात और विभिन्न प्रकार की कलगियाँ भी लगाया जाने लगा। सर टामस रो ने जहाँगीर की पगड़ी का विवरण देते हुए लिखा है कि, जहाँगीर एक बहुमूल्य पगड़ी पहनता था। इसमें ऊपर की ओर 'होमा' नामक चिड़िया के पर लगे होते थे। एक तरफ मध्य में हीरा लगा होता था, तो दूसरी ओर एक बड़ा शश उससे संलग्न रहता था। शश में मोतियों की लड़ियाँ, लालतीरे लगे रहते थे। कैप्टन हाकिंस बताता है कि, जहाँगीर की पगड़ी में 'ब्रोचेस' लगे रहते थे जो कि दो हजार पंखों को रोके रहता था। उसने अपने लिए 'चिरह' नामक पगड़ी आरक्षित कर ली। इस प्रकार की पगड़ी को उन्हीं लोगों को पहनने की अनुमति थी जिन्हें की वह स्वयं अनुमति देता था।¹ जहाँगीर के समय पगड़ी के अगले भाग को माथे तक लाया गया ताकि माथे का कुछ अंश पगड़ी का अगला भाग ढके रहे। जहाँगीर की पगड़ी 'जीघा' नामक आभूषण लगाये जाने का उल्लेख मिलता है।

मुगल सम्राट शाहजहाँ के काल में पगड़ी के आकार में पुनः परिवर्तन हुए। पगड़ी सिर पर सही ढंग से टिकी रहे इसके लिए उसके चारों ओर एक प्रकार का फीता बाँधा जाने लगा। इस फीते या चीर का चौड़ा मध्य भाग गर्दन से होकर सिर के ऊपर तक जाता था और उसके दोनों किनारों को सिर पर बाँध दिया जाता था ताकि वह सिर को ढक सके।²

औरंगजेब के समय जरी के काम के कपड़ों का प्रयोग पगड़ी में नहीं किया जाता था। चीरह का प्रयोग सम्राट तक सीमित था। यदि सम्राट किसी व्यक्ति का चिरह प्रदान कर देता था तो वह व्यक्ति चीरह का प्रयोग कर सकता था। साधारणतयः जिन अमीरों का मंसब 4000 व उसके ऊपर होता था वे ही चीरह का प्रयोग कर सकते थे।³

अमीर या उमरा वर्ग अपनी पोशाकों पर अत्यधिक खर्च किया करते थे। इनके परिधानों में पगड़ी भी मुख्य वस्त्र थी। इनको पगड़ियाँ सफेद व गोलाकार होती थीं। अपनी पगड़ियों के लिए वो उत्तम कोटि के कपड़ों का प्रयोग किया करते थे। ढाका के उत्तम कोटि का मलमल जरी के वस्त्र की व फूलदार कपड़ों की पगड़ियाँ बनायी जाती थीं।⁴ ये लोग 'काश्मीरी टोपी' भी पहना करते थे, जो अनेकों प्रकार की होती थीं। यह वर्ग कलगी लगी हुयी उत्तम ढंग की 'तुर्की टोपी' पहनते थे। ग्रीष्म ऋतु में अमीर वर्ग ठण्डक व खुशबू के लिए 'खस की टोपी' पहना करते थे। इसी मौसम में वे एक अन्य प्रकार की 'छोटी पगड़ी या दस्तारचा' पहनते थे।

अमीरों के द्वारा 'कुलाह-ए-युजुक' नामक टोपी पहने जाने का उल्लेख मिलता है। पगड़ी के अतिरिक्त सिर पर अमीर वर्ग एक अन्य प्रकार के वस्त्र धारण करते थे जिसे 'दस्तार-ए-बन्दान' कहते थे। अमीरों के 'दस्तार-ए-बन्दान' विभिन्न प्रकार के होते थे। कभी-कभी उसे इस प्रकार से बाँधा जाता था कि माथे का ऊपरी भाग खुला रहता था। बाबर ने तीन प्रकार के दस्तारों का उल्लेख किया है, जिनका आकार

पगड़ी के तह पर निर्भर करता था। इन्हें 'सेह-पेंच', 'चार-पेंच' तथा 'दस्तार-पेंच' कहते थे। कभी-कभी दस्तारों में उन्नीस तहें होती थीं।

शेख, उल्मा, मशाहिक एवं सूफी सन्त साधारण वस्त्र पहनते थे। वे सिर पर पगड़ी धारण करते थे। पगड़ियों में शश, पगड़ी के कपड़े से कई घुमाव में बंधी रहती थी। पगड़ी का आकार पहनने वाले के सामाजिक स्तर का द्योतक था। उल्मा एवं इमाम भारी तथा चौड़ी पगड़ी पहना करते थे। इनकी पगड़ियाँ अच्छी तरह से परतो में बनाई जाती थीं। उसमें आगे की पट्टी आकर्षक रंगों में चमकदार दिखायी पड़ती थी। कभी-कभी ये लोग पगडत्री पर एक चौड़ा कपड़ा जिसे 'रुमाल या टेलिसमन' कहते थे, डाल देते थे। यह कपड़ा उनके कन्धों पर लटकता रहता था। उल्मा लोग सिर पर 'दस्तार' (पगड़ी) व 'कलाह' (टोपी) पहनते थे।

पूर्वकाल में अमीर खुसरो ने सन्तों की चार प्रकार की टोपियों का उल्लेख किया है जो निम्न हैं—तुर्की, दोतुर्की, सतुर्की और चारतुर्की।

धार्मिक व्यक्तियों के पगड़ी बाँधने का ढंग सादा था। पगड़ी के कपड़े की परतें सादे ढंग से बाँधी जाती थीं। उनकी पगड़ी का एक सिरा कंधे पर लटकता रहता था, तो कभी दोनों सिरों आगे की ओर लटकते रहते थे।

हुमायूँ के समय 'फुर्जी' नामक परिधान धार्मिक व्यक्ति ही पहना करता था, किन्तु कभी-कभी सर्वसाधारण भी उसे पहना करते थे। फुर्जी आगे खुला हुआ एक कोट होता था, जिको दो भागों में बंद करने के लिए या तो बटन से या बन्द लगे रहते थे।⁶

हिन्दू समाज में विशेषकर राजपूतों में अपने सिर को ढकने के लिए पाग, पजेमा, कलगी, टिपोरे, चौतनी आदि धारण किया करते थे। प्राचीन समय से ही हिन्दू सिर पर पगड़ी धारण करते चले आ रहे थे। राजपूतों के लिए पगड़ी पहनना प्रतिष्ठा का चिन्ह होता था। ये लोग उत्तम कोटि के रंगीन कपड़े या मलमल की पगड़ी बाँधते थे। कभी-कभी वे अपने बालों को जरी के कपड़े की रुमाल या पटके से बाँध लिया करते थे जो कि उनके सिर के परिधान के रूप में दिखायी पड़ता था।⁷

राजपूतों का विभिन्न प्रकार की पगड़ियाँ पहने जाने का सन्दर्भ समकालीन साहित्य में प्राप्त होता है। जिनसे मालूम होता है कि मुगल शासनकाल में हिन्दुओं की वेशभूषा में पगड़ी का समुचित स्थान था। मुसलमानों की भाँति राजपूत हिन्दुओं की पगड़ियाँ विभिन्न रंगों की और उनके बाँधने के ढंग भी अनेक प्रकार के हुआ करते थे। अकबर के काल में पगड़ी पहनने का राजपूतों के समान प्रचलन हो गया। राजपूत ढंग की पगड़ी को राज्य की ओर से मान्यता प्राप्त हो गयी।

हिन्दुओं की पगड़ी रंगीन कपड़े की बनायी जाती थी, जिसमें बहुमूल्य रत्न व किनारों पर जरी का काम किया जाता था। राजपूतों की पगड़ी में सुनहरी तार, जरी अम्बर तथा जरवफ्त के महीन रेशमी कपड़ों का प्रयोग किया जाता था। पागा या पगड़ी 18 गज लम्बी, महीन कपड़े की होती थी। सामान्यतः पगड़ियाँ 'तनसुख' नामक कपड़े की होती थीं। उच्चवर्गीय हिन्दुओं की पगड़ी में जरी व हीरे का काम होता था एवं उनमें हीरे-जवाहरात लगे रहते थे। कभी-कभी तो पगड़ी में रत्न लटकते रहते थे।⁸ तुलसीदास ने भी सिर पर पहनी जाने वाली टोपी को 'कुलही' का नाम दिया है⁹ फारसी में टोपी शब्द के लिए 'कुलाह' शब्द का प्रयोग मिलता है। कवि नारायणदास ने अपनी 'छिताई वार्ता' में पुरुषों के वेश के सन्दर्भ में 'पाम' (पगड़ी) का उल्लेख किया है।¹⁰

साधारण वर्गों में टोपी पहनने का प्रचलन अरब एवं ईरान में था। इनके टोपी का आकार ऊपर से नुकीला एवं ऊँचा होता था। इसे 'कुलन-सुआ टोपी' कहते थे। इस टोपी के चारों ओर कपड़े का एक छोटा टुकड़ा या शश बाँध दिया जाता था। इनके लाल कपड़े की टोपी (तरवंश) में रेशम के धागों का एक पुछल्ला भी कभी-कभी लगा होता था। जिससे कुलन-सुआ टोपी की सुन्दरता बढ़ जाती थी।

पगड़ी एवं दस्तार के अतिरिक्त मुगलकाल में साधारण वर्गों द्वारा 'कुलाह' या 'शीश शोभा' भी सिर पर पहनने का प्रचलन था। इस 'कुलाह-ए-दारान' को उत्तम कपड़ों से बनाया जाता था। कभी-कभी उसमें पंख भी लगा दिए जाते थे। कुलाह का ऊपरी भाग ऊँचा होता था तथा एक ओर उसे अच्छी तरह से मोड़ कर रखा जाता था। उसके आन्तरिक भागों में ऊनी कपड़ा लगाया जाता था।¹¹

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INTERTEXTUAL EVOLUTION OF INDIAN CULTURE & MEDIA: A STUDY OF CONTENT AND PROGRAMMING OF INDIAN SOAP OPERAS

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Abstract:Media is by far the most potent and important tool for change and if used effectively, creates a wave of revolution amongst the masses. Being inexpensive and easy to access, satellite television has spread all over the world. In the past decade there has been a sudden emergence of need to gain information that led to exponential growth in the world of media production. We are living in Information age where the viewers are constantly hungry for new and revised media content. The Indian soap operas have transformed drastically over the last decade and the need to produce new content has made it very challenging for the producers. Intertextuality too has metamorphosed from just a concept to media science which is today applied in any form of media production, be it print media, Television, Films, Serials, advertising, News, social media etc. This study reveals the Intertextual culture portrayed by Indian television. The researcher has applied content analysis method to 9 leading soap operas telecasted during prime time 7 to 11 pm to study the Intertextual culture portrayed in Colours TV network. The findings attained suggest that television plays a major role in the society to bridge generation gap in our Indian culture and exhibits uniqueness by transmitting age old social messages with a modern outlook. The overall findings suggest that colours television soap operas mainly focus on presenting traditional culture with modern attire in intense and decent manner.

Introduction:

This study explores the contextual practice called intertextuality, and its application to soap operas and to study the content and programming of Indian television channels. Intertextuality is a literary device that creates an interrelationship between texts and generates related understanding in separate works ("Intertextuality", 2015). The rationale behind this research stems from both theoretical and practical concerns. The television industry has experienced a paradigm shift, which has created a demand for rapid renewal of story content with changing formats and genres especially in terms of episodes as witnessed in the last decade. Intertextual studies are carried out to study the socio-cultural relationships and significance of the manifest contents of the broadcasting and other messages. Of late, a new trend has been witnessed in the production & content formats of television serials that cater to Intertextual Culture portrayed in family and their relationships.

Rationale of the study:

Media is considered to be an important tool for change and especially Television channels provide a great source for entertainment. Every age group of people watch television not just for entertainment but they even adopt certain lifestyle features of their ideal characters. The main reason behind selecting this topic is that how television industry portrays Indian culture on television and how society can associate with this Intertextual culture and its social meaning.

Objectives of the research:

- The study reveals the cultural ideology being focused by Colours TV Network Soap Operas presenting to the urban class society of India.
- The study analyzes the Characters portrayed by Colours TV Network soap operas, whether their role is more traditional or Modern.
- The study will evaluate the Intertextual codes and methods that are employed to convey social values to the society yetmaking it very attractive and chirpy to the viewers.

Review of literature:

Mathew Blake (2015) mentioned in this study “Popular Culture, Mass Media and American Values”. He believes that intertextuality has a very deep connection with culture. According to him two types of intertextuality exists, which is Explicit and Implicit Intertextuality. If the producer willfully engages intertextuality it is known as **explicit intertextuality**. Implicit intertextuality is when the audience may create a perception of association from the evaluated text with another cultural form.

Simandan (2010) mentioned in her article regarding Julia Kristeva concept of Intertextuality and she argues that, the text is not an individual, isolated object but a compilation of cultural textuality. Kristeva believes that the individual text and the cultural text are made from the same textual material and cannot be separated from each other. However, both bakhtin and Kristeva believed that text cannot be separated from the larger cultural or social textuality out of which they are constructed. Therefore, all texts contain ideological structures expressed through discourse.

Methodology: The study analyses Intertextual culture portrayed in Indian television network of Colours TV soap operas. By considering the need, nature and objectives of this research paper following research method and techniques are used.

Research Design: This particular study includes content analysis as a research design to discover the patterns of values and ideology presented by Colours TV soap operas in the light of its Intertextual culture.

Content Analysis: This method will be used to discover the Intertextual culture portrayed in Indian Television network of Colours TV. Kerlinger (as cited in Wimmer and Dominick, 2003.) defines content analysis as a method of studying and analyzing communication in an objective, systematic and quantitative and qualitative manner for the purpose of measuring variables. This research technique allows the researcher to represent visual representation of verbal representation of the images into categories of content that can be tabulated and examined.

Sample Size & Data Collection: Entire population of ColoursTV soap operas is considered as the population of the study where as a sample of 9 soap operas has been selected by the researcher. All of the soap operas that have been telecasted during the prime time 9:30 to 10:30pm will be selected for the study. All the data analyzed by Colours TV app will be quantified using a data codebook prepared by the researcher.

Coding Procedure: The coding procedure is designed by designating content categories as construed by the researcher. Simple number technique is applied by the researcher to quantify the data. To yield

accurate results the data is evaluated using SPSS software. Frequency and percentage analysis technique will be used. For Image analysis 'Ronald Barthes' technique will be implemented in this study.

Result & Discussions: This research study attempts to analyze the Intertextual culture portrayed in Indian Television network of Colours TV Soap Operas and it's contextual relation with the society. After collecting all the data, the researcher has presented it in the form of table and graphs. The Graphs and tables representing the data obtained from content analysis of Colours Soap opera are as follows:

Table No. 1 Family Type Scenes of Colours Network soap Operas

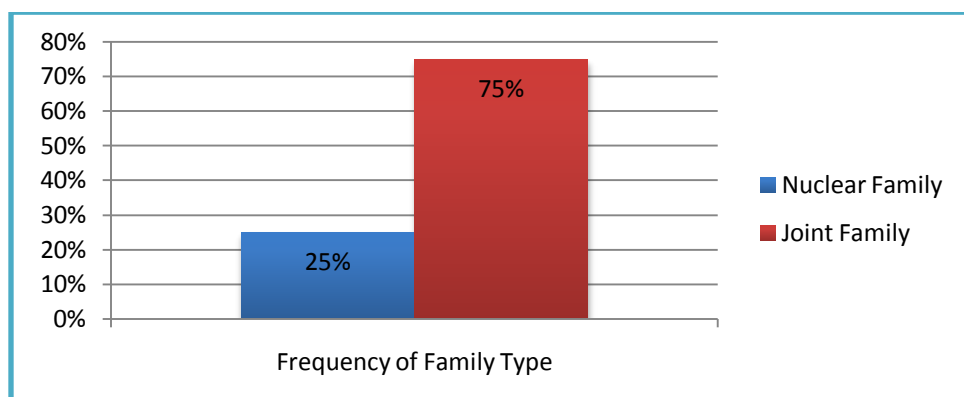


Table No. 1 represents frequency and percentage analysis of the Family type portrayed in the Colours Television serials. Seventy five percent joint family scenes in colours TV, followed by only 25 percent of Nuclear Family. However, in the table no 1, the majority of frequency scenes were of Joint Family, which is 75 % and a minority frequency had Nuclear family type of only 25 percent. Finally, researcher is of the opinion that joint family is a showcase of family hood and togetherness. Even in joint family scenes, producers portrayed different shades of relationships expressing their lovely as well as tricky sides.

Table No.2 Frequency analysis of Dressing Style of Indian Television family soap

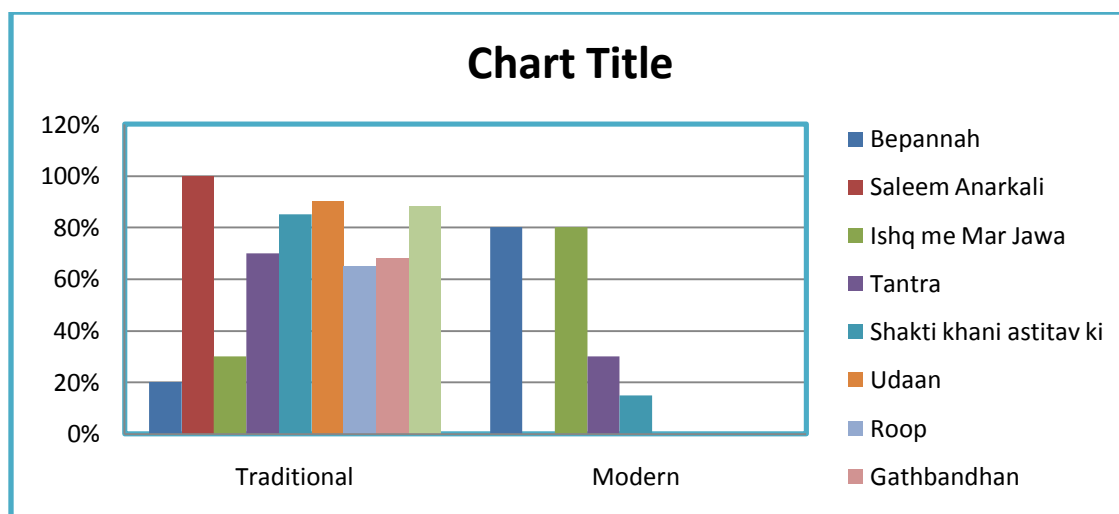


Table No.2 represents frequency and percentage analysis of Dressing style portrayed in Colours TV serials. It is clearly visible in this table that 75% of serials portrayed traditional dressing style, followed by only 25 percent of scenes representing modern style as in 'Bepannah' and 'Ishq Mein Mar Jaawan' serials. However, in table no 2, the majority of the frequency had Traditional, which is 75 percent and a minority frequency had Modern style of only 25 percent. Finally, researcher concludes that Traditional series theme are more portrayed by Colours TV which is quite good but the serials theme calls for it.

Table No. 3 Frequency analysis of Living Style of Colours Network Soap Operas

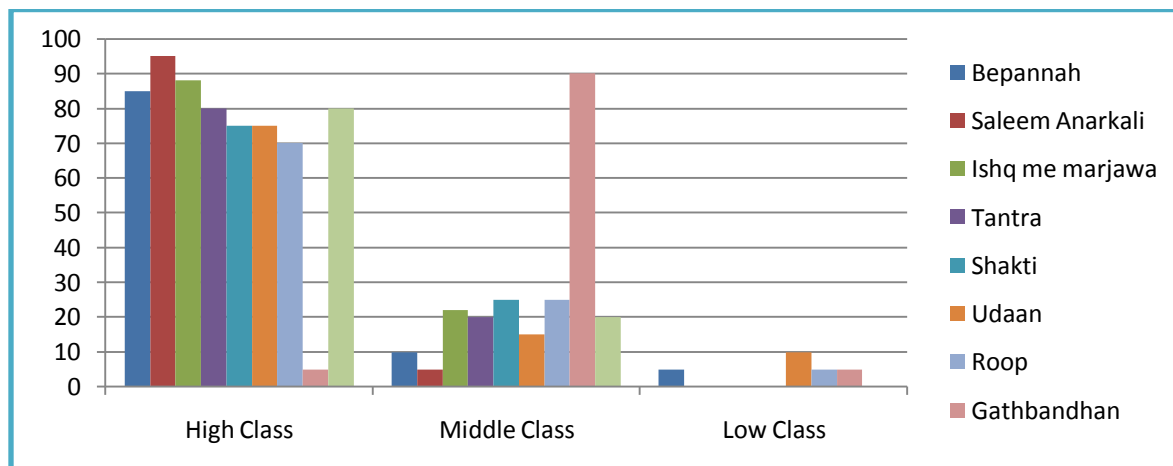


Table No.3 represents frequency and percentage analysis of the Living style portrayed in the Colours Television serials. It is clearly visible in this table 80 percent of serials portray High class standard, followed by only 15 percent that represent medium class. However, TV serials like 'Gathbandhan' is the only serial that received 90 percent of medium class living style and all others scored very less percentage and total percentage is not more than 15 percent. However, in table no 3, the majority of the frequency had High Class living Standard, which is 80 percent and a minority frequency had medium class of only 15 percent. Finally, researcher concludes that High Class Standard theme is more popular in Colours TV. But they are also portraying middle class family serials also which is quite relevant for the society.

Table No. 4 Frequency analysis of Jewellery of Indian Television family soap

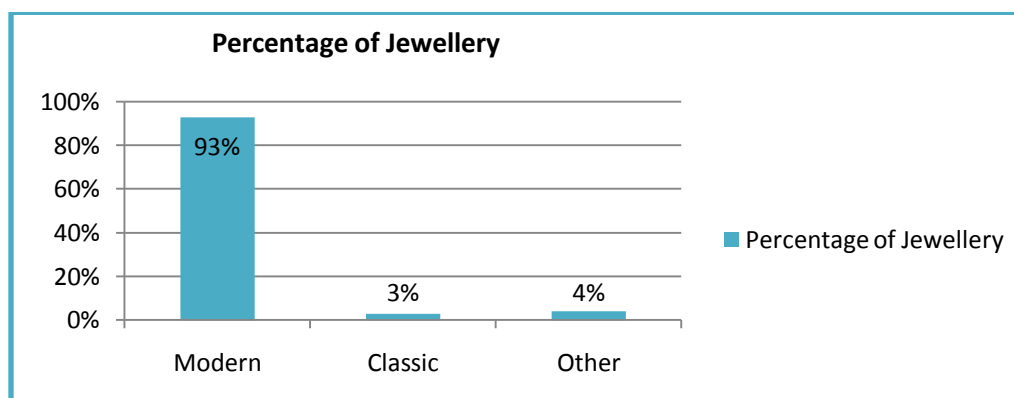


Table No. 4 represents the frequency and percentage analysis of Jewellery design of characters in the Colours TV serials. The table discusses family jewellery which is represented in the scenes. Ninety three percent characters had modern jewellery, followed by only 3 percent of classic jewellery. Whereas, 4 % had Other style as their preferred jewellery.

Result: However, in table no 4, majority of the frequency had modern jewellery sense, which is 93 percent and a minority frequency had other classic jewellery sense of only 3 percent. The researcher concludes that majority of scenes preferred choosing modern jewellery and only a very few number of scenes preferred choosing other jewellery for characters in television serials.

Conclusion: Modern jewellery is pervasive and can easily be blended from day to day life to special occasions. Classic jewellery is restricted to special themes and occasions. It also represents the Intertextuality of advertisements as most jewellery designs are sponsored by famous jewellers who advertise the current trends through TV serials.

Conclusion:

This research study was conducted by the researcher to analyze the Intertextual culture portrayed by the Colours TV soap operas. Keeping in view the objectives of research, the researcher selected sample of 9 serials that are telecasted during prime time. Researcher analyzed all aspects of Intertextuality portrayed as cultural elements in these serials. While studying the cultural ideology of daily soap operas it can be inferred that High Class Life Style fused with Modern Dressing Sense forms the essence of urbanised living. However, traditional dressing sense is equally advocated but it was mostly thematic and reserved for scenes of special occasions like a family reunion or a festival. The second very significant conclusion that the researcher derived from this study is portrayal of joint families as an equation of emotional bonding between the families. However, there are certain conflicts in love relationships in joint families that can not be neglected either and at times becomes tricky to understand. It can be concluded that people have migrated in large amounts to big towns and cities forming more nuclear families but portrayal of true bonding, emotional support and a sense of togetherness and unconditional love in Joint families is entertaining to one and all and is purely contextual.

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ROLE OF MULTIMEDIA IN TEACHING COMPETENCE OF COLLEGE TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT :

Teachers in higher education are under pressure to provide quality education to their students for providing effective and efficient learning environments. Instructional systems and educational technology have been receiving great attention from educators in order to enhance students' learning. Educational technologies such as multimedia presentations are becoming very significant in present scenario.

Keywords: Multimedia, Educational Technologies, Educators, Higher education

I. INTRODUCTION :

Teacher education programmes play a significant role in either sustaining or rupturing these belief systems. This section of the paper attempts to observe the same in teaching learning programmes by incorporating author's reflections on discussions, and interactions with fellow student teachers and teacher educators. We have divided this article into two broad themes: interactions that took place in classrooms or outside, and instances that are unique in teacher education and distinguish them from a graduate programme

In the initial days of the programme, teacher educators talk about preparation of teaching aids, but over the next few months, they disclose that student-teachers need to make teaching aids only during the teaching practice session and final (teaching) examination, which is conducted in the presence of an external observer. assignments and presentations become redundant because of the absence of continuous input and supervision by the teacher educator

II REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

Olivero (1964) conducted a critical study of micro teaching techniques with a view to suggest improvement in its implementation in colleges of education, department of post-graduate education and research. The objective of the inquiry was to study the opinions of training-college teachers about micro teaching in the light of their experience while guiding and observing lessons. The sample consisted of training college teachers teaching different subject methodologies and 20 experienced and effective teachers. The study indicated that while training the science student-teachers, activities such as teacher talk, questioning blackboard work, and demonstration should be taken into account in preferential order and mathematics teachers needed training, in order of priority, in activities such as explanation, questioning, and blackboard work.

Allen and Eve (1968) explained that micro teaching is a system of controlled practice that makes it possible to concentrate on specific teaching behaviour and to practice teaching under controlled conditions.

Bell (1968) suggested that micro teaching group showed significant gain in teaching performance from initial lesson to final lesson. Kallenback and Gall (1969) compared the effectiveness of micro teaching approach and conventional approach in training elementary school interns and pointed out that micro teaching approach was superior to the other in terms of time required for training.

Harris (1970) indicated the value of micro teaching that micro teaching experiences promoted use of background in information provision of concrete materials utilizing children's observations, allowing to develop conclusions, helping children to verifies conclusions etc. In traditional training system the global supervisory comments fail to provide a systematic and specific feedback to the pupil teacher to plan improvement in subsequent teaching. Some of the pupil teacher after such traumatic experience, develop such a fear for teaching that they are reluctant to face the class, but micro teaching remove these conditions.

Ward (1970) focused that micro teaching improved the attitude of staff as well as students towards education. Encyclopedia of Education (1971) edited by Deighton that micro teaching is a real, constructed scaled down teaching encounter which is used for teacher training, curriculum development and research.

Linn (1972) opined that micro teaching can subsequently improve students skills in evaluating aspect of teaching. Abraham (1974) reported that micro teaching was effective in developing. The skills of fluency in questioning and probing questions.

Bhattacharya (1974) reported that this technique with poly technique teachers and proves that micro teaching was more effective than the conventional technique is two development of indirect teacher behaviour. Joshi (1974) pointed out that Micro Teaching was effective in developing the skills of reinforcement and silence and non verbal cues.

Buch (1975) explained micro teaching is a teacher education technique which allows teachers to apply well defined teaching skills to a carefully prepared lesson in a planned series of five to ten minutes encounter with a small group of real classroom students, often with an opportunity to observe the performance video tape.

Clift (1976) have explained it that a teacher training procedure which reduces the teaching situations to a simpler and more controlled encounter achieved by limiting the practice to a specific skill and reducing teaching time and class size.

Passi (1976) stated that it is a training technique which requires pupil teachers to teach a single concept using specified teaching skills to a small number of pupils in a short duration of time.

Brunis (1978) suggested that the effectiveness of micro teaching and feedback in the development of the skills of recognizing attending behaviour and teacher's liveliness among in service teachers.

Mathew (1978) focused that for the development of general teaching competence the effect of micro teaching is significantly than that of equivalent traditional group of acquiring same teaching skills. The traditional teaching training entire practice teaching programme was not suited to individual talent development. Paintal (1980) investigated an evaluation of micro teaching and other recent innovations in educational technology. The main objective of the investigation was to know the effect of transferring the self-instructional micro teaching course on effective questioning. The sample consisted of 164 subjects (30 males and 134 females) out of whom 83 were B.Ed. students, 70 in service teachers and 11 teacher educators from Delhi and Haryana. Paintal found that there was significant difference in the teaching behaviour before the course and immediately after the course.

III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :

The purpose of the present study was to look into the effect of micro teaching and use of multimedia on teaching competence of prospective teachers. For this purpose experimental method of research was used in the conduct of the present study. In order to achieve this objective, it was required to select a representative sample of prospective teachers and the necessary tools for collecting the data. The study was conducted through experimental method of research. An experiment is the process in which the experimenter manipulate one variable to study the effect of the manipulation on another variable. The experimental method test the hypothesis concerning cause and effect relationship. For collecting new unknown data required for any research problem, one may use various devices. For each and every type of research we need certain tools together facts or to explore new fields, which act to as means are called research tools. Different tools are suitable for collecting various finds of information for various purposes. The selection of suitable tools is of vital importance for successful research. The universe of the study is prospective teachers studying in education colleges situated in West Bengal.

IV RESULT :

The results of the present study are in concordance with a number of studies, such as Harris and Ward (1970) who reported that the micro teaching improved the attitude of staff as well as students towards education. Abraham (1974) and Bhattacharya (1974) also reported that this technique with poly technique teachers and proves that micro teaching was more effective than the conventional technique. Brunis (1978) and Mathew (1978) also focused that for the development of general teaching competence the effect of micro teaching is significantly than that of equivalent traditional group of acquiring same teaching skills. Kulshreshta and Goswami (1982) found out the pupils of teachers – trainees trained through mean gain scores in almost every case were found higher in favour of micro teaching. Naik (1984) compared micro teaching and conventional approaches of teacher training upon pupils' achievement, pupils' perception and general teaching competence of pre-service student teachers and found that the total gain in achievement in physics, the experimental group scored significantly higher than the control group.

Khan (1985) and Oak (1986) also reported that micro teaching technique had proved itself to be a more effective teacher training technique than the traditional method when subjected to

factorial analysis of variances. Dove (1987); Pandian (1987) also focused that the teacher belonging to the miniteaching groups produced a significantly favourable attitude towards teaching in comparison to the summative group and the traditional group.

Verma (1988) and Wadhwa (1988) also found that the experimental group indicated favourable attitude towards the micro teaching approach. The results go in line with the findings of Asija (1990); Dutta (1990) and Singh (1990) who found that the micro teaching technique had a positive effect in developing attitude towards teaching.

Gor (1992); Gandhi (1992) and Thukral et, al (2003) also accepted that students who taught by using skills of micro teaching were conflict and efficient as compare to their counter parts. Panda (2004) focused that the student teachers receive micro teaching lessons were significant better than others taught through traditional techniques on four teaching skills sets to induction, questioning, explaining and blackboard summary.

Singh (2005) reported that micro teaching strategies produced a significant effect on attitude towards the teaching profession and interest in the teaching profession. The main findings of the study is; use of multimedia was found to be effective compared to the conventional method of teaching in achievement of teaching competence level.

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LOVE MAKING IN RAJPOOT MINIATURE PAINTINGS

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Abstract:

Rajpoot paintings are famous for its miniatures. In a particular miniature paintings flourished widely in Rajasthan and Punjab Hill States. Rajput paintings originated, developed and flourished around the late 16th, early 17th and during 18th century in the royal courts of Rajasthan and Punjab Hill states like Kangra, Guler, Baghal etc. Rajpoot school of miniatures depicted Love paintings based on Kama Sutra in variety of themes like aesthetic, romantic and erotic. Rajpoot paintings are very rich and complete in all manners.

Key words:

Love Making, Nayak-Nayika, Erotic, Kama Sutra, Lingam, Yoni, Sambhoga, Asitaka Bandha, Antara Rati, Bahi Rati, Kaman Asana, Manmathpriya, Vipreet Rati, Yugumpada,

The background of Indian Erotic Painting

The sensuous charm of Sanskrit literature, Buddhist-Hindu sculpture and Mughal and Rajpoot painting is the product of tropical India with its delightful spring and monsoon seasons. Everywhere people have experienced the effect of spring on their emotions and passions. In India some trees of the forest, colored and scented with manifold blossoms, bring forth two harvests of flowers-in spring and in the rains. And likewise, for men and women in India both the spring and the monsoon are seasons of love. It is twice a year that men and women renew within themselves the mysterious wonder of creation and the joy of reproduction. In the literature of no other nation has the beauty of woman been so lovingly adored. So it is that woman, above all as a loving wife and tender mother- woman, that is in her most natural and fairest calling-has nowhere else found greater and more than heartfelt appreciation. From the world of old Indian books a deeply ethical spirit, one might even say a wholesomeness, which has a very pleasing effect in contrast with the so often empty frivolity – the nauseating filthiness and vulgarity-that meets us out of those other literatures.¹ Since the dawn history, man has taken delight in the beauty of the female form, and his poetry, painting and sculpture are often the expression of that delight. That is why Hindus adorned their temples with statues of beautiful women. The enjoyment of women is countless times in Indian literature, praised as the most glorious thin in heaven and on earth, as the one meaning and end of living, or anyhow of the years of youth. The ascetic, too, often sees the love of many and lovely women, shinning before him as the goal and reward in the world beyond, or in a future incarnation. India has a tradition of love poetry almost since the age of Vedas. In the warm climate of India, even the sages of the Vedas expressed delight in the charm of female beauty. In the *Rigveda*, Usha, the goddess of Dawn, is compared to a maiden who unveils her bosom to her lover. The love charms of the *Atharvaveda* are said to mark the beginning of erotic poetry. There are two Sanskrit classics which mirror contemporary social life, and which had a

profound influence on literature and subsequently on sculpture and painting. These are Bharata's *Natyashastra* and Vatsyayana's *Kamasutra*. *Natyashastra* analyses the emotions of men and women and enunciates the doctrine of rasa or aesthetic experience. *Kamasutra* is not merely a book on sexology, but contains an informative record of the social and cultural life of the period. The Hindu's realized the tremendous influence of sex on the human personality, and in this they anticipated the findings of modern psychology by centuries. They did not regard sex as profane and did not shroud in the black veil of secrecy. In Hindu thought nature embodies both the male and female principles and spirit and matter are typified by man and woman or Shiva and Shakti. It is the union of matter and energy which creates the world. This concept explains the worship of the Lingam and the Yoni as symbols of Shiva and Parvati. Sex was made a subject of study in a scientific and objective spirit and the *Kamasutra* is a codification of the sexual more of the ages. The type of society which stands revealed in the *Kamasutra* is a happy, materialistic one with none of other worldly pessimism. It had most the elements which make life glorious, beautiful and enjoyable. The *Kamasutra* had a profound impact not only on literature but also on the art of India. The Sanskrit and Hindi classics on Shringar, to which Mughal and Rajput artists illustrated in miniature paintings from the late seventeenth century to the middle of nineteenth century.

Indian Painting (Schools and Styles)

Indian paintings had its birth in the caves of Ajanta about 200 BC. These paintings tell us the chief events of Buddha and the Jataka's stories which describe his previous incarnations. Ajanta painting had a wide influence on Indian art as well as Central Asia and Sri Lanka. Painting in the Bagh caves in western Malwa influenced by the contemporary sixth-century paintings at Ajanta. Again the distant echoes of Ajanta art are visible in the paintings of the Pala period from eleventh to the early twelfth century. In the twelfth century the Jain merchants of Gujrat began to patronize artists. These paintings were on paper but the long, narrow format of the palm leaf manuscript was maintained. At the end of twelfth century a new culture found its way to India. Muhammad Gauri defeated Prithviraj Chauhan the Rajput king of Delhi in 1192. As result of this, Muslim power was established in northern India. The art of painting also received patronage from the muslims rulers of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda in the Deccan. A *Ragamala* painting series was painted in Ahmadnagar between 1580 and 1590 and is in the National Museum New Delhi. A *Ragamala* series was also painted at Bijapur in the last decade of 16th century. With the advent of the Mughals painting was greatly enriched. Akbar (1556-1611) was the founder of the Mughal school of painting. From 1760 onwards the decline of Mughal painting started at Delhi. The traditions of the Mughals were continued in Oudh, especially the courtly pomp, the luxury and the patronage of painting.

Rajput: The style of painting which was patronized by the Hindu rulers of Rajasthan and the Punjab Hill states is called Rajput paintings.

Rajasthani Painting:

Mewar : Krishna worship inspired a school of romantic-mystic literature from the 12th to 16th century. The literature in its turn inspired the Rajput painting of Rajasthan from the 17th to 19th century. Krishna worship had a humanizing effect on the martial Rajputs from 16th century onwards, Krishna was worshipped in every Rajput palace that's why the theme of mostly Rajput paintings was influenced by Krishna. The love tales of *Malati-Madhava*, *Madhavanala* and *Kamakandala* and *Dhola* and *Marvani* were illustrated in a series of paintings. The artists fully availed the opportunity to depict the intimate details of love-making, based on *Kama Sutra*. The other schools of Rajasthani paintings are *Bundi*, *Marwar*, *Krishangarh* and *Jaipur*. The notable elements of Marwar paintings are ladies eyes were elongated over the temples to the hair, their breasts and buttocks protruded like cups, whereas the waist was drawn in like that of a bee, the movements swung in a wild dance and the colors glowed like jewellery. There is a series of paintings in the Jodhpur style illustrating the romance of *Dhola and Marvani*. The artist has spared no details in depicting the reveals of the lovers when they are reunited after a succession of mishaps.

Rajput : Pahari Painting Basohli : The earliest Pahari painting as it called is from the tiny state of Basohli now in Jammu and Kashmir. **Kangra :** The birthplace of Kangra school of painting which held sway over the entire Punjab hills is Guler. Painting at Guler is of uniformly high quality, marked by lyrical grace, delicacy and cool blue and green colors. Commenting the best art of Guler and Kangra. The artists of Guler and Kangra had the colors of the dawn and the rainbow on their palettes. There are numbers of erotic paintings from Guler painted by the artist Gur Sahai. From among the Rajput paintings of the most charming are those from Kangra, Krishangarh and Bundi which deal with the theme of Love.² They are characterized by romantic charm, brilliant colors and fluid, rhythmic lines. In no other art are feelings of love in union and separation expressed with such brilliance.

The Romances : Sri Harsha's epic, *Naishadhacharita*, which is assigned to the 12th century narrates the romance of Nala and Damayanti. Nala is the hero of this story and was the handsome king of Naishadha. The heroine was Damayanti the daughter of Bhima, King of Vidarbha and she was the most beautiful woman in the land. Nala and Damayanti got married according to customs. Nala returned with his bride to his own capital where the citizens received him with jubilation. The epic gives a description of Nala's palace and describes the revels of Nala and Damayanti on the first night of their marriage. In Indian poetry clouds, rains and lightning are symbolic of love making. In depicting the Pair in such a situation the artist was hinting at the passionate thoughts in their minds. Falling rain is a symbol of sexual intercourse- the mating of the earth and the sky. In the background of the painting is a pavilion with a bed. On the roof of the pavilion a peacock is shouting with joy. The following evening Nala and Damayanti sat in the pavilion and indulged in a playful description of the moon in the form of a dialogue. The has finished the evening rites, his mind at the sight of the western glow recalling his beloved's lips, came to the palace where Damayanti was on the seventh floor. He set himself upon a couch with a bed ready in the middle, which had just seen left by his beloved, when she went forward to receive him. In another drawing we see the effect of

the moon on the lovers. A bed is spread in the pavilion. At the sides are candle stands with cloth covers. Nala fondles the breasts of his beloved. Sometimes lover's quarrel and the beloved feels angry. A woman has an insatiable need for love and tenderness and she relents when the lover says sweet words and falls her feet. This is the situation shown in the drawing in which Nala with a desire for pleasure is touching the feet of Damayanti who is angry with him. Their reconciliation is followed by love in union. Joined to each other in a yogic pose they are sitting on a bed lost in ecstasy. In another drawing we see Nala and Damayanti in love play. In the pavilion to the left, Nala is fondling the breasts of Damayanti. On the right couple are shown with Damayanti on top, a posture known as *Vipreet Rati*. It is warmer summer day and after her orgasm, Damayanti is perspiring and feeling relaxed. Nala cools her warm body with a fan. Her nude figure has been portrayed in a charming manner by the artist. Revelry was not confined to nights. Even during the day-time, especially in summer lovers enjoyed love in union. This too has been portrayed by artist. In a drawing, Nala and Damayanti are shown in a pavilion in front of which fountains are playing. A pair of women musicians provide entertainment-one is beating a drum, while the other is playing on a veena. Hanging over the cloth screen at the back are leaves and fruits of bananas swaying in a suggestive manner. It is a charming drawing suffused with passion. (Image i) Another drawing shows a love scene in the evening. The pavilion is cooled by fountains shooting jets of water. The lovers are enjoying seclusion and from the windows they have a view of garden and a lake. (Image ii) Love making in a pavilion during the heat of summer is shown in a charming drawing, where a rare balancing feat is depicted. (image iii) Apart from Nala and Damayanti romance, the Kangra artists have also painted anecdotes from the love stories of Malati and Madhava and Madhavanala and Kamakandala. It proves that erotic impact of music is not a peculiar to the contemporary young. On a dark night when monsoon clouds cooled the air and there was thunder and lightning, Madhavanala and Kamakandala enjoyed making love in a garden pavilion. The love scene is depicted in a delightful Kangra painting. It is of variety known as *Vipreet Rati*. (image iv)



Image 1



Image ii



Image iii



image iv

In the heat of summer Indians sleep on terraces under the open sky. They enjoyed the beauty of the moon and the stars and make love to their wives. It is such a situation which is depicted in two charming drawings from Baghal State (Arki, Solan) in the Shimla Hills. (image v and vi) Erotic miniatures continued to be painted at Guler and Sujampur Tira till the early 19th century. (image vii)

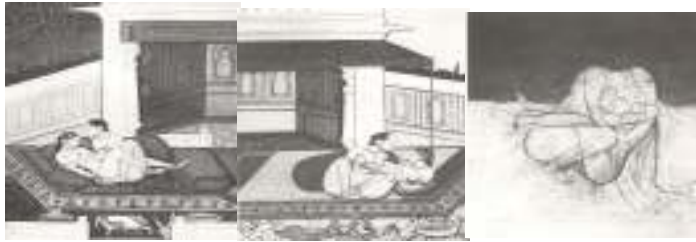


Image v

image vi

image vii

Love in Union (*Bahi Rati*) A woman in love reveals her desire in various ways sometimes she scratches her ear, sometimes yawns and stretches her arms upwards. She laughs and talks to her girlfriend, thus attracting the attention of her lover. Passion in women, unlike men is slowly aroused by love-play. This is however not common knowledge. One is reminded of the Victorian act of love making-hastily, ashamed and uncommunicative, the husband taking pleasure while the wife remained inert and passive. Sexual love can be an ecstatic experience for women only if men know the technique of love making.³ The man's sexuality is concentrated in the genital area. In the case of the woman, erotic sensation is distributed over various zones of the body and sexual excitement reaches the genital organs gradually. The Hindus knew a great deal about the erogenous zones of the female body. That is to say, the areas from whose stimulation a woman derives intense enjoyment. The sense of touch plays a predominant role in the preliminaries of love play. The tips of fingers, the lips, tongue, clitoris and glans are the most sensitive areas as they have a concentration of tactile nerves. The human hand has up to 1300 nerve endings per square inch.⁴ Particularly sensitive is the skin on the back near the vertebral column, the armpits, the sides of the breasts and part of the neck behind and below ears, the thighs, the naval, belly, buttocks and the genital region. The Hindu texts state that desire for sex in a woman rises to a peak with the full moon and wanes subsequently. Science has not however discovered any such correlation of female sexuality with the lunar cycle, though there is a rhythm regulated by sex hormones. Keshav Das mentions seven types of preliminary love – play (*Bahi Rati*) these are embracing, kissing, gentle fondling, pressing, making marks by nails and teeth and sucking lips. All the five senses viz. touch, sight, smell, taste and hearing are involved in love making. Some charming Bundi *Ragamala* paintings depicting preliminary love play. *Ragini Vibhasa* shows the lover seated on a bed. The man is shooting an arrow of flowers while the woman is drawing close to him. They represent Kamdeva, the god of love and his wife Rati, the goddess of desire. A Guler painting shows an eager husband with his newly-married wife. the sequence of events is thus described in the *Rasamanjari*. A number of paintings shows lovers fondling the breasts of their sweet hearts. A Guler painting shows a prince making love to his wife. In the embrace of her lord her body thrilled to his touch and there was bliss in her heart. In the erotic painting from Guler most of the elements which are conducive to love – making are portrayed. A young prince and his wife are lying on bed facing each other. They press their thighs and arms against each other. This type of embrace called *Tilatandulaka*. It is practiced when the participants feel the urge for union strongly.

Love in Union (Sambhoga) From the 10th to 12th century a renaissance was witnessed in Indian art and erotic literature. It was during this period that the temples of Bhubneshwar and Konark in Orissa and those of Chandela rulers in Khajuraho, central India, were built and embellished with sculptures of beautiful women and couples in amorous poses. This renaissance is attributed to tantrism, whose chief doctrine is the absorption of energy from women. It is also attributed to the Shakta and pasupata cults of shaivism in which sex was glorified. The spread of tantric practices among the rulers and aristocracy explains the adoption of erotic motifs in the sculptures of medieval temples. In the 12th century pandit Koka wrote the *Ratirahasya*, "The secrets of Rati" spouse of God of Love, *Kamdeva*. The work popularly known as the *Koka Shashtra*, was compiled by Pandit Koka as a light to gratify the curiosity of the most excellent Vainaya-datta concerning the art of love. And for the greater enjoyment of all the husbands. *Kamasutra*, A classic on love and social conduct, it provided instructions to men and women on etiquette, aesthetics and sex. Poets and dramatists received guidance from it in descriptions of love scenes. For actors and actresses it provided guidance for depicting moods of men and women in love. After the *Kamasutra* and the *Ratirahasya*, the most celebrated of Indian erotic texts is Kalayan Mal's *Ananga Raga*. (The stage of the love-god) of 16th century. It was dedicated to Lad Khan son of Ahmad Khan, the subedar of Gujrat during the reign of Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517). *Ananga Raga* was a popular text with the muslim rulers under the title *Lizzat-al-Nisa*, The Pleasure of women. Kalyan Mal made use of the erotic texts of his predecessors. He observes in this unsubstantial world, there is one substantial thing, that is, the pleasure of enjoyment with the gazelle-eyed ones. Men who are not versed in the art of love and have no knowledge about the classification and such other things regarding women, though they may possess many wives, cannot, as the lower animals, enjoy that supreme pleasure. And thus concludes Kalyan Mal, all you who read this book shall know how delicious an instrument is woman, when artfully played upon: how capable she is of producing the most exquisite harmony: of executing the most complicated variations and of giving divinest pleasures⁵. Vatsyayana classifies carnal copulation into five categories- supine, lateral, seated, standing and prone. In the classification of sexual unions the size of the genital organs of the partners is taken into account. According to Keshav Das the seven intimate postures in union are: standing, lateral, face-to-face, face-to-back, facing downward, facing upward and lying on the back. The *Koka Shashtra* and the *Ananga Raga* describe numerous coital positions. Each coital position is given a name. However the basic positions are four: the dorsal, when the woman lies on her back, the straddling, when the woman is on top, the side position, when the couple lie on their side during intercourse and the arched, when connection is effected from behind. A number of coital attitudes are contrived in such a manner that the clitoris, the most sensitive part of the woman's body is rubbed and pressed. Clitoris is the switch which lights the bulb of passion in the woman. When the glans rubs against the cervix, orgasm occurs. *The male orgasm* is a simple affair. In the man the physiological process culminates in the ejaculation of the semen, which is caused by spasmodic contractions in rapid succession of the spermatic cord and the urethra. This process is accompanied by intensely voluptuous sensations which constitute the climax of sexual excitement and rapidly decrease after ejaculation. This is followed by a pleasant languor and feeling of sexual satiety. *The female orgasm* is a more complex affair. Preliminary love-play

has an important function to bring it about. The female orgasm manifests itself by rhythmic and spasmodic vaginal contractions accompanied by profuse secretions. The man becomes aware of it by the woman's excitement are accelerated tension, deeper breathing, panting and moaning. Sometimes she utters little cries which the Hindu rhetoricians compare to the warbling of birds. The growth of erotic literature from 11th to 16th centuries was followed by the growth of painting. From a review of Indian miniature paintings from the Mughal to the Rajput, we find that the erotic element is prominent in the paintings of the 18th and the early 19th centuries. When we examine the output of Indian painting in the 18th century, whether it is Mughal, Provincial Mughal, Rajasthani or Pahari, we find a considerable volume of erotic painting. Jaipur has been an important center of painting. Initially stimulus was provided by the Mughal style. Under Pratap Singh (1779-1807) there was complete transformation of painting in Jaipur: the Mughal influence was eliminated and a genuine Jaipur-Rajput style made its appearance. Pratap Singh was an ardent devotee of Krishna, a scholar and a poet. There are number of paintings in which the artists adopted the person of Pratap Singh as a model for Krishna. Jagat Singh II has been described as the most dissolute prince of his age. His infatuation for a muslim concubine, Ras Kafoor was well known. He made her his queen and gave her half of Amber. He rode with her on the same elephant and even struck coins in her name. the chiefs also followed the example of their ruler and dancing girls and music were their chief amusements. They also encouraged painters to paint coital postures. It was not uncommon with the painters to portray the patron in the role of the *Nayaka* in erotic paintings. In erotic paintings from Jaipur, Jagat Singh II figures as the *Nayaka*. In such painting the woman is lying on her back, her legs apart.(image viii) This attitude is the most natural , and permits kissing, embracing, and fondling of breasts. Besides two primary instincts, the woman's desire to surrender herself and the man's desire to possess her are completely satisfied. The most passionate portrayals of *Sambhoga* (copulation) are from the fiefdom of Uniara , a vassal state of Jaipur. A painting from Uniara shows vigorous love-making. In the niches of the rooms are flasks of wine. The lady is wearing a variety of ornaments. Her hips are firmly on the bed and legs clasp the waist of her lover. The position is called *Manmathpriya*.(image ix).The pattern of their love-making and its consequences are described thus. There was struggle as between the lover and the lady. Another painting from Uniara shows a slight variation. One leg of the lady is lifted to ensure deep penetration and her face is shining with satisfaction.(image x)



Image viii image ix image x

Jodhpur was another center of painting, under the patronage of Raja Man Singh and Takth Singh in the early 19th century, a series of paintings on the postures of the *Koka Shashtra* were painted. One of these paintings shows a lady reclining against a bolster, her legs entwined around the lover. (image xi) Sirohi a small state on the southern border of Rajasthan. Sirohi a small town situated in the Aravalli hills. The painting reproduce here shows the technique adopted by the lover to ensure deep penetration. One leg of the lady is lifted and the other held down. As it is the hot summer, the lady is holding a hand fan to generate breeze. (image xii) when the woman is on top and the roles are reversed, the position is known as *Vipreet Rati*. The pelvic moments of the woman add to the mutual enjoyment of coitus. A painting from Sirohi depicts such a situation (image xiii), while an Uniara painting shows a similar situation more expressively. (image xiv).



image xi

image xii

image xiii

image xiv

Another painting from Sirohi shows a variant of the same posture. It conforms to the experience of a lady, who thus relates it to her confidante: our delight is enhanced by soft subdued laughter and dalliance. Fond looks and whispers are so pleasing. All the fourteen types of *Bahi Rati* and *Antra Rati* are practiced by us. And then comes *Vipreet Rati* which destroys all charm of modesty. Love in seated positions (*Asitaka Bandha*) is also illustrated in paintings. A man and woman are sitting facing each other, each with one leg extended and the other drawn up. Such a posture is called *Yugumpada* (image xv). When a couple stand up and than man passes his arms under the woman's knees and raises her for penetration, while she puts her arms around his neck, it is the knee elbow position. (image xvi) there are some postures which excite the fancy but are not practicable for most women. There are however some female acrobats with flexible bodies who indulged in it. One such posture is the *Kaman Asana*. The woman is bent like a bow and the man has intercourse with her standing. (image xvii)



Image xv

image xvi

image xvii

the painting on erotic theme from Guler and Kangra are gentle and tender. A prince is making love to his lady who is reclining against a bolster. She is offering a cup of wine (image xviii). Another one depicting a similar situation highlights the feeling of pleasure on the face of the woman.(image xix). A more dynamic situation is shown in a Guler painting. The lover is touching the bosoms of his sweetheart while copulating. There is an expression of joy on the faces of the lovers (xx). A Kangra painting depicting *Sambhoga* is most charming. In a forest of flowering trees lovers are entwined in close embrace.(image xxi) It is an ideal setting for love making. The orgasm of the woman conforms to a poetic description: clouds are floating in the sky and the moon is, as if coursing, haltingly. this figurative description of the lovers union refers to the locks of the *Nayika*'s hair floating on her back, the expression of hesitation on her moon like face, her sweet moaning, the dropping away of the pearl necklace and the beauty of the moving fold of her belly⁶.



image xviii

image xix

image xx

image xxi

The signs of the satisfaction in a woman are limpness, the closing of eyes and swooning.

Conclusion : The message which Indian art conveys through these paintings is that human love and its physical expression are clean and beautiful. For centuries people have thought the contrary. But is essential that this human value which among all human values stands supreme, is restored. In the ecstasy of human love we have brief glimpse of a greater love which holds the universe together. It is love–energy which has dominated Indian Civilization and its art celebrates life and love.

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मेघदूत में सम्बोधन औचित्य

डॉ मोनिका वर्मा

सहायक आचार्या, मौलिकसिद्धान्तविभाग
डॉ एस आर आर आयुर्वेद विष्वविद्यालय
जोधपुर, राजस्थान

मेघदूत खण्डकाव्य महाकवि कालिदास के श्रमसाध्य काव्यमंथन से प्राप्त पीयूष है। विरही यक्ष की व्यथा को महाकवि ने अत्यन्त हृदयावर्जकरूप में प्रस्तुत किया है। भाषा, भावाभिव्यजना, प्राञ्जलपदावली, रसोन्मेष इन सभी काव्यगुणों का चरमनिदर्शन मेघदूत में प्राप्त होता है। इसी क्रम में प्रकृतकाव्य में महाकवि के द्वारा मेघ और यक्षिणी तथा यक्ष के लिये प्रयुक्त किये गये सम्बोधनपद कालिदास के महाकवित्व को पुष्ट करते हैं। इन सम्बोधन पदों के माध्यम से महाकवि ने स्वकीय रससिद्धत्व को निर्विवाद रूप से प्रमाणित किया है।

मेघ के लिये प्रयुक्त सम्बोधन— महाकवि ने अपने काव्य में मेघ के लिये नानाविध सम्बोधनों का प्रयोग किया है जिनका विष्लेषण इस प्रकार है—

पयोद — मेघदूत पूर्वमेघ में मेघ के लिये सर्वप्रथम सम्बोधन पयोद किया गया है—

संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं तत्पयोद प्रियायाः। संदेशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य॥

गन्तव्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वाराणाम्। बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्शचन्द्रिका द्यौतहम्या॥¹

पयस् दुग्ध, जल, क्षीर आदि अर्थों का वाचक है² पयोद इस सम्बोधन से महाकवि का यह भाव प्रकट होता है कि हे मेघ तुम अयाचिता पृथ्वी को अनायास ही अपने सुधावर्षण से संतृप्त करते हो जो मेघ इतना दयार्द्र हो वह तो याचक यक्ष की इस कामना को भलिभांति पूर्ण करेगा और यक्ष की प्रार्थना अवश्य सफल होगी। इसी आषावादी अभिप्राय से महाकवि का उक्त सम्बोधन उचित प्रतीत होता है।

जलद— मेघ के लिये जलद इस सम्बोधन का प्रयोग महाकवि ने अनेकत्र किया है। जलद का तात्पर्य है **जलं ददाति असौ जलदः**। यद्यपि पयोद अथवा जलद दोनों ही समानार्थक तथा दानशीलता के द्योतक हैं परन्तु पयस् जल के साथ—साथ दुग्धादि अन्य अर्थों का भी बोध करवाता है परन्तु जल विषुद्ध नीर का वाचक है अपने सुदीर्घ मार्ग में याचकों के लिये जल प्रदान करने के कारण जलद अर्थात् मेघ क्षीणता को प्राप्त होगा अतः **जलं दीयतेऽस्मै** इस सम्प्रदान कारक के अभिप्राय से महाकवि ने जलद सम्बोधन को ग्रहण किया है। मेघ मार्गान्तरी नदियों के जल को ग्रहण करना नहीं भूले जिससे अलकापुरी तक उसका स्वरूप बना रहे। मेघ को अलकापुरी जाकर यक्षिणी को यक्ष का सन्देश सुनाकर पुनः यक्षिणी के संदेश को यक्ष को प्रेषित करना है तब तक उसे अपना जलद स्वरूप बनाये रखना है इस सम्बन्ध के द्वारा महाकवि ने अपना यह अभिप्राय व्यक्त किया है कि— जलदान से याचका को तृप्त करने वाले हे जलद मेघ तुम जलदान के साथ जलादान भी करना इसी उद्देश्य को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए महाकवि का यह प्रयोग सार्थक है—

मार्गं तावच्छृणु कथयतस्त्वत्प्रयाणानुरूपं संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयम्।

खिन्नः खिन्नः शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य गन्तासि यत्र क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलघु पयः स्रोतसां चोपभुज्य॥³

अपनी हिमालय यात्रा के समय मेघ मार्ग में मानसरोवर को प्राप्त करेगा। मानसरोवर का जल अत्यन्त पवित्र माना जाता है अतः उसके जल को अवश्य ग्रहण करने के आग्रह करने हेतु प्रयुक्त किया गया यह सम्बोधन सर्वथा उपयुक्त है—

हेमाम्मोजप्रसवि सलिलं मानसस्याददानः, कुर्वन्कामं क्षणमुखपटप्रीतिमैरावतस्य।

धुन्वन्कल्पद्रुमकिसलयान्यंशुकानीव वातैर्नानाचेष्टैर्जलद ललितैर्निविशेस्तं नगेन्द्रम्॥⁴

इसी प्रकार मेघदूत के अन्तिम 'प्लोक' में भी महाकवि ने मेघ के लिये जलद इस सम्बोधन का प्रयोग किया है—

एतत्कृत्वा प्रियमनुचितप्रार्थनावर्तिनो मे सौहार्दाद्वा विधुर इति वा मय्यनुक्रोशबुद्ध्या ।

इष्टान्देशान्जलद विचर प्रावृषा संभृतश्रीर्मा भूदेवं क्षणमपि च ते विद्युता विप्रयोगः ॥⁵

पुनः पुनः जलद सम्बोधन के द्वारा मेघ को उसका दानी स्वरूप स्मरण करवाया जा रहा है दानशील जन अकारण ही अनुग्रहपरायण होते हैं फिर मेघ से तो यक्ष का मैत्री सम्बन्ध है अतः मेघ यक्ष का अभीष्ट अवश्यमेव करेगा। जो मेघ जलहीन होते हैं प्रायः वे विद्युतयुक्त नहीं होते इसके विपरीत जलप्रदान करने वाले मेघ बिजली से सदा संयुक्त रहते हैं। मेघ और बिजली का कभी भी वियोग न हो यक्ष की ऐसी मंगलकामना की भावना से प्रयुक्त किया गया जलद यह सम्बोधन इस स्थल पर सर्वथा उपयुक्त है।

घन— घन यह पद मेघ, दृढता, विस्तार, सान्द्र आदि अर्थों में प्रयुक्त होता है।⁶ मेघ के लिये प्रयुक्त होने वाला तृतीय सम्बोधन घन है। अलकापुरी के मार्ग में स्थित नर्मदा नदी के जल का ग्रहण करने के उपरान्त अन्तःसार मेघ इस सम्बोधन को प्राप्त हुआ है—

तस्यास्तिक्तैर्वनगजमदैर्वासितं वान्तवृष्टिः जम्बूकुंजप्रतिहतरयं तोयमादाय गच्छेः ।

अन्तःसारं घन तुलयितुं नानिलः 'शक्ष्यति त्वां रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय ॥'⁷

इस स्थल पर जल से परिपूर्ण स्वरूप में सुदृढ मेघ के लिये उक्त सम्बोधन सर्वथा उपयुक्त है। इसके अतिरिक्त इस सम्बोधन से मेघ के गौरवशाली स्वरूप का भी कथन किया गया है। जो अन्तःकरण से गुरु अर्थात् उदार होते हैं वे ही दुःखी जनों के दुःख निवारण में समर्थ होते हैं। अन्तःकरण से तुच्छ मनोवृत्ति वाला प्राणी अन्य के दुःख से व्यथित नहीं होता अतः उदारमना मेघ के लिये किया गया यह सम्बोधन सर्वथा उपयुक्त है।

सखे— सखाभावापन्न प्राणियों का सुख और दुःख समान होता है—समानः ख्यायते इति सखा⁸ और यही निःस्वार्थ मैत्री का परिचायक है। सखा यह पद मित्र, सुहृत् वयस्य, सवय, सहचर, सिन्धु आदि अर्थों में प्रयुक्त होता है।⁹ इस पद के सम्बोधन से यक्ष मेघ को स्मरण करवा रहा है कि यद्यपि मेघ और मयूर का सहजप्रेम सुविख्यात है तथापि अपने इस दीन मित्र का भी तुम विस्मरण मत करो क्योंकि मैं तुम्हारा मित्र अपनी यक्षिणी के विरह में दुःखी हूँ तो निश्चित ही तुम भी मित्र के दुःख के सहभागी हो अतः तुम पूर्वपरिचित मयूर का केकाध्वनि के रूप में प्रदत्त सम्मान स्वीकार करके अलकापुरी जाने में 'षीघ्रता करना एवं अपने प्रिय मयूर की केकाध्वनि सुनने में तल्लीन होकर विलम्ब मत करना—

उत्पश्यामि द्रुतमपि सखे मत्प्रियार्थं यियासोः कालक्षेपं ककुभसुरभौ पर्वते—पर्वते ते ।

शुक्लापांगैः सजलनयनैः स्वागतीकृत्य केकाः प्रत्युद्यातः कथमपि भवान् गन्तुमाशु व्यवस्येत् ॥¹⁰

यहाँ सखे इस सम्बोधन के द्वारा यक्ष द्वारा मेघ को अपने कार्य के प्रति त्वरता के औचित्य से यह पद सर्वथा अनुकूल है।

मार्ग में गम्भीरा नदी पर जल लेने हेतु झके हुए मेघ और प्रान्त प्रदेशों से वेत्रविहीन नदी में महाकवि ने प्रणयरत नायक और नायिका का आरोप किया है। प्रणयक्रीडा में निरत प्रेमी का अपनी प्रेमिका को 'षीघ्र छोड़कर जाना बड़ा दुष्कर होता है। परन्तु अलकापुरी तक यक्ष का षीघ्र सन्देश पहुंचाना भी महत्वपूर्ण है अतः मेघ को 'अलकापुरी तक षीघ्र जाने हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिये महाकवि ने सखे इस सम्बोधन का पुनः प्रयोग किया है—

तस्या किंचित् करधृतमिव प्राप्तवानीरशाखं हत्वा नीलं सलिलवसनं मुक्तरोधो नितम्बम् ।

प्रस्थानं ते कथमपि सखे लम्बमानस्य भावि ज्ञातास्वादो विवृतजघनां को विहातुं समर्थः ॥¹¹

इस प्रसंग में यह सम्बोधन भावानुकूल है। इसी प्रकार का सम्बोधन यक्ष ने पुनः मेघ के कैलाषयात्रा के प्रसंग में किया है—

तत्रावश्यं वलयकुलिशोदघट्टनोदगीर्णतोयं, नेष्यन्ति त्वां सुरयुवतयो यन्त्रधारागृहत्वम् ।

ताभ्यो मोक्षस्तव यदि सखे घर्मलब्धस्य न स्यात्, क्रीडालोलाः श्रवणपरुषैर्गजितैर्भाययेस्ताः ॥¹²

यहाँ पुनः मेघ को उत्तरदायित्व के स्मरण के लिये इस पद का निवेश किया गया है कि यदि हिमालय में रहने वाली देवकन्याएँ ग्रीष्म से संतप्त होकर तुम्हारे जल में क्रीडा करने के आनन्द में यदि तुम्हें मुक्त न करें तो हे सखे अपने गर्जन से डराकर तुम वहाँ से 'षीघ्र मुक्त होकर अलकापुरी को प्रस्थान करना। यहाँ महाकवि की सहज भावना है कि देवकन्याओं का सानिध्य परम सौभाग्य की बात होती है परन्तु सखाभावापन्न जन अपने विषय को न सोचता हुआ मित्र के कार्य को प्रमुखता देता है। प्रकृतस्थान पर इस सम्बोधन का यही औचित्य प्रतीत होता है।

इसी प्रकार उत्तरमेघ में अलकापुरी में यक्ष के गृह के परिचय के प्रसंग में भी भी इस पद का प्रयोग प्राप्त होता है—

तस्यास्तीरे रचितशिखरः पेशलैरिन्द्रनीलैः क्रीडाशैलः कनककदलीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणीय।

मद्गेहिन्याः प्रिय इति सखे चेतसा कातरेण, प्रेक्ष्योपान्तस्फुरिततडितं त्वां तमेव स्मरामि।¹³

इस 'प्लोक में यक्ष ध्यामवर्ण मेघ को देखकर अलकापुरी में स्वयं के गृहोद्यान में स्थित नीलवर्ण वाले क्रीडापर्वत को स्मरण करता हुआ मेघ के लिये पुनः सखे इस पद का उच्चारण करता है। प्रायः वियोगी जन विरह में प्रियजनों की प्रियवस्तु का स्मरण करके उसका कथन अपने मित्रों में करते हैं जिससे उनके मन को 'षान्ति मिले। वियोगी यक्ष निर्जनवन में एकाकी है। आषाढ के प्रथम दिवस पर गर्जन करता हुआ मेघ उसका मित्र है अतः यक्ष मेघ के समक्ष अपनी प्रिया के प्रियक्रीडास्थल का स्मरण करते हुए वियोगजन्य पीडा को कम कर रहा है। विप्रलम्भशृंगार के अनुकूल महाकवि का उक्त सम्बोधन यहाँ अनुकूल प्रतीत होता है।

सुभग— मेघ के सन्दर्भ में उत्प्रेक्षा की जाती है कि वह मार्गस्थ नदियों का भर्ता है। मेघ के आने से पूर्व जो निर्विन्ध्या नदी अत्यन्त क्षीणजलरूपी 'षरीर के कारण विरहिणी नायिका की भोंति एकवेणीधृता के समान स्थित है। एकवेणी का धारण उसके पातिव्रत्य का द्योतक है ऐसी स्त्री का स्वामी निष्चितरूप से सौभाग्यशाली होता है। मेघ के इसी पुण्य को प्रशंसित करते हुए यक्ष कहता है कि —

वेणीभूतप्रतनुसलिला तामतीतस्य सिन्धुः पाण्डुच्छाया तटरुहतनुश्रिंशभिर्जीर्णपर्णैः।

सौभग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यजयन्ती काश्यं येन त्यजति विधिना स त्वयैवोपपाद्यः।¹⁴

उक्त सम्बोधन द्वारा यक्ष यह संकेत कर रहा है कि जिस प्रकार निर्विन्ध्या नदी का पातिव्रत्यधर्म तुम्हारे सौभाग्य का हेतु है, उसी प्रकार एकवेणीधृता, क्षीणतनु यक्षिणी भी मेरा सौभाग्य है अतः हे सौभाग्यशाली मेघ मेरे उस सौभाग्य का स्मरण करते हुए तुम अकापुरी में षीघ्र जाना। इस सन्दर्भ में विद्यानिवास मिश्र का उद्धरण इस सम्बोधन की चारुता को स्पष्ट करता है—**मनुष्य हो नहीं, प्रकृति में भी यदि कहीं मनोरमता दिखती है तो वह उफनती नदी में नहीं ग्रीष्म ऋतु में बादल के विरह में दुबली हुई नदी में दिखती है। यही तो नदी का सौभाग्य है और यही बादल का भी। बादल सुभग है, सुन्दर है, इसका प्रमाण बादल स्वयं नहीं, दसका प्रमाण है विरहकृश नदी।¹⁵**

जलधर— यह सम्बोधन उज्जयिनी में प्रवेश कर रहे मेघ को प्रदान किया गया है—**अप्यन्यस्मिन्जलधर महाकालमासाद्य काले स्थातव्यं ते नयनविषयं यावदत्येति भानुः।**

कुर्वन्सन्ध्याबलिपटहतां 'शूलिनः 'श्लाघनीयमामन्दाणां फलमविकलं लप्स्यसे गर्जितानाम।¹⁶

जलधर का अर्थ है जल को धारण करने वाला। जिस बादल में जितना अधिक मात्रा में जल होता है उसमें 'ध्यामत्व भी उतना ही अधिक होता है। उज्जयिनी के महाकाल मन्दिर में जल से परिपूर्ण मेघ शिव के कण्ठ के समान 'ध्यामकान्ति वाला है अतः परिपूर्ण मात्रा में जल को धारण करने के कारण इस मेघ जलधर इस सम्बोधन को प्राप्त हुआ है। इस सम्बोधन के प्रयोग से महाकवि ने मेघ को शिव के नीलकण्ठ से सायुज्यता को प्राप्त करवाया है साथ ही साथ यह संदेश भी प्रेषित किया है कि जिस प्रकार लोककल्याण के लिये शिव ने विष को कण्ठ में सदा धारण करते हैं उसी प्रकार मेघ भी विरही यक्ष के संदेश को यक्षिणी के लिये अवश्य धारण करेगा।

कामचारिन – अप्सराओं से क्रीडा करते समय किसका मन विचलित नहीं हो जाता अतः यक्ष ने उक्त सम्बोधन के द्वारा मेघ को चेतावनी दी है कि कहीं कामिनीरूपी पर्वतशिखाओं पर आसक्त होकर अलकापुरी को भूल मत जाना । इस प्रकार एक प्रेमी की व्यग्रता और आर्षंका से युक्त उपालम्भपूर्ण यह सम्बोधन वियोगावस्था को एक उत्कर्ष प्रदान करता है यथा—

तस्योत्संगे प्रणयिन इव सस्तगंगादुकूला न त्वं दृष्ट्वा पुनरलकां ज्ञास्यसे कामचारिन् ।

या वः काले वहति सलिलोद्गारमुच्चर्विमाना मुक्ताजालग्रथितमलकं कामिनीवाभ्रवृन्दम् ।¹⁷

केकाप्रिय मेघ अपने मनोरंजन के लिये संदेशप्रेषण में विलम्ब न करदे। मेघ 'षीघ्र ही अपने वियोगी मित्र का संदेश अलकापुरी ले जाकर अपने मैत्रीसंबंधों का निर्वहन करें। अपने सखा यक्ष के लिये यियासु मेघ का उक्त सम्बोधन मैत्रीभाव के औचित्य को सिद्ध करता है। कामचारिन् इस पद का अर्थ है **कामेन स्वेच्छया विचरतीति कामचारिन** अर्थात् मेघ निसर्गतः कहीं भी जाने में पूर्णतः स्वतन्त्र है । मनुष्य द्वारा सन्देश भेजने पर उसके अलकापुरी जाने में सन्देह रहता क्योंकि अलकापुरी सामान्य मनुष्य के लिये अगम्य है परन्तु कामचारी मेघ के द्वारा प्रेषित सन्देश अवश्य प्राप्तव्य तक पहुंचेगा क्योंकि स्वेच्छा से कहीं पर भी गमन करना मेघ की परम 'षक्ति है और महाकवि द्वारा उक्त सम्बोधन का प्रयोग करके मेघ को सफलता से कार्यसिद्धि करने हेतु प्रेरित किया जा रहा है।

साधो— साधु का अर्थ है साधनोति परकार्यमिति साधुः। साधु यह पद सज्जन, आर्य, चारु, कुलीन, महाकुल आदि अर्थों में प्रयुक्त होता है।¹⁸ उत्तरमेघ में यह सम्बोधन मेघ के लिये प्रयुक्त किया गया है । इसका अर्थ है सम्यक्ज्ञान वाला। मेघ यक्ष के निवासस्थान से सर्वथा अपरिचित है उसे यक्षनिर्दिष्ट लक्षणों के आधार पर यक्ष का भवन पता लगाना है अतः मेघ के लिये प्रयुक्त किया गया यह सम्बोधन इंगित करता है कि हे मेघ तुम अत्यन्त बुद्धिमान हो अतः मेरा भवन तुम 'षीघ्र ही ज्ञात कर लोगे। इस सम्बोधन से मेघ की अभिज्ञान के प्रति निपुणता व्यक्त हो रही है—

एभिः साधो हृदयनिहतैर्लक्षणैर्लक्षयेथाः क्षामच्छायं भवनमधुना मदवियोगेन नूनम्

सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्याम् ।¹⁹

सौम्य— सौम्य पद सुन्दर मनोज्ञ, कोमल, प्रशस्त, वदान्य, मनोहरवाणी बोलने वाला इत्यादि अर्थों में प्रयुक्त हुआ है।²⁰ यक्ष का विरह असहनीय है । 'षापित यक्ष इस विरहावस्था को व्यतीत करने के लिये विवर्ष है । किंचिद् मनोविनोद हेतु वह मेघ को दूत बनाकर यक्षिणी को अपने जीवित होने की सूचना प्रेषित कर रहा है। मेघ के मार्ग में सरस्वती नदी आयेगी । सरस्वती अत्यन्त पवित्र नदी मानी जाती है। सरस्वती नदी पर जल ग्रहण हेतु कथन करते हुए यक्ष की कल्पना है—

हित्वा हालामभिमतरसां रेवतीलोचनांका बन्धुप्रीत्या समरविमुखो लांगली या सिषेवे ।

कृत्वा तासामधिगममपां सौम्य सारस्वतीनां अन्तःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भवितावर्णमात्रेण कृष्ण ।²¹

पवित्रतमा सरस्वती का निर्मलनीरग्राही मेघ वस्तुतः सौम्य है क्योंकि कलुषता का निर्मूलन हो चुका है अतः अब केवल सौम्यता ही 'षेष है। दयालु मेघ मित्र के लिये सुदीर्घ मार्ग को पार करके संदेश लाया है । मित्रों में परस्पर संकोच नहीं होता अतः यक्षिणी भी मेघ से वार्ता करने में किसी प्रकार का संकोच नहीं करें । इसलिये बार—बार सौम्य पद का प्रयोग किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त मेघ निसर्गतः दयालु है उसके इसी भाव को व्यक्त करने के लिये यक्षिणी की विरहावस्था के कथन करने में महाकवि ने उक्त सम्बोधन का प्रयोग किया है—

उत्संगे वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणां मदगोत्राकं विरचितपपदं गेयमुदगातुकामा ।

तन्त्रीमार्द्रा नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचिद् भूयो भूयः स्वयमपि कृतां मूर्च्छनां विस्मरन्ती ।²²

इस पद के प्रयोग से यह आश्वासन दिया है कि मेघ अत्यन्त कृपालु और भावुक मित्र है अतः यक्षिणी को इस प्रकार व्याकुलता से गायन की चेष्टा से मेघ को अत्यन्त पीडा होगी । इस अभिप्राय को लेकर किया गया यह सम्बोधन सर्वथा उचित ही है। इसके अतिरिक्त दयार्द्र मेघ ने यक्ष की प्रार्थना को अवश्य स्वीकार किया है यह भाव सौम्य इस पद के ग्रहण से व्यक्त हो रहा है—

कच्चित् सौम्य व्यवसितमिदं बन्धुकृत्यं त्वया मे प्रत्यादेशान्न खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशसि जलं याचितश्चातकेभ्यः प्रयुक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामीप्सितार्थक्रियैव।²³

इस 'लोक' में भी सौम्य पद के प्रयोग से महाकवि ने मेघ के कोमल स्वभाव को सूचित किया है। मेघ अयाचितों को भी मौन रहकर अपने जलादान से तृप्त करता है क्योंकि वह सौम्य है अतः संदेशप्रेषण की याचना किये जाने पर तो वह अवश्य ही उस कार्य को पूर्ण करेगा इसमें कोई भी संदेह नहीं है। इस आश्वस्तभाव को व्यक्त करने हेतु महाकवि का उक्त सम्बोधन सर्वथा उचित है।

यक्ष कल्पना करता है कि मेघ जब अलकापुरी में प्रवेश करेगा तब वह यक्षिणी को सम्बोधित करके सन्देश देना प्रारम्भ करेगा तब उस मेघ के सन्देश को सुनने के लिये उन्मुखी वह यक्षिणी उसी प्रकार सावधान होगी जिस प्रकार सीता ने हनुमान के सन्देश को सावधान होकर सुना था—

इत्याख्याते पवनतनयं मैथिलीवोन्मुखी सा त्वामुत्कण्ठोच्छ्वसितहृदया वीक्ष्य संभाव्य चैवम् श्रोष्यत्यस्मात्परमविहिता सौम्य सीमन्तिनीनां कान्तोदन्तः सुहृदुपनतः संगमात्किंचिदूनः।²⁴

विरहिणी के लिये प्रिय के सन्देश से व्यतिरिक्त प्रियतर कुछ भी नहीं होता। इस 'षोभन' कार्य को करने हेतु मेघ वस्तुतः सौम्य ही है जिसे महाकवि ने अपने भावों में प्रकट किया है।

भ्रातः—यह आत्मीयतम सम्बोधन है। भ्राता निकटस्थ रक्तसम्बन्धी होता है। बाल्यकाल से ही भ्राता सखा, सेवक और गुरु की भूमिका का निर्वहन करता है। रामगिरि आश्रम में निवास करने वाला षापित यक्ष के मन में रामकथा के प्रति निष्ठा है। वह स्वयं को वियोगी राम और यक्षिणी को सीता के समान कल्पित करता है। रामायण भ्रातृप्रेम की दिव्यकथा और सीता जैसी पतिपरायणा देवी के सतीत्व को मण्डित करने वाला महाकाव्य है। सीता की परम पतिभक्ति विष्व की समस्त नारियों के लिये आदर्शभूत है। मेघ से प्रार्थना करने के प्रारम्भ में ही यक्ष ने यक्षिणी को मेघ की भ्रातृजाया के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है—

तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनातत्परामेकपत्नीमव्यापन्नामविहतगतिर्दक्षसि भ्रातृजायाम्।²⁵

अलकापुरी जाकर मेघ अवश्य ही यक्ष की पतिव्रता स्त्री के क्रियाकलापों को प्रत्यक्ष देखेगा

जाने सख्यास्तव मयि मनः संभृतस्नेहमस्मादित्थं भूतां प्रथमविरहे तामहं तर्कयामि।

वचालं मां न खलु सुभगं मन्यभावः करोति प्रत्यक्षं ते निखिलमचिराद् भ्रातरुक्तं मया तत।²⁶

इस पद्य के प्रयोग द्वारा यक्ष ने मेघ के प्रति अपना आत्मीय भाव प्रकट किया है साथ ही रामायण के दिव्य पात्रों का अपने जीवन में आरोपण को प्रस्तुत कर उच्च आदर्शों की प्रतिष्ठा का भाव व्यक्त किया है।

आयुष्मन्—यक्षिणी के प्रति प्रेषित सन्देश के कथन के लिये महाकवि ने इस सम्बोधन का प्रयोग किया है—

तामायुष्मन्मम च वचनादात्मनश्चोपकर्तुं ब्रूया एवं तव सहचरो रामगिर्याश्रमस्थौ।

अव्यापन्नः कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वां वियुक्तः पूर्वाभाष्यं सुलभविपदां प्राणिनामेतदेव।²⁷

इस पद्य में मेघ के लिये आयुष्मन् एवं यक्षिणी के लिये अबले इस सम्बोधन का प्रयोग किया गया है। आयुष्मत् यह आयुष् प्रातिपदिक से परे मतुप् प्रत्ययान्त का रूप है। मतुप् प्रत्यय अनेक अर्थों में प्रयुक्त होता है। यहाँ यक्ष के सन्देश को ले जाने के कारण प्रशस्त आयु से युक्त इस अर्थ में मतुप् प्रत्यय का प्रयोग किया गया है।²⁸ पूर्व में मेघ ने यक्ष के लिये भ्रातः सम्बोधन का प्रयोग किया है। भाई सदैव भाई के दीर्घायुष्य की कामना करता है पुनः यक्षिणी के लिये विरही यक्ष के सन्देश का पुनीत कार्य करके मेघ ने अपनी आयु की प्रशस्तता सिद्ध की है अतः इस स्थल पर मेघ के लिये प्रयुक्त किया गया उक्त सम्बोधन सर्वथा उपयुक्त है।

मेघ के लिये प्रयोग में लाये गये सम्बोधन एक विरही मनुष्य की उत्कण्ठा, आतुरता, अनुनय-विनय के बीच में निहित आषावाद को व्यक्त करते हैं। यक्षिणी यक्ष की प्रेयसी है। यक्षिणी की व्याकुलता भी यक्ष के समान 'षंकाओं' में घिरी है अतः अपने सन्देश में यक्ष ने यक्षिणी को भी अनेक प्रकार से सम्बोधित किया है—

अविधवे- इस पद का प्रयोग यक्ष द्वारा मेघ को प्रेषित सन्देश में किया गया है-

**भर्तृमित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामम्बुवाह तत्संदेशैर्हृदयनिहतैरागतं त्वत्समीपम्
यो वृन्दानि त्वरयति पथि श्राम्यतां प्रोषितानां मन्दस्निग्धैर्ध्वनिभिरबला वेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि ।।²⁹**

प्रकृत पद्य में अविधवे इस पद के निवेष्ट से महाकवि ने सिद्ध किया है कि यक्ष सकुशल है तथा 'षीघ्र ही वह अपनी 'षापावस्था का त्याग करेगा। यक्षिणी को भी सर्वप्रथम अपने पति की कुशलता का समाचार अभिप्रेत है। अपने पति की सकुशलता के बारे में यक्षिणी को अत्यधिक व्यग्रता है उस व्यग्रता के 'षमन के सूचक इस पद का निक्षेप महाकवि की समग्र दृष्टि को बताता है।

अबल- नायक नायिका का बल होता है परन्तु इस समय यक्ष यक्षिणी से दूर है अतः यक्ष ने इसी 'श्लोक में अबले इस सम्बोधन का प्रयोग भी मिलता है

तामायुष्मन्मम च वचनादात्मनश्चोपकर्तुं ब्रूया एवं तव सहचरो रामगिर्याश्रमस्थौ ।

अव्यापन्नः कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वां वियुक्तः पूर्वाभाष्यं सुलभविपदां प्राणिनामेतदेव ।³⁰

इस सम्बोधन के माध्यम से यक्ष ने यक्षिणी के प्रति अपना अतिषय प्रेम प्रकट किया है क्योंकि व्यक्ति जिससे प्रेम करता है, उसके प्रति उसमें दया का भाव होता है जो कि उक्त सम्बोधन के प्रयोग से समीचीनरूप से प्रकट होता है।

चण्डि- यह सम्बोधन यक्षिणी की नारी सुलभ कोप का बोध करवाता है -

**श्यामास्वंगं चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणे दृष्टिपातं वक्त्रच्छायां 'शशिनिशिखिनां बर्हभारेषु केशान्
उत्पश्यामि प्रतनुषु नदीवीचिषु भूविलासान् हन्तैकस्मिन् क्वचिदपि न ते चण्डि सादृश्यमस्ति ।।³¹**

विरही यक्ष यक्षिणी के विरह में लताओं में, हरिणियों के नेत्रों में, चन्द्रमा में नदी की तरंगों में यक्षिणी की चेष्टाओं की उत्प्रेक्षा कर रहा है। यक्षिणी स्वप्न में भी परस्त्री का चिन्तन सहन नहीं कर सकती अतः ऐसी अवस्था में उसका यक्ष के प्रति कोप स्वाभाविक होगा। यक्षिणी के कोप की संभावना करके यक्ष के द्वारा चण्डि इस सम्बोधन का प्रयोग किया गया। इस प्रकार अपनी विरहवस्था को प्रणयस्मृति से संजीवित करने वाले विरही यक्ष का यह सम्बोधन उचित ही प्रतीत होता है।

गुणवति- उत्तरमेघ में यक्ष ने दक्षिण की ओर से चलने वाली वायु के शीतल, मन्द और सुरभित होने के कारण उत्प्रेक्षा की है कि वह वायु अवश्य ही यक्षिणी के 'षरीर का स्पर्श करके आयी है क्योंकि यक्षिणी सर्वलक्षण सम्पन्न है उसकी वह सर्वलक्षणता के कारण ही उसके 'षरीर से संपृक्तवायु सर्वगुणसम्पन्न हो गयी है-

भित्वा सद्यः किसलयपुटान्देवादरुद्रमाणां ये तत्क्षीरस्रुतिसुरभयो दक्षिणेन प्रवृत्ताः

आलिङ्ग्यन्ते गुणवति मया ते तुषारद्रवितं पूर्वं स्पृष्टं यदि किल भवेदंगमेभिस्तवेति ।।³²

यक्षिणी यक्ष की अनन्यतमा प्रेयसी है। सुना जाता है कि जिससे प्रेम होता है उसमें प्रेमी को गुण ही गुण दिखलायी देते हैं ऐसे में यक्ष के वियोगश्रृंगार के चरम निदर्शनार्थ महाकवि का यह मतुबन्तरूप उचित प्रतीत होता है।

चटुलनयने- प्रेम के भावों की अभिव्यक्ति में नेत्रों की भूमिका असाधारण है। नेत्र अन्तः के भावों को प्रकट करते हैं। श्रद्धा, करुणा, प्रेम आदि भावों का प्रकाशन जिस प्रकार से नेत्रों के द्वारा प्रकट होता है वैसा वचन से भी प्रकट नहीं होता। चंचलनेत्र प्रेम के आवेग को बढ़ाते हैं। विरही यक्ष वियोग में यक्षिणी का अनन्यभाव से चिन्तन कर रहा है-

संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा सर्वावस्थास्वहरपि कथं मन्दमन्दातपं स्यात् ।

इत्थं चेतश्चटुलनयने दुर्लभप्रार्थनं मे गाढोष्माभिः कृतमशरणं त्वद्वियोगव्यथाभिः ।।³³

नेत्रों की चंचलता वयस् का परिचय प्रदान करती है। जैसे- जैसे अवस्था परिपक्व होती है नेत्रविलास मन्थर होता है। यक्ष ने यक्षिणी के लिये चटुलनयने इस पद का प्रयोग किया है जिससे यक्षिणी की सद्युवावस्था गम्य हो रही है इसके साथ ही यक्षिणी के नेत्रों की अतिषय स्वभावगत चंचलता से

पाठको का परिचय करवाने हेतु महाकवि द्वारा **चटुलनयने** इस पद का प्रयोग किया है जो सर्वथा उपयुक्त है।

कल्याणि— यक्ष ने मेघ के माध्यम से एक संदेश दिया है कि संसार में किसी को भी एकान्ततः सुख या दुःख नहीं होता। जीवन की परिवर्तनशील अवस्थाएँ चक्र के समान ऊपर—नीचे होती हैं इसलिये हे यक्षिणी तुम अधीर मत बनो—**तत्कल्याणि त्वमपि नितरां मा गमः कातरत्वम्**³⁴ इस प्लोकांश में अपने षापविमोचन का संदेश देते हुए यक्ष ने कल्याणि इस सम्बोधन पद से महाकवि ने कथानक के सुखद अन्त को संकतित किया है। यक्षिणी ने पूर्व में प्रिय की प्रियता को प्राप्त करके सौभाग्य के पूर्ण फल को प्राप्त किया तथा भविष्य में भी वह सौभाग्य के उसी फल का पूर्ण उपभोग करेगी अतः वह कल्याणि इस सम्बोधन के सर्वथा योग्य है।

असितनयने—यह यक्षिणी के लिये प्रयुक्त किया गया अन्तिम सम्बोधन है।³⁵ अपने प्रियतम की कुशलता का समाचार प्राप्त करके विरहिणी यक्षिणी का मुखचन्द्र पूर्णतः कान्तिमान् हो उठेगा उसका यही उल्लास उसके नेत्रों में प्रतिबिम्बित होगा। अंजनयुक्त नेत्र नायिका के सौन्दर्य को अतिषय रूप से बढ़ाते हैं तथा रति का वर्ण काव्यशास्त्रियों ने 'ष्याम' माना है। इसमें महाकवि ने उत्प्रेक्षा की है कि मानों यक्ष से मिलने की कल्पना का चित्र यक्षिणी के नयनों में प्रतिबिम्बित हो रहा है। यह सम्बोधन प्रिय से मिलने को व्यग्र यक्षिणी की मनोदशा के अनुकूल ही है।

यक्ष अपने संदेश में विषयसनीयता के लिये दाम्पत्यजीवन की एक घटना का उल्लेख करता है जिसमें यक्षिणी द्वारा यक्ष को **कितव** कह कर उलाहना दिया गया है—

भूयश्चाहं त्वमपि शयने कण्ठलग्ना पुरा मे निद्रां गत्वा किमपि रुदती सस्वन विप्रबुद्धा।

सान्तरहासं कथितमसकृत्पृच्छतश्च त्वया मे दृष्टः स्वप्ने कितव रमयन्कामपि त्वं मयेति॥³⁶

यक्षिणी स्वन में भी यक्ष को अन्य स्त्री के साथ रमण करते देखती है और स्वप्नान्त में संभ्रम के साथ कितव इस 'ष'ब्द का प्रयोग करते देखती है। यक्ष के प्रति यक्षिणी का भी अनन्य प्रेम है तथा यक्ष के प्रेम का विभाजन उसे स्वप्न में भी स्वीकार्य नहीं। यक्षिणी क यक्ष के प्रति अनन्य प्रेम को व्यक्त करने वाला इससे सुन्दर सम्बोधन हो ही नहीं सकता। मेघदूत में यक्ष के लिये केवल यही एक सम्बोधन प्राप्त होता है।

इस विश्रुत और सुललित खण्डकाव्य का एक—एक पद्य अनेक गवेषनीय विषयों का आकर है। प्रत्येक पद के चयन में महाकवि कालिदास ने श्रमसाध्य आयास किया है जिसकी परिणति **मेघे माघे गतं वयः** इस प्रसिद्ध सूक्ति के रूप में प्राप्त होती है। मेघदूत के प्रत्येक पद्य में सुगुम्फित सम्बोधन इस काव्य की आत्मा है। महाकवि के द्वारा प्रयुक्त सम्बोधन वैचारिक मन्थन, काव्यशास्त्रीयनिर्देश, रसप्रवहणता और मनोदशा को पूर्ण रूप से वहन करते हैं।

सन्दर्भ—

1 पूर्वमेघ, 7

2 अमरकोष, 1/10/32

3 पूर्वमेघ— 1/3

4 पूर्वमेघ 1/65

5 पूर्वमेघ 2/55

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8 समान+ख्या+समाने ख्यः सचोदात्त— उणादि 4/136

9 अमरकोष—वयस्यः स्निग्धः सवया अथ मित्र सखा सुहृत्।सख्यं साप्तपदीनं स्यादनुरोधोऽनुवर्तनम्॥ 2/8//12

10 पूर्वमेघ, 23

- 11 पूर्वमेघ, 1 / 44
- 12 पूर्वमेघ 1 / 64
- 13 उत्तरमेघ , 17
- 14 पूर्वमेघ , 1 / 30
- 15 कालिदास की माधुर्य दृष्टि, कालिदास परिषीलन, एकेडमी प्रेस दारगंज, इलाहाबाद, 1980, पृष्ठ 59
- 16 पूर्वमेघ, 1 / 37
- 17 पूर्वमेघ 1 / 66
- 18 साध्नोति परकार्यमिति, साधु, सज्जन, आर्य, चारु , महाकुल, कुलीन— हलायुधकोष
- 19 उत्तरमेघ, 20
- 20 अमरकोष, 3 / 3 / 167
- 21 पूर्वमेघ , 52
- 22 उत्तरमेघ, 26
- 23 उत्तरमेघ, 54
- 24 उत्तरमेघ , 40
- 25 पूर्वमेघ 19
- 26 उत्तरमेघ 34
- 27 उत्तरमेघ 41
- 28 प्रसंषसायां मत्तुप् मेघदूत 2 / 41 पर संजीवनी टीका
- 29 उत्तरमेघ 39
- 30 उत्तरमेघ 41
- 31 उत्तरमेघ 45
- 32 उत्तरमेघ 47
- 33 उत्तरमेघ 48
- 34 उत्तरमेघ 49
- 35 एतस्मान्मां कुषलिनमभिज्ञानाद्विदित्वा मा कौलीनादसितनयने मय्यविष्वासिनी भूः स्नेहानाहुः किमपि विरहे ध्वंसिनस्ते त्वभोगादिष्टे वस्तून्युपचितरसाः प्रेमराषीभवन्ति । 2 / 52
- 36 उत्तरमेघ 51

क"रुक और अक"रुक प्राणी हों कृमि संक्रमण से मुक्त हो । मानव कृमियों में विभिन्न प्रकार के कीड़े भी शामिल हैं जो मानव व अन्य जीवों को संक्रमित कर उन्हें रोगजनित कर देते हैं । मानव कृमियाँ को पोषण के आधार पर दो समूह में बांटा गया है **Endoparasite** (अन्तःपरजीवी) और **Exoparasite** (ब्रह्मपरजीवी) जो शरीर के अन्दर संक्रमण का कारण बनते हैं वे **Endoparasite** और जो बाहर भाग त्वचा में संक्रमण का कारण बनते हैं उन्हें हम **Exoparasite** कहते हैं । **Endoparasite** (अन्तःपरजीवी) जो शरीर के अन्तः सतह रहकर जिससे पोषण व संक्रमण करते हैं उसे होस्ट या मेजमान कहते हैं और जो कृमि का वाहक होता है उसे मध्यस्थ या इन्टरमियटर कहते हैं अन्तःपरजीवी के अण्डे और सिस्ट मल में पाए जाते हैं । अनुमानित कृमियों का आंकलन करने पर सम्पूर्ण पृथ्वी पर लगभग 5,00,000 जातियाँ विद्यमान हैं लेकिन अब तक लगभग 25,000 ही ज्ञात हैं । शेष का निरन्तर अध्ययन अनुसंधान हो रहा है ।

तालिका 1. कुछ मानव स्वास्थ्य से सम्बन्धित मुख्य कृमियों की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएँ ।

क्र. सं.	कृमियों के नाम	महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएँ
1	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> (Roundworm)	आंतों का यह कृमि निम्न स्तर पर रहने वाले लोगों में सबसे आम है सम्पूर्ण संसार की आबादी का लगभग 25% इस कृमि से संक्रमित हैं वयस्क कृमि की लम्बाई 40 सेमी तक होती है । प्रति मादा कृमि के मल में प्रति दिन 2.7 मिलियन अण्डे देती है । ज्यादा संक्रमण से आंतों में ब्लाकेज तथा एनिमिया हो सकता है । (Fig.1)
2	<i>Trichiuris trichiura</i> (Whipworm)	लगभग 1 बिलियन मानव संक्रमण के साथ Whipworm का संसार भर में वितरण है । वयस्क कृमि जो लगभग 30-45 मिमी लम्बे होते हैं मादाएँ प्रति दिन 10000 से 20000 अण्डे सकती है । एक Whipworm संक्रमण हल्के से लेकर गंभीर तक कई प्रकार के लक्षण पैदा कर सकती है । जैसे पेट में दर्द, मतली, उल्टी वनज धटना और खूनी दस्त या लगातार शौच आदि । (Fig.2)
3	<i>Ancylostoma duodenale</i> (Old world hookworm).	सामान्य रूप से फैलने वाला कृमि जो आसानी से शरीर के किसी भी हिस्से में भेद कर शरीर में प्रवेश कर जाता है संसार भर में यूरोप, उत्तरी अफ्रीका और एशिया में आम है । वयस्क कृमि जो लगभग 8-13 मिमी लम्बे, मादाएँ प्रति दिन 10000 से 20000 अण्डे सकती है । Hookworm एक transplantly (वाहक) कृमि है और पेट सम्बन्धित विकार का कारण होता है । (Fig.3)
4	<i>Necator americanus</i> (New world hookworm).	सामान्य रूप से अफ्रीका, भारत, दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया और दक्षिण पश्चिम प्रशांत द्वीप समूह शामिल है । वयस्क कृमि की लम्बाई 1 सेमी तक होती है । प्रति मादा में प्रति दिन 10000 से 30000 मिलियन अण्डे सकती है । ये सबसे खतरनाक कृमि है क्योंकि Hookworm सीधे मानव की त्वचा में भेद करता है । आंतों कि म्यूकोसा में रहता है और प्रत्येक, वयस्क मादा छोटी आंत की दीवारों पर रोजाना 0.2 मिलिलिटर रक्त शोषण करती है ।
5	<i>Enterobius vermicularis</i> (Pin worm)	सामान्यतः आम कृमि है और संसार का अधिकतर भाग में इसका संक्रमण है । पिन कृमि, आहारनाल के सीकमभाग का कृमि है और लगभग 1 सेमी लम्बा है । आमतौर पर बच्चों के चेहरे में झुर्रियाँ वाले किड़े के रूप में जाना जाता है । सोते समय मादा कृमि गुदा के ब्राह्म भाग में अण्डे देती है जो गंभीर खुजली का कारण है । (Fig.4)
6	<i>Dracunculus medinensis</i> (Guinea worm)	अफ्रीका और एशिया के लगभग 50 मिलियन लोग इस कृमि से संक्रमित हैं । मादा कृमि लम्बाई 60 सेमी से 3 मीटर तक ज्ञात है । नर कृमि, मादा कृमि छोटे होते हैं । इसके संक्रमण से पैरों और टखनों के साथ साथ पेट के निचले हिस्से में संक्रमण करता है जिसके कारण दर्दनाक सूजन बुखार और एलर्जी हो सकती है जो मृत्यु का कारण भी हो सकता है । (Fig.5)
7	<i>Wucheraria bancrofti</i> (Filarial worm)	Filarial worm लगभग 50 मिलियन से अधिक लोगों को करता है सामान्य रूप से मध्य अफ्रीका, नील डेल्टा, दक्षिण और मध्य अमरीका, दक्षिणी चीन सहित एशिया के उपकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों और प्रशांत दीपों सहित भारत में भी इसका प्रभाव पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, और उडिसा आदि है । वयस्क कृमि की लम्बाई 40-60 मिमी लम्बे । Filarial worm लसीका प्रणाली का एक कृमि है जो अंगों और जननांगों की सूजन यानि लिम्फैडेमा का कारण है जिससे व्यक्ति को बुखार, ठण्ड लगना, त्वचा संक्रमण, दर्दनाक सूजन, लिम्फोडेमा और लिम्फोडेमाटोस हो जाता है इस बीमारी को हाथीपाव या Elephantiasis कहते हैं । (Fig.6)



Fig.1. The intestinal roundworm is the heavy infection commonly encountered may lead to intestinal blockage.



Fig.2. Whipworm is living in in colon and rectum

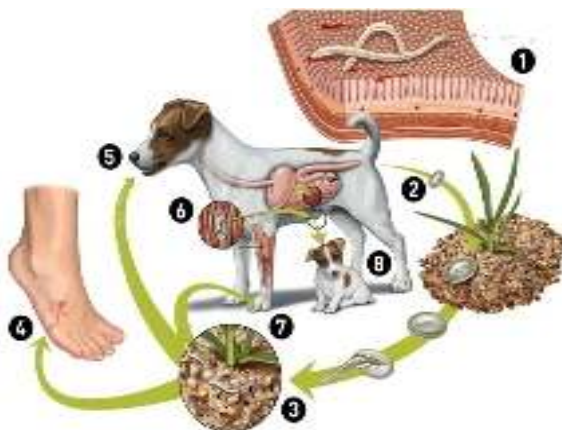


Fig. 3. The most dangerous because hookworms can directly burrow into the skin of the human

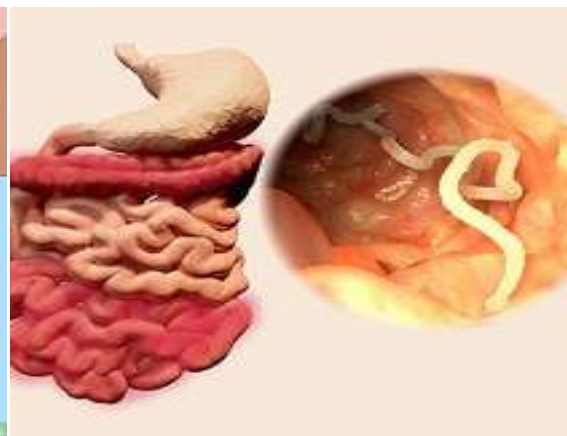


Fig.4. Pin worm is commonly visible in the feces of children.



Fig. 5. Female Guinea worm system emerging out of a lymphatic ulcer. Causing inflammation of limbs.



Fig. 6. Filarial worm is a parasite of

प्राचीन भास्त्रों में कृमियों का उल्लेख:

प्राचीन समय से लेकर अब तक कृमियों का व्यापक रूप से अध्ययन किया गया है। सबसे पहले दर्ज किए गए कृमि इंसानों से बड़े आकार के कृमि थे, जिन्हें सीधे तोर पर कीड़े कहना पड़ता था। प्राचीन इतिहास से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण संदर्भों में वेद (6000-4000 ई. पू.) जो मानव इतिहास के शुरुआती शास्त्र हैं। जिनमें ऋग्वेद में कृमियों के सामयिक संदर्भ हैं। यजुर और अथर्ववेद में कृमियों के बारे में उल्लेख है। अथर्ववेद में तो मन्त्रों कि ध्वनियों द्वारा कृमियों को खत्म कर देते थे (अथर्ववेद 2.32.5)। इसके अलावा प्राचीन समय में लोग मादा कृमियों के अण्डे आदि पहचानने में सक्षम थे। वेदों में कृमि को दो व्यापक समूहों में बांटा गया है दृष्टम या दृयमान और अदृष्टम या अदृयमान सभी दृयमान और अदृयमान कृमि बच्चों में खुजली व रोने का मुख्य कारण होते हैं (Ramesh k. Walia and Harish K. Bajaj, 2014)।

अथर्ववेद (3000 ई. पू.) में भी राउडवार्म और थ्रेडवार्म प्रतिकात्मक विवरण मिलता है। चरक ने अपनी संहिता में 20 अलग-अलग जीवों को कृमि के रूप में मान्यता दी थी। बाद में जब स्वदे"ी चिकित्सा विज्ञान से जिसमें आर्थ्रोपोड्स और लीच के अलावा कृमिया को भी शामिल किया गया था। जो न केवल इंसानों बल्कि जानवरों के भी आंतों के कृमियों का सटीक वर्णन था (चरक संहिता: Hoeppli, R. 1956 & 1959)। कृमि का अगला सबसे पुराना संदर्भ चीन के

हुआंग टी नेई चिंग या द येलो एम्परर क्लासिक ऑफ इंटरनल मेडिसिन (C.A. 2700 ई. पू.) में पाया गया है। भूमध्य और मध्य पूर्व की प्राचीन सभ्यताओं के बीच कृमियों का सबसे पुराना रिकॉर्ड पपीरस (1553-1550 ई. पू.) में भी था जो बताता है कि उस समय *Ascaris lumbricoides* और *Dracunculus medinensis* ज्ञात थे। हिब्रू लेखक ने कृमियों से होने वाले रोगों की व्याख्या की थी। राउंडवॉर्म और थ्रेडवॉर्म के अधिक निचत संदर्भ ग्रीक लेखक में

हिप्पोक्रेट्स (400 ई. पू.) और अरस्तू (350 ई. पू.) द्वारा दी गई थी। 100 ई. और 1200 ई. की अवधि के दौरान मानव और पशुओं के कई अन्य कृमियों की खोज की गई थी।

निष्कर्ष:

उपर्युक्त निष्कर्ष में प्राचीन शास्त्रों की अवधारणा पर हम यह कह सकते हैं कि कृमियों का अस्तित्व बहुत पुराना था। सभी सूक्ष्मजीव पर्यावरण में और हमारे शरीर में मौजूद हैं तथा पोषण व आवास के लिए होस्ट या इन्टरमिडीयट होस्ट की आवश्यकता होती है। वेद मन्त्रों कि ध्वनियों द्वारा कृमियों को खत्म किए करते थे समय के साथ-साथ अप्राप्त साधनों कि कमी के कारण इनकी तदाद लगातार बढ़ रही थी इनका उचित प्रबंधन व उपाय में प्राचीन शास्त्रों की भूमिका के बारे में सोचने के लिए एक नया अवसर बना सकता है। वर्तमान समय में अस्वस्थ वातावरण के कारण इनका प्रभाव अधिक हो गया है व मुख्य रूप से बच्चों में आंत्र कृमि संक्रमण ज्यादा हो गया है उनकी रोकथाम में उचित प्रबंधन व प्राचीन शास्त्रों का ज्ञान होना अति आवश्यक हैं।

संदर्भ

ऋग्वेद , यजुर्वेद और अथर्ववेद (2.32.5) 3000 ई. पू. में कृमियों के कई संदर्भ हैं।

द"र्नि" शास्त्रीयो के अनुसार कृमियों के कई संदर्भ हिप्पोक्रेट्स (400 ई. पू.) , अरस्तू (350 ई. पू.) और पपीरस (1553..1550 ई. पू.) में हैं।

पू.) में हैं।

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SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

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Abstract: Agriculture plays an important role in ensuring food security. It involves nearly two-thirds of personnel in profitable employment. There are environmental health and economic beneficial balance of sustainable agricultural practices. Among the simple vocabulary 'sustainable Agriculture' methods that will be able to meet current and long-term social needs for food, fiber, and other resources. India has recently witnessed a blindness motion in growth and development. This paper tries to detect and pursue the issue of sustainable agriculture in India.

Keywords: Sustainable Agriculture, Globalization, Agriculture, Agricultural Production,

Introduction: The era of globalization has strongly influenced the agricultural sector in productivity, new strategies for production, credit facilities and others. It has had a positive impact on the import and export of agricultural products – the main source of income in India.

In this regard, the sustainable agricultural concept has got great importance over the years. Sustainable Agriculture plant refers to the presence of eco-friendly agricultural practices, which arise from paying special attention on preserving the environment as much as the crop yield. Therefore, equipment, fertilizers, insecticides etc. are mentioned.



Source: Google

National Mission for sustainable agriculture (NMSA): Vision and objectives:

Vision

1. Transform Agriculture into climate lively production system.
2. Grow and ecologically sustain agricultural production to its fullest potential.
3. Ensure food security and reasonable access to food resources.
4. Enhance livelihood opportunities.
5. Contribute to economic permanency at the national level.

Objectives: 1. To develop agro-climatic zone level strategic plans so that the action plan is certified to regional scales in research and development areas. 2. To improve agricultural productivity through customized interventions such as the use of biotechnology to develop improved varieties of crops and livestock, promoting efficient irrigation systems,

demonstration of appropriate technology, capacity building, and skill development. 3. To simplify the approach to information and institutional support by spreading Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) networks to the panchayat level and linking them to existing insurance mechanisms including Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), scaling the returns at that level. 4. To develop “laboratory to land “research by making Model villages and model farm units in rainfed and dryland areas. 5. To strategize long term intervention for discharge reduction from energy and non-energy uses by way of introduction of suitable crop varieties and farm practices, livestock and manure management .6. Through the development of drought and insect resistant crop varieties, to realize the huge potential for increasing agricultural production of dry land.

Agricultural production in India: Agriculture sector is likely to grow at 2.1 percent in 2017-2018, followed by Industry (4.4 percent) and services (8.3 percent), according to the economic survey 2017-2018 which tabled in parliament.

The economic survey indicated that the government was keen on doubling farmers' income by 2022, for which it has launched several initiatives that encompass activities from seed to marketing.

Credit from institutional sources will complement all such government initiatives like soil health card, input management per drop more crop in Pradhan Mantri Krishi sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), PMFBY, e-NAM, etc., the survey said.

Indian farmers are adapting to farm mechanization at a faster rate in comparison to the recent past. The economic survey further added the sale of tractors to a great extent reflects the level of mechanization. Indian tractors industries have emerged as the largest in the world and account for about one-third of total global tractor production, the survey said.

India's position in the world's agriculture is given below: (Source: NIC)

Total area	7th
Irrigated Area	1st
Population	2nd
Economically active population	2 nd
Total Cereals	3 rd
Wheat production	2 nd
Rice Production	2 nd
Milk	1 st
Livestock (buffaloes, castles)	1 st
Fish	7 th
Production of Inland Fish	2nd

Achievements of Indian agriculture:

Agriculture is the dominant sector of the Indian economy, which determines growth and sustainability. According to NSSO 70th round survey, cultivation of land is the primary source of income for almost 2/3rd (63.4%) of all the agricultural household. Indian agriculture, however, has a milestone. The revolution transformed India from a food deficient stage to a surplus food market. In a span of 3 decades, India became a net exporter of food grains. Remarkable results were achieved in the fields of dairying and oilseeds through white and yellow revolutions. The sector could not however maintain its growth momentum in the post green revolution years, the strategic growth in agriculture and the accelerated growth in Industry reversed the structure of national GDP in the Indian economy. Despite these major structural transformations, the agriculture sector continues to accommodate the major share of the workforce. The sector is prone to output fluctuations even after establishing better input facilities and technology like irrigation, High yielding seeds, changes in cropping pattern, etc.

Issues and challenges: The agricultural fields are lamed with barriers that hinder the growth and productivity of this sector. In addition to the dominant influence of monsoon in the Monsoon season, the specific uncertainty of the core structure if this sector turns agriculture an undeveloped sector. In addition, in recent times, major concerns have been created to reduce the pace of agricultural and rural non-farm growth. Both the poor and rich 'Green Revolution' states of Punjab and Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have recently reduced the rate of agricultural growth. The motion of taking of modern technology in India is slow and the farming methods are to shuffle and unscientific.

Possibilities and accomplishment: Sustainable agriculture also benefits the environment by maintaining soil quality, reducing soil degradation and erosion and saving water. In addition to these benefits, sustainable agriculture also increases the biodiversity of the area by providing a variety of organisms with healthy and natural environments to live in. As demand for food increase and climate change and ecosystem degradation impose new constraints, sustainable agriculture has an important role to play in preserving natural resources, reducing greenhouse gas emissions halting biodiversity loss and caring for valued landscapes.

The sustainable development in India can also be achieved by following strategies-1.supporting agro-based processing and rural entrepreneurship.2.strengthening local market organizations and institutions.3. Promoting agricultural services through cooperatives and rural agricultural education .4. Promoting accessto farmers in developing countries to international markets. 5. Provision of reliable and up-to-date information on marketing opportunities and trends.

Conclusion: The agricultural technology requires to pace from production based profitable sustainable cultivation. The sustainable development in India can be achieved by full utilization of human resources. Although the Indian government has given high priority to poverty reduction by increasing agricultural production. The bold step from the policymakers is the requirement of the hour. There is an indispensable gradual change of focus from

existing subsidy-based regime towards a sustainable route to confirm higher productivity and prepare the way ^{for} the internationally competitive and variegated agricultural sector in India.

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INTERNET ADDICTION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO PERSONALITY TRAITS AND MENTAL HEALTH

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Abstract

Background: Adolescence is a transitional stage between childhoods to adulthood. Adolescence is the period, which fills the gap between childhood and adulthood. It is a time of major change with adolescence attempting to deal with physical, social and cognitive change

Aim: The aim of the present study is to find out the relation of internet addiction on the personality traits, mental health and adjustment patterns of the adolescents

Settings and Design: This study was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. Questionnaires were used for data collection purposes.

Methods and Material:

This study was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. Questionnaires were used for data collection purposes. The sample for the present study consisted of 400 adolescent in the age range of 15 to 18 years. Psychological assessments were done using Socio-demographic and Personal data sheet, Internet Addiction Test (Young K., 1996), Differential Personality Scale (Singh, et.al. 2002) & Mental Health Battery (Singh & Sen Gupta, 2000).

Results: Results reveals that there is significant differences found between both the groups in context of different domains of personality traits and mental health battery.

Conclusions: The study findings establish that domains of Differential Personality Scale i.e. Emotional stability, Hetero sexuality, Ego strength and Curiosity and domains of Mental health battery i.e. Emotional stability, Overall adjustment, Autonomy, Security Insecurity, Self concept Intelligence and total mental health score were significantly different between adolescents addicted to internet and adolescents not addicted to internet.

Key words: Adolescence, Internet addiction, Personality traits, Mental Health.

Introduction

Adolescence is a difficult time for young people; it is a time of major change with adolescence attempting to deal with physical, social and cognitive change all at once. (Bawker, 2006). This is an age when adolescence is growth in life.

Internet addiction can be found at any age and in any social condition, but most of the research major attention has been focuses on adolescent because adolescent seem to be a critical period of addiction vulnerability. (Pallanti, 2006). Young (1998), describes Internet addiction as follows: "Internet addiction is defined as any online-related activities, compulsive behaviour which interferes with normal living and causes severe stress on family environment , friends, loved ones, and one's work environment. Internet addiction has been called Internet dependency and Internet compulsivity. It is a compulsive behaviour that completely dominates the addict's life."

Internet Addiction Disorder is characterized by excessive or poorly controlled preoccupations, urges, or behaviors regarding Internet use that lead to impairment or distress. Many adolescents are spending so much time on the Internet, it is essential to be aware of its relationship to adolescent behaviour, well-being, and development values. In the present study, an attempt is being made to see the impact of internet addiction on the personality traits, mental health and adjustment patterns of the adolescents.

Some behavioural addictions share some common personality traits with internet addictions. Brenner (1997) found a statistically significant relationship between compulsive Internet use and a propensity to fantasize, become depressed, anxious and dissociate. Greenfield (1999) found a high correlation between Cybersex and real life sexual affairs, disinhibition, accelerated intimacy, low appetite, low sleep and dissociation, loss of boundaries, and alterations in mood and consciousness that the author considered to be psychoactive. Shapira et al. (2000) identify behavioural characteristics of individuals with problematic Internet user were: Significant social impairment, marked personal distress In another study conducted by Mathy and Cooper (2003) found Internet use was related to past and current behavioural difficulties in daily activity. A study examines the relationship of internet addiction with personality traits, reported a moderate negative significant correlation was found between personality and internet addiction. (Kakarakı et al, 2017).

Mental health is very important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood till old age. As mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being and also affects how we think, feel, and act, the heavy internet users are seen to be suffering from emotional, psychological and social dysfunction. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices. The excessive serious internet users are seen to be experiencing several mental health problems, their thinking, mood, and behaviour could be affected by the heavy internet usage , like pulling away from people and usual activities or withdrawal symptom, feeling numb or like nothing matters, feeling helpless or hopeless, feeling unusually confused, forgetful, on edge, angry, upset, worried, or scared , experiencing severe mood swings that cause problems in relationships ,having persistent

thoughts and memories you can't get out of your head. There is a significant and inverse relationship between Internet addiction and adolescent mental health. Thus heavy internet users are not able to realize their potential to the fullest, cope with the stresses of life, work productively and make meaningful contributions to the community. Worldwide Internet addiction is a newly emerging mental health problem and social issue among the adolescent causing neurological complications, psychological disturbances, scholastic and social problems. Jahanian, R., & Seifury, Z. (2013) reported that there is a significant and inverse relationship between Internet addiction and students' mental health .

The aim of the present study is to find out the relation of internet addiction on the personality traits, mental health and adjustment patterns of the adolescents.

Objectives of the investigation

1. The differences in various demographic variables such as age, education, sex etc. of the internet addicts and the non-addicts.
2. The difference of personality traits among the internet addicts and the non-addicts.
3. The difference in the different dimensions of mental health of the internet addicts and the non-addicts.

Hypotheses

1. Adolescents addicted to internet would be found to differ on demographic variables such as age, sex, education, etc. in comparison to those not addicted to internet.
2. Adolescents addicted to internet would be found to differ on personality traits in comparison to those not addicted to internet.
3. Adolescents addicted to internet would be found to differ on different dimensions of mental health as compared to the adolescents who are not addicted to internet.

Study design:

This study was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. Questionnaires were used for data collection purposes. The independent variable in this study was the internet addiction. The dependent variables are personality traits, mental health and adjustment patterns of the adolescents.

Sample

The sample for the present study consisted of 400 adolescent in the age range of 15 to 18 years. These adolescents were collected from the different schools and colleges of Patna town. All the samples were collected by using purposive sampling. Responses were solicited from individuals who were not suffering from any severe or chronic psychological or physical disorder.

Tools: The following tools would be employed to conduct the present study.

Socio-demographic and Personal Data sheet: It is a semi-structured, Proforma especially drafted for this study by researcher. It contains information about socio-demographic variables like age, sex, religion, education and domicile.

Internet Addiction Test (Young K.,1996): This questionnaire which is based on DSM-TR criteria for a diagnosis of intermittent explosive and pathological disorders is one of the most reliable tests to measure the Internet addiction which Kimberly Young created . It consists of 20 multiple choice items based on Likert scales.

Differential Personality Scale (Singh, et.al.2002): Differential personality inventory is a heterogeneous measure of personality which measures ten dimensions of personality. These dimensions are: Decisiveness- Responsibility, Emotional stability, Masculinity, Friendliness, Hetero sexuality, Ego- strength, Curiosity , Dominance , and Dominance

Mental Health Battery (Singh and Sen Gupta, 2000) : The battery was developed by Arun Kumar Singh and Alpana Sen Gupta. The battery covers six indices of Mental Health containing a total of 130 items. These indices are: Emotional Stability, Over-all Adjustment, Autonomy, Security-Insecurity, Self-Concept, and Intelligence.

Procedure: 400 adolescents in the age range of 15 to 18 have been selected purposively for the present study. They were contacted at different schools and colleges of Patna town. After establishing rapport with the samples the samples were administered the internet addiction scale, the adjustment inventory, the personality scale and the mental health inventory. Based on their score on the internet addiction scale they were classified into two groups namely normal range and moderate and severe addiction. Adolescents getting a score of 00 to 30 on Internet Addiction Test of Young were classified as those with normal range whereas adolescents who got a score of 50 to 100 were classified as moderately and severely addicted to internet. The two groups were then compared on personality, adjustment and mental health using the above-mentioned tools and were statistically analyzed.

Statistical analysis: The statistical analysis was done with the help of Statistical Package for social Sciences-20 (SPSS-20).To analyze group differences between Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) on certain socio-demographic variables chi square test and t test was applied , To analyze group differences on psychological variables between Group 1 and Group 2 t test was applied on psychological variables.

Results and discussion:

The current study is being undertaken to explore whether adolescents internet addiction can be of clinical uses in understanding psychological health of adolescents.The result and observations made from this study may be used to understand and plan a strategy to betterment of adolescents internet addiction and their personality traits, mental health and adjustment. Present study is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. The cross-

sectional design of most population based studies limits the possibility to draw conclusions on the temporal nature of the association between Internet abdication, personality traits and mental health among adolescents. Also state this research design is valuable for isolating the causal impact of specific variables. The structure of the design, especially the use of good control group, helps maximize the internal validity of research.(Nunnally; 1975).

Socio-demographic characteristics of the sample:

In order to see both the groups were similar in term of socio-demographic details or not. Both the groups, Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) were tested through chi square test and t test. Table 1 and 2 results indicating that both the groups were statistically not significant difference on most of socio-demographic variables i.e. gender, domicile, religion, and type of family.

Adolescents internet addiction and its relation to personality traits :

Table 3 reveals that there were significant differences were found on Emotional stability ($t = 6.253$, $p < .001$), Hetero sexuality ($t = 2.090$, $p < .05$), Ego strength ($t = 3.534$, $p < .001$) and Curiosity ($t = 4.871$, $p < .001$) between Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) on different variables of Differential Personality Scale. No significant differences were found Decisiveness ($t = .629$, $p > .05$), Responsibility ($t = .392$, $p > .05$), Masculinity ($t = .709$, $p > .05$), Friendliness ($t = 1.761$, $p > .05$), and Dominance ($t = 1.761$, $p > .05$) variables of Differential Personality Scale.

Further observation of Table 3 shows that there is a significant difference between Group 1 and Group 2 on the personality dimension of "Emotional stability". The mean Emotional stability score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 8.17 and 9.48 respectively. The mean Hetero sexuality score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 7.19 and 7.65 respectively. The mean Curiosity score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 8.17 and 9.05 respectively. It was concluded that personality traits were significantly different in internet addict adolescents.

The findings of present study are similar to study conducted by Gould et al. (2002) reported that nearly one fifth of the adolescents sought help on the Internet for emotional problems. Young and Rodgers (1998) also examined that the personality traits of individuals were found to rank highly in terms of self reliance emotional sensitivity and reactivity vigilance, low self-disclosure, and non-conformist characteristics. In another study similar findings by Kakaraki et al, 2017 were reported moderate negative significant correlation was found between personality and internet addiction.

Adolescents internet addiction and its relation to mental health: Observation of Table 4 shows that there is a significant difference between Group 1 and Group 2 on the mental

healthdimension of “Emotional stability”. The mean Emotional stability score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 7.78 and 10.59 respectively.

The mean Overall adjustment score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 20.73 and 23.51 respectively. The mean Autonomy score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 9.03 and 10.08 respectively. The mean Security Insecurity score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 8.49 and 9.44 respectively. The mean Self concept score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 8.59 and 9.92 respectively. The mean Intelligence score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 18.61 and 20.02 respectively. The mean Total score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 73.24 and 81.58 respectively. It was concluded that mental health of internet addicts was significantly different.

The findings of present study are similar to study conducted by van den Heuvel (2010) found that low self-esteem and low feelings of loneliness predict a larger chance to meet online contacts. Kelleci and Inal (2010) also reported in his study on that Internet use in adolescents was associated with more severe psychiatric symptoms. There is a similar findings reported by Jahanian, 2013 that significant and inverse relationship between Internet addiction and students' mental health .

Conclusion

Very few studies on internet addiction on adolescent have been conducted in India, especially in north India. The present study concluded that internet addiction in adolescent and the aim of the present study is to find out the relation to of internet addiction on the personality traits, mental health and adjustment patterns of the adolescents.

It was found that personality traits of adolescents were significant differences on Emotional stability, Hetero sexuality, Ego strength and Curiosity variables between adolescents addicted to internet and adolescents not addicted to internet on different variables of Differential Personality Scale. It was concluded that personality traits were significantly different in internet addict adolescents.

Further results reveals that there were significant differences were found in Emotional stability, Overall adjustment, Autonomy, Security Insecurity, Self concept Intelligence and total mental health score between adolescents addicted to internet and adolescents not addicted to internet on Mental Health Battery variables. Also, concluded that mental health of internet addicts was significantly different.

It was concluding that adolescents addicted to internet having significant different personality traits, mental health and adjustment skills.

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Result Table:

Table-1: Presents descriptive information about the socio-demographic characteristics of the entire sample.

Variables		Group 1	Group 2	Chi square P Value (df)
Gender	Male	174	164	.167 (1)
	Female	26	36	
Domicile	Rural	110	97	.412 (2)
	Semi Urban	28	34	
	Urban	62	69	
Religion Belief	Hinduism	140	129	.202 (3)
	Islam	52	62	
	Christianity	8	6	
	Others	0	3	
Type of Family	Nuclear	106	92	.161 (1)
	Joint	94	108	
Socio-Economical Status	Low	134	120	.179 (2)
	Middle	48	51	
	High	18	29	

Table-2: Presents descriptive information about the socio-demographic characteristics (age and educational qualification) of the entire sample.

Areas of assessment	Group 1 (Mean \pm SD)	Group 2 (Mean \pm SD)	t value	P
Age	16.47 \pm 1.05	16.52 \pm 1.04	-.478	.633
Educational Qualification	13.38 \pm 1.08	13.50 \pm 1.06	-1.073	.284

Table-3: Comparison of differential personality scale between Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet).

Areas of assessment		Group 1 (Mean ±SD)	Group 2 (Mean ±SD)	t value	P
DIFFERENTIAL PERSONALITY SCALE	Decisiveness	9.20±2.27	9.06±2.17	.629	.530
	Responsibility	9.42±2.16	9.34±1.90	.392	.695
	Emotional stability	8.17±2.45	9.48±1.65	6.253	.000
	Masculinity	8.57±2.49	8.41±1.99	.709	.479
	Friendliness	8.45±1.99	8.78±1.74	1.761	.079
	Hetero sexuality	7.19±1.97	7.65±2.36	2.090	.037
	Ego strength	7.84±2.21	7.02±2.41	3.534	.000
	Curiosity	8.17±1.64	9.05±1.95	4.871	.000
	Dominance	8.59±2.11	8.24±1.75	1.826	.069
	Total	77.03±11.83	77.05±7.45	.020	.984

Table-4: Comparison of Mental Health Battery between Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet)

Areas of assessment		Group 1 (Mean ±SD)	Group 2 (Mean ±SD)	t value	P
HEALTH MENTAL BATTERY	Emotional stability	7.78±1.93	10.59±2.89	11.429	.000
	Overall adjustment	20.73±4.48	23.51±4.64	6.089	.000
	Autonomy	9.03±2.68	10.08±2.48	4.060	.000
	Security Insecurity	8.49±2.28	9.44±1.63	4.806	.000
	Self concept	8.59±2.25	7.92±2.07	3.098	.002
	Intelligence	18.61±3.35	20.02±4.86	3.386	.001
	Total	73.24±8.11	81.58±7.94	10.286	.000

समाज में महिला हिंसा के विरुद्ध बढ़ता जन-आंदोलन का प्रभाव

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उस वक्त देश में बड़ा ही खुशी का माहौल था। जब भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री पंडित हवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था— “मेरे देश के लोगों, इस वक्त दुनिया सो रही है, मगर भारत जाग रहा है और इस आजादी को हम अपने खुद के आदर्शों के साथ में जीना आरंभ कर रहे हैं।” हालांकि आजादी के बाद देश ने काफी तरक्की की है, विकास की गति भी दिखाई दे रही है। मगर इन तमाम बदलावों के बावजूद सही मायने में महिलाओं के लिए अभी भी आजादी सपना ही दिखता है।

नारी भारतीय समाज में हमेशा से ही एक कमजोर समूहों के रूप में जानी जाती रही है। इतिहास के विभिन्न स्तरों से इनकी प्रस्थिति का ज्ञान मिलता है। तथा इतना निश्चित रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि किसी भी युग में महिलाओं की स्थिति पुरुषों के समतुल्य नहीं थी। महिलाओं के प्रस्थिति की दृष्टि से 4 भागों में बांटा जा सकता है —

1. वैदिक काल
2. उत्तर वैदिक काल
3. मध्यकाल या इस्लामिक काल
4. ब्रिटिशकाल तथा उसके पश्चात्।

कई पौराणिक साक्ष्यों से यह ज्ञात होता है कि वैदिककाल में महिलाओं की स्थिति अच्छी थी। उसे, उन्हें सम्पत्ति तथा सार्वजनिक जीवन में भाग लेने का अधिकार था। मैत्री, गार्गी, घोषा, उपाला, संघमित्रा इत्यादि जैसी विदुषियों को ससम्मान प्रमुख वार्तालापों एवं संगोष्ठियों में अन्य पुरुष विद्वानों के समान ही आमंत्रित किया जाता था। उत्तर वैदिक युग में आकर महिलाओं की प्रस्थिति में गिरावट आने लगी उन्हें शिक्षा, सम्पत्ति आदि अधिकारों से वंचित किया जाने लगा। गुप्तकाल तक आते आते इनकी प्रस्थिति में और हास हुआ, जिसके फलस्वरूप इनमें अज्ञानता, अशिक्षा, अंधविश्वास आदि फैलने लगे। मनुस्मृति तथा नारद संहिता में भी नारी चरित्र का नकारात्मक वर्णन मिलता है, जिसमें उन्हें नरक के द्वारा सभी पापों की जड़ एवं त्रियाचरित्र जैसे शब्दों से सम्बोधित किया गया है।

नारी स्थिति सर्वाधिक पतन मुस्लिम युग में हुआ। इस युग में आकर नारी भोग की वस्तु के रूप में जानी जाने लगी। मुस्लिम शासकों के आगमन के बाद ही समाज में लगभग सारी कुप्रथा की शुरुआत हुई जैसे—बालिका शिशु वध, सतीप्रथा, जौहर

प्रथा, पर्दाप्रथा, बहुपत्नी विवाह, विधवा पुनर्विवाह, लड़कियों की शिक्षा, शिक्षा पर रोक इत्यादि इस युग में नारी अज्ञानता, अशिक्षा, जादू-टोना, अंधविश्वास आदि का केन्द्र बन गयी तथा यह नारी प्रस्थिति के इतिहास में सबसे काला अध्याय है।

ब्रिटिश काल में स्वतंत्रता, समानता, न्याय जैसे विचारों से भारतीय समाज परिचित हुआ, जिसके फलस्वरूप इसके प्रभाव से धार्मिक-सामाजिक सुधार आंदोलन शुरू हुए। इस आंदोलन में शिक्षाविदों, अधिकारियों, प्रशासकों के साथ साथ विदेश में शिक्षा प्राप्त भारतीय समाज सुधारक भी सम्मिलित हुए, जिनमें राजाराम मोहन राय, ईश्वरचन्द्र विद्यासागर, हरविलास शारदा, जस्टिस राडाने इत्यादि का नाम उल्लेखनीय है। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भी नेताओं ने यह अनुभव किया कि बिना नारी सहभागिता के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन को सफल बनाना मुश्किल है। फलस्वरूप नारी की राजनैतिक सहभागिता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किए जाएँ। इसी के परिणामस्वरूप सरोजनी नायडू, राजकुमारी अमृत कौर, सूचेता कृपलानी, विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित इत्यादि स्त्रियों का उदय हुआ। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् समाज एवं परिवार में यह चेतना आ गई है कि लड़कियों को भी पढ़ाना-लिखाना चाहिए, ताकि वह भी देश के विकास में पुरुषों के समान ही सहयोग दे सके।

महिलाओं के लिए विशेष प्रावधान

महिलाओं के सामाजिक, आर्थिक उत्थान तथा अधिकारिता के लिए महिलाओं के संबंधित निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों पर कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

क) **रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण के लिए सहायता देने का कार्यक्रम:-** यह कार्यक्रम में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के रूप में शुरू किया। इसका उद्देश्य परम्परागत क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के कौशल तथा परियोजना के आधार पर रोजगार उपलब्ध कराकर महिलाओं की स्थिति में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार लाना है।

ख) **स्वात्मबल** — इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य महिलाओं को परम्परागत और गैर परम्परागत धंधों का प्रशिक्षण और कौशल उपलब्ध कराकर उन्हें टिकाऊ आधार पर रोजगार या स्वरोजगार प्राप्त करने में मदद करना है।

ग) **स्वशक्ति** — यह केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयोजित है जो विश्व बैंक व अंतराष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास कोष के सहयोग से संचालित की जाती है। यह परियोजना भी स्वयं सहायता समूह बनाने पर जोर देती है।

घ) **महिला सशक्तिकरण की राष्ट्रीय नीति** — 20 मार्च 2001 को यह नीति लागू की गई। इसका उद्देश्य महिलाओं की प्रगति, विकास और सशक्तिकरण सुनिश्चित करना और महिलाओं के साथ हर तरह का भेदभाव समाप्त कर उनकी खुली भागीदारी को सुनिश्चित करना है।

ड.) **राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग** — यह 1990 के तहत गठित की गई। यह संविधान तथा अन्य कानूनों के अन्तर्गत महिलाओं की सुरक्षा से सम्बद्ध प्रावधानों की समीक्षा करता है।

(च) **घरेलू हिंसा बिल, 2006** — इसमें पहले से उपलब्ध महिलाओं के प्रति हिंसा की ओर विस्तार दिया गया है, जिसमें मानसिक, भावनात्मक शारीरिक हिंसा को पुनर्भाषित किया गया है तथा इसे आपराधिक कृत्यों की श्रेणी में रखा गया है।

महिलाओं की समस्याएँ —

- निरक्षरता
- आर्थिक स्वावलम्बन का अभाव
- संवैधानिक तथा कानूनी प्रावधानों की जानकारी का अभाव।
- अधिकारों से अनभिज्ञता।
- घरेलू हिंसा
- घर तथा कार्यस्थलों पर यौन शोषण
- दहेज
- बाल विवाह
- बालिका शिशु वध तथा भ्रूण हत्या
- देह व्यापार
- सार्वजनिक जीवन में सीमित सहभागिता
- समाज में स्त्री-पुरुष के बीच दोहरे मानदण्ड
- निर्णय लेने की अक्षमता
- पुरुष छात्र-छात्रा से निकलने की प्रतिबद्धता का अभाव
- रुढ़िवादित, अंधविश्वास आदि।

परिवार में शिक्षा एवं मूल्य — भारतीय समाज की जो मानसिकता बनती है, वह परिवार से ही शुरू होती है। जहाँ पर सबसे पहले परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। परिवार में लड़कियों और लड़कों के लिए अलग-अलग नियम होते हैं। जहाँ लड़कियों को विभिन्न बंधनों में रखा जाता है। वहीं लड़कों को खुली छूट दी जाती है। जबकि लड़कियों को विभिन्न बंधनों में रखा जाता है। उससे सुशील और सौम्य व्यवहार की उम्मीद की जाती है। बचपन में जो हमारा परिवार लड़का और लड़कियों के लिए अलग अलग भूमिका निर्धारित करते हैं, वही आगे चलकर उसकी समाज में भूमिका निर्धारित करता है। लड़कियों के प्रति हिंसा रोकने की शुरुआत घर से ही करनी चाहिए तभी समाज भी अहिंसक होगा और हर कोई खुशी और चैन से रह पाएगा। ये सारी बातें इस ओर इशारा करते हैं कि इन घटनाओं के पीछे सामाजिक व्यवस्था की कमी है। इस कमी को एक क्षण में दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है। एक सामाजिक बदलाव की प्रक्रिया है जो कि वक्त लेगी।

संविधान में महिलाओं के लिए प्रावधान

अनुच्छेद (15) – धर्म, जाति, जन्म, स्थान या लिंग के आधार पर भेदभाव न किया जाना।

अनुच्छेद (15) (3) – महिलाओं के हित में विशेष उपबंधों का निर्माण किया जाना।

अनुच्छेद (16) – लोकसेवा में समान रूप से अवसर दिया जाना।

अनुच्छेद (19) – समान रूप से अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता।

अनुच्छेद (21) – प्राण और दैहिक स्वाधीनता से वंचित न किया जाना।

अनुच्छेद (23) – क़य-विक़य एवं बलात् श्रम से संरक्षण।

अनुच्छेद (39) – समान रूप से आजीविका का साधन उपलब्ध कराना।

अनुच्छेद (40) – पंचायत राज संस्थाओं में 73वें एवं 74वें संशोधन द्वारा 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण।

अनुच्छेद (42) – काम का न्यायसंगत और मानवोचित दशाओं का तथा प्रसूति सहायता का उपबन्ध।

अनुच्छेद (47) – महिलाओं हेतु पोषाहार, जीवन स्तर तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य में सुधार हेतु उपबंध करना।

अनुच्छेद (51) (ड.) – स्त्रियों के सम्मान के विरुद्ध प्रथाओं का त्याग करना।

6. संवैधानिक तथा सामाजिक विधानों का प्रभाव एक आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन–

भारत में ब्रिटिशकाल से लेकर आज तक महिलाओं की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए अनेक संवैधानिक तथा सामाजिक विधानों के स्तर पर प्रयास किए गए हैं। इसके साथ साथ अनेकों कल्याणकारी योजनाएं भी चलायी जाती रही है। फिर भी देखा जा रहा है कि महिलाओं के प्रति हिंसा, अत्याचार, अपराध, दहेज, बलात्कार, यौनाचार जैसी समस्याएं सुलझने की बजाय और अधिक बढ़ रही है। मुख्यतः इसका कारण सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक अधिक है, चूंकि अभी भी समाज पर धर्म, परम्पराओं तथा पुरुष अधिकार आदि का प्रभाव है। इसके कारण कानून प्रभावशाली नहीं हो पा रहा है। महिलाएं इतनी शक्तिशाली नहीं हैं कि वह अपने अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष करें तथा पुरुष एवं समाज उन्हें अपने अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने में सहयोग नहीं कर रहा है। यही कारण है कि आजादी के 71 वर्षों में जितना विकास किया या स्थिति में जो सुधार होना चाहिए था उतना नहीं हुआ है।

राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग ;छब्द का गठन 1992 में एक संवैधानिक संस्था के रूप में हुआ। इसके प्रमुख निम्नलिखित कार्य हैं :-

1. स्त्री अधिकारों की रक्षा।
2. स्त्रियों पर होने वाले शोषण तथा अत्याचार की जांच करना।
3. स्त्रियों की दशा में सुधार के लिए सिफारिश देना।
4. इन्हें कानूनी सहायता उपलब्ध कराना।

भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलन का कोई सशक्त इतिहास या वर्तमान नहीं है। जहां विश्व में औद्योगिक क्रांति के बाद ही इंग्लैंड, फ्रांस आदि पश्चिमी समाजों में नारीवादी आंदोलन प्रारंभ हो गए। वही भारत में अभी तक यह उल्लेखनीय स्वरूप प्राप्त करने में विफल रहा है। महिलाओं के शोषण, अधिकार आदि को लेकर जो प्रयास किए गए उसमें पुरुषों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। वैसे ऐनी बेसेंट, भोपाल की बेगम आदि महिलाओं के नेतृत्व में भी आंदोलन चले, पर इन्हें महत्वपूर्ण सफलता नहीं मिली। महिलाओं द्वारा किसी सशक्त आंदोलन के प्रारंभ नहीं कर पाने के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं—

1. भारतीय समाज का परम्परागत पितृसत्तात्मक स्वरूप।
2. महिला सशक्तिकरण का अभाव।
3. महिलाओं की पुरुष पर आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा भावनात्मक निर्भरता।
4. अशिक्षा।
5. स्वतंत्र पहचान तथा अस्तित्व बनाने की इच्छा शक्ति का अभाव।

यह आधुनिक युग का एक सामाजिक आंदोलन है, जिसका लक्ष्य सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्त्री-पुरुष की समानता स्थापित करना है। मुनसपजल के साथ साथ मगचसवपजंजपवद की समाप्त करना है। थमउपदपेउ च्जतपंतबील को समाज व्यवस्था का प्रधान लक्षण मानता है। यह डंसम कवउपदंजमक'वबपमजल के प्रति विद्रोह का शंखनाद है। थमउपदपेउ महिलाओं के 'नइरमबजपवद और उनके प्रति होने वाले अन्याय पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करता है और इनके प्रतिकार के उपायों पर विचार करता है। स्त्री जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में यह अधिकार बढ़ाने की मांग करता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य :-

- नारीवादी आंदोलन की संस्थापक मेरी वुलस्टोर क्राफ्ट (ब्रिटेन) को माना जाता है।
- औरत पैदा नहीं होती, बल्कि बना दी जाती है" वूवउंद पे दवज इवतदए इनज इमबवउमे वूवउंदद की उक्ति सीमोन दी बुआ की है।
- विश्व महिला दिवस 8 मार्च 1857 (न्यूयार्क) से मनाना शुरू हुआ।
- 1893 में विश्व में सर्वप्रथम न्यूजीलैण्ड देश जहां महिलाओं को मताधिकार प्राप्त हुआ।

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9. इन्टरनेट ।

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN INDIA



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ABSTRACT

Foreign direct investment (FDI) in India is a major monetary source for economic development in India. Foreign companies invest directly in fast growing private Indian businesses to take benefits of cheaper wages and changing business environment of India. Economic liberalisation started in India in wake of the 1991 economic crisis and since then FDI has steadily increased in India, which subsequently generated more than one crore jobs. According to the Financial Times, in 2015 India overtook China and the United States as the top destination for the Foreign Direct Investment. In first half of the 2015, India attracted investment of \$31 billion compared to \$28 billion and \$27 billion of China and the US respective. The Government of India has amended FDI policy to increase FDI inflow. In 2014, the government increased foreign investment upper limit from 26% to 49% in insurance sector. It also launched Make in India initiative in September 2014 under which FDI policy for 25 sectors was liberalised further. As of April 2015, FDI inflow in India increased by 48% since the launch of "Make in India" initiative. India was ranking 15th in the world in 2013 in terms of FDI inflow, it rose up to 9th position in 2014 while in 2015 India became top destination for foreign direct investment. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade and Invest India has developed the India Investment Grid (IIG) which provides a pan-India database of projects from Indian promoters for promoting and facilitating foreign investments. Government route: Prior approval by government is needed via this route. The application needs to be made through Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal, which will facilitate single window clearance of FDI application under Approval Route. The application will be forwarded to the respective ministries which will act on the application as per the standard operating procedure. Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) which was the responsible agency to oversee this route was abolished on May 24, 2017. It held its last meeting on 17th April, which was the 245th meeting of the Board. On 24 May 2017, Foreign Investment Promotion Board was scrapped by the Union Government. Henceforth, the work relating to processing of applications for FDI and approval of the Government thereon under the extant FDI Policy and FEMA, shall now be handled by the concerned Ministries/Departments in consultation with the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce, which will also issue the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for processing of applications and decision of the Government under the extant FDI policy.

Keywords:-Foreign direct investment, Financial Times, Foreign Investment Promotion Board, Indian Government.

INTRODUCTION

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an investment made by a firm or individual in one country into business interests located in another country. Generally, FDI takes place when an investor establishes foreign business operations or acquires foreign business assets, including establishing ownership or controlling interest in a foreign company. Foreign direct investments are distinguished from portfolio investments in which an investor merely purchases equities of foreign-based companies. India has already marked its presence as one of the fastest growing economies of the world. It has been ranked among the top 10 attractive destinations for inbound investments. Since 1991, the regulatory environment in terms of foreign investment has been consistently eased to make it investor-friendly. The measures taken by the Government are directed to open new sectors for foreign direct investment, increase the sectoral limit of existing sectors and simplifying other conditions of the FDI policy. FDI policy reforms are meant to provide ease of doing business and accelerate the pace of foreign investment in the country.

RECENT POLICY MEASURES

1. 49% FDI under automatic route permitted in Insurance and Pension sectors
2. Foreign investment up to 49% in defence sector permitted under automatic route. The foreign investment in excess of 49% has been allowed on case to case basis with Government approval in cases resulting in access to modern technology in the country or for other reasons to be recorded
3. FDI limit of 100% (49% under automatic route, beyond 49% government route) for defence sector made applicable to Manufacturing of Small Arms and Ammunitions covered under Arms Act 1959
4. FDI up to 100% under automatic route permitted in Teleports, Direct to Home, Cable Networks, Mobile TV, Headend-in- the Sky Broadcasting Service
5. FDI up to 100% under automatic route permitted in Up-linking of Non-‘News & Current Affairs’ TV Channels, Down-linking of TV Channels
6. In case of single brand retail trading of ‘state-of-art’ and ‘cutting-edge technology’ products, sourcing norms can be relaxed up to three years and sourcing regime can be relaxed for another 5 years subject to Government approval
7. Foreign equity cap of activities of Non-Scheduled Air Transport Service, Ground Handling Services increased from 74% to 100% under the automatic route
8. 100% FDI under automatic route permitted in Brownfield Airport projects
9. FDI limit for Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline and regional Air Transport Service raised to 100%, with FDI upto 49% permitted under automatic route and FDI beyond 49% through Government approval
10. Foreign airlines would continue to be allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and nonscheduled airtransport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital

11. In order to provide clarity to the e-commerce sector, the Government has issued guidelines for foreign investment in the sector. 100% FDI under automatic route permitted in the marketplace model of e-commerce
12. 100% FDI under Government route for retail trading, including through e-commerce, has been permitted in respect of food products manufactured and/or produced in India
13. 100% FDI allowed in Asset Reconstruction Companies under the automatic route
14. 74% FDI under automatic route permitted in brownfield pharmaceuticals. FDI beyond 74% will be allowed through government approval route
15. FDI limit for Private Security Agencies raised to 74% (49% under automatic route, beyond 49% and upto 74% under government route)
16. For establishment of branch office, liaison office or project office or any other place of business in India if the principal business of the applicant is Defence, Telecom, Private Security or Information and Broadcasting, approval of Reserve Bank of India would not be required in cases where FIPB approval or license/permission by the concerned Ministry/Regulator has already been granted
17. Requirement of 'controlled conditions' for FDI in Animal Husbandry (including breeding of dogs), Pisciculture, Aquaculture and Apiculture has been waived off

TYPES OF INVESTORS

1. **Individual:**
 - FVCI (Foreign Venture Capital Investors)
 - Pension/Provident Fund
 - Financial Institutions
2. **Company:**
 - Foreign Trust
 - Sovereign Wealth Funds
 - NRIs (Non Resident Indians)/ PIOs (Persons of Indian Origin)
3. **Foreign Institutional Investors:**
 - Private Equity Funds
 - Partnership / Proprietorship Firm
 - Others

SECTORS REQUIRING CENTRAL GOVERNMENT APPROVAL (Relevant Para of Consolidated FDI Policy, June 2016)

1. Mining and mineral separation of titanium bearing minerals and ores – Upto 100% (5.2.3.3*)
2. Defence – Beyond 49% & upto 100% (5.2.6)
3. Publishing/printing of scientific and technical magazines/specialty journals/periodicals – Upto 100% (5.2.8.3)
4. Publication of facsimile edition of foreign newspapers – Upto 100% (5.2.8.4)

5. Print Media - Publishing of newspaper and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs – Upto 26% (5.2.8.1)
6. Print Media - Publication of Indian editions of foreign magazines dealing with news and current affairs – Upto 26% (5.2.8.2)
7. Air Transport Service - Scheduled, and Regional Air Transport Service – Beyond 49% & Upto 100% (5.2.9.2(1))
8. Satellites – establishment and operation – Upto 100% (5.2.12)
9. Telecom Services – Beyond 49% & Upto 100% (5.2.14)
10. Trading – Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT) – Beyond 49% & Upto 100% (5.2.15.3)
11. Pharma – Brownfield – Beyond 74% & Upto 100% (5.2.27.2)
12. Banking – Private Sector – Beyond 49% & Upto 74% (5.2.18)
13. Banking – Public Sector – Upto 20% (5.2.19)
14. Private Security Agencies – Beyond 49% & Upto 74% (5.2.13)
15. Broadcasting Content Service
 - FM Radio – Upto 49% (5.2.7.2.1)
 - Uplinking of 'News & Current Affairs' TV Channels – Upto 49% (5.2.7.2.2)
16. Trading - Multi Brand Retail Trading (MBRT) – Upto 51% (5.2.15.4)

ENTRY STRUCTURES

1. Incorporating a company in India

It can be a private or public limited company. Both wholly owned & joint ventures are allowed. Private limited company requires minimum of 2 shareholders.

2. Limited liability partnerships

Allowed under the Government route in sectors which has 100% FDI allowed under the automatic route and without any conditions.

3. Sole proprietorship/partnership firm

Under RBI approval. RBI decides the application in consultation with Government of India.

4. Extension of foreign entity

Liaison office, Branch office (BO) or Project Office (PO). These offices can undertake only the activities specified by the RBI. Approvals are granted under the Government and RBI route. Automatic route is available to BO/PO meeting certain conditions.

5. Other structures

Foreign investment or contributions in other structures like not for profit companies etc. are also subject to provisions of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA).

STEPS INVOLVED IN INVESTMENT

1. Central Government approval if required
2. Setting up or incorporating the structure
3. Inflow of funds via eligible instruments and following pricing guidelines
4. Meeting reporting requirements of RBI and respective Act
5. Registrations/obtaining key documents like PAN etc.
6. Project approval at State/UT level
7. Finding ideal space for business activity based on various parameters like incentives, cost, availability of man power etc.
8. Manufacturing projects are required to file Industrial Entrepreneur's Memorandum (IEM), some of the industries may also require industrial license.
9. Construction/renovation of unit.
10. Hiring of manpower.
11. Obtaining licenses if any.
12. Other state & central level registrations.
13. Meeting annual requirements of a structure, paying taxes etc.

REPATRIATION

Repatriation of Dividend

- Dividends are freely repatriable without any restrictions (net after tax deduction at source or Dividend Distribution Tax).

Repatriation of Capital

- Authorized Dealer(AD) Category-I bank can allow the remittance of sale proceeds of a security (net of applicable taxes) to the seller of shares resident outside India, provided the security has been held on repatriation basis, the sale of security has been made in accordance with the prescribed guidelines and NOC / tax clearance certificate from the Income Tax Department has been produced.
- Investments are subject to lock-in period of 3 years in case of construction development sector.

Repatriation of Interest

- Interest on fully, mandatorily & compulsorily convertible debentures is also freely repatriable without any restrictions (net of applicable taxes).

ASPECTS OF TAXATION

Direct Taxes:

- The investor is required to pay tax on net income earned in India. The rates of taxes differ among structures.

Company:

- The company incorporated in India is required to pay 30% tax+surcharge+education cess on net income earned. It is also required to deduct tax on profits distributed @15.5%+surcharge+education cess.

Branch office/ Project office/ Liaison office or permanent establishment:

- The fixed place of business in India is treated as a permanent establishment and is required to pay tax @40%+surcharge+education cess. There is no tax on profits distributed.

Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs):

- LLPs are required to pay tax @30%+surcharge+education cess. There is no tax on profits distributed.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT):

- 18.5%+SC+EC- Indian tax law requires MAT to be paid by corporations in cases where the tax payable according to the regular tax provisions is less than 18.5% of their book profits. However MAT credit (MAT-actual tax) can be carried forward in next 10 years for set-off against regular tax payable during the subsequent years subject to certain conditions.

INCENTIVES

Central Government Incentives:

- Investment allowance (additional depreciation) at the rate of 15 percent to manufacturing companies that invest more than INR 1 billion in plant and machinery available till 31.3.2015.
- Incentives available to unit's set-up in Special Economic Zones (SEZ), National Investment & Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ) etc. and Export Oriented Units (EOUs).
- Exports incentives like duty drawback, duty exemption/remission schemes, focus products & market schemes etc.
- Areas based incentives like unit set-up in north east region, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand.
- *Sector specific incentives like Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme(M-SIPS) in electronics.*

State Government Incentives:

- Each state government has its own incentive policy, which offers various types of incentives based on the amount of investments, project location, employment generation, etc. The incentives differ from state to state and are generally laid down in each state's industrial policy.
- The broad categories of state incentives include: stamp duty exemption for land acquisition, refund or exemption of value added tax, exemption from payment of electricity duty etc.

CONCLUSION

The Foreign Direct investment (FDI) has displayed increase in absolute numbers from \$45.15 billion in FY15 to \$60.97 in FY18 but the rate of growth in FDI inflows is falling consecutively since the last two years. Recording a growth of just 1.24 per cent in FY18. Despite Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 'Make in India' campaign and improvement in Ease of Doing Business rankings, the country's foreign direct investment (FDI) growth rate has declined in the past couple of years. The rate of growth of FDI in the country has slowed down since the financial year 2016 when it saw a robust growth of 23.05 per cent, Minister of State for Commerce & Industry C R Chaudhary revealed in the Lok Sabha. In FY16, the FDI inflow was \$55.56 billion. The next year the FDI growth slowed to 8.38 per cent, clocking in \$60.22 billion. In FY18, the total FDI inflow was \$60.97 billion with the growth dropping further to 1.24 per cent. The main sectors which benefited from the FDI inflows in the last fiscal were services (\$6.7 billion), computer software and hardware (\$6.15 billion), telecommunications (\$6.21 billion), trading (\$4.34 billion), construction (\$2.73 billion) automobile (\$2 billion) and power (\$1.62 billion). Prime Minister Narendra Modi had launched the 'Make in India' initiative in September 2014 to drive foreign investment in the country and turn India into a global manufacturing hub. The total FDI has increased from \$45.15 billion in 2014-15 to \$60.97 billion in 2017-18 under the Modi government. The slowdown in FDI growth rate and India's performance in the World Bank's Ease Of Doing Business index are portraying two different pictures. India jumped 23 places to secure 77th spot in Ease of Doing Business index this year.

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गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब में सामाजिक समरस्ता के सूत्र

हरबंस सिंह

षोडशर्षी

जैन विद्या एवं तुलनात्मक धर्म तथा दर्शन विभाग

जैन विष्वभारती संस्थान, लाडनूं (राजस्थान)

आदिग्रन्थ आज सिखों का धर्माग्रन्थ है, वैसे ही संसार के जितने भी धर्मग्रन्थ हैं— वेद, उपनिषद, गीता, पुराण तथा बाइबिल और कुरआन आदि के सम्बन्ध में उनके श्रद्धालु और अध्ययनकर्ता यह दावा करते हैं कि ये ग्रन्थ किसी एक धर्म, सम्प्रदाय, वर्ग, मजहब तक हो सीमित नहीं हैं, ये सम्पूर्ण मानवता के लिए हैं और इनका सन्देश सार्वजनीन है। किसी सीमा तक यह बात ठीक भी है। किन्तु आदिग्रन्थ के लिए यह दावा अधिक मुखरता से किया जा सकता है। इस ग्रन्थ में 36 वाणीकारों का सहभाग है जिसमें सिख गुरुओं की संख्या केवल 6 है। इसमें हिन्दू भक्त भी हैं, मुसलमान सूफी फकीर भी हैं, भारत के अनेक प्रदेशों के विभिन्न वर्णों—जातियों के भक्त कवि हैं, जो विभिन्न संस्कृतियों और सामाजिक व्यवस्थाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

आदि ग्रन्थ में सम्मिलित इन रचनाकारों ने इस देश में एक साझी संस्कृति के विकास से भरपूर योगदान दिया। इन्होंने भाषा को नया संस्कार दिया। इनके कारण इस देश में ऐसी भाषा विकसित हुई जो अनेक भाषाओं का सम्मिश्रण थी और अनेक भागों में समझी और बोली जाती थी। सामान्यतः इसे साधु या सधुक्कड़ी भाषा कहा जाने लगा था।

संत कवियों ने अपने समय के धर्म और समाज व्यवस्था को सर्वथा नयी दिशा दी। भक्ति, ज्ञान, उपासना, शास्त्र अध्ययन, आध्यात्मिक चिन्तन, दार्शनिक वाद-विवाद को एक सीमित परिधि से निकालकर समाज के उस वर्ग के बीच पहुँचा दिया जो इससे पूरी तरह वंचित था।

प्राचीन काल से ही इस देश में जो व्यवस्था विकसित हुई थी उसमें आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान पर ब्राह्मण वर्ग का एकाधिकार था। इस चिन्तन के लिए जिस भाषा का उपयोग होता था, वह भी जन सामान्य की भाषा नहीं थी। ब्राह्मण वर्ग संस्कृत को छोड़कर किसी भी प्राकृत में सम्वाद करना अपना अपमान समझता था। किसी निम्न समझी जाने वाली जाति के लिए शास्त्र अध्ययन वर्जित ही नहीं था, वरन् वह एक दण्डनीय अपराध भी था। शम्बूक का उदाहरण इस दृष्टि से उल्लिखित उदाहरण है।

सम्भवतः सबसे पहले बुद्धदेव ने इन वर्जनाओं का त्याग किया। इस वर्जित क्षेत्र में शूद्र और महिलाओं की भी स्वीकृति होनी प्रारम्भ हो गयी और ज्ञान-चर्चा के लिए संस्कृत का स्थान जनभाषाएं लेने लग गयीं।

शास्त्रमार्गी और लोकमार्गी धाराओं का यह टकराव इस देश में अनेक शताब्दियों तक चलता रहा। अनेक सदियों तक इस देश में बौद्ध धर्म का व्यापक प्रभाव दिखाई दिया किन्तु श्रुति स्मृति धारा का वर्चस्व कभी षिथिल नहीं पड़ा।

देश में भागवत धर्म के पुनरुत्थान के साथ इतना अन्तर अवश्य आया कि वर्ण व्यवस्था और श्रुति सम्मत पंथ का आग्रहशील वर्ग भी शूद्रों और महिलाओं को भक्ति के क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने की अनुमति देने को तैयार हो गया। किन्तु यह अधिकार ब्राह्मण की श्रेष्ठता को अस्वीकार करने के लिए था, न धर्म के क्षेत्र में उसके एकाधिकार को खण्डित करने की अनुमति देता था, न ही वर्णाश्रम व्यवस्था में कोई ढील देता था। वह शूद्र को भक्त मानने को तैयार था। किन्तु उसे ज्ञानी मानने को तैयार नहीं था।

अद्विज जातियों में भक्ति के प्रवेश ने उनमें आत्मबोध भी जगाया और वे उन सभी बातों पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगाने लगे जो उन्हें भेदभावपूर्ण लगते थे। श्रुति-स्मृति मार्गी भक्तिधारा के समानान्तर उन्होंने अपनी भक्तिधारा का विकास किया और उन सभी वर्गों और जातियों को अपने साथ जोड़ लिया जो इस संसार से पूरी तरह टूटे हुए थे।

किन्तु इस स्वर को एक सबल मंच देने का कार्य पंजाब में हुआ। गुरु नानक देव तथा परवर्ती सिख गुरु अद्विज जातियों में से नहीं आए थे, किन्तु श्रुति-स्मृति मार्गी असमानता मूलक जीवन पद्धति को उन्होंने स्वीकार नहीं किया। उन्होंने अपने आपको नामदेव, कबीर, धन्ना, सैण वाली परम्परा से जोड़ा। यह परम्परा परम शक्ति को निर्गुण निराकार मानती है, मूर्ति पूजा और अवतारवाद को अस्वीकार करती है, देव स्थान, तीर्थ यात्रा तथा वे सभी कर्मकाण्ड जो श्रुति स्मृतिमार्गी भक्ति के आवश्यक अंग थे, को नकार देती है, स्वानुभूति अनुभव हो वह किसी भी शास्त्र से अधिक मान्यता देती है। केवल भक्ति ही नहीं, वरन् अध्यात्म और दर्शन क्षेत्र के सभी चिन्तन और ज्ञान में छोटी से छोटी समझी जाने वाली जाति का पूरा हस्तक्षेप स्वीकार करती है। यहां तक कि वह विधर्मी मुसलमान का भी इस संवाद में दोनों बांहें फैलाकर स्वागत करती है। यह कार्य श्रुति स्मृतिमार्गी भक्ति में स्वीकार नहीं था।

आदिग्रन्थ में इन संतों की वाणियों को स्थान मिला। इसमें अवतारवादी संत भी हैं, किन्तु अपनी उदार दृष्टि के कारण वे नीची समझी गयी श्रेणियों में भी स्वीकृत हैं। जयदेव और रामानन्द के उदाहरण हैं किन्तु एक बात ध्यान देने की है। आदिग्रन्थ में संगृहीत सभी 15 संतों के कुल 778 पद हैं। इन संतों का यदि वर्णों की दृष्टि से विभाजन किया जाए तो देखने में आता है जयदेव, रामानन्द, परमानन्द और सूरदास ब्राह्मण थे, पीपा क्षत्रिय थे। त्रिलोचन वैश्य थे। शेख फरीद कबीर और भीखन मुसलमान थे। बाकी नामदेव, सधना, सैण, धन्ना, बेणी-भूद्र जातियों में से थे। इनमें सबसे अधिक पद (541) कबीरदास के हैं, फिर शेख फरीद (122) नामदेव (60) और रविदास (40) पद हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में मैंने जो विवेचन किया है। इससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि श्री गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब में सामाजिक समरस्ता का संदेश सम्मिलित है। श्री गुरु ग्रंथ सहिब में सबसे बड़ा सामाजिक समरस्ता का योगदान श्री गुरु नानकदेवजी का है जिसका विवेचन निम्नानुसार है—

1. सामाजिक एकता —गुरु नानक ने भारतीय समाज के दो प्रमुख समुदायों में एकता लाने का सफल प्रयत्न किया। इन्होंने हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों में मनुष्यता को अधिक महत्व दिया। मानव को अधिक महत्व प्रदान करने हेतु ही, इन्होंने कहा था — “न को हिन्दू न को मुसलमान।” इन्होंने इन दोनों में भेद-भाव को नहीं माना। गुरु नानक के व्यक्तित्व की इस विशेषता की ओर संकेत करते हुए डॉ. हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी उचित ही लिखते हैं — “हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों को वह समान भाव से स्नेह करते थे। कैसा भेद-भाव? गुरु ने कभी अपने को किसी से अलग नहीं माना। उन्होंने कहा था कि एक ही ज्योति से संसार उत्पन्न किया गया है इस में कौन अच्छा है कौन बुरा—

“एक जोति ते सब जग ऊपजा, कौन भले कौन मन्दे।”^प

गुरु नानक भारत में व्यपन्न जातीय-भेद में विश्वास नहीं करते थे। ये भारतीय समाज को समता और एकता के सूत्र में बांधना चाहते थे। इसीलिये इन्होंने हिन्दूओं और मुसलमानों के पारस्परिक जातीय भेद भाव की आलोचना की और उन्हें श्रेष्ठ मानव बनाने के लिये अनुप्रेरित किया। इन्होंने स्पष्ट घोषित किया कि जाति-पांति के झगड़े में मत पड़ो। एक परमात्मा की ज्योति ही प्रत्येक मनुष्य में है चाहे वह किसी भी जाति या धर्म का हो—

“जाणाहु जोति न पूछहु जाती।

आगै जाति न हे।॥१॥ रहाउ।

—रागु आसा।

इस सन्दर्भ में डॉ. रामधारीसिंह दिनकर जी के विचार अवलोकनीय हैं। वे लिखते हैं— “गुरु नानक का सामाजिक आचार भी क्रांतिकारी और मनुष्य-मनुष्य के बीच समता का समर्थक था।”^{पप}

गुरु नानक ने हिन्दू समाज में प्रचलित जाति प्रथा को अस्वीकार किया परन्तु पश्चात्य विद्वान श्री ट्रम्प का मत है कि गुरु नानक ने जाति प्रथा का प्रत्यक्ष रूप में विरोध नहीं किया था। यदि हम गुरु वाणी का निष्पक्ष होकर, अध्ययन करें तो पता चलेगा कि श्री ट्रम्प के विचार बेबुनियाद हैं, अतः असंगत हैं। डॉ. रत्नसिंह जग्गी ने गुरुवाणी से अनेक उदाहरण देकर सिद्ध किया है कि गुरु नानक जाति प्रथा के कठोर विरोधक थे। वे अपने मन्तव्य को स्थपित करते हुए लिखित हैं — “गुरु नानक ने इस भावना (वर्ण-व्यवस्था) को आश्रय देने वाली तथा कथित धार्मिक मुखियों के कृत्यों का निस्संकोच रूप में खण्डन किया। वस्तुतः वे किसी को उत्तम अथवा नीच न मानकर सभी को समान मानते थे।”^{पपप} उनके अनुसार

नीच वह हैं जो अपने मालिक अथवा सत्य स्वरूप परमात्मा को भुला देता है।^{पअ} जाति के हाथ में कुछ नहीं हैं, परमात्मा के द्वारा सत्य की परख होती है। जातीय अहंकार विष के समान है और जिसके पास वह विष हैं वह इसे चखने पर अवश्य ही मर जाएगा।^अ अतः गुरु नानक वर्ण-व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध थे।^{अप}

हमारे विचार के अनुसार गुरु नानक ने ही सर्वप्रथम सुव्यवस्थित और सुसंगठित रूप से जाति-प्रथा के विरुद्ध प्रचार किया था। इन्होंने ऊंच नीच जातियों के बीच खड़ी छूत-छात की घृणित दवार को गिरा कर दूर फेंक दिया। जाति व्यवस्था के सामाजिक सिद्धान्त का खण्डन किया और इसे समाज के लिये अत्यन्त हानिकारक बताया। जाति व्यवस्था की अपेक्षा कर्म पर अधिक बल देते हुए कहा—

“जाति जनमु नह पूछीऐ, सच घर लेहु बताई।।

स जाति सा पांति है जेहे करम कमाई।।”

—गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब, रागुमारु।

2. आर्थिक समानता—गुरु नानक के समय में आर्थिक विषमता भी भारतीय समाज को बेहद विश्रुंखलित किये हुए थी। इन्होंने न केवल इस का विरोध किया, अपितु मानव-मानव की बराबरी के लिये अर्थ को कोई स्थान नहीं दिया। आर्थिक दृष्टि से गुरु साहिब ने ऐसे समाज की संकल्पना की थी जिसमें किसी के पास अधिक धन न हो और न ही इतने धन की कमी हो कि पेट भरने के लिये मनुष्य घर-घर पर अपमानित होता रहे। वही मनुष्य सुखी है जिसके पास आवश्यकतानुसार धन है।^{अपप} समान आर्थिक वितरण से ही समाज में एकता और आनन्द की स्थापना हो सकती है। इसी से मानवता के गुण होंगे और मनुष्य परमात्मा के सामीप्य को प्राप्त कर सकेगा। गुरु स्फूरित वाणी की पंक्तियां इसी और संकेत करती हैं—

“ऐसे जन विरले जग अंदरि परखि खजाने पाइआ।

जति वरन ते भए अतीता ममता लोभु चुकाइआ।

—गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब, रागुप्रभाती।

3. नारी का सम्मान—गुरु नानक ही मध्युग के सर्वप्रथम महापुरुष थे जिन्होंने स्त्री को समाज में सम्मानजनक स्थान दिलाया था। गुरु गोरखनाथ, संत कबीर, गोस्वामी तुलसीदास प्रभृति समाज सुधारकों ने साधारण स्त्री की निन्दा की थी। डॉ. धर्मपाल सिंहल गुरुनानक की नारी विषयक विचारधारा को महात्मा कबीर एवं गोस्वामी तुलसीदास की विचारधारा के संदर्भ में रखकर अपने विचार को प्रस्तुत करते हैं। वे लिखते हैं— “तुलसीदास, कबीरदास आदि अन्य भक्त कवियों ने स्त्री जाति की घोर निन्दा की है, भर्त्सना की है। उसे पापयित्री, नागिन, बाघिन, नरक का द्वार आदि सब कुछ कहा गया है। इन भक्तों का मत था कि नारी पुरुष की मुक्ति के पथ में एक बाधा है और वह सब प्रकार के विकारों की जननी है, अतएवं उससे जितना भी दूर रहा जाय उतना ही उत्तम है। जहां तुलसी का यह वाक्य जगत प्रसिद्ध है कि ‘ढोल गंवार शूद्र पशु नारी। ये सब ताड़न के अधिकारी।’ उसको और भी ताड़ना दी गई है।

गुरु नानक के शब्दों में उस नारी की यह दुर्दशा थी कि

“साहुरै ढोई न मिलै, पेइएँ नाहिं थारु।।”

डॉ. धर्मपाल सिंहल, नारी की ऐसी बुरी अवस्था के प्रति, गुरु नानक की प्रतिक्रिया की प्रस्तुत शब्दों में वर्णित करते हैं— ‘वे (गुरु नानक) नारी की माता की यह दीन-हीन दशा न देख सके। जहां वे स्त्री को भक्ति का पूर्ण अधिकार देते हैं, वहां वे उसे वन्दनीय भी मानते हैं। उन्होंने उस समय में फिऊडल-वर्ग के विचारों की निन्दा की और उन्होंने कहा कि नारी केवल काम वासना की तृप्ति करने वाली पुरुष की दासी एवं रूप और श्रृंगार करने वाली ही नहीं है। वह स्त्री जो हमें जन्म देती है, पालन-पोषण करती है, जिसके बिना विवाहादि यज्ञ अपूर्ण हैं, जिसके बिना हमारा सन्मार्गगामी होना कठिन है, और ऐसे बड़े-बड़े राजाओं महाराजाओं एवं ऋषियों-महात्माओं की जननी है— वह निन्दनीय कैसे हो सकती है? ऐसे सषक्त विचार केवल गुरु नानक ही कहने का साहस रखते थे।^{अपपप}

“भंडि जंमिए भंडि निमीए भंडि मंगणु वीआहु।।

भंडहु होवै दोसती भंडहु चलै राहु।

भंडु मुआ भंडु भालीए भंडु होवै बंधानु।

से किउ मंदा आखीए जितु जंमहि राजान।।

—रागु आसा, वार, सलोकु—41

डॉ. धर्मपाल सिंहल जी के विचारों के संबंध में हमारा निवेदन है कि संत कबीर और गोस्वामी तुलसीदास ने पतिव्रता नारी की बहुत प्रशंसा की है। गुरु नानक के स्त्री संबंधी विचारों ने स्त्री को पूजा-अर्चना, उपासना और समाज में पुरुषों के बराबर आजादी के अधिकार दिलाये। धर्मार्थ तथा ज्ञान में वह पुरुष के बराबर ही अधिकारों की स्वामिनी बन गई। वह भी मोक्ष को अधिकारिणी बन गई। उसे सिख समाज में पुरुष के बराबर अधिकार मिल गये।^{पग}

4. जाति-पांति का विरोध — गुरु नानक ने ही सर्वप्रथम समाजवादी समाज के विचार दिये थे। इन्होंने भारतीय समाज के शोषित और दलित वर्ग को न केवल सम्मान दिया बल्कि स्वयं की उन्हीं के सदस्य घोषित किया। इन्होंने शोषितों और दलितों से ही अपना सम्बन्ध घोषित किया। इस संदर्भ में डॉ. महीपसिंह बहुत ही उचित लिखित हैं — हमारे देश में एक ऐसी समाज व्यवस्था विकसित हो गई जिसमें कुछ लोग ऊंचे समझ लिये गये और असंख्य लोग नीचाई की उस सीमा तक ले जाये गये जहां उनका जीवन अपमान घृणा, उपेक्षा, ताड़ना और हीनता की सतत करुणा कहानी भर बन कर रह गया। गुरु नानक ने कहा — “ईश्वर तुम से रुष्ट हैं, इसीलिए उसने तुम्हारी सारी अच्छाईयां छीन कर तुम्हें इस स्थिति तक पहुंचा दिया है। उसकी कृपा दृष्टि चाहते हो, तो सबसे पहले इन नीचों को संभालो, इन्हें गले से लगाओ, इन्हें ऊपर उठाओ—

“जित्थे नीच संभालियन तित्थे नदरि तेरी बखसीस।।”

साथ ही गुरु नानक ने घोषणा की, मानो भावी भारत के समाजवादी समाज के निर्माण का वह प्रथम घोषणापत्र था — “नीचों में भी जो नोचि जाति के हैं, उनमें भी जो नीच हैं, मैं सदैव उनके साथ हूं। अपने आप को बड़ा कहने वालों से कोई सम्पर्क नहीं है—

“नीचा अंदरि नीच जाति नीची हूं अति नीचु।

ननक तिन कै संगि साथि वडिआ सिउं किआ रीसु।।”

गुरु नानक ने अपने समय के समाज को, जो सम्मानहीन, लज्जाहीन होकर अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहा था, झकझोर कर कहा — “अपना सम्मान खो कर जीना हराम है, उस जीवन को जीवित रखने के लिए जो कुछ भी खाया-पीया जाता है, वह सब हराम है—

“जे जीवै पति लथी जाइ।

सभु हरामु जेता किछु खाई।।”

गुरु नानक की वाणी अपने समाज की सुप्त आत्मा को जागित करने वाली सिद्ध हुई, उनके हृदयग्राही कथन भविष्य के प्रभावशाली विद्रोह की भूमिका बन गये।

निष्कर्ष :- गुरु नानक द्वारा संकल्पित नये समाज में मसनवीय दृष्टिकोण को बहुत महत्व प्रदान किया गया है। इसमें सभी नागरिकों को एक समान माना जाता है क्योंकि सभी लोग उसी एक अकाल पुरुष द्वारा बनाये गये हैं। गुरु साहिब ने कहा — “सरब जोति रूप तेरा देखिआ, सगल भवन तेरी माइआ।।” इसके साथ ही जाति-भेद को अस्वीकार करते हुए मानव-मानव में एकता और समता को सर्वोच्च माना गया है।^ग

गुरु नानक के सामाजिक चिंतन के महत्व और उनकी सामाजिक देन को रेखांकित करते हुए डॉ धर्मपाल मैनी उचित ही लिखते हैं— “जातिगत कट्टरता एवं धार्मिक साम्प्रदायिकता में फंसी जनता को इस संकीर्णता से ऊपर उठाकर मानवता का पाठ पढ़ाया। समाज में गृहीत एवं अनादृत नारी को गौरवशाली एवं समादृत बनाया। गृहस्थ में अविष्वासी योगियों को गृहस्थ का महत्व बताकर समाज में गृहस्थ जीवन की प्रतिष्ठा की। आर्थिक समृद्धि को सामाजिक गरीमा का प्रतीक न बनाकर स्वतः श्रम से अर्जित अर्थ का महत्व बताया। समाज में सभी दृष्टिओं से फैली विशृंखता को अपने नैतिक बल से दूर करने का प्रयत्न, किया। धर्म, अर्थ, कर्म, जाति सम्प्रदाय, प्रदेश, भेष आदि अन्यान्य आधारों पर किए गए मानव के भेद को दूर कर समाज में मानव-मानव एकता और समता का स्वर निनादित किया। यही कारण है कि उस समय के भारतीय समाज में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन आ गया, जिसके कारण पतनोन्मुख समाज एक बार फिर उठ खड़ा हुआ। इसलिए गुरु नानक की अन्तर दृष्टि एवं सामाजिक देन को अद्भुत कहा जा सकता है।

पद टिप्पणियां / संदर्भ संकेत

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AGRICULTURE SYSTEM IN ANCIENT INDIA

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Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. The Indian agriculture system began as early as 9000 BC. During this period techniques were developed for the settled mode of production in agriculture and wheat, barley and jujube were the popular crops that were domesticated in the subcontinent by 9000 BC. The farm sector is contributing greatly to the productivity and stability of the country's economy due to which it has been believed that agricultural prosperity is fundamental to national prosperity. It accounts for about 18% of India's gross domestic product, provides employment to 58 per cent of her working population and the rural households depend on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture, along with fisheries and forestry, is one of the largest contributors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

New techniques were developed in the Neolithic period to improve the method of agriculture system like threshing, planting crops in rows, cotton spinning and storing grains in granaries. And they passed their improved techniques of agricultural production to the next generation. This transformation of knowledge was the base of further development of agriculture in India. The recognition of the origins and the historic, non-environmental limitations on distribution of useful plants which arises from such study has many practical applications today. Hence, it is pertinent to study the system of Indian agriculture in ancient times.

The excavation of the Mehrgarh period sites that is around 8000-6000 BC throws some startling facts about Indian agriculture that began as early as 9000 BC. The domestication of plants and animals are reported in the subcontinent by 9000 BC. Wheat, barley and jujube were among crops, sheep and goats were among animals that were domesticated. This period also saw the first domestication of the elephants. With implements and techniques being developed for agriculture settled life soon followed in India. Double monsoons that led to two harvests being reaped in one year in the country facilitated the settled mode of production.

In the Neolithic period roughly 8000-5000 BC, agriculture was far from the dominant mode of support for human societies, but those who adopted it flourished. Agro pastoralism in India included threshing, planting crops in rows—either of two or of six—and storing grain in granaries. They passed their techniques of agricultural production to the next generation. This transformation of knowledge was the base of further development of agriculture in India. Agricultural communities became widespread in Kashmir valley around 5000 BC. It was reported that Cotton was cultivated by 5000 – 4000 BC in Kashmir. As early as 4530 BC and 5440 BC wild Oryza rice appeared in the Belan and Ganges valley regions of northern India. At that time hemp was also domesticated and its applications was in number of things including making narcotics, fibre and oil.

Indus Valley civilization relied on the considerable technological achievements of the pre-Harappan culture, including the plough. The farmers of the Indus Valley grew peas, sesame, and dates. Rice was cultivated in the Indus Valley Civilization. Indus civilization people practiced rainfall harvesting. At a recently discovered Indus civilization site in western India, archaeologists discovered a series of massive reservoirs, hewn from solid rock and designed to collect rainfall, that would have been capable of meeting the city's needs during the dry season. The Indus cotton industry was well developed and some methods used in cotton spinning and fabrication.

Agricultural activity during the second millennium BC included rice cultivation in the Kashmir and Harrappan regions are noticed. Mixed farming was the basis of the Indus valley economy. Several wild cereals, including rice, grew in the Vindhyan Hills, and rice cultivation, at sites such as Chopani-Mando and Mahagara, was underway as early as 7000 BC. Chopani-Mando and Mahagara are located on the upper reaches of the Ganges drainage system.

Irrigation was developed in the Indus Valley Civilization by around 4500 BC. The size and prosperity of the Indus civilization grew as a result of this innovation. It eventually led to more planned settlements making use of drainage and sewers. Sophisticated irrigation and water storage systems were developed by the Indus Valley Civilization, including artificial reservoirs at Girnar dated to 3000 BC, and an early canal irrigation system in 2600 BC.

Archaeological evidence of an animal-drawn plough dates back to 2500 BC. Some animals thought to be vital for survival were worshiped. Trees were also domesticated and worshiped. Pipal and Banyan tree was venerated. Others tree that had their medicinal uses found mention in the holistic medical system Ayurveda.

According to the MārkaṇḍeyaPurāṇa, Brahmā was regarded as the first inventor of Agriculture. According to this Purāṇa, in the beginning of the creation of the earth, the soil yielded almost all type of corns, vegetables and fruits etc. However, as the time passed, the soil became unproductive. Thereafter, Brahmā churned the soil, and got various kinds of seeds. This seeds on their own accord started giving corns, fruits etc. Later on Brahmā realized that these seeds were also not growing properly. Then He brought the agriculture into practice. Seeing the ability of different classes of the people in the society he initiated one class of the people to do this profession of agriculture. Since then the agriculture depended on human toil. However, according to the Atharvaveda ,ViṣṇuPurāṇa , and ŚrīmadBhāgavadMahāpurāṇa , a king named Pṛthu, the son of a king Vena was regarded as the inventor of agriculture. Pṛthu may be considered as a king who effectively brought the agriculture into practice. In the Atharvaveda, King PṛthivīVainya has been said to be inventor of agriculture. It was he who for the first time did farming and grew grains.

The development of agriculture is reflected in the numbers of tools and implements fashioned by any community and their effectiveness. Of the different stages in cultivation the

impact of implements is seen in the first and basic one, that is tillage. The Vedic literature mentions abhrī as a digging tool. It was hollow and was a span or sometimes a cubit long. It was used both for leveling the land and for digging holes. Though generally translated as spade, some scholars suggest it to be a mattock and not real spade. Vedic hymns dedicated to abhrī testify to the appreciation of its utility. The Vedic terms for plough are lāṅgala and sīra. It was made of hard wood like Khadira and Udumbara. Sīra (plough) was īṣā (pole) with a yuga (yoke) attached at its upper side. The Ṛgvedic plough is taken to be a simple and light implement made of wood. But the reference to its well smoothed handle and its sharp pointed share suggests that there was an effort to improve it to make it something of which the owner could feel proud. The Ṛgveda refers to six to twelve oxen being yoked to the plough. In the Kāthakasaṃhitā the number goes up to twelve or even twenty four. The Atharvaveda also refers to ploughs drawn by six to eight oxen. This would suggest heavy ploughs required for breaking the hard soil. The Ṛgvedic mantra refers to the use of horses for ploughing. The application of horse power would also imply a heavy plough. There is ample literary evidence to indicate that ploughing had become the most important operation in tilling. Pāṇini refers to the verb halayati meaning 'uses the plough'. This is further indicated by the term 'lāṅgalagrāha' (one holding the plough) used by Patañjali as referring to the cultivator. The literary sources mention a number of tools used in digging. Besides Khanitra and Ākhana we have a special type of hoe called stambaghna which was used for weeding out the stumps. After ploughing the clods were broken and the fields were leveled with the help of spade or hoe. The Amarakośa implies that loṣṭhabhedana was a separate tool for breaking clods. Patañjali informs that levelling of the field was done by a wooden log yoked by two oxen. The Amarakośa gives a consolidated list terms for important parts of plough. They are Yotra (rope), Nirīśa or Kuṭaka (the part where ploughshare is attached to pole), Phāla or Kṛṣika (ploughshare), Laṅgala or Hala (plough) and Īṣā (pole). The Kṛṣiparāśara gives a very detailed account of the different parts of plough. According to it the eight parts of a plow are Īṣā, the beam of the plow connected to yoke; Yuga, the yoke to which the oxen are tied; Sthāṇu, the wooden support of the plowshare; Niryola, the rod joined to the beam and used to control the direction of the plow; Niryolapāśikā, the handle for the farmers' grip on the plow; Aḍḍacalla, wooden pegs fitted through holes on the yoke; Śaula, the plowshare consisting of an iron blade which digs up mud; Paccaṇī, the stick to drive the oxen. Īṣā is five hands in length (the length from elbow to the tip of the middle finger is one hand). Sthāṇu should be five vitastis (the length from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the little finger of an extended palm is one vitasti). Niryola should be one and a half hand while Yuga should be extended up to the ears of the oxen. Niryolapāśikā and Aḍḍacalla should each measure twelve aṅgulas (the breadth of a finger is one aṅgula and twelve aṅgulas make one vitasti.). Śaula should be of an aratni measure (the distance between the elbow and the tip of the little finger is one aratni). Paccaṇī should be strong, made of bamboo, with iron-end and should measure twelve and half or nine 'fists'. The circular Ābaddha (a disc-plow used on hard, virgin soil) should measure fifty four aṅgulas (in diameter); Yotra (the belt used round the neck of the ox) four hands and the rope (Rajjū) five. The Phālaka (plowshare) is stated to measure a 'hand' and four 'fingers'.

In Vedic Period, cultivation of a wide range of cereals, vegetables, and fruits was common, and animal husbandry was the important means for their livelihood. There was belief that those farmers who are near to nature they must be exceptionally close to God. The importance of seeds was emphasized and a certain sequence of cropping was recommended and the practice of preparation of manure by the cow dung for irrigation was common during this time.

Ancient Indian Agriculture in Mauryan Empire TheMauryan Empire (322-185BCE) categorized soils and made meteorological observations for the agricultural use. Other Mauryan facilitation included construction and maintenance of dams and provision of horse-drawn chariots which was quicker than traditional bullock carts. The Greek diplomat Megasthenes (300BC) in his book Indika provides an eyewitness account of Indian agriculture at that time. He writes, "India has many huge mountains which abound in fruit-trees of every kind, and many vast plains of great fertility. The greater part of the soil is under irrigation and consequently bears two crops in the course of the year. In addition to cereals, there grows millets and different sorts of pulse and rice throughout India. Since there are two monsoons in the course of each year the inhabitants gather in two harvests annually."

Like the Maurya Empire, agriculture was significant in the Gupta empire too. Land revenue was collected. Cultivable land was divided into 3 sections: fallow or wasteland owned by the state, cultivated land owned by the state from which the main portions of the state income derived and the private land. The king was able to give out grants called "AGRAHAARA" which was revoked after death. The empire had theocracy means the king had the total control of the land. The main crops were paddy, wheat, sugarcane, bamboo etc. The Gupta kings took special care for the irrigation system in agriculture. Thus during the Gupta Period, the combination of agriculture and trade made the economy prosperous and advanced.

Agriculture during the Gupta Empire was bountiful. The rivers of Ganges, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri provided the source of irrigation. With Gupta administration constructing numerous irrigation infrastructure such as aqueducts, dams, and canals, large areas of the Empire became very fertile for farmers to till. Various crops, important to the diet of the Indians, were grown. This include rice, wheat, barley, peas, and lentils. Spices in the southern region of the Empire. Landownership and sharecropping system was in existent. For instance, a tenant farming a land owned by non-tiling land lord must give 33-55% of his produce. Transferring of landownership was not just the concern of the owner but also the community. Land transfers must be made in presence of the village council. The state also owned lands called *Rajayavastu*, which were usually given to landless farmers. The climate of India allowed farmers to harvest a lot of crops. The climate of India relied to the monsoons of the region. Because of the monsoons, farmers could have a harvest twice a year. But in times of luck, farmers could have three harvests a year.

Ancient South Indian Agriculture The agriculture scene of South India was equally bright in Ancient India. The south people cultivated a wide range of crops such as rice, sugarcane, millets, black pepper, various grains, coconuts, beans, cotton, tamarind and sandalwood, jackfruit, coconut, palm, areca and plantain trees etc. systematic ploughing, manuring, weeding, irrigation and crop protection was practiced for sustained agriculture in South India. Water storage systems were designed during this period. Kallanai (1st -2nd century AD), a dam built on river Kaveri is considered the as one of the oldest water-regulation structures in the world that is still in use.

The agrarian society in South India during the Chola Empire (875-1279) reveals that collective holding of land slowly gave way to individual plots, each with their own irrigation system during Chola rule. The Cholas also had bureaucrats which oversaw the distribution of water, particularly the distribution of water by tank-and-channel networks to the drier areas. The growth of individual disposition of farming may have led to a decrease in areas of dry cultivation.

It goes without saying that agriculture was given due importance in ancient India. Vedic seers knew that agriculture was the only option for food security. Food, as everybody knows, is basic necessity of human being. Agriculture is helpful in attaining all the four goals of life. Human life is dependent on Anna and production of Anna is dependent of agriculture. Hence, agriculture is basic necessity of human life.

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SAFEGUARDING WOMENS DURING PREGNANCY

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Abstract

Since the beginning of the Safe Motherhood Initiative, India has accounted for at least a quarter of maternal deaths reported globally. India's goal is to lower maternal mortality to less than 100 per 100,000 livebirths but that is still far away despite its programmatic efforts and rapid economic progress over the past two decades. Geographical vastness and sociocultural diversity mean that maternal mortality varies across the states, and uniform implementation of health-sector reforms is not possible. The case study analyzes the trends in maternal mortality nationally, the maternal healthcare-delivery system at different levels, and the implementation of national maternal health programmes, including recent innovative strategies. It identifies the causes for limited success in improving maternal health and suggests measures to rectify them. It recommends better reporting of maternal deaths and implementation of evidence-based, focused strategies along with effective monitoring for rapid progress. It also stresses the need for regulation of the private sector and encourages further public-private partnerships and policies, along with a strong political will and improved management capacity for improving maternal health.

Key words: Delivery, Health indicators, Healthcare, Maternal health, Maternal health services, Maternal mortality, India

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that, of 536,000 maternal deaths occurring globally each year, 136,000 take place in India. Estimates of the global burden of disease for 1990 also showed that India contributed 25% to disability-adjusted life-years lost due to maternal conditions alone (1). Unfortunately, there is little evidence that maternity has become significantly safer in India over the last 20 years despite the safe motherhood policies and programmatic initiatives at the national level.

India, with a population of over a billion and decadal growth of 21% (Table (Table1),1), estimated its maternal mortality ratio (MMR) at 301 (maternal deaths per 100,000 livebirths) in 2003. (2) The MMRs vary across the states, with the large North Indian states contributing a disproportionately-large proportion of deaths. Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, for example, have high rates of fertility and maternal mortality while Kerala and Tamil Nadu have rates

comparable with middle-income countries. Geographical vastness and sociocultural diversity across India contribute to this variation. The status of women is generally low in India, except in the southern and eastern states. Female literacy is only 54%, and women lack the empowerment to take decisions, including decision to use reproductive health services. As health services are governed at the state level, much also depends on state leadership and management skills.

Table 1.

Demographic and health indicators of India and her states (2)

Indicator	India	Tamil Nadu	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Andhra Pradesh
Population (million) (Census 2001)	1,028	62	51	57	76
Decadal growth rate (1991-2001)	21	12	23	28	15
Population density per sq km (2001)	324	478	258	165	275
Birth rate (2005)	24	16	24	29	19
Death rate (2005)	7.5	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.3
Total fertility rate	3.2	1.7	2.9	3.7	2.0
Mean age (years) of effective marriage (2005)	20	22	20	20	19
Literacy rate: total (2001)	65.3	73.4	69.1	60.4	60.4
Male	75.3	82.4	79.9	75.7	70.3
Female	54.1	64.4	57.8	43.8	53.7
Sex ratio (no. of females per 1,000 males)	933	987	920	921	978
Life expectancy at birth—females (2005)	66	69	69	67	68
Infant mortality rate (2006)	58	37	54	68	57
Child mortality rate (2005)	17	9	16	20	15
Maternal mortality ratio as per SRS (2003)	301	134	172	445	195

SRS=Sample Registration System

The objectives of this case study were to describe the present situation of maternal health in India and its national safe motherhood programmes and analyze their impact. Suggestions are made to improve maternal health in the country

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Various methods were used for collecting relevant information, including a review of literature (i.e. published and unpublished reports of government and non-government agencies), secondary analysis of data from the management information system of national programmes and from states, interviews with stakeholders, and a study of key institutional processes, roles and authorities of key actors, organizational structures and functions, and administrative support. Data were also drawn from the National Family Health Surveys (NFHSs) and District Level Household Survey (DLHS). Information regarding health infrastructure and human resources was collected from the DLHSs, facility surveys, and national government documents/website.

Safe motherhood programme strategies and implementation, including past efforts and new initiatives, were analyzed to understand their effects on the performance indicators of maternal health. Reliable data on maternal mortality and morbidity in India, however, were not available, and the present estimates vary considerably. There were also gaps in information on the process and input indicators, such as number of functional First Referral Units (FRUs) for emergency obstetric care (EmOC) and availability of specialists.

RESULTS

Maternal mortality ratio and process indicators

MMR in India

The Government's Health Survey and Development Committee report of 1946, known as the Bhole Committee report, is one of the earliest references to maternal mortality in India. After reviewing the available evidence, the Committee concluded that the MMR in the country was around 2,000 deaths per 100,000 livebirths (3). The Mudaliar Committee estimated that the MMR had decreased to 1,000 in 1959 (4). A principal cause for the decline was thought to be the decrease in the incidence of malaria because pregnant women with malaria suffered higher fatalities (5). During 1984-1985, the first community-based study on maternal mortality in Ananthapur district of Andhra Pradesh gave an estimate of 798 for the district (6).

Results of more recent nationwide studies suggest that levels of maternal mortality have decreased (Table 2): a nationwide sample study in 1992 undertaken by the Indian Institute of Population Studies gave an MMR of 437 (7,8); estimates from the National Sample Surveys (NSSs) and the Sample Registration System (SRS) showed that maternal mortality declined from 1,300 deaths per 100,000 livebirths in 1957 to 301 in 2003 (4,9). Yet, the SRS and the vital registration system are considered to give underestimates, and an international experts group estimated the MMR to be 1.5 times the 2003 SRS estimate at about 450 (10). Regional estimates of maternal mortality based on small sample sizes, or estimates from the NFHS data, indicate that maternal mortality is much higher than that projected from the vital registration system. A range of estimates for the MMR for states is given in Table 3 (11-13).

Table 2.

Estimates of maternal mortality ratio from different sources over the last 50 years (7)

Source of data	Reference year	Maternal mortality ratio
NSS, 14 th Round	1957	1,287
NSS, 16 th Round	1960	1,355
NSS, 19 th Round	1963-1964	1,174
SRS	1972-1976	892
SRS	1977-1981	844
SRS	1982-1986	568
PN Mari Bhat's estimate	1982-1986	580
World Health Report, 1999	1990	570
NFHS 1	1992-1993	437
1997-1998 retrospective MMR surveys	1997-1998	398
SRS	1997	407
SRS	1998	408
NFHS 2	1998-1999	540
SRS prospective household reports	1999-2001	327
World Health Report, 2005	2000	540
SRS special survey of deaths using RHIME	2001-2003	301

MMR=Maternal mortality ratio; NFHS=National Family Health Survey; NSS=National Sample Survey; RHIME=Routine, representative, resampled household interview of mortality with medical evaluation, a method used in SRS; SRS=Sample Registration System

Table 3.

Regional variation of estimated MMR per 100,000 livebirths (11-13)

State	Source and year					
	Bhat*	Bhat*	IIHFW [†]	SRS	SRS	SRS
	1982-1986	1994	1998-1999	1998	2001	2003
Punjab			351	244	144	138
Haryana	346	289	468	161	190	169
Uttar Pradesh			737	867	772	700
Bihar	879	612	714	651	549	486
Rajasthan			526	647	655	561
Madhya Pradesh	614	588	601	554	534	474
Orissa			552	297	367	295
Assam			762	587	403	474
West Bengal	709	636	451	251	175	148
Maharashtra			365	172	138	117
Gujarat	414	471	393	52	199	166
Andhra Pradesh			341	151	176	148
Karnataka			364	225	229	189
Tamil Nadu	379	383	284	89	115	88
Kerala			262	92	93	66
India	580	544	466	348	312	274

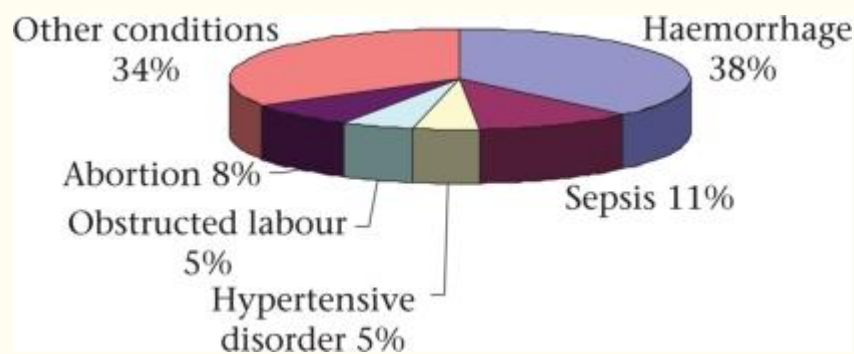
* Regional estimates covering more than one state—based on rural households;

[†] Estimates of MMR from a regression model based on the NFHS 2 data; IIHFW=Indian Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Hyderabad; MMR=Maternal mortality ratio; NFHS=National Family Health Survey; SRS=Sample Registration System

Causes of maternal mortality

Haemorrhage is considered to be the major maternal killer in India: 38% of maternal deaths were caused by haemorrhage, mostly postpartum haemorrhage, according to a recent SRS analysis (Fig. (Fig.1)1) (14). Among 'other conditions', anaemia was the main medical condition leading to maternal death. Anaemia, especially iron-deficiency anaemia, is highly prevalent among the Indian population: nearly 60% of pregnant women were anaemic, according to the 2006 NFHS (Table (Table4).4). Deaths due to sepsis and obstructed labour

may be attributed to the high proportion of deliveries at home. Despite a liberal law on abortion in India, abortion-related complications cause an estimated 8% of all maternal deaths.



Causes of maternal deaths in India, 2003(14)

Table 4.

Maternal health indicators (%) in India (15)

Indicator	NFHS 1 (1992-1993)	NFHS 2 (1998-1999)	NFHS 3 (2005-2006)
Pregnant women with anaemia	NA	50	58
Three antenatal check-ups	44	44	51
Institutional deliveries	26	34	39
Deliveries conducted by health personnel	33	42	48
Mothers received postnatal care within 2 months of delivery	NA	16	42

NA=Not available; NFHS=National Family Health Survey

Use of maternal health services

From the time of the first NFHS published in 1992 to the third and most recent NFHS (2006), the maternal healthcare indicators have slowly improved (Table (Table4).4). Institutional deliveries have risen from 26% to 39%, and nearly half of the women now have their births attended by health personnel. These figures represent a 1% yearly improvement in both the indicators over the 14 years separating the surveys. Postnatal care remains the most neglected area with only 42% of women receiving such care within two months of delivery, and a negligible number of women are visited in the vulnerable first week after delivery. These data underscore the overall slow progress despite the national safe motherhood programmes, such as Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM, 1992-1996), Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) phase 1 and 2 (RCH 1, 1997-2004, RCH 2, 2005-2010), and others discussed later.

Inequity in maternal health

The educational and economic status of women influences the use of maternal care. Figure 2 and 3 illustrate that illiterate mothers and mothers from the lowest wealth quintile used basic maternal healthcare much less than their literate or wealthier counterparts and were far less likely to see a doctor. Only 18% of 39,677 illiterate mothers had institutional deliveries compared to 86% of 39,677 mothers with 12 or more years of education; similar differences were observed in the use of skilled care at delivery and use of postnatal care.

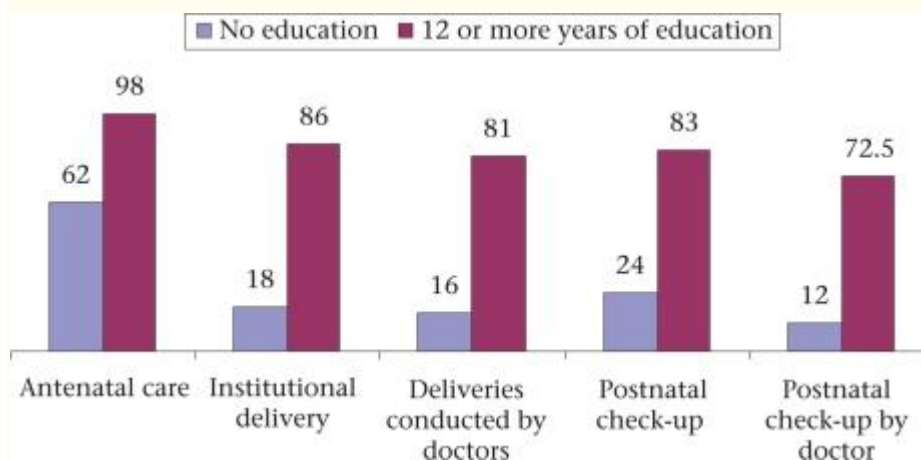


Fig. 2.

Access to maternal healthcare according to maternal education (NFHS 3, 2005-2006) (16)
NFHS=National Family Health Survey

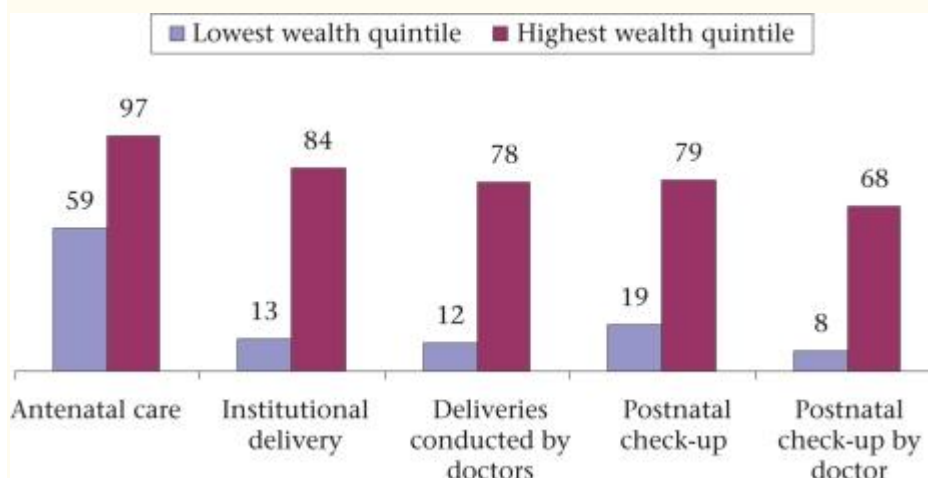


Fig. 3.

Access to maternal healthcare according to maternal wealth status (NFHS 3) (16)
NFHS=National Family Health Survey

CONCLUSION

Women of low economic status had availed 13% of institutional deliveries compared to 84% by women of the high wealth quintile. Only 19% of mothers of the lowest wealth quintile received postnatal care compared to 79% of mothers of the highest wealth quintile. These statistics reflect the inability of the public-health system to reach out to the poor and illiterate. Despite the emphasis on antenatal care by the Government, about half of the pregnant mothers still do not complete three antenatal visits, and a quarter do not receive tetanus prophylaxis. The prevalence of anaemia increased between 1998-1999 and 2005-2006 to 58%, although the coverage of antenatal check-ups increased. During antenatal visits, iron-folic acid (IFA) tablets for anaemia are to be provided, and Table Table55 shows that the percentage of women receiving any IFA tablets did increase: 65% of pregnant women stated that they received IFA tablets. The fact that the blood tests of more women showed anaemia, and more women received IFA tablets reflects the poor quality of antenatal care, poor nutritional status of women, and/or their poor compliance with taking IFA tablets (Table (Table44)).

हमारा समय और भाषीय समस्या

डॉ. कृष्ण कुमार

सहायक प्रोफेसर

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‘दुनिया को कह दो गांधी को अंग्रेजी नहीं आती है।’ उन्होंने सार्वजनिक मंचों से आह्वान किया कि जनता हिंदुस्तानी भाषा में बातचीत करे और अनेक नेताओं को हिंदुस्तानी में विचार रखने के लिए बाध्य किया लेकिन संगठन के अंदर विचार-विमर्श की भाषा अंग्रेजी ही बनी रही। अभय कुमार दुबे लिखते हैं कि— ‘कांग्रेसियों का जनता से संपर्क या तो हिंदुस्तानी में होता था या अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं पर राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की भीतरी राजनीति पर अंग्रेजी निर्विवाद रूप में हावी रही। यह हमारे लिए शोध का विषय है।’¹³

प्रो. कृष्ण कुमार

दो सौ साल के बाद जब अंग्रेज मालामाल होकर वापस अपने वतन इंग्लैंड लौटेंगे तब भी इंडिया में उनके जैसे नेटिवों का राज होगा उनके कपड़े, विचार, स्वप्न और आकांक्षाएं अंग्रेजों जैसी होगी।

उदयप्रकाश की कहानी ‘वारेन हेस्टिंग्स का सांड’ की ये पंक्तियां हमारे समय की हकीकत भी हैं और विडंबना भी। औपनिवेशिक दासता का सिलसिला, जो प्लासी की लड़ाई¹ से शुरू हुआ, वह लगातार जारी है। इस दासता ने हमारे व्यवहार और चिंतन को इस कदर बदल दिया है कि रेहड़ी चलाने वाले व्यक्ति से लेकर हवाई जहाज में यात्रा करने वाला हर भारतीय अमेरिका पहुंचने की जल्दी में है। अंग्रेजी में शिक्षा दिलाकर अपने बच्चों का भविष्य सुरक्षित करना चाहता है और विदेशी भाषा में बोलकर सम्मान और प्रतिष्ठा का अनुभव करता है। वह भारत में जीता है और सपने अमेरिका के देखता है। उसका व्यक्तित्व पूर्व और पश्चिम² में बंट गया है तथा पहचान, अस्तित्व और अस्मिता खो गई है। औपनिवेशिक दासता का प्रभाव काल विशेष तक ही सीमित नहीं रहता बल्कि उसकी वैचारिकी युगों-युगों तक चलती रहती है। हम मासूम और मायूस बनकर अपने ही विरुद्ध अपने चेतना का निर्माण करते रहते हैं।

पिछले तीन चार सौ सालों की घेराबंदी ने हमारे अतीत और इतिहास को ही नष्ट नहीं किया, बल्कि हमारी कल्पना के पर कतरकर हमारी सृजनात्मकता में ठहराव पैदा कर दिया है। इस कालखंड पर दृष्टि डालते हुए प्रो. रामाज्ञा राय शशिधर लिखते हैं – ‘बदनसीबी से हमारी भाषा, स्मृति और कल्पना-चार सौ सालों से रेहन पर ‘औपनिवेशिक वर्चस्व’ के हवाले है। इसलिए बेतकल्लुफी से विनाश को विकास, पश्चिमीकरण को आधुनिकता और स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को आंदोलन कहा जाता है। यह ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी से मोसेंटो वालमार्ट तक की अनवरत औपनिवेशिक यात्रा की वैचारिक- सांस्कृतिक परिणति है।’³ तभी तो पराधीनता भाषा स्वाधीनता का गर्व बन गई है।

यह मुद्दा केवल भाषा तक सीमित नहीं है। बल्कि हमारे चिंतन, सृजन आर ज्ञान-शिक्षण की प्रक्रियाओं तक फैला हुआ है। पिछले चार सालों से वैश्विक ज्ञान में हमारी भागीदारी न के बराबर है। हमारा चिंतन और व्यवहार अलग-अलग खानों में बंट गया है। यथार्थ का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली हमारी भाषा और स्कूली भाषा एक दूसरे के विरुद्ध खड़ी हो गई है। भाषा के ‘लिखित और मौखिक बिंबों’⁴ के बीच तारतम्य टूट गया है। परिवार- समाज- समुदाय और स्कूली शिक्षा के बीच संबंध नहीं बन पा रहा है। परिवेश से कटकर शिक्षा अंक प्रणाली (अधिक से अधिक अंक प्राप्त करना) के अधीन हो जाती है। इस शैक्षणिक प्रक्रिया से हमारे संस्थानों में तोता-रटत पैदा होते हैं, कोई चिंतक और आविष्कारक नहीं। इस प्रकार हम ज्ञान के नए सृजन की बजाय पश्चिम की धुंधली फोटोस्टेट कॉपी बनते जा रहे हैं। शिक्षा प्रणाली की प्रक्रिया पर टिप्पणी करते हुए प्रो. हर्षबाला लिखती हैं – ‘शिक्षा को भाषा जब तक मातृभाषा थी तब तक घर की सांस्कृतिकता से बनने वाले मौखिक बिंब, विद्यालय की लिखित भाषा में निर्मित हो जाते थे। परंतु विदेशी भाषा में शिक्षण होने से घर पर बनने वाले सांस्कृतिक चिह्नों का रूपांतरण लिखित भाषा के चिह्नों में नहीं हुआ और ऐसे में विश्व को देखनेवाले उन

चिह्नों का निर्माण अब बच्चों के मानस में हो रहा है जिनका उनकी सांस्कारिकता व परंपरा से कोई संबंध नहीं है। 'जैक एंड जिल' से 'हम्पटी-डम्पटी' तक की कोई पृष्ठभूमि भारतीय बच्चे के पास नहीं है और 'हाथी राजा' या 'टुमक-टुमक कर चलता भालू' पुस्तकों से गायब होते जा रहे हैं। भाषा का संबंध हमारी जिंदगी से टूट गया है। 'टिवंकल टिवंकल लिटिल स्टार' का आकर्षण हमारे बच्चों की यादों से 'चंदा मामा' को बाहर धकेल रहा है। यह विस्थापन हमारी फसलों, वनस्पति और भोजन पदार्थों में लगातार चल रहा है।

थोपी गई विदेशी भाषा बच्चे में ऐसी मानसिकता का निर्माण करती है जो परिवेश की बजाय पश्चिम को सम्मान की दृष्टि से देखता है, वह सामुदायिकता और देशप्रेम जैसी भावनाओं पर भारी पड़ती है। उसका आत्मविश्वास टूटता है और व्यक्तित्व में हीनताबोध गहराने लगता है और फिर हर नया कार्य प्रयोग और अनुसंधान करने से पहले उसके पैर डगमगाने लगते हैं। यदि वह कभी नया ज्ञान और कौशल रच भी ले तो विदेशी भाषा के पैरोकार से मान्यता प्राप्त करने की फिराक में उसकी आधी से अधिक उर्जा खत्म हो जाती है। उनकी रहम और शाबाशी उसके ज्ञान की प्रामाणिकता है। इस प्रकार किसी देश में दासता की शुरुआत दूसरी भाषा एवं संस्कृति के माध्यम से अपनी जगह पाती है।

हमारा वर्तमान (हीनता बोध) अतीत के चिंतन और क्रियाकलापों का परिणाम है। हमें उन कड़ियों की छानबीन करनी पड़ेगी जिन्होंने हमारे अतीत की तारतम्यता और गति को छिन्न-भिन्न करके, हमारी सोच और कल्पना को कुंद कर दिया। साम्राज्यवादी विद्वानों⁶ ने कई सदी तक दुनिया में 'धर्म-दर्शन-विज्ञान'⁷ की अगुआई करने वाले भारत को 'सपेरों-असभ्यों-लुटेरों' का देश कहकर मजाक उड़ाया गया। भारतीय मेधा को दरकिनार करके मैकाले का यह कथन—'किसी भी अच्छे यूरोपीय पुस्तकालय की एक अलमारी ही पूरे भारत और अरब की संपूर्ण ज्ञान संपदा से अधिक है।'—केवल कूटनीति भर नहीं था बल्कि हमारे दिलों-दिमाग पर साधा गया ऐसा अचूक निशान था, जिसके घाव आज तक भरे नहीं हैं। उन्होंने बार-बार दोहराया कि हर मायने में अंग्रेज भारतीयों से श्रेष्ठ होते हैं। उनकी अक्ल और नस्ल का कोई जोड़ भारतीयों के पास नहीं है। किपलिंग की उद्घोषणा—'पश्चिम पश्चिम है, पूर्व-पूर्व है' के निहितार्थ पूर्व पर पश्चिम के श्रेष्ठता बोध से हैं। हम तुम्हें लुटने नहीं बल्कि सभ्य बनाने आए हैं।

इस श्रेष्ठताबोध ने हमारे दिमाग का ऐसा अनुकूलन किया है कि आज भी बहुत से लोग अपने किस्सों—कहानियों—वार्ताओं में उनकी न्यायप्रियता और बहादुरी की मिसाल देते हैं और समझदार लोग (चंद्रबाबू नायडू, डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह) दोहराते हैं कि भारत का निर्माण अंग्रेजों ने किया। हम भूल जाते हैं कि पश्चिम की वैज्ञानिक—औद्योगिक क्रांति भारतीय और अरबी ज्ञान की श्रेणी है।⁸

साम्राज्यवाद अपनी सत्ता को बरकरार रखने के लिए शासित जनता के बारे में जानकारी एकात्रित करके, उन में छद्म चेतना का निर्माण करता है ताकि गुलाम अपने जीर्णोद्धार के लिए मालिक की कृपा पर निर्भर रहे। पहले वह उद्धार की योजना के तहत कार्य करता है वह प्राचीन संस्कृति के उद्धार के बहाने उसके रचनात्मक एवं प्रेरक तत्वों⁹ को नष्ट करता है तथा अपने ज्ञान-विज्ञान से शासित जनता का वैचारिक नेतृत्व¹⁰ भी करता है जो उनके विद्रोह एवं गुस्से को काबू में रखता है। यह मानसिक उपनिवेशीकरण इस प्रकार सांस्कृतिक प्रभुत्व में तब्दील हो जाता है कि उपनिवेश के बुद्धिजीवी भी अपने देश को पश्चिम की दृष्टि और विचार से समझने की कोशिश करते हैं और जब यह प्रक्रिया सामान्य व्यवहार का हिस्सा बनकर गुडसेंस में तब्दील हो जाती है तो हम साम्राज्यवाद के पैतरो को जानने की समझ खो बैठते हैं। साम्राज्यवाद की असली विजय तब होती है जब गुलाम देश की जनता उसकी ही बोली-बाणी बोलकर गर्व का अनुभव करती है, उसके जैसी बनने और संवरने की कोशिश करती है वरना राजा राम मोहन राय जैसा समाज सुधारक भारत में ज्ञान विज्ञान की शिक्षा अंग्रेजी माध्यम से देने की अपील नहीं करता। 1823 में गर्वनर जनरल एमहर्स्ट को लिखे एक पत्र में आग्रह करता है — 'यदि ब्रिटिश विधानमंडल की यही नीति है कि देश को अंधेरे में डूबा रहने दिया जाए तो शिक्षा का संस्कृत माध्यम इसका सर्वश्रेष्ठ तरीका है, पर यदि सरकार का उद्देश्य यहां के निवासियों का सुधार करना है, तो इसे अधिक उदार और जाग्रत व्यवस्था की शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाना होगा, जिसमें गणित, प्रकृति, दर्शन, रसायनशास्त्र, शरीर रचनाशास्त्र व दूसरे लाभकारी विज्ञान हों और विशेष योग्यता व मेधा के कुछ व्यक्ति नियुक्त किए जाएं जो यूरोप में शिक्षा पाए हुए हों और एक कॉलेज बनाएं जो आवश्यक पुस्तकों, उपकरणों और अन्य यंत्रों से समृद्ध हों।'¹¹ मैकाले 1835 की मिनिट्स¹² में शिक्षा का माध्यम संस्कृत-फारसी-अरबी की बजाय अंग्रेजी में देने की वकालत करते हैं। ध्यान दें अपने

औपनिवेशिक हित को पूरा करने के लिए वह राजा राम मोहन राय जैसे भद्रजनों की सोच, तर्क एवं शब्दावली में अपना एजेंडा प्रस्तुत करता है।

स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन हमारे लिए बहुत बड़ी प्रयोगशाला है, सफलताओं— असफलताओं का विराट पुंज। गुलाम देशों में विदेशी शासन से मुक्ति के प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप राष्ट्रवाद का जन्म होता है। वह अतीत से उर्जा ग्रहण करके वर्तमान संदर्भों में उसकी पुनर्व्याख्या प्रस्तुत करता है साथ ही महान अतीत एवं मिथकों क सरलीकरण से प्रतिक्रियावादी चेतना का निर्माण भी। वह सांस्कृतिक औजारों के माध्यम से साम्राज्यवाद से लोहा लेता है। यह बात विचारणीय है कि 'दाल-भात-वस्त्र-भाषा' को लेकर जब भारतेन्दु युग के रचनाकार राष्ट्रवादी मुहिम चला रहे थे, तो स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की अगुवा पार्टी कांग्रेस ने भाषा के प्रश्न पर शिददत से विचार क्यों नहीं किया जबकि संगठन के प्रभावशाली नेता महात्मा गांधी का हिंदुस्तानी (भाषा) प्रेम जग जाहिर है। उन्होंने स्वतंत्रता के बाद बी. बी. सी. संवाददाता द्वारा पूछे गए प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए कहा कि— 'दुनिया को कह दो गांधी को अंग्रेजी नहीं आती है।' उन्होंने सार्वजनिक मंचों से आह्वान किया कि जनता हिंदुस्तानी भाषा में बातचीत करे और अनेक नेताओं को हिंदुस्तानी में विचार रखने के लिए बाध्य किया लेकिन संगठन के अंदर विचार-विमर्श की भाषा अंग्रेजी ही बनी रही। अभय कुमार दुबे लिखते हैं कि— "कांग्रेसियों का जनता से संपर्क या तो हिंदुस्तानी में होता था या अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं पर राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की भीतरी राजनीति पर अंग्रेजी निर्विवाद रूप में हावी रही। यह हमारे लिए शोध का विषय है।"¹³ फिर संविधान-निर्माण की प्रक्रिया पर ग्रेनविले ऑस्टिन के हवाले से लिखते हैं — 'हिंदुस्तानी राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की भाषा इस अर्थ में जरूर हो गई कि जन गोलबंदी के लिए उसका राजनीतिक इस्तेमाल होने लगा। लेकिन कांग्रेस के शीर्ष नेतृत्व की आपसी चर्चाओं की भाषा अंग्रेजी बनी रही। कांग्रेस ने भाषाई प्रश्न का लाभ तो उठाया लेकिन वह इससे होने वाले नुकसानों से बचती रही। उसने न तो यह विचार किया कि अदालतों की कार्यवाही किस भाषा में होगी, न यह तय किया कि संसद किस भाषा में बहस करेगी और संविधान किस भाषा में बनेगा।'¹⁴ इसके परिणामस्वरूप आजादी मिलने से कुछ दिन पहले तक भारतीय नेता हिंदुस्तानी या हिंदी के पक्ष में एक मत नहीं बना पाए थे।

इस दुविधाग्रस्त स्थिति की सबसे ज्यादा फायदा अंग्रेजी दां वर्ग ने उठाया जो देश में अंग्रेजी प्रशासन में अपनी सेवाएं दे रहा था और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से अंग्रेजों के करीब था। उसने प्रशासन की नीतियां अंग्रेजी में बनाई और संप्रेषण के अभाव में नेता और जनता का संबंध शासक और शासितों में तब्दील होने लगा। एडवर्ड सैड इस प्रक्रिया को 'उल्टा राष्ट्रवाद'¹⁵ कहते हैं। इस प्रक्रिया से समाज में लोकतंत्र और जनतंत्र जैसे कल्याणकारी पदों के अर्थ चुकने लगते हैं। आज सत्ता और अंग्रेजीदां वर्ग के गठजोड़ ने संवैधानिक संस्थाओं को इस कदर अपनी गिरफ्त में ले लिया है कि ज्ञानप्राप्ति के प्रश्न अंग्रेजी भाषा की ए, बी, सी, डी सीखने के अधीन हो गए हैं। इन्होंने देश में भाषा नीति की आड़ में हिंदी की ऐसी छवि बना दी है कि हिंदी संस्कृतनिष्ठ भाषा है। आम जनता में न प्रयोग होने वाले शब्दों जैसे लौहपथगामिनी (रेल), त्रिचक्रचालिका (रिक्शा), धूम्रडंडिका (बीड़ी), का प्रयोग करके उसे संस्कृत के डंडे से पीटकर मजाक उड़ाया जाता है और दूसरी ओर हिंदी दिवस के दिन राजभाषा के प्रचार प्रसार के नाम पर भव्य कार्यक्रम आयोजित करके खाने कमाने और डकारने का धंधा चलाया जाता है। इस स्थिति पर टिप्पणी करते हुए प्रो. नामवर सिंह लिखते हैं कि— 'भाषा के क्षेत्र में हिंदी की स्थिति भारत के राष्ट्रपति जैसी है और अंग्रेजी को प्रधानमंत्री की हैसियत प्राप्त है। हिंदी एक सम्मानजनक पद पर तो है, पर व्यवहार में दूसरे दर्जे पर है और सारे अधिकार अंग्रेजी के पास हैं। हिंदी का प्रश्न अपनी भाषा के प्रति मोह का नहीं बल्कि एक नई किस्म के उपनिवेशवादी सोच के विरुद्ध लड़ने का है।'¹⁶

इस वर्ग की कोशिश है कि देश की संपर्क भाषा¹⁷ होने के बावजूद हिंदी आम बोलचाल की भाषा से इतनी दूर चली जाए कि उसका संबंध जन जीवन से कट जाए। वह हमारी भाषा को मौलिक चिंतन की प्रक्रिया से काटकर मशीनी अनुवाद की भाषा बना रहा है। पिछले दिनों भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में परीक्षार्थियों को पूछे गए प्रश्न में 'स्टील प्लांट' का हिंदी अनुवाद 'स्टील का पौधा' लिखा गया। दरअसल अनुवाद के जरिए जो भाषा बन रही है, उसका हमारे यथार्थ से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है, वास्तव में शब्दों के अर्थ प्रमुख नहीं होते बल्कि अवधारणाएं प्रमुख होती हैं। यदि अवधारणाओं से उनका संबंध कट जाए तो वे कृत्रिम, खोखले, वायवीय बन जाते हैं, फिर यथार्थ की तस्वीर हमारे दिमाग में नहीं उभरती—जैसे स्टील के पौधे की। इस प्रकार भाषा का संबंध हमारे यथार्थ से कट जाता है और हमारे आस-पास कृत्रिम यथार्थ बनना शुरू हो जाता है।

साम्राज्यवाद का वास्तविक उद्देश्य जनता के मानसिक जगत पर प्रभुत्व जमाकर, उसके उत्पादन पर नियंत्रण करना है। भाषा और संस्कृति के बिना मानसिक जगत पर नियंत्रण नहीं पाया जा सकता। इसलिए उपनिवेश की संस्कृति को मिटाकर¹⁸ और भाषा को टुकड़ों में तोड़कर यह प्रक्रिया संपन्न की जाती है। आजकल हमारी भाषाओं में क्रियोलोकरण¹⁹ की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है तथा हिंदी सहित अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अंग्रेजी शब्दों की भरमार है। ऐसा लगता है हिंदी और लोकभाषाओं—राज्यभाषाओं से कट गया है, वे एक—दूसरे से प्रतिस्पर्धा करती नजर आती हैं। हमें इंग्लिश के शब्दों से कोई आपत्ति नहीं, लेकिन यदि वाक्यों में लोकभाषाओं—राज्यभाषाओं के शब्दों की बजाय इंग्लिश के शब्दों का जोर रहेगा तो वह कबीर की बहता नीर सधुक्कड़ी नहीं बाजार के माल से बनी हिंग्लिश बनेगा। जिसमें जीवन का सौंदर्य एवं रस नहीं, बल्कि कृत्रिमता होगी साथ ही, जिस प्रकार अफ्रीका की भाषाओं के व्याकरण को तोड़कर उनकी लिपि को नष्ट किया गया। समय के साथ यह खतरा भी हमारी भाषाओं पर मंडरा सकता है।

साम्राज्यवाद की काट ढूँढ़े बिना हम अपने समय की भाषीय समस्या का हल नहीं कर सकते। वह नए—नए मुखौटे लगाकर हमें ठगता रहता है। आज कल उसके मुखौटे का नाम— 'वैश्वीकरण' है। धर्मवीर भारती ने बहुत पहले सचेत कर दिया था—

ढंग है नया

लेकिन बात यह पुरानी है

घोड़ों पर रखकर या थैली में भरकर

या रोटी में ढंककर या फिल्मों में रंगकर

वे जंजीरे, केवल जंजीरे ही लाए हैं।

और भी पहले वे कई बार आए हैं।

अंत में रमेश उपाध्याय के शब्दों में:— "भाषाई साम्राज्यवाद को आज अंग्रेजी बनाम हिंदी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाएँ की स्थूल शब्दावली में नहीं समझा जा सकता बल्कि साम्राज्यवाद की भाषा की बारीक अर्थ में ही समझा जा सकता है, जिसका उद्देश्य मैकाले के शब्दों में अंग्रेज की जगह अमरीकी रखकर कहें तो भारत में ऐसा दुभाषिया वर्ग बनाना है, जो भारतीय होकर भी रुचि, सोच, नैतिकता और बुद्धि से अमरीकी हो।"²⁰

संदर्भ सूची

1. सियाराम शरण गुप्त ने अपने लेख 'अन्य भाषा में मोह' में लिखा है— यह बात गलत है कि प्लासी की लड़ाई में थोड़े से अंग्रेजों ने हिंदुस्तान जीता। उस दिन उनकी जीत अवश्य हुई थी, परंतु वह जीत हिंदुस्तान की पराजय नहीं थी। जिस दिन और जिस जगह निश्चित रूप से हमारा हार हुई, इसका उल्लेख स्कूल के इतिहास में नहीं मिलता। इतिहास की यह बहुत बड़ी घटना बाह्य क्षेत्र में घटित ही नहीं हुई। इसका मुख्य क्षेत्र हमारा मस्तिष्क और हृदय था हमारे इस आभ्यंतर की विजय विजेता की भाषा द्वारा ही संभव थी।

2. ज्वाहर लाल नेहरू एन ऑटोबायोग्राफी, लंदन, 1947 पृ. 596

मैं पूर्वी और पश्चिमी दुनिया का एक विचित्र मिश्रण बन गया हूँ, हर जगह बेगानापन महसूस होता है। कहीं भी अपनेपन का अहसास नहीं होता। जीवन के संबंध में मेरे विचार और दृष्टिकोण उस चीज से कम मेल खाते हैं। जिसे पूर्वी कहा जाता है। मैं न तो अतीत से छुटकारा पा सकता हूँ और न हाल ही में जो कुछ प्राप्त किया है उससे। पश्चिमी दुनिया में मैं अजनबी और पराया हूँ, मैं उसका हिस्सा नहीं हो सकता लेकिन खुद अपने देश में मैं कभी निर्वासित व्यक्ति जैसा महसूस करता हूँ।

3. रामाज्ञा राय शशिधर, किसान आंदोलन की साहित्यिक जमीन, अंतिका प्रकाशन, गाजियाबाद, 2012, भूमिका से VIII

4. लिखित और मौखिक बिंबों के लिए देखें— ग्रंथ शिल्पी, नई दिल्ली द्वारा 1999 में प्रकाशित नुगी वा थ्योंगो की पुस्तक—औपनिवेशिक दासता से मुक्ति, अनु. आनंदस्वरूप शर्मा, अध्याय, अफ्रीकी साहित्य की भाषा।

5. हर्षबाला शर्मा, औपनिवेशिक दासता और भाषा, अंतिका प्रकाशन गाजियाबाद, 2011, भूमिका से IX

6. अमर्त्य सेन, अतीत का वर्तमान अनु. अरविंद मोहन, ग्रंथ शिल्पी, नई दिल्ली 1996 पृ 54

साम्राज्यवादी इतिहासकार जेम्स मिल द्वारा लिखी गई किताब दि हिस्ट्री ऑफ ब्रिटिश इंडिया (सन् 1817, भारत आए बगैर) में एक विशेष किस्म की दृष्टि से लैस हुआ करती थी जेम्स मिल ने भारतीय संस्कृति और यहां की बौद्धिक परंपरा के हर दावे को चुनौती दी और खारिज किया। इस क्रम में उसने भारतीय वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धियों और कामों को खारिज

करने पर सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान दिया। मिल ने शुरू के ब्रिटिश अधिकारियों (खासकर विलियम जॉन्स) की इस बात के लिए आलोचना की कि उन्होंने स्थानीय लोगों को बहुत उच्च सभ्यता वाला समाज कहा जबकि उन लोगों ने तो सभ्य होने की दिशा में एक कदम भी नहीं उठाया।

7. वही, पृ. 83

दुनिया में सबसे पहले बीजगणित, ज्यामिति और खगोल विद्या में अगुवाई करने वाला भारत, दशमलव प्रणाली खोजने वाला भारत, दर्शन में धर्मनिरपेक्ष और धार्मिक दोनों का सबसे पहले व्यवस्थित अध्ययन करने वाला देश शतरंज जैसे खेल का आविष्कारक भारत, कामशिक्षा में अगुवाई करने वाला भारत, राजनैतिक अर्थशास्त्र की पढ़ाई करने वाला भारत।

8. ग्रीस विज्ञान, अरब विज्ञान और भारतीय विज्ञान के अंतर्संबंधों के लिए देखें भारतीय ज्ञानपीठ नयी दिल्ली, 2009 में प्रकाशित *भारत विभाजन की अंतःकथा*, अध्याय – अंग्रेजी शिक्षा, पृ. 91–92

9. डॉ. पी एन सिंह, *प्राच्यवाद के मनस्वी व्याख्याता – एडवर्ड सर्जिट* (लेख), स. गिरिराज किशोर, *अकार*, अंक– 11, पृ. 105–109

पूरब की प्रचलित छवि पूरब के यथार्थ की अभिव्यक्ति न होकर पश्चिम द्वारा निर्मित छवि है उसी का आख्यान नरेटिव है। लेकिन यह प्राच्यवादी आख्यान यूं ही निरापद नहीं बना। यह ब्रितानी एवं फ्रांसीसी 'सांस्कृतिक उद्यम' का परिणाम है। जिसमें औपनिवेशिक सेनाओं, प्रशासकों, बाइबिल एवं व्यवसाय के साथ साथ उनके ज्ञान और कल्पना का भी अवदान है।

10. जब आम जनता सन् 1857 में अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ बगावत कर रही थी तो अंग्रेज प्रशासक हमारी चेतना और गुस्से को कंट्रोल करने के लिए धड़ाधड़ स्कूल – कॉलेज – विश्वविद्यालय बनाने के कानून पास कर रहे थे।

जून 1857 कलकता विश्वविद्यालय, 18 जुलाई 1857 बंबई विश्वविद्यालय, 5 सितम्बर 1857 मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय के कानून पास हुए। 1858 में पूना का ओवरसियर स्कूल व 1858 में मद्रास में ग्रिंडी कॉलेज ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग खुला।

11. प्रियंवद, *भारत विभाजन की अंतः कथा* पृ. 84

12. लार्ड मैकाले के मिनिट्स की कुछ पंक्तियां देखिए— हमें इन्हें शिक्षित करना होगा। इनकी मातृभाषा में नहीं किसी विदेशी भाषा में फिलहाल हमें एक ऐसे वर्ग के निर्माण का भरसक प्रयास करना चाहिए, जो हमारे और हमारे लाखों शासितों के बीच एक दुभाषिये का काम कर सके। ऐसे मनुष्यों का वर्ग जो रक्त और वण से भारतीय हो लेकिन रुचि, सोच, नैतिकता और बुद्धि से अंग्रेज हो।

13. अभय कुमार दुबे, *हिंदी में हम (आधुनिकता के कारखाने में भाषा और विचार)*, वाणी प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली, 2015, पृ. 18

14. वही, पृ. 18

15. उत्तर औपनिवेशिक सरकारें जनता पर अपनी पकड़ बनाए रखने के लिए गोरे शासकों के साम्राज्यवाद की तो खूब आलोचना और निंदा करती है लेकिन राष्ट्रीय मामलों में उसी की क्रूर मानसिकता का परिचय देती है। सर्जिट इसे उल्टा राष्ट्रवाद कहते हैं।

16. प्रो. नामवर सिंह, सरकार राजभाषा को अंग्रेजी के अनुवाद से मुक्ति दिलाए (लेख), *विश्व बाजार में हिंदी*, (स.) महिपाल सिंह, देवेन्द्र मिश्र, वाणी प्रकाशन, नयी दिल्ली, 2008 पृ 15–17

17. (क) बलदेव राज नायर, हिंदी एज लिंक लैंग्वेज, *इकोनामिक एंड पॉलिटिकल वीकली*, खण्ड 3, अंक 6, 10 फ. 1968, पृ. 297 से 305 में लेखक ने दर्शाया है – लोका के आपसी संपर्क के लिए मातृभाषा के बाद हिंदी दूसरी पसंद है। अंडमान में रहने वाले तमिल, बंगाली, हिंदी, मलयालम आपसी संपर्क के लिए हिंदी का प्रयोग करते हैं। विभिन्न राज्यों से आए राउरकेला स्टील प्लांट में काम करने वाले मजदूर उड़िया में नहीं हिंदी में गुप्तगू करते हैं। देश में भिन्न भाषा-भाषियों का जहां भी समुदाय बनता है। वे आपसी संपर्क के लिए हिंदी का प्रयोग करते हैं।

(ख) देश में छपने वाले पहले 10 अखबारों में अंग्रेजी का मात्र एक अखबार है—

1. दैनिक भास्कर (हिंदी) – 3557269
2. दैनिक जागरण (हिंदी) – 3034140
3. टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया (अंग्रेजी) – 2890628
4. हिंदुस्तान (हिंदी) – 2300910
5. मलयालम मनोरमा (मलयालम) – 2239527
6. अमर उजाला (हिंदी) – 1952849
7. अनादू (तेलगू) – 1821237
8. राजस्थान पत्रिका (हिंदी) – 1767837

9. डेली थाती (तमिल) – 1738183

10. मैदुराभूमि (मलयालम) – 1464091

18. वारेन हेस्टिंग्स का सांड, उदय प्रकाश, *पाल गोमरा का स्कूटर*, वाणी प्रकाशन, नयी दिल्ली, पृ० 112

वारेन हेस्टिंग्स शेक्सपीयर के बहाने अपने असली एजेंडे को याद करता है – 'इफ यू हैव टु डिफीट देम, यू हैव टु किल देयर मेमोरीज, यू हैव टु डिस्ट्रॉय देयर पॉस्ट, यू हैव टू शूट देयर स्टोरीज।

19. प्रभु जोशी, *शल्य क्रिया के शिल्प में वध*, (लेख), *समकालीन भारतीय साहित्य*, भूमंडलीकरण विशेषांक, स. प्रभाकर श्रोत्रिय, अंक 156, पृ. 16

प्रभु जोशी लिखते हैं – क्रियोलीकरण में सबसे पहले उस देशज भाषा में उसका व्याकरण छीनों फिर उसमें डिस्लोकेशन ऑफ वोकैबुलरी के जरिए उसके मूल शब्दों का वर्चस्ववादी भाषा के शब्दों से विस्थापन इस सीमा तक करो कि वाक्य केवल फंक्शनल वडर्स भर रह जाएं। तब भाषा का यह रूप होगा 'युनिवर्सिटी द्वारा अभी तक स्टूडेंट्स को मार्कशीट इश्यू न दिए जाने को लेकर कैंपस में वी. सी. के अंगेस्ट जो प्रोटेस्ट होगा, उससे लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की क्रिटिकल सिचुएशन बन गई है।' उनका कहना है कि भाषा के इस रूप तक पहुंचा देने का अर्थ यह है कि – नाऊ द लैंग्वेज इज रेडी फॉर स्मूथ ट्रांजिशन और इसके बाद अंतिम पायदान है— फाइनल असाल्ट ऑन लैंग्वेज ... यह भाषा के अंतिम खात्मे की अंतिम घोषणा होगी।

20. रमेश उपाध्याय, भाषाई साम्राज्यवाद की चुनौतियां (लेख), *भाषा और भूमण्डलीकरण*, (स.) रमेश उपाध्याय, संज्ञा उपाध्याय, शब्द संधान प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली, 2008, पृ० 42

Vital Role of HRM in Running Project Based Organisation

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Abstract

In this thesis, I use concepts from the HRM field in order to explore HRM in project-based organisations. This field of research is not a common reference base for mainstream project research and hence I dedicate this chapter to a further introduction into the world of HRM. I start off with a historical overview of the development from 'personnel administration' to 'HRM' and a discussion about the HRM concept. The following sections give an introduction to the content and structure of HRM, the changing role of line managers, and the design of HR departments. Apart from providing a background and general insight into the HRM field of research, this chapter also aims at strengthening the argument for the overall aim, as well as at laying down the theoretical foundation for the paper themes.

Keywords: Project Claiming, Planning, Performing, Progressing, Project Making, Achieving Success and Making Victory

Introduction

The concept of Human Resource Management (HRM) had its big breakthrough in the 1980s in North American management literature. It was a reaction to traditional personnel management, which focused on the administration of personnel issues, such as recruitment, job evaluation, salaries, training, and union relations (Guest, 1987). The HRM advocates instead proclaimed a more strategic approach to handling people issues in the organisations and a view of the organisation as being dependent on its employees and their competencies, not the other way around. In the 1980s, the North American industry was threatened by the competition of the rapidly expanding and highly efficient Japanese industry. The Japanese management traditions, based on a strong relation between employees and employer, life-long work contracts and working methods directed at quality rather than cost management strongly contributed to the rising interest in HRM (e.g. Guest, 1987; Hendry & Pettigrew, 1990). This was also one of the strong driving-forces for the break-through of the HRM concept at this particular time.

The development of the HRM concept consisted of the development within and interplay between two different fields of research: the strategic management field on the one hand and the human relations field on the other (Hendry & Pettigrew, 1990). The strategic management

literature had since the 1950s developed a concern for regarding the 'human resources' as a strategic organisational asset and a base for competitive advantage. The main argument for this stream was to maximise the contribution of people to the organisation. The writings of Fombrun, Tichy & Devanna (1984) was an important contribution to the development of this view. The human relations stream on the other hand was, according to Hendry & Pettigrew (1990), more concerned with "the impact of managers on organizational climate (culture) and the relationship between management and other employees..." (p. 23). Here, the interdependence of the organisation and its people was a critical argument and the management of this relationship was in focus for the discussions. From this perspective, HRM as opposed to personnel management is a general management responsibility, not a responsibility for personnel specialists only. One of the key texts representing this stream was written by Michael Beer and his colleagues at Harvard Business School, in which they state that:

"Human resource management involves all management decisions and actions that affect the nature of the relationship between the organisation and its employees – its human resources. General managers make important decisions daily that affect this relationship." (Beer, et al., 1984:1)

In Europe, and in Sweden, the idea of regarding employees a 'resource' instead of a 'cost' started to enter the academic field during the 1970s, inspired of the U.S. trends. However, the industrial context concerning personnel and employee relations in Europe differed (and still differs) from that of the U.S. One of the most striking differences is the strong labour organisations in Europe compared to the U.S., which also has coloured the development from personnel management to HRM. Some authors even claim that Sweden has developed its own HRM model, due to the country's historically strong cultural characteristics which among other things emphasise consensus in decision making and our historical propensity to organise ourselves in order to reach collective goals (Berglund & Löwstedt, 1996). This is mirrored in Sweden's long tradition of relatively close relations between the industry and the strong unions. Consequently, European research on HRM is quite different from that of the U.S. Generally, the strategic management view on HRM is stronger in the U.S, while the European view rather has its roots in human relations and industrial relations/union relations.

The cases that constitute the empirical foundation for this thesis are parts of large, traditional Swedish companies. Therefore, the development of HRM in Sweden in particular is interesting as a background to the case studies. Damm & Tengblad (2000) identify three central eras in the development of personnel management in Sweden. They refer to the personnel-social era, the personnel administrative era, and the post-bureaucratic HRM era. In the following historical overview, I will lean on the structure of Damm & Tengblad (2000), but I will also refer to some of the changes outside Sweden that had an influence on, or

differed from those of Sweden. Moreover, I will extend the overview with some of the recent developments of HRM.

Social commitment: Increasing welfare

The developments during the period from 1920-1950 were basically a reaction to the poor working conditions in the recently industrialised society. Damm & Tengblad (2000) refer to this period as 'the personnelsocial era'. Employers started to undertake various types of activities in order to increase the welfare of their workers, who often worked under very hard and inhumane conditions. According to Baron et al. (1986), this period was characterised by welfare work practices also in the U.S, but the main driving force for the development of personnel practices was Tayloristic ideas and scientific management, which increased the interest in job analyses, codification of job requirements and formalisation of job training.

At the beginning of the century the Swedish government, inspired by Great Britain, established a Labour Inspectorate, with the purpose of improving the working conditions particularly for women and minors. This led to the hiring of 'personnel officers' at many companies, who were to be responsible for handling the relation between the company and the Labour Inspectorate. The work of these personnel officers was mainly to supervise the general hygienic conditions, assist in selection and hiring of new personnel, and help employees with information, advice and administration within areas such as loans, education, housing, and child care (Damm & Tengblad, 2000:29).

In both Europe and the U.S., the World War II had great influence on the development and diffusion of personnel practices. The study of Baron et al. (1986) suggests a tremendous diffusion of personnel practices and an increase in the incidence of personnel departments in the U.S. industry during the war. Following the argument of Damm & Tengblad (2000), this had most likely to do with the scarcity of work force during the war and the post-war period, which also in Sweden led to an increased interest for the work of the personnel officers. At the end of the 1940s, there were wide discussions about the role of personnel officers, both in the academic and the industrial world in Sweden. Many argued that the social function and the personnel function needed to be separated. Personnel officers needed to become more integrated in the business; not only ally their selves with the workers and their problems, but also with the management of the firms (Damm & Tengblad, 2000). This led to a significant shift in the role of personnel officers, from social commitment to company commitment.

Company commitment: efficient administration of personnel

Between 1950 and 1980, (by Damm & Tengblad, 2000, referred to as the personnel-administrative era), there was a dramatic increase in the number of personnel officers in Swedish companies and they were now increasingly called 'personnel administrators'. These

administrators started to take over much of the responsibilities concerning recruitment, introduction and training; activities that traditionally had been the responsibility of foremen and middle managers. Many companies now started to organise their personnel administrators in centralised personnel departments, which created a new management role: the personnel manager. The development in the U.S., where the commitment to the company and its business already was the foundation for personnel work, was an important influence. Here, central personnel departments with responsibility for bureaucratic personnel practices became very common already in the 1930s-1940s (Baron, Dobbin, & Jennings, 1986).

During the personnel-administrative era, personnel administrators, working at personnel departments to serve the needs of the company, forged a stronger professional identity. Companies also started to demand more scientifically founded knowledge within the area. In Sweden, academic education within social sciences started to have special programmes with a 'personnel' focus (Damm & Tengblad, 2000). A new profession emerged in the industry and it grew rapidly. In the U.S., the number of personnel and labour relations professionals increased with 43% between 1946 and 1950 and with as much as 75% between 1950 and 1960 (Baron, Dobbin, & Jennings, 1986).

However, in the 1970s, the personnel administration area was again subject to discussions and critics, in Europe as well as in the U.S. Just moving from social commitment to company commitment was not enough, the personnel administrative work needed to be more strategically oriented and based on the overall company strategy (Hendry & Pettigrew, 1990). Moreover, personnel departments were accused for being too alienated from the organisation they were supposed to support; they needed to be more integrated in firm operations. Many argued that line managers had to recuperate responsibilities from the personnel departments, which were considered to be too bureaucratic, centralistic and not competent in business issues (Damm & Tengblad, 2000). In addition, new theories and ideas started to influence the field of management. Japanese quality models and the ideas of 'excellence' (Peters & Waterman, 1982) encouraged new ways of thinking concerning management. In Sweden, there was a strong movement of 'industrial democracy', driven by left wing forces which proclaimed a break down of bureaucratic structures and an increase of employees' right to participation. This movement strived for decentralised personnel departments and for devolving personnel responsibilities to the line (Damm & Tengblad, 2000)

Damm & Tengblad (2000) describe the period from 1980 until the time of their writing as the 'post-bureaucratic HRM-era', during which there was a wave of decentralisation of personnel departments in Sweden. The work of personnel specialists started to become more oriented towards supporting line managers with personnel responsibilities and meeting their demands. Some scholars argued that the personnel departments had to become more service oriented and that they should not see themselves as specialists but rather as generalists with the role of

internal consultants (Hansson, 1988). During the mid-eighties, the term 'human resource management' started to enter the personnel discussions in Sweden and various CEOs at large Swedish companies adhered to the ideas of "dumping the personnel administration terminology" (Damm & Tengblad, 2000:40). The development in Sweden was presumably influenced by the changes and the discussions in the U.S and Great Britain on the field. In one of the first key text within the area of HRM in the U.S., Devanna, et al. (1984:preface) described the need for drastic changes in the following way:

Conclusion

According to Damm & Tengblad (2000), there were intense discussions in Sweden during the 1990s about the concept of HRM, but particularly about the 'to be or not to be' of personnel departments as separate units. The ideal model advocated for was a small personnel unit close to the top management and as much personnel responsibility as possible delegated to line managers. Fewer personnel specialists should take on a supporting and consultative role towards the line. This was also in line with the need for drastic downsizing during the slump of the 1990s in Swedish economy. Damm & Tengblad (2000) argue that the discussions during the 1990s indicate a vagueness in the meaning of the HRM concept and the justification for having personnel departments or not. **New organisational forms, competence and individualisation**

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AN IMPACT OF MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS IN CONSUMER BUYING DECISION MAKING IN SELECTED CITIES OF RAJASTHAN

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Abstract:

his paper presents the results from the study conducted on the impact of motivational factors on consumer buying decision making of an individual. Various factors which motivates the individual are taken into consideration in this research paper. The research is based on the consumer buying pattern from organized retail outlet in selected cities of Rajasthan. Study was conducted on 500 respondents. Individual concern related to motivational factors such as relaxing, fashion, trend, quality and pricing are considered in the study. Research hypothesis was formulated through which it was analysed whether the motivational factors influenced the consumer decision making. Data is tabulated and Chi Square test was used to find the association between consumer decision making and different factors of motivation.

Keywords: *Consumer's Decision making, Motivation Factors, Hypothesis.*

Introduction:

In the present context, marketing is articulating the dimensions of different businesses and respective products. But as the world is developing day by day, the needs of the market are also changing. Therefore, it is equally important to focus on the integral part of the marketing, viz: publicity, brand promotion, sales promotion, advertising, word of mouth etc. as a tool and technique of mass communication. According to Philip Kotler, "Marketing is a social and managerial process by which individuals and group obtain what they need and want through creating, offering and enhancing products of value with others." The reason is obvious that in the present market, there is variety of products for a single need and consumer decision making is not that easy as it was in earlier times.

Nowadays companies are more concerned on individual consumer behavior. It helps them to yield information about how the consumers think, feel and choose their products. Every individual is consumer. Consumer behavior is the study of the processes involved when individual or groups select, purchase, use, or dispose of the product, service, ideas or experiences to satisfy needs and desires (Michael R. Solomon, 1998, p. 31).

Objective of the study:

The objective of the proposed research is to study the impact of motivational factors in the consumer buying decision making in the selected cities of Rajasthan.

Scope of Study:

The scope of study is restricted in India and selected cities of Rajasthan which includes Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur.

Sampling and data collection:

Simple random technique was used for collecting the sample of 500 respondents and the customers those who visited the organized retail outlets were the respondents for the same. Primary data was collected through survey technique using questionnaire and secondary data was collected through journals, books, websites, thesis etc.

Hypothesis Formulated:

For conducting the research following hypothesis was formulated:

H₁₀: $\mu_1 = \mu_2$: There is no significant relationship between customer's motivation and the buying decision making in retail outlets.

H_{1a}: $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$: There is a significant relationship between customer's motivation and the buying decision making in retail outlets.

Statistical Analysis:

The data collected was analyzed using Chi square test with the help of statistical analysis software like SPSS Ver.23, Systat13.2

Respondent's Motivational Factors Influencing Buying Behaviour

1. For enjoying & relaxing

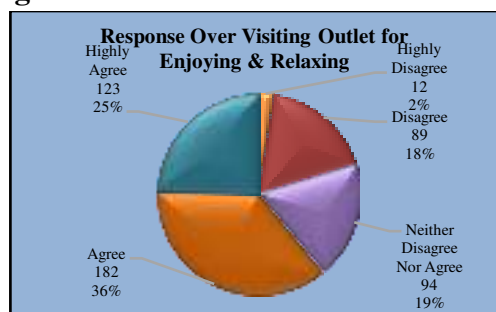


Chart 1.1

Interpretation

From the above analysis 61% majority of respondents were agreed, only 20% respondents were disagreed and 19% were not decided their agreement.

2. Reasonable product availability

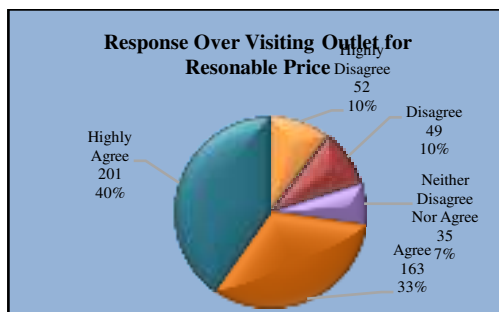


Chart 1.2

Interpretation

From the above analysis 73% majority of respondents were agreed, only 20% respondents were disagreed and 07% were not decided their agreement.

3. Product availability in the outlet are of good quality.

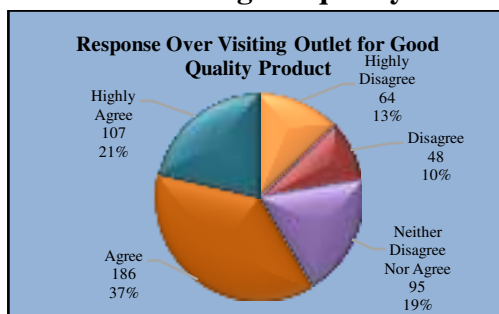


Chart 1.3

Interpretation

From the above analysis 58% majority of respondents were agreed, only 23% respondents were disagreed and 19% were not decided their agreement.

4. Provides latest trends and fashion.

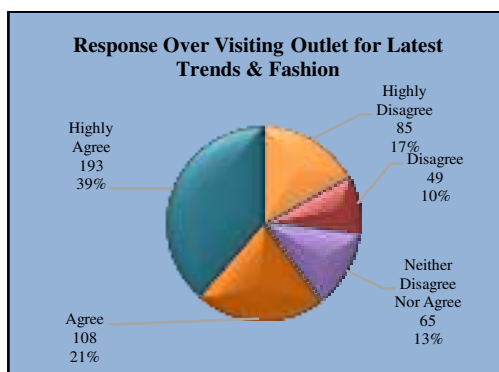


Chart 1.4

Interpretation

From the above analysis 61% majority of respondents were agreed, only 27% respondents were disagreed and 13% were not decided their agreement.

5. Outlet Facilitates Self-Service

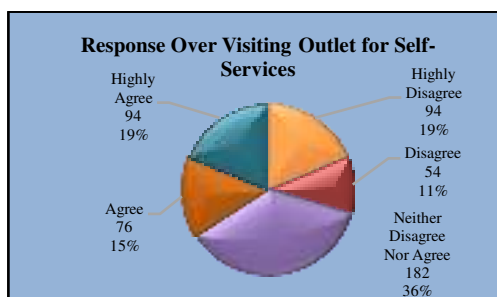


Chart 1.5

Interpretation

From the above analysis 34% of respondents were agreed, only 30% respondents were disagreed and 36% majority respondents were not decided their agreement.

6. Outlet has wide range of products

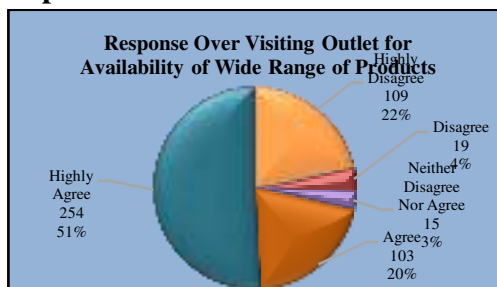


Chart 1.6

Interpretation

From the above analysis 72% majority of respondents were agreed, only 26% respondents were disagreed and only 03% respondents were not decided their agreement.

7. Outlet Has Discount / Offers / Coupons

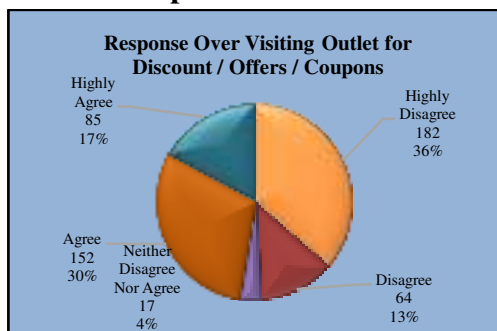


Chart 1.7

Interpretation

From the above analysis 47% of respondents were agreed, with majority of 49% respondents were disagreed and only 03% respondents were not decided their agreement.

Outlet Has Pleasant Ambiance And Layout

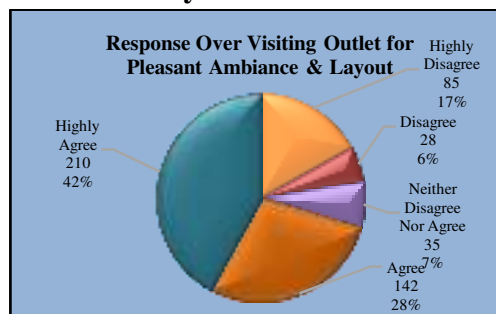


Chart 1.8

Interpretation

From the above analysis 70% of respondents were agreed, 23% respondents were disagreed and only 07% respondents were not decided their agreement.

Hypothesis Internal Consistency

Table 1.1			
Parameters	Values		H ₀ Hypothesis Test Result
	Cal	Tab	
Visiting Outlet for Enjoying & Relaxing	79.01	9.488	Rejected
Visiting Outlet for Reasonable Price	91.30	9.488	Rejected
Visiting Outlet for Good Quality Product	40.25	9.488	Rejected
Visiting Outlet for Latest Trends & Fashion	40.51	9.488	Rejected
Visiting Outlet for Self-Services	88.76	9.488	Rejected
Visiting Outlet for Availability of Wide Range of Products	138.67	9.488	Rejected
Visiting Outlet for Discount / Offers / Coupons	149.09	9.488	Rejected
Visiting Outlet for Pleasant Ambiance & Layout	96.34	9.488	Rejected

From the above test results, it is clear that all the parameters regarding customer's motivation and the buying decision making in retail outlets have calculated value greater than the tabulated value. Therefore, the null hypothesis H₀ is rejected. It shows that customer's motivation plays a vital role over buying decision making in retail outlets.

Conclusion:

From the research it is concluded that the motivational factors highly influenced the consumer decision making. The persons visited retail outlets not only purchasing but also for the sake of relaxing and enjoying as well. Study reveals that the individual have perception that the products available in the organized retail outlets are of good quality, according to latest trends. Easy discounts are available with wide range of products and shopping experience is pleasant in these outlets.

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संस्कृतवाङ्मयमेंविज्ञानकेआधारभूततत्त्वतर्क,गणितएवंनिरीक्षणपरीक्षणकीसमृद्धपरम्परा

रा

डॉदेवदत्त सरोदे .

सहायकाचार्य (शिक्षाविभाग)

राष्ट्रीयसंस्कृतसंस्थान (मानितविश्वविद्यालय)

कसोमैया.जे.संस्कृतविद्यापीठ,

विद्याविहारमुम्बई- 77

प्रस्तावना- आज सर्वत्र विज्ञान के प्रचण्ड विस्फोट के कारण प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में विकास की गति तीव्र हो चुकी है सम्पूर्ण जगत् इससे प्रभावित है। विज्ञान

एवंतकनीकीसेसूचनाप्रौद्योगिकीसेसम्पूर्णविश्वयत्रविश्वभवत्येकनीडम्इसवेदकीउत्तिकोचरितार्थकरतेहुयेएकघरौंदाबन चुकाहैविज्ञानएवंतकनीकीकेअभूतपूर्वविकाससेजहाँ एक ओर मनुष्य के सुख सुविधाके लिए यन्त्र , उपकरण, संगणकएवंअन्तर्जालजैसेअपूर्वसाधन उपलब्ध हो चुके हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर इस विज्ञान के दुरुपयोग के कारण भीषण समस्याएँ भी उपस्थित हैं।

वर्तमानमेंयहआमधारणाप्रचलितहैकि, भारतमेंअध्यात्मकीअपेक्षाविज्ञानविषयकचिन्तनखोज, आविष्कारएवंप्रयोगनगण्यरहा।विज्ञानविषयकविचारों नियमों, सिद्धान्तोंकातथावैज्ञानिकयन्त्रों, उपकरणोंकातकनीकीकाविकासपश्चिममेंअधिकहुआऐसामानाजाताहै ,सतहीतौरपरयहसत्यभीप्रतीतहोताहै , परन्तुयहपूर्णतःसत्यनहींहै।यदिविगतदोतीनसौवर्षकाविज्ञानविषयकइतिहासकोदेखतेहैंतोपुनर्जागरणकाल(१४शताब्दी वीसे१६वीशताब्दीतक) केपश्चात्औद्योगिकक्रान्ति(१७६०से१८४०)

सेपश्चीमीदेशोंमेंनिस्सन्देहविज्ञाननेविकासकिया, उससमयभारतपराधीनथाएवंआक्रान्ताओंकेआक्रमणोंसे, विध्वंससे, राजनीतिकअस्थिरतासे,

अराजकतासेशिक्षाव्यवस्थातथाविज्ञानकीपरम्पराएँकहींखण्डिततोकीथीपरन्तुउससेप्राचीनकालमेंयदिहमप्रवेशकरतेहैं,

भारतएवंपश्चीमीदेशोंकावैज्ञानिकविकासकाकालक्रमिकतुलनात्मकअध्ययनकियाजाएतोप्राचीनभारतमेंवैज्ञानिकचिन्तनप्रगतएवंसमृद्धथाविज्ञानकीअनेकविद्याशाखाएँविकसितहुयीथीजिसमें३२विद्यार्थेएवं६४कलाएंथीऔरपरम्परासे विज्ञानकाशिक्षणप्रयोगहोताथाऐसास्पष्टप्रतीतहोताहै।इसकानिदर्शनप्राचीनसंस्कृतवाङ्मयएवंवास्तु (भवन, मन्दिरादि)

साक्ष्यरूपमेंविद्यमानहैं। प्राचीनभारतज्ञानविज्ञानसेधनधान्यसेसमृद्धएवंऐश्वर्यशालीथा। भारतकीअर्थव्यवस्थासम्पूर्णविश्वमेंसबसेबड़ी (प्रथमअथवाद्वितीयस्थान) थी, यहसमृद्धीविज्ञानएवंतकनीकीकेबिनाअसंभवहै।

प्रस्तुत शोधलेख में भारतमेंविज्ञानकेविकासहेतुअपेक्षितमौलिकतत्त्वोंकीचिन्तनपरम्परातथाभारतीयऋषि, मुनिविद्वानोंकाविज्ञानकेविकासहेतुमहत्त्वपूर्णयोगदानकेविषयमें मौलिक संक्षिप्त दिग्दर्शन किया जायेगा।

संस्कृतभाषामेंज्ञानएवंविज्ञानयेदोशब्दप्रसङ्गत भिन्न-भिन्नार्थमेंउपलब्धहोतेहैं,

उपनिषद्मेंविज्ञानहीब्रह्महै कहातोअमरकोशमेंमोक्षमेंबुद्धिहोनाज्ञान ,

तथाइससेभिन्नशिल्पएवमशास्त्रमेंमतिहोनाविज्ञानकहाहै।

विज्ञानकीपरिभाषाआक्सफोर्डशब्दकोशकेअनुसारअधोलिखितहै.....

The intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment.

विज्ञानयहएकबौद्धिकएवम्प्रायोगिकक्रियाकलापहै जिसमेंनिरीक्षणएवंप्रयोगद्वाराप्रकृतिका,

भौतिकजगतकाअध्ययनकियाजाताहै।

पूर्वोक्तविज्ञान केनिर्वचनकोनिम्नोक्तरीतिसेपरिभाषितकरसकतेहैं। जो विशिष्ट ज्ञान अथवा

बोधजोव्यवस्थितअध्ययनसेनिरीक्षणसेकार्यकारणभावसे तर्कबद्धरीति से गणितीय पद्धतिसे मापनकरके प्रायोगिक

तौर पर या सैद्धान्तिक तौर पर प्रतिपादित किया जा सके एवं जिसका पुन परीक्षणकरनेपर समान परिणाम

यानिष्कर्षप्राप्तहोताहो, वह विज्ञान कहलाता है। इसकी मुख्यतया तीन विशेषताएँ हैं।

Oxford Dictionary defines the scientific method as "a method or procedure that has characterized Natural Science consisting in systematic observation, measurement, and experiment, and the formulation, testing,

१(शास्त्रीय तर्क) कार्यकारणभाव .

२गणितीय मापन .

३परीक्षणीय :पुन .(प्रयोग)

कोई भी विषयव्यवस्थितअध्ययनकेबिना ठोस कार्यकारण भाव के बिना , गणितीय मापन के बिना , पुन परीक्षण :

होने पर समान परिणाम के बिना, शुद्धविज्ञान के रूप में स्वीकृत नहीं किया जा सकता है। प्रकृतिविज्ञानमेंयहप्रायः

सटीकचरितार्थहोताहै, सामाजिकविज्ञानादिमेंन्यूनाधिकमात्रामेंघटितहोताहै। पूर्वोक्त तीन मौलिक तत्त्व प्रकृतिविज्ञान

(Natural Science) की सभी शाखाओं के लिए समानरूप से अपेक्षित हैं—

विज्ञानकाप्रथमआधारस्तम्भ—

कार्यकारण भाव-

प्रकृतिमेंविद्यमाननियमयातत्त्वकाअध्ययननिरीक्षण (Observation) केद्वाराकार्यकारणकोज्ञातकरनाहोताहै, अतः विज्ञानकीप्रामाणिकताहेतुतर्कअथवाकार्यकारणभावअपेक्षितहै

प्रत्येक कार्य क्रिया अथवा परिणाम निश्चय ही किसी कारण से निमित्त से हेतु से होता है। कारण के अभाव में कार्योत्पत्ति नहीं हो सकती इस तर्ककाविचारयाप्रमाणऋग्वेद के नासदीय सूक्त में

प्राप्तहोताहै, यहाँदार्शनिकप्रश्नोंकेमाध्यमसेतार्किकचिन्तनकियाजारहाहै।

अनन्त ब्रह्माण्ड को देखकर विस्मित होकर प्रत्येक मनीषी के हृदय में उठने वाले ये तीन मौलिक प्रश्न हैं यह क्या है? कैसे है? क्यों है? क्या और कैसे का समाधान तो विज्ञान दे सकता है परन्तु क्यों है ? का समाधान दर्शनशास्त्र ही दे सकता है।

नासदीय सूक्त में प्रस्तुत यह महाप्रश्न ही अथर्ववेद में संप्रश्न नामक ब्रह्म के रूप में अभिवर्णित है—

यो देवानां नामध एक एव तं संप्रश्नंभुवना यन्ति सर्वाः¹

अनेकदेवोंमेंनामभेदहोतेहुयेभीजोएकहीहैउससम्प्रश्ननामकब्रह्मकीशरणमेंसमस्तभुवनप्राप्तहोतेहैंअनन्तब्रह्माण्डकोदेखकरअनन्तअज्ञेय, तत्त्वकीअनिर्वचनीयतासेमुग्धहोकरऋषियोंनेकस्मैदेवायहविषाविधेमकहाहै , इसे इस प्रकार समझा जा सकता है। ककौन है - :? - यह संप्रश्न है। क ब्रह्म है यही समाधान भी है यथा कस्मै - प्रजापति - : देवाय हविषा विधेम², इसलिए ब्रह्म संप्रश्न है। वही उस महाप्रश्न का समाधान भी है। कः (किम्प्रातिपदिकयामूलशब्द) का अर्थ कौन है अतः कस्मै का अर्थ किसके लिये होता है, और 'क' का अर्थ प्रजापति भी है, अतः कस्मै का अर्थ प्रजापतिके लिये भी होगा, अतः वही प्रश्न है वही उत्तर है। सम्पूर्ण नासदीय सूक्त अद्भुत प्रश्नों से और गम्भीर वैदुष्य एवं बुद्धिमत्ता से ओतप्रोत है। यही सम्प्रश्न और जिज्ञासा की परम्परा उपनिषद् और दर्शनादिशास्त्रों में विस्तार को प्राप्त हो चुका है। नासदीय सूक्त निम्नोक्त है।

नासदासीन्नो सदासीत् तदानीं नासीद्रजो नो व्योमापरो यत्।

किमावरीव कुह कस्य : शर्मन्मभिकिमासीद्गहनं गभीरम्॥ :

न मृत्युरासीदमृतं न तर्हि न रात्र्या अह्ना आसीत् प्रकेतः

आनीदवातं स्वधया तदेकं तस्माद्भान्यन्न परकिं चनासा॥ :

तम आसीत् तमसा गूळहमग्रेऽप्रकेतं सलिलं सर्वमा इदम्।

तुच्छयेनाभवपिहितं यदासीत् तपसस्तन्महिनाजायतैकम्॥

कामस्तदग्रे समवर्तताधि मनसो रेतप्रथमं यदासीत्। :

सतो बन्धुमसति निरविन्दन् हृदि प्रतीष्या कवयो मनीषा॥

तिरश्चीनो विततो रश्मिरेषामधत्। ऋदुपरि स्विदासी ऽस्विदासी :

रेतोधा आसन् महिमान आसन् त्वधा अवस्तात् प्रयतिरस्तात्॥ :

को अद्वा वेद क इह प्र वोचत् कुत आजाता कुत इयं विसृष्टिः

अर्वाग्देवा अस्य विसर्जनेनाऽथा को वेद यत आबभूव॥

इयं विसृष्टिर्यत आबभूव यदि वा दधे यदि वा न।

यो अस्याध्यक्षमरमे व्योमन् त्सो अङ्ग वेद यदि वा न वेद॥ :

ऋ१-१२९-१० .—७

ऋग्वेद के दशम मण्डल के एक सौ उन्तीसवें सूक्त के सात मन्त्र हैं। उसका भावार्थ निम्न प्रकार से है—

न सत था न असत् था। न कहीं अन्तरिक्ष था न उसके परे व्योम था। कौन कहाँ गतिमान था ? किसकी शरण थी? क्या उस समय जल और गम्भीर सागर थे?

न उस समय मृत्यु थी न अमृत। रात्रि और दिन का विवेक नहीं था। केवल वही एक अपनी शक्ति से बिना वायु के प्राणन् क्रिया कर रहा था। उसके अतिरिक्त और कुछ नहीं था।

सृष्टिके उत्पन्न होने से पहले अर्थात् प्रलय अवस्थामें यह जगत् अन्धकार से आच्छादित था और यह जगत् तमसरूप मूलकारण में विद्यमान था, अज्ञात यह सम्पूर्ण जगत् सलिल = जलरूप में था। अर्थात् उस समय कार्य और कारण दोनों मिले हुए थे यह जगत् है वह व्यापक एवं निम्नस्तरीय अभावरूप अज्ञान से आच्छादित था इसीलिए कारण के साथ कार्य एक रूप हो कर यह जगत् ईश्वर के संकल्प और तपकी महिमा से उत्पन्न हुआ।

सर्वप्रथम उसमें काम उत्पन्न हुआ जो मन का अग्रिम बीज था। ज्ञान से भरपूर (इच्छा) विप्रों ने अपने अन्त स्थल में: खोजते हुए सत् के सम्बन्ध को असत् में ढूँढ निकाला।

यह सब से पहले तिरोछाया मध्यमें या अन्तमें?

क्या वह तत्त्वनीचे विद्यमान था या ऊपर विद्यमान था?

वह सर्वत्र समान भाव से भाव उत्पन्न था इस प्रकार इस उत्पन्न जगत् में कुछ पदार्थ बीजरूप कर्म को धारण करने वाले जीवरूप में थे और कुछ तत्त्व आकाशादि महान रूप में प्रकृति रूप थे;

स्वधा = भोग्य पदार्थ निम्न स्तर के होते हैं और भोक्ता पदार्थ उत्कृष्टता से परिपूर्ण होते हैं।

कौन जानता है? और कौन कह सकता है? कहाँ से यह सृष्टि हुई है? देव भी तो इसके जन्म के बाद उत्पन्न हुए हैं। कौन जाने यह कहाँ से उत्पन्न हुई है?

यह विसृष्टि कहाँ से उत्पन्न हुई है? यह जन्मी भी है या नहीं? जो परम व्योम में इसका साक्षी द्रष्टा है, वही इसे जानता है। वह भी जानता है या नहीं?

यहांपर प्रश्नों के माध्यम से कार्यकारणभाव को खोजा जा रहा है। यही जिज्ञासा सम्प्रश्न, तर्क, हेतुवाद आगे और विस्तार को प्राप्त होकर परिपूर्ण न्यायशास्त्र और मीमांसादर्शन के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित हुए हैं। मीमांसाशास्त्र में न्यायतर्क का प्राचूर्य है इसमें कर्मकाण्ड विधिया क्रिया के औचित्य का निर्णय तर्क से किया गया है तथा विधिवाक्यों का वाक्यार्थ हेतु तार्किक ढंग से विचार किया गया है। माधवाचार्य ने स्वरचित मीमांसासम्बद्ध ग्रन्थ का नाम जैमिनिन्यायमाला रखा। वैसे तो सारे दर्शन प्रश्न और जिज्ञासा हेतुवाद से परिपूर्ण है, विज्ञान का प्रथम आधार स्तम्भ हेतुवाद अथवा तर्क न्यायशास्त्र की भारत में प्राचीन परम्परा है। आन्विक्षिकीया तर्कशास्त्र के अनेक ग्रन्थ रचे गये हैं। न्याय अथवा तर्कशास्त्र के प्रमुख ग्रन्थ

1. न्यायसूत्र यह न्याय शास्त्र का आदि ग्रन्थ माना जाता है। इसके रचयिता महर्षि गौतम हैं। न्यायसूत्र में - लगभग 528 सूत्र हैं जो पांच अध्याय एवं दस आह्निकों में विभक्त हैं।
2. न्यायभाष्य न्यायसूत्र का वात्स्यायन कृत यह भाष्य है जो प्राचीन एवं प्रामाणिक है। -
3. न्यायवार्तिक इसकी रचना उद्योतकर ने की थी। न्यायभाष्य पर किए गए बौद्ध आचार्य दिङ्नाग के - आक्षेपों का यहां निराकरण है।
4. न्यायवार्तिक तात्पर्य टीका ई (८००) यह वाचस्पति मिश्र -,) द्वारा रचित एक प्रमुख ग्रन्थ है।
5. न्यायसूत्रोद्धार वाचस्पति मिश्र -
6. न्यायसूचि निबन्ध - वाचस्पति मिश्र
7. तात्पर्यपरिशुद्धि न्यायाचार्य उदयन । -
8. न्यायकुसुमांजलि इसमें उदयन ने ईश्वर के अस्तित्व को प्रमाणित किया है। -
9. न्यायपरिशिष्ट न्यायाचार्य उदयन । -
10. लक्षणावली न्यायाचार्य उदयन । -
11. आत्मतत्त्वविवेक न्यायाचार्य उदयन । -
12. न्यायमंजरी जयन्त भट्ट - । न्यायसूत्रों के चुने हुए सूत्रों पर स्वतंत्र टीका।
13. तत्त्वचिन्तामणि गंगेश उपाध्याय। इसमें प्रामाण्यवाद -, प्रत्यक्षकरणवाद, व्याप्तिग्रहोपाय की अद्भुत व्याख्या की गई है।
14. जागादीशी जगदीश की । -
15. गादाधरी गदाधर कृत । =
16. कारिकावली विश्वनाथ । -
17. तर्कसंग्रह - अन्नंभट्ट

इन प्रमुख न्यायग्रन्थों के अतिरिक्त अनेक न्यायग्रन्थ हैं। बौद्ध न्यायग्रन्थ तथा जैन न्यायग्रन्थ भी पुष्कल हैं।

न्यायशास्त्रकीउपादेयतासभीशास्त्रोंकेलियेअपेक्षितहोनेसेइसेसर्वशास्त्रोपकारककहागयाहै, प्राचीन संस्कृत वाङ्मय में न्यायकीतर्ककीसमृद्धपरम्परामेंनव्यन्यायएवंप्राचीनन्यायप्रतिष्ठित है।

विज्ञान का द्वितीय आधार स्तम्भ:

मापन – (गणित)

मापनगणितकेविनासम्भवनहिहै,भारत में अति प्राचीन काल से गणित की समृद्ध परम्परा रही है। विज्ञान के प्रमाणीकरण के लिए गणितीय मापन आवश्यक है बिना गणितीय मापन के उस ज्ञान को विज्ञान के रूप में मान्यता नहीं मिलती है।

गणित का सामान्यअर्थ मापन करना यागणन करनाहै, यहगणन स्वीकृत इकाई में संख्याओं सेकियाजाताहै। गणन के लिए सर्व प्राचीन प्रमाण हमारे वेद में दशमलव पद्धति से युक्तविषमएवं सम संख्याओं का वर्णन है। यथा—
एका च मे तिस्रश्च मे तिस्रश्च मे पञ्च च मे सप्त च मे सप्त मे नव च मे नव च म एकादश च मे एकादश च मे त्रयोदश च मे त्रयोदश च मे तथा २४ मन्त्र १८.यजुर्वेद अ -----

चतस्रश्च मेऽष्टौ च मेऽष्टौ च मे द्वादश च मे द्वादश च मे षोडश च मे विंशतिश्च मे विंशतिश्चमे चतुर्विंशतिश्च मे -----
२५ मन्त्र १८.यजुर्वेद अ

संख्याओंकाविस्तारअथवागणनपरार्धतकअर्थात् 10^0 तोरामायणमेंगणनहेतुसंख्यामहौघ 10^6 तकदियाहैयहप्रत्येक स्थानसेदसगुणाबढताहैयथा -

एकं च दशं च शतं च सहस्रं च अयुतं नियुतं च प्रयुतं च अर्बुदं च मध्यं च अन्तश्च परार्धश्चैता—

एकंदश च शतं च सहस्रं त्वयुत नियुते तथा प्रयुतम्
.२ कोट्यर्बुदं च वृन्दं स्थानात् स्थानं दशगुणं स्यात्॥ आर्यभटीयम्२

एकम्

$10 = 0$

$= 1$

दशम्	$10 = 1^1 10$	$10 =$
शतम्	$10 = 2^1 10 \times 10$	$100 =$
सहस्रम्	$10 = 3^1 10 \times 10 \times 10$	$= 1000$
अयुतम्	$10 = 4^1 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$	$10000 =$
नियुतम्	$10 = 5^1 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$	$100000 =$
प्रयुतम्	$10 = 6^1 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$	$= 1000000$
अर्बुदम्	$10 = 7^1 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$	$= 10000000$
मध्यम्	$10 = 8^1 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$	$100000000 =$
अन्तः	$= 10^9 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$	$= 1000000000$
परार्धः	$= 10^{10} 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$	$= 10000000000$

संख्याओं की गणना इतनी विस्तृत थी कि श्रीमद्रामायण के युद्धकाण्ड में ३३श्लोकों में एक से लेकर ४२-१०^{६२} तक की संख्या के नाम दिये गये हैं १ के आगे ६२ शून्य लगाने पर महौघ नामक संख्या बनती है। यथा—

१ शंख	$1012 =$	महापद्म १	$1039 =$
१ महाशंख	$= 1017$	खर्व १	$= 1042$
१ वृन्द	$1022 =$	महाखर्व १	$1049 =$
१ महावृन्द	$= 1027$	समुद्र १	$= 1052$
१ पद्म	$1032 =$	औघ १	$1059 =$

$$१ महौघ = १०६२$$

इस दशमलव पद्धति के लिए शून्य अनिवार्य है।

शून्य का स्पष्ट उल्लेख और प्रयोग छन्दोवीचीति छन्दशास्त्र ;, पिंगलाचार्य प्रणीतग्रन्थ में है यह अनुमानत ३००० : वर्ष सेभीअधिकपुराना है—

गायत्रे षट्संख्यामर्थेऽपनीते द्वयङ्केऽवशिष्टः

त्रयस्तेषु रूपमपनीय द्वयङ्कार्धः शून्यं स्थाप्यम्॥ छन्दोवीचीति

यह तो सारा विश्व मानता है कि शून्य और दशमलव पद्धति भारत की देन है।

पूर्णमदपूर्णमिदं पूर्णात् पूर्णमुदच्यते। :

पूर्णस्य पूर्णमादाय पूर्णमेवावशिष्यते॥मुण्डकोपनिषद्

इस मन्त्र में अनन्त के गुण का वर्णन है साथ ही जोड़ और घटाने का वर्णन है

वर्तमान युग में संगणक (computer) ने तो सारे संसार के स्वरूप को ही बदल दिया है। संगणक यन्त्र का (दो संकेतों से चलता है : कार्यमूलतः १-off अथवा ०-अस्ति, नास्ति) ० और १ इन दो संख्याओं से गणन करने की पद्धति को द्वि संख्यामान पद्धति या Binary system कहते हैं। प्राचीन भारत में गणन के लिए दशमलव पद्धति तो थी ही उसके साथ ही द्वि संख्यामान पद्धति भी थी, इसके प्रमाण छन्द : मिलते हैं। ऐसा गणित (पिंगलाचार्य प्रणीत) शास्त्र में केविद्वान्मानते हैं। पाश्चात्य जगत् में द्विसंख्यामान गणन की खोज जर्मन दार्शनिक गॉट फ्रिड लिबनीज़ ने १६९५ में की थी। परन्तु संगणक के लिए उसका प्रयोग अभी होने लगा है। यद्यपि संख्या दो ही है ऐसा प्राचीन शास्त्र और गीता में परोक्षरूप से आया है। जैसे भाव और अभाव—

नासतो विद्यते भावो नाभावो विद्यते सतः :

उभयोरपि दृष्टोऽन्तस्त्वनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शिभिः १५-२ ।। गीता अ :

जैसे भाव को शून्य मानते हैं। इसी एक का विस्तार अनन्त में हो सकता है। ० और अभाव को १ -

१ का ही दुगुना २ =, तिगुना ३ =, चौगुना ४ =

१२ = १ +, १३ = १ + १ +, १४ = १ + १ + १ +

२ और २ से आगे सभी संख्याएँ एक का ही विस्तार है।

संख्या गणन से ही पता चलता है कि प्राचीन काल में जोड़ और घटाना अच्छी तरह से जानते थे। यथा — एकादश

= १ + १० दश च एकं च ११ =

द्वादश = दश च द्वौ च १० १२ = २ +

इस एकादश द्वादश त्रयोदश संख्याओं से पता चलता है जोड़ हुआ है। तथा निम्नोक्त एकोन विंशति एकोन त्रिंशत् : एकोनचत्वारिंशत् इन संख्याओं के परिशीलन से इनमें घटाने की प्रक्रिया हुई है यह विदित होता है।

एकोनविंशति: = १९

एकम् ऊनं विंशते: = २० १९ = १ -

एकोनचत्वारिंशत् = ३९

एकम् ऊनं चत्वारिंशत् = ४० ३९ = १ -

गुणन समान संख्याओं का त्वरित गणन की प्रक्रिया है तथा भाग समान संख्याओं का त्वरित विभाजन की प्रक्रिया है। जैसे — २२ + २ + २ + २ + = १०

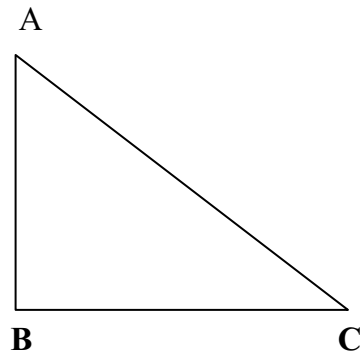
२ × ५ १० =

इसी प्रकार भाग में भी -

४० १० - १० - = २०

$$४०२/ २० =$$

रेखागणित भी भारत में न्यूनातिन्यून ३५०० वर्ष पुराना है मानव शुल्बसूत्र एवं बोधायन शुल्बसूत्र में त्रिभुज चतुर्भुज और वर्तुल के मापन के सूत्र दिये हैं। π पै का मूल्य)value दिया गया है। (पॅथागोरस के नाम से प्रसिद्ध प्रमेय — त्रिकोण के लंब और आधार भुजा के वर्ग के जोड़ के बराबर कर्ण का वर्ग होता है।



$$AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2 \quad AB = 3, BC = 4, AC = 5$$

$$३ \times ३ + ४ \times ४ = ५ \times ५$$

$$२५ + २५ =$$

वस्तुतः यह प्रमेय पॅथागोरस से भी प्राचीन मानव शुल्बसूत्र में प्राप्त होता है।

यथा —

आयाममायामगुणं विस्तारं विस्तरेण तु।

समस्य वर्गमूलं यत्तत्कर्णं तद्विदो विदुः १०-१० सूत्र॥ मानव शुः

ऐसा सुना जाता है कि भारतीय संख्या और गणित विद्या पाश्चात्य में प्रसारित हुई इसमें भाषा विज्ञान भी प्रमाण है।

यथा —

६ षट् six

सप्त seven सेप्टेम्बर ७ वाँ

८ अष्ट eight आक्टूय, अष्टांश, आक्टोबर^{१०} आक्टोपस वाँ ८ अष्टपदी

९. नव nine नवम्बर ९ वाँ

१०. दश deci(decimal system) डीसेम्बर १० वाँ

इन पूर्वोक्त प्रमाण और ग्रन्थों से यह प्रमाणित होता है कि आधुनिक विज्ञान के लिए उद्धृत गणित एवं अन्य शास्त्रों के तर्कादि (कार्यकारणभावादि)मौलिक सिद्धान्त आधारस्तम्भ के रूप में विद्यमान है। भारतीय आचार्यों ने त्रिकोणमिति, बीजगणित, खगोल गणित और कलन गणित के लिए अनेक ग्रन्थ संस्कृत में लिखे एवं गणित की एक लम्बी समृद्ध परम्परा रही है। अनेक गणित एवं विज्ञान के हस्तलिखित ग्रन्थ हैं जो अभी तक अप्रकाशित हैं जिसमें गम्भीर अनुसन्धान की आवश्यकता है। केवल तमिल नाडु तथा केरल राज्य में यत्र तत्र स्थानों पर लगभग गणित एवं विज्ञान ३५०० हस्तलिखित ग्रन्थ^१ उपलब्ध हैं, जिसमें कुछ प्रसिद्ध ग्रन्थ प्रकाशित हैं अन्य हजारों ग्रन्थ अप्रकाशित हैं। गणित परम्परा के कुछ प्रसिद्ध आचार्य एवं उनकी रचनाएं निम्नोक्त हैं..

भारतीय खगोलविद गणितज्ञ उनकी रचनाएं कालानुक्रमिक नामावली

क्र.सं.	नाम	कृति:	काल:
१	लगध :	वेदाङ्गज्योतिषम्	१३५० B.C.
२	आर्यभट्टः (प्रथमः)	आर्यभटीयम्,	४९९ ख्री.
३	वराहमिहिरः	पञ्चसिद्धान्तिका, बृहत्संहिता,	५८७ ख्री.
४	लल्लाचार्यः	शिष्यधीवृद्धिदम्	५९८ ख्री.
५	जिनभद्रगणिः	विशेषावश्यकभाष्यम्,	५७५ ख्री.
६	ब्रह्मगुप्तः	ब्रह्मस्फुटसिद्धान्तः खण्डखाद्यकम्,	६५८ ख्री (५९८) .
७	भास्कराचार्यः (प्रथमः)	महाभाष्यम्, आर्यभटीयभाष्यम्, लघुभाष्यम्,	६२९ ख्री (५२२) .
८	श्रीधरः	त्रिशतिका,	७५० ख्री .
९	वीरसेनः	धवलाटीका,	८१६ ख्री.
१०	महावीराचार्यः	गणितसारसंग्रहः,	८५० ख्री.
११	गोविन्दस्वामी	महाभास्करीयभाष्यम्,	८५० ख्री.
१२	पृथुदक्षस्वामी	ब्रह्मसिद्धान्त, वासनाभाष्यम्-	८६४ ख्री.
१३	वटेश्वराचार्यः	वटेश्वरसिद्धान्तः,	८८० ख्री.
१४	मुञ्जलः	लघुमानसः,	९३२ ख्री.
१५	आर्यभट्टः (द्वितीयः)	महासिद्धान्तः,	९५० ख्री.
१६	अभयदेवसूरिः	टीका: तथा नव, आगमा:-	१०१५. ख्री ७५-
१७	नेमिचन्द्रः	गोमतसारः	१०११ ख्री.
१८	श्रीपतिः	सिद्धान्तशेखरः, गण तथा यतितिलकः	१०३९ ख्री (१०४५) .

१९	हेमचन्द्रसूरि:	अनुयोगद्वारवृत्ति:	११०७ ख्री.
२०	भास्कराचार्य: (द्वितीयः)	सिद्धान्तशिरोमणिः, बीजगणितम्, लीलावती ,	११५० ख्री(१११४) .
२१	माधवः (:केरलगणितप्रवर्तक)	गोलवादः, वेण्वारोहः, स्फुटचन्द्रासि:	१३४०. ख्री १४२५-
२२	महेन्द्रसूरी	यन्त्रराजा	(1351-1388 CE)
२३	नारायणपण्डितः	गणितकौमुदी,	१३५६ ख्री.
२४	परमेश्वरः	लीलावतीव्याख्यागोलदीपिका ,	१४३० ख्री.
२५	पद्मनाभः	यन्त्रराजाधिकारः	(1423 CE)
२६	नीलकण्ठः	तन्त्रसङ्ग्रहः,	१४४४. ख्री १४४५-
२७	ज्येष्ठदेवः	युक्तिभाषा,	१४७५ ख्री.
२८	शंकरवरियारः :	क्रियाक्रमकरी,	१५००. ख्री १५६०-
२९	गणेशदैवज्ञः	बुद्धिविलासिनी, ग्रहलाघवम्	१५४५ ख्री.
३०	अच्युतः	स्फुटनिर्णयः, उपरागक्रियाक्रमः	1550-1621 CE
३१	मुनीश्वराचार्यः	सिद्धान्तसार्वभौमः	१६२० ख्री.
३२	पुतुमन सोमयाजी	कर्णपद्धतिः,	१६६०. ख्री १७४०-
३३	शङ्करवर्मन	सद्रत्नमाला,	१८२३ ख्री.
३४	श्रीनिवास रामानुजन	Highly Composite Numbers)thesis)	१८८७. ख्री १९२०-
३५	भारती कृष्णतीर्थः	वैदिकमैथेमैटिक्स	१९५७ ख्री.

विज्ञान का तृतीय स्तम्भ

पुनपरीक्षणीय : (प्रयोग)

कोई भी ज्ञान तभी विज्ञान के रूप में स्वीकृत होगा जब वह पुनः परीक्ष्य होकर समान परिणाम देता है।

प्राचीन भारत का विज्ञान विकसित एवं प्रामाणिक था इसके लिए प्रमाण है आर्यभट्टीय ग्रन्थ जिसमें , आर्यभट्ट ने अपने ग्रन्थ आर्यभट्टीय में ग्रहों की सूर्य की परिक्रमा के लिए लगने वाले समय की गणना की थी वह मूल्य

आज के अति आधुनिक यन्त्रों और गणितीय मापन के संगणक यन्त्रों से मापन करने पर भी लगभग (परिणाम) समान पाया गया। यथा

क्रम	ग्रह	एक युग में ग्रहकी परिक्रमों की संख्या	सूर्य के चारों ओर भ्रमण के लिए लगने वाला समय	
			आर्यभट्ट	वर्तमान विज्ञान निष्पादित
१	शनि	१४६५६४	२९वर्ष ४७.	२९वर्ष ४६.
२	गुरु	२२९६८२४	६८७ दिन	६८७ दिन
३	मंगल	३६४२२४	११वर्ष ८६.	११वर्ष ८६.
४	पृथ्वी	४३२००००	३६५दिन २६.	३६५दिन २६.
५	शुक्र	७०२२३८८	२२४दिवस ७.	२२५ दिवस
६	बुध	१७९३७०२०	८७दिवस ९७.	८८ दिवस

इस सारणी से विदित हो रहा है कि हमारे पूर्व पुरुषों के द्वारा निष्पादित परिणाम पुष्परीक्षण करने पर भी निर्दुष्ट और : समान है। प्राचीन संस्कृत वाङ्मय में विज्ञान के लिए आवश्यक मौलिक तीन आधार स्तम्भ कार्यकारणवाद या (१) हेतुवाद अथवा शास्त्रीयतर्क, (२) परीक्षणीय : पुन (३) गणितीय मापन ((होने पर समान परिणामयानिष्कर्ष) इन पूर्वोक्त तीन बिन्दुओं को अपेक्षित प्रमाण पुरस्सर प्रमाणित किया जा चुका है। इसी प्रकार प्राचीन रसायन शास्त्र को जानने के लिए पी राय लिखित .सी. Hindu Chemistry और डा सत्यप्रकाश सरस्वती लिखित प्राचीन भारत . में रसायन का विकास तथा प्राचीन वैज्ञानिक आचार्यों का परिचय एवं विज्ञान विषयक उनका योगदान जानने के लिए प्राचीन भारत के वैज्ञानिक कर्णधार दृष्टव्य है। प्राचीन भारत में विज्ञान की समृद्ध परम्परा रही है अनेक आचार्य अनेक ग्रन्थ लिखे जिसमें रसायन शास्त्र के अनेक प्रमाण प्राप्त होते हैं तद्विषयक ज्ञात ग्रन्थ सूची निम्न प्रकार से है।

रसायनशास्त्र विकास का-कालक्रम:- ग्रन्थकर्ता- ग्रन्थ -काल			
क्रसं..	ग्रन्थकर्ता	रचना	काल:
१	अपौरुषेयः	वेदाः	अज्ञात
२.	याज्ञवल्क्यः,	ब्राह्मणग्रन्थाः	५०००
३.	चरकः	चरकसंहिता	१८०० B.C.
४.	सुश्रुतः	सुश्रुतसंहिता	१५०० B.C.
५.	चाणक्यः	अर्थशास्त्रम्	३०० B.C.
६.	वाग्भट्टः	अष्टाङ्गहृदयम्, अष्टाङ्गसङ्ग्रहः	८५०
७.	वृन्दः	वृन्दमाधव(सिद्धयोग) :	९७५
८.	चक्रपाणिः	रसकामधेनुः	

९.	शार्ङ्गधाराचार्यः	दिव्यरसेन्द्रसारः	१४००
१०.	नागार्जुनः	रसरत्नाकरः, रसेन्द्रमङ्गलः	८००
११.	भिक्षुगोविन्दः	रसहृदयतन्त्रम्	८००
१२.	तीसटः,	चिकित्साकलिका	९००
१३.	अज्ञात :?	रसार्णवः	११००
१४.	नित्यनाथसिद्धः	रसरत्नाकरः	११००
१५.	गोविन्दाचार्यः	रससारः	१२००
१६.	काकचण्डीश्वरः	काकचण्डेश्वरीतन्त्रम्	१२००
१७.	यशोधरः	रसप्रकाशसुधाकरः	१२००
१८.	वाग्भट्टः	रसरत्नसमुच्चयः	१४००
१९.	दुण्डुकनाथः	रसेन्द्रचिन्तामणिः	१४००
२०.	गोपालकृष्णः	रसेन्द्रसारसङ्ग्रहः	१४००

इसके अतिरिक्त और भी अनेक ग्रन्थ हैं आयुर्वेद , रसशास्त्र (रसरत्नसमुच्चयादि) , वास्तुग्रन्थमन्दिरनिर्माणभवननिर्माणादि (Architecture) प्रायोगिक हैं।

रेखागणित के लिए डा सत्यप्रकाश सरस्वती लिखित .Geometry In Ancient, भौतिकशास्त्र Physics के लिए वैशेषिक दर्शन कणाद प्रणीत एवं उसका भाष्य -प्रशस्तपाद उसकी न्यायकन्दलीटीका और The Positive Sciences of the Ancient Hindus , वृजेन्द्रशील का तथा एन डोंगरे का .जी. Hindu Physics आदि अनेकानेक ग्रन्थ प्राचीन आचार्यों के विज्ञान के प्रतियोगदान को सूचित करते हैं, पुरातात्विक उत्खनन से एवं ऐतिहासिक साक्ष्यों से भी यह भलीभाँति प्रमाणित है कि , भारतीय संस्कृति तथा विज्ञान का अवशेष , विस्तार एवं प्रभाव सम्पूर्ण विश्व में यत्र तत्र मिलता है। इसी से यह सिद्ध है कि , प्राचीन भारत में विज्ञान की समृद्ध परम्परा रही है।

इस विज्ञान में भारतीय आचार्यों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है और आधुनिक विज्ञान के विकास हेतु यह प्राचीन भारतीय वैदिक विज्ञान आधार भूत रहा है। सत्यग्राही प्राज्ञपुरुष इस तथ्य को मना नहीं कर सकते।

कुछ प्रश्न , कुछ समस्याएं –

संस्कृत वाङ्मय में विद्यमान विज्ञान एवं प्रयोग के बारे में लोग आक्षेप करते हैं , कियह सारा विज्ञान प्रकट क्यों नहि करते ? यदि इसमें विशिष्ट विज्ञान है , अपूर्व विज्ञान है तो प्रस्तुत क्यों नहि करते? प्रयोग एवं प्रायोगिक विवरण क्यों नहि ? इत्यादि इस पूर्वोक्त विषय के समाधान में निम्न प्रकार की समस्याएं हैं,

- 1) विज्ञानपरम्पराकाखण्डितहोना, तन्मध्यविद्यमानअन्तराल gap।
- 2) प्रत्येकशास्त्रकीपारिभाषिकपदावलीभिन्नभिन्नहोतीहैउसकीअज्ञता, अबोधता।
- 3) सूत्र, नियम, सिद्धान्त, याकथनकीसप्रमाणउपपत्तियोंकाअभाव।
- 4) टीकाव्याख्याग्रन्थोंकीअनुपलब्धता।
- 5) अपूर्णग्रन्थ, सन्दर्भकायाविषयकानज्ञानहोना।
- 6) अक्रान्ताओंद्वाराअन्यप्राकृतिकप्रकोपयुद्धादिसेअनेकग्रन्थोंकानाश।
- 7) शास्त्रीयसंस्कृतभाषाबोधकाअभाव, अनुसन्धानकाअभाव
- 8) अतिपरिश्रमसाध्या।
- 9) समाजएवंशासनकाउदासीनभाव, प्रोत्साहनकाअभाव।
- 10) शिक्षाकामाध्यमअंग्रेजीएवंपाश्चात्यशिक्षाव्यवस्था।
- 11) पाठ्यक्रममेंभारतीयआचार्योंकाउनकेग्रन्थोंकाविज्ञानविषयकउनकेयोगदानकानगण्यउल्लेख।

उपसंहार - इनपूर्वोक्तसमस्याओंकेबावजूदभीआजभीकुछअंशमेंहविज्ञानपरम्पराजीवितहै, यथाआयुर्वेद, योगशास्त्ररसशास्त्र, स्थापत्यशास्त्रपूर्णतःप्रायोगिकहैं।यन्त्रसर्वस्वमेंतथासिद्धान्त- शिरोमणिमेंयन्त्राध्यायहै, यन्त्रोंकावर्णनहै^{१२},

परम्परासेउनयन्त्रोंकाप्रयोगहोताआयाहै।पूर्वोक्तआह्वानएवंचुनौतियोंकेबावजूदवर्तमानमेंउपलब्धवाङ्मयकायदिसंरक्षणकरअनुशीलनकरतेहैं, अनुसन्धानकरतेहैं, इसकेप्रायोगिकनिरूपणहेतुप्रयत्नकरतेहैं, तोनिश्चयहीभारतीयविज्ञानकाप्रकटीकरणहोसकताहै

जोमानवकल्याणहेतुविशेषरूपसेउपादेयहोसकताहै।क्योंकियहप्रकृतिकेअनुकूलहै।हमभारतीयोंकायहपरमकर्तव्यहोनाचाहियेकिहमारेपूर्वजोंकेज्ञानविज्ञानकेविरासतकोहमजानेउसेबढायेउसेपढायेजिससेकिभारतकाविशेषउत्कर्षहोसके।

टिप्पणियां- सन्दर्भ

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- 6) अथर्व-२-१-३
- 7) ऋग्वेद १०/१२१/१
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- 9) The [Persian](#) mathematician [Al-Khwarizmi](#), whose book *On the Calculation with Hindu Numerals* was written about 825 A.D., and the [Arab](#) mathematician [Al-Kindi](#), who wrote four volumes "On the Use of the Indian Numerals" (Ketab fi Isti'mal al-'Adad al-Hindi) about 830 A.D.
संख्या और द्विसंख्यामान के प्राचीन ठोस प्रमाण के विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए
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लघुदारुजसमचक्रे समसुषिराराः समान्तरा नेम्याम्
॥५०. यन्त्र .शि किञ्चिद्वक्रा योज्याः सुषिरस्याधः पृथक् तासाम्॥ सि
रसपूर्णं तच्चक्रं द्व्याधाराक्षस्थितं स्वयं भ्रमति। (प्रथमम्)
उत्कीर्य नेमिमथवा परितो मदनेन संलग्नम्॥
तदुपरि तालदलाद्यं कृत्वा सुषिरे रसं क्षिपेत् तावत्
यावद्रसैकपार्श्वे क्षिप्तजलं नान्यतो याति॥
५. यन्त्र .शि पिहितश्छिद्रं तदतश्चक्रं भ्रमति स्वयं जलाकृष्टम्॥सि॥५२-

सन्दर्भग्रन्थाः

खगोलशास्त्रम्

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COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY AND INSIGHT IN OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER

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ABSTRACT

The present research was an attempt to study cognitive flexibility and level of insight in individuals with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. The study involved 30 patients diagnosed with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder from NurManzil Psychiatric Hospital, Lucknow. The tools used in the study were: Socio-Demographic and Clinical Data Sheet (SDCS) (developed for the study); Yale Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (YBOCS) (Wayne k. Goodman, 1989); Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) (Heaton, 1981); and Brown Assessment of Beliefs Scale (BABS) (Eisen, Phillips, Baer, Beer, Atala, & Rasmussen, 1998). Results from the study indicated that insight was poor and cognitive flexibility in individuals with obsessive compulsive disorder was impaired. It was found that there existed a positive correlation between cognitive flexibility and severity of OCD symptoms. It was also found that a positive correlation existed between cognitive flexibility and level of insight and a negative correlation existed between severity of obsessive compulsive disorder symptoms and level of insight.

Keywords

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Cognitive Flexibility, Insight

INTRODUCTION

Cleanliness plays an important role in an individual's life. Staying in a clean environment is not bad, but when cleanliness becomes obsession, difficulties might arise and it challenges the daily living of a person. This might interfere with the daily functioning and make an individual impaired socially and mentally, then it is considered to be a disorder clinically. This disorder is clinically termed as "Obsessive Compulsive Disorder.

It is seen that the interference of these obsessive thoughts and compulsive acts in the daily life of an individual is directly related to their understanding of the problem. This means whether an individual has insight into his obsessions or compulsions and if the individual considers it to be a disorder. Also the individuals with this disorder are always pre-occupied with thought rumination of some or the other kind and have difficulty concentrating on a particular task and also shifting their attention from one task to another because of the pre-occupation or

rumination of thoughts. Their executive functioning is disturbed because of the disorder and particularly the inflexibility of the thinking pattern (cognition). OCD is a neurobiological disorder. It equally affects men, women, and children of all races, ethnicities and socioeconomic backgrounds. According to the World Health Organization, OCD is one of the top 20 causes of illness-related disability, worldwide, for individuals between 15 and 44 years of age. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is characterized by the presence of recurrent intrusive thoughts, impulses, or images and/or repetitive mental acts or behaviours that are associated with intense distress, anxiety, or psychosocial impairment (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).

Cognitive Flexibility and OCD

Cognitive flexibility is the human ability to adapt the cognitive processing strategies to face new and unexpected conditions in the environment (Cañas, Quesada, Antolí et.al, 2003). Results from neuropsychiatric studies indicate that OCD patients have deficiency in some cognitive functions (Kuelz, Hohagen&Voderholzer, 2004). OCD has been reported to be associated with neurobiological abnormalities that are distinct from those associated with other anxiety disorders (Radua et. al., 2010).

Insight

Insight is the capacity to be aware about the true nature of a situation. Jaspers (1913; 1963) distinguished between awareness of illness and insight. In 1934, Sir Aubrey Lewis first provided a temporary definition of the term insight: "A correct attitude to morbid change in oneself" and also described insight as a symptom of schizophrenia which was evaluated as merely present or absent (Carpenter et al., 1973).

Insight and OCD

Insight is one of the most important variables which are capable of distinguishing between OCD patients. Insight is defined as ability in detecting the reason and meaning of an individual's condition, as well as his awareness of the disease (Sadock&Sadock, 2014).DSM defines poor insight as one's disability in diagnosis of the excessiveness and irrationality of his/her symptoms (Cherian, Narayanaswamy, Srinivasaraju, et. al., 2012). A study investigated the relationship between the neuropsychological performance and the insight and reported poorer neuropsychological performance in OCD patients with poor insight (Tumkaya, Karadag, Oguzhanoglu, et. al., 2009).

Insight and Cognitive Flexibility

The neuropsychological view of insight is that, awareness of illness and relabeling of symptoms may be of higher order cognitive abilities (Young et.al., 1993; Lysaker et. al., 1998; Larøi et. al., 2000). Some authors have found that executive function tasks administered to individuals with poor insight show increased preservative responses and/or poor concept formation (Young et.al., 1993; Lysaker et. al., 1998; Larøi et. al., 2000).

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder and Schizophrenia

The occurrence of obsessive-compulsive symptoms (OCS) in patients with schizophrenia had been reported well before the introduction of the Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Jahrreis, 1926). The growing literature suggesting that OCS may occur in a considerably higher proportion of patients with schizophrenia than originally suspected has

prompted renewed interest in the issue by clinicians and researchers (Stengel, 1945). Berman *et al.*, 1995 found that 27 of 102 patients (26.5%) with schizophrenia had OCS.

Kayahan, Ozturk, Veznedaroglu *et.al.*, 2005 studied OCS and obsessive- compulsive disorder (OCD) in schizophrenic patients. They also studied the interrelationship between obsessive- compulsive symptoms (OCS) and schizophrenic symptoms on 100 subjects and it was found that the prevalence of OCS in individuals with schizophrenia was 64% and OCS and OCD was relatively frequent in schizophrenic patients (Kayahan,,Ozturk, Veznedaroglu *et.al.*,2005).

NEED FOR STUDY

Studies mentioned above show that there exists a relationship between executive functioning and level of insight in individuals with Schizophrenia. The studies on schizophrenia found that they are likely to have impaired executive functioning, and there exists a relationship between Executive functioning and insight in individuals with schizophrenia. OCD is conceptualized as being in the middle of the continuum between neurosis & psychoses with some overlapping psychopathology. Therefore, similar kind of relation or pattern among executive functioning, especially cognitive flexibility, level of insight and severity of illness might exist in individuals with OCD.

In this background, a study to explore the said variables in individuals with OCD was undertaken by the researcher. Therefore, the present study aimed to explore the relationship among cognitive flexibility, level of insight and severity of OCD symptoms in Individuals with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, and thus, fill the gap found during review of literature.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

30 patients of both genders from 14-65 years of age diagnosed with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder with illness duration of at least 2 years and not having any other psychiatric illness were taken from NurManzil Psychiatric Hospital, Lucknow.

Tools:

- Socio-Demographic and Clinical Data Sheet (SDCS) (developed for the study)
- Yale Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (YBOCS) (Wayne k. Goodman, 1989) – YBOCS a rating scale. It has both checklist and rating scale. It is used to check and rate the symptoms severity of OCD.
- Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) (Heaton, 1981) – WCST is a reliable and valid neuropsychological test. It is used for measuring cognitive flexibility.
- Brown Assessment of Beliefs Scale (BABS) (Eisen, Phillips, Baer, Beer, Atala, & Rasmussen, 1998) - BABS is an interview scale. It is used to assess the level of insight.

RESULTS

The data analysis was done using the IBM Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS-20.0) software and thus the results obtained are tabulated:

Table 1: Presentation of sample characteristics of Socio- economic variables (N=30)

S. No.	Variable		Frequency	Percent
1	Gender	Male	17	56.7%
		Female	13	43.3%
2	Education	Primary	9	30.0%
		Middle	10	33.3%
		Higher	11	36.7%
3	Occupation	Working	15	50.0%
		Not Working	15	50.0%
4	Religion	Hindu	22	73.3%
		Islam	8	26.7%
5	Residence	Rural	17	56.7%
		Urban	13	43.3%
6	Socio Economic Status	Lower	11	36.7%
		Middle	14	46.7%
		Higher	5	16.7%

Table 2: Presentation of sample characteristics of Clinical variables (N=30)

S. No.	Variable		Frequency	Percent
1	Family History	Present	23	76.7%
		Absent	7	23.3%
2	Onset	Acute	2	6.7%
		Abrupt	5	16.7%
		Insidious	23	76.7%
3	Course	Continuous	26	86.7%
		Fluctuating	4	13.3%
4	Progress	Improving	16	53.3%
		Deteriorating	4	13.3%
		Static	10	33.3%
5	Therapy Received	Yes	17	56.7%
		No	13	43.3%

Table 3 Results showing YBOCS severity of the sample (N=30)

YBOCS Severity

Severity	Frequency	Percent
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Mild	5	16.7%
Moderate	14	46.7%
Severe	11	36.7%

Table 4 WCST results of the sample (N=30)

Variable	Raw Score		Std. Score		T Score		Percentile	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
Total trials	113.1	19.65						
Total correct	69.6	13.63						
Total error	43.56	23.52	85.30	17.04	40.06	11.05	24.33	26.54
Percent error	35.10	17.70	85.30	17.04	40.06	11.05	24.33	26.54
Perseverative Response	30.76	18.20	81.50	21.22	37.63	14.15	18.33	27.43
Percent Perseverative Response	27.31	13.68	79.90	20.10	36.63	13.41	17.40	27.32
Perseverative Error	25.23	17.06	83.96	24.33	39.30	16.25	23.03	32.57
Percent Perseverative Error	22.36	11.76	82.60	24.34	38.30	16.29	22.56	32.92
Non-perseverative Error	14.57	7.34	89.30	19.29	44.86	8.36	34.26	25.62
Percent Non-perseverative Error	14.57	7.34	89.30	19.29	44.86	8.36	34.26	25.62
Conceptual level response	58.26	17.50						
Percent conceptual level response	54.12	20.64	85.56	14.21	40.40	9.44	24.46	24.36

Table 5

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number Of Categories Completed	30	4.56	1.85
Trials Taken To Complete 1 st Category	30	32.40	30.62

Failure To Maintain Set	30	.96	1.12
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Table 6

BABS results of the sample (N=30)

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Brown Assessment of Belief Scale	30	13.13	4.17

		YBOCS Obsession Score	YBOCS Compulsion Score	YBOCS Total Score	Brown Assessment of Belief Scale	WCST Total Trials	WCST Total Correct Responses
YBOCS Obsession Score	R	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Sig.	.000	-	-	-	-	-
YBOCS Compulsion Score	R	.319	1	-	-	-	-
	Sig.	.086	.000	-	-	-	-
YBOCS Total Score	R	.740**	.874**	1	-	-	-
	Sig.	.000	.000	.000	-	-	-
Brown Assessment Belief Scale	R	.600**	.722**	.820**	1	-	-
	Sig.	.000	.000	.000	.000	-	-
WCST Total Trials	R	.290	.260	.333	.584**	1	-
	Sig.	.120	.166	.072	.001	.000	-
WCST Total Correct	R	-.230	-.463*	-.447*	-.419*	.022	1
	Sig.	.221	.010	.013	.021	.907	.000

TABLE 7 Presents the findings on correlation among Study Variables: severity of OCD symptoms, cognitive flexibility and insight.

****Significant at 0.01 level of significance; *Significant at 0.05 level of significance**

DISCUSSION

The results show a clear correlation between cognitive flexibility and severity of OCD symptoms, and between severity of OCD symptoms and level of insight and between cognitive flexibility and level of insight in individuals with OCD.

Sample Characteristics:

The participants on the socio demographic profile showed that out of total sample, 56.7 % were males and 43.3% were females (Table 1).

On clinical variables, family history of illness was present in 76.7% and absent in 23.3% participants, with 6.7% abrupt, 16.7% acute onset and 76.7% insidious onset. 86.7% had continuous course and 13.3% had fluctuating course of illness and progress was improving in 53.3%, deteriorating in 13.3% and static i.e. no change was found in 33.3% sample. 56.7 % had received therapy prior to participation in the current study and 43.3% had not received any therapy (Table 2).

Severity of OCD symptoms

It was found that out of total sample, 16.7 % had mild symptom severity, 46.7 % had moderate symptom severity and 36.7% showed severe symptoms (Table 3). The sample which showed moderate severity were on a higher percentage as they have been under treatment and were on medications. It was also found that patients receiving therapy were also higher in number. Therefore, because of their visit to the therapist and doctors for the follow-up and therapeutic sessions, the symptoms were on a moderate range.

Cognitive Flexibility

Findings of mean and std. deviation have been presented in Table 4. In the study, the percent perseverative errors reflects the density or concentration of perseverative errors in relation to overall test performance. It was found that the average for the percent perseverative error was 27.31 with an SD of 13.68 (Table 4).

The number of categories completed indicates the number of categories (i.e., each sequence of 10 consecutive correct matches the criterion sorting category) that an individual successfully completed during the test. It has been found that the mean and SD for number of categories completed were 4.56 ± 1.851 (Table 5).

Another variable i.e. trials taken to complete first category means the total number of trials to successfully complete the first category. It was found that the average trials taken to complete the 1st category were 32.40 with SD of 30.62 (Table 5).

Failure to maintain set is another variable of WCST which occurs when an individual makes five or more consecutive correct matches but then makes an error before successfully completing the category. The mean and SD for failure to maintain set was 0.966 ± 1.129 . (Table 5).

The present findings is supported by a study done by Leonardo Fontenelle et.al, 2011 on 20 patients which revealed that 16(80%) had impairment on WCST and 5 (25%) patients made perseverative errors, could not complete the first category and failed to maintain set in WCST indicating cognitive impairment in set shifting.

The present study thus, found that the sample performed poorly on WCST and inability to shift sets based on changing feedback was seen as the samples made errors and perseverative & responses indicating impairment in cognitive flexibility.

Therefore our first hypothesis stating that 'cognitive flexibility in individuals with OCD will be impaired' was retained. This finding was supported by the studies done by Moritz et. al. (2001); Chamberlain and colleagues (2006); Watkins et. al., (2005) found that patients with

OCD demonstrated impaired performance on tests (WCST and Trail Making Test) of cognitive flexibility.

Level of Insight

Results found that the mean and SD was 13.13 ± 4.17 (Table 6). BABS is a standardized tool, but there is no range for cut off score. In a study, on 128 sample with OCD, BABS was used for assessing insight where the researchers had set a cut off of >12 which meant that scores higher than 12 indicates poorer insight (Eisen et al., 2001).

Therefore considering their cut off in their study, our second hypothesis that 'the level of insight in individuals with OCD will be impaired' was retained. This finding was supported by a study which was done on 106 individuals diagnosed with OCD using the BABS which revealed 22% of individuals displayed poor insight, a greater severity of obsessive-compulsive symptoms and also individuals with OCD having poor insight were less likely to achieve partial remission of symptoms (Catapano, Sperandeo, Perris et. al.2001).

In the present study the average score on BABS was also found to be more than 12 (13.13) indicating that level of insight was poor; though not on a higher side. It might so happen because the sample in the present study were on medication and under treatment and also few received therapy; and also were on a regular interaction with the hospital staff. Therefore, they had some insight about the illness. Perhaps it may happen that the score may be higher than the present result and in actual in OCD population and the insight level might be poorer than the present study as they might not have received treatment or therapy.

Relationship among Cognitive flexibility, severity of symptoms and insight

The relation between cognitive flexibility and severity of OCD symptoms; relation between severity of OCD symptoms and level of insight and relation between cognitive flexibility and level of insight in individuals with OCD were assessed using Pearson product moment correlation.

Table 7 shows that a positive correlation has been found between YBOCS total score and YBOCS obsession, and YBOCS total score and YBOCS compulsion score ($p<0.01$) and a negative correlation was found between YBOCS compulsion score and WCST total trials, and YBOCS total score and WCST total correct response ($p<0.05$). This means that with an increase in severity of OCD symptoms, difficulty in cognitive flexibility is likely to increase.

Therefore our third hypothesis that 'there will be a statistically significant relation between cognitive flexibility and severity of OCD symptoms' was retained. This finding was supported by a study done on 15 women with obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) and 15 healthy controls using Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) and an alternation learning task (cognitive flexibility) found that OCD patients were significantly slower on the WCST as compared to the controls (Gross, Isseroff, Sasson, et.al., 1996)

Table 7 also represents that BABS score is positively correlated with all three dimensions of YBOCS i.e. YBOCS obsession score, YBOCS compulsion score and YBOCS total score, ($p<0.01$) suggesting that with increasing severity of OCD symptoms, insight is likely to decrease.

Therefore our fourth hypothesis that 'there will be a statistically significant relation between severity of OCD symptoms and level of insight' was retained. This finding was

similar to that of a study done by Ravi Kishore et al., (2004) who found that individuals reporting primarily hoarding compulsions or miscellaneous obsessions (e.g., superstitious beliefs) had higher scores on the BABS, reflecting poorer insight.

A positive correlation was found between BABS score and WCST total trials ($p < 0.01$) means that as the scores on BABS increased, thus the number of total trials taken to complete the WCST test increased. Whereas, a negative correlation between BABS score and total correct response on WCST ($p < 0.05$) means that as the scores on BABS increased, the total number of correct responses on WCST decreased.

Therefore our fifth hypothesis that 'there will be statistically significant relation between cognitive flexibility and level of insight' was retained. This finding was supported by a study which explored the relationship between executive functions and insight, where it was found that with greater impairments in cognitive flexibility the level of insight was poor (Kashyap, Kumar, Kandavel, et.al., 2012; Aleman, Agrawal, Morgan, et.al., 2006).

If poor insight is associated with deficits in cognitive flexibility, these individuals may have difficulty incorporating corrective information during psychotherapy. This may call for an emphasis on behavioural rather than cognitive interventions in therapy.

CONCLUSION

Review of literature indicated that there is impairment of cognitive flexibility and insight in patients with schizophrenia. In the present study too, similar findings have been found. It was found that individuals with OCD demonstrated difficulties with cognitive flexibility and poor insight. Also, there exists a relation among illness severity, cognitive flexibility and level of insight. This pattern until now established in the disorder of Schizophrenia, was also found in case of Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, possibly owing to some overlap in their psychopathology and neurobiological deficits. If poor insight is associated with deficits in cognitive flexibility, these individuals may have difficulty incorporating corrective information during psychotherapy. This may call for an emphasis on behavioural rather than cognitive interventions in therapy.

However, since the sample size was small, further more elaborate work in this area is needed to replicate these findings as well as to understand how similar these two disorders may be.

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EVA AS A PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT TOOL IN COMPARISON TO TRADITIONAL MEASURES IN SELECT CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Economic Value Added is a residual performance measurement index which is becoming increasingly popular among the huge corporate giants internationally and nationally. Economic Value Added is preferred by most of the corporate houses over traditional performance measures like ROI, EPS etc. A host of corporate houses have already taken EVA as a corporate measurement tool seeking reason that it clearly depicts the actual picture of the performance of the corporate and helps in generating shareholders wealth. In this research paper the researchers has made an attempt to make a comparative analysis of EVA with other traditional measures by applying it on select central public sector giants operating in India focusing mainly on those accorded with Maharatna status.

Key words: Economic Value Added, Traditional measures, Market Value Added, CPSE, shareholders wealth.

INTRODUCTION

Economic Value Added is a new corporate paradigm which has taken over the corporate world with its clear depiction of the value generated by the corporate at the end of one operating year. The concept of value addition was put forth by management guru Peter F Drunker long back even Nobel Laurent's like Modigliani and Miller were seen to have propagated the concept of value addition. But the concept of value addition actually became popular when Stern Stewart named it as Economic Value Added. Economic value added is nothing but a modern measure to evaluate an investment centre. It is the residual amount that remains with the corporate houses after paying off everyone whom the company owes. The basic difference between EVA and traditional performance measure is that EVA takes forth the cost of capital that the company is supposed pay to the shareholders for investments made. In EVA the cost of capital is deducted from the Net Operating Profit after taxes to give rise to what is known as Economic Value Added. The concept of EVA states that a company is considered to have created wealth or generated profit only if it has a residue left after paying of its cost of capital, otherwise the company is considered to be in a no profit no loss situation if it's just able to meet its cost of capital and to have destroyed its wealth if its unable to meet is cost of capital.

Conceptually Economic value added is considered superior over traditional measures because it moves one step ahead by taking into consideration cost of capital where traditional measures stops by just comparing the profit with that of investments made.

EVA AND MVA (MARKET VALUE ADDED)

Market Value Added or MVA is the shareholders wealth that is generated by the company. It is calculated by deducting the book value of the capital from its market value . The resultant is called the market value added i.e it is the value added to the shareholders wealth over and above the invested capital. If the figure so generated is positive wealth is considered to have been created and if the resultant is negative wealth is considered to have been destroyed. Hence

$$MVA = (\text{market value of equity} + \text{market value of debt}) - (\text{book value of equity} + \text{book value of debt})$$

For the purpose of calculation of debt in this research work debt is kept away from the purview of market value added as the market value of debt seldom changes and moreover it is difficult to measure the market value of debt, while its market value is almost equal to the book value t not making any sever impact in the equation. Hence for the purpose of the study

$$MVA = \text{Market Value of Equity} - \text{Book Value of Equity}$$

$$= (\text{Market price} \times \text{outstanding equity}) - \text{Book value of equity}$$

CALCULATION OF EVA

As stated earlier EVA is nothing but the residue or the amount that remains in the hands of the company after paying off cost of capital hence EVA is calculated by deducting the weighted Cost of capital from the net operating income after taxes popularly known as NOPAT. Arithmetically

$$EVA = \text{NOPAT} - \text{WACC} \times \text{TC}$$

Arriving at NOPAT

NOPAT or Net Operating Profit after Taxes is the profit that remains in the hands of the company after paying off interest and taxes. The significant difference between EVA and Traditional measure is that EVA as prescribed by Stern Stewarts needs to get away with the accounting distortions i.e. EVA moves away from accrual basis to a cash basis of accounting. EVA in reality deviates from the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Here non cash transactions like depreciation, amortization of goodwill etc are added back or deducted from the operating profit as it appears in the profit or loss or balance sheet to arrive at the NOPAT for the purpose of calculation of EVA, citing reasons that in reality no cash moves in or away from the corporate leaving disposable income in the hands of the company which can be utilized for generating shareholders wealth. Stern Stewarts and his company have identified 120 such accounting distortions. For the purpose of the study the researcher have taken up four very commonly used distortions by researchers which are conducive for Indian companies namely goodwill, bad debts, Research and development expenses and LIFO/FIFO adjustments

Arriving at WACC

WACC or Weighted Average Cost of Capital is arrived at by taking into two basic components of capital equity and debts

Formula

Cost of debt : cost of debt is calculated by applying the simple formula for arriving at cost of debt

$$\text{Cost of debt} = \frac{\text{total amount of interest (1-tax)}}{\text{total debt}} \times 100$$

Cost of equity= Cost of equity for the purpose of calculation of equity is measured by using the CAPM method of calculating market return

$$R_e = R_f - \beta(R_m - R_f)$$

R_f = Risk free rate

R_m = Market return

β = Beta

Risk free rate: in reality there is nothing called risk free rates when it comes to securities as no securities are completely risk free but government securities or gilt edge securities are considered comparatively risk free. Hence interest on the treasury bills are considered as the risk free rates. For the purpose of the study 10 year T bill for the period of the study has been considered as the R_f or risk free rates.

Beta : Beta is the volatility of the stock market. Beta is calculated as

$$R_i = \frac{\text{Closing Prices of Security on day } t - \text{closing prices of security on day } t-1}{\text{Closing prices of security on day } t-1}$$

Where R_i is the return on security i on day t

Beta coefficient has been calculated as

$$B_j = \text{COV}_{im} / \sigma_m^2$$

Where COV_{im} the covariance between security return and market is return and σ_m^2 is the variance of market return

Market return: for the purpose of the study to represent the market return of NSE for CPSE the market return of CPSE indices for the period of the study has been used by the researchers

OTHER TRADITIONAL MEASURES

In this research work the researchers have made an attempt to make a comparative analysis of EVA with other traditional measures. Traditional measures include Return on Investment (ROI), Return on Net Worth (RONW), Earnings Per Share (EPS), etc but for the purpose of the study only ROI and EPS has been taken as base to measure the effectiveness of EVA over other traditional measures

Return on Investment (ROI) : return on investments as the name suggest is calculated by comparing the return that is the profit after interest and tax with the invested capital

$$\text{ROI} = \frac{\text{Profit After tax}}{\text{Investment}}$$

Earnings per Share (EPS) : earnings per share is the earnings or return per share earned against every share. It is calculated by dividing the net profit with the outstanding shares

$$\text{EPS} = \frac{\text{net profit after tax}}{\text{equity share capital}}$$

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

While conducting the research work the researcher have come across various literature related to EVA which includes

Mc Cormack and Vytheeswaram(1998) the researcher performed econometric tests on financial relations for the largest oil companies for the period 1997-2001. The Change in shareholders wealth is tested against EBIT, RONA, after tax earnings, ROE and free cash flow.

M.Kakati (2005) the researcher examined four aspects of valuation process which include i)factors/variable considers while doing valuation ii)sources of information iii) forecasting techniques used and iv) valuation methodology based on a pilot survey of 80 variables profounded that EVA is losing its popularity because of data intensity and too many adjustment required for changes in data

Anil Misra &Anil Kanwal(2007) has made an attempt to find out whether EVA finds a better reflection in the firm's stock prices in comparison to traditional accounting based measures. The researcher has tested the hypothesis on the time series data of 'A' group companies listed in Bombay stock exchange with the help of cross sectional analysis of the sample firm using regression analysis

Bhagaban Das (2009) this article discusses the development of economic value measures especially Economic Profit/EVA, which is Found to be superior to other accounting based measures. The method of computation of Economic profit and the benefits and criticism also form a part of this paper

Abdullah Al Mamun &Shazali Abu Mansor(2012) this study intended to identify why EVA should be used as financial performance measure over the conventional measure and its added advantage in using EVA compared to conventional methods. The researcher identified EVA as an important financial performance measurement tool over the conventional tool around the world.

Babli Dhiman, Shipra Pruthi (2012) in their research work the researcher has made to known which company is a wealth generator for shareholders in Indian parlance. For this purpose the researchers have made a study on nifty fifty over the period 2005-2010

OBJECTIVES

1. To compute and analyze the Economic Value Added of the select central public sector units
2. To make a comparative analysis of the economic value added with the traditional performance measure ROI and EPS

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of the research the researchers have designed a methodology to achieve the set objectives

Sample size

For the purpose of the study the researcher have selected three central public sector units namely

1. Oil and Natural Gas corporation
2. National thermal Power Corporation
3. Steel Authority Of India

The three companies have been select on the basis of convenience of the researcher there are total seven central public sector units accorded with Maharatna status. the researcher have selected three on the basis of convenience and judgment keeping in mind that all the companies selected are listed in a recognized stock exchange i.e NSE

Source of data

The study completely deals with secondary data. For the purpose of the study annual reports of the companies have been collected along with the annexure with the help of Capitaline Database and other information required for the purpose of calculation of EVA has been collected from the company website.

Apart from the annual reports various journal, e-journals, magazines, books relating to concept have be consulted during the course of the study

For the purpose of calculation of EVA the cost of capital is calculated with the help of CAPM model which requires risk free return which is taken from the RBI annual reports while market return is been calculated by taking into account NIFTY CPSE indices .Hence the NSE and RBI websites have been used for the purpose of the study. The period of the study is from 2013-14 to 2017-18

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1.

Computation of EVA of ONGC LTD

(amt in crores)

Year Ending March 31 st 2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Share capital	4277.76	4277.76	4277.76	6416.63
Debt capital	0	1393.00	0	25592.21
Beta variant	1.27	1.10	1.15	1.06
Risk free debt	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
Market return	7.56	20.16	25.20	-25.20
Cost of equity	7.48	21.41	27.84	-27.20
Cost of debt	0	0.14	0	0
WACC	7.48	16.18	27.84	-27.2
NOPAT (adjusted)	22,095.17	17,735.95	17,464.06	19,121.72
tc*wac	319.97	917.52	1190.92	-1745.15
EVA	21,775.20	16,818.43	16,273.14	20,866.87

Source: self compiled

The table above depicts the Economic Value Added created or destroyed by the corporate during the time period 2014-2015. Its observed that the corporate have persistently created wealth during the time frame

Table 2.

Computation of EVA of SAIL LTD

(amt in crores)

Year Ending March 31 st 2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Share capital	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53
Debt capital	25,281.40	29897.73	34979.79	41395.65	45408.72
Beta variant	0.73	0.80	1.03	1.17	1.10
Risk free debt	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
Market return	7.56	20.16	25.20	-25.20	- 4.03
Cost of equity	7.57	17.64	25.27	-30.77	-5.19
Cost of debt	0.76	4.80	6.50	6.10	6.21
WACC	1.71	6.35	8.40	2.75	5.26
NOPAT (adjusted)	3584.12	3546.91	-1720.99	-305.42	2341.00
tc*wac	344.11	2160.79	3285.26	1251.95	2605.76
EVA	3240.01	1386.12	-5,006.25	-1557.37	-264.76

The table above depicts the EVA created or destroyed during the period 2014-2018. It was observed that during the last three years the corporate have destroyed wealth which also reflects in their profit.

Table 3

Computation of EVA of NTPC LTD

(amt in crores)

Year Ending March 31 st 2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Share capital	8245.46	8245.46	8245.46	8245.46	8245.46
Debt capital	67170.22	85995.34	93127.24	106840.21	121604.60
Beta variant	0.46	0.70	0.60	0.53	0.42
Risk free debt	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
Market return	7.56	20.16	25.20	-25.20	- 4.03
Cost of equity	7.50	16.39	18.16	-9.70	2.70
Cost of debt	2.93	2.31	3.59	2.80	3.02
WACC	2.87	3.53	4.69	1.90	2.99
NOPAT (adjusted)	22,095.17	17,735.95	17,464.06	19,121.72	21,453.75
tc*wac	2164.43	3326.70	4754.37	2186.62	3882.51
EVA	19930.74	14409.26	12709.69	16935.10	17571.24

The above table depicts the EVA created or destroyed by the corporate giant during the time period 2014-2018 its observed that the corporate have persistently generated wealth with a positive EVA during the period.

Table 2. Calculation of MVA

Company	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2107-18
ONGC	90,755.68	82,850.5	36,326.23	22,015.36	47,303.17

NTPC	13,044.22	39,429.5	15,814.62	40,641.58	38,151.46
SAIL	-13,176.29	-15,662.85	-21,247.29	-10,607.12	-6,716.19

Source: self complied

From the above table it has been observed that SAIL has negative MVA throughout the time period while ONGC and NTPC has a positive and increasing market value which is also true in terms of EVA.

Table 4. Calculation of ROI

Company	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2107-18
ONGC	516	321.70	377.29	278.96	62.31
NTPC	14.55	10.91	10.62	8.15	7.9
SAIL	8.8	6.14	-10.28	-6.2	-0.9

Table 4 depicts the Return on investment of the selected CPSE's. it is seen from the table that ONGC has are remarkable return on investment as compared to NTPC while SAIL has a negative return on investment.

Table 5. Calculation of EPS

Company	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2107-18
ONGC	24.21	18.83	18.83	13.95	15.54
NTPC	12.33	11.97	12.74	10.85	11.99
SAIL	5.99	4.67	0	0	0

Source: self complied through calculation

From the table above it is seen that the earnings per share of ONGC is decreasing while that of NTPC is constant and that of SAIL is very poor and almost nil in most of the years.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. The study reveals that corporate like ONGC and NTPC has been persistently creating wealth while SAIL has destroyed wealth during the time frame as it generates a negative EVA. The wealth destroyed also depicts in their operation as they have not earned any profit for the last three years. The basic idea behind EVA is that shareholders must earn a return that is sufficient to compensate for the risk taken by them which was otherwise missing in traditional accounting techniques.
2. EVA clearly depicts the wealth created or destroyed by the corporate during a time period by taking into consideration volatility of the market along with cost of capital and cost of debt which is ignored in other traditional measure .As it has been seen that ONGC &NTPC has been persistently creating wealth while SAIL though a corporate giant has been destroying wealth which clearly depicts while calculating EVA while ROI and EPS is silent about the cost of capital and wealth destroyed by the corporate. As per the analysis done by the researcher the problems of undercapitalization and overcapitalization can be easily detected by the application of EVA.

3. From the analysis the researchers concludes that conventional performance measures such as Return On Investment (ROI), or earning-per-share are deficient because they are one-dimensional and are unable to fully assess the firms' strategic accounting, outcomes and performance. It is also seen from the analysis that the traditional measures reflect only past performance and has significantly no emphasising on future performance. Moreover, it's been argued by the researchers that EVA facilitates better goal congruence than ROI i.e wealth maximization. EVA helps overcome the goal incongruence that exists between the manager and the firm which cannot be resolved by using ROI as it lays no emphasis on wealth created or destroyed which has a direct relation with effective investments.
4. The superiority of EVA can be also judged from the perspective of MVA as a positive and high EVA also results into high and increasing MVA as seen in the tables above where companies with positive and high EVA has also positive and high MVA. Thus a positive EVA creates a positive MVA. EVA actually clarifies considerably the concept of profitability unlike traditional measure.
5. EVA tries to move from stringent accounting principles to modern financial economics to provide a more accurate measure of the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). Instead of using the profit, as computed under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), EVA encourages to do away with accounting distortions which leads to a clearer disposable income in the hands of the managers.
6. The corporate procedures have undergone through deep rooted changes. Hence in this changing environment measures which do not take into considerations the risk and return associated with investment cannot be considered as a suitable performance measure. The performance measures which neglects the expected return by shareholders leaves its shareholders unaware about their as well as their as well as the corporate position.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Economic value added is a performance measure which is definitely more informative and thus reveals a lot about the organizations performance. The procedure for computation is more scientific and more justified in comparison to other traditional measure as important aspects like cost of capital, volatility of the market are not looked after which is ignored by other measures like EPS and ROI. While the procedure of calculating cost of capital is relation to the stock market gives it an edge and helps shareholders to know about their position in the concern and also gives an idea when to exit or enter the market. This measure gives more emphasis on value creation hence value is so created only by careful deployment of funds hence management needs to be vigilant in investment of funds so that they generate more wealth which leads to good corporate governance.

Yet this measure suffers from being complicated in its procedure of calculation as compared to traditional measures and moreover there is no set rules or standard which gives guidelines about its universal applicability hence brings a biasness of the organization who applies it

along with that the applicability of this method is more expensive in comparison to its benefits derived. Moreover it is not made mandatory for firms to disclose its value addition.

Hence to make it a more effective performance measure it is important to give it a universal applicability and bring in guidelines related to the procedure of calculation. If a proper framework is designed for its calculation it can be made mandatory as EVA in reality disclose more and accurate information related to an enterprise.

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A STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH OF INDIA

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Abstract: For achieving long term sustainable economic growth of any country the key factor required is innovation. Today India is one of the fastest growing economies in this modern globalization world. Indian economy is enjoying the average economic growth of 7% from last two decades, but again the question arises is that whether this economic growth sustainable or only some short-term phenomena. Hence to achieve long-term sustainable growth what is needed most is Innovation. The purpose of this paper is to study the relationship between innovation and economic growth in India. For this study, data of last 10 years is analyzed i.e. from 2008 to 2017. For the purpose of this study Majority of the data was sourced from World Bank data banks. Due to non-availability of the data, the study is restricted to secondary data collected on GDP growth rate, per capital GDP growth rate, Research & Development spending as a percentage of GDP, number of patents application filed and FDI. According to the results shown in the study, an increase in economic growth of the country will decrease the number of patents and also decrease the spending on Research and development activities of the economy. Hence the dream of sustainable economic growth is still questionable.

Keywords: Innovation, Economic Growth, GDP growth rate, R&D expenses, Foreign Direct Investment.

Introduction: Now a day, it is very important to be innovative. Everywhere there is a talk about innovation. Today innovation is considered as one of the major factor that leads to economic growth. Every economy is thriving hard to achieve economic growth, since their main objective is to achieve economic growth for their society and for their nation. In this journey of achieving economic growth, innovation played a major part right from the invention of wheel to invention of internet. Innovation now a day, is necessary for achieving the demand for new products and also to achieve higher standard of living. In recent times, all the developed countries are spending major part of their revenue on research and development, such expenditure is much higher than the total budget of some developing and underdeveloped countries. This difference is the major driving force that makes developed countries a leading country as compared to other developing and underdeveloped countries where investment in R & D is very low. To become a dominant economy, all the economic

activities should be directed towards achieving sustainable economic growth in the economy. In order to become a front runner, an economy should have a goal of achieving long term sustainable economic growth, this goal can be achieved by increasing the general output level of the economy. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the economy's output in a given period of time usually a year. There is always an argument about GDP as a measure of economic growth but this paper GDP is recognized as measure of economic growth.

There GDP can be increased by the following ways: a) by increasing the number of units introduced in the production process; and b) by increasing the productivity of the units introduced. In order to increase the GDP there are two ways: (1) by increasing the no. of inputs that we use into the production process. (2) By increasing the productivity of inputs.

Innovative techniques can be applied for increasing the productivity of the inputs, this can be done by innovating new product or by innovating new production process.

Productivity can be increased by innovating new products or by innovating new production processes.

The main objective of this paper is to study the relationship between innovation and economic growth of India. However, it is not easy to measure innovation, but this can be studied with the help of various factors than can explain the innovation in an economy, like number of patents registered, technological advances in the economy, spending in sectors like education, etc. In this paper innovation is studied on the basis of factors like number of patents registered, spending on education and research and development expenditure of the economy. This is because number of patents filed represents innovative development of the economy and keeps the economy in the path of increasing productivity and achieving long term sustainable economic growth. At the same time increase in spending on education and spending on Research & Development by an economy will increase the productivity of the labors. This research papers will help to the economy to make some policy decisions which ultimately will help in attaining long term sustainable growth.

Literature Review: The literature review is done to highlight the importance of innovation in economic growth of economy. **Nathen Rosenberg (2004)** illustrates that technological innovation is considered to be as a major factor in economic growth and hence he focuses on some of the most distinctive features of innovation in the highly industrialized economies of the OECD area. He attempts to examine a primary single feature, "uncertainty" that dominates the search for new technologies by drawing several cases on the American experience. It also touches on the impact of technological innovation in the tourism industry and how it is transforming the tourism business model.

According to Andrea m Pece et al (2015), The innovation, R&D expenditures and the investments in technology are premises for ensuring competitiveness and progress, and through them a sustainable economic growth. A sustained level of education of the workforce, increasing investments in research area, the creation of the new products and the facile access of investors to stock markets, firstly, will ensure the development of the private and public sectors, and secondly, will improve the living conditions of the population. The purpose of

their research was to analyze if the long term economic growth is influenced by the innovation potential of an economy. Their analysis was performed by using multiple regression models estimated for the following CEE countries, namely Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary. In order to quantify the innovation, they have used various variables, such as number of patents, number of trademarks, R&D expenditures. The results provide evidence of a positive relationship between economic growth and innovation.

An altogether new aspect which so far has not been dealt with in depth in economic literature is the role for economic growth. Technological activities are although very important and essential determinant of the economic performance of industrialized economies is generally acknowledged today. However, greater attention is received on the role of the patent system in economic growth. Nordhaus (1969). Blind, K., & Jungmittag, A. (2008).) Ortiz-Villajos, J. M. (2009) Performed a quantitative analysis on to study the relationship between technology and economic growth of over twenty countries. It was found during their research it is seen that there is positive effect of correlation between patents and per capita income. OrtizVillajos, J. M. (2009) in his research studied the regressions between the time series of patent applications in Spain between 1826 and 1985 and some economic variables. The study indicate that there is a positive correlation between patents and Gross Fixed Capital Formation.

Research Methodology: This paper analyses the relationship between innovation and economic growth in India. For this study, data of last 10 years is analyzed i.e. from 2008 to 2017. Many thinkers and researchers have defined the importance of innovation in economic growth of the economy. The have called it as New Economy, according to DeLong and summers (2001), the “essence of the New Economy” as the intensive use of technology in general, and information technology. At the same time the Canadian government (2002) describes the “New Economy” as “an Economy that is producing or intensively using innovative or new technologies”. Hence it is clear from the above definition that innovation is very important for the growth of an economy.

Due to lack of resources available, it was difficult to find the data for the study. Majority of the data was sourced from World Bank data banks. Due to non-availability of the data, the study is restricted to secondary data collected on GDP growth rate, per capital GDP growth rate, Research & Development spending as a percentage of GDP, number of patents application filed and FDI.

Objective of the Study: The objective of the study is to study the relationship between the innovation and economic growth of India.

Data Analysis: This paper analyses the relation between innovation and economic growth in India using regression model where the dependent variable is the GDP growth rate. The others variables were included in the analysis as independent variables.

GDP Growth: GDP growth rate is the real growth rate of gross domestic products from one year to the other in India's economy. This variable very well resembles the economic growth of an economy in a given period of time.

GDP Per Capita Growth: To measure the economy's standard of living GDP per capita growth is used. There is always a positive correlation between GDP growth rate and per capita GDP growth rate but due to rapidly increasing population in India, it is important to consider both the measure simultaneously.

R&D Expenditure: The quantum of R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP is also a good representative for the intensity of innovation in an economy. A higher the value the greater the concern to state regarding the technological development.

Patents: The number of patents applications registered by the national patent office represent there is exclusive rights for an invention. A protection is given by Patent for the invention to the owner of the patent for a limited period, normally for 20 years

The following table 1 shows the descriptive statistics of the variables used in the model to analyze the relationship between economic growth and innovation

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics

Year	GDP growth %	GDP per capita growth (annual %)	Patent applications	Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)	Foreign direct investment (% of GDP)
2008	3.0867	1.58272525	6425	0.73548	3.62052
2009	7.86188	6.34085065	7262	0.72901	2.65159
2010	8.49759	7.02473248	8853	0.76713	1.63503
2011	5.24131	3.86969482	8841	0.8358	2.00207
2012	5.45639	4.13471779	9553	0.82217	1.31293
2013	6.38611	5.09669173	10669	0.81554	1.51628
2014	7.41023	6.14033404	12040	0.8674	1.69566
2015	7.99625	6.74270031	12579	0.84444	2.09212
2016	8.16953	6.93461141	13199	0.82213	1.94106
2017	7.16789	5.96681181	14961	0.83125	1.50774
Mean	6.72739	5.38338703	10438.2	0.80704	1.9975
Standard Deviation	1.69855	1.73704083	2734.99	0.04689	0.68611
Skewness	-1.167	-1.2762999	0.14979	-0.791	1.69039
Kurtosis	0.95296	1.27262668	-0.9116	-0.6281	3.02608

Source: World Bank Database

Model: This paper uses multi regression model to achieve the proposed objectives. The model used in the paper is as follows:

$$GDP \text{ growth rate} = \alpha + \beta(GDP \text{ per capita growth}) + \beta(Patent) + \beta(R\&D) + \beta(FDI)$$

The multi-collinearity test has been performed to identify the multi-collinearity among the variables. The correlation matrix for the model variables is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Correlations					
	GDP growth %	GDP per capita growth (annual %)	Patent applications	Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)	Foreign direct investment (% of GDP)
GDP growth %	1.000				
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	.998	1.000			
Patent applications	.512	.564	1.000		
Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)	.220	.274	.753	1.000	
Foreign direct investment (% of GDP)	-.492	-.524	-.603	-.671	1.000

The above table 2 shows the multicollinearity between two independent variables. This matrix explains multi collinearity between GDP growth % and GDP per capita growth and also between patents and R&D expenses. Table 2 shows the moderate positive correlation between GDP per capita which represents economic development of India and number of patents application which represents innovation in India. This analysis suggests that increase in per capital economic growth leads to motivate people for more innovations.

The strong positive correlation between patents and R&D expenses suggests that Indian economy gets stronger allocation of resources towards R&D Expenses can increase the innovation in India. Surprisingly, FDI however showed negative correlation with GDP growth, GDP per capita growth, Patents, and R&D Expenditure.

Table 3 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	1.000 ^a	1.000	1.000	.02834

a. Predictors: (Constant), Foreign direct investment (% of GDP) , GDP per capita growth (annual %) , Patent applications , Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)

Table 4 ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	25.962	4	6.490	8078.596	.000 ^b
	Residual	.004	5	.001		
	Total	25.966	9			

a. Dependent Variable: GDP growth %

b. Predictors: (Constant), Foreign direct investment (% of GDP) , GDP per capita growth (annual %) , Patent applications , Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)

Table 5 Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.177	.309		7.040	.001
	GDP per capita growth (annual %)	1.014	.008	1.037	132.029	.000
	Patent applications	-3.404E-005	.000	-.055	-5.328	.003
	Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)	-.716	.377	-.020	-1.901	.116
	Foreign direct investment (% of GDP)	.012	.021	.005	.587	.582

a. Dependent Variable: GDP growth %

Table 3 shows multiple R and R square which represents multiple correlation and coefficients of determination respectively. The R (1.00) explains that there is perfect correlation between dependent variable (GDP growth rate) and other independent variables used in the study. Lower P value shows the significance of the model. However negative coefficients represented in table 5 of the patent applications and Research & Development expenditure are surprising. That means if the Indian economy's economic growth rate will increase it will decrease the number of patent application filed and research and development expenditure in India. That seems unrealistic. Since the p-value is less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$) as represented in table 4, this model is accepted, since lower P value indicates this model is significant.

Conclusion: For the economic growth and development of an economy, Innovation proves to be a key factor. Research and Development expenditure in the country and number of patents filed in India enhances the long term sustainable economic growth of the country. India is gradually increasing its innovative practices, however the growth in innovative practices is not as expected. There is still a long way ahead towards achievement of economic growth in the economy. To achieve this goal primary focus should be to increase spending on education and

research and development activities, which ultimately will increase the productivity in near future. The results obtained in this paper are not satisfactory. According to the results shown in the study, an increase in economic growth of the country will decrease the number of patents and also decrease the spending on Research and development activities of the economy. Hence the dream of sustainable economic growth is still questionable.

Like other studies, this study is also affected by some limitations, main limitation was non availability of the data. Also there are various vehicles which can be included in the study. These variables are not included due to non-availability of data

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क्याप': एक उत्तर-आधुनिक उपन्यास

अंजनी कुमार श्रीवास्तव

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'क्याप' सही मायने में एक उत्तर-आधुनिक उपन्यास है— शीर्षक से लेकर विन्यास तक। त्रासदी से कॉमेडी बनने की हद तक। एक खिलंदड़पन है जो उन्नीसवीं-बीसवीं सदी की आधुनिकता के दावों को खोखला सिद्ध करती है मजाक के लहजे में। एक नाकारे प्रेमी और नाकारे क्रांतिकारी की नकारात्मक कथा, जिसमें सब कुछ निहिलिस्टिक हो गया है। आधुनिकता की विदाई, प्रेम की विदाई और क्रांति का अंत। पाठक मुग्ध होता है लेखक के खिलंदड़पन पर और शामिल भी है उस खेल में जिसमें दुःख हास्य बन जाता है। यह उत्तर-आधुनिक रचाव है जिसमें वेदना की विदाई एक थोथी हँसी के साथ होती है, जिसे आप पीड़ा भी कह सकते हैं और आनंद भी, हास्य भी और विलाप भी। मगर उत्तर-आधुनिक शिल्प और कथ्य के बावजूद लेखक आधुनिकता और उत्तर-आधुनिकता के बीच कहीं स्थित है— कम-से-कम इतना उत्तर-आधुनिक नहीं हुआ है कि आधुनिकता की कब्र पर आँसू भी न बहा सके। 'विचारधारा की मृत्यु' से उत्पन्न लेखक की पीड़ा कुछ इन शब्दों में व्यक्त होती है— "मेरे माथे पर तनी पिस्तौल मुझसे पूछने लगी कि क्या मार्क्स ने 'डास कैपिटल' इसलिए लिखी थी कि सारी दुनिया में पूँजीवाद का परचम फहराने लगे? क्या लेनिन ने पहले निर्जन साइबेरिया की ठण्ड और फिर देश-निकाला भगत चुकने के बाद सीलबन्द गाड़ी में लौटकर सारे संसार को हिला देनेवाले दस दिन इसलिए देखे-दिखाये कि एक दिन रूसी कॉमरेड अपने ही देश को लूटें और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष से मिली भीख को भी खुद ही हज़म कर जायें? क्या स्तालिन ने महान देशभक्तिपूर्ण युद्ध इसलिए लड़ा था और पूर्वी योरोप में साम्यवादियों को इसलिए सत्तारूढ़ किया था कि एक दिन उसके वारिस सोवियत संघ को ही टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर दें।" x

उपन्यास की शुरुआत ही उत्तर-आधुनिक तरीके से होती है— 'अफसोस कि यह कहानी पहले लिखी जा चुकी है।' x और, उसके बाद कहानी की व्याख्या शुरू होती है— कहानी की शकल में। मतलब लेखकीय हस्तक्षेप की समाप्ति और पाठकीय पढ़त से कथा शुरू होती है और कथा का लेखक (जो स्वयं भोक्ता, कर्ता एवं साक्षी भी है) स्वयं के लेखक होने के दावे को नकारता है, मगर एक अर्थ देता है तथा अपने दिए अर्थ के प्रति निष्ठा भी रखता है। इसीलिए वह कूर्माचली के पाठ को निरस्त करता चलता है

यह देरिदा के 'विभेद' और 'स्थगन' के जरिये विविध पाठों-उपपाठों की स्थिति संभव करना है;^x लेखक की मृत्यु पर पाठक को तरजीह देना है। पर, लेखक का आधुनिकतावादी रुझान भी यहाँ सामने आता है जब वह कहता है— "खासकर इसलिए कि कूर्माचली की यह कहानी उन दोनों मृतकों का ही नहीं, मुझ जीवित का भी अपमान करती है। सो ऐसे कि यह कहानी उसने एक तरह से मुझसे सुनी हुई बातों के आधार पर लिखी है।"^x यहाँ लेखक का आग्रह व्यक्त होता है कि उसकी कहानी सही थी और अंतिम भी जिसे कूर्माचली ने बदल दिया है या विकृत किया है। यथार्थ कूर्माचली की कथा में सही तरीके से व्यक्त नहीं हुआ है। यह यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण आधुनिकतावादी साहित्यकारों-चिन्तकों की सृष्टि है जिसकी ओर लेखक का झुकाव है। उत्तर-आधुनिकता मीडिया के जरिये जिस 'Hyper-reality' (अतिथार्थ) की सृष्टि करती है^xलेखक उसका एक क्रिटिक निर्मित करता है। वह व्यक्ति की खोती स्वायत्तता और लुप्त होती विचारधारा की ओर इशारा ही नहीं करता वरन् उस अतिथार्थ को भेद सत्य कहने की क्षमता में भी यकीन रखता है— "परवरदिगार के आलम में तमाम ऐसी चीजें हैं, जो इन्सान की समझ से परे हैं— नुमा ये बातें जब तक 'मासेज' को सैक्स-सनसनी-रहस्य-रोमांच का नशेड़ी बनानेवाला पूँजीवादी मास-मीडिया परोस रहा था तब तक मैं चुप रहा लेकिन अब जब अपने को 'मासवादी' नहीं 'मार्क्सवादी' कहने वाला कूर्माचली अपनी उत्तर-आधुनिकता के अंतर्गत वही राग अलाप रहा है, तब मुझे भी कुछ कहने को बाध्य होना पड़ रहा है।"^x यहाँ 'तब मुझे भी कुछ कहने को बाध्य होना पड़ रहा है' कथन उत्तर-आधुनिकता में आधुनिकता का हस्तक्षेप है। चाहे ल्योतार के इस कथन से कि 'उत्तर-आधुनिकता आधुनिकता का दुबारा लिखना है'^xजोशीजी उत्तर-आधुनिक मान लिये जाएँ मगर आधुनिकता का पूर्ण निषेध वे नहीं कर पाते, क्योंकि भाषा की पारदर्शिता इन्हें स्वीकार है। वे संभव मान रहे हैं कि सत्य भाषा में कहा जा सकता है। आधुनिकता और उत्तर-आधुनिकता दोनों के तनाव में उपन्यास आकार ग्रहण करता है, जिसमें लेखकीय 'सदिच्छा' कुछ और है और उपन्यास की परिणति कुछ और। यही विडम्बना 'क्याप' यानी अजीब, अनगढ़ और अप्रत्याशित स्थितियाँ पैदा करती है।

खैर, लेखक को कूर्माचली की- उत्तर-आधुनिक कूर्माचली की न कहानी पसंद आयी और न शीर्षक 'मौत की जुगलबन्दी'। लेखक अपने कलात्मक अंदाज में 'सम पर यम' शीर्षक प्रस्तावित करता है। उत्तर-आधुनिक कूर्माचली की उत्तर-आधुनिक कथा की भाषा और वस्तु दोनों पर लेखक को आपत्ति है, क्योंकि उसमें लोकप्रिय साहित्य का हस्तक्षेप है। वह 'हंस' में छपकर रचनात्मक साहित्य का अंग तो बनती है, पर उसमें आधुनिकतावादी कला और साहित्य के लक्षण नहीं हैं। इसलिए लेखक आपत्ति करता है "सिनेमाई भाषा में यह कि उन दोनों सत्यों को 'परस्पर इन्टरकट' कर दिया गया है कि साहब सच, सच से टकरा रहा है और सच यह है कि इस टक्कर में सच कहीं नजर नहीं आ रहा है।"^xवैसे 'दिल है कि मानता नहीं'^xजैसी सिनेमाई शब्दावली का लेखक खुद प्रयोग करने में नहीं हिचकता। एक ओर सिनेमाई शब्दावली और लोकप्रिय साहित्य का विरोध, दूसरी ओर प्रयोग। यह समर्थन या प्रयोग समय की माँग है, जिसमें इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया और मास कल्चर मजबूर करता है कि कलात्मक साहित्य में लोकप्रिय साहित्य का समावेश किया जाए। विरोध आधुनिकतावादी संस्कार की देन है। लेखक इस उपन्यास में दोनों व्यक्तियों को धारण करता है— एक साथ जक्स्टापोज करता है। यह जक्स्टापोजिशन

‘आधे-अधूरे’ की तरह का नहीं है। ‘आधे-अधूरे’ में काले सूट वाले व्यक्ति में कई व्यक्तियों का अध्यारोपण होता है, किन्तु उनकी मूल प्रकृति एक है— विविध कपड़ों में एक ही व्यक्तित्व। यह एक संगति है। एकसूत्रता है जो रचना को आधुनिक बनाती है। ‘क्याप’ में भिन्न व्यक्तित्व हैं— बिल्कुल विरोधी, लेखक सबको धारण करता है इसलिए वह प्रेमी भी है, क्रांतिकारी भी, आधुनिक भी और उत्तर-आधुनिक भी। यह असंगतिपूर्ण संगति है, जिसमें एकसूत्रता की तलाश नहीं की जाती। मसलन, एक ही साथ लेखक दोनों की भूमिकाएँ अदा करता है और दोनों के संदर्भ अलग हैं— “मैं तुम्हारे नेताजी की जीत पर हँस रहा हूँ और अपने काकाज्यू के दुबारा मर जाने पर रो रहा हूँ।”^x जक्स्टापोज़िशन की यह स्थिति कई प्रकार से हुई है। कभी इतिहास पर वर्तमान को ‘जक्टापोज’ किया गया है, तो कभी एक दृश्य को दूसरे दृश्य पर। शब्दावली के स्तर पर भी लेखक ‘जक्स्टापोज’ करता है— “माना वह तुम्हारी सहेली है लेकिन इस तरह सहेली के साथ पॉपुलर फ्रन्ट बनाने से कोई क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन तो होगा नहीं, उल्टे हमारे वर्ग-शत्रुओं को हमें परास्त करने का अवसर कभी न कभी, कहीं न कहीं से मिल ही जायेगा।”^y यहाँ प्रेम में क्रांति की शब्दावली का प्रयोग हुआ है।

उत्तर-आधुनिकता सत्य को संभव ही नहीं मानती। तमाम चीजें साहित्य, इतिहास, गल्प उसके लिए आख्यान हैं। इन सबमें एक दृष्टिकोण की प्रधानता होती है, वह समग्र सत्य नहीं होता। इतिहास यहाँ गल्प बनता है और गल्प इतिहास। गल्प और इतिहास में कोई अन्तर नहीं, सब के सब पाठ हैं।^z यह पाठ भी बार-बार पढ़त की आकांक्षा रखता है। पाठ के एक व्याख्याकार अर्थात् लेखक जोशीजी अपनी पढ़त लागू करते हैं और उसे ही सत्य मानने का आग्रह करते हैं, जो उत्तर-आधुनिकता की नहीं, आधुनिकता की स्थिति है। लेखक का एक नम्र निवेदन भी है, “हर कहानी के पीछे कई-कई और कहानियाँ रहती हैं और उनका संदर्भ सामने न होने पर पाठक के लिए हर कहानी, एक पहेली बनाई जा सकती है। इसी के चलते कूर्माचली जैसे लेखक अपना जादुई यथार्थवाद बड़े मजे से चला ले जाते हैं। यथार्थ में विस्मयकारी के अर्थ में जादुई-वादुई कुछ होता है तो यही कि वह आगे-पीछे की तमाम अन्य कहानियों से जुड़ा हुआ होता है और उन सबकी जानकारी एक साथ किसी को नहीं हो पाती।”^x अब एक तरफ जोशीजी अपना सत्य सार्वभौम भी कहते हैं और दूसरी ओर यह कहकर कि ‘हर कहानी के पीछे कई-कई और कहानियाँ रहती हैं’ ‘अंतर्पाठीयता’ की स्थिति भी संभव करते हैं। यह आधुनिकता के सार्वभौमिक सत्य को पाने का एक माध्यम हो सकता है, मगर तरीका उत्तर-आधुनिक है। यह जोशीजी की सैद्धांतिकी है जिसे हम भारतीय उत्तर आधुनिकता की सैद्धांतिकी बना सकते हैं। बहरहाल, जोशीजी यानी लेखक उत्तर-आधुनिकों की तरह सांस्कृतिक पाठ की स्थिति संभव करते हैं। यह सांस्कृतिक पाठ विविध ज्ञानानुशासनों-भूगोल, इतिहास, समाजशास्त्र आदि के परिप्रेक्ष्य में होता है, जो अन्तर्पाठीयता की स्थिति है। लेखक कहता भी है “मैं तो बस इस काण्ड की भौगोलिक, सामाजिक, ऐतिहासिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक पृष्ठभूमि स्पष्ट करके कूर्माचली के लिए भूल-सुधार का मार्ग प्रशस्त कर सकता हूँ।”^x मगर ‘अंतर्पाठीयता’ की स्थिति स्वीकार करनेवाले लेखक का एक व्यक्तित्व वह भी है, जो पूरा उत्तर-आधुनिक है। यह व्यक्तित्व सत्य को सापेक्षिक मानता है, पूर्ण सत्य अस्वीकार करता है। लेखक की कल्पना में उत्तरा कहती है— “आज की दुनिया में हर बात आधी सच होती है और आधी झूठ। वैसे ही जैसे तुम्हारे लिए मेरा और मेरे लिए तुम्हारा प्यार। अगर तुम्हारा प्यार मेरे लिए पूरी तरह सच्चा होता तो उस रात

तुम कानपुर जाते ही नहीं। और अगर तुम्हारे लिए मेरा प्यार पूरी तरह सच्चा होता तो मैं जीते-जी नरक भोग लेती लेकिन तुम्हारा अपनी लट को अंगुलियों में उलझाना एक बार और देखे बगैर आत्महत्या नहीं कर लेती।^{17x}

इस उपन्यास में 'डबल कोडिंग' का प्रयोग भी खूब हुआ है। 'डबल कोडिंग' विशेष तौर पर इतिहास और वर्तमान की एकसाथ अवस्थिति दिखाने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाता है। इस स्थिति में इतिहास वर्तमान में जीवित रहता है और वर्तमान अतीत का संदर्भ बनता है। 'ढिणमिणाण भैरव कांड' का वर्णन करते हुए लेखक उसका सम्बंध अतीत में खोजता है। कभी वह 14वीं सदी में जाता है, तो कभी 19वीं सदी में, तो कभी स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में। विविध कालों का यह संगुंफन उत्तर-आधुनिक शिल्प है। कथा-लेखक इस शिल्प की भूमिका कुछ इस तरह प्रकट करता है— "छापने वालों के पास स्थान की और पढ़नेवालों के पास ध्यान की कमी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं 14वीं सदी से कूदकर सीधा 19वीं सदी में जा पहुँचा हूँ, लेकिन अगर फिर भी किसी को आपत्ति हो तो बता दूँ कि इस हैरिसन का इस काण्ड से सीधा सम्बंध इस स्थूल अर्थ तक में है कि ढिणमिणाण भैरव का मंदिर उसी का बनवाया हुआ है।^{18x} अब सीधा सम्बंध किसी हत्याकाण्ड से किसी मंदिर के निर्माता का क्या होगा, चाहे वह हत्या मंदिर में ही क्यों न हुई हो! वह भी तब जब निर्माता कम-से-कम आधी शती पहले गुजर चुका हो। किन्तु उत्तर-आधुनिक शैली में 'बहुमुखता' होती है, जिसके लिए विविध संदर्भों की योजना की जाती है नतीजा चाहे 'क्याप' हो। यह एक असंगतिपूर्ण स्थिति ही है। वैसे 'डबल कोडिंग' केवल इतिहास और वर्तमान के एक-दूसरे पर अध्यारोपण का ही नाम नहीं है वरन् विविध स्थितियाँ, मानसिकता आदि का भी जक्स्टापोजिशन संभव है। लेखक की दलितवादी दृष्टि का उसके प्रेमी व्यक्तित्व के साथ जक्स्टापोजिशन द्रष्टव्य है— "अछूत होते हुए भी किसी बामणी के थूक में अपना थूक मिलाने का और उसके कोमल कुलीन कुचों को अपनी खुरदरी हथेलियों में ले लेने का दुस्साहस करते हुए मैं एक ओर अपनी क्रांतिकारिता की दाद देता रहा तो दूसरी ओर उससे मुझ पर दया करने की भीख भी माँगता रहा कि मुझे जोखिम में न डाल और मेरा सर्वस्व इस क्षणिक सुख के लिए दाँव पर मत लगा। लेकिन मैं यह भी जानता था कि मैं अभागा हूँ। अभागा न होता तो ऊँच-नीच मानने वाले इस पिछड़े हुए देश के एक बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए इलाके में सबसे नीची जाति में जन्म क्यों लेता? मैं शायद डर के मारे पीछे हटना भी चाहता लेकिन निडर उत्तरा ने मुझे अपने से कसकर चिपका लिया था।^{19x}

उत्तर-आधुनिक दौर में स्थानीयता का जोर बढ़ा और छोटे-छोटे आन्दोलनों का जन्म हुआ। ये आन्दोलन जाति और वर्ण के सवाल से भी जुड़े थे, लिंगभेद से भी और क्षेत्रीयता से भी। साहित्य में स्त्री-विमर्श और दलित विमर्श का जोर बढ़ा, किन्तु राजनीतिक स्तर पर इसने लाकतंत्र के महावृत्तांत को नुकसान पहुँचाया। जातिगत समीकरण राजनीति में जीत के आधार बने। यह उत्तर आधुनिकता की विसंगति है, जो उत्तर-आधुनिकता के साथ ही काबिज हो गयी थी। जोशीजी उत्तर-आधुनिकता की इस विसंगति को 'क्याप' में पहचानने की कोशिश करते हैं। रामध्यानु, हरकु और मेधातिथि के रूप में। लेकिन लेखक उत्तर-आधुनिक पैश्टिच का उपयोग करते हुए स्वयं को मजाक में परिणत कर देता है—

“पाषाण देवी, तुम्हारे सिर पर पत्थर बरसाये क्रांति के रनकरो।’ कहते हुए मैंने सोचा— अबे तू तो प्रेम और क्रांति दोनों का रनकरा उर्फ रँडुवा है साले।”^x

उत्तर—आधुनिकता की सैद्धान्तिकी ही पैदा हुई है आधुनिकता की आलोचना से, इसलिए लेखक आधुनिकता की आलोचना में भी प्रवृत्त होता है। भले हम लेखक को पूर्ण उत्तर—आधुनिक न मानें, लेकिन उसने आलोचना की जरूर है, चाहे उसे मैक्सवेबर की तरह ही आधुनिकता का आलोचक^x कहें, अगर उत्तर—आधुनिक आलोचक न कह सकें। लेखक का कथन है, “हमारी ठोस योजना बिल्कुल पोली साबित हुई क्योंकि हैरीसन के मार्फत आई हुई आधुनिकता की औलाद बीसवीं सदी के अंत में बिल्कुल खोखली साबित हुई। कका की तस्वीर इतनी बदरंग हो चुकी थी कि उसमें कका बड़ी मुश्किल से तब दिखाई दिये जब मैंने आसुओं से भरी अपनी आँखें अपनी बाँह से बहुत अच्छी तरह पोंछ ली और तस्वीर को काफी नजदीक जाकर देखा।”^x इस कथन में आयातित यूरोपीय आधुनिकता का विरोध है और आधुनिकता के एक महावृत्तांत मार्क्सवाद (जो आधुनिकता का अंतिम महावृत्तांत भी है) की परिणति दिखाई गयी है जो संकटग्रस्त हो गया है। कका की तस्वीर मार्क्सवाद की तस्वीर ही है जो बदरंग हो गयी है। यह संकटग्रस्तता केवल मार्क्सवाद की ही नहीं है, लोकतंत्र के महावृत्तांत की भी है। यह विचारधाराओं के अंत का भी द्योतन करता है। आधुनिकता के दौर की एक घोषणा ‘मनुष्य के अंत’^x की है। लेखक न तो ईमानदार प्रेमी रह पाता है न ईमानदार क्रांतिकारी। वह क्रांति में भी असफल रहता है और प्रेम में भी। यह मनुष्य की केन्द्रीय स्थिति को नकारता है। यही मनुष्य का अंत है।

उत्तर—आधुनिकता की एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रवृत्ति है— अप्रस्तुतियोग्य की प्रस्तुति। अप्रस्तुतियोग्य का मतलब हाशिये की, वर्जित कुछ भी हो सकता है। उत्तर—आधुनिक साहित्य में भदेस से भदेस और वर्जित चीजों की भी प्रस्तुति होती है। आत्मविस्तृष्णा से उत्पन्न मनोव्याधि लेखक को ओइंक ‘ओइंक करने पर मजबूर करती है, जिसकी कोई रचनात्मक परिणति पूरे उपन्यास में नहीं है।^x फिर गौत, मूत्र आदि की योजना साहित्य में पहली बार उत्तर—आधुनिक साहित्य में ही हुई है। लेखक के कथन में यह भदेसपन द्रष्टव्य है— “एक अजीब—सी गंध का झोंका मेरे नथुने में घुसा, जो सीलन—गंध ‘सुमणैन से तीखी लेकिन मूत्रगंध ‘चुरकैन’ से हल्की थी। किसी और शब्द के अभाव में इसे मृत्यु—गंध ‘मरणैन’ कहा जा सकता था।”^x

इस प्रकार ‘क्याप’ ‘कथ्य’ और ‘शिल्प’ दोनों स्तरों पर उत्तर—आधुनिक रचना है। कथा के तीन—तीन स्तर एक साथ सक्रिय रहे हैं— मार्क्सवाद का इतिहास कूर्माचल का इतिहास और लेखक का इतिहास। तीनों का ‘जक्स्टापोजिशन’ हुआ है। इस क्रम में ‘डबल कोडिंग’, ‘असंगतिपूर्ण संगति’, ‘अप्रस्तुतियोग्य की प्रस्तुति’ आदि तमाम उत्तर—आधुनिक विशेषताएँ आती चली गई हैं। लेखक का मजाकिया लहजा पूरे उपन्यास में त्रासदी की संभावना को खत्म कर उसे कॉमेडी में बदल देता है। लेकिन कहीं—कहीं लेखक का आधुनिकतावादी रुझान भी प्रकट होता है, जो पूरे घटनाक्रम को एक टीस में बदल देता है। पुरुषोत्तम अग्रवाल के शब्दों में, “पढ़ते—पढ़ते मुस्कराते रहनेवाला पाठक एकाएक खुद

से पूछ बैठे कि अरे! ये पलकें क्यों भींग गई।^xयही ट्रेजिक कॉमेडी उपन्यास को उत्तर आधुनिक बनाती है।

संदर्भ :

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^xवही, पृ. 66

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^xवही, पृ. 69

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^xवही, पृ. 15

^xवही, पृ. 11

^xवही, पृ. 121

^xवही, पृ. 18—19

^xवही, पृ. 75

^xवही, पृ. 146

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^x

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Delhi and environment; a sustainable and balanced development approach

Dr. Arti Rastogi

Keywords-environment, capital, development, sustainable, governance

Introduction

The politico- administrative, and socio cultural legacies of Delhi fascinate all to explore further in academic pursuits. The Cosmopolitan character of Delhi amalgamates a wide range of possibilities for development and associated issues to be addressed. The magnificent and splendid past of Delhi is evident of a rich cultural and civilizational ethos. The brilliance of academic intellect is reflected in various studies on Delhi, its historical past, governance, and many other disciplinary fields. Today, the environment and related issues have been placed as a significant agenda of discussions for policy decisions in international conferences and international organizations. The environmental governance of any big and capital city like Delhi assumes more importance in the wake of faster pace of development in the era of globalization. Sustainable development and balanced growth indeed holds the key for future development.

The existence of human being on the earth has produced many constructive gains in terms of massive infrastructure, advancement in science and technology, industrialisation, modern means of transportation and many more to add. At the same time, the relationship between man and nature is to be cordial to have sustainable and balanced development. The Global concerns for Environmental Protection have reflected themselves in the form of various International conferences for example sustainable development was the buzzword of the Brundtland commission 1987¹, and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992². In fact sustainable development holds the key to agenda 21.³ The initiatives and policies which integrate development and environment protection are in the discussions in the international community. Environment impact assessment involves the complete analysis of the full social and natural environmental consequences of both specific project and the policy upon which they are promoted.

The relationship of man and nature is as old as the human existence on earth. The history of people and their settlements is intimately connected with the specificities of their physical environment. Delhi is a capital city and thus bestows upon itself a special status. Like all other big cities Delhi is also coming across many environmental issues. All stakeholders are trying

to deal with them in a number of ways. D. Asher Ghertner⁴ says that, "the environment is rendered legible as a category of knowledge and object of Management in contemporary Delhi. All all countries developed and developing are trying in their own ways to combat environmental problems and to formulate a strong and comprehensive policy in this regard. Beginning with UN Stockholme Conference, Rio 1992 till 2015 Paris conference on Sustainable development, the area of environmental governance has always been a significant policy issue in the countries.

India is a democratic welfare state and has enshrined in its Constitution, not merely the concepts of equity and Social Justice, but also the responsibility of fulfillment of the basic minimum needs and to improve the quality of life of its citizens. The prosperity of a nation depends on how skillfully and optimally its national resources are harnessed and utilised. It is really important to utilise these resources very judiciously so that the world experiences further development with utmost care given to environment protection. Environmental policy is the aggregation of all laws and regulations, Court decisions and other constitutional provisions. In most Nations during 1980 environmental Policy was seen increasingly as an integral component of efforts to promote sustainable economic development and sustainable environmental management.

Delhi - A Brief Politico - Administrative History

Capital of British India, Delhi acquired new political administrative dimensions in its governance after the British conquered in 1803.⁵ The administration of Delhi was changed and a new government System was established on the basis of certain principles and traditions alien from the existing traditions in the governmental pattern the City Government of Delhi and surrounding areas came under the office of resident agent as part of cultural affairs of India. Mughal emperor enjoyed most respect then obedience in 1819 the Delhi district was constituted 13 years later in 1832⁶ the resident agent was replaced by a commissioner and the City was under the control of government of North Western province. In 1858⁷ the responsibility of running the government was transferred from the East India Company to the British crown the city remained a part of Punjab till Delhi was made the capital of British India in 1911. the relocation of the capital to Delhi brought with it a proliferation of local bodies around the old city after independence in 1947 India continue to be directly administered by the government of India and different departments of Central Government begin to deal directly with the corresponding department in the Chief commissioners Office this arrangement continued till the commencement of the Constitution of India independent India's constitution came into force on 26 January 1950 and of four fold categorisation of states and territories was recognised these were the states included in part a b c and the territories included in part d of the first schedule of the constitution part C States Act was enacted in 1951 the Delhi state legislative assembly came into being on March 17th 1952 the Delhi Metropolitan Council was set up on September 1966 the constitution 69th Amendment Act 1991 establishes the Legislative Assembly of Delhi with a chief minister and council of ministers. The constitution 74th Amendment Act 1992 strengthen the local government by giving them constitutional status along with many provisions XII schedule is added to incorporate and reinforce many Civic functions. There are constitutional provisions

article239AA⁸ And the law enacted by parliament and rules of business framed under law enacted by parliament under the 69th constitutional amendment it gives Delhi a legislative assembly and Council of Ministers the constitutional amendment did no change Delhi status as union territory the Union Territory of Delhi is called the national capital territory of Delhi and the administrator their of is designated as the Lieutenant Governor Delhi's Legislative Assembly is empowered to make laws on any matters enumerated in the state list or in the concurrent list except matters with respect to entries 1 2 and 18viz. public order police and land of the state list.

Environmental problems of delhi

Delhi, like any other metropolitan city in the world and being a capital city, attract people from all walks of life. The population upsurge in recent years and with many other causes, the environment of Delhi has become a cause of concern. Central legislations, rules and regulations are systematically passed to combat the environmental problems of Delh from time to time.

Industrialisation and hazardous waste

The manufacturing technology adopted by most of the industries has placed a heavy load on Environment specially through intensive resource and energy used as it is evident in natural resource depletion. Large quantities of Industrial and as always has compounded the waste management problems with serious environmental health implications

Air pollution

Air pollution is a serious concern in urban areas. Emissions of suspended particulates have increased in Delhi. The registration of new vehicles is on the rise. The space crunch is adding serious problems every day. The smog. Incineration causing alarming concerns for health. vehicle pollution rises in urban India manyfold because of increase in per capita income, population growth extra. Traffic congestion is serious in Delhi and adjoining areas. The number of vehicles have increased tremendously. Traffic congestion is severe. Public transport demand is heavier than supply. The problem aggravates in Metropolitan cities like Delhi Bangalore and Chennai. A recent report in Times of India shows air pollution back with health hazard. It says 10 years after the cities public transport switched to CNG, air pollution has again become a major threat to public health.

Urbanisation

the urban sprawl is equally responsible for Environmental Degradation. Lack of opportunities for gainful employment in villages and the ecological stress is leading space problems. Megacities are emerging and urban problems are also increasing. The life becomes unlivable without sanitation, Slums opposite to or adjacent to high Rises is a common phenomenon in big cities.

Industrial air pollution industrial waste, shortages of water and many other causes are creating many problems to the existing situation in Delhi.

Before we discuss the steps and policy formulated in India for environment protection, we have a look at various international initiatives in this regard.

National initiatives for environment protection

The constitution of india

The constitutional provisions of environmental protection in India is unique in the world in the 42nd amendment to the constitution in 1976¹⁰ provision in this effect were incorporated in the constitution of India with effect from 3rd January 1977 in the Directive Principles of the State Policy article 48 A was inserted which enjoins the state to make endeavour for protection and improvement of the environment and for safeguarding the forest and wildlife of the country another Landmark provision in this regard is the fundamental duty of every citizen of India to protect the environment this is the provision in article 51 A G of the constitution. There were legal provisions regarding environment protection like the Indian Penal Code, The Criminal Procedure Code, the Factories Act, the Indian forest act The Merchant shipping act etc however with the tremendous growth of industrialisation required for speedy development in the post independence era there arose a need to have a comprehensive plan to combat environmental problems in India. Hence various acts, rules.. regulations to this effect were formulated in the post independence era.

as the Environment protection Act 1986¹¹ came into existence it extends to whole of India in this act unless the context otherwise requires ,

environment includes water air and land and the interrelationship which exist among and between water and land and human beings other living creatures plants microorganism and property organism

environment pollution means any solid liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as maybe or tend to be injurious to environment

environmental pollution means the presence in the environment of any environmental pollutants

handling in relation to any substance means the manufacture processing treatment

package storage transportation use collection destruction conversion offering the sale transfer or like of any substance

hazardous substance means any substance or preparation which by reason of its chemical or physical chemical properties air handling is liable to cause harm to human beings other living creatures plant property or the environment.

The water prevention and control of pollution Act , 1974¹²

The water prevention and control of pollution Act was enacted in 1974 to take into cognizance the problems of water pollution and to create appropriate regulatory mechanism the act is intended to have for prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining Andre storing of wholesomeness of water the administrative machinery is Ministry of Environment and Forest and in the state Department of Environment is responsible for protection of water bodies and control pollution this act is also the first specific and comprehensive legislation institutionalizing simultaneously the regulatory agencies for controlling water pollution .

DELHI;The 74th constitutional amendment act and addition of 12th schedule,which includes¹³

Urban planning including town planning

regulation of land use and construction of buildings

planning for economic and social development
roads and bridges
water supply for domestic Industrial and commercial purposes
public health sanitation conservancy and solid waste management
fire services
urban forestry protection of environment and promotion of ecological aspects
safeguarding the interest of the weaker sections of society including the handicapped and mentally retarded
slum improvement and upgradation
urban poverty alleviation
provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks Gardens playground
promotion of cultural educational and aesthetic aspects

since 1994 in India several enactments and notifications have been issued which are as follows;¹⁴

the national environmental Tribunal act 1995
the national environmental appellate authority Act 1997
the chemical accidents(emergency planning preparedness and response rules) 1996
the biomedical waste (management and handling rules) 1998
the recycled plastics manufacture and usage rules 1998
the municipal solid waste*(management and handling) rules 2000
the noise pollution(Regulation and control) rules 2000
the ozone depleting substances(regulation) rules 2000
the batteries(management and handling) rules 2001

Delhi; initiatives for environment protection

Several promising steps are being undertaken to tackle the problem of environmental protection in Delhi along with various measures for Air Pollution Control including vehicle emissions in Delhi .This include unleaded petrol diesel with lower sulphur tightening of vehicle emission norms phasing out of grossly polluting vehicles improving public transport system reducing traffic congestion

the comprehensive inspection and certification system etc. to tackle with water pollution problem Yamuna Action Plan was launched to improve the deteriorating condition of river Yamuna as a part of Ganga Action Plan 2 in 1993 groundwater survey for the problem areas. This also includes traditional water harvesting techniques like kunds, indigenous method of water harvesting. afforestation can be taken in a massive way preserving natural resources and conserving energy.

According to one study taken by Centre for policy research says we must now take the fight forward by building public engagement and political pressure air pollution control has to be built around a virtual cycle of growing citizen pressure for political action demonstrated success and strategic long-term action built around robust regulatory institutions

Conclusions

The planet earth is a beautiful creation of God. The flora and fauna, the picturesque beauty, the landscapes, the natural resources in abundance in above all the human zeal to live this life.

the relationship between man and nature has to be in harmony. nature has given us in abundance but the balance has to be preserved for further advancement and development. The civilizational and cultural foundation of India are in close communion with environmental protection ethos. The historical texts like Yajnavalkya Smriti, on statecraft and jurisprudence suggested to have been written before 5th century a.d. prohibited the cutting of trees and prescribe punishment for such acts. kautilya's Arthashastra written in Mauryan period emphasize the need for forest administration Ashoka went father and his pillar edicts expressed his views about the Welfare of environment and biodiversity. The rich historical and socio-cultural fervour and importantly the participatory democratic polity of India give us a unique status in the world to yearn for a balanced and sustainable development.

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Chetan Bhagat's Five Point Someone: A Critique of Youth Culture

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Abstract

In the 21st century, everywhere in the world, youth is considered as the power of its nation. And it's true as the nation can become powerful only if its youth is contributing for the development of the nation. Though the nations are trying to do a lot for youth but on the other hand they are worried about them as they are sometimes wasting their time for useless things or using talent for wrong works, etc. In the same way, India is also trying to focus on youth and issues of youth. The former president of India Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam always tried to ignite the minds of people by saying that society should give special attention towards the issues related to youth because they are the future of nation. So it is necessary to utilize the power of youth as well as intelligence of youth for better building the nation. Indian writers of this age are also trying to present such issues through their works. Chetan Bhagat through his *Five Point Someone* The novel depicts youths, youth oriented views, youth's problems, and their inner struggle while coping with the present education system as well as the picture of youth culture. The present paper is an attempt to study Chetan Bhagat's *Five Point Someone* as a critique of youth culture. It also deals with the youth issues and their protesting voice about the present education system reflected in *Five Point Someone*.

Keywords: Youth; youth culture; youth issues; youth's protesting voice.

1. Introduction:

In 21st century Educational, social, and cultural part of nation has changed tremendously. Today's Indian novels are the reflection of society. The novels reflect the society as it is. Indian society, Indian culture is changing fast day by day. The novel *Five Point Someone* is the criticism on contemporary society. This is youth based novel. Sacrifice of youth running behind the success, sacrifice of their emotions, happiness is seen in this novel. There are insecurities getting good grades among students. Fear of completing assignments. Youth related environment has depicted in the novel *Five Point Someone* by Chetan Bhagat.

1.1. Youth:

Youth is the time of life when one is young, some adjectives for youth are used mostly i.e. freshness, vigor, and enthusiastic. Youth age is most dynamic, enthusiastic age that is why it is important part of any country's population. They have most innovative ideas about the development of the country. Youth have strong passion and motivation which foster any country towards the economic, educational and cultural development of the country. Youth represent the present of the nation.

1.2. Youth Culture:

Culture is not meant to be preserved, but shared, learned and developed. This young generation is not really oblivious to our culture, but it is paving way for certain changes by breaking down the taboos. Youth consider themselves free from all burdens. They want to enjoy their life doing some adventures things. In the novel *Five Point Someone* we get to see that the three friends go to adventures wandering, they play squash; roam the city, making parties and smoking and drinking in the parties, their love life.

1.3. Youth Issues:

Today's youth are much aware about their career that's why they want to take better education from renowned institutions. Skillful education is preferred today by most of the youth. There is a need of proper employment after completing education. Migration of well-educated and skillful youths to abroad is also one major issue in today's world. Means better education, employment, migration of intelligence these are some issues about youth. These issues are brilliantly depicted in the novel *Five Point Someone*. Chetan Bhagat's novels are youth oriented. Youth's ambitions, passions and their friendship are shown in Bhagat's novels.

1.4. Introduction to the Author:

Chetan Bhagat is renowned name in Indian English fiction writing. Especially he has written campus novels, and today his novels are bestselling novels. He is an Indian author, columnist, screenwriter, television personality and motivational speaker. He is known for his Indian-English novels about youngsters. He writes columns on youth and he is youth oriented writer. He has touched every aspect of youth's life in the present novel, e.g. campus life, education system, community issues. He focuses on cultural and educational issues in India through the point of view of youth. His writing style is informal as he has used campus slang Indian English in his works.

1.5. *Five Point Someone* (2004):

The novel *Five Point Someone* is the story of three friends Alok, Hari and Ryan. They are learning in IIT. There is a satirical tone showing those students' attitude who keeps faith in passive cramming and bookish knowledge. *Five Point Someone* attacks the Indian Education System revealing the flaws of grading system. Chetan Bhagat very cleverly weaves the friendship of the three friends, their inner voice. In the present novel Bhagat satirically opposes the present education system which checks the ability of the students on the basis of their academics performances or grades. The novel depicts youths, youth oriented views, youth's problems, and their inner struggle while coping with the present education system as well as the picture of youth culture. There are insecurities getting good grades among students. Fear of completing assignments. This novel shows specific youth culture such as ragging incident, friendship, love affair, their free minded thought about present education

system and GPA system. Youth's issues related to education, employability, migration of intelligence, responsibility of families, expectations of families from their children, stressful environment in educational institutions, and youth's views on institutions like IITs are to be seen in the *Five Point Someone*. In the beginning of the first chapter 'Bare Beginnings' there is a disclaimer about this book that "it is not a guide on how to live through college. On the contrary, it is probably an example of how screwed up your college years can get if you don't think straight" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 1).

In the world of IIT, the students are expected to conquer the world and they have to struggle to survive. These three friends, Alok, Hari and Ryan are staying in hostel and preparing very for the exams but it seems very hard to score well. Initially they were not able to understand that IIT system, so they remain at the end of the line in their class. They score very low, five-point-something GPA out of ten. In the present education system this marks or grade are always considered. Even that remains with you throughout your life. That also creates a problem in their friendship, their future, their love and life. They were struggling to overcome all these problems and create their own images in IIT system. Chetan Bhagat tries to present that how the students of IIT have the fear and insecurity kind of feeling in one of the country's top institutions. He also describes the lives of students in IIT or other higher education institutions of the world. "Although the writing can be quite jarring and clumsy-this, however, could be intentional in an effort to create a narrative of authentic colloquial speech" (Sahgal, 2004, Web).

Chetan Bhagat, by presenting the problems of such renowned institution, attacks on higher education system. Students are neglected in classrooms by professors in this system. Student's curiosity and creativity is always suppressed by professors. Hari opines about education system as "Continuous mugging, testing and assignments. Where is the time to try out new ideas?" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 25). And further he says, "This system of relative grading and overburdening the students. I mean it kills the best fun years of your life. But it kills something else. Where is the room for original thought? Where is the time for creativity? It is not fair" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 35). It clearly shows that Chetan Bhagat comments on examinations, assignments and more and more tests in this education system. Everyone is running after all these things. So there is no scope for creativity and hidden potentials of students. Chetan Bhagat says,

This IIT system is nothing but a mice race. It is not a rat race, mind you, as rats sound somewhat shrewd and clever. So it is not about that. It is about mindlessly running a race for four years, in every class, every assignment and every test. It is a race where profs judge you every ten steps, with a GPA stamped on you every semester...what have IITs given to this country? Name one invention in the last three decades. (Bhagat, 2004, p. 101)

These three friends wish to enjoy their lives. So instead of continuous mugging they decide to study two three hours a day, and do some other stuffs, sports, play squash, take part in events like debates, scrabble or go to the movies. Thus it reflects how the new attitude and approach of youth, which are very different from the elder one.

2. Discussion:

There are several issues that can be considered to analyze Chetan Bhagat's *Five Point Someone: A Critique of Youth Culture*. But for the present study mainly youth, youth culture, youth issues and youth's protesting voice are focused. Some other aspects reflected in the text in relation to the present study like ragging, friendship, love, sex, gender, free minded youth culture, education, employment, migration, overburdening, student oriented teaching, different problems of society, struggle for beating the system, and importance of inner voice are taken into consideration.

2.1. Youth Culture:

Chetan Bhagat appears as a critique of youth culture in his *Five Point Someone*. There are several issues that can be considered under this head 'youth culture'. But for this research work only few aspects like ragging, friendship, love, sex, gender, free minded youth in *Five Point Someone* are considered.

2.1.1. Ragging:

Five Point Someone is the story of three friends who are learning in IIT. At the very beginning of the novel the readers confront with the ragging incident. Some senior students are ragging of their juniors i.e. Ryan, Alok and Hari. One of the seniors, Baku, while ragging his juniors says, "You bloody freshers, dozing away eh? Rascals, who will give an introduction?" Next he says, "You bastards, off with your clothes" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 3). It clearly shows that in renowned institution like IIT also ragging happens. Few years ago, it was the culture of youth taking ragging of junior students almost in many institutions in India. But today as per the university act it is punishable offence. In spite of this, it is happens today also and the latest example of this ragging is Dr. Payal Tadvii matter from India. She committed suicide due to ragging by her seniors. Chetan Bhagat comments on this kind of youth culture, which exist in India. It is horrible for the growth and development of nation.

2.1.2. Friendship:

Five Point Someone is the story of three friends Ryan, Alok, and Hari and their friendship. Ryan saves Alok and Hari from the ragging by Baku. After that incident they become close friends of each other. That's why Hari says, "Ryan's heroics were enough to make us all bond faster than fevicol" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 7). The three friend's grades are almost same near five-point-something. They used to listen their inner voice and enjoy their lives in their friendship by enjoying parties, drinking and smoking together, enjoying their scooter drive also. They make fun of each other also e.g. speaking about Alok, they say "Only girls can look hot in their nightclothes: Alok for instance, looks like a terminally ill patient in his torn vest and pajamas" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 28). They share their emotions, feelings, and opinions with each other. Talking about his approach towards the system Ryan says, "work together and beat the system. I will not give up my friends for this system. In fact, my friendship will beat the system" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 101). It points out the significance of knowledge rather than the grades. So he convinces his friends to learn collaboratively, and says don't run only after the grades, but let's invent something new. Let's use the creativity. At the end of the novel Professor Cherion says in his speech, "Life is too short, enjoy yourself to the fullest. One of the best parts of campus life is the friends you make. And make sure you make them for life" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 262).

2.1.3. Love, Sex and Gender:

Youth and love are the two sides of one coin. Love between Hari and Neha is the different color of this novel. Their open minded views about love and sex are depicted in this novel. But Neha is shown as a typical well cultured Indian girl. She loves Hari but denies everything in love before marriage. They both discuss frankly about love and sex. Neha's family is very strict about her and appears the followers of conventions. Once she speaks about it to Hari. She says, "my parents are very strict about me getting calls from boys. (Bhagat, 2004, p. 58). It means that though she is portrayed as a modern girl, she has typical Indian coyness. That's why while speaking to Ryan, Hari says that "when I try something, she stops me and gives me these lectures on how she is a decent girl and I should learn to behave" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 80). Chetan Bhagat also tries to present the contradictory thoughts of the middle class family about love, sex and gender through *Five Point Someone*.

2.1.4. Free minded youth culture

Free minded youth culture has been depicted by Chetan Bhagat in *Five Point Someone*. The three friends wanted to enjoy their lives in their own way. They used to play squash and chess in their free time. The narrator says, "Apart from chess, we spent our free time riding Ryan's scooter, feeling the fierce wind whistle through our hair, we caught every new movie, visited every tourist destination in Delhi, did everything, and went everywhere" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 50). Sometimes they have enjoyed smoke and drink also. It clearly points out that the youth in Bhagat's novel express their views freely and frankly. They have no such fear for enjoying drink and smoke. Even while going to face the viva in the institution Ryan tells Hari to have it, that's why Ryan speaks about vodka, "Vodka: the solution to all problems" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 150).

2.2. Youth Issues:

Chetan Bhagat through his *Five Point Someone* has satirically presented several youth issues in the context of India. Here some of the youth issues related to education, employment, migration, overburdening of assignments, student oriented teaching, different problems of society are taken into consideration for discussion.

2.2.1. Education:

The novel criticizes the way teaching and learning processes are practiced everywhere in India. Every parent is worried about the education of the child and even every student wants better education. Every student wants to be recognized by teacher in classrooms. But in today's education system student is neglected by most of the teachers. While at other places the students are having the lack of awareness about how to study and prepare for any examination. The evaluation system is changed time to time. The aim behind such changes was never to be finding out the abilities among students. Chetan Bhagat throws light upon the present education system and present GPA system. It shows us that the system cannot properly check capability of the students on the basis of academic performance. *Five Point Someone* totally denies the dependence on the bookish knowledge. Sometimes the helplessness of the professor is also shown in the novel. As one of the students, Ryan asks the challenging question on common sense. The teacher was not able to tackle the situation.

Professor Dubey tells the definition of the machine in the classroom that machine means "it is anything that reduces human efforts" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 9). This was the only

bookish definition so Ryan raises his doubt and asks, "Sir, what about the gym machine, like a bench press or something?That does not reduce human effort, in fact it increases it" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 10). Ryan presents his views about this IIT system, which has become so sick that it kills the creativity and originality in student. This system cannot judge properly the potentialities among students. So Ryan says, "What have IITs given to this country? Name one invention in the last three decades" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 101). This clearly shows that this system accepts only the cramming system in students. There is no scope for self-creativity.

Professor discriminates between higher grade students and lower grade students in this GPA system. Ryan tells one of his experiences that when he met Prof. Bhatia and told him about his innovative concept of designing a suspension bridge that time Prof. Bhatia become very much excited but, later when Prof. Bhatia came to know about Ryan's grade five-point-something, he advised him to forget that idea and focus on study first.

2.2.2. Employment:

Employment is the major issue in front of today's youths. There should be such type of education which focuses on employability. At the end of the present novel the three friends are happy because they thought that they will get job after getting such education in a reputed institution. Alok thinks about his parents, and sister's marriage. Ryan thinks about his parents and Hari thinks about his love Neha. It shows how everyone has specific kind of needs on this earth. Alok is financially poor and he wants a good job, so that he can take care of his family. He accepts his responsibility towards his family. That's why Alok says, "I have to do well to support my family. Half my mother's salary goes for my father's medicine. She has not bought a new saree for herself in five years" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 66). He wants a good job after successfully completing his education. So Alok says, "I want to get the degree and land a good job" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 35).

2.2.3. Migration:

Chetan Bhagat tries to present that how migration of the intellect is problematic for the nation. If the intellectual brains of the country are going to serve abroad, it is loss of that country. There is one reference of migration in *Five Point Someone*. Surdi wants to reach USA with his GPA. He says, "I just want to reach the US. With my GPA, it's impossible, but just somehow, someplace, somewhere I don't know, I just want to be in US of A" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 99). This is also one of the major issues from youth point of view that they want to go abroad for proper job and high salary.

2.2.4. Overburdening:

Five Point Someone shows the overburdening situation of the students. Students are taking over-pressure of the continuous assignments, continuous mugging and there is always pressure about getting high grade points. Prof. Cherian's son and Neha's brother Samir wanted to choose some other field instead of IIT, but because of the force of Prof. Cherian he was trying for IIT and continuously he faced failure in it. After that he commits suicide due to the stress. In another incident Alok also made an attempt to commit suicide in overstress of thinking five-points-something grade points and the poverty in his home, i.e. his father's illness, his sister's marriage issue. Suicide is not the answer to all questions but it spoils the career as well lives of pupils. The three friends smoke and drink also in stress or overburdening situation. Stress brings the habit of smoking and drinking in youths. Therefore

Hari says, “smoke is beautiful; weightless and shapeless, it almost appears as deceptively powerless as the person releasing it” (Bhagat, 2004, p. 77).

In chapter ‘Line Drawing’ Ryan suggests his friends how they can free themselves from overburdening of this education system. He says, “I mean, not like stop mugging completely or something, but like, let us draw a line. We can study two three hours a day, but do other stuff, say sports, have you guys ever played squash? Or taken part in events- debates, scrabble and stuff, an odd movie or something sometimes. We can do so much at the insti” (Bhagat, 2004, p. 40). Means this marks system or grades system overburdens the youth’s minds. Youth become frustrate due to this kind of system.

2.2.5. Student oriented Teaching:

Those days have been passed that only teacher would speak in the class and students would listen everything passively. It was teacher oriented teaching learning system. But today it has been changing day by day and specifically it has become student centered teaching and learning process. So in *Five Point Someone* Chetan Bhagat tries to express the views of youth in the present scenario. He has also suggested that today’s education system should be fully focused student oriented system. Student should be able to ask any question during lecture. This novel warns the teachers to leave the traditional bookish theories and be aware about the challenges posed by creative students in the class. Students always like those professors who do not discriminate the students. In *Five Point Someone* Prof. Veera is liked by everyone. Hari speaks about Prof. Veera, “He is really different ... he does not discriminate between nine pointers and five pointers. And he likes original thinking. Even his assignments push you to think more” (Bhagat, 2004, p. 89).

2.2.6. Different problems of Society:

Chetan Bhagat depicts different aspects of contemporary society through his *Five Point Someone*. The novel presents various aspects related to the youth of the present time like innovative ideas, friendship, poverty among the youth, middle class family, competition among students, competition about getting higher grades, flaws of grading system, love, life, etc. Students are oppressed for continuous mugging, testing and assignments. So Alok asks “Where is the time to try out new ideas?” (Bhagat, 2004, p. 25). It suggests that the students are not allowed to use their imagination at various institutions. They were forced to study only the bookish things.

2.3. Youth’s protesting voice

Throughout the ages no one has got anything easily and several communities were suppressed by the rules or powerful persons. But some of the sufferers protested against this kind of tyranny. In the same way, today’s situation has become worst, where the youth are diverted from the society. They are not allowed to raise their voices and protest against any social issue. Chetan Bhagat has effectively presented the protesting voice of youth in the present novel. The students of this institution protested against the present education system. Chetan Bhagat has presented the observation of Hari about this system in his words. He says, the IIT system is unfair because:

1. It suppresses talent and individual spirit.
2. It extract the best years of one’s life from the country’s brightest minds.
3. It judges you with a draconian GPA system that destroys relationships.

4. The professors don't care for the students.

5. IITs have hardly contributed to the country. (Bhagat, 2004, p. 107-108)

In the last chapter of the novel, Hari expresses his views on education and GPA system. He says, "I realized that GPAs make a good student, but not a good person. We judge people here by their GPA" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 261). Even a message by Prof. Cherian also says the same: "...believe in yourself, and don't let a GPA, performance review or promotion in a job define you. There is more to life than these things- your family, your friends, your internal desires and goals" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 261). Chetan Bhagat speaks about their friendship after their response for each other, "But that was what their friendship is about irrespective of their backgrounds, they care for each other" (Gupta, 2004, Web). It indicates how in this short span of life everyone has to think about friendship for long time. The same can help you to find out your own strengths to protest against the tyranny.

2.3.1. Struggle for beating the system:

The important characters Ryan, Hari and Alok speak against today's education system. They have faced several problems in their lives, so they to struggle and beat the system. They realized that there is a kind of suppression to creativity and extracurricular activities in IIT. Everyone is running behind the bookish theories and knowledge. Everyone is trying to beat someone to come first. Everything has become competitive that is why there is fear and feeling of insecurity among student's of the present time. The protagonists are the reflection of youth, who are reflecting the problems of society and discuss the possibilities to overcome these problems. So Ryan says, "This IIT system is nothing but a mice race. It is not a rat race, mind you, as rats sound somewhat shrewd and clever. So it not about that. It is about mindlessly running a race for four years" (Bhagat, 2004, p. 101). It indicates that this system makes the students to run mindlessly behind the assignments and other projects, but there is no scope for students' hidden potentials and talents.

2.3.2. Importance of Inner Voice:

Chetan Bhagat's novels are youth oriented novels. He tries to present youth's problems and their ideas for the betterment of the society through his *Five Point Someone*. The present novel also depicts how one can hear his own inner voice. The three friends Ryan, Alok, and Hari have understood the importance of this so they decided to follow this philosophy throughout their lives. There are several incidences in the novel, which tries to divert their attention from this but they were not attracted to such illusions and finally they got success to reach to their destination.

3. Conclusion:

Thus, it can be said that the present novel *Five Point Someone* is youth oriented novel. Youth's inner voice is raised in this novel. Youth's emotions their problems and their expectations are described properly in this novel. The novel suggests how the students and teachers can adopt new methods and techniques to improve their knowledge. Only textual knowledge is not sufficient for both learners and teachers. The students have their own ideas in their mind and the teacher must allow them to express their views. By doing this the teachers can see the involvement and active participation of the students in teaching learning process. Teacher should motivate the students for self-learning and he should not discriminate the students on the basis of their grades. Professors should invite students to share new ideas

allow them forward thinking for the sake of the development in India. Chetan Bhagat speaks about today's youth that they are the harbinger of innovative ideas, true lovers of life; they are free thinkers and icons of liberty. At the end it can be said that Chetan Bhagat has changed the Indian Novel in English to expose the realities of life of youngsters. He depicts different aspects of contemporary Indian society through his *Five Point Someone*.

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गांधी युग में गांधीवादी आंदोलन का विकास



श्याम मूर्ति भारती
(नेट – यू० जी० सी०)

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

विषय प्रवेश:

गांधी जी ने देश की स्वतंत्रता एवं राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए अपना पूरा जीवन समर्पित कर दिया। गांधी जी ने अपना प्रथम सत्याग्रह आंदोलन दक्षिण अफ्रीका में रंगभेद की नीति के विरुद्ध किया था। प्रथम विश्व युद्ध (1914-1918 ई०) के मध्य 1915 ई० में गांधी जी का भारत आगमन हुआ। गांधी जी ने भारत में अपना प्रथम सत्याग्रह आंदोलन 1917 ई० में चम्पारण (बिहार) में ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा नील के खेती हेतु चलायी जा रही तीन कठिया प्रथा तथा अंग्रेजी हुकूमत के अत्याचार के विरुद्ध किया था। जिसके अन्तर्गत किसानों को 3/20 भाग पर नील के खेती कर, कम कीमत पर नीलहों को बेचना पड़ता था। गांधी जी के सत्याग्रह के कारण किसानों को इस समस्या से मुक्ति मिली।

गांधी जी के आंदोलन की एक विषिष्ट पद्धति थी। जिसके कारण इसे गाँधीवादी आंदोलन की संज्ञा दी गई। यह आंदोलन असत्य मार्ग अपनाने वालों को अहिंसात्मक तरीके से विरोध करने की पद्धति पर आधारित था। जिसके अन्तर्गत साधनों को भी उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण माना गया जितना साध्य को। गांधीवादी आंदोलन की अन्य विशेषताओं में रहस्यमयी प्रवृत्ति, सत्य की आंतरिक अनुभूति, राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों के साथ-साथ सामाजिक-आर्थिक उद्देश्य, संरचनात्मक कार्यक्रम, समझौतावादी दृष्टिकोण आदि शामिल हैं। इसमें अहिंसा को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया था। आंदोलन में जनशक्ति की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती थी।

गांधी जी ने भारत में अपने सत्याग्रह आंदोलन के क्रम में चम्पारण सत्याग्रह के पश्चात गुजरात के अहमदाबाद में 1918 ई० में औद्योगिक मजदूरों के आंदोलन तथा खेड़ा जिले में किसानों के आंदोलन में हिस्सा लेकर मजदूरों एवं किसानों को न्याय दिलवाया। गांधी जी ने भारतीयों को 'स्वराज' मिल जाने की आकांक्षा से प्रथम विश्वयुद्ध में ब्रिटिश सरकार को सहयोग दिया तथा ब्रिटिश सरकार के संवैधानिक

सुधारों की प्रक्रिया को सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण से देखा। किन्तु 1919 ई० में पंजाब के जलियाँवाला बाग काण्ड की घटना के पश्चात ब्रिटिश सरकार के संदर्भ में गांधी जी का दृष्टिकोण परिवर्तित हो गया।

प्रथम विश्वयुद्ध के पश्चात ब्रिटेन द्वारा 'सेवर्स की संधि' के माध्यम से तुर्की के उपर कई अपमानजनक संधि थोप दी गई जिससे भारतीय मुसलमानों सहित पूरे विश्व के मुसलमानों में असंतोष फैल गया क्योंकि इस्लामी जगत में तुर्की के सुल्तान को 'खलीफा' (धर्म गुरु) माना जाता था। ब्रिटेन द्वारा थोपी गई इस संधि के विरुद्ध भारत में मुस्लिम वर्ग द्वारा एक आंदोलन का सूत्रपात किया गया जिसे खिलाफत आंदोलन के नाम से जाना जाता है।

खिलाफत आंदोलन (1919 – 1922 ई०) के दौरान 1 नवंबर 1919 ई० को गांधी जी को अखिल भारतीय खिलाफत कमिटी का अध्यक्ष बनाया गया। गांधी जी ने इस अवसर को हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता हेतु उपयुक्त समझ कर मुस्लिमों के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट की। गांधी जी के प्रयासों से ही ब्रिटिश सरकार के विरुद्ध पहली बार हिन्दुओं व मुसलमानों के मध्य एक संयुक्त मोर्चे का गठन हुआ। तथा खिलाफत आंदोलन से ही साम्राज्य विरोधी भावना को प्रोत्साहन मिला।

20 जून, 1920 ई० को इलाहाबाद (उत्तर – प्रदेश) में हुई बैठक में असहयोग को अस्त्र के रूप में अपनाये जाने का निर्णय लिया गया। तथा इस बैठक में हिन्दू तथा मुस्लिम दोनों वर्गों के प्रतिनिधियों की उपस्थिति में लिए गए निर्णय को काँग्रेस से अनुमोदन भी प्राप्त हो गया। खिलाफत आंदोलन के अलावा अन्य मुद्दों, जैसे – हंटर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, रॉलेट एक्ट, प्रथम विश्व युद्ध से उत्पन्न आर्थिक संकट, 1919 के शासन अधिनियम से उत्पन्न असंतोष, तथा 1917 ई० की रूसी क्रांति के प्रभाव आदि ने असहयोग आंदोलन हेतु पृष्ठभूमि तैयार की। सितम्बर, 1920 ई० में कलकत्ता के काँग्रेस अधिवेशन (अध्यक्षता – लाला लाजपत राय) में गांधी जी द्वारा असहयोग आंदोलन का प्रस्ताव लाया गया जिसे अली बन्धुओं एवं मोतीलाल नेहरू के समर्थन से काँग्रेस ने स्वीकार कर लिया। इस अधिवेशन में गांधी जी ने अंग्रेजी सरकार की तुलना 'शैतानों' से की। वास्तव में इसी समय से गांधी युग की भारत में शुरुआत मानी जाती है। जो उनके जीवन काल के अंतिम समय तक प्रासंगिक रहा।

असहयोग आंदोलन के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किए गए:

- सरकारी पदों, विदेशी उत्पादों एवं स्थानीय निकायों के नामांकित पदों का त्याग
- विद्यार्थियों द्वारा सरकारी स्कूल व कॉलेज का बहिष्कार तथा वकीलों द्वारा न्यायालय का बहिष्कार। स्थानी विवादों को पंचायती अदालतों द्वारा निपटाये जाने पर बल।
- सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी कार्यक्रमों का बहिष्कार।
- मेसोपोटामिया हेतु मजदूरों एवं सैनिक भर्ती का बहिष्कार।
- स्वदेशी के स्वीकरण पर बल।
- राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा संस्थानों की स्थापना तथा चर्खे एवं खादी को लोकप्रिय बनाना।

गांधी जी ने दिसम्बर, 1920 ई० के नागपुर में आयोजित कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में कांग्रेस के पुराने लक्ष्य अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य के अन्तर्गत 'स्वशासन' के स्थान पर ब्रिटिश शासन के अन्तर्गत 'स्वराज्य' का नया लक्ष्य घोषित किया गया। गांधी जी के प्रस्ताव एवं उद्देश्य से मोतीलाल नेहरू, जिन्ना, ऐनी बेसेन्ट, विपिन चन्द्र पाल जैसे नेता असंतुष्ट थे। इन नेताओं में से ऐनी बेसेन्ट, विपिन चन्द्र पाल एवं जिन्ना ने विरोध स्वरूप कांग्रेस छोड़ दिया।

असहयोग आंदोलन के अन्तर्गत सरकारी नियन्त्रण प्राप्त स्कूलों, कॉलेजों एवं न्यायालयों का बहिष्कार कर चरखा तथा स्वदेशी अपनाने पर बल दिया गया। साथ ही कई रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम जैसे – हिंदू-मुस्लिम एकता पर बल, छुआछूत से परहेज तथा शराबबन्दी आदि चलाए गए। नवंबर 1921 ई० के पश्चात इस आंदोलन में उग्रता के तत्व दिखाई पड़ते हैं तथा इस चरण में 5 फरवरी 1922 ई० को चौरी-चौरा (उत्तर-प्रदेश) में हिंसक घटना घटित हो गई। इस घटना से दुःखी होकर गांधी जी ने बारदौली प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से असहयोग आंदोलन को स्थगित करने का निर्णय लिया।

1920 से 1922 ई० के मध्य चला असहयोग आंदोलन भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में पहला जनआंदोलन था जिसमें राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के सामाजिक आधार के साथ-साथ भौगोलिक आधार भी विस्तृत हुआ। असहयोग आंदोलन में सभी वर्गों ने महत्वपूर्ण भागीदारी निभाई। इस आंदोलन में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता न अनुपम उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया। यद्यपि कालांतर में इस एकता में दरार पड़ गई।

गांधीवादी आंदोलन का एक महत्वपूर्ण चरण सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के रूप में देखने को मिलता है। इस आंदोलन में साइमन कमीशन का विरोध भी महत्वपूर्ण सिद्ध हुआ। सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के शुरू होने के पीछे नेहरू रिपोर्ट को अवस्वीकार किया जाना, विष व्यापी आर्थिक मंदी से उपजा असंतोष एवं तत्कालीन सोवियत संघ एवं चीन की घटनायें आदि महत्वपूर्ण कारक थे। कांग्रेस द्वारा पूर्ण स्वराज्य के प्रस्ताव के बाद आंदोलन काफी तीव्र हो गया। गांधी जी द्वारा वायसराय के सम्मुख 11 सूत्री मांगें रखी गईं। तथा इसके स्वीकार किए जाने पर आंदोलन शुरू नहीं करने की बात कही गई। 11 सूत्री मांगों का अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित मांगे शामिल थी:

- नमक कर की समाप्ति।
- शराबबन्दी।
- रुपया स्टर्लिंग दरों में कमी।
- सैन्य व्यय में 50 प्रतिशत की कटौती।
- भूमिकर की दर में कमी।
- विदेशी आयात पर भारत में प्रतिबन्ध।
- राजनीतिक बंदियों की रिहाई।
- गुप्तचर पुलिस विभाग पर जनता का नियंत्रण।
- नागरिक प्रशासन के व्यय में कमी।
- जहाजरानी परिवहन सुरक्षा।
- भारतीयों को आत्मरक्षा हेतु हथियार रखने का अधिकार।

वायसराय द्वारा उपराक्त मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं किए जाने के पश्चात सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन का प्रारंभ हुआ। गांधी जी द्वारा 12 मार्च, 1930 ई० को 78 स्वयंसेवकों के साथ दाण्डी मार्च का आयोजन किया गया। तथा 6 अप्रैल 1930 ई० को समुद्र तट स्थित दाण्डी पहुँच कर नमक कानून तोड़ा गया। इस आयोजन का प्रभाव देश के कई भागों में पड़ा तथा जनता ने नमक कानून का उल्लंघन किया। 5 मार्च 1931 ई० को गांधी-इरविन समझौते के पश्चात सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को बंद कर दिया गया। गांधी जी के दांडी मार्च की तुलना सुभाष चन्द्र बोस द्वारा नेपोलियन के 'पेरिस मार्च' तथा मुसोलिनी के 'रोम मार्च' से की गई है। 3 जनवरी

1932 ई० को पुनः शुरू हुआ आंदोलन 7 अप्रैल 1934 ई० को अंतिम रूप से बंद कर दिया गया। गांधी जी द्वारा सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को स्थगित किए जाने की सुभाष चन्द्र बोस तथा सरदार पटेल जैसे नेताओं द्वारा आलोचना की गई।

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किए गए थे:

- नमक कानून का उल्लंघन।
- सरकार को कर अदायगी पर रोक।
- विदेशी वस्त्रों की होली जलाना
- महिलाओं द्वारा शराब, अफीम तथा विदेशी कपड़ों की दुकानों पर धरना।
- सरकारी स्कूलों, कॉलेजों एवं अदालतों का बहिष्कार आदि।

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के अन्तर्गत पहली बार मातृशक्ति की व्यापक भागीदारी दिखाई पड़ी। इस आंदोलन के अन्तर्गत वानर सेना एवं मांजरी सेना का भी गठन किया गया था। एक भारतीय सैनिक चन्द्रसिंह गढ़वाली ने निहत्थे भारतीयों पर गोली चलाने के उच्च अधिकारियों के आदेश की अवहेलना कर इस आंदोलन के प्रति अपने जुझारूपन का परिचय दिया। इस आंदोलन ने व्यापक स्तर पर चेतना जगाते हुए नेतृत्व की नई पीढ़ी का विकास किया। सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के दौरान कर अदायगी पर रोक जैसे कार्यक्रमों ने कृषक वर्ग को जागृत कर दिया जिससे किसान आंदोलनों पर भी प्रभाव पड़ा।

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के दौरान उत्तर-पश्चिम सीमा प्रांत में खान अब्दुल गफ्फार ख़ाँ (सीमांत गांधी) के नेतृत्व में ब्रिटिश सरकार विरोधी आंदोलन चलाया गया। इसी प्रकार देश के अन्य हिस्सों—बिहार, बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रान्त, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के तटीय भाग, उड़ीसा तथा असम आदि में स्थानीय आंदोलन के माध्यम से सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन का समर्थन किया गया।

गांधीवादी आंदोलन का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आंदोलन 'भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन' अथवा 'अगस्त क्रान्ति' रहा। जिसके पश्चात ब्रिटिश शासन को भारत छोड़ कर जाना पड़ा तथा भारत को आजादी मिली। यह भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की अंतिम महान लड़ाई थी। भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन (1942 ई०) के प्रारम्भ होने के पीछे कई कारण उत्तरदायी थे। इन कारणों में से एक था क्रिप्स मिशन की असफलता क्योंकि ब्रिटिश सरकार युद्ध में भारत की भागीदारी तो चाहती थी किन्तु भारतीयों की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रख कर सम्मानजनक समझौते हेतु तैयार नहीं थी।

द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के दौरान जापानी सेना भारत के उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमा के निकट पहुँच चुकी थी। तथा उनका भारत पर आक्रमण भी संभावित था। इससे पूर्व जापान सिंगापुर, बर्मा, मलाया आदि स्थानों पर अधिकार कर चुका था। ऐसी स्थिति में गाँधी जी ने 'हरिजन' में लिखा—“अंग्रेजों भारत को जापान के लिए मत छोड़ो बल्कि भारत को भारतीयों के लिए व्यवस्थित रूप से छोड़ जाओ।”

द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के कारण वस्तुओं की कीमतों में दिन-प्रतिदिन वृद्धि हो रही थी। जिससे भारत में खाद्य-आपूर्ति की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई। किन्तु इन परिस्थितियों में भी अंग्रेज व्यापार से भारी मुनाफा कमाने हेतु तत्पर थे। अंग्रेजों की इस क्रियाविधि से भारतीयों के मन में पहले से जल रही चिंगारी ने ज्वाला का रूप ले लिया।

पूर्वी बंगाल में अंग्रेजों द्वारा भारतीय नागरिकों के साथ किए जा रहे अमानुषिक व्यवहार ने भी भारतीय जनता एवं राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं के मन में क्षोभ उत्पन्न किया। उधर ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा भारत को युद्ध का आधार बनाए जाने की घोषणा की जा चुकी थी। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में राष्ट्रवादियों द्वारा विरोध स्वाभाविक था। इसी विरोध की परिणति भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के रूप में सामने आई।

कांग्रेस कार्यसमिति की वर्धा बैठक में भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के निर्णय को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई। तथा 8 अगस्त 1942 ई० को अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमिटी द्वारा इसे पारित कर दिया गया। गांधी जी ने इसी आंदोलन के दौरान 'करो या मरो' तथा 'अंग्रेजों भारत छोड़ो' का नारा दिया। गांधी जी ने संघर्ष प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किए जाने की स्थिति में कांग्रेस को चुनौती भी दी थी कि "मैं देश की बालू से ही कांग्रेस से भी बड़ा आंदोलन खड़ा कर दूंगा।" 9 अगस्त 1942 ई० कांग्रेस के सभी बड़े नेताओं को 'आपरेषन जीरो ऑवर' के द्वारा गिरफ्तार कर अज्ञात स्थान पर भेज दिया गया। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत में एक 'नेतृत्वविहीन' एवं 'स्वतःस्फूर्त' भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन का प्रसार आरम्भ हुआ।

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान कांग्रेस के शीर्ष नेताओं की गिरफ्तारी के पश्चात जनता की प्रतिक्रिया अभूतपूर्व रही। ब्रिटिश शासन की दमनात्मक कारवाइयों के प्रतिउत्तर में जनता ने हिंसा का सहारा लिया। तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सरकारी कार्यालयों थानों, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर हमले किए गए और संचार के साधनों को व्यापक क्षति पहुँचायी गई। आंदोलन के दौरान सतारा, तामलुक, बलिया आदि स्थानों पर समानान्तर सरकारें गठित की गई।

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन में युवा वर्ग की व्यापक भागीदारी रही। इस भागीदारी ने आंदोलन को स्वतःस्फूर्त रूप देते हुए भारतीय जनता को पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने की प्रेरणा दी। हालाँकि यह आंदोलन असफल रहा किन्तु असाधारण राजनीतिक जागृति पैदा करने, क्रांति का क्षेत्र देशव्यापी बनाने तथा भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान विश्व में जनमत तैयार करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायी।

निष्कर्षतः कहा जा सकता है कि गांधी जी ने अपने सत्याग्रह के माध्यम से सादा जीवन एवं पवित्र आचरण पर बल देते हुए पारम्परिक प्रतीकों का प्रयोग कर भारत में नैतिक संघर्ष का रूप देकर जनआंदोलन का विकास किया वह गांधीवादी आंदोलन के रूप में इतिहास में वर्णित है। तथा गांधी जी की गतिविधियों का काल गांधी युग के नाम से जाना जाता है।

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SELF CONCEPT OF ORPHAN ADOLESCENTS AND ADOLESCENTS STAYING WITH THEIR PARENTS.

SHAMURAILATPAM BERINA DEVI and NONGMEIKAPAM PREMIKA DEVI

ABSTRACT

The self-concept is basically a set of ideas about oneself: who you are as a person, and your place in the world, society, and the lives of people around you. Self concept is an important phenomenon for a healthy and sound personality of an individual. Adolescent in the orphanages come from a wide variety of cultural backgrounds. They have differing values, temperaments, and prejudices. Add to this the sorrowful fact many come to us with psychological scars from the effects of war, extreme poverty and abuse. All of them have been witness to things no child should ever witness. Some have been exploited, or have lived in fear for their own lives. The present study was to conduct the relationship between self concept of orphan adolescent and adolescents staying with their parent. The sample comprise of 100 Orphans adolescent and 100 adolescent staying with both parents within the age range of 10-19 years irrespective of their religion, gender and education. Self-concept questionnaire (SCQ) were used these inventory was constructed and standardized by Dr. Raj Kumar Saraswat.²⁸ It consists of 57 items and five dimensions and three trait i.e. real self-concept, ideal-self concept and social- self concept. Each dimension contains 10 items and last dimension contains 24 items. Each item is provided with three alternatives. The mean score of real self concept of orphan Adolescent (M=127.09) is higher than of the Non-orphan Adolescent (M= 126.47). However, the variation shows very minimal and hence found to be insignificant relation between orphan children and non orphan children with respect to real self concept (p-value = 0.799). The mean score of ideal self concept of orphan Adolescent (M= 151.37) is higher than that of the non orphan Adolescent (M= 135.22). Statistically when applied independent t-test, the variation shows highly significant relationship between orphan Adolescent and non orphan Adolescent on ideal self concept (p-value = 0.000). The finding indicates that orphan Adolescent has higher ideal self concept than the non orphan children. The mean score of social self concept of non orphan Adolescent (M= 128.78) is higher than the mean score of social self concept of orphan Adolescent (127.22). However, when applied independent t-test it is found to be insignificant relationship between orphan Adolescent and non orphan Adolescent on social self concept as manifest by p-value = 0.630. The finding indicates that orphan adolescent from urban area are having higher real self concept than the rural orphan adolescent.

INTRODUCTION

An orphanage is an institution devoted to the care of orphans for the care and protection of children without parents. Orphanages are often associated with volunteer groups or religious organizations in help them to grow.

An orphanage basically takes care of the children whose natural parents are deceased or otherwise unable or unwilling to care for them. It's a hard back but it happens that many times natural parents/natural grandparents/other relatives are not willing/not capable to care for the children, so they become alone without anybody and orphanages are one way of providing for their care, housing and education. Adolescent in the orphanages come from a wide variety of cultural backgrounds. They have differing values, temperaments, and prejudices. Add to this the sorrowful fact many come to us with psychological scars from the effects of war, extreme poverty and abuse. All of them have been witness to things no child should ever witness. Some have been exploited, or have lived in fear for their own lives. Boys have been affected by a misogynistic society, and come to the orphanage feeling they are superior to girls, that they must be strong, aggressive and good fighters. They are less tolerant, and think they are above doing domestic work. Girls on the other hand feel they are inferior and must obey men. All of this means that fifty children in the orphanage results in 50 different behaviors, some of them in complete opposition to one another.¹

Raimy was the first person who defined the self-concept, the self-concept is the more or less organized perceptual object resulting from present and past self observation i.e. what a person believes about himself.² The self-concept is the map which each person consults in order to understand him, especially during moment of crises or choice. Hattie viewed self-concept in terms of the cognitive appraisal one makes of the expectations, descriptions, and perceptions that one holds about one's self.³

Aims:

To study the relationship between self concept of orphan adolescents and Adolescents staying with their parents.

Objects:

- 1) To find out the relationship between socio-demographic profiles and self concept of adolescents staying in orphanage.
- 2) To determine the relationship between self concept of orphan adolescents and Adolescents staying with their parents.

Hypothesis:

- 1) There will be no significant relationship between socio-demographic profiles and self concept of adolescents staying in orphanage.
- 2) There will be no significant relationship on self concept between orphan adolescents and Adolescents staying with their parents.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Design :

A cross-sectional (descriptive) study design was used in the present study. The study design will provided information about the presence and strength of associations between variables, permitting the testing of hypothesis about such associations.

Set Up:

The study was be conducted in the department of Clinical Psychology, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal. All together there are nine destitute children home run by government of Manipur under the Social welfare department. Out of these nine destitute children home, three are situated in Imphal East and West district and other six destitute are situated in hilly regions of Manipur. At present, 320 inmates are staying among the nine destitute homes. Of these, 125 are in valley region and another 195 are in hilly regions of Manipur⁵. The data will be collected from the three Destitute Children Home a) Manipur Mahila Samiti, Deulahland, Imphal East b) Lei-Ingkhol, Chingmeirong, Mantripukhri, Imphal Manipur and Terakeithel, Sagolband, Imphal Manipur.

Study Population:

The study population comprises of adolescent staying in orphanage and those staying with their parents in Imphal area.

Inclusion Criteria:

- Orphans adolescent and adolescent staying with both parents within the age range of 10-19 years irrespective of their religion and education.
- Gender: Both male and female
- Orphans and Adolescents with both parents who are willing to participate and able to give assent.

Exclusion Criteria:

- Adolescents with physical disability, chronic illness, etc.
- Orphan adolescents and adolescents with both parents having history of head injury, mentally retarded, person who is bed ridden or severe mental problem.

Samples Size:

There was be two groups of samples in the present study. One group will comprise of orphans with 100 samples. Another group will consists of school going adolescents living

with both parents with 100 samples. So all together, there will be 200 samples in the present study.

Sample Size Calculation:

Formula for sample size calculation is,

$$n/1+n * (e)^2$$

where, n = total number of population (125)

e = confidential limit (0.05)

$$= 125/1+ 125 * 0.05^2$$

$$= 125/1 + 0.3125$$

$$= 125/1.3125$$

$$= 95$$

$$= 100 \text{ (rounded up to ten)}$$

Study Variables:

Simple random sampling technique will be adopted as sampling procedure.

Study Tools:

- 1) **Semi Structured Performa:** It includes socio-demographic details and the other relevant information of the study sample. The questionnaire consists of information such as name, sex, educational qualification, type of family, place of residence, number of siblings, and order of birth, etc.
- 2) **Self-concept questionnaire (SCQ):** This inventory was constructed and standardized by Dr. Raj Kumar Saraswat.⁴ It consists of 57 items and five dimensions and three trait i.e. real self-concept, ideal-self concept and social- self concept. Each dimension contains 10 items and last dimension contains 24 items. Each item is provided with three alternatives. Responses are obtained on the test booklet itself. There is no time limit but generally 30 minutes have been found sufficient for responding all the items. This is widely used inventory for measuring self-concept of the adolescents as well as on adults. The author has given the scoring method for scoring the responses given by the Ss. The maximum obtained score is 146 and minimum below 87. High score in this inventory indicates a higher self-concept, while a low score shows low self-concept. It is highly reliable inventory. Reliability of the inventory was found by test- retest method 0.83 for the total self-concept measure.

Procedures:

To begin with the study, necessary permission was taken from the concerned authority and was explained thoroughly about the research programme that the research is taken up primarily to identify the levels of self esteem and self concept of orphan and school going adolescents. An attempt was made to approach all the orphans and adolescents who have fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Study aims, interviewing procedures and methods for maintaining confidentiality was explained to each potential participant. The interviewer read out the prepared script that provided an overview of the study aims and risks and benefits to each participant approaches for participation. After hearing the script, all the participants was ask to sign the assent form if they agree to participate in the study. Once the assent form was obtained, the interviewer proceeded to conduct a structured interview in a private location at the school premises or the orphan home. Semi structure Performa for collecting socio-demographic data and questionnaires such as self concept was administered for identifying the level of self concept of orphan adolescent and school going adolescents with both parents.

RESULT AND OBSERVATIONS

The present study is based on the primary sample of 200 cases of adolescents staying in orphanage and those staying with their parents. It consists of four sections in this study; viz.

- Section 1: Socio-demographic and other relevant characteristics of the study samples
- Section 2: To find out the relationship between socio-demographic profiles and self concept of adolescents staying in orphanage.
- Section 3: To determine the relationship between self concept of orphan adolescents and Adolescents staying with their parents.

Section 1: Socio-demographic and other relevant characteristics of the study samples

This section 1 describes the various socio-demographic and other characteristics of the present study and it is highlighted in table No. 1.

Table No.1
Socio-demographic and other relevant characteristics of the study samples

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age Range		
Early Adolescent	55	27.5
Middle Adolescent	135	67.5
Late Adolescent	10	5
Total	200	100
Gender		
Male	107	53.5
Female	93	46.5
Total	200	100
Educational Qualification		
Primary	31	15.5

Upper Primary	57	28.5
Secondary	112	56
Total	200	100
Residence		
Rural	91	45.5
Urban	109	54.5
Total	200	100
Religion		
Hindu	132	66
Christian	68	34
Total	200	100
No. of Siblings		
Only child	13	6.5
2-3 siblings	111	55.5
4 & above siblings	76	38
Total	200	100
Birth Order		
First Born	76	38
Middle Born	46	23
Last Born	78	39
Total	200	100
Type of Orphan		
Maternal	8	4
Paternal	18	9
Social	74	37
Total	200	100
History of Substance Use		
Yes	64	32
No	136	68
Total	200	100
History of Family Mental Illness		
Yes	8	4
No	192	96
Total	200	100

Table No. 1: There are ten basic profiles or background variables of the study samples. They are age category, gender, educational qualification, residence, religion, number of Siblings, birth Order, type of Orphan, and history of Substance use and family history of mental illness.

The study comprises of 200 cases of adolescence, 100 adolescents staying in orphanage and another 100 adolescents staying with their parent. The highest percentage of adolescence in terms of age categories belong to middle adolescent with a percentage of 67.5 % follow by early adolescence with a percentage of 27.5 % and late adolescence with a percentage of 5.0 %. In case of gender, male has higher percentage of 53.5 % follow by female with a percentage of 46.5 %. Regarding educational qualification, the higher percentage belongs to secondary group with a percentage of 56.0% follow by upper-primary group with percentage of 28.5 % and primary group with percentage of 15.5 %. In term of religion, Hindu has the

highest percentage of 66% and Christian with 34%. With respect to residence, the highest percentage falls under the rural area with a percentage of 66% and urban area with a percentage of 34%. In the present study, the highest percentage in terms of number of siblings belong to 2-3 siblings with a percentage of 55.5% follow by 4 and above siblings with percentage of 38.0 % and only child with 6.5 %. In terms of birth order the highest belong to last born with percentage of 39.0 % follow by 1% lower by first born with percentage of 38.0 % and middle born with percentage of 23.0 %. For the types of orphan, double orphan leads by 21.5 % and social orphan with percentage of 15.5 %, followed by paternal with 9.0% and maternal with 4.0 %. In case of history of substance abuse in the family 68% said no while 32% respond yes. But in family history of mental illness 96 % said no and 4.0 % said yes.

Section 2: To find out the relationship between socio-demographic profiles and self concept of adolescents staying in orphanage.

This section 2 deals with the relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and the different forms of self concept of adolescent staying in orphanage. It consist of three tables namely, table No. 2(a), table No. 2(b) and table No. 2 (c).

Table No. 2(a)

Socio-demographic characteristics and the Real Self Concept

Parameters	Real Self Concept			Chi-Square	d.f.	P-Value
	Average	High	Total			
Age Range						
Early Adolescent	43 (51.8%)	10 (58.8%)	53 (53%)	0.281	2	0.869
Middle Adolescent	34 (41%)	6 (35.3%)	40 (40%)			
Late Adolescent	6 (7.2%)	1 (5.9%)	7 (7%)			
Total	83 (100%)	17 (100%)	100 (100%)			
Gender						
Male	47(56.6%)	9 (52.9%)	56(56.0%)	0.078	1	0.780
Female	36 (43.4%)	8 (47.1%)	44 (44.0%)			
Total	83 (100%)	17 (100%)	100 (100%)			
Educational Qualification						
Primary	24 (28.9%)	7(41.2%)	31 (31.0%)	1.828	2	0.401
Upper Primary	49 (59.0%)	7(41.2%)	56 (56.0%)			
Secondary	10 (12.0%)	3 (17.6%)	13 (13.0%)			
Total	83 (100%)	17 (100%)	100 (100%)			
Place of Residence						

Rural	55(63.3%)	6 (35.3%)	61(61.0%)	5.689	1	0.017*
Urban	28 (33.7%)	11(64.7%)	39 (39.0%)			
Total	83 (100%)	17 (100%)	100 (100%)			
Religion						
Hindu	28 (33.7%)	12 (70.6%)	40 (40.0%)	7.985	1	0.005*
Christian	55 (66.3%)	5 (29.4%)	60 (60%)			
Total	83 (100%)	17 (100%)	100 (100%)			
No. Of Siblings						
Only Child	4(4.8%)	0(0.00%)	4(4.0%)	1.109	2	0.574
2-3 Siblings	32 (38.6%)	8 (47.1%)	40 (40%)			
4 & Above Siblings	47 (56.6%)	9 (52.9%)	56 (56%)			
Total	83 (100%)	17 (100%)	100 (100%)			
Order Of Birth						
First Born	20(24.1%)	6 (35.3%)	26(26.0%)	0.980	2	0.613
Middle Born	26 (31.6%)	5 (29.1%)	31 (31%)			
Last Born	37 (44.6%)	6(35.3%)	43 (43%)			
Total	83 (100%)	17 (100%)	100 (100%)			
Type of orphan						
Maternal	7(8.4%)	1(5.9%)	8(8.0%)	0.750	2	0.687
Paternal	16 (19.6%)	2 (11.8%)	18 (18%)			
Social	60 (72.3%)	14 (82.4%)	74 (100%)			
Total	83 (100%)	17 (100%)	100 (100%)			
H/O Substance abuse in the family						
Yes	46(55.3%)	11 (64.7%)	57(57.0%)	0.496	1	0.481
No	37(44.7%)	6 (35.3%)	43 (43.0%)			
Total	83 (100%)	17 (100%)	100 (100%)			

Table No. 2 (a): This table shows the assessment of the socio-demographic characteristics and the real self concept of adolescents staying in orphanage. Chi-square analysis is used and the parameters such as Age Range (p-value = 0.869), Gender (p-value=0.780), Educational Qualification (p-value=0.401), No. Of Siblings (p-value =0.574), Order of Birth (p-value = 0.613), Types of orphan (p-value=0.687) and history of Substance abuse in the family (p-value=0.481) are found to be statistically insignificant whereas the parameters such as Place of Residence (p-value=0.017) and Religion (p-value=.005) are found to be statistically significant. This finding indicates that orphan adolescent from urban area are having higher real self concept than the rural orphan adolescent. Regarding religion, Hindu orphan adolescents are having higher real self concept than the Christian orphan adolescents.

Table No. 2(b)
Socio-demographic characteristics and the Ideal Self Concept

Parameters	Ideal Self Concept			Chi-Square	d.f.	P-Value
	Average	High	Total			
Age Range						
Early Adolescent	18 (52.2%)	35(53.3%)	53 (53%)	0.285	2	0.867
Middle Adolescent	13 (38.2%)	27(40.0%)	40 (40%)			
Late Adolescent	3(8.8%)	4(6.1%)	7 (7%)			
Total	34 (100%)	66 (100%)	100 (100%)			
Gender						
Male	41(61.8%)	35(53.0%)	56(56.0%)	0.078	1	0.780
Female	13 (38.4)	31(47.1%)	44 (44.0%)			
Total	34 (100%)	66(100%)	100 (100%)			
Educational Qualification						
Primary	10 (29.4%)	21(31.2%)	31 (31%)	2.747	2	0.253
Upper Primary	22 (59%)	34(41.2%)	56 (56%)			
Secondary	2 (12%)	11(17.6%)	13 (13%)			
Total	34 (100%)	66 (100%)	100 (100%)			
Place of Residence						
Rural	23(67.6%)	38(57.3%)	61(61.0%)	0.957	1	0.328
Urban	11(32.7%)	28(64.7%)	39 (39.0%)			
Total	34 (100%)	66 (100%)	100 (100%)			
Religion						
Hindu	13 (38.2%)	27(40.9%)	40 (40.0%)	0.067	1	0.796
Christian	21 (61.8%)	39(59.1%)	60 (60%)			
Total	34(100%)	66 (100%)	100 (100%)			
No. of Siblings						
Only Child	2 (5.9%)	2 (3.0%)	4(4.0%)	0.497	2	0.780
2-3 Siblings	13 (38.2%)	27(40.9%)	40 (40%)			
4 & Above Siblings	19 (55.9%)	37(56.1%)	56 (56%)			
Total	34(100%)	66 (100%)	100 (100%)			
Order of Birth						
First Born	9 (26.5%)	17(25.8%)	26(26%)	0.061	2	0.970
Middle Born	10(29.4%)	21(31.8%)	31 (31%)			
Last Born	15 (44.1%)	28(42.4%)	43 (43%)			
Total	34(100%)	66(100%)	100 (100%)			
Types of Orphan						
Maternal	3 (8.8%)	5 (7.6%)	8 (8%)	1.200 ^a	2	0.549
Paternal	8 (23.5%)	10(15.2%)	18 (18%)			
Social	23 (67.6%)	51(77.3%)	74 (74%)			
Total	34(100%)	66(100%)	100 (100%)			
History Of Substance Abuse In Family						

Yes	17 (50.0%)	40(60.6%)	57(57.0%)	1.030	1	0.310
No	17 (50.0%)	26(39.4%)	43 (43.0%)			
Total	34(100%)	66 (100%)	100 (100%)			

Table 2(b): This table analyzed the relationship between socio-demographic factors and Ideal self concept of adolescents staying in orphanage. Chi-square analysis reveals that all the parameters such as Age Range (p-value = 0.867), Gender (p-value=0.780), Educational Qualification (p-value=0.253), Place of Residence (p-value=0.328), Religion (p-value=.796), No. Of Siblings (p-value =0.780), Order of Birth (p-value = 0.970), Types of orphan (p-value=0.549), and history of Substance abuse in the family (p-value=0.310), are found to be statistically insignificant with respect to ideal self concept.

Table No. 2(c)
Socio-demographic characteristics and the Social Self Concept

Parameters	Social Self Concept			Chi-Square	d.f	P-Value
	Average	High	Total			
Age Range						
Early Adolescent	39 (53.4%)	14(51.9%)	53 (53.0%)	0.983	2	0.612
Middle Adolescent	30 (41.1%)	10 37.0%)	40 (40.0%)			
Late Adolescent	4 (5.5%)	3(11.1%)	7 (7.1%)			
Total	73 (100%)	27(100%)	100 (100%)			
Gender						
Male	41 (56.2%)	15 55.6%)	56(56.0%)	0.003	1	0.957
Female	32 (43.8%)	12 44.4%)	44 (44.0%)			
Total	73(100%)	27(100%)	100 (100%)			
Educational Qualification						
Primary	23 (31.5%)	8 (29.6%)	31 (31.0%)	1.232	2	0.540
Upper Primary	39 (53.4%)	17 63.0%)	56 (56.0%)			
Secondary	11 (15.1%)	2 (7.4%)	13 (13.0%)			
Total	73(100%)	27 (100%)	100 (100%)			
Place of Residence						
Rural	47(64.4%)	14 51.9%)	61(61.0%)	1.301	1	0.254
Urban	26(35.6)	13 48.1%)	39 (39.0%)			
Total	73 (100%)	27 (100%)	100 (100%)			
Religion						
Hindu	27 (37.0%)	13 48.1%)	40 (40.0%)	1.023	1	0.312
Christian	46 (63.0%)	14 51.9%)	60 (60%)			
Total	73 (100%)	27 (100%)	100 (100%)			
No. of Siblings						
Only Child	3 (4.1%)	1 (3.7%)	4(4%)	0.159	2	0.923
2-3 Siblings	30 (41.1%)	10 (37%)	40(40%)			
4 & Above Siblings	40 (54.8%)	16 59.3%)	56 (56%)			
Total	73 (100%)	27(100%)	100 (100%)			
Order of Birth						
First Born	21 (28.8%)	5 (18.5%)	26 (26%)	1.249	2	0.536
Middle Born	21 (28.8%)	10 37.0%)	31 (31%)			

Last Born	31 (42.5%)	12 44.4%)	43 (43%)			
Total	73(100%)	27(100%)	100 (100%)			
Type of orphan						
Maternal	4 (5.5%)	4 (14.8%)	8 (8%)	3.122	2	0.210
Paternal	15 (20.5%)	3 (11.1%)	18 (18%)			
Social	54 (74.0%)	20 74.1%)	74 (74%)			
Total	73(100%)	27(100%)	100 (100%)			
History of Substance Abuse in the Family						
Yes	39 (53.4%)	18 66.7%)	57(57.0%)	1.410	1	0.235
No	34 (46.6%)	9 (33.3%)	43 (43.0%)			
Total	73 (100%)	27 (100%)	100 (100%)			

Table 2 (c): This table shows the relationship between socio-demographic factors and social self concept of adolescent staying in orphanage. When statistically applied Chi-square test it is found that all the parameters such as Age Range (p-value = 0.612), Gender (p-value=0.957), Educational Qualification (p-value=0.540), Place of Residence (p-value=0.254), Religion (p-value=.312), No. Of Siblings (p-value =0.923), Order of Birth (p-value = 0.536), Types of orphan (p-value=0.210), and history of Substance abuse in the family (p-value=0.234), are found to be insignificant with respect to social self concept.

Section 3: To determine the relationship between self concept of orphan adolescents and Adolescents staying with their parents.

This sub-section 3 deals with the comparison of self concepts between orphan children and non-orphan adolescents of the study samples. It consists of three tables namely, Table No. 3(a), Table No. 3(b) and Table No. 3(c).

Table No. 3(a)

Mean and Standard deviation of Real Self Concept over the two Groups

Groups	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value	d.f	p-value	Remark
Orphan Adolescents	127.09	17.50	0.255	198	0.799	Insignificant
Non-Orphan Adolescents	126.47	16.92				

Table No. 3 (a): The table shows that the mean score of real self concept of orphan Adolescent (M=127.09) is higher than of the Non-orphan Adolescent (M= 126.47). However, the variation shows very minimal and hence found to be insignificant relation between orphan children and non orphan children with respect to real self concept (p-value = 0.799).

Table No. 3(b)

Mean and Standard deviation of Ideal Self Concept over the two Groups

Groups	Mean	Std. Deviation	f-value	d.f	p-value	Remark
Orphan Adolescent	151.37	16.26	5.160	198	0.000**	Significant
Non-Orphan Adolescent	135.22	26.73				

Table No. 3(b): It is observed from the table that the mean score of ideal self concept of orphan Adolescent (M= 151.37) is higher than that of the non orphan Adolescent (M= 135.22). Statistically when applied independent t-test, the variation shows highly significant relationship between orphan Adolescent and non orphan Adolescent on ideal self concept (p-value = 0.000). The finding indicates that orphan Adolescent has higher ideal self concept than the non orphan children.

Table No. 3(c)

Mean and Standard deviation of Social Self Concept over the two Groups

Groups	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value	d.f	p-value	Remark
Orphan Adolescent	127.22	27.31	-0.482	198	0.630	Insignificant
Non-Orphan Adolescent	128.78	17.30				

Table No. 3(c): The table reveals that the mean score of social self concept of non orphan Adolescent (M= 128.78) is higher than the mean score of social self concept of orphan Adolescent (127.22). However, when applied independent t-test it is found to be insignificant relationship between orphan Adolescent and non orphan Adolescent on social self concept as manifest by p-value = 0.630.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of the present study would be to rule out the self concept among adolescents staying in orphanage and those staying with their parents. The research carried out with the objectives to analyses the Socio-demographic and other relevant characteristics of the study samples as well as to find out the relationship between socio-demographic profiles and self concept of adolescents staying in orphanage. It is further extended to find out the relationship between self concept of orphan adolescents and Adolescents staying with their parents.

The First section of the study deals with the socio-demographic factors and other relevant characteristics of the study samples. In the age categories the highest percentages of adolescence belong to middle adolescent with a percentage of 67.5 %. In case of gender, male has higher percentage of 53.5 % and in terms of educational qualification, the higher percentage belongs to secondary group with a percentage of 56.0%. 66.0% of sample belongs to the Hindu With respect to residence, the highest percentage falls under the rural area with a percentage of 66% ,the highest percentage in terms of number of siblings belong to 2-3 siblings with a percentage of 55.5% %. In terms of birth order the highest belong to last born with percentage of 39.0 % For the types of orphan, double orphan leads by 21.5 %.

The second section deals with the relationship between socio-demographic profiles and self concept of adolescents staying in orphanage. Parameters such as Age Range, Gender Educational Qualification, Number of Siblings, Order of Birth, Types of orphan and History

of Substance Abuse in the family are found to be statistically insignificant whereas the parameters such as Place of Residence and Religion are found to be statistically significant. This finding indicates that orphan adolescent from urban area are having higher real self concept than the rural orphan adolescent. A study which controverts the finding was done by Srivastava R "Relationship between Self-Concept and Self esteem in adolescents."⁵

The third section discusses the relationship between self concept of orphan adolescents and adolescents staying with their parents. In the present study, real self concept of orphan adolescent and Non-orphan adolescent are found to be insignificant relationship. A study which affirms the finding was done by a Vasant Vitthalrao Solanke⁶ Concluded that Normal students have significantly high self concept than the orphan students. Again a contradictory study conducted by Werner and Smith and Abolghasemi and Varaniyab concluded that orphan adolescents are having higher self concept than their counterpart. Figen Gürsoy et al.⁷ concluded that self-concept scores of adolescents living in orphanage are lower than those of the adolescents not living in orphanage. It is suggested that not being with parents make adolescents living in orphanage feel lonely during the period called "storm and silence of adolescents" may reflect on self-concept scores of adolescents.⁸

CONCLUSION

The present study was an attempt to explore the self concept among adolescents staying in orphanage and those staying with their parents. In addition, the association between socio-demographic factors and other relevant characteristic of the study sample. An attempt was also made to study the relationship between self- concept of orphan adolescents and adolescents staying with their parents. On research finding, it indicates that orphan adolescent from urban area are having higher real self concept than the rural orphan adolescent. Regarding religion, Hindu orphan adolescents are having higher real self concept than the Christian orphan adolescents. Where as it has been found that there is no significant relationship with other socio-demographic variables i.e. Age Range, Gender, Educational Qualification, Place of Residence, Religion, Number Of Siblings, Order of Birth, Types of orphan, and history of Substance abuse in the family. It has been observed that orphan children has higher ideal self concept than the non orphan children. Whereas there is no significant relationship found between orphan children and non orphan children with respect to real self concept and social self concept.

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EDUCATION & TRAINING SECTOR IN BIHAR: EDUCATION SYSTEM, GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

Eastern India, particularly Bihar, has a long history of organized education learning. From the beginning of cultured human society this region had played very significant role in making people educated and civilized. During the Vedic period, Mithila, a place in Bihar, was renowned for its Vedic education and scholars. Parallel with the traditional Vedic education the Buddhist and Jainist education sprouted first in the State during the 5th Century B.C. These educational systems were not confined to religious and spiritual themes but opened the door of education to masses. During the time of Ashoka, there were evidences of widespread practice of education in the Magadh Empire. The emperor's message engraved in the four Ashoka Pillars, confirms that majority of the population was literate. Three world class universities namely Nalanda, Vikramshila and Udanpuri were established between the 4th and 8th Century in Bihar. Nalanda was established as a Buddhist monastery probably during the reign of Kumara Gupta I. It has the distinction of being the first international university of world which produced many great scholars including Aryabhatt and Varahmihira. Both the Universities of Vikramshila and Udanpuri were established by the Pala dynasty king Dharam Pala. These Universities attracted large number of students and scholars from all over the world and helped to spread Indian culture in foreign countries such as Tibet, China, and Central Asia and also in South East Asian countries. The ancient language Pali had flourished in Bihar. The existence of these institutions during the ancient period highlights the rich and great cultural heritage of the state.

INTRODUCTION

In early Seventeenth century, four types of educational institutions existed in Bihar: the Sanskrit Chatushpadi and Madarsas, for higher education and Pathshalas and Makhtabs for elementary education. These institutions for higher learning were generally established at the initiative of an eminent person or a group of such persons. They used to get grants from the local King or his agent or from the rich families of the village for meeting their day-to-day expenses. Francis Buchanan during his survey of Bihar between 1809 and 1813 also mentioned that "The Darbhanga Raja, being himself a Brahmin of very high birth, pays some attention to the education of the Pandits in his estates." There were specialized institutions for Sanskrit education and different branches of Sanskrit learning like poetry, grammar, astronomy etc. were imparted. Sanskrit learning was popular even among some contemporary Europeans during that period. Along with Sanskrit, education in Persian was also very popular, particularly among Muslims. As Persian was used as official language during that period, many Hindus had also learned the subject with great zeal. The reputation of this region for Persian education was so high that many scholars well versed in this language came and settled down here. In one of survey reports of W. Adams conducted during 1837-38 it was

mentioned that education system in the State was highly developed and widespread with at least one school in each village. The curriculum and course structure were very advanced and libraries were normally equipped with books and manuscripts on related languages and disciplines. Initially, Britishers were not much interested in the education system of the country. But, with the passage of time, their attraction towards the rich and traditional knowledge base started. Subsequently, they started interfering in the system to serve their self-interest. A radical change was introduced in 1835 with the introduction of Macaulay's Minutes on Education. The Minute has directly impacted the content, methodology and medium of Indian Educational system. The Governor General Lord William Bentinck had accepted and approved this resolution which adversely impacted the traditional education system in the country. However, as the number of English schools and colleges were very few in Bihar, this region remained relatively less affected. Another landmark development in the history of education in India was introduction of Wood's dispatch in 1854. The sole purpose of all these initiatives was to spread the knowledge of English, science and other European languages. One of the most important recommendations of the Wood's dispatch was the establishment of a university in each of the presidency Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The first university of India was established in Calcutta in 1857. As Bihar was part of the Calcutta University, it was decided to open a college at Patna. As a result, Patna College was established on 9th January 1863. The first batch of students took their degrees in 1868.

EDUCATION DURING THE FIRST FIVE DECADES AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Until Independence, this region remained the hub of education and research. People used to come and study in Bihar based institutions from different parts of India and abroad. Patna University was called as Oxford of the East". Bihar's administration and university education system was assessed as the best in the country by the renowned expert of Public Administration, Sir Paul Appleby. During 1950s he visited several states in India and asserts that "Bihar is the best administered state in India and in the time to come it will become an example for other states". This period saw the establishment of good academic institutions and big industrial projects such as the Bokaro Steel Plant, Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) at Ranchi, and a petroleum refinery and a fertiliser unit at Barauni. The reorganization of University system in the State immediately after independence was proving to be turning point in the expansion of higher education. On January 2, 1952 Patna University was converted into a purely teaching cum-residential University with the territorial jurisdiction over Metropolitan Patna. The Patna University Act 1917 was replaced by the new 1951 Act which not only restricted governmental interference in the routine affairs of the University but also facilitated their smooth functioning. Such provisions produced positive results and the Institutions acquired high reputation within and outside the country during the 1950s and early 60s. However, the situation started changing alarmingly by the end of 60s and early 70s when the Universities became the target of political parties. The year 1967 was significant in the political history of Bihar when a non-Congress government came into power. The political development in and around the State virtually paralyzed the higher educational institutions. There was deep discontent among people because of unequal distribution of land, steep rise in

prices of essential commodities and high unemployment rate. Number of Students Union joined together to stage the series of mass demonstration. Students started boycotting classes and left their studies to work for raising the consciousness of the people. This movement grew rapidly and led to turmoil in the campus life and classroom teaching came to an abrupt halt. All across Bihar there were clashes between students seeking to shut down schools and colleges. Teachers also started involving full time in the politics, giving relatively lesser or no time on teaching. The agitation spread out to other states creating chaos which forced Central government to impose Emergency rule in the country. This whole movement left a deep impact on the entire education system in the State and portrayed a very gloomy picture of the Bihar. The quality of teaching deteriorated drastically throughout the state. Malpractices such as mass copying became the order of the day in the 1970s. Instead of good marks and relevant qualifications, bribes and recommendations became the popular practices to get admitted into colleges. In short, the whole education system was completely drenched in corruption and politics.

After Emergency, series of puppet government came to power having lack of vision and apathy towards the development of the State. Till mid-seventies, charity and endowment played a major role in the growth of higher education. There were only 29 constituent colleges belonging to six universities in the state till 1975. The government departments like Education, Public Work and Finance used to take care for the development of these colleges. Majority of the colleges, private in nature, were then nursed by charitable and benevolent families mostly of zamindars and big business houses, public men and lawyers through managing committees. The universities were left free to frame academic policy and syllabus and to conduct the examinations (Mishra, 2011). In 1976, the then Chief Minister started the game of mass conversion of affiliated colleges into constituent units of Universities. The game continued for around ten years which has considerably increased the financial liabilities of universities. This large scale conversion has adversely affected the growth and development of colleges. Moreover, the quantum of public donations has reduced with the increasing interference of government in academic activities. During 1980s, various provisions were enacted to curb the Universities autonomy. Number of „unaided colleges“ were started without due consideration of academic needs. A large number of engineering, management, and degree colleges were opened with no specific regulations. Substandard caste based colleges grown rapidly without adequate infrastructure. These colleges enjoyed total independence in enrolling any number of students and employ any number of teachers. The teachers were normally unqualified and appointed on the basis of caste, money and personal contacts. The standard of college education deteriorated rapidly. With no academic calendar and willingness to provide a degree for a price, these colleges spoiled the educational reputation and credibility outside the state. Government colleges were also in a pathetic state, almost always behind schedule, leading to various problems for students. Government colleges schedule were normally at least four to five years behind their batch mates outside the state. Hence, student preferred private colleges, where irrespective of attending classes, a degree was assured.

The situation further worsened with the change of the government in the State during 1990. State experienced bad governance and total anarchy with no or little reforms to change the situation for the good. The deliberate policy of the government was to keep the masses uneducated, which suits their political interests. Politicization and criminalization of the campus further aggravated the condition. All political parties view the campus as a recruiting ground, resulting in increased violence and declining standards. The academic calendar was being influenced by the political people who had nexus with the teaching and non-teaching staff. Besides politicization and criminalization, the campuses were also divided along caste lines. The entire educational system left negative impact and led students to become part of a corrupt society. All these changes made Bihar „pitifully poor state“. Its present condition was contrasted with the heavenly days of yore, when Bihar had produced the Buddha, the Kautilya, the emperor Ashoka and the great Mauryan Empire. Nowadays, Bihar manages to hit the headlines of the newspaper either for devastating floods and famines or caste based massacre and law and order problems. The journey of higher education in Bihar starting from ancient period till 1990s can be summarized as follows:

Journey of Higher Education in Bihar	
Period	Features
Ancient Period	Mithila, Nalanda, Vikramshila, Udaypur, Buddhism, Jainism.
17 th Century	Chatuspadi – for Sanskrit education and Madarsas- for Persian and Urdu.
	Highly developed education system with at least one school in each village.
During British Rule	Establishment of Patna College in 1863 under University of Calcutta.
	Survey Training School - 1886
	Bihar School of Engineering - 1900
	Patna University – 1917
	Patna Science College – 1928
	Patna Women's College – 1940
1950-1970	Renowned for its higher educational institutions.
	Greater flexibility and autonomy to higher educational institutions through new Patna University Act, 1951.
1970- 2000	1970s: Adverse effect on higher education due to several political movements.
	1980s: Regularization of sub standard and caste based colleges, Unaided colleges irrespective of academic needs

	were established, Curbing of University Autonomy with
	new provisions.
	1990s: Politicization and criminalization of the campus.

CURRENT SCENARIO

The importance of higher education in contributing towards the development of human potential is well accepted, both at the national level and in Bihar. However, the educational scenario in the state is very dismal. Bihar has lost its pre-eminent position and higher education is almost stagnant in the State. The progress of higher education in any country is assessed in terms of its institutional capacity. The educational institutional capacity is measured by the number of educational institutions viz. universities, and colleges, number of teachers and number of students seeking higher education. Even a casual look at these important indicators brings out the fact that higher education has remained away from the priorities of the state. The current status of higher education in the state is characterized by low enrolment particularly among girls, low completion rate and poor qualitative as well as quantitative infrastructure. Bihar's rank is the lowest amongst major states in terms of Education Development Index, College-Population Index for professional education (0.4, 2001-02), Gross Enrollment ratio (11.00, 2009-10) and Gender Parity Index (0.53, 2009-10) in higher education. The women enrollment in terms of percentage to total enrollment is amongst the lowest in the State (31.25 per cent, 2009-10). The poor educational output at the basic level is the clear reflection of poor delivery of educational services. There are also large disparities in terms of distribution of colleges, enrollment rates and availability of academic as well as physical infrastructure. In this context, it is crucial to know the current status and the growth trends of higher educational institutions in the state relative to other states in country.

After Patna College, it was decided to establish a separate college for professional education. In 1886, a survey training school was established which was transformed into Bihar School of Engineering in 1900. The year 1917 was a landmark in the history of higher education in Bihar. The much awaited Patna University was established in October, 1917. Between 1917 and 1940, series of institutions were established to spread the knowledge of both professional and general education. The graduate level curriculum was introduced in the Bihar School of Engineering during 1927 and the School was further renamed as Bihar College of Engineering in 1932. For spreading the science education in the region, science department of Patna College was started in 1927. It was further established as a separate college in the name of Patna Science College in 1928 by the then Viceroy Lord Irwin. In 1940, the first college exclusively for women in Bihar, Patna Women's College, was established.

GROWTH OF COLLEGES IN SELECTED STATES

States	Colleges for General Education			Colleges for Professional Education		
	1956-57	1970-71	2009-10	1956-57	1970-71	2009-10
Andhra Pradesh	53	343	1970	23	137	2503
Bihar	55	198	817	27	174	214
Kerala	42	120	192	14	156	256
Madhya Pradesh	61	197*	896	26	117	415
Odisha	14	81	634	6	55	240
Punjab	79	121*	234	30	83	344
Rajasthan	54	84*	1135	15	71	475
Uttar Pradesh	70	247*	2361	44	331	743
West Bengal	103	194*	434	32	170	407
India	773	2598	14146	399	2398	11617

Source: Various Reports, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India*

Only degree colleges. It is evident from above analysis that, all types of institutions have witnessed manifold increase in states like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Considering the importance of technical education for human capital formation, it is imperative to have a deeper analysis of the growth pattern of some of the professional institutions across states. It has been observed that during 1955-56, number of engineering colleges was only four in Andhra Pradesh, one in Kerala, three in Punjab, two each in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. During 2009-10, the number has increased to 698, 98, 82, 96 and 212 respectively. Similar trend has been observed in these states in case of colleges for medical, agriculture, teacher training and polytechnic education during the period. Contrasting to the objective of expansion, the growth of all types of institutions in Bihar is either marginal or stagnant during the period under study. During 1955-56 to 2009-10, the number of agriculture college has increased from merely two to three, engineering colleges from five to ten, medical colleges from 7 to 37, colleges for teacher training from 5 to 33 and polytechnic institutions has increased from 3 to 17. There are comparatively fewer institutions offering technical education in the State. The lack of facility for providing technical education can be a major reason for the backwardness of the State.

GROWTH OF PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES (DEGREE & ABOVE STANDARD) IN SELECTED STATES

States	Engineering			Medical			Teacher Training		
	1956-57	1970-71	2009-10	1956-57	1970-71	2009-10	1956-57	1970-71	2009-10
Andhra Pradesh	4	9	698	6	13	415	7	14	615
Bihar	5	6	10	7	17	37	5	8	33
Kerala	1	6	98	2	5	125	5	18	21
Punjab	3	2	82	5	6	37	15	17	48
Rajasthan	2	2	96	6	11	54	3	19	111
Uttar Pradesh	2	4	212	13	17	104	21	10	128
India	47	107	2,894	99	179	2,074	133	274	3,357

Source: Various Reports, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY LEVEL INSTITUTIONS

Although the structure of university level institutions is equally wide in India, but their distribution is highly unequal across states. On one hand, there are seven states, which have only one university, three states have two each, while on the other hand there are seven states which have 21 or more university-level institutions. During 2009-10, there are 40 central universities, with equally uneven distribution. There are two states Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, which have four central universities. Skewed distribution has also been seen in case of state universities. States like Haryana, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have established a large number of universities. There are 105 deemed university in the country; Tamil Nadu tops the list with 21 deemed university. There are five institutes in the country which are established under state legislature act and 41 institutions come under the category of institute for national importance. Like other states, distribution of universities is equally wide in Bihar. In the year 2009, out of 18 Universities, there is 1 central university, 13 state university, 1 private university, 2 deemed to be university and 1 institution established under State legislature Act. Apart from that there are 2 institutes of national importance .

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY & UNIVERSITY LEVEL INSTITUTIONS

	<i>Central</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Deemed</i>	<i>Insti.</i>	<i>Insti. of</i>	
	<i>Univ.</i>	<i>Univ.</i>	<i>Univ.</i>	<i>Univ.</i>	<i>Estd.</i>	<i>National</i>	
<i>State</i>					<i>under</i>	<i>Import-</i>	<i>Total</i>
					<i>State</i>	<i>ance</i>	
					<i>legislat-</i>		
					<i>ure Act</i>		
Andhra Pradesh	3	20	0	4	2	2	31
Bihar	1	13	1	2	1	2	20
Gujarat	1	16	5	2	0	2	26
Karnataka	1	16	0	11	0	1	29
Kerala	1	7	0	1	0	2	11
Madhya Pradesh	2	15	0	2	0	2	21
Maharashtra	1	19	0	20	0	2	42
Odisha	1	10	0	2	0	2	15
Punjab	1	7	1	2	0	3	14
Rajasthan	1	14	0	7	0	2	24
Tamil Nadu	1	18	0	21	0	3	43
Uttar Pradesh	4	19	2	8	1	2	36
West Bengal	1	15	0	1	0	3	20
India	40	227	18	105	5	41	436

Source: Statistics of Higher & Technical Education, 2009-10, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India

RECENT INITIATIVES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

It is heartening to note that the state government in recent years has taken some initiatives in a planned manner to revive the higher education system in the state. Several new institutions were established in last couple of years. The proposals of several other institutions are in pipeline. Some of the institutions which were established recently are: Patna extension center of BIT Mesra, Indian Institute of Technology –Patna, Central University of Bihar- Gaya, National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research - Muzaffarpur, National Institute of Fashion Technology-Patna, Chanakya National Law University, and Chandragupt Institute of Management both in Patna. The Aryabhatt Knowledge University has also started its operation in Patna. Steps are taken to revive the ancient Nalanda University as Nalanda International University. With the objective to equip students with the latest skills and customized short-term training programs at an affordable cost, Bihar Knowledge Center has

been established by Government of Bihar. The proposal for opening of few more specialized universities and institutions are under consideration. They are Rashtra Kavi Ramdhari Singh Dinkar Hindi University, Women's University, Sports University and Bihar University of Information Technology. Four more engineering colleges will soon be operational at Chhapra, Madhepura, Begusarai and Sitamarhi districts of the state.

CONCLUSION

In ancient times, Bihar had well governed administrative system in the country. Education sector was well developed with universities like Nalanda and Vikramshila attracting students from all over the world. But, Bihar with such a glorious history of education and learning in the past is currently one of the most educationally backward states of the country. It is evident from the preceding analysis that the situation of higher education system in Bihar is rather depressing. The current status of higher education in the state is characterized by low enrolment ratio particularly among girls, low completion rate, low college population index and poor qualitative as well as quantitative infrastructure. Gross enrolment ratio in Bihar is amongst the lowest in the country with wide gaps between males and females. The study of the status of educational institutions in Bihar reveals that there is a mismatch between demand and supply of educational institutions. The main problem of the higher and technical education system is its inability to cater to the demand for quality education. Though, several quality institutions were established in recent years, but they are not capable enough to cater the growing demands of the students. Most of the new proposals are pending due to government apathy. There appears to be a correlation between the quantity and quality of higher educational institutions in the State and its economic and industrial development. More number of qualified manpower is a necessary as well as sufficient condition for sustainable growth of the economy. This also implies that regional socio-economic imbalances and the creation of capacity for higher education in the state are mutually related. The deteriorated situation of higher education in the state needs to accord priority.

VASUDHAIVA KUTUMBUKAM DIPLOMACY: FOURTH PILLAR FOR INDIA AND AFRICA CONNECT

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Key Words

Vasudhaiva Kutumbukam, Ubuntu, Vasudhaiva Kutumbukam Diplomacy, Indigenous knowledge, Protestant Ethic

The history has come full circle with the countries of Asia once again showing meteoric rise in the global hierarchy. The imposing influence of the countries of the West has had a homogenizing effect on the cultures that had remained on the periphery for a long time in the geo-political order. The modern paradigm of polity and economy restrained the so called developing countries on the pretext that their worldviews and philosophies are incompatible with the present economic system. But the eternal beliefs and practices of the traditional economies have kept them resilient and made them visible in their own way in different phases of economic history. The historicity and similarities of the cultures provided a common platform to developing countries to connect and partner for the future development. India was known to Africa even in the pre-historic times and evidences of strong trade relations in the ancient times are plenty. The sustenance of such relations over a very long period of time without any institutional framework or state mechanism can only be attributed to the affinity and commonality of cultures and their worldviews. The present paper attempts to identify the cultural and spiritual similarities between India and Africa that have led to the persistence of successful and cordial relations. It is argued that the similarities of cultural elements, beliefs and practices have the power to create and strengthen the ties that can sustain through the different phases of global history. It is proposed that diplomacy through the Indian philosophy of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbukam* has enormous potential for further deepening of the ties between India and Africa in the changing global scenario. Also, this philosophy has many similarities with the African philosophies that can enable better mutual understanding.

Introduction

The sustenance of India's relations with Africa are not because of any conscious efforts of both the regions or as a result of rational social, political or economic contract; but they exist because of shared heritage and analogous worldviews. Lying on the either side of the Indian Ocean, these Oceanic neighbours had never entered into war in the entire history of the mankind neither has made any attempt to colonise the other. The complementarities of the trade products kept the prehistoric and ancient trade alive and the Indian Ocean trade vibrant. Then the acumen and skillfulness of the Indian merchants and traders carved out a critical niche for themselves in the medieval period and at the time when interiors of Africa began to open up to the world through Europeans' seafaring and colonising activities. In the modern period, industrialization and modernization made the whole world dependent on petroleum and other energy sources. First it was the West Asian countries and now Africa that is

providing for their demands. The availability of other natural resources made Africa an attractive destination for the colonials, looting and leaving it under-developed. Unlike others, history demonstrates that India always played a positive and constructive role in Africa. It was not because of India's self-interest that she supported Africa but primarily because of inherent bond of commonality of worldviews, philosophies and beliefs. These commonalities will be explored below.

India and people of Africa never had a craving to amass wealth or make profit. They always considered work as worship and the concept of work was embedded in religion. The wealth acquired was intangible and their work ethic was to live in harmony with nature to satisfy their daily needs. Nature was worshipped and exploitation of the environment was never heard of. The accumulation of any kind was discouraged. As Gandhiji always said that "there is sufficient to satisfy everyone's need but not for everyone's greed. Thus, in these societies there always existed conservatory relation with the ecosystem.

The new western capitalism or the rational capitalism replaced the traditional or "adventurist capitalism" existing in the earlier times in the traditional societies. Wealth acquired in traditional capitalism was to gain status and prestige in the society. In the modern rational capitalism wealth is acquired to attain more wealth. Thus, accumulating wealth for its own sake. Wealth that should have been means to an end, in the West became an end in itself. Seneca (4AD – 65 AD), a Roman philosopher had said "it is not the man who has too little, but the man who craves more, that is poor."

There was a reason for the new rational capitalism to flourish in the West from sixteenth century onwards as the Protestant work ethic was becoming popular. Weber in *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* (1930) says that "rational western capitalism" could evolve with the progress of the Protestantism because the "Protestant ethic" was conducive for the expansion of the 'western capitalism'. It was the work ethic that tried to dissociate work from the church and rituals that brought about rationalization in the countries of the West. Abercrombie, Hill & Turner (1984:452) say that, "Protestantism was not a direct cause of capitalism, but it did provide a culture which emphasized individualism, hard work, rational conduct and self-reliance." This ethic is diametrically opposite to the value system of traditional societies where close ties of kinship, cooperation and interdependence is the norm; work is vocation and voluntary. Hence the product is not commodity but an expression of creativity (See Marx 1964).

The consciousness on which the social solidarity of the societies is forged in the traditional societies (Indian and African) and the Western societies is also different. Durkheim (1893) gave the concept of mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity. He argued that mechanical solidarity is generally found in the traditional societies where division of labour is low, whereas organic solidarity is found in industrialised societies with complex and specialised division of labour. Abercrombie, Hill & Turner (1984:131) says that "mechanical solidarity in primitive societies was based on the common beliefs and consensus found in the

conscience collective.” The social, religious and moral platform of collective conscious provides each member of the community a meaningful dignity and also becomes a source of affiliation to the society. Both Indian societies and African societies still have strong conscience collective (moral basis for interaction) that binds its people together unlike many other Western societies. It is not the external authority that coerce the people to act but internalization of values and norms of society that invokes solidarity of the group to act and behave in the socially accepted manner. Traditional societies of India and Africa have not completely transitioned from societies with mechanical solidarity to that of organic solidarity, therefore, the traditional moral order and conscience collective remain relevant and functional.

The dichotomy given by Ferdinand Toennies (1957) also can be used as a heuristic devise to comprehend the differences and similarities of social relations between the societies of India and Africa and the Western societies. Toennies categorised social ties as “*Gemeinschaft*” (Translated as community) and “*Gesellschaft*” (translated as society) while trying to understand the progression from the ancient to modern society. “*Gemeinschaft*” as based on social interactions regulated by common beliefs, common heritage and collective morality and where whole is larger than the individual. “*Gesellschaft*” is based on institutional interactions and self-interest; and associations so formed are governed by rational social contracts that regulates the relation between groups and individuals. It is obvious that most African societies and India has features representative more of “*Gemeinschaft*” than “*Gesellschaft*”. Still collective morality and collective beliefs play a major role in interactions among individuals in these societies.

The Western societies created an artificial construct of superiority represented by modernity and modern societies to suppress the traditional and indigenous societies. The falsely claimed qualitatively difference of the modern and tradition has failed to stand the test of time as superior cultures of traditional societies have proven to be socially more cohesive and experience less anomie (anomie is breakdown of norms as expressed by Durkhiem 1897). The divisions due to geography, economy and social organisation or due to developmental level have found to be irrelevant. The conceptualization of fragmented or broken world order has been challenged by the scholarship that proposes *unity* of the world. Marshall McLuhan introduced the term ‘global village’ in 1960 to refer to cultural globalisation and its tangible outcomes. Golovine (2014) stressing on the global partnership says that we should “remain curious at all times about our differences but act on our commonalities... This is the only way to form global partnerships and to build successful business and community relationships.”

Mullerson (2017) promoted the similar idea of global village when he wrote “from an African village to a global village.” He mentions the American motto “*E Pluribus Unum*” which is inscribed on the American dollar. It is in Latin that means “out of many – one”. According to him “it symbolizes the melting pot idea of the American political system, aimed at making Americans out of various migrant.” He believes that “the reverse process had begun – one that could be called ‘out of one – many’ (*Ex Uno Plures* in Latin)” when *Homo*

sapiens migrated from 'one' East Africa and spread to the whole world and created many societies. The dominant idea behind this is optimistic that the whole world is coming closer and becoming village-like. Becoming one big global village can also lead to equally undesirable results. Dixon (2009), "people are afraid that the evolution of a global village will raise conflicts between cultures, cause a fragmentation of culture, or lead to cultural domination by more developed countries and possibly create hybrid cultures." Thus there is cautious acceptance of the idea of world being one global village.

India and Africa have similar understanding of the relationship of human beings with other creatures of god. Indigenous knowledge informs of individual's relation to this-worldly and other-worldly creatures. In the traditional societies, the inherent similarity is that their indigenous knowledge is entrenched in their cosmovision, cosmology and culture. Traditional indigenous knowledge is always experiential (See Ocholla 2007) and without understanding the worldview of the society it cannot be comprehended. Both Indian and African cosmovision stress that the world is not occupied by living beings only; but all the creations including environment and ancestral beings are integral part of this world. Botchway & Agyemang (2012) explains that nature has an in-built spirit that is part of the creator and nature shares that spirit with human beings. This sharing of spirit establishes human's kinship with nature and other creatures. Therefore, in the African cosmovision all beings, dead or alive and supernatural being are one family. There is *no* enemy. Also in Hindu, Jain and Buddhist philosophy, *Ahimsa* emerges from this inter-relatedness and interdependence of all the creation due to sharing of life spirit and all belonging to one large family. *Ahimsa* means 'no violence' towards other. All beings dead or alive or yet to be born, beings of nature and supernatural forms together are one family.

In Indian cosmology, Earth is revered and called the 'Mother Earth' (*Dharti Maa* in Hindi), 'a living entity'. This creates an everlasting bond between the people and the Earth that helps to instil environmentally friendly and conservatory ideas. Harm of any kind to the 'Mother Earth' becomes a taboo and socially unacceptable. Even in African cosmology, Earth is referred to as 'Mother Earth' and "land is the property of the Earth spirit" (See Millar 1999). Thus owning of land is a strange notion for the traditional societies. Human beings can use it but "never be more than a trustee of the land" (See UNESCO guide: Teaching and Learning for Sustainable Future 2010).

Another powerful philosophy that permeates in most traditional societies expressing humanism is now being widely discussed. The philosophy of South African Zulu tribe relates to '*Ubuntu*'. *Ubuntu* means humanity in the '*Nguni Bantu*' language. Zulu saying "*Umuntu Ngumuntu Ngabantu*" means that "a person is a person through other persons" indicating one's humanity can be acknowledged only through the others. *New World Encyclopedia* writes that *Ubuntu* "is often used in a more philosophical sense to mean the belief in a universal bond of sharing that connects all humanity." The South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu calls *Ubuntu* as "the essence of being human." In Zimbabwe *Ubuntuism* is called as *Hunhuism*. One of the three features of *Hunhuism* as given by Samkange (1980) is "recognising the

humanity of others". Humanism is the prime organizing principle of many traditional African society. Wikipedia notes that *Ubuntu* is called "*uMunthu*" in Malawi and quotes Msusua who insists that "The African worldview is about living as one family, belonging to God".

Vasudhaiva Kutumbukam

Similar are the philosophical underpinnings of Hindu philosophy of 'all-embracing' and be one family and be one with the ultimate reality. A part of *Sanskrit Shloka* from *Maha Upanishadis* "*Vasudhaiva Kutumbukam*" which means "whole world is one family". A transliteration of the whole *shloka* is given by *ReSanskrit* as "*ayaṃ nijaḥ paro veti gaṇanā laghucetasāṃ, udāracaritānāṃ tu vasudhaiva kuṭumbakam*/" In English it means that "This is mine, that is his, say the small minded, the wise believe that the entire world is a family." Malik (2017) says that "it is a philosophy that tries to foster an understanding that the whole of humanity is one family. It is a social philosophy emanating from a spiritual understanding that the whole of humanity is made of one life energy."

In the different phases of evolution of India- Africa relations, different sources of establishing and sustaining the relations came to the fore. In ancient period it was trade, in the medieval period it was trade and Indian entrepreneurship, during the colonial period the political ties and mutual support for the freedom struggle became very crucial. In the latter part of twentieth century the complementarity of Indian and African resources strengthened the relations. Then besides political and economy, the third pillar of India-Africa relations became cultural diplomacy. The "people-to-people" contact became a potent philosophy for extending the relations between the two regions. The information and telecommunication facility with a pivotal role of internet helped to bring people closer. The deepening of relations based on cultural diplomacy seems to be inadequate. The logical next track of diplomacy after economy, polity and cultural diplomacy to further relationship between India and Africa has to be spiritual and moral. This fourth pillar of diplomacy, which I propose, could be "*Vasudhaiva Kutumbukam diplomacy*". The hollowness and superficial gains of economic and political diplomacy has been disillusioning. The limited reach of cultural diplomacy did improve the existing bonds holistically leading to more acceptance of the others but it is showing signs of stagnation. The materialism has made the world insipid and insubstantial that spiritual affiliations and spiritual similarities have to be explored to cement the relationship between India and Africa.

Concluding Remarks

Despite apparently different superstructures and different manifestations of cultures of India and Africa, the philosophies and worldviews have similar underpinnings. Inherent belief in humanism makes us to connect and bond with the other humans and not to subjugate them. Indians and Africans have never tried to Indianize or Africanize the globe. Rather they have considered the whole humanity as one family and always 'built bridges to connect' rather than 'building walls to confine'. India and Africa have always partnered their development courses and together defined their growth stories. The natural affinities due to similarities in

cultural and spiritual understanding has made India and Africa a natural allies. Leveraging on this shared heritage for shared future India can make the “*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*diplomacy” a viable tool in deepening India-Africa relations further.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM IN INDIA :A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY



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ABSTRACT

Women constitute half part of the society, but they are a way of political, social, economic and health opportunities. Women with disabilities have been largely neglected. Also due to many societal rules and regulations, they never are a part of the decision making process. Though at present women enjoy equal status with men as per the constitution and legal provisions but still, they have a long way to go. It is true and proved that “a country prosper if its women prosper”. So women’s empowerment is vital towards the development of the society. ‘Empowerment’ means ‘to authorize’. In the context of the people, they have to be authorized to have control over their own lives. Empowerment is an only effective answer to oppression, exploitation, injustice and other melodies of society. In short, Women empowerment means to give women the opportunity to fulfil their creative capabilities and desires and take decisions independently. It has social, political, economic, cultural dimensions. The concept of empowerment started with the civil rights movement in the USA, in 1960. The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)’ was held in Cairo, in 1994 and further in 1995 the ‘Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW)’ was organized in Beijing. Both conferences recognized the significance of women empowerment and reaffirmed that reproductive health is an indispensable part of women’s empowerment. The Government of India also implemented this agenda. As a result, the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCW) made efforts to make women strong, aware, and alert about their rights, health and social development. In India sixth five-year plan (1980-85) introduced Women’s Empowerment programmes with an emphasis on ‘awareness raising’ and ‘mobilization’. There has been a major shift in the policy from the concept of “welfare of women” in the 1970s to “development of women” in the 1980s and now from 1990s “empowerment of women”. The Government of India has declared the year 2001 as a year for the Empowerment of Women, but the struggle to reach this stage has been long and arduous. Indian democracy is 68 years old now. The success of democracy depends upon the people participation, both men and women. The concern for women’s political equality in India first emerged as a political issue during the national movement in which women were active participants. After 1932, Indian women have participated in the active politics. Women have held the posts of president and prime minister in India, as well as chief ministers of various states. In the year 1993, the Government of India took a revolutionary step by making Panchayati Raj Institutions a part of the Constitution. In this regard, panchayat raj

institutions which give 33% reservation to women coupled with decentralized decision making have had mixed implications.

Keywords: Participation, Panchayati Raj, Governance, Women,

INTRODUCTION

According to Mahatma Gandhi, true democracy could not be worked by twenty men sitting at the centre. It has to be worked out from below i.e., the people of every village. He envisaged self-sustained and self-sufficient village republics capable of managing their affairs. The Constituent Assembly started discussion on the Draft Constitution for new India and the Drafting Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly released its report in February, 1948, but it gave no reference to the village panchayats. With the efforts of a number of leaders, particularly K. Santhanam and Shriman Narayan, panchayats did get a place in the Indian Constitution. The Article 40 of the Indian Constitution under the heading of “Directive Principles of State Policy” runs as follows: “The state shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PRIS

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment has created space for women in political participation and decision making at grass roots level by reserving one-third of the seats all over the country. It provides reservations for women in PRIs in two ways; for the office of the members and for that of the chairpersons. As per clauses (2) and (3) of Article 243 (d), not less than one-third of the seats meant for direct election of members at each tier of the Panchayats are to be reserved for women. Although the percentage of women at various levels of political activity has risen considerably, women are still under-represented in governance and decision-making process. Table –1 depicted that women in Gram Panchayats represented highest in Bihar (54.6 per cent), followed by Manipur (43.5 per cent), Karnataka (43.0 per cent), Sikkim (39.9 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (39.4 per cent), Dadara & Nagar Haveli (39.4 per cent), Assam (39.2 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (39.1 per cent) and least in Kerala (30.3 per cent). Women in Panchayat Samities represented highest in Bihar (49.1 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (37.5 per cent), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (37.3 per cent) and Pondicherry (37.0 per cent). Women at District Panchayats reported highest in Bihar (49.8 per cent) followed by Manipur (45.9 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (41.5 per cent), Goa (40.0 per cent), Sikkim (40.0 per cent), Rajasthan (37.4 per cent) and Karnataka (37.1 per cent). In Uttar Pradesh, the representation of women in Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities and District Panchayats was (38.8 per cent), (37.5 per cent) and (41.5 per cent) respectively. Further table revealed that the representation of women in Panchayati Raj at level has shown an increasing trend in many states. This shows the numerical rise of women in the political field. Before 1985 whereas only two women in each of the status of Gujarat, Punjab, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh participated in panchayats their representation after 2013 has increased to 33.0 per cent, 34.9 per cent, 38.4 per

cent, 50.0 per cent and 50.5 per cent respectively. The above analysis shows that representation of women in Panchayati Raj Institution has shown an increasing trend in quantitative terms. These achievements, however does not mean that rural women have no problems and are treated equally. Although there are many changes yet still certain socio-economic and political barriers are present which obstruct women towards performing their task and in participating actively in public life.

Table – 1 State wise number of Elected Representation of Women in Panchayats in 2009.

State/UTs	Gram Panchayat			Intermediate Panchayat			ZilaParishad			Representation at all levels as on 1 March, 2013		
	Total	Women	%	Total	Women	%	Total	Women	%	Total	Women (No.)	%
Andhra Pradesh	208291	68736	33.0	14617	4919	33.6	1095	364	33.2	254487	85154	33.5
Arunachal Pradesh	6485	2561	39.4	1639	577	35.2	136	45	33.0	9336	3889	41.6
Assam	22898	8977	39.2	2148	791	36.8	390	135	34.6	26844	9903	36.9
Bihar	117397	64152	54.6	11537	5671	49.1	1157	577	49.8	136130	68065	50.0
Chhattisgarh	157250	53045	33.7	2977	1005	33.7	321	109	33.9	158776	86538	54.5
Goa (b)	1509	514	34.0	0	NA	NA	50	20	40.0	1359	504	32.3
Gujarat	109209	36400	33.3	4161	1394	33.5	817	274	33.5	118751	39206	33.0
Haryana	66588	24406	36.6	2833	962	33.9	384	135	35.1	68152	24876	36.5
Himachal Pradesh	22654	8864	39.1	1676	596	35.5	251	92	36.6	27832	13947	50.1
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53207	31157	58.6
Karnataka	91402	39318	43.0	3683	1519	41.2	1005	373	37.1	93307	41577	43.6
Kerala	16139	4904	30.3	2004	609	30.3	339	119	35.1	19107	9907	51.9
Madhya Pradesh	388829	133508	34.3	6851	2378	34.7	836	310	37.0	393209	198459	50.5
Maharashtra	223857	74620	33.3	3922	1307	33.3	1961	654	33.3	203203	101466	49.9
Manipur (b)	1675	730	43.5	0	0	0	61	28	45.9	1723	836	48.5
Meghalaya (d)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland (d)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Orissa	85367	31121	36.4	6233	2208	35.4	854	301	35.2	100863	NA	50.0
Punjab	88132	30875	35.2	2622	866	33.0	209	68	32.5	84138	29389	34.9
Rajasthan	113710	40043	39.9	5257	2014	38.3	1008	377	37.4	109345	54673	50.0
Sikkim	891	356	39.9	0	0	0	95	38	40.0	1099	NA	50.0
Tamil Nadu	109308	36824	34.6	6524	2313	35.4	656	227	34.6	119399	41790	35.0
Tripura	5352	1852	38.8	299	106	35.4	82	28	34.1	5676	2044	36.0
Uttar Pradesh	703294	273229	37.6	65669	24674	37.4	2698	1122	41.5	773980	309511	40.0
Uttarakhand	53988	20319	36.6	3152	1079	37.5	360	119	33.0	61452	34494	56.1
West Bengal	49545	18150	34.3	8563	2953	34.2	720	248	34.4	51423	19762	38.4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	759	261	32.7	67	25	34.4	30	10	33.3	NA	-	-
Chandigarh	162	53	39.4	15	6	37.3	10	3	30.0	NA	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	114	45	38.8	0	0	40.0	11	4	36.3	NA	-	-
Daman & Diu	77	30	38.9	00	0	0	20	7	35	NA	-	-
NCT of Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Lakshadweep	85	32	37.6	0	0	0	25	9	36	NA	-	-
Pondicherry	913	330	36.1	108	40	37.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

THE 73RD CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT STRENGTHENS WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

- Provides for reservation of seats in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population and for *reservation of one-third seats for women at all levels*.
- Provides for *reservation of the office of Chairperson at all levels in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women*.

CAPACITY-BUILDING OF WOMEN IN PARTICIPATORY LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Systematic awareness-building and training is needed for enhancing rural women's capacity to take up their new responsibilities as local legislators and decision-makers under *Panchayati Raj*.

The local government bureaucracy is also in urgent need of sensitization to women's problems and issues linked to gender bias in local development planning. The panel responsible for formulating the training agenda should include elected women representatives besides local development personnel.

The training of women *panchayat* members should be based on their own local experiences and elicit their involvement in preparing a framework that will enable them to analyse and understand their roles and responsibilities in accordance with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.

DESIGN OF A TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN VILLAGE COUNCIL MEMBERS AND SARPANCH

- Training should be both for trainees and trainers.
- Training programme should have a focus area and relevant content areas.
- Framework should be flexible and flow according to the participation of members and their viewpoint.
- Process of training should not be fluid but tailored to the needs and expectations of the trainees.
- The content should not be lecture-oriented, but based on interactions and discussions.
- Resource persons could function as catalysts to help local women council members understand roles and responsibilities.
- Local experts should have working knowledge of the local language and training methods and material should take into account sensitivities of women council members.

- Trainers should use participatory training methods and tools, which meet women trainees' expectations in the area of decentralized rural local governance, both in method and design. Field visits should be an integral part of the training programme for women council members.
- The training material should be, wherever necessary, pictorial.

BROAD CONTENTS OF THE TRAINING MODULE FOR WOMEN LOCAL COUNCIL MEMBERS

Empowerment

- Institutional empowerment; empowerment of different segments of rural society
- Empowerment of PRIs empowers different segments of society
- Political, economic and social dimensions with special reference to SC/ST, BC (backward castes) and women
- Socio-cultural milieu and women's empowerment

LEADERSHIP

- Meaning and importance in any institution or organization
- Context of leadership in *Panchayati Raj*, its significance
- Women leadership, male leadership, leadership among other weaker sections - SC/ST & OBC (other backward castes)
- Leadership - socio-economic and political profile of the state in the context of PRIs.
- Capacity building of *Panchayati Raj* representatives/leaders
- Qualities of a good leader for good governance
- Leadership and ethics
- Developing systemic thinking abilities

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

- Confidence-building
- Capacity and awareness-building
- Access to information through Information Technology
- Ability to communicate in any language

STRESS MANAGEMENT

- Coping with day-to-day affairs
- Group interactions and discussions
- Consultations for remedial measures
- Ability to resolve conflicts at the local level

GENDER SENSITIZATION

- Sex and gender issues in the process of development, specifically rural development
- Socio-cultural and related factors leading to gender discrimination, analysis of rural society
- Awareness and capacity-building in PRIs
- Gender considerations in the process of local planning
- Gender issues and problems, capacity-building of women representatives in *Panchayati Raj* especially their role in decision-making coupled with different centrally and state-sponsored programmes for women's development and empowerment.

TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF WOMEN COUNCIL MEMBERS

A quick appraisal of the trainees before the start of the training will help the trainer in designing the training programme. This can be done by: i) obtaining a brief bio-data of the participants and ii) SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis. Since the training is for elected women members at all three PRI levels and for officials dealing with PRIs, it will not be difficult to obtain their personal particulars.

WHO ARE THE WOMEN TRAINERS/TRAINEES?

- Core women trainers from national training/research institutes/department of personnel & training/training and development cells/university teachers/NGOs.
- Women master trainers from state training/research institutes/department of personnel & training/training and development cells/university teachers/NGOs.
- District/divisional level women trainers from regional training centres/college teachers.
- Sub-district/divisional women trainers from extension training centres (ETCs)/college teachers.
- Elected women representatives at *mandal* or block level and women local development officials.
- Women elected as village council members.
- Retired women teachers/officers.
- Women staff in NGOs/CBOs.
- Women government/bank officials.

WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR WOMEN TRAINERS?

- It is important for the trainer to be in constant touch with the trainees. *Not much can be accomplished if 'trainers' suddenly appear on the scene, conduct 'training' and vanish. This should be discouraged. It is necessary to be one among them.*

- Trainers can build rapport by residing in the field for some period while conducting the training.
- Links with established voluntary organizations with clear knowledge of the field is essential.

EXAMPLES OF CAPACITY-BUILDING PROGRAMMES FOR ELECTED WOMEN COUNCIL MEMBERS

KARNATAKA: USE OF SATELLITE BROADCASTING, COMPUTERS AND PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SAFETY NETS FOR WOMEN

The experimental programme launched by the Government of Karnataka was the second of its kind in the country. It used one-way video and two-way audio satellite broadcasting technology developed by ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) to beam programmes to 17 districts of Karnataka. The Department of Women and Child Welfare beamed programmes for elected women gram panchaya representatives. It is possible to organize video-conferencing among women panchayat members in villages, taluks and districts, and with anybody anywhere in the country.

In the Bellandur village Gram Panchayat, 30 km from the Karnataka State capital Bangalore, women panchayat members can access administrative data for five villages with the click of a computer mouse such as size of family land holdings, taxes due from them and the number of beneficiaries under various housing and employment schemes. The status of applications for power and water connections can also be seen on the two computers at the Panchayat office.

Set up in 1977, the Women's Welfare Society, Belgaum, has been working to assist women in distress and children from poor families. Over the years, it has expanded its work in Belgaum city and to nearby rural areas like Hidkal, Hunnur and Aralikatti.

Sangathi, a family counselling centre started by the Society in 1993 in Belgaum, has helped settle matrimonial disputes amicably in some 900 families. Women in distress can get immediate assistance from Santwana, a 24-hour help-line. The Society has also established a short stay home at Hidkal in Hukkeri taluk for women and girls in distress, which offers food and accommodation free of cost. It also provides vocational training, like tailoring. Two printing press units in Belgaum and another in Hidkal, teach women composing, printing and book binding, to start their own ventures. The Society runs seven creches for children of working women.

EXAMPLES OF WOMEN PANCHAYAT LEADERS AS EFFECTIVE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGERS

A large number of women grassroots leaders across India are disproving the perception in a section of the media that women panchayat representatives are merely proxies for their male relatives who do not take active interest in the affairs of their panchayats. The following examples demonstrate that women can run panchayats successfully:

1. STRUGGLE AGAINST CORRUPTION

- *Pushpa Rana, Pradhan of Atakfarm panchayat in Dehradun district, Uttaranchal State strongly resisted the officials' demands for bribes. Although this created a lot of delays and other problems, she finally had her way.*
- *Sojar Bai of Ramtek panchayat in Harda district, Madhya Pradesh State went one step ahead and got the corrupt official, who was demanding a bribe, suspended.*

2. EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES

- *Alka Chauhan taught a lesson in public finance to government engineers. A support wall built in her Nalapani village in Dehradun district at a cost of Rs 42 000 had collapsed and a junior government engineer estimated it would cost Rs 45 000 to rebuild. But Chauhan organized the villagers to build the support wall at a cost of only Rs 25 000, and the money thus saved was spent on other development works.*
- *When Suraiya Begum became chairperson of Sultanpur Chilkana Nagar panchayat, it was burdened with debts. Even some of her supporters feared that new development works would not be taken up till old debts were cleared. But by the time she completed her five-year tenure, a record number of development works worth Rs 8 million had been completed.*

3. RESOLVING DISPUTES

- *Suraiya Begum has helped resolve many family disputes. Pushpa Rana prevailed upon villagers to settle all disputes among themselves before approaching the police, saving them the money they had to spend on bribing the police and middlemen.*

4. FIGHTING ALCOHOLISM

- *In Gazidipur village of Sharanpur district in Uttaranchal State, panchayat member Kamia confronted the Pradhan who favoured setting up of a liquor shop in the village and successfully organized village women to get it removed.*
- *On being elected Pradhan of Bhilangana block of Tehri Garhwal district in Uttaranchal State at the young age of 23, Veena Sajwan began mobilising local w*

CONCLUSION

It concluded that the rural people are not at all conscious about democratic decentralization and political participation. After casting their votes in the Panchayat elections they forget their further duties and they are yet to learn to act as development participants in the PRIs and even they have been taught to think themselves as part and parcel of the grassroots governance. Study also found that the dominant male echelons connected with the PRIs manipulate some women representatives most of the times in their role performance. Hence, men manipulation to women leaders in their role performance virtually disrupts the vitality of women reservation. Therefore, party politics, specifically, the ruling party interference and dominance over the PRIs violate the very essence and philosophy of democratic decentralization and grassroots governance. Thus, it is clear that a number of factors have been influencing grass roots politics in the PRIs. These factors are: democratic consciousness, participation in elections, welfare of the masses, and satisfaction on the functioning of panchayats, education, rural banks, and voters. It is important to realize that representative participation may not lead to mass participation in our kind of socio-economic rural power structure. Changing this structure or at least strengthening the position of the poor against exploitation is an important requirement for the success of panchayati raj. The emerging scenario of the dynamics of development and the thrust on decentralized planning opened new vistas of development. In sum, institutional, structural, and functional contours of Panchayati Raj have to be in conformity not only with the accelerating pace of development but also with the developmental strategies and policies that have evolved over a period of time. In order, therefore, to make the system more effective and performance oriented the following suggestions are made: The Gram Sabhas should be fully involved in the plan formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the development works to be undertaken by the Gram Panchayats. The NGOs of repute may be assigned the job of creating awareness among the members of Gram Sabha. The presence of the women should also be ensured in particular. Since women for the first time have entered into Panchayati Raj politics at a large scale, proper training for them is highly essential. In this connection it may be recommended that for women representatives two types of training be given, i.e. one exclusively for them and another a combined one with their male counterparts.

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प्रताप के रणकौशल का अभिप्राय

अनुराग सौनकिया

नेतृत्व का अभिप्राय किसी भी सभ्यता का इतिहास तमाम ऐतिहासिक साक्ष्यों एवं राजनीतिक घटनाओं का सम्मिलित स्वरूप होता है। घटनाओं और राजनीति के ये पारस्परिक क्रिया कलाप जो किसी समाज को प्रभावित करते हैं भले ही भौतिक एवं मानवीय संसाधनों के कारण, के लिए निर्मित होते हों इस सामूहिक क्रिया अथवा उद्देलन को मानसिक एवं वैचारिक भावनाओं से विलग नहीं किया जा सकता। वे घटनायें जो किसी समाज को नष्ट-भ्रष्ट कर सकती हैं, वे घटनायें जो किसी समाज को एक सूत्र में बांध कर एक दीवार की भांति उठ खड़ा होने को तत्पर करती हैं अथवा वे घटनायें जो इतिहास बनाती हैं मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रेरणाओं के अभाव में संभव नहीं हो सकती।

इकाई-दर-इकाई बिखरे हुए आचार व्यवहार वर्ण-दर-वर्ण बिखरी हुई भाषाएँ भिन्न-2 संस्कृतियों एवं परिवेशों में बिखरे हुए लोग जब किसी एक उद्देश्य, एक कार्य, एक इच्छा अथवा एक स्वप्न के लिए संगठित होते हैं तो न सिर्फ इतिहास ही बल्कि हर वे तथ्य जो मनुष्यों द्वारा निर्मित है अथवा मनुष्यों को प्रभावित करता है, की धारा मुड़ जाती है। नेतृत्व एक ऐसी ही मनोवैज्ञानिक एवं प्रेरक तत्व है जो मानवीय संवेगों से तारतम्य स्थापित कर के माननीय शक्ति को किसी निश्चित लक्ष्य अथवा उद्देश्य की ओर प्रेरित करता है।

Young के इस कथन "Leadership is an Art to influencing masses/baby of people" (नेतृत्व भीड़ अथवा व्यक्तियों के समूह को प्रभावित करने की योग्यता का नाम है) को मेवाड़ के उत्थान और पतन में राजपूतों के लोगों की संवेगात्मक भावनाओं एवं मानवीय शक्ति के सामूहिक प्रतिफल के रूप में देखा जा सकता है। प्राकृतिक रूप से विपन्न एवं दुर्गम धरातलीय बनावट वाले राजपूताने में साहस एवं पराक्रम का जो अतिरेक महाराणा सांगा से महाराणा प्रताप के राज्यकाल में देखने को मिलता है। वह प्राकृतिक प्रतिकूलताओं पर मानवीय इच्छा-शक्ति की विजय के अतिरिक्त और कुछ नहीं और समस्त प्रतिकूलताओं के बाद भी मानवीय गुणों की इस पराकाष्ठा को तत्कालीन नेतृत्व की योग्यता से जोड़कर देखा जा सकता है। वह समाज जो दिल्ली की केंद्रीय सत्ता के विरुद्ध सीमित संसाधन होते हुए भी एकजुट हो कर खड़ा हो गया एवं स्वतंत्रता का वह स्वप्न जो इस समाज के व्यक्तियों द्वारा देखा गया, नेतृत्व का अप्रतिम उदाहरण है।

नेतृत्व का युद्ध में महत्व :- 'युद्ध राज्य की नीति को आगे बढ़ाने का एक साधन है' (War is an instrument to continue state policy) यदि उपरोक्त कथन की विवेचना की जाए तो यह स्पष्ट हो जाएगा कि राज्य एवं युद्ध का गहन अमिट संबंध है। राज्य एक समान भू-अंग में व्यक्तियों के सामूहिक निवास एवं शक्ति को प्रतिबिंबित करता है। अर्थात् युद्ध एक मानवीय क्रिया है जो सामूहिक हितों की प्राप्ति के लिए मनुष्यों द्वारा की जाती है। युद्ध में संगठित मानवीय शक्ति का प्रयोग एक संगठित मानवीय समाज के लिए किया जाता है। इस कारण वे सभी तथ्य चाहे वे भौतिक हों, प्राकृतिक हों अथवा मानवीय, यदि मनुष्य को प्रभावित करते हैं तो युद्ध को भी प्रभावित करेंगे। यदि नेतृत्व में वह शक्ति है कि वह एक विखंडित समाज को संगठित कर दे अथवा एक अभेद शक्ति को नष्ट कर दे तो नेतृत्व युद्ध पर भी इतना ही गहन प्रभाव रखता है। युद्ध के दौरान भौतिक संसाधनों के अतिरिक्त जिन प्रेरक तत्वों का महत्व होता है उनमें नेतृत्व सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इतिहास ऐसे उदाहरणों से पटा हुआ है, जब नेतृत्व की शक्ति ने संसाधनों की कमी के बाद भी अभूतपूर्व कार्य किए।

महाराणा प्रताप के संदर्भ में भी नेतृत्व की योग्यता का प्रमाण देखने को मिलता है। अकबर जैसे शक्तिशाली सम्राट एवं मेवाड़ जैसे छोटे से राज्य की ऐतिहासिक विरोध नेतृत्व के कारण ही इतिहास में आने लायक बन सका। विजय के सर्वाधिक विस्तृत एवं सम्पन्न साम्राज्यों में से मुगल साम्राज्य प्रमुख था और उसे चुनौती देने का दुस्साहस यदि कुछ जिलों को मिलाकर बने एक छोटे से राज्य द्वारा दिखाया जाए तो यह दुस्साहस नेतृत्व की उस प्रेरणा के अतिरिक्त और कुछ नहीं हो सकता जो व्यक्ति को सर्वस्व बलिदान करने की प्रेरणा से ओत-प्रोत कर देता है।

रणकौशल का अभिप्राय रण कौशल का शाब्दिक अर्थ युद्ध क्षेत्र में दक्षता अथवा कुशलता से है किन्तु विस्तृत अर्थों में रणकौशल के अन्तर्गत वे सारे तथ्य आते हैं जो युद्ध में विजयी बनने के लिए आवश्यक हैं। इनमें (1) राज्य की नीति (2) सैन्य सेनाओं का गठन, सैन्य सेनाओं का प्रशिक्षण एवं हथियार व्यवस्था, (3) युद्ध के दौरान आपूर्ति व्यवस्था, (4) रणक्षेत्र में विरोधी को दमित करते हुए स्वयं को व्यवस्थित बनाए रखने के तरीके, (5) एवं युद्ध में प्राप्त विजय एवं लाभ को अधिक समय तक प्रभावी एवं नियंत्रण में बनाए रखना, आते हैं।

यही कारण है कि प्रताप को आदर्श मानते हुये लोग उन्हें अनादिकाल तक याद रखेंगे।

A STUDY ON THE HEALTH STATUS OF POPULATION OF DELHI-NCR REGION

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ABSTRACT

According to the census of 2011, the population density in India was 382 persons per square kilometer. This population density was observed to be 325 persons per square kilometers in 2001, census. Hence, it can be observed clearly that between these 10 years, the level of population density in India raised up to approximate 57 persons per square kilometer.

It is estimated that India covers the 2.4% of the area of total area of the world and if we talk about the population then India's contribution in the world's population is 17.5%.

This increase in the population density is causing a lot of problems for the people of the country as the problem of basic need of eating, clothing and residence is growing bigger and bigger. If this trend of over-population is not controlled then it would be very harmful for the coming generations as it would be difficult to arrange the basic needs of lives to survive comfortably. The current paper highlights the challenges of increasing population density in India.

KEYWORDS:

Population, Density, People

INTRODUCTION

The adverse effects can be observed in the infrastructure of the country due to increase in the rate of population density. Still, today, there are many places in the country where is no facility of water and if this level of population density is kept increasing then it would be very challenging to facilitate the water services for every person as this natural resource is also decreasing over the years.

Population density is measured in terms of number of persons per square kilometer. The concentration of the population can also be employed with the help of calculations of the population. For this purpose, some spatial units are used to measure the population density.

According to the Indian Census 2011, the population of India was exactly, 1,210,193,422. According to the online record of 'Worldmeters.info' website, the population of India till the year of 2018, has crossed the mark of 136 crores. It implies that in last 7 years; the population barriers have moved up to approximate 15 crores. On average, it can be said that the population density every year in India is increasing by more than 2 crores i.e. over 2 crores new babies are born in India every year.

The highest population density in India is found in urban states and union territories where Delhi is at the top position according to the census, 2011. After the capital Delhi in the list of higher population density is Chandigarh, Puducherry and Daman & Diu. The population density of Delhi is measured to be 11,297 persons per square kilometer.

In terms of area of land, Bihar has the highest level of the population density according to the 2011 census where the density tends to be 1,102 persons per square kilometer and is positioned at the 6th rank. Here, the leading state having higher population density in terms of land area is Uttar Pradesh. In this list, Kerala is at second position and West Bengal occupies the third position.

According to the census 2011, the lowest population density is found in Arunachal Pradesh where this density is measured to be 17 persons per square kilometer. In this list, Andaman & Nicobar occupies the second last position and above this are Mizoram and Sikkim.

Hence, it can be said that the level of population density is lower in the eastern areas of the country. The western part of the country has moderate level of population density, according to the census 2011. The population density of northern regions i.e. Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh is measured to be 267 persons per square kilometer.

CHALLENGES OF INCREASING POPULATION AND HEALTH STATUS

There are unfavorable challenges of increasing population density in India.

Providing employment to growing population: Job creation is major issue for countries in which population is increasing at faster rate. The main reason is that in developing economies majority of the population is uneducated. The burden of school age population has already revealed signs of becoming unbearable. The proportion of children in schools is increasing fast and, huge numbers are still not covered. The total number of illiterate persons increases every year. This is only a sign of the wastage of human resources for want of appropriate development opportunities.

Problem of utilisation of manpower: Another issue is how to use manpower. Better educated manpower seeks for occupations of greater status, which are opened up by the new development efforts. Because of its capital intensive nature, the ability, of the new economy for employment generation becomes limited. Concurrently, it renders many of the old occupations out of day and redundant. As a result, under-employment and unemployment, including unemployment of educated persons, increases. There is therefore surplus of even developed human capital.

Over-strained infrastructure: Due to population explosion, numerous facilities such as housing, transportation, health care, and education become insufficient. The worst symptoms of overcrowding in every aspect of living conditions are manifested in the urban areas. In countries such as India, a situation of "over urbanisation" exist which puts intolerable strain on urban services. Overloaded houses, slums and unhygienic localities, traffic jamming and crowded hospitals have become common aspects in the developing countries.

Pressure on land and other renewable natural resources: Population overcrowding put more pressure on land and natural resources. Common properties such as forest and water are over-exploited. This results in deforestation and desertification with permanent damage to the renewable resources.

Increased cost of production: Human inventiveness and technological progression makes it achievable to increase production of goods and services. But, due to increase in population, the cost of production of the basic necessities of life, such as food, increases.

Inequitable distribution of income: Population growth in uneven manner can lead to unbalanced distribution of salary. Both at the international and national levels, income inequality increased. The increase in gross national product (GNP) is significantly reduced in per capita terms on account of the rapidly growing population. With rapidly growing population, the major problem of a developing country tends to be focused more on economic growth as such.

Air Pollution: The technical growth of India has lead not only to medical advancements, but also to an increase in the number of factories. This results in air and water pollution. More energy needs to be produced to power these factories. When fossil fuels are burnt, gases released in the atmosphere. Many cities in India have crossed the limits of suspended particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and other pollutants due to vehicular and industrial emanation. Reports of the World Bank Organization have shown that Delhi is one of the world's most contaminated cities. As the population increases in future, more forests are cleared. The reasons for deforestation are to make houses for increased number of people to live in, and to use wood as a fuel in the industries. As a result, the trees that facilitate in reducing the air pollution through the process of photosynthesis are not able to do so. Increased air pollution causes many air (polluted) borne diseases. Some of the diseases caused by air pollution are "respiratory diseases, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cardiovascular disease and cancer of the lung" (World Health Organization, Internet). Due to the tropical climate of India, air pollution also causes smog which may result in headaches, dizziness, breathing difficulties, or even mass illness due to carbon monoxide. The root of all the problems is population increase.

Water Pollution: Water pollution also poses threat to environment through the increasing population. Water is considered the core of life. Nearly 10 percent of the world's population faces constant freshwater shortage. This figure may rise if the population growth is uncontrolled. Due to increase in population, numerous factories are set up. These factories lead to various kinds of pollution, including water pollution. Also, India being an agrarian country, the water pollution also comes from pesticides used for agriculture. Some of the major types of pollutants are petroleum products required for automobiles, cooking, and other such human activities, pesticides and herbicides used for agriculture by the Indian farmers, heavy metals from industries, automobiles' exhausts and mines, hazardous wastes, excessive organic matter like fertilizers and other organic matter used by farmers, sediments caused by soil erosion produced by strip mines, agriculture and roads and thermal pollution caused by deforestation. One of the typical examples of water pollution in India is the river Ganga. This river is considered sacred. People take holy bath in it for spiritual renewal and drink water from it. But people do not realize that along with washing off their sins in the river, they are also washing off their body wastes, leading to polluting the holy water of the river. Also, cremated and partly cremated bodies are dumped into the river. Although, dumping these bodies is a spiritual act in India among the Hindus, but it contaminate the water. Therefore, when population increases, the number of people dying is also increasing, and it lead to the pollution in the river Ganga. Additionally, the nearby factories and human colonies dump sewage directly into the river. At present the river is so contaminated that some experts believe such water should not even be exposed in nature without being treated. It can be said

that when population size is increasing, it results in increased pollution, which in turn is leading to a more hostile environment for human beings themselves.

DISCUSSION

Population growth from the past to present is in increasing trend, and it will continue at even a rapid rate in the next few decades. The main problem arise from fast population growth is the lack of resources and land. When population explode, the more waste would be produced. Academicians and researchers stressed that country must develop ways to lessen future problems through educating developing countries and provide contraception to areas that have larger population growth. Other ways to tackle issues of population expansion is to create sustainability laws, monitor natural resources, and replenish what was taken out of the earth. Many experts advocated that it is imperative to educate the general public about major issues due to overpopulation and pollution which can help prevent future disasters. Increase wakefulness of contraception and to become more environmentally friendly will make human life secure in near future.

India is considered to be one of the most populous countries at global scale. Population in this country is growing speedily due to globalisation and establishment of many factories which consecutively create jobs for many unskilled workers. India has the second largest population in the world and will soon exceed China. The majority of the population growth takes place in poverty suffering areas due to lack of contraception and medical centres. The fertility rate which is the amount of children per woman that would be birthed in her lifetime is at 6 children per woman; while, in developed countries like U.S. the fertility rate is at 2 children per woman. The carrying capacity of India is very restricted due to exaggerate utilization of natural resources. The shortage of clean water and over harvesting of crops proves damaging to the environment. Sustainability is a colossal issue in India and people of India are not well educated to utilize resources in appropriate way. Such lack of knowledge about replenishing resources is leaving people out of options on the next step to take.

In India, most of the population lives in crowded slums because land is limited and pollution is increasing day by day. Though, India's financial system is improved due to new business ventures. Many persons moved from rural areas to cities for better opportunities. The probability of children going to school in the city is more common than in rural areas. But job opportunities are still limited and with lack of education and skills, many people are unemployed. With population growth astounding at an alarming rate, waste is also accumulating in areas where children and old people are exposed of toxic waste. Many parts of India are not capable of providing proper sanitary practices such as a bathroom and toilet. Many rivers and lakes are contaminated with organic and man-made waste. Many people bath, drink, and eat fish from the same source. It has adverse impact on health on populace of India such as people are contracting salmonella and other gastrointestinal illnesses due to unhygienic conditions. The poor are left to live amongst waste that has accumulated from the explosion of the population and the wealth of the economy. The worst condition due to increase in population is that many poor people collect utility items through wastelands to build shelter. Unfortunately, poverty exists throughout the world but is a growing problem in thickly populated nations such as India and China. Government involvement is to reduce

poverty in rural India. Many programs funded by the government organized that help the poor which significantly changed many lives. It has been observed that people are given education, welfare, and proper sanitation.

CONCLUSION

To summarize, Population escalation is a major issue around the world which has adverse impact on numerous environmental and human health problems. Population growth continue to increase in the world at a fast pace. As the population enlarges, many experts are concerned about its dangerous results. The growth rate of population is a function of migration, birth rate and death rate in a country. The change in population caused by net migration as a proportion of total population of the country is almost insignificant and, therefore, can be easily ignored. That leaves us with birth rate and death rate. The difference between the birth rate and the death rate measures the growth rate of population. Over populated regions need more resources. Population explosion causes deforestation for food production, urban overcrowding and the spread of horrible diseases. The effectual way to stop population growth is to implement family planning policies but the exact way to achieve that has created a great deal of disagreement. Several feasible solutions have been proposed by the government to curb population.

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बिहार की लोकतांत्रिक राजनीति में सामाजिक न्याय और मुसलमान

शोधार्थी : मोजाहेदुल ईस्लाम

विश्वविद्यालय राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग,

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आजादीकेबादकांग्रेसकीराजनीतिमेंकुछहदतकमुस्लिमोंकोमहत्वमिला।सरकारीस्तरपरमुसलमानोंकेउत्थानकेलिएदीर्घकालकतथा फौरीयोजनाओंपरकाफीचर्चाचली।अनेककार्यक्रमोंऔर योजनाओंकेप्रारूपोंपरबहस—मुबाहसेकेबीचसर्वानुमतिकेकईमुद्देउभरेऔरउन्हेंकानूनतथाआधिकारिककार्यक्रमकाहिस्साभीबनायागया।लेकिनभूमिसुधारकीउपेक्षाकेकारणग्रामीणमुस्लिमजनसंख्याकीस्थितिदयनीयबनीरही।1973–75मेंकांग्रेसशासन केदौरानअबुलगाफूरबिहारकेमुख्यमंत्रीभीरहे।लेकिनउनकेमुख्यमंत्रित्वकालमेंभीमुस्लिमोंकीआर्थिकदशासुधारनेयाउन्हेंरोज गारउपलब्ध

करानेकेसंदर्भमेंकोईविशेषकामनहींहुआ।मुसलमानोंकीपरंपरागतदस्तकारीकेखत्महोजानेकेकारणस्थितियाँबदसेबदतरहोती चलीगई।कुटीरउद्योगबंदहोगए,कृषिपरबोझबढ़ा।करघोंकीहालतबदसेबदतरहोतीचलीगई।बुनकरखेतमजदूरमेंबदलगए।इस सबकेबावजूदअस्सीकेदशकके पूर्वोद्धतकमुसलमानकांग्रेस सेजुड़ेरहे।

लेकिन1989मेंहुआगलपुरदंगेऔर1992मेंबाबरीमस्जिदकेविध्वंसनेकांग्रेससेमुसलमानोंकामोहँगकरदिया।1990केबादकीराजनीतिमेंमुस्लिममुख्यतःलालूप्रसादयादवसेजुड़ेरहे।इसकेकईकारणथे।पहला,मंडलआयोगकी सिफारिशोंकेलागूहोनेसेमुसलमानभीप्रभावितहुए।यहहिन्दूसाम्प्रदायिकताकेमुकाबलेकेरूपमेंमुसलमानोंको एकमजबूतअस्त्रकेरूपमेंरखातथापिछड़ेमुसलमानोंकोमंडलमेंशामिलकिएजानेसेनौकरियोंमेंउनकीभागीदारीहोनीथी।दूसरा, लालूप्रसादयादवने1990मेंआडवाणीकीरथयात्रारोककरऔरदंगामुक्तसमाजकावायदा कर मुस्लिमों का विश्वास जीता।

मुख्यमंत्रीबननेकेबादलालूप्रसादयादवकेनएसूत्रोंमेंशामिलथासम्पत्ति,सम्मानऔरसुविधापरसब काअधिकारऔरइससमानताकाआधारसामाजिकन्यायहोनाचाहिए।मुख्यमंत्रीकेरूपमेंलालूप्रसाद यादवनेऐसेकामोंकेप्रतिअपनी प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्तकी,जिससेविशेषरूपसेमुसलमानोंको फायदाहो।लेकिनअपनीअधिकांशघोषणाओंऔरयोजनाओंकोवेठीकसेअमलीजामानहींपहनासके।अपने15सालकेशासनका लकेदौरानमुस्लिमोंकोउचितराजनीतिकप्रतिनिधित्वदेनेयाउनकीआर्थिकदशासुधारनेकीदिशामेंकुछभीनहींकिया।यहसामाजिकन्यायकीलालूप्रसाद यादवकीराजनीतिऔरमुसलमानोंकेहितैषीहोनेकेउनकेसरकारकेदावेपरसवालिया निशान था?

इसमेंकोईदोरायनहींकिबिहारकीराजनीतिमेंसामाजिकन्यायकेनारेनेलालू—राबड़ीकेपंद्रहसालों केशासनकालमेंसिरचढ़करबोला।लेकिनयहभीसचहैकिखासकरनब्बेकेदशककेअंतमेंमुसलमानसमुदायकीआकांक्षाएँबढ़ी,मुसलमानोंकीराजनीतिकचेतनाऔरमुखरहुई।अबमुसलमान'सांप्रदायिकदंगोंसेसुरक्षा'सेआगेबढ़तेहुएअपनेप्रतिनिधित्वऔरविकासकासवालउठानेलेगे।जाहिरहैइसनेए ध्रुवीकरण का रास्ता साफ किया।

बिहारमेंलालूप्रसादयादवकेसामाजिकन्यायकेदौरकेबादनीतीशकुमारकेसामाजिकसशक्तीकरण कोदससालगुजरचुकेहैं।आवास,रोजगार,सामाजिकसुरक्षाकीपुख्ताव्यवस्था,शिक्षा,स्वनिर्वाय, अल्पसंख्यकोंकेगाँवोंको सड़कोंसेजोड़नाऔरअन्यविकास कार्यक्रम, ये सबनीतीशकुमारकीसरकारद्वारामुसलमानोंकेलिएबनाएगएकार्यक्रमोंकाअनिवार्यहिस्साहै।पिछलेदससालोंमेंअल्पसंख्यकोंकेलिएइनकल्याणकारीयोजनाओंकोअमलीरूपदेनेऔरइसकेलिएआवश्यकढाँचाविकसितकरनेकीकोशिशेंहुईलेकिनउनके क्रियान्वयनकीस्थितिकतईसंतोषजनकनहींहै।

बिहारमेंमुसलमानोंकीसामाजिक—आर्थिकस्थितिऔरराजनीतिकप्रतिनिधित्वकीदशाआजभीबहुतदयनीयहै।बिहारकीआबादीमेंमुस्लिमोंकाहिस्सा16.5

फोसदीहैऔरराज्यकेसबसेगरीबतबकोंमेंसेयहएकहै।87फीसदीमुस्लिमआबादीगांवोंमेंरहतीहै।अधिकांशमुस्लिमपरिवारोंकेपासबहुतकमजमीनहैयाबिल्कुलजमीननहींहै।मुसलमानोंमेंउसूलनजातिगतभेद—भावनहींहोनेकीबातदोहरायीजातीहैलेकिनव्यवहारिकधरातलपरवहाँभीहिन्दूजातिसमुदायोंकीश्रेणियोंकीतरह

ऊँचीमुस्लिमजातियोंतथापिछड़ीमुस्लिमजातियों(अजलाफ

यापसमांदा)जैसीश्रेणियाँविकसितहुईहैं।बिहारमेंमुसलमानोंकीकुलआबादीमेंपसमांदामुसलमानोंकीआबादीकईसर्वेक्षणोंकेआधारपरकरीब70—80प्रतिशततकमानीजातीहै।लेकिनविडम्बनायहहैकिराजनीतिसेलेकर सरकारी नौकरियोंऔर शिक्षा—दीक्षामेंअशराफ समुदाय ही आगे रहा है।

सहीमायनेमें,बिहारमेंमुस्लिमसमाजसामाजिकअन्यायकाशिकाररहेहैं।मुस्लिमोंकेसाथहुएसामाजिकअन्यायकेदोस्तर हैं—पहला,मुस्लिमोंकोजनसंख्याकेहिसाबसेबहुतहीकमराजनीतिकप्रतिनिधित्वमिला।राजनीतिकप्रतिनिधित्वकीभांतिहीजीवनकेदूसरेक्षेत्रोंमेंभीउन्हेंकमप्रतिनिधित्वमिलाऔरयेपिछड़ेसमूहबनेरहे।दूसरा,मुस्लिमोंकोजोथोड़ाबहुतप्रतिनिधित्वमिला,उसपर ऊँचीमुस्लिमजातियोंकेबजाजमालियाऔरपिछड़ीमुस्लिमजातियोंकोबहुतकमप्रतिनिधित्वमिला।राजनीतिकक्षेत्रोंकीतरहहीआर्थिकरूपसेमजबूतहोनेकेकारण ऊँची मुस्लिमजातियोंकोहीजीवनकेदूसरेक्षेत्रोंअर्थात्शिक्षा,नौकरीआदि मेंफायदामिला।

सामाजिकअन्यायकेव्यापकपरिदृश्यमेंमुस्लिमोंकेकमप्रतिनिधित्वकासवालबहुतमहत्वपूर्णहैक्योंकियहराज्यकीराजनीतिकधारामेंउनकेहाशिएपरहोनेकेप्रमाणभीहैं।राज्यमेंमुसलमानोंकोआबादीकेअनुसारराजनीतिकदलउन्हें टकटभीनहींदेतेहैंजिससेविधानसभामेंउनकाप्रतिनिधित्वआबादीकेअनुरूपनहींहोतीहै।बिहारकीकुलआबादीमेंमुसलमानोंकाप्रतिशत16.

5हैलेकिनविडम्बनातोयहहैकि1952से2010केबीचबिहारविधानसभामेंउनकाप्रतिनिधित्वनौसेदसप्रतिशतकेबीचहीरहा।2005केचुनावमेंसिर्फ16मुसलमानहीविधायकबनेथे।आजादीकेबादबिहारमेंमुसलमानोंकायहसबसेकमप्रतिनिधित्वकारिकर्डहै।2010केबिहारविधानसभाचुनावमेंकुल19मुस्लिमप्रत्याशीजीते।विधानसभामेंइनकेपहुंचनेकाअधिकतम1985में(34

सीटें)10.19प्रतिशतरहाहै।

इसीतरहयदिहमलोकसभाचुनावोंपरनजरडालेंतोहम पायेंगेकि1952से2009तकलोकसभाकेकुलपंद्रहचुनावहुए।इनमेंबिहारसेकुल54मुसलमानलोकसभापहुंचसके,इनमें14पिछड़े मुसलमानथे।2009मेंसिर्फतीनमुसलमान—असरारूल हक,मोनाजिर हसनऔरशाहनवाज हुसैनजीते,जबकिआबादीकेआधारपरकमसेकमबिहारसेसातमुसलमानोंकोलोकसभामेंप्रतिनिधित्वमिलनाचाहिए।स्पष्टतःमुस्लिमोंकेकमप्रतिनिधित्वहोनेके कारण राजनीतिकचेतना की कमीऔर दयनीय आर्थिकहालात हैं।

सर्वाधिकआश्चर्यजनकबातयहहैकिमंडलवादीराजनीतिकेनयेनेतृत्वकर्ता,नीतीशकुमारकेविगत10सालकेसामाजिकअन्यायकेदौरमेंभीपिछड़ेमुसलमानोंकोन्यायनहींमिलाहै।नीतीशकीकैबिनेटमेंदोमुसलमानमंत्रीहैं—परवीनअमानुल्लाहऔरशाहीदअलीखानयेदोनोहीअगड़ीश्रेणीसेआतेहैं।परवीनअमानुल्लाहपिछले2—3सालोंसेनतोमंत्रीऔरनाहीपार्टीमेंहै।इसीतरहबिहारमदरसाबोर्ड,हजकमीटी,सुन्नीवक्फबोर्ड,शियावक्फबोर्डआदिपरभीअगड़ेमुसलमानकाबिजहैं।तालीमीमरक

ज, हुनर और आदि योजनाओं का बुरा हाल, स्कॉलरशिप राशिकान नहीं मिलना और मदद रासों की मान्यता का मामला अधर में लटके रहना नीतीश सरकार के सामाजिक न्याय के नारे के समक्ष एक प्रश्न सूचक चिन्ह खड़ा करता है?

2015 तक नीतीश कुमार ने मुसलमानों के लिए कोई ऐसी सुविधा प्रदान नहीं की जिससे मुसलमान नीतीश कुमार से प्रसन्न रहें। कारण है कि नीतीश कुमार और भाजपा के गठबंधन पर मुसलमानों को विश्वास नहीं है।

पिछड़ी जातियों और अल्पसंख्यकों की जो चट्टानी एकता 1995 में हुई थी वहीं 2015 के विधानसभा चुनाव में भी नजर आई। इस एकता का मुकाबला करना भाजपा और उसके सहयोगी दलों के लिए आसान नहीं था। 1995 में उस एकता का लालू प्रसाद यादव को मिला था और नीतीश कुमार हाथे। इस बार इस एकता से लाभान्वित होने वाले लालू और नीतीश, दोनों ने ठीक चुनाव के मौके पर आरक्षण खत्म होने का जो डर पैदा किया गया उसने पिछड़ों के साथ उन सभी जातियों को ला दिया जो आरक्षण से फायदा उठाने वाली हैं। अगर पिछड़ी-दलित जातियों के सामने आरक्षण के खोजने का डर था तो अल्पसंख्यकों के सामने हिंदू राष्ट्र का भय था। इन दोनों डरों ने पिछड़े-दलित-अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों की एकता पैदा की और नीतीश जी में इसका स्पष्ट प्रमाण सामने आया। लालू प्रसाद और नीतीश कुमार बिहार के मतदाताओं को यह समझाने में सफल रहे कि जब आर० एस०

एस० की ओर से यह कहा जा रहा है कि आरक्षण की समीक्षा होगी तो फिर ऐसा होगा ही, क्योंकि भाजपा पर आर० एस०

एस० का पूरा नियंत्रण है। बिहार में भाजपा की पराजय की पटकथा उसी दिन लिखी गई थी जब भागवत ने बयान दिया था। एक तरफ से कह सकते हैं कि बिहार में न तो नरेंद्र मोदी की हार हुई है और न ही लालू प्रसाद की जीत। नरेंद्र मोदी को हराया गया है और यह काम उनके अपनों ने किया है। फिर वह चाहे भागवत का बयान हो या अनर्गल बयान बाजी करने वाले भाजपा अथवा उससे जुड़े संगठनों के कुछ अन्य नेता। भाजपा को ऐसा ही झटका दिल्ली में भी लगा था। हालांकि तब परिस्थितियाँ भिन्न थीं। दिल्ली में भाजपा मुख्यमंत्री पद का उम्मीदवार घोषित कर रही थी और यह हॉनघोषित कर।

सामाजिक न्याय के आधार पर

स्वतंत्रता सामाजिक न्याय का यद्यपि एक आवश्यक कर्महत्वपूर्ण तत्त्व है तथापि अधिक निश्चित अर्थ में सामाजिक न्याय से आशय आर्थिक व सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में समानता की स्थापना है। स्वतंत्रता का तत्त्व बुनियादी अधिकारों की कल्पना करती है जो व्यक्ति के नैसर्गिक विकास के लिए जरूरी है किन्तु अधिकारों का शायद ही कोई अर्थ है यदि समाज की रचना असमानता के सिद्धांत पर हुई हो। एक न्यायपूर्ण व्यवस्था वह है जो समानता पर आधारित हो। व्यवस्था में जितनी अधिक विषमता होती है अन्याय व शोषण की संभावना भी उतनी ही अधिक होती है।

सामाजिक जीवन में एकता की भावना जरूरी है। एकता की भावना समानता से विकसित होती है। अधिक विषमता से भाईचारे की भावना विकसित नहीं होती। भाईचारे के अभाव में एकता का विकास नहीं होता और संगठन कमजोर होता है। परिणामस्वरूप विकास की जगह समाज के टूटने का खतरा अधिक हो जाता है। शिक्षा, आय, राजनैतिक शक्ति और सामाजिक स्थिति से सम्बन्धित भेद जब समाज में बढ़ जाते हैं तो इससे केवल सामाजिक संगठन अपितु राष्ट्रीय एकता को भी खतरा पैदा हो जाता है। जबकभी समाज, संस्कृति और राष्ट्र पर कोई बड़ा संकट उत्पन्न होता है तो उपेक्षित, वंचित तथा सुविधावधिकार विहीन लोग जो समाज के हाशिये पर होते हैं मूल धारा से आसानी से कट जाते हैं क्योंकि हाशिये पर अवस्थित लोगों की मूल धारा से आसानी के साथ पहचान कमजोर होती है। अतः बाह्य आरोपित व्यवस्था से तादात्म्य स्थापित करने में उन्हें संकोच नहीं होता। ऐ

सीस्थितिमेंसमाज,संस्कृतिएवंराष्ट्रकेविनाशकोरोकनाकठिनहोजाताहै।अतःसमाजकेअस्तित्वकोबनायेरखनेऔरउसेसतत्त्विकावकासकीओरगतिमान रखनेकीदृष्टिसेविषमताजरूरीहैकिन्तुअधिकविषमताकोनियंत्रितकरनाऔरसमानताकीप्राप्तिके लिएप्रयासकरनाकहींअधिक जरूरीहै।

निष्कर्ष :

बिहार में मुस्लिमों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति और राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व की दशा बहुत ही दयनीय है। मुस्लिम वर्तमान बिहार की आबादी का 16.87 प्रतिशत है (सन् 2011 का आंकड़ा)। अविभाजित बिहार की जनसंख्या में ये 12.5 प्रतिशत थे। मुस्लिम राज्य के सबसे गरीब तबकों में से एक है। 87 प्रतिशत मुस्लिम आबादी गावों में रहती है। अधिकांश मुस्लिम परिवारों के पास बहुत कम खेतिहर-मजदूर के रूप में काम करके अपनी जीविका चलाते हैं। सही मायने में बिहार में मुस्लिमों का सामाजिक स्तर पर शोषण होता रहा है। विभिन्न दलों ने साम्प्रदायिकता का हौवा खड़ा कर इनके वोट बैंक का इस्तेमाल अपनी सत्ता को मजबूत करने के लिए किया। मुस्लिमों के सामाजिक आर्थिक कल्याण के लिए बहुत ही कम कदम उठाये गए। मुस्लिमों को समुचित राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व भी नहीं मिला। मुस्लिमों के साथ हुए सामाजिक अन्याय के दो स्तर हैं— पहला मुस्लिमों को उनकी जनसंख्या के हिसाब से बहुत ही कम राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व मिला। राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व कि भांति ही जीवन के दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी उन्हें कम प्रतिनिधित्व मिला और ये पिछड़े हुए समूह बने रहे। दूसरा—मुस्लिमों को जो भी थोड़ा बहुत राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व मिला, उस पर ऊंची मुस्लिम (या अशरफ) ने कब्जा जमा लिया और पिछड़ी मुस्लिमों मुस्लिम जातियों (या अजलाफ) को बहुत कम प्रतिनिधित्व मिला। राजनीतिक क्षेत्र की तरह ही आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत होने के कारण ऊंची मुस्लिम जातियों को ही जीवन के दूसरे क्षेत्र अर्थात् शिक्षा, नौकरी आदि में भी फायदा मिला।

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SMART CITY CONCEPT : ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract:

The present paper deals with the new concept of cities, called, Smart Cities, The concept seems to have a post modern overtone because it is a deviation from the modern concept of cities. Post-modern underpinning of cities in the form of Smart Cities necessarily give in expression towards digitalization as means of unprecedented rate of fragmentation in the basic structure of digitized cities. It is in this context an attempt has been made to review the relevance of the concept of Smart Cities is rapidly moving urbanization. The paper also attempts to deal with the basic issues and challenges of the concept, if it is executed in countries like India, the paper has been prepared with the help of published materials and all such materials and texts have undergone content analysis for paper viewing of the digitized nature of the cities.

Keywords: Smart City, Innovation, e-participation, infrastructure.

Beginning of the Concept :

Cities are large densely populated areas marked by heterogeneous population. Ethnic and social diversity is very much evident. Cities are not found in isolation but are connected with each other in forming urban system. The 'Smart City' concept appeared in late 1980's. It was used in urban context and then evolved in many different contexts. There is no definite definition of Smart City but the question is what does want a smart city to be. If we define it as a city where smart people live then there may be two sets of people, people who are intelligent and prosperous but confined to himself, the other class of people comprise those who are active and contribute to changing the life of unprivileged. In essence smart cities are not an isolated enclave or a gated city but a city that connects with its people and transforms their life. A city's attractiveness and growth opportunities depends on the basic services they offer. India has been rapidly increasing and we need technologies to shape our cities.

Basic Fundamentals of the Smart City Concept :

"Smart City" concept came into existence to find better solutions for a better tomorrow by the present government. The concept stands for cities that are modern in terms of facilities and opportunities The Smart City Mission is to establish 100 smart cities by 2022. In 2005, JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission) was started which was redesigned as SMART CITY and AMREJT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) a decade later in 2015.

People have tried To define "Smart Cities" and thrown light on the new concept The new concept according to Anthopoulos and Vakall (2012) believes that smart cities appeared in the late 1980's as a means to visualize urban context, and since then they evolved fast in different context).

According to Townsend (2014) "Smart Cities are places where information technology is welded to address problems-old and new. The old city of concrete, glass and steel now conceals a vast underworld of computer and software & The new city, on the other hand, is a digital upgrade to our built legacy giving rise to a new window of city-we may call it a smart city.

Albino (2015) "The Smart City is not an isolated enclave or gated city but a city that connects with its people and transforms their life, thus it would be pertinent to mention That while cities transform people, people make cities. We need to be clear about how we use the technology to shape our cities and its consequences for the poor and the people at the margins".

The JNNURM was significantly different from earlier urban policies as it recognized the importance of urban areas in economic growth. Smart cities are development strategies of urban areas. The older city was of concrete glass and steel but the new city on the other hand

is a digital up gradation of our built up city which holds vast potential of computers and software. The concept stands for cities that are modern in terms of facilities.

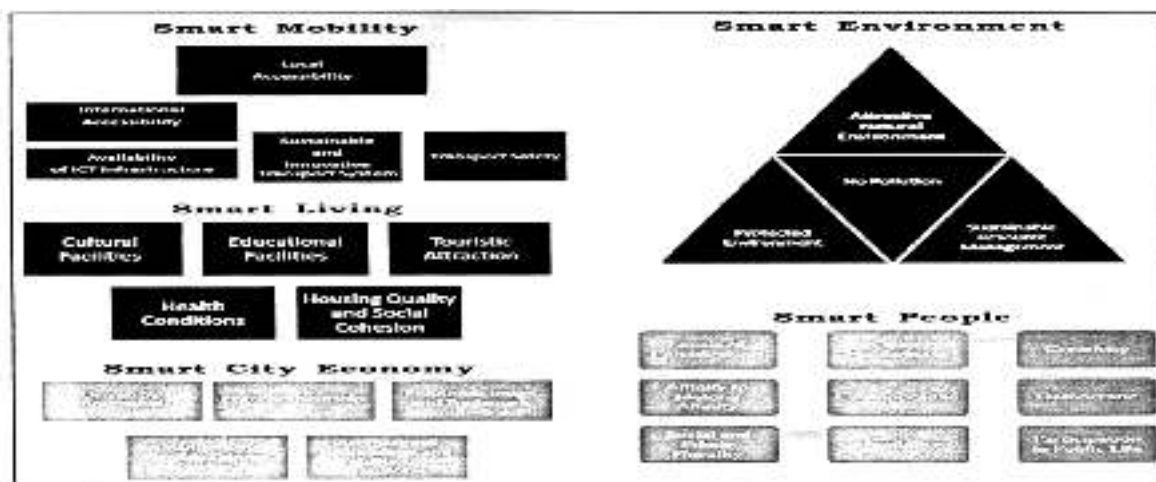
The smart city envisages to make use of information technology for (i) Physical infrastructure i.e. roads, built up environment etc. (ii) Engage local people and local government by the use of open innovation and e-participation (iii) To learn, adapt and innovate by responding effectively. Smart solutions to city challenges have to be given. A smart city uses digital technologies or information and communication technologies (ICT) to enhance quality and performance of urban services, to reduce costs and resource consumption and to engage more effectively and actively with its citizens. Sectors that have been developing under the smart city include government services, transport and traffic management energy, healthcare, water and waste. A smart city envisages for smart, smart environment, smart living, smart people, and smart city economy. This can be well exemplified by the given data flow diagram.

Fig. 1
Data Flow Diagram of Smart City Concept.

Research Questions :

The paper concerns itself with the following research propositions/questions.

1. What comprises Smart Cities ?



2. What is the relevance of converting older cities to Smart Cities ?
3. To what extent does the concept of Smart Cities initiate as movement in Indian urban phenomenon.

4. It the concept of Smart conditions pertaining to the major metropolitan cities.

Objective :

The paper has been prepared with the following objectives :

Methodology :

The work is based on secondary data as it is a new concept and the smart city project has recently come into existence. The paper has been prepared with the help of published materials and texts, internet sources and has undergone content analysis.

Discussion and Explanation :

Basically most of the cities selected are either old towns and also big cities. These cities offer housing facilities and urban amenities to large number of population. Currently 31% of India's population live incites which generates 63% of the nation's

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Basically most of the cities selected are either old towns and also big cities. These cities offer housing facilities and urban amenities to large number of population. Currently 31% of India's population live incites which generates 63% of the nation's activity. These numbers are rapidly increasing and population projects estimate that half of the India's population will live in cities by 2030.

India's Urban Rejuvenation Mission lunched of June 25, 2015 was to assist State Governments to create 100 Smart cities was something new and an expression of aspiration of the country to leapfrog its problem by using modern technology. Cities have been chosen taking utmost care. City-wise voting has been done. The Government has brought about participatory approach among the people, an approach that has involved tapping of the talent pool among the citizens. The Government expects the citizens to take the challenge and participate in making their cities smart. Video links, newspaper circulation, mobilies and

debates have helped in making people vigilant and pressure has been laid on Urban Local Bodies (ULB's) to accept the challenge of Smart City Development Mission.

Parameters of Selection of Smart Cities. :

Under Smart City Mission, Cities have been chosen through to stage competition : (1) Congested old cities have been advisable, (2) Cities which have potential for future growth. Some cities as Bihar Sharif in Bihar has been selected by winning city challenge competition. This is in two stages : Criteria for Stage I involves Point System – Existing Service Level 25 points, Institutional System and Capacities 15 points, Self Financing 30 points and past Records 30 point, Stage II –City level Evaluation 30 Points and includes credibility of implementation.

City Vision and Strategy – degree of co-relation with needs and aspiration of residence, use of ICT to improve Public Service Delivery, impact on core economic activity. Proposal level evaluation (70 points) – cost effectiveness of smart city plans, innovation and scalability, extent of citizen consolation for vulnerable section. Table No. 1 gives the list of Smart Cities of India.

Table No. 1
List of Selected Smart Cities of India.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cities
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4	Assam	1
5	Bihar	3
6	Chandigarh	1
7	Chhattisgarh	2
8	Daman & Diu	1
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
10	Delhi	1
11	Goa	1
12	Gujarat	6
13	Haryana	2
14	Himachal Pradesh	1
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1
16	Jharkhand	1
17	Karnataka	6
18	Kerala	1
19	Lakshadweep	1

20	Madhya Pradesh	7
21	Maharashtra	10
22	Manipur	1
23	Meghalaya	1
24	Mizoram	1
25	Nagaland	1
26	Odisha	2
27	Puducherry	1
28	Punjab	3
29	Rajasthan	4
30	Sikkim	1
31	Tamil Nadu	12
32	Telangana	2
33	Tripura	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	13
35	Uttarkhand	1
36	West Bengal	4
	Grand Total	100

Source : Times of India (TOI), August 27, 2015

Out of 100 cities 20 cities were selected in the first list and 13 cities in the second list and now a list of 27 cities has been declared in the third list in which Biharasharif has not been selected. Bhagalpur has not nomination but Patna could not make it. In Bihar, Patna and Muzaffarpur will complete to be included in the fourth list to be published in December, 2016. In the first go, 7 new cities are being developed along proposed Delhi Mumbai industrial corridor.

The objective of the paper is to outline the issue and challenges the Government will have to face in developing these Smart cities. Developing these places as a Smart city is a challenging task which will take many years as the public services, building technologies bridging the gap between government and society has to be looked into. It requires smart buildings, energy, mobility, infrastructure, technology, healthcare and smart citizens which is an uphill task. Some cities are old cities which needs redevelopment.

The key task of a smart city is to foster rural urban economic linkages in general and ensure basic amenities. The new city will offer decent living options, including sanitation and solid waste management of high quality. Segregation of waste, transportation treatment and disposal systems need to be looked into. Technical expertise and appropriate institutional arrangements are also needed. How best information and communication technologies (ICT)

can be used in getting feedback and solution to the problems. In essence, it is a digital up gradation of old city and smart solutions of existing problems. Smart solutions include e-governance and electronic service delivery, video crime monitoring, smart monitors for water supply management smart parking and intelligent management of traffic.

The Smart Cities hold many prospects which are as follows :

- Use of technology will shape the city through infrastructural development. It will bear consequential impact on the poor and people at the city margins.
- Smart city will offer sustainability of economic activities to its people.
- These cities will transform people and offer employment opportunities, education, skills and income level.
- Digital up gradation to our built legacy will give rise to new wind of city.
- Smart Mobility of people National and International will be possible.
- The mission envisages to provide Smart Environment for the city.
- Proper sanitation and sewerage facility will be taken care.
- Proper land use management will bring a sea of change.
- Proper e-trade facility, e-commerce and e-banking will be brought about.
- Proper e-governance will be provided to people.

Challenges in the development of Smart City :

Inclusive growth has been a challenge for any urban development programs along with growth and sustainability. JNNURM has been criticized for exclusionary from and huge socio-economic Inequality between the cities as well as between regions Smart city is different and recognizes the urban policies and programs and recognizes the importance of cities in India's economic growth two-thirds of GDP is accrued from urban areas The states that measures up To the guidelines and nominal cities could get funding of Rs.100 crore per year per city for the next five years. It's a smart move to rejuvenate the urban areas But Smart City Mission has to face many challenges. They are as follow :-

- (1) Rapid growth of population due to backwardness in the surrounding area is so high that workable population has a strong tendency to shift to urban centers. So, the first challenge is to meet incoming of population and to meet the employability balance.
- (2) Retrofitting and land management is a big challenge in urban areas. Retrofitting involves the transformation of an existing built-up area into smart more efficient and livable city- The vision of Smart City is To identify nearly 500 acres of land in consultation With its citizens. Everywhere there is a tendency to have residential complex. This poses a

hurdle in the development of smart city complex. While reviewing the smart city strategy the most important to identify the areas of weakness e.g. 100 percent distribution of water supply and sanitation. Achieving city wide efficiencies can be a significant challenge.

(3) Redevelopment involves the replacement of dilapidated built-up environment and creation of a new layout with enhanced in restructure needs vast open areas more than 50 acres which is a problem.

(4) Pan-city envisages application of smart solutions to the existing infrastructure, by the use of technology, information and data to make infrastructure development in the need but infrastructural chaos and inadequacy-electricity, water supply and sanitation are the main parameters and there is no possibility of improvement. Electricity of power supply is a major problem,. The cities receive power from commercial power production and thermal power. The supply in most of the selected cities is meager and it cannot support the power demand of Smart City. Smart cities should have accessibility to electricity 24x7 this is not possible with the existing supply and distribution city. Shift to renewable sources and focus is needed on green building and green transport to reduce dependence on electricity.

(5) Financing smart cities is a big challenge. The High power expert committee (HPEC) has assessed a per capita investment of Rs. 43,386 for 20 year period. From 2009-20 an annual requirement of Rs. 35,000 crore is envisaged. It needs to see how these projects will be financed.

(6) Lack of master plan or city development plan. The key to smart planning is a proper master plan which needs to be implemented and which encompasses the needs of the city so as to improve and provide better opportunities to the citizens. 70-80 percent of the cities do not have such plans.

(7) Essential utility services are unreliable. Water, transport and broadband facilities are ineffective. There is absence of econmerce, egovernance and e-trade.

(8) Lack of quality Manpower Building capacities for 100 smart cities is nto an easy task as most ambitious projects are delayed owing to quality manpower, both at the centre of the state levels. Funds are needed for focus on training, research knowledge exchange and creation of database designing of tool kits and decision support system. Capacity building is needed at the initial stage which owing to absence of quality manpower is lacking.

(9) Absence of other means of livelihood-Agriculture is the main source of livelihood. In the fringe areas, apart for agriculture land for farming there is no other source of livelihood. The Government needs land for expansion. The people are also not mentally prepared to part with their land for smart city development and not ready to adopt the urban standard. People's response need temperamental changes, acquaintance to computer internet which is missing NGO's support is needed.

(10) Challenges of e-governance which cities will face is related to water supply and sanitation, energy, urban transport and traffic management, pollution control and environmental sustainability, regulation of land use, management/decongestion of development within crowded zones, maintenance of civic infrastructure, policing disaster management and urban poverty.

(11) Constraints of Urban Local Bodies- The ULB's have limited technical capacities to ensure timely and cost effective implementations, operations and maintenance. The ULB's are unable to attract the best talent.

(12) Ensuring Three-tier governance There is a need to ensure co-ordination between central, state and local-self governments agencies related to financing and sharing of best practices and service delivery processes.

Suggestions :

Indian cities are engines of productivity and wealth. The wealth can be created only by urbanization and innovations in housing, services, utilities and technology will lead to improvements in people's life. Implementation of Smart City Mission in India is an uphill task. It requires careful planning. It is a new concept and no concrete work, however, has come to the surface. Faridabad and Pune have taken a welcome step towards development plans for smart city and are celebrating the anniversary of this mission. There is a need to invest in research and development in creating an appropriate e-governance solution. Govt. support of capital investment, NGO's support is a welcome step in this direction. Corporate sector also has to play an important role. Need of proper planning of road, number of vehicles, better housing and improved sanitation and medical care are essential. Urban bye-laws have to be followed and a perceptible change in people's temperament is the need of the hour. However, enhanced digital infrastructure comprising wireless systems, data system and maintenance of low carbon footprints as envisaged to be brought about by creation of Smart Cities. Smart Cities may create a conducive environment for citizens to enjoy improved quality of life and living conditions in urban areas.

Conclusion :

The concept of smart cities is a post-modern concept as it manifests style, epoch, and methodological characteristics, involving digitalization of the whole process of city-making. In India, this concept in the form of visualization in urban structuring has been taken up only in 2015, with the purpose of remodeling the urban structure with emphasis on varied characteristics of cities and metropolitan centers through the process of digitalization. The concept of smart cities comprises various services of urban qualities in a much different from than the existing cities which comprises a smart mobility, smart living, smart environment,

smart people and smart economy ; all these however, need to be developed in a digitalized way. There is a greater relevance of converting older cities into smart cities for the reason the better accessibility to all social services including a social infrastructure would be insured with increase in better living standard.

The very execution of concept of Smart Cities has created a greater enthusiasm among the citizens of those cities which have been identified to the converted into smart cities. This enthusiasm is not only confined to the identified but also in other urban areas of the country, leading to a king of people's movements. However, though it is a smart move but given the sociocultural and economic backgrounds of urban areas of the country or the character and nature of the cities, the process of converting older cities into smart cities seem to be untenable because it will involve huge expenditure of the exchequer, which will put a greater economic strain over the government.

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राजस्थान के करौली जिले में मानवजनित आपदाओं का प्रबन्धन

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सारांश :—

बदलते हुये पारिस्थितिकीय व सामाजिक परिवेश और जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण मानव जनित आपदाओं की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो रही है । अध्ययन क्षेत्र करौली में भी मानवजनित आपदाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है । आग लगना, यातायात दुर्घटना, साम्प्रदायिक तनाव, रासायनिक व औद्योगिक दुर्घटनाएँ आदि प्रमुख है । भेड़ निष्क्रमण व दस्यु उन्मूलन भी मानवजनित आपदाओं में विषिष्ट आपदा है । इन आपदाओं के संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों को चिन्हित कर यह जानने का प्रयास किया गया है कि इनका मानव समाज पर क्या-क्या प्रभाव हो रहा है । उपरोक्त शोध पेपर में करौली जिले की दस्यु उन्मूलन मानवजनित आपदाओं के प्रबन्धन का प्लान प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।

मुख्य शब्द :—मानव जनित आपदा , भेड़ निष्क्रमण,

परिचय :—

मानव द्वारा प्रकृति का अविवेकपूर्ण तरीके से दोहन करने के कारण मानवजनित आपदाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है । आज प्रकृति में हर कहीं मानव जनित आपदायें उत्पन्न हो रही है । इनमें

मानव जनित भूकम्प, बाढ़, सूखा, मरुस्थलीकरण, मृदा अपरदन, जैवविविधता संकट, हरित गृह प्रभाव, विश्व तापमान में वृद्धि, अम्ल वर्षा आदि प्रमुख हैं। ये आपदायें मानव के द्वारा विगत वर्षों में प्रकृति के साथ किये गये छेड़छाड़ का परिणाम हैं।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र करौली में मानवजनित आपदाओं का कारण मानव का प्रकृति के साथ किया गया अविवेकपूर्ण उपयोग है। करौली जिले में सड़कों की चौड़ाई कम होना व तीव्र मोड़दार घुमाव होने के कारण दुर्घटना सम्भावित क्षेत्र बने हुये हैं। तीव्र गर्मी में फूस (सेवण घास) से बने मकानों में आग लगने के कारण आग सम्बन्धी आपदाओं का भय बना रहता है। वर्षा के दिनों में तीव्र वर्षा होने के कारण पांचना बांध से पानी अधिक मात्रा में पानी छोड़ने के कारण बाढ़ का खतरा बना रहता है।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य :-

1. करौली जिले में मानवजनित आपदाओं का अध्ययन करना।
2. मानवजनित आपदाओं के कारण होने वाले नुकसान का आंकलन करना।
3. पोषणीय व नियोजित प्रबन्धन की संकल्पना का विकास करना है।

परिकल्पनाएँ :-

1. मानव जनित आपदाओं के कारण मानव जीवन को सर्वाधिक नुकसान होता है।
2. मानव जनित आपदाओं के कारण पारिस्थितिकीय असन्तुलन उत्पन्न हो रहा है।

आकड़ों का स्रोत एवं विधि तंत्र :-

1. ह.च.मा. राजस्थान राज्य लोक प्रशासन संस्थान जयपुर।
2. भारतीय मौसम विभाग, जयपुर।
3. आर्थिक सांख्यिकी विभाग, जयपुर।
4. क्षेत्र अवलोकन।
5. राज्य का राजपत्र।
6. ऐतिहासिक व प्रशासनिक रिपोर्ट्स।
7. वन मंत्रालय, राज. सरकार, जयपुर।
8. क्षेत्रीय सूदुर संवेदन सेवा केन्द्र जोधपुर।

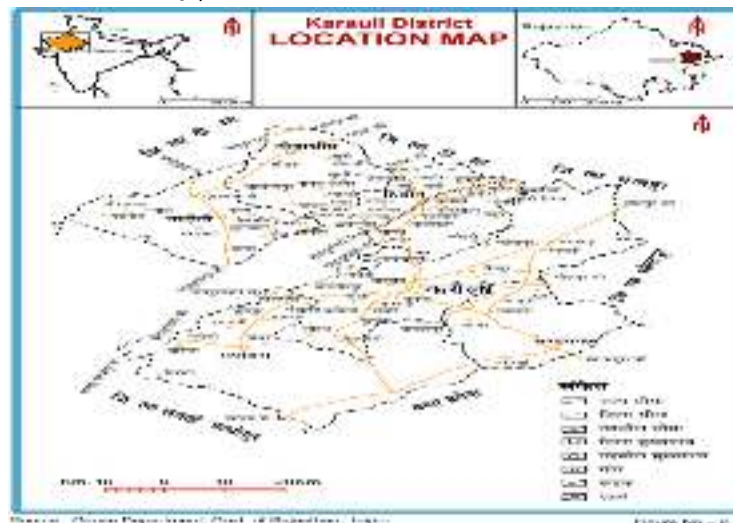
विधि तंत्र :-

आकड़ों का गहन विश्लेषण किया गया है उन्हें मानचित्र कला की विभिन्न तकनीकों तथा सांख्यिकी विधियों जैसे विभिन्न आरेखों, रेखाचित्रों आदि के द्वारा प्रदर्शित किये गये हैं। विश्लेषण में आधुनिक तकनीक जैसे कम्प्यूटर, इंटरनेट का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। अध्ययन में क्षेत्रीय एवं स्थानिक भिन्नताओं एवं समानताओं को मानचित्रों आदि द्वारा प्रदर्शित किया गया है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक स्थिति :-

करौली जिला राजस्थान राज्य का पूर्व का सीमावर्ती जिला है। यह जिला $26^{\circ}03'$ से $26^{\circ}49'$ उत्तरी अक्षांश तक तथा $76^{\circ}35'$ से $77^{\circ}26'$ पूर्वी देशान्तर के मध्य स्थित है। इसके उत्तर-पूर्व में धोलपुर जिला एवं दक्षिण-पश्चिम में सवाईमाधोपुर जिला हैं जबकि दक्षिण-पूर्व में चम्बल नदी बहती है। जिले का कुल क्षेत्रफल 5070 वर्ग किलोमीटर है जिसे 5 उपखण्डों में बाँटा गया है जिले में 5 पंचायत समितियाँ एवं 6 तहसीलें, 2 उप तहसीलें एवं 3 नगर पालिकाएँ हैं।

भूमि का सामान्यतया ढाल दक्षिण एवं दक्षिण-पूर्व की ओर है जो क्षेत्र के सम्पूर्ण जल प्रवाह को प्रभावित करता है। पहाड़ी क्रम – अरावली की श्रेणी जिले में मुख्यतया उत्तरी-पश्चिमी तथा दक्षिणी-पूर्वी भाग में पाई जाती है। इस क्रम में पश्चिमी भाग की पहाड़ी की ऊँचाई कम है। करौली, सपोटरा तथा मण्डरायल तहसीलों की पहाड़ियाँ ऊँची तथा विस्तृत हैं। ये पहाड़ियाँ मुख्य रूप से सेण्डस्टोन की रचना रखती हैं जिनमें कहीं पर सफेद तथा काला मार्बल तथा अभ्रक भी सम्मिलित रूप से मिलता है। जिले की सबसे ऊँची चोटी दक्षिण-पूर्व की पहाड़ियों में स्थित है। सपोटरा व मण्डरायल तहसीलों की पहाड़ियाँ 475 से 505 मीटर ऊँची हैं।



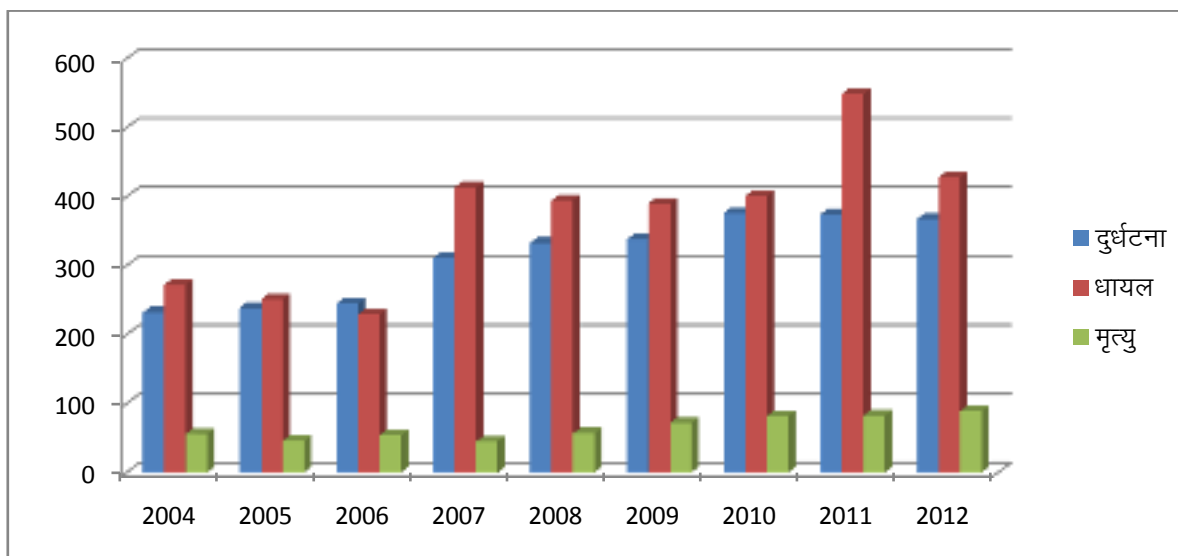
यातायात सम्बन्धित दुर्घटनाएँ :-

विज्ञान व तकनीकी विकास ने मानव जीवन को सुखदायी बना दिया है। तथा आज दूरियों को घण्टों में गिना जाने लगा है। परन्तु यातायात के नियमों का सही ढंग से पालन न करने, असावधानी व तकनीकी खराबी के कारण दिन प्रतिदिन दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। करौली जिले में सड़क दुर्घटना का मुख्य कारण यातायात के नियमों की जानकारी नहीं होना, सड़क के दोनों ओर भारी मात्रा में बिलायती बबूलों का होना, जिससे सामने से आने वाले वाहनों को समय पर नजर नहीं आता तथा वाहनों के द्वारा क्षमता से अधिक सवारियाँ बैठाना, वाहनों को गति सीमा से अधिक चलाना तथा ओवर टेकिंग के कारण है। इसके साथ ही कई बार ग्रामवासियों द्वारा अपने स्तर पर ही अवैधानिक रूप से बनाए गए स्पीड ब्रेकर के कारण भी दुर्घटनाएँ होने की संभावना रहती है।

करौली जिले में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं का ब्यौरा तालिका-1 में दिया गया है

वर्ष	दुर्घटनाएँ	घायल	मृत्यु	कुल
2004	232	272	56	328
2005	239	251	46	297
2006	245	229	54	283
2007	311	414	45	459
2008	333	395	57	462
2009	338	390	72	462
2010	376	401	82	483
2011	375	549	83	632
2012	368	428	89	517

स्रोत: कार्यालय पुलिस अधीक्षक, करौली



आग संबंधी आपदाएँ :-

करौली जिले में अधिकतर अग्निकाण्ड मानवजनित होते हैं। बिजली सॉर्ट सर्किट व आकाषीय बिजली गिरने से आग लगती है। अग्निकाण्ड से जन हानि, पशुहानि, निजी सार्वजनिक परिसम्पत्तियों को काफी क्षति होती है। करौली जिले में अधिकतर आग काष्ठकारो के द्वारा कड़वी (चारा) इकट्ठे करने वाले स्थानों पर बीडी या सिगरेट की चिंगारी से लगती है। इस प्रकार की छोटी दुर्घटनाएँ कई बार हो चुकी है जिनमें गांव स्तर पर ही काबू पा लिया गया था। कुछ घटनाएँ करौली शहर एवं हिण्डौन शहर में भी पिछले दिनों हुई है जिनमें करौली से अग्निषमन भेजकर एवं स्थानीय लोगों के प्रयासों से अग्नि को नियंत्रित किया गया।

आग सम्बन्धी आपदा से प्रभावित गांव

तहसील	गांव
करौली	खेडिया, रतियापुरा, खेडा, हरनगर, गुनेसरा, नरायना, मामचारी, बावली, पिपरानी, राजपुर, अतेवा, मासलपुर, भोजपुर, करसाई
सपोटरा	चचेडी, कुण्डगांव, दौलतपुरा, टोडा, भैरापुर, हसनपुर, चिरचिडी, कैमाखेरी, बहरदा
हिण्डौन	कसेड, निभेरा, नीदर, पाटोर, चैनापुरा, करसौली, रींझवास, चुरारी, महुं, घौसला, क्यारदा कला, पट्टी-नारायणपुर, पटौदा, टोडूपुरा, बाजना कला
टोडाभीम	नायागांव, पीलवा, जगदीशपुरा, मूडिया, कटारा अजीज, लपावली, नागलेशरपुर, भोपुर, बहादुरपुर, निसूरा, शेखपुरा

स्रोत: आपदा प्रबन्धन विभाग जिला कलेक्ट्रेट करौली

बांध टूटना :-

करौली जिले में सिंचाई बांधों में से अधिकांश बांध पिछले 20-25 वर्षों के दौरान ही निर्मित हुए हैं निर्मित हैं। कई बांधों व नहरों की हालत जीर्ण क्षीर्ण हैं। इस जिले के अधिकांश बांधों के निचले क्षेत्र में आबादी क्षेत्र काफी विकसित है। जिससे बांध के टूटने का खतरा बना रहता है। इसी प्रकार जहां क्षारीय मिट्टी से नहर बनी हाती है वहां भी नहर के टूटने का खतरा बना रहता है, जिससे जान व माल की हानि होने की संभावना बनी रहती है। गत वर्षों में करौली जिले में कोई भी बांध क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं हुआ है।

बांध टूटने से प्रभावित होने वाले गांवों की सूची तथा उनसे प्रभावित होने वाली जनसंख्या का विवरण निम्न सारणी 3 में दिया गया है :

सारणी-3

तहसील	बांध	बांध टूटने से प्रभावित गांवों/अधिवासों की सूची	प्रभावित होने वाली जनसंख्या
सपोटरा	कोटा बेराज (कोटा)	चेचडी, हसनपुर, गोटा, भोरापुर, कैमाखेरी, चिरचिडी, धुसई, करई मय मजरा लोहडकी, टोडा, सीमारा, कसेड, अरोरा	8317
	कालीसिंध बांध	अमरवाडा के मजरे टपरा, टपुआ रेहण्डा, झारवाडी, काछडा, मजरा, डूंडीपुरा	2211
हिण्डौन	जगर	जगर, करेटा	11751

	पांचना बांध	महु, औसला, रींझवास, पाली, चुरारी, करसौली, मुकंदपुरा, सकरोदा मीणा, सिकरोदा जाट, काचरोली, फुलवाडा, दुब्बी, श्रीमहावीरजी, जगर, मण्डावरा, क्यारदा कला, पट्टी नारायणपुर	37231
नादौती	फतेहसागर बांध	कफला, रलावता, वीलई, तेसगांव	5403
	मोतीसागर बांध	होदाहौली, बिलई, बडा गांव, रलावता	3290

स्रोत: आपदा प्रबन्धन विभाग जिला कलेक्ट्रेट करौली

भेड निष्क्रमण :-

करौली जिले में भेडों के समूह एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर चराई के लिये आते जाते हैं। इन पशुओं के द्वारा काष्ठगारों की फसलों को खाने व इनके पैर के खुर (नाखून) के द्वारा भूमि की उपजाऊ परत को नष्ट कर दिया जाता है। इस तरह के भेड. निष्क्रमण से स्थानीय निवासियों एवं भेड पालकों में झगड़ें की संभावना बनी रहती है, कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति को गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न होने की आशंका बनी रहती है। भेड. निष्क्रमण की दृष्टि से सर्वेदनशील स्थान डाडा, खरैटा, करसौली, लोंगरा, भोंकरी, चैनपुर, अतेवा, धाधूरेत, खोहरी, धौरेटा एवं नीदर आदि हैं।

वर्ष 2014 में 31 जुलाई 2014 तक जिला करौली में भेड निष्क्रमण की स्थिति :-

नाम चौक पोस्ट	भेड	ऊंट	बकरी	अन्य	योग
दूध की डेयरी करौली	21866	1499	336	18	23719
क्यारदा खुर्द	13142	1150	235	3	14530
सूरौठ	6343	655	94	2	7094
योग	41351	3304	665	23	45343

स्रोत: आपदा प्रबन्धन विभाग जिला कलेक्ट्रेट करौली

शोध कार्य के अन्तर्गत करौली जिले में अनैक मानवजनित आपदाये घटित हो रही है पांचना बांधे टूटने से करौली जिले के ढोलीसार, पीपलपुरा, राजपुर, खरैटा, रोडकला, मासलपुर, भोजपुर गाँव प्रभावित हो रहे है। जगर बांध के टूटने से गाँव जगर व करैटा के प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना रहती है। नादौती के फतेहसागर बांध, मोतीसागर बांध के टूटने से कफला, रलावता, होदाहौली, बिलई, बडा गांव मे बाढ की सम्भावना रहती है।

करौली जिले में सड़क दुर्घटना का मुख्य कारण यातायात के नियमों की जानकारी नही होना, सड़क के दोनो ओर भारी मात्रा में बिलायती बबूलों का होना, जिससे सामने से आने वाले वाहनों को समय पर नजर नही आता, तथा वाहनों के द्वारा क्षमता से अधिक सवारियां बैठाना, वाहनों को गति सीमा से अधिक चलाना तथा ओवर टेकिंग के कारण है। इसके साथ ही कई बार ग्रामवासियों द्वारा अपने स्तर पर ही अवैधानिक रूप से बनाए गए स्पीड ब्रेकर के कारण भी दुर्घटनाएँ होने की संभावना रहती है।

करौली जिले में बिजली सॉर्ट सर्किट व आकाषीय बिजली गिरने से आग लगती है। अग्निकाण्ड से जन हानि, पशु हानि, निजी सार्वजनिक परिसम्पत्तियों को काफी क्षति होती है। करौली जिले में अधिकतर आग काष्ठकारो के द्वारा कडवी (चारा) इकटठे करने वाले स्थानों पर बीडी या सिगरेट की चिंगारी से लगती है। करौली जिले के खेडिया, रतियापुरा, खेडा, हरनगर, गुनेसरा, नरायना, मामचारी, बावली, मासलपुर गांव आग सम्बन्धी आपदा से प्रभावित है। इसी प्रकार सपोटरा के चचेडी, कुण्डगांव, दौलतपुरा, टोडा व हिण्डोन तहसील के कसेड, निभेरा, नीदर, पाटोर, चैनापुरा, करसौली, आदि गांव भी आग सम्बन्धी आपदा से प्रभावित है।

करौली जिले में भेड निष्क्रमण के आने व जाने के मार्गों में परिवर्तन के कारण भेड पालक प्रजाति के लोगो के द्वारा मार्ग बदलने के कारण उपजाऊ भूमि व फसलों के अधिक क्षेत्रफल से को पैरों की खुर से अधिक नुकसान होता है। इस नुकसान से प्रभावित जिले गुढाचन्दाजी, नादौती, टीगरिया, हिण्डोन, खेडा, श्री महावीर जी व करौली जिला मुख्यालय सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित होता है।

करौली जिले की भौगलिक स्थिति व बीहडो वाला क्षेत्र होने के कारण यह क्षेत्र डाकुओं की शरणस्थली रहा है। गरीबी, अधिका, रोजगारों के साधनों के अभाव के कारण ये लोग डाकु बन जाते हैं। डकैत राम लखन गुर्जर, डकैत लटूरी सिंह आतंक का दूसरा नाम रहे डकैत जगन गुर्जर ऐसे नाम रहे जिन्होने करौली जिले में आतंक मचाया है।

सुझाव

1. करौली जिले की मुख्य सडको से जुडने वाली छोटी सडको से जुडने वाली छोटी सडको के मिलान बिन्दु पर स्पीड ब्रेकर बनाये जाये।
2. बिलायती बबूल जो सडक के दोनो ओर है उन्हे समय-समय पर काटा जाना चाहिए।
3. जिला करौली में जनसंख्या के अनुपात में दमकल गाड़ियाँ काफी कम है, अतः तहसील, करौली, हिण्डौन, सपोटरा मण्डरायल व खण्डार में भी एक-एक दमकल व अग्निषमन यंत्रों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।
4. जिला करौली में न केवल जिला स्तर पर वरन तहसील व गाँव स्तर पर भी फायर पार्टी का गठन किया जाना चाहिए। जो आग की स्थिति में प्रभावी भूमिका अदा कर सके।

5. निचले व बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से लोगों को उन स्थानों पर बसाना जो ऊँचे हा।
6. बाढ़ से बचने के लिए जन चेतना शिविरों का आयोजन करना चाहिये।
7. करौली जिले में अन्य जिलों से आने वाले भेड़ पालकों की संख्या अधिक होने के कारण प्रशासन को भेड़ पालकों के आने व जाने का एक निश्चित मार्ग उपलब्ध करवाया जाना चाहिए ताकि उपजाऊ फसल नष्ट न हो सक।
8. एक विशेष पुलिस थाना केवल दस्यु उन्मूलन हेतु खोला जावे, जिसमें पर्याप्त मात्रा में पुलिस बल की नियुक्ति की जावे।
9. वर्तमान सभी थानों में पुलिस बलों की संख्या में वृद्धि की जावे, क्योंकि यहाँ अन्य अपराधों के साथ डकैती से निपटने के लिए अलग से पुलिस बल की आवश्यकता है।
10. दस्युओं को आत्म समर्पण के लिए प्रेरित किया जाना चाहिए तथा उन्हें उचित रोजगार उपलब्ध कराकर उनका पुर्नवास करना चाहिए, क्योंकि दस्यु बनने के पीछे एक मुख्य कारण बेरोजगारी भी है।

Classical Dance and Health

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Indian Dance is a dance used for healing and inner consciousness. Indian Society also believes that supported by the fact that dancing accompanied by music and song is useful for human health, Physical and mental health. There are many benefits you can get by doing Indian classical dance.

Dance like any others physical exercise provides necessary physical movements to each on every part & the body. The whole body is involved in dancing and the whole body system is put into action. The performance of Bharatnatyam involves the mental alertness and induces on the performed a mental happiness and preserves the physical beauty. The performance of Bharatnatyam involves the total development of the mind and the body and thereby improves on the overall performance of the person. Since the performance involves the feet[hand, face, eyes[the whole body, the impact on the total health of the performed is manifold as the whole body system gets the benefit of the performance.

Dancing is considered to be an ideal medicine for Controlling Asthma, Diabetes, and Rheumatism etc. It also maintains the level of cholesterol, blood sugar and other important factors in the blood. In addition to provide intellectual and physical entertainment and fervor dancing also chances the spiritual atmosphere of the human being. It has got the magical powers of warding off much severe illness, chronic ailments without severe medical treatment.

- Healthy heart
- Good for mental health
- overcoming stress
- Improve memory
- Increase flexibility

Not only Bharatnatyam, but every Indian classical dance has the capability to build a dancer so perfect with observation and physical capacity the continued performance and practice of Bharatnatyam brings a total mental and physical alertness to artist.

Classical dance, like classical art is born out of an inner urge to conceive, realise, express, and experience the beautiful. Its genesis is a direct result of the magnified urge for and expression of aesthetic experience. The functions of any art are dependent on the physical material or medium utilised. The technique and the pattern of meaning of the art would be according to the context of its native culture.

The dancer should learn to feel and control the distribution of the body weight on the feet as per the movements. Proper posture and positioning of the feet gives rise to efficient and effective movement good posture is attained through daily practice. The main goal is to move with minimum strain on the limbs with flexibility and maximum efficiency. Warm up exercises prepare up mentally with positive attitude, ease and confidence.

Benefits of Dance

Dance is a universal art. It is as old as mankind is. Each organism of the nature pulsates this is done. It is not necessary to get formal training in dance; dance originates with the joy in heart. Dance is also associated with religion, may it be Natraj lord shiva or Krishna or Natvar, who danced to the tune of Flute. Dance enriches religious consciousness gives a strong body, offers familiarity with scriptures, and also brings honours and money.

Religious benefit

All our dance forms have originated from gods and thereafter they were preserved and promoted in temples most dance depict myths and Talas of gods incorporated in religious scriptures. This way one benefits from reading the myths. Dance is also a way of worshiping god.

Intellectual growth Dance is as much a physical activity as it is literary without inclusion of literature dance will remain only nritta.

Exercise

No part of the body remains untouched by exercise in dance. It includes all aspects of good exercise regime like Yoga and Jogging^x.

While dancing on the stage the artist has to keep in mind all that he has to achieve. Creating an imaginative ideal world in the mind by means of the rules governing the movements of the body in consonance with tala, Laya, Mudra etc. creating a living interest in the art by presenting attractive postures of the body.

A healthy and strong body is most necessary for the mind to work its way. The artist's mind finds satisfaction only when every limb of the body tends to perform its part effortlessly. In the art of Natya there is need to comprehend the meanings of every sound, every word and even that of every letter. It is because the dance artist has to change over from one emotional expression into another, while using the movements of the hands and other limbs, from one sentiment into another, from one kind of verbal expression to another, keeping the mind alert to every one of the items referred to. A good effort in this direction makes the mind strong and healthy; the body also learns to stand the strain of movements.

Considering from the point of view of physical exercise, there is no other art as useful as Natya which helps. Karana, Chari, Angaihara, Mandala etc. Every one of them is capable of furnishing necessary exercise to every part of the body, inch by inch. The changing movements of the feet, hands, head, eyes, neck, waist, chest, stomach, sides, thighs, knees, these being practiced for an hour or two every day, give the best physical exercise. For example- in the movements relating to the feet, the feet have to move to make angles of 160 degrees to 180 degrees and while the feet act rhythmically in this way, every nerve of the body is pressed into action. It is so even when the feet go on beating the drums and the act of blood purification goes on continuously. If only the feet are engaged in the art of dance, the muscles of the body may be benefitted only partially. But it is not so. The hands, the neck, the head- all parts of the body have their shares in exercise and blood purification. Nourishment of the limbs is quickened by this process of purification.^x

The greatest blessing of Bharatnatyam is its ability to control the mind. Most of us are incapable of single minded contemplation even when Bharatnatyam action is not avoided, there is much to do but it is the harmony of various actions that results in the concentration we seek. The burden of action is forgotten in the pleasant charm of the art.

The feet keeping to time, hands expressing gesture, the eye following the hand, the ear listening to the master's music and the dancer's own singing by harmonizing these five elements the mind achieves concentration and attains clarity in the very richness of participation. The inner feeling of the dancer is the sixth sense, which harmonizes these five mental and mechanical elements to create the experience and enjoyment of beauty.^x

In short the strengthened, healthy body makes the mind strong and healthy and gave the overall effect of the exercises during Natya is felt by the digestive system too. Hunger improves, digestion and excretion gets quickened. Any other kind of physical exercise like sports or gymnastics may be beneficial too, but they lack the intelligent, enjoyable aspects as well as the spiritual atmosphere which the self so much needs.

Natya is generally linked with healthy puranic stories which give spiritual culture in a very enjoyable manner. A well performed dance recital is nothing less than 'Janana Yagna' it is the worship of the supreme through the medium of mother nature. We may expect every sort of benign benefit by taking up to the practice of natya.

Indian classical dance presents itself in the form of educative amusement so it is not only the extertainment but also the worth of prayer and harmony of human beings. It is verify the technical view of Bharatnatyam.

Gandhi and Non-violence

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Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) was one of the few men in history to fight simultaneously on moral, religious, political, social, economic, and cultural fronts. During his time as a lawyer in South Africa he developed his strategy of non-violence: the idea of opposing unjust laws by non-violent protest. .

Gandhi was an eminent freedom activist and an influential political leader who played a dominant role in India's struggle for independence. Gandhi is known by different names, such as Mahatma (a great soul), Bapuji (endearment for father in Gujarati) and Father of the Nation. Every year, his birthday is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti, a national holiday in India, and also observed as the International Day of Nonviolence. Mahatma Gandhi, as he is most commonly referred to, was instrumental in liberating India from the clutches of the British. With his unusual yet powerful political tools of Satyagraha and non-violence, he inspired several other political leaders all over the world including the likes of Nelson Mandela, Martin Luther King Jr and Aung San Suu Kyi. Gandhi, apart from helping India triumph in its fight

for independence against the English, also led a simple and righteous life, for which he is often revered. Gandhi's early life was pretty much ordinary, and he became a great man during the course of his life. This is one of the main reasons why Gandhi is followed by millions, for he proved that one can become a great soul during the course of one's life, should they possess the will to do so. Nevertheless, Gandhi's life and thought had an enormous impact on the Indian nation, and he continues to be widely revered--known before and after his assassination as Mahatma, the Great Soul.

Gandhi was the greatest exponent of the doctrine of ahimsa or non-violence in modern times, but he was not its author. Ahimsa has been part of the Indian religious tradition for centuries: Hindu, Jain and Buddhist. It was Gandhi's genius that transformed, what had been an individual ethic, into a tool of social and political action. This he did in the course of his twenty-year long struggle against racialism in South Africa. Since 1894 he had been pleading with the colonial regime for the removal of iniquitous curbs and disabilities from which Indian immigrants in Natal and Transvaal suffered. He made little headway. In 1906 an exceptionally humiliating law was enacted for registration of Indians in the Transvaal. Gandhi found he had reached a dead end. The colonial government in Pretoria, supported by the dominant European community, was adamant; the Government of India was indifferent, and the imperial government in London reluctant to intervene. A stage was reached in Gandhi's agitation when something more than reasoning and persuasion was demanded. It was at this critical juncture that he stumbled upon a new technique of fighting social and political injustice. He called it *satyagraha* (holding on to truth). Its principles were to gradually evolve in the ensuing years; its author was a man for whom theory was the handmaiden of action. Of one thing Gandhi had no doubt; it was to be a method without hatred and without violence. During the next eight years he used this method with a measure of success until 1914 when he reached an agreement with the South African government and left for India. It was as the author and sole practitioner of *satyagraha* that he entered the Indian political scene in 1919-20, which he was to dominate for the next three decades.

The two basic Gandhian objectives were Swaraj and Satyagraha. During his life time he was mainly occupied with the achievement of swaraj and the pursuance of satyagraha was only intermittently attended to. In pursuing his aims –swaraj and satyagraha – gandhiji advocated non-violent means.

Gandhiji used the term “ Satyagraha” for the struggle he had started in south Africa and used it as a method of protest which implies love and firmness .

“Satyagraha” means insistence and adherence to truth, in a non-violent manner. Initially the term “passive resistance” was used to describe non-violent protest but Gandhi insisted that Satyagraha was more than that. Satyagraha was a way of life, an evolving technique to bring change without violence. Non-violence or “Ahimsa” to Gandhi was imperative as a search for truth involved fighting injustice. Fighting injustice required one to love fellow beings and this love demanded non-violence. Gandhi believed it was necessary to first feel for the oppressed, then fight for justice, thus making Satyagraha a “truth” and “justice” seeking force. Facing

any brutality without resorting to violence demanded exceptional self-control and courage. But Gandhi insisted that Satyagraha could only oppose an unfair act, never a person. Comparison for the suffering and constructive work was necessary ingredients of Satyagrah. The success of satyagraha can be explained by the fact, that anyone, truly wishing to, could perform a satyagrah with/without a leader. A single person could fast in protest, a group could go on strike. Thus all Gandhi's Satyagraha were open to everybody, irrespective of caste, creed, sex or age. Methods of Satyagraha included prayers, fasts, penance, strikes, defying certain civil laws, spreading literacy, removal of social inequalities etc.

Judith Brown portrays Gandhi as a master of symbolism and cultivator of mass support, while recent authors harp on Gandhi's "eccentricities". But one view could possibly represent the man whose philosophy of Satyagraha influenced people so far flung as the civil rights campaigns of Martin Luther King to Nelson Mandela's anti-apartheid movement.

Without ahimsa it is not possible to seek and find truth. Ahimsa and truth are so intertwined that it is practically impossible to disentangle and separate them. They are like the two sides of a coin, or rather of a smooth, unstamped, metallic disc. Who can say which is the obverse, and which is the reverse? Nevertheless ahimsa is the means: Truth in the end.

Means must always be within our reach. If we take care of the means, we are bound to reach the end sooner or later. Once we have grasped this point, final victory is beyond question. Non-violence does not admit of running away from danger and leaving dear ones unprotected. Between violence and cowardly flight, violence is preferred to cowardice. Preaching non-violence to a coward is like tempting a blind man to enjoy healthy scenes.

Non-violence is not a cover for cowardice, but it is the supreme virtue of the brave. Exercise of non-violence requires far greater bravery than that of swordmanship. Cowardice is wholly inconsistent with non-violence. Translation from swordmanship to non-violence is possible and at times, even an easy stage. Non-violence, therefore, presupposes ability to strike. It is conscious deliberate restraint put upon one's desire for vengeance. But vengeance is any day superior to passive, effeminate and helpless submission. Forgiveness is higher still. Vengeance too is weakness. The desire for vengeance comes out of fear for harm, imaginary or real. A dog barks and bites when he fears. A man who fears no one on earth would consider it too troublesome even to summon up anger against one who is vainly trying to injure him.

"Non-violence is the law of the human race and is infinitely greater than and superior to brute force. In the last resort it does not avail to those who do not possess a living faith in the God of love. Non-violence affords the fullest protection to one's self-respect and sense of honour, but not always to possession of land or movable property, though its habitual practice does prove a better bulwark than the possession of armed men to defend them. Non-violence, in the very nature of things, is of no assistance in the defense of ill-gotten gains and immoral acts. Individuals or nations who would practice non-violence must be prepared to sacrifice their all except honour. It is, therefore, inconsistent with the possession of other people's

countries, i.e. modern imperialism, which is frankly based on force for its defense. Non-violence is a power which can be wielded equally by all children, young men and women or grown-up people, provided they have a living faith in the God of Love and have, therefore, equal love for all mankind. When non-violence is accepted as the law of life, it must pervade the whole being and not be applied to isolated acts. It is a profound error to suppose that, whilst the law is good for individuals, it is not also for masses of mankind.

Whatever one's opinion on how far India owes its independence to Mahatma Gandhi non-violent crusade against British imperialism, even the Mahatma's worst critics would admit that the non-violent Satyagraha launched by him attracted millions of Indians into India's freedom struggle.

But the philosophy of non-violence in India is not a 20th century phenomenon. It has existed since the last three thousand years right from the days of Gautam Buddha and Mahavir. India's great emperor Ashoka gave this pacifist philosophy official recognition for which he is remembered not only by Indians but also by pacifists all round the globe.

Origins of Non-violence lie in Buddhism, Jainism and Ajivikaism

Surprising for us to know, is the fact that the philosophies of Buddha and Mahavir and Ajivika also came about as a reaction to violent practices of animal and human sacrifice that existed in their days. From the various references in Vedic literature, we find that the Aryans during vedic times practiced animal sacrifices.

The vedic practice of Yagna itself was originally an act of roasting flesh over fire. This practice today would naturally sound shocking, but even today during a Yagna small figures of animals, called Pishta –Pashu which are made out of wheat flour have to be broken and offered to the fire as ahuti (oblations) along with other items like milk, honey, clarified butter etc.

AHIMSA became a household word with Jainism. All the 24 jaina tirthankars are supposed to have preached non-violence. Like Buddhism, Jainism also includes ahimsa as the first vow to be taken by the devotee. For the first time, vegetarianism was introduced as an essential part of the code of conduct for the adherents of a religion. Hence, vegetarianism is indeed a turning point in the history of mankind when man learns to regulate his needs to protect the right of existence of others.

Ahimsa or non-violence means the renunciation of the capacity to use violence. Non-violence is a mighty spiritual force, but its votary should have the power to use physical force and should consciously and deliberately refuse to exercise that force. Fearlessness is the foundation of education. It is the beginning not the end. Learning without courage is like a waxen statue beautiful to look at but bound to melt at the least touch of a hot substance. Character is the foundation of non-violence.

Gandhian non-violence as a means of mass movement made a deep impact on several writers of the age. Gandhi's writings and speeches highlight characteristics of non-violence which he applied as a means of mass movement. Its emphasis on suffering, sacrifices and determination to struggle against injustice have been projected with feeling and sensitiveness by the men of letters. At the same time this influence had to contend with that of alternate political ideologies and hence received a critical treatment.

Gandhi's ideas have fuelled not only struggles against foreign domination and tyrannical rule, but also crusades against the piling up of nuclear weapons and the havoc being wrought by developed countries through wanton and wasteful use of the resources of the planet. Petra Kelly, a leader of the Green Peace movement in Germany who was influenced by the ideas of Martin Luther King and Gandhi, denounced methods of production which depended upon a ceaseless supply of raw materials and were leading to the exhaustion of natural resources and threatening ecological devastation. Speaking almost in the Gandhian idiom, she said, 'We cannot solve any political problem without also addressing spiritual ones.'

Despite these examples of non-violent struggles over the past two decades, which have highlighted the power potential of the oppressed, it must be admitted that Gandhi's ideas and methods are still appreciated by only a small enlightened minority in the world. Gandhi himself had no illusions about their ready

acceptance. He did not claim finality for his views, which he regarded within a broad ethical framework as aids for bettering the lives of his fellow men; they could be altered if they did not work. Though he expounded his philosophy of life in hundreds of articles and letters, he never tried to build it into a system. Nevertheless, the truth is that more than fifty years after his death, his deepest concerns have become the concerns of thinking men and institutions working for a peaceful and humane world.

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**PERCEPTION TOWARDS INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGY USAGE AMONG COLLEGE TEACHERS OF VARIOUS
FACULTIES IN RELATION TO COMPUTER APPREHENSION**

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ABSTRACT

The fast growth in information and communication technologies has extended opportunities for college teachers to handle teaching and training in distinct way. Orderly for societies to be socially & economically flourishing in new highly skilled knowledge based world and well trained population is required. 200 college teachers of Kumoun University were selected by using stratified random sampling. 3 colleges out of them viz. MB govt PG college Haldwani, SBS govt PG college Rudrapur, Radhe hari govt PG college Kashipur was selected. Two tools were used for data collection i.e. The perceptions towards ICTs in teaching learning process scale and The computer anxiety scale. The

main findings of the study were (1) college teachers were significantly different on their perception towards ICT usage when they have low, moderate and high computer apprehension (2) However the college teachers' perception score towards ICT usage & at various faculties has not a significant difference (3) College teachers of various faculties with low, moderate and high level of computer apprehension exhibited similar perception towards ICT usage.

1. Introduction – ICT defined as every technology used to handle audiovisual processing, transmission systems, telecommunication technologies, intelligent building management system, broadcast media and network based control & monitoring functions. It covers computer information telecommunication and their uses. So ICT grant more than just computer, also at all technologies concerned in communication such as CD ROM, internet, television and radio, sending, data logging, and control apparatus, image computer devices, and other tools, i.e. even using a video recorder.

In the past some decades ICT have provided society with huge apparel of new communication capabilities. The fast growth in information and communication technologies has extended opportunities for college teachers to handle teaching and training in distinct way. Orderly for societies to be socially & economically flourishing in new highly skilled knowledge based world and well trained population is required. The advancement in digital technologies that are more capable, faster and easier to use have formed it possible for college and university teachers to reconsider the teaching assumptions. ICT extent new opportunities to college teachers to boost the quality and approachability of their instructional material. Tools such as computers, electronic mail and World Wide Web are supposed to strengthen collaboration and communication between college teachers and students.

Universities are required to be innovative and yield academic leadership to the education system. Information and communication technologies in higher education can be of wide help for developing instruction material, sharing and delivering, communication between the learners and college teachers and for conduction a research.

College classrooms and maximum teachers are still using traditional pedagogical approaches and there is little impact of ICT Studies says. Although teachers are means of brings change in the classroom, but due to the less interest and absence of optimist perception towards information and communication technology teacher will not use ICT in their classroom.

Other studies show that feeling of uneasy and fear of teacher while using ICT in the classroom. So computer apprehension and positive perception towards ICT are important factors that affect ICT integration in education.

2. Perception towards ICT: perception towards ICT is refers to degree of approval & disapproval towards ICT. It is the person's analysis and peculiar computer related activities (Palaigeorgion, Konstantakis, Siozes & Tsoukalas). This evaluation usually uncompress views that test users interaction with computer software, computer hardware, other people belongs to computers and other

activities that require computer use (Roussos, 2004). ICT perception is the willingness of a person to respond negatively and positively towards technologies and computers.

Studies reveals that private and government secondary teachers of Nepal showed similar perception towards IC. Teachers with different streams was not have different attitude towards ICT (NEWA 2007). Secondary teachers of Greek possessed different attitude towards ICT in education. Such as positive neutral and negative (Jimoyiannis and Korris 2006). Science teachers of Turkey possessed positive perception towards ICT (Canvas, canvas, Kisla, Karaoglan 2009). Even though teachers had fundamental knowledge and skills of ICT but special training of ICT is needed (Al Omani, Abu Qudais, Al-Adhaileh 2010). Indian teachers have positive perception towards ICT but they needed special training to acquire ICT skills.

3. Computer apprehension: computer apprehension is an anxiety, emotional fear and phobia felt by individual while dealing with the computer and when they think to deal with it (Herdman, 1983). Computer apprehension is a feeling of anxiety and unease any individual experiences in expectation of or while using computer technologies that are inordinate to the warning the computer technologies shows resulting in computer excessive caution, computer avoidance, decreases the use of computers and other technologies (Selwyn, 1997). People posses more knowledge about computer shows less computer anxiety and higher the probability of increased performance (Rovai & Childress, 2003).

Researches shows that university teaches have above level of computer self efficacy and low level of computer comprehension (Embi, 2007, Ball, 2008). Tikinarshan 2008 found that Turkey's female students posses more computer anxiety in compare to Dutch's male and female students. When increase computer knowledge, computer apprehension decreases. Science teacher trainees' posses lower computer apprehensiveness than humanities faculties. Male teachers exhibited less computer anxiety then female (Halder & Chaudhary, 2011). Science students of India show more computer anxiety than arts students. And Indian students show more computer anxiety than Iranian university students (Mehra & Omidian, 2011).

4. Rationale of the study: Studies shows that, even though the support from govt. policy and resources, ICT has made insignificant impact on teaches and classroom practices. Teaches and still using traditional teaching learning process and chosen latest computer and internet based education. But the key concept is the perception of the teachers in applying ICT is the real agent of modifying within the classroom environment. And the computer apprehensiveness among teachers is another important factor. Hence the present study is based on to study the perception of college teachers towards ICT with respect to various level of computer apprehension.

5. Objective:

1. To study college teachers' perception towards ICT usage at various level of computer apprehension.

2. To study college teachers' perception towards ICT usage related to various faculties with regards to computer apprehension.
3. To study interaction between level of computer apprehension and types of faculty with regards to college teachers' perception towards ICT usage.

6. Hypothesis:

1. There is no significant difference between perceptions towards ICT usage scores of college teacher with various level of computer apprehension.
2. There is no significant difference between perceptions towards ICT usage scores of college teachers of various faculties.
3. There is no significant interaction between type of faculty & various level of computer apprehension with regards of perception towards ICT usage score.

7. Method: the present study was conducted by descriptive method to compare college teachers of various faculties with respect to perception towards ICT usage and computer apprehension. 2x3 ANOVA design was used and the dependable variable was college teachers' perception towards ICT usage related to various faculties. Computer apprehension was studied at 3 levels i.e. low moderate and high.

8. Sample: 200 college teachers of Kumoun University were selected by using stratified random sampling. In first step investigator made a list of all the govt. degree colleges of Kumoun University. Than 3 of them viz. MB govt PG college Haldwani, SBS govt PG college Rudrapur, Radhe hari govt PG college Kashipur was selected, and 2 strata of faculty i.e. arts and science was made. All these 2 strata further divided into various subjects. Finally 20 teachers from each subject were selected by lottery system.

Table 1: Sample distribution table

Arts		Science	
History	20	Zoology	20
Political science	20	Botany	20
Sociology	20	Chemistry	20
Geography	20	Physics	20
Economics	20	Mathematics	20
Total	100	Total	100
Total	200		

9. Tools : The tools for the study was selected as follows-

1. *The perceptions towards ICTs in teaching learning process scale.* (gokhan Bas, Milan Kubiato, Ali Murat Sunbul). The scale consists 25 items which are categories into 3 factors

viz. attitude (ATT), Usage (US) and Belief (BEL). The scale is designed in 5 point likert scale. Reliability of the scale is .85

2. *The computer anxiety scale* (Cohen & Wough 1989). This scale consists 16 items questionnaire that measures range of computer anxiety. The reliability of the scale is .95

10. Data collection and analysis: both the scale was administrated to the 200 college teachers of various faculties. Data was analyzed by 2x3 ANOVA for analysis college teachers' perception towards ICT with regards to various level of computer comprehension.

11. Result: table 2 comprises the means and SD of computer apprehension for different sub group.

Table 2: Means and standard deviations of perception towards ICT usage scores at various level of computer apprehension

Types of faculties	Level of computer apprehension	mean	Standard deviation	N
Arts	Low	255.90	-	2
	moderate	255.36	20.34	75
	high	249.60	15.67	23
	total	253.62	19.37	100
Science	low	270.70	5	4
	moderate	261.30	21.50	84
	high	243.70	19.4	12
	total	258.56	21.65	100
Total	low	263.30	8.30	6
	moderate	258.33	21.12	159
	high	246.65	16.90	35
	total	256.09	20.65	200

Table 3: ANOVA for college teachers' perception towards ICT usage scores at various levels of computer apprehension

source	Type III sum of squares	df	Mean square	F
faculty	143.189	1	143.189	.349
Various level of computer apprehension	3484.92	2	1742.46	4.249*
Faculty x various levels of computer apprehension	969.99	2	484.995	1.179

*P<.01

Table 3 indicates that F scores for the means of perception score of college teachers with computer apprehension (low, moderate and high) was significant at 0.01 level of confidence. We can say that college teachers were significantly different on their perception towards ICT usage when they have low, moderate and high computer apprehension. Hence the Ho1 was not accepted. However the college teachers' perception score towards ICT usage & at various faculties has not a significant difference. It may imply that various faculties on college teachers' perception scores may be regards equal. The null hypothesis Ho2 is therefore accepted.

An observation of the means of teachers' perception scores at various faculties clearly shows that the mean scores of college teachers' perception scores at arts faculty with respect to high computer apprehension (means 249.60) were less than teachers' computer apprehension under moderate (means 255.36) and low (means 255.90) level of computer apprehension.

Same way the means of college teaches' perception scores at science faculty with respect to high computer apprehension (means 243.70) were less than college teachers' perception scores under moderate (means 261.30) and low (means 270.70) level of computer apprehension.

F ratio for the interaction between the 2 variables i.e. types of faculty & different level of computer apprehension (table 3) was not significant at the level of 0.05 confidence. So Ho3 was accepted. College teachers of various faculties with low, moderate and high level of computer apprehension exhibited similar perception towards ICT usage.

12. Discussion:

Hypothesis 1, "There is no significant difference between perceptions towards ICT usage scores of college teacher with various level of computer apprehension." Was not accepted as the means of college teachers' perception scores with regards to high computer apprehension were less than college teachers' perception scores under the moderate and low computer apprehension scores.

Hypothesis 2, "There is no significant difference between perceptions towards ICT usage scores of college teachers of various faculties." was accepted as the college teachers from various faculties possessed similar perception towards ICT usage. Equal finding were observed by Al-Adhaileh, & Al-Omari (2010), they also found that there is no significant difference among faculty members' perception towards using ICT and classes or college. But Canvas, Canvas, Kisla (2009) found science teachers had better perception as compare to arts teachers' towards ICT.

Hypothesis 3, "There is no significant interaction between type of faculty & various level of computer apprehension with regards of perception towards ICT usage score" was accepted as various faculty teachers possessed similar perception towards ICT usage under computer apprehension (low, moderate & high). Similarly Halder, Chaudhary (2011) found that science teachers' possessed lower computer apprehension as compare to those arts and humanities teachers'. Arya (2012) also found that science and mathematics teachers' possessed less computer apprehension as compare to social science teachers.

13. Conclusion:

ICT integration in the classroom should be main objectives of any institution. It must be shift from teaching to learning. College authorities should organize refresher and orientation program specially focused on ICT training to enhance the positive perception towards ICT and reduce computer apprehension among teachers. This will facilitate the college teachers to accommodate the ICT in educational setting. Programme that enhances the usage of ICT in the classroom increase knowledge of technology and conduct the improvement in technology and teaching. Future generation expected to be computer literate and technology implement in the classroom. College authorities should emphasis on teachers' to enhance their ability to use ICT with a changing classroom.

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साहित्य में राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर के दलित यथार्थ

शोधार्थी

महावीर

अन्नामलाई विश्वविद्यालय,
अन्नामलाई नगर तमिलनाडु

राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर का व्यक्तित्व और कृतित्व, दलित साहित्य लेखन की पृष्ठभूमि, काव्य में दलित यथार्थ और कहानियों में दलित यथार्थ तथा उपसंहार ।

इस रचनाकार राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर के व्यक्तित्व एवं कृतित्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उनके जन्म, शिक्षा, माता-पिता, साहित्यिक प्रेरणा का परिचय दिया गया है । राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर के व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताओं में मिलनसरिता, भ्रमण-शीलता, भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति आस्था, परोपकार की भावना व मानवता और अध्ययनशीलता का वर्णन किया गया है । उनके साहित्य के अध्ययन में पता चलता है कि उनका व्यक्तित्व उसमें भली-भांति प्रतिबिम्बित होता है । राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर ने कविताओं व कहानियों का सृजन किया है । उनके काव्य-संग्रह 'मनु का पाप' में चौंसठ कविताएँ हैं जो दलित अत्याचार, शोषण,

उत्पीड़न, भेदभाव को सजीव रूप में उजागर करती है । कहानी-संग्रह 'कसक: एक दलित टीस' में बारह कहानियाँ हैं । जो दलित वर्ग के जीवन की अनेक विडम्बनाओं व त्रासदियों को सजीव रूप में मुखर करती है ।

इस अध्ययन में दलित साहित्य की पष्ठभूमि का संक्षिप्त परिचय दिया गया है । इसमें दलित साहित्य की परिभाषा एवं स्वरूप, दलित आन्दोलन का उद्भव एवं विकास और हिन्दी दलित साहित्य आन्दोलन के उद्भव और विकास का परिचय दिया गया है । दलित साहित्य विभिन्न विधाओं में सार्थक रूप में सक्रिय हैं । कविताओं, कहानियों, नाटकों, आत्मवृत्तों आदि सभी में दलित समस्याओं और दलित प्रश्नों को अत्यन्त साहसी तरीके से उठाया गया है ।

इसमें राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर के काव्य में दलित यथार्थ के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न पक्षों उत्पीड़न, सामाजिक भेदभाव, छुआछूत, तिरस्कार आदि को उन्हाने अत्यधिक गहरी और गहरी संवेदना के साथ रूपायित किया है । जन्मजात आधार पर बने भारतीय जातिगत ढांचे में दलितों को किस मानसिकता के तहत समाज की मुख्यधारा से अलग-अलग और हाशिये पर समझा जाता है । उसका खुलासा कवि ने अत्यन्त पैसेपन के साथ किया है । दलितों के प्रति सामाजिक भेदभाव उनका आर्थिक शोषण और यौन शोषण शताब्दियों से चला आ रहा है । कवि ने ऐसे तमाम उच्चवर्गीय शोषकों के प्रति तीखे व्यंग्य कसे हैं और शोषित दलितों को संगठित होकर ऐसे दलित विरोधी दबंग शोषकों का मुकाबला करने के लिए प्रेरित किया है । बड़गूजर के काव्य में दलित यथार्थ से इतर पक्ष भी विद्यमान है । ये पक्ष साम्प्रदायिकता की समस्या, सार्वजनिक जीवन में भ्रष्टाचार और नारी जीवन की त्रासदियों से सम्बद्ध हैं । इससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि कवि राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर कुछ महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय सरोकारों की गम्भीरता के साथ अनुभव करते हैं । दलित हस्ताक्षर होते हुए वे अपनी काव्य-चेतना को यद्यपि दलितों के जीवन की विसंगतियों को उठाना अपना प्रमुख लक्ष्य मानते हैं लेकिन सामान्य रूप में भारतीय समाज के दुःखों, तकलीफों में अपनी भागीदारी भी सुनिश्चित करते हैं ।

इस प्रकार राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर की कहानियाँ दलित जीवन की विसंगतियों, उत्पीड़नात्मक स्थितियों और दुरावस्थाओं का सहज चित्रण प्रस्तुत करती है । सर्ववर्ण की क्रूरताओं, भेदभाव, निम्नस्तरीय सोच, हिसंक प्रवृत्ति आदि का पर्दापाश भी लेखक ने बखूबी किया है । ग्रामीण और शहरी परिवेश अपने उसी रूप में मौजूद हैं जैसे वह है । राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर व्यवस्था और सामाजिक विद्वेष को सहजता से पकड़ने की कोशिश करते हैं । उनकी कहानियों में दलितों की वेदना और पीड़ा का दर्द दिखाई देता है । शिक्षा संस्थानों में फैली जातीय संकीर्णता के पकड़ने का प्रयास भी कहानीकार ने किया है । उन्होंने न केवल दलितों के जीवन की कड़वी सच्चाइयों को उजागर किया है बल्कि उसके जिम्मेवार कारकों की भी गहराई के साथ पड़ताल की है । यह पड़ताल सतही न होकर एक लम्बे ऐतिहासिक प्ररिपेक्ष के बीच से होकर निकलती है और दलितों को उनकी तमाम कमजोरियों के साथ उनकी ताकत की पहचान कराती है । दलितों को समाज का अटूट हिस्सा और इन्सान समझे जाने की पुरजोर वकालत की गई है ।

राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर की कहानियाँ स्थितियों का स्पष्ट रूप से अंकन नहीं करती हैं । बल्कि यथार्थ को उसकी सम्पूर्ण जटिलता और बारीकी के साथ पकड़ती हैं । दलितों के यथार्थ के चित्रण के माध्यम से लेखक एक ओर दलितों विशेषकर युवाओं में चली आ रही जातिवादी सोच के प्रति एक आत्मविश्वास से प्रेरित चेतना का स्वर फूंकता है वहीं सामन्ती समाज को उनके अमानवीय कृत्यों के

कारण कठघरे में लाकर जड़ सोच के बदलाव के लिए प्रेरित करता है ताकि दलित समाज की मुक्ति के स्वप्नों को साकार किया जा सके ।

अंतिम अध्याय में उपसंहार के अन्तर्गत स्वतंत्रता के उनसठ वर्ष पश्चात् भी जातिवादी मानसिकता और रुग्णता ने हमारे समाज को कोढ़ग्रस्त कर रखा है । दलित वर्ग को तरह-तरह से अपमानित किया जाता है । दलित व्यक्ति कुंठाओं व हीन भावना का शिकार होकर किस प्रकार अपनी ही नजरों में गिर जाता है ।

राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर की कविताओं व कहानियों के गहन अध्ययन के पक्ष उनकी रचनाशीलता उन्हें रेखांकित किया गया है । उनकी कविताओं का मूल्यांकन करने के पश्चात् यह निष्कर्ष सामने आता है – दलित जाति पर शताब्दियों से हो रहे अन्याय, अत्याचार, शोषण उत्पीड़न, भेदभाव को सजीव रूप में उजागर करती है और इसके साथ ही इस दुर्दशा के जिम्मेवार कारकों के प्रति तीखे व्यंग्य भी कसती है और दलितों में मुक्ति के लिए छटपटाहट और संघर्ष की ललक भी पैदा करती है । स्वतंत्रता के उनसठ वर्ष पश्चात् भी जातिवादी मानसिकता और रुग्णता ने हमारे समाज को कोढ़ग्रस्त कर रखा है । सामंती वहशीपन आज भी खुलकर खेल खेलता है । दलित वर्ग को तरह-तरह से अपमानित किया जाता है ।

कुल मिलाकर राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर अपने काव्य के माध्यम से दलित वर्ग के यथार्थ को उसकी संपूर्ण जटिलताओं में समझता और समझाता है । दलित वर्ग किस प्रकार अन्याय और अत्याचार के दुर्भेद्य चक्रव्यूह को भेद सकता है, इस चेतना की अनुगूँज उनके काव्य में स्पष्ट में सुनाई पड़ती है ।

दलित यथार्थ के अतिरिक्त सामाजिक यथार्थ से जुड़े कतिपय पक्षों पर भी कवि ने अपनी चिन्ताएं प्रकट की हैं । कवि का विचार है कि सार्वजनिक जीवन में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार और साम्प्रदायिकता की समस्याओं ने भारत के विकास को बुरी तरह अवरुद्ध किया हुआ है । नारी को भारतीय समाज में दोगले दर्जे का नागरिक माना जाता है । अतः जब तक इस प्रकार की रुग्ण मानसिकता से छुटकारा नहीं होगा तब तक देश के लिए स्वतंत्रता और प्रजातंत्र के कोई मायने नहीं हैं ।

राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर ने कुल बारह कहानियां लिखी हैं, जिनमें दलितों के जीवन में आये दिन घटने वाली तरह-तरह की अपमानजनक घटनाओं उनके अस्तित्व को चुनौती देने वाली स्थितियों तथा उनकी जीवनचर्या में व्याप्त विसंगतियों व रुढ़ियों का सूक्ष्म चित्रण किया गया है । कविताओं की भांति कहानियां भी जातिवादिता, भेदभाव, असहिष्णुता, उत्पीड़न, अन्याय आदि दलित यथार्थ के विभिन्न पक्षों से परिचय करवाती हैं । परन्तु यहां दलितों की दुर्दशा के चित्र ही नहीं हैं बल्कि उस दुर्दशा से कैसे छुटकारा पाया जा सकता है इस विषय में संकेत और संभावनाएं भी विद्यमान हैं । लेखक दलित युवापीढ़ी में संघर्ष चेतना का सशक्त माददा अनुभव करता है और उसे दलित मुक्ति आन्दोलन की अगुआई के लिए विशेषतौर पर प्रेरित करता है ।

राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर की कहानियों की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है उसमें व्याप्त घटनाओं की विश्वसनीय प्रस्तुति । वे प्रत्येक स्थिति और घटना को दलित जीवन के सही परिप्रेक्ष्य में प्रस्तुत करते हैं । दलित कितने भी योग्य व शिक्षित क्यों हो, समाज को उन्हें बराबरी का दर्जा देना मंजूर नहीं है ।

अंत में राजेन्द्र बड़गूजर के काव्य की सीमाओं को दलित साहित्य लेखन के संदर्भ में विश्लेषित करते हुए यह पाया गया है कि उनको कई कविताओं व कहानियों में अनुभूति की गहराई और अभिव्यक्ति की सूक्ष्मता के स्थान पर स्थूलता स्पष्टता और कलाहीनता है और कई बार क्रोध का आक्रमक विस्फोट उनकी संवेदना व विचार के संतुलन को हानि पहुंचाता है ।

समग्रतः उनके सम्पूर्ण कृतित्व का अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् यह कहा जा सकता है कि उनका साहित्य दलित वर्ग की दुर्दशा व उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की अनेक आशाओं व संभावनाओं को पूरी प्रतिबद्धता और गहन सरोकार के साथ मुखरित करता है ।

सन्दर्भ —

1. हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास — कंवल भारती
2. हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास — रचनी कोठरी
3. हिन्दी साहित्य का वैज्ञानिक इतिहास — अभय कुमार दुबे

संस्कृत वाङ्मय में व्यक्त न्याय, दण्ड एवं प्रशासन व्यवस्था की वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में
प्रासंगिकता व तुलनात्मक अध्ययन



डॉ० सुभाष चन्द्र गुप्ता
प्राचार्य

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संस्कृत वाङ्मय में व्यक्त न्याय

संस्कृत वाङ्मय शब्द से संस्कृत भाषा से सम्बन्धित समस्त वैदिक एवं लौकिक साहित्य का बोध होता है। वैदिक साहित्य में चारों वेद उपनिषद् ब्राह्मण, आरण्यक एवं प्रतिशाख्य, धर्मसूत्र, गृह्य सूत्र, कल्पसूत्र, छन्द सूत्र, निरुक्त, ज्योतिष आदि का ग्रहण होता है। लौकिक साहित्य में रामायण, महाभारत, पुराण, उपपुराण, धर्मशास्त्र, नीतिशास्त्र, कामशास्त्र, कृषिशास्त्र, आन्वीक्षिकी, राजनीतिशास्त्र, गणितशास्त्र, विज्ञान, शिल्प, चतुषष्टि कलाएं, तन्त्र, काव्य, महाकाव्य, नाट्यशास्त्र, नाटक, नाटिका, आख्यायिका कथाग्रन्थ आदि का ग्रहण किया जाता है।

अतः संस्कृत वाङ्मय का तात्पर्य वैदिक एवं लौकिक साहित्य दोनों से है। संस्कृत वाङ्मय में न्याय शब्द कई जगह प्रयुक्त होता है। यथा – प्रमाणैरर्थ-परीक्षणं न्यायः¹ अर्थात् प्रत्यक्ष अनुमान आदि प्रमाणों से पदार्थ का परीक्षण करना न्याय कहलाता है। पञ्चावयवोपपन्नं वाक्यं न्यायः² अर्थात् प्रतिज्ञा हेतु, उदाहरण उपनय और निगमन इन पञ्चावयवों से उत्पन्न वाक्य न्याय कहलाता है।

वस्तुतः प्रमाणों के द्वारा वस्तु या पदार्थ का भली-भांति परीक्षण करना अर्थ ही लोक में भी प्रवृत्त हुआ। मानव समाज में प्राचीनकाल से कुछ न कुछ समस्याएँ उत्पन्न होती रही हैं, जिनका निराकरण न होने पर विवाद का रूप धारण कर लेती हैं। उनके निराकरण हेतु विवाद के निर्णय के लिए न्याय की आवश्यकता होती है। वे विवाद चाहे लौकिक हों या शास्त्रीय हों।

प्राचीनकाल में न्याय-व्यवस्था

संस्कृत वाङ्मय में चाहे वैदिक वाङ्मय हो या माजतं लौकिक वाङ्मय दोनों में राजतंत्रा का उल्लेख मिलता है। राज्य में किसी भी प्रकार की विवाद की शान्ति के लिए न्याय व्यवस्था बनायी जाती थी। यदि किसी प्रकार से विवाद शान्त नहीं हुआ तो अन्तिम न्याय राजा स्वयं करता था क्योंकि मनुस्मृति आदि धर्मशास्त्रीय ग्रन्थों में स्पष्ट उल्लिखित है कि राजा विहीन लोक में अराजकता होने पर चराचर जगत की रक्षा के लिए परमात्मा ने राज्य का निर्माण किया।

यथा – अराजके हि लोकेऽस्मिन् सर्वतो विद्रुते भयात्।

रक्षार्थमस्य सर्वस्य राजानमसृजत् प्रभुः।³

राजा की उत्पत्ति

राजा की उत्पत्ति इन्द्र, वायु, यम, सूर्य, अग्नि, वरुण, चन्द्र और कुबेर के अंश से बतायी गयी है, इसलिए मनुष्यों में राजा को सर्वश्रेष्ठ कहा जाता था।

इन्द्रानिलयमार्कानामग्नेश्च वरुणा स्य च।

इन्द्रावित्तेशयाश्चैव माया निर्हृत्य शाश्वतीः।⁴

जनता के साथ न्याय करने वाले राजा की धर्म शास्त्रीय ग्रन्थों में प्रशंसा की गयी है – राजा को अपने राष्ट्र में न्यायवृत्ति वाला होना चाहिए। शत्रुओं के विषय में तीक्ष्णदण्ड वाला होना चाहिए। निसर्गस्नेही ही मित्रों के साथ कुटिलता का व्यवहार न करें तथा ब्राह्मणों के विषय में क्षमा का व्यवहार करें।⁵ इस प्रकार न्यायपूर्वक आचरण करने वाले राजा की शिलोच्छवृत्ति से आजीविका करने वाले राजा की कीर्ति तेल की बूंद के समान लोक में फैलती है।⁶

न्यायवृत्त शब्द का अर्थ मनुस्मृति की कुल्लूक भट्टी टीका में शास्त्र के अनुसार अव्यवहार करने वाला कहा है 'आत्मदेशे यथाशास्त्र व्यवहारी स्यात्।'⁷

राजा के द्वारा प्रजा में प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था हेतु न्यायालय की व्यवस्था की जाती थी। वैदिक काल में कई प्रकार की शासन प्रणालियाँ भी प्रचलित थी, उनमें आठ प्रकार के राज्यों का उल्लेख ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण में हुआ है— साम्राज्य, भौज्य, स्वाराज्य, वैराज्य, पारमेष्ठ्य महाराज्य, आधिपत्यमय ओर समन्तपर्यायी। सभी प्रकार के राज्यों में न्यायव्यवस्था आवश्यक थी। रामायण काल में पिता के वचन को निभाने हेतु राम के वनवास चले जाने पर प्रजा में कही अन्याय की स्थिति न आये, इसके लिए ऋषिवामदेववसिष्ठ आदि भरत को राज्य सत्ता की बागडोर को अपने हाथ में सम्भालने के लिए कहते हैं, किन्तु भरत इसे राम के प्रति अन्याय मानते हैं।⁸ राम ने रावण को मारकर भी लंका का राज्य विभीषण के हाथों में दे दिया। अग्नि परीक्षा लिये जाने पर भी सीता के प्रति जनता में अविश्वास को दूर करने के लिए राम ने सीता का निष्कासन कर दिया।⁹

महाभारतकाल में युद्ध से बचने के लिए भगवान श्रीकृष्ण ने पांच पाण्डवों के लिए न्यायपूर्वक पांच ग्राम मांगे थे, किन्तु इस पर भी महाराजा धृतराष्ट्र ने पुत्रमोह के वशीभूत होकर पाण्डवों के साथ न्याय नहीं किया, इसी कारण महाभारत युद्ध में हजारों वीर मारे गये।

न्याय के भेद— न्याय के विपरीत शब्द को अन्याय कहा जाता है अन्याय व्यक्ति के साथ, परिवार या समुदाय के साथ, जनपद मण्डल, राज्य और देश के साथ हो सकता है। अतः अन्याय उत्पीड़न व अत्याचार व्यक्ति से लेकर राष्ट्र तक हो सकता है।

न्याय का स्वरूप या परिभाषा— उचित और अनुचित के निर्णय को न्याय कहा जा सकता है। वादी और प्रतिवादी के बीच हुए विवाद को साक्षी या गवाह के आधार पर किये गये निर्णय को न्याय कहा जाता है किन्तु न्याय के लिए प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान व शब्द प्रमाण तर्क, सिद्धान्त, पञ्चावयव से उत्पन्न वाक्य तथा पक्ष प्रतिपक्ष का परिग्रहण रूप वाद की आवश्यकता होती है, क्योंकि वाद से ही उचित निर्णय दे सकते हैं इसीलिए न्याय सूत्रकार महर्षि गौतम ने अपने न्यायसूत्र में वाद का लक्षण किया है।¹⁰— प्रमाणतर्क साधनोपालम्भः सिद्धान्ताविरुद्धः *ixpko*यवोपयन्नः पक्ष प्रतिपक्षपरिग्रहोवादः” भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण ने भी गीता में वाद को श्रेष्ठ बताया है— वादः प्रवदतामहम्। अर्थात् प्रकृष्ट रूप में बोलने वालों में मैं वाद हूँ। इससे न्याय में वाद का सर्वश्रेष्ठ स्थान निश्चित होता है। न्यायकर्ता को जल्प, वितण्डा, छल और जातिनिग्रह का ज्ञान होना भी आवश्यक है। प्रतिवादी छल और अप्रमाणिक बातों का प्रयोग कर सकता है। इसलिए न्यायविद् को निर्णय की सुरक्षा के लिए इनका भली भाँति ज्ञान होना आवश्यक होता है।

प्राचीन शासन व्यवस्था में न्याय करने की पद्धति— प्राचीनकाल में राष्ट्र राज्य, समाज या व्यक्ति के साथ समुचित न्याय के लिए राजकीय न्यायालय की व्यवस्था की जाती थी। न्यायालय को प्राचीनकाल में “अधिकरणमण्डप” तथा न्यायाधीश को “अधिकरणिक” कहा जाता था। अधिकरणिक की योग्यता एवं उसके गुणों के सम्बन्ध में महाराज या महाकविशुद्रक द्वारा प्रणीत “मृच्छकटिक” का निम्नलिखित श्लोक पर्याप्त विवरण देता है शास्त्रज्ञः कपटानुसारकुशलो वक्ता न च क्रोधन

स्तुल्यो मित्रपरस्वरूपकेषु चरितं दृष्टैव दत्तोत्तरं:

शिष्टान् पालयिता शठान् व्यथयिता धर्म्यो न लोभान्वितो।

द्वाभवे परतत्त्वबद्धहृदयो राज्ञश्चकोपापहः।¹²

अर्थात् न्यायाधीश को शास्त्रज्ञ, कपट के अनुसार कुशल वक्ता, क्रोधरहित, अपने और पराये के भेद के रहित (दोनों पक्षों में तुल्य) यानी पक्षपातरहित, व्यक्ति के चरित्र को देखते ही उत्तर देने वाला, नम्र व्यक्तियों का रक्षक, दुष्टों को दण्ड देने वाला, धर्म के तत्व को जानने वाला, लोभरहित, सही तत्व का निर्णय करने वाला और राजा के क्रोध को शान्त करने वाला होना चाहिए।

न्याय व्यवहार में प्रमाण और गवाही को आवश्यक माना जाता था, साक्षी का लक्षण करते हुए महर्षि याज्ञवल्क्य कहते हैं कि गवाह या साक्षी तपस्वी, दानशील, कलीन, सत्यवादी, धर्मप्रधान, सरल, पुत्रवान और धन से सम्पन्न होने चाहिए।

तपस्विनो दानशीलाः कुलीनाः सत्यवादिनः।

धर्मप्रधाना ऋजवः पुत्रवन्तो धनान्विताः।¹³

न्यायालय जनपद से लेकर राष्ट्र पर्यन्त होते थे। यदि मामला जनपदीय स्तर पर, प्रान्तीय स्तर पर या देशिक स्तर पर न निपटे तो अन्तिम निर्णय राजदरबार में राजा की समिति में किया जाता था।

संस्कृत वाङ्मय में व्यक्त दण्डव्यवस्था— संस्कृतवाङ्मय में दण्डव्यवस्था का सुन्दर ढंग से निरूपण ही है, यद्यपि दण्डशब्द सनने में अप्रिय सा लगता है किन्तु दण्ड व्यवस्था कोई अवांछनीय वस्तु नहीं है। दण्ड व्यवस्था का निरूपण वैदिक एवं लौकिक दोनों प्रकार के वाङ्मय में हुआ है। कृष्णयजुर्वेद से सम्बन्धित तैत्तिरीय उपनिषद् में कहा गया है कि इसी परमात्मा के भय से वायु बह रही है। इसी के भय से सूर्य ठीक समय पर उदय होता है अर्थात् सारी प्रकृति परमात्मा के दण्ड से भयभीत होकर समयानुसार अपना-अपना कार्य करती है।¹⁴ पुराणों में यमदेवता को परमात्मा के प्रतिनिधि रूप में मानकर जीवों के लिए दण्ड की व्यवस्था करने वाला माना गया है। उसे दण्डधर कहा गया है। यम का दण्ड आयुध प्रसिद्ध है। यम से भी ऊपरी शक्ति प्रकृति है, जो विपरीत कार्य करने पर अहण्ट रूप से दण्डित करती है। पुराणों में जो नरकों की यातना बतलायी गयी है, वह दण्डरूप ही है।¹⁵

दण्ड का उद्देश्य— दण्ड का उद्देश्य व्यक्ति या समाज के सुधार के लिए ही होता है। जिस प्रकार माता-पिता उदण्ड कार्य करने वाले बच्चे को दण्डित करके उसे सुधारने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, उसी प्रकार शास्त्रों में दण्ड की व्यवस्था व्यक्ति या समाज में उच्छृङ्खलता अराजकता, अशान्ति, विप्लव या

निरंकुशता पर नियन्त्रण कर उसे सही मार्ग पर ले जाने के लिए की गई है। अतएव दण्डव्यवस्था का अस्तित्व सम्पूर्ण समाज के लिए हितकर है। किसी देश के नागरिक शान्तिपूर्ण जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें, बिना किसी भय के अपने कार्यों का सम्पादन कर सकें और अपने अधिकारों का स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक प्रयोग कर सकें, इसके लिए राज्य नियमों या कानूनों का निर्माण करता है। यदि कोई व्यक्ति नियम का उल्लंघन करता है तो वह अपने राज्य की शान्ति और सुरक्षा को संकट में डालता है, जिसके कारण किसी प्रकार की वैयक्तिक तथा सामाजिक उन्नति सम्भव नहीं होती। अतः शान्ति और सुरक्षा बनाये रखने के लिए राज्य के द्वारा या राजा के द्वारा दण्डित किया जाता था। इस प्रकार दण्ड व्यवस्था देश, प्रदेश, जनपद, समाज व व्यक्ति के जीवन में शान्ति और सुरक्षा के साथ जनता की स्वतंत्रता तथा अधिकारों की रक्षा का कार्य करती है।

दण्डव्यवस्था की आवश्यकता— प्रशासन व्यवस्था को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिए परमात्मा ने ब्रह्मतेजोमय दण्ड की उत्पत्ति की ताकि राज्य में किसी भी प्रकार की अनैतिकता न हो। अतः राजा के अपेक्षित कार्यों की सिद्धि भलीभाँति हो सके। उस दण्ड के भय से चराचर सभी प्राणी अपने-अपने भोग करने में समर्थ हों, अन्यथा समाज में कमजोर व्यक्ति के धन, स्त्री, भूमि आदि को शक्तिशाली लोग अपहरण नहीं कर सकें। अचर वृक्षादिकों का कोई नाश न कर सकें। अतः राजा दण्डनीय पुरुष की देशकाल, परिस्थिति आदि देखकर दण्ड दे। राजा वस्तुतः राजशक्ति के सामर्थ्य से दण्डस्वरूप ही है।¹⁶

दण्ड की महत्ता का निरूपण करते हुए धर्मशास्त्र प्रणेता मनुमहाराज अपनी मनुस्मृति में कहते हैं कि दण्ड ही सारी प्रजा के ऊपर शासन करता है तथा दण्ड ही समस्त प्रजा की रक्षा करता है, रक्षकों के सो जाने पर भी दण्ड ही जागृत रहता है। अतः दण्ड को विद्वान लोग धर्म कहते हैं— यथा

दण्डः शास्त्रि प्रजाः सर्वा दण्ड एवाभरक्षति।

दण्डः सुप्तेषु जागर्ति दण्डं धर्मं विदुर्बुधाः।¹⁷

दण्डव्यवस्था के आवश्यक तत्व— दण्ड व्यवस्था के लक्ष्य की सिद्धि उसी स्थिति में हो सकती है, जबकि दण्ड देने का कार्य उचित रूप में सम्पादित हो। इस सम्बन्ध में कौटिल्य ने अपने अर्थशास्त्र में लिखा है— यदि काम, क्रोध या अज्ञानवश दण्ड दिया जाय तो जन साधारण की कौन कहे, वानप्रस्थ और सन्यासी तक क्षुब्ध हो जाते हैं। यदि दण्ड का उचित प्रयोग नहीं होगा तो बलवान मनुष्य निर्बलों को वैसे ही खा जाते हैं, जैसे बड़ी मछली छोटी मछली को।¹⁸

दण्ड देते समय दण्डाधिकारी को निम्नलिखित बातों का ध्यान में रखना आवश्यक है— अनुपात, विवेक, निष्पक्षता मानवता।

दण्ड व्यवस्था के सिद्धान्त

1. **प्रतिशोधात्मक सिद्धान्त—** इस सिद्धान्त में अपराधी से अपराध का बदला लिया जाता है। जैसे किसी ने किसी की आँख निकाल ली तो प्रतिशोध में उसकी आँख निकलवाना आदि।

2. **निवर्त्तक सिद्धान्त**— इसमें अपराधी को दण्ड देकर पूरे समाज को चेतावनी दी जाती है। काटिल्य ने इस सिद्धान्त पर विश्वास रखते हुए राजा में भयानक दण्डों की व्यवस्था प्रतिपादित की है।¹⁹
3. **सुधारात्मक सिद्धान्त**— इसमें अपराधी को दण्ड सुधारात्मक दृष्टि से दिया जाता है ताकि अपराधी के मस्तिष्क में व्याप्त कुप्रवृत्ति सही प्रवृत्ति का रूप धारण करे।
4. **आदर्शात्मक सिद्धान्त**— इसमें अपराधी को दण्ड इसलिए दिया जाता है कि उसने अनैतिकता के वशीभूत होकर अपराध किया।

इस तरह संस्कृत वाङ्मय में अनेकों उदाहरण दण्ड व्यवस्था के प्राप्त होते हैं। मन्वादिस्मृतियों में, वेदों में रामायण, महाभारत, नाटकों में, कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र में दण्ड की अवस्थाओं का दर्शन होता है।

संस्कृतवाङ्मय में प्रशासन व्यवस्था

वैदिक काल में प्रशासन व्यवस्था—वैदिक काल में प्रशासन व्यवस्था का संचालन राजा करता था, वैदिक दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार 'युद्ध' की परिस्थितियों ने राज-पद की सृष्टि की और समिति जिसमें समाज के प्रमुख-प्रमुख व्यक्ति सम्मिलित होते थे, उस पद पर राजा की नियुक्ति करती थी।

ऋग्वेद के दशममण्डल का 173 वां और अथर्ववेद के 7/87²¹, 88²² सूक्त राजा के निर्वाचन से ही सम्बन्धित है। समिति राजा को नियुक्ति करती थी और विश् (प्रजा) राजा का संवरण। यथा—

“ध्रुवोऽच्युतः प्रमृणीहि शभूच्छत्रयतोऽध्वरान पादयस्व।”

सर्वाविशः समनसः सध्रीचीर्ध्रुवाय ते समितिः कल्पतानाह।²³

त्वां विशो वृणतां राज्याय त्वमिमाः प्रादृशः पच्चदेवी।²⁴

वष्मन् राष्ट्रस्त ककुदि श्रयस्व ततो न उग्रो विभजा वसूनि।²⁵

राजा को दैवी शक्तिसम्पन्न माना जाता था। राजा भी स्वयं भी अपने को सर्वश्रेष्ठ देवों के समान समझता था। ऋग्वेद में —त्रसदस्यु कहता है “देवतागण वरुण की शक्ति पर आधारित है, किन्तु मैं मनुष्यों का राजा हूँ, मैं इन्द्र हूँ, वरुण हूँ, मैं ही विशाल और गम्भीर स्वर्ग एवं पृथ्वी हूँ मैं आदित्य हूँ, किन्तु अपने कर्तव्य का समुचित पालन न करने पर राजा को पद तथा देश से भी च्युत कर दिया जाता था। शतपथ ब्राह्मण में “दुष्टरीतु पौसायन” जिसने दसपीढियों से चले आये वंशपरम्परागत राज्य को प्राप्त किया था, किन्तु अपने कर्तव्य का समुचित पालन न करने पर उसे राजपद से च्युत एवं राज्य से बहिष्कृत किया गया था।²⁶ इसी बात का संकेत देता है। तैत्तिरीय संहिता भी अधार्मिक राजा को पदच्युत करने की सलाह देती है।

राजा का प्रमुख कर्तव्य— ‘जनता पर नियन्त्रण’ के साथ-२ युद्ध करना भी था।²⁷ ऋग्वेद में युद्ध में मरने वालों वीरों को यज्ञ में हजारों गायें दान के बराबर फल मिलने की बात कही है।²⁸ युद्ध में राजा के साथ पुरोहित भी रणक्षेत्र में रहता था। पुरोहित राजा की विजय के निमित्त देवताओं से प्रार्थना करता था।²⁹

प्रजा को अनुकूल और सहायक बनाने के लिए राजा पुरोहित के साथ बैठकर यज्ञ करता था।

वैदिक काल में ही राजपद आनुवंशिक हो गया था। ऋग्वेद में इन्द्र के ज्यैष्ठ्य पद की ओर संकेत मिलता है जिससे उक्त मत की पुष्टि होती है।

वैदिक शासन व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित अधिक जानकारी हमें ब्राह्मण ग्रन्थों से प्राप्त होती है। अथर्ववेद में भद्र रत्निन की संज्ञा दी गयी है, जिनके पास अभिषेक से पूर्व राजा को समुचित परामर्श के लिए जाना आवश्यक था— (1) सेनानी (2) पुरोहित (3) अभिषेक करने योग्य राजा (4) महिषी (5) सूत (6) ग्रामणी (7) क्षत्ता (8) संग्रहीता (9) भागदुह (Tax Officer) अक्षावाप (आय-व्यय का निरीक्षक) और 99वां गोविकर्ता (Forester)।

राजपद प्राप्ति के बाद राजा के दो प्रमुख कर्तव्य थे— प्रथम राष्ट्र का नियन्त्रण और द्वितीय राष्ट्र के कल्याण आर समृद्धि के लिए कृषि आदि कर्मों की व्यवस्था करना। राज्याभिषेक के अवसर पर शतपथ ब्राह्मण के ये वचन इसी तथ्य को प्रतिपादित करते हैं—

इयन्तेराटः यन्तासि यमुनो ध्रुवोऽसिधरुणः।

कृष्यैत्वा क्षमाय त्वा रय्यै त्वा तोषाय त्वा।।

अर्थात् तुम्हें यह राष्ट्र सौंपा जाता है, तुम इसके नियन्ता हो तुम दृढ़ हो और राष्ट्र को धारण करने वाले हो, कृषि के लिए, कल्याण के लिए, समृद्धि के लिए तथा पोषण के लिए यह राष्ट्र तुम्हें समर्पित है।

राजा भी इन कर्तव्यों को पूरी तरह से निभाता था। राज्याभिषेक के समय ही प्रतिज्ञा करता था— जिस रात को मैं पैदा हुआ और जिस रात को मैं मरूंगा इन दोनों दिनों के मध्य में जितने यज्ञ करूँ, उनसे स्वर्ग से अपने जीवन से और अपनी सन्तान से वंचित हो जाऊँ यदि मैं तुमसे (प्रजा से) द्रोह करूँ— 6 यां च रात्रिमजायेऽहं यां च प्रेतास्मि, तदुभयमन्तरेण इष्टापूर्त मे लोके, सुकृतमायुः प्रजां वृच्छीथा यदि ते द्रुहयेयमिति:।।³¹

ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण के उक्त प्रतिज्ञामन्य व शतपथ ब्राह्मण के राष्ट्र समर्पण अन्य³² से निश्चित होता है कि राजा का चुनाव प्रजा के द्वारा होता था तथा अभिषेक पुरोहित द्वारा।

राजसत्ता की स्थिति के लिए राजा प्रजा से बलि (कर) लेता था। विजित राजा भी विजय राजा को कर देते थे।³³ यह बात महाकवि कालिदास के रघुवंश 4 सर्ग³⁴ रघु की दिग्विजय व अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तल के³⁵ षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि एषधर्मः इस वाक्य से प्रमाणित होती है। व्यवहार सम्बन्धी विवादों में अन्तिम निर्णायक राजा ही था। वह सहस्र स्तम्भों व सहस्र द्वार वाले भवन में रहता था।³⁶

राजकार्य के समुचित संचालन के लिए राजा गुप्तचरों की सहायता लेता था।³⁷ वैदेशिक सम्बन्धों में दूत की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती थी। पुरोहित राजा का मुख्य साथी था। राजा की शिक्षा, समुचित पथ प्रदर्शन और उसका सर्वविध कल्याण पुरोहित के अधीन था। सेनानी और ग्रामणी राजा के अन्य प्रमुख सहायक थे।

राजा के वैयक्तिक सहायक उपस्ति कहलाते थे।

राज्य व्यवस्था को सुगठित एवं सुचारु रूप से बनाने के लिए उन दिनों सभा और समिति नामक दो राजनैतिक संगठन थे। जनता के हित से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली बातें इन्हीं संगठनों द्वारा तय की जाती थी। समिति पूरे राष्ट्र की संस्था थी। जिसमें राष्ट्र की समस्त जनता एकत्र होकर राजा का निर्वाचन किया करती थी तथा निर्वासित राजा को बुलाकर उसका पुनः निर्वाचन करती थी। ऋग्वेद में राजा को समिति का प्रियतम बनने का निर्देश मिलता है।³⁸

सभा में राष्ट्र के वृद्धों को ही स्थान मिलता था। सभा और समिति के अतिरिक्त पौर और जनपद संस्थायें भी राजनैतिक संगठन थी।

वैदिक काल में कई प्रकार की शासन प्रणालियाँ प्रचलित थीं। ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण में आठ प्रकार के राज्यों का निर्देश मिलता है। साम्राज्य, भोज्य, स्वाराज्य, वैराज्य, पारमेष्ठ्य, महाराज्य, अधिपत्यमय और समन्त पर्यायी।³⁹ जनराज्य, गणराज्य एवं राज्य का भी उल्लेख वैदिक ग्रन्थों में मिलता है।

ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण के अनुसार साम्राज्य पद्धति का प्रचलन पूर्व देशों में, भोज्य पद्धति का सात्वता में वैराज्य का हिमालय से भी आगे उत्तर दिशा के देशों में और महाराज्य पद्धति का प्रचलन मध्य देश के करुपाच्चलों में था।

उपर्युक्त विवेचन से स्पष्ट है कि वैदिक युग में शासन व्यवस्था के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार विमर्श प्रारम्भ हो गया था और गणतंत्र व राजतंत्र दोनों ही प्रकार की शासन व्यवस्था प्रचलित थी।

महाकाव्यकालीन शासन व्यवस्था

महाकाव्यीय दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार समाज में मत्स्य न्याय की प्रवृत्ति ने राजा को जन्म दिया। महर्षि वाल्मीकि का कहना है कि राजाविहीन जनपद में कोई किसी का नहीं होता, जिस तरह बड़ी मछलियाँ छोटी मछलियों को निगल जाती है, उसी प्रकार शक्तिशाली असहायों और निर्बलों को दबोच लेते हैं।⁴⁰

यथा हयमुदका नद्यो यथा वाप्यतृणं वनम्।

अगोपाला यथागावस्तथा राष्ट्रमराजकम्।⁴¹

महाभारतकाल में राज्य के सात अंगों की कल्पना की जा चुकी थी, महाभारत की सम्मति में सातों अंग एक दूसरे पर पूरी तरह आश्रित होते हैं किसी भी अंग को कम महत्त्व नहीं दिया जा सकता है—

सप्तांगस्यास्य राज्यस्य त्रिदण्डस्येव तिष्ठतः।

अन्योन्यगुणयुक्तस्य कः केन गुणतोधिकः॥

राज्य के सात अंगों के नाम हैं— राजा, अमात्य, राष्ट्र, दुर्ग, कोष, दण्ड (बल) एव मित्र।

गुप्तकालीन शासन व्यवस्था— के आदर्श ग्रन्थ मनुस्मृति, याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति, और कौटिल्य का अर्थशास्त्र। यद्यपि इन तीनों ग्रन्थों पर रामायण, महाभारत का पर्याप्त प्रभाव है, तथापि बदलते हुए

राजनैतिक परिवेश में इन विचार को अर्थशास्त्र एवं शुक्रनीति ये दोनों ग्रन्थ शुद्ध राजनीति के प्रतिपादक ग्रन्थ है।

गुप्तकालीन शासन व्यवस्था में राज्य के उपर्युक्त स्वीकृत सात अंग ही प्रचलित थे।

इस युग में भी राजपद आनुवंशिक और ज्येष्ठपुत्र परम्परानुसार राज्य का उत्तराधिकारी होता था।

यही बात मुगलशासन से पहले तक भारतवर्ष में रही।

वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में संस्कृतवाङ्मय में व्यक्त न्याय, दण्ड एवं प्रशासन व्यवस्था की प्रासंगिकता व तुलनात्मक अध्ययन : संस्कृतवाङ्मय में व्यक्त न्याय, दण्ड एवं प्रशासन व्यवस्था वर्तमान कालीन भारतवर्ष में रूपान्तरित हो गयी। ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य से मुक्त होने के पश्चात् भारतवर्ष में गणतन्त्र स्थापित हो गया। राजतंत्र की परम्परा समाप्त हो गयी है। यद्यपि भारतवर्ष में गणतंत्र राज्य स्थापित होने पर अपना संविधान बन जाने पर भी इसे पूर्ण भारतीय परम्परा पर आधारित नहीं मान सकते हैं, क्योंकि इसमें संविधान मिश्रित हो गया यह समन्वयात्मक प्रकृति का बन पड़ा है। अतः भारतवर्ष में रहने वाले सभी लोगों को मध्येनजर रखते हुए इस संविधान का निर्माण हुआ है। जबकि संस्कृतवाङ्मय में ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र व अन्त्यज (चाण्डाल) इन पाँच वर्गों के आधार पर मनु आदि धर्मशास्त्रकारों ने संविधान बनाया था। चारों वेदों, स्मृतियों, धर्मशास्त्रों, महाकाव्यों, धर्मसूत्रों, गृह्यसूत्रों में चारों वर्णों के आधार पर संविधान बनाया गया था।

न्याय व्यवस्था जो वैदिक युग में रामायण, महाभारत काल एवं गुप्तकाल में थी। उसमें कुछ फेरबदल कर आज भी न्यायपालिका से लेकर उच्चन्यायालय एवं सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में विवादों का समाधान या निर्णय किया जाता है। प्रत्येक न्यायालय में अधिवक्ताओं (वकीलों) से वाद आरम्भ होकर अन्तिम निर्णय के लिए न्यायाधीश के पास जाता है।

न्यायाधीश को प्राचीनकाल में अधिकणिक कहा जाता था। न्यायाधीश (अधिकरणिक) के बैठने के स्थान का अधिकरणिक मण्डप कहा जाता था।

न्यायिक सभा प्राचीन काल में भी होती ही थी। आज भी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय चाहे राज्य सरकार हो या राष्ट्र स्तर हो सबको मान्य होते हैं।

निर्णय के अवसर पर प्रामाणिकता के लिए प्रतिभू या साक्षी का प्रयोग पहले भी होता था और किन्तु निर्लोभी, पुत्रवान अन्तर यह है कि आज के साक्षी में मनु, याज्ञवल्क्य आदि ऋषियों द्वारा प्रोक्त सत्यता धर्मात्मा एवं धनवान् इतने गुण होने सम्भव नहीं लगते।

दण्ड की व्यवस्था में प्राचीन संस्कृतवाङ्मय में सामान्य से कठोर दण्ड की व्यवस्था की जाती थी ताकि समाज में सभी लोग सचेत रहे। दण्ड व्यवस्था भी वर्ण के आधार पर विभाजित थी। किन्तु दण्ड की व्यवस्था वर्ण के आधार पर न होकर नागरिकता के आधार पर की गयी है। दण्ड की कठोर व्यवस्था जैसे संस्कृतवाङ्मय में प्राप्त का होती है, आज शिथिलता देखी जा रही है। दण्ड कठोर न होने से जनपद से लेकर राज्य और देशिक स्तर तक उग्रवाद, हिंसा, आततायिता एवं अनैतिकता पनप रही है।

मृत्युदण्ड के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय जिस प्रकार राजा का होता था, उसी प्रकार आज भी मृत्युदण्ड के विषय में अन्तिम निर्णय राष्ट्रपति का होता है। अतः दण्ड के सिद्धान्तों की प्रासंगिकता आज भी विद्यमान है।

वैदिकवाङ्मय में स्पष्ट उल्लेख है कि राजा का चुनाव जनता प्रतिनिधिरूप 11 व्यक्तियों के द्वारा किया जाता था, उसी प्रकार आज भी राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव संसद द्वारा किया जाता है।

संस्कृतवाङ्मय में व्यक्त प्रशासन व्यवस्था का वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में प्रासंगिकता व तुलनात्मक अध्ययन—वैदिक वाङ्मय में प्रजा के नियन्त्रण और युद्ध में आक्रमणकारी से लड़ने के लिए प्रजा की रक्षा और समृद्धि के लिए प्रजा के प्रतिनिधि स्वरूप 11 रत्नियों के द्वारा राजा का निर्वाचन किया जाता था। राजा अभिषेक के अनन्तर पूरी तरह से प्रजा पर नियन्त्रण के साथ-साथ प्रजा की पूर्ण सरक्षा करता था उसकी समृद्धि के लिए तत्पर रहता था। रामायण, महाभारत काल में आते-आते राजा आनुवंशिक हो गया।

रामायण एवं महाभारत में राज्य का उत्तराधिकारी जेष्ठ पुत्र हो गया। जबकि ऋग्वेदादि में यह परम्परा नहीं मिलती है वहां राजा को निर्वाचन का वर्णन प्राप्त होता है।

लोकतंत्र में भी राजा का स्थान राष्ट्रपति ने ले लिया। राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव निर्वाचन मण्डल के सदस्यों द्वारा किया जाता है। गणतंत्र या लोकतंत्र में प्रजा ग्रामणी से लेकर प्रधानमंत्री तक का निर्वाचन अपने मतदान द्वारा करती है।

संस्कृतवाङ्मय में प्रशासन व्यवस्था के मुख्य सात अंग थे— स्वामी (राजा), अमात्य, सुहृत् (मित्र) कोश राष्ट्र दुर्ग और बल (सेना)।

आज भी उपर्युक्त सात अंगों का विकास होकर या स्वरूप परिवर्तित होकर भी इन्हें नकारा नहीं जा सकता है। कोई भी विभाग हो, कोई भी जनपद हो या राज्य हो इन सात अंगों से जुड़ा हुआ है।

अतः उपर्युक्त विवेचन के आधार पर हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचते हैं कि आज के परिप्रेक्ष्य में भी संस्कृतवाङ्मय में व्यक्त, न्याय, दण्ड व प्रशासन व्यवस्था की प्रासंगिकता है भले ही स्वरूप में बदलाव आ गया हो। किसी न किसी रूप में वर्तमान में भी जीवित है, मूलस्रोत वही है, भले ही उसकी विभिन्न प्रकार से सजावट की गयी हो।

संदर्भ

1. द्र० न्यायसूत्र – 1/1/1/भाग्य
2. द्र० न्यायसूत्र – 1/1/1/भाग्य
3. द्रष्टव्य—मनुस्मृति 7/3
4. द्रष्टव्य—मनुस्मृति 7/4
5. द्रष्टव्य—मनुस्मृति 7/32/33
6. द्रष्टव्य—मनुस्मृति 7/32— कु. भ. टी.
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8. द्र० वाल्मीकि रामायण— अयो० का०— 42 अध्याय

9. द्र० वाल्मीकि रामायण— लका का०— 112 अध्याय
10. द्र० न्या० सू० 1/2/1
11. द्र० न्यायसूत्र—अध्याय—1/आहिक—2/सूत्र
12. द्र० मृच्छकटिक
13. द्र० याज्ञवल्क्यस्मृति 2६68
14. प्र० तैत्तिरीय उपनिषद्
15. द्र० श्रीमद्भाग० म० पु० 5/27/द्र० ग० पु० प्रे० खण्ड आदि द्र० देवी भाग० महापु० —71 सावित्रीमयोपाख्यान ।
16. प्र० मनुस्मृति 7 अध्याय/15—17 श्लोक ।
17. प्र० मनुस्मृति 7 अध्याय/18 पर श्लोक ।
18. द्र० कौटिल्य का अर्थशास्त्र ।
19. द्र० कौटिल्य का अर्थशास्त्र
20. द्र० ऋग्वेद—10/173
21. द्र० अथर्ववेद—7/87
22. द्र० अथर्ववेद— 7/88
23. द्र० अथर्ववेद—6/88/6
24. द्र० अथर्ववेद—3/5/2
25. द्र० ऋग्वेद—4/42
26. द्र० शत० प० ब्रा० — 126/312.3
27. द्र० तैत्ति० सं० 2/3/1
28. द्र० तै० सं०
29. ऋग्वेद—10/154/3
30. अथर्ववेद 3/57
31. द्र० ऐ० ब्रा० — 8/3/15
32. द्र० शतपथ ब्रा० — 5/2/1/25
33. द० ऋग्वेद — 7/6/5, 7/3रु०
34. द्र० रघु 4/सर्ग
35. द्र० अभि० शा० 5/अंक
35. द्र० 7/88/5
36. द्र० 8/47/11
38. द्र० ऋ०—10/97/6
39. द्र० ऐ० ब्रा०
40. द्र० महाभारत आदि ।

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND JUVENILE CARE INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA

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Abstract: Juvenile Justice Act deals with Juvenile come in conflict with law and those children who have need and care by the guardians and child care institutions. According to Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 emphasized that age limit of juveniles has been not attained eighteen years old for girl child while male child should not attained 16 years old. Afterwards the new amendment in this act 2000 defines both male and female children are not attained 18 years old. Furthermore, Juvenile Justice (Care & protection of Children) Amendment Act

2005 emphasized that treat the children as friendly manner during the pendency in home. But the recent amendment in Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and module rules, 2016 emphasized that directing the Juvenile Justice Board, which would include psychologists and sociologists, to decide whether a juvenile involved in criminal activities in the age group of 16–18 should be tried as an adult or not. The juvenile justice administration includes several agencies such as the police, probation, Juvenile Justice Boards, and Juvenile Care Institutions such as observation homes and special homes. Observation homes are destined for short-term reception home for juveniles who are alleged to have come in conflict with law. Section 8 of JJ Act, 2000, delivers for establishment and maintenance of observation homes in every district or in group of districts, such homes houses the juveniles during the pendency of any enquiry. Section 9 of JJ Act, 2000 provides for institution and maintenance of special homes function in every district or in a group of districts. Special homes are destined for the rehabilitation of juveniles in conflict with law.

Keywords: Juvenile Justice Board, Observation Home, Special Home, Probation

Introduction

Children are one of the valuable assets in our future generation. Today children are the citizen of tomorrow. But, the delicate mind of a child can easily be moulded and to a vulnerability towards criminal activities. This has now turned out to be the most debatable issues for the civilized society. Deviant behavior and juveniles both these terms organize to form the most important subject matter of criminology. (B.B.Pande, 2017). Prevalence of deviant behaviour among the juvenile not only ever increases in India, but also these problems widespread common issues around the world. In our modern society, numerous factors influence on deviant behaviour among the children including poverty, unemployment, broken families, illiteracy, maltreatment of children, the influence of peer groups, lack of care & protection, improper guidance from the society, and negative impacts of media etc. (Nagarajan P, 2009).

The Juvenile Justice System is one of the greatest deliberated topics in present circumstance of India. The juveniles are partaking vigorously in the crimes which lead prominent people to consider for amending the laws regarding the Juvenile Justice Act. The modern problem in India is facing that, the juvenile justice law is inadequate for giving punishment to the Juvenile, according to the crime committed. But the enlargement of this act and phenomenon is not new in our modern society. The process of Juvenile Justice System was started in the time of British Period. Juvenile is a child who distinct an adult person, having not attained prescribed age, cannot be held liable for his criminal act. The appropriate age conditions for being a juvenile differ from country to country, state to state. In ancient

India, a parent was thought not to punish a child who is under five years of age for any offence (Jurisedge, 2017, Online n.d)

Concept and Definition of Juvenile Delinquency

The dictionary of Oxford clarifies a juvenile delinquent as “a person below the legal age of (criminal) accountability and above a certain minimum age, who is held punishable for breaking the law”

The Encyclopedia of ‘Crime and Justice’ (1983) defines Juvenile delinquency as such conduct by children which is either volatile of the prohibition of the criminal laws or is otherwise regarded as deviant and inappropriate. (ShipraLavania, 1993)

In India, Juvenile Justice Act of 1986 was enacted as model legislation to provide the uniform definition in the country in respect of juvenile delinquents. It was amended in 2000 named by Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the further amendment of the Act was on 2006 with a vision to adopting a child-friendly approach in the negotiation and disposition of matters in the best interests of children and for their rehabilitation and overall development. (N.V. Paranjape, 2011). This new amendment in this act strictly prohibits the called them as delinquents instead of Juvenile come in conflict with the law. But for universal understanding retained them as delinquency by researcher.

The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2000 provides for uniform and comprehensive services for the care, protection, treatment, development, and rehabilitation of juveniles through the child care institutions approved by the government.

The complex process of treatment covers various services and conduct activities. The main services for the treatment of juveniles who comes under the conflict with the law are:

- (i) Intake and reception, diagnostic study and family relationship,
- (ii) Educational and vocational services,
- (iii) Basic services like food, clothing, drinking, and recreation, medical checkup etc.
- (iv) Religious services and moral education,
- (v) Discipline and behavior modification,
- (vi) Social and psychological services, etc.

The juveniles are provided with all these services during their stay in the institution. (Dharshankumar, 2003)

Historical background of Juvenile Justice Act

The Roman Laws stated that a child under seven years was incompetent of crime. Boys from seven to fourteen and girls from seven to twelve were considered moderately responsible and the punishment left to the discretion of the Praetor. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, enacts a restraint on the imprisonment of a person below 21 years. Thus, normally a boy or a girl below 21 is not to be imprisoned. Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 treated a male child under 16 years of age to be a juvenile. But in case of a female child this age limit was 18 years. JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 though, delivered a identical age of 18 years for boys and girls (Jurisedge, 2017, Online n.d).

The incidence of Delhi medical student Nirphaya was brutally rape and murdered by the gang includes a juvenile who has not attained 18 years old that occurrence shook entire country and also various agitation against that juvenile should be considered as adult and punish him in adult prison. Because his activity was very cruel when he had involved that offence. Subsequently, the new amendment in the JJ Act came into effect as Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015. This Act directing the Juvenile Justice Board, which would include psychologists and sociologists, to decide whether a juvenile involved in criminal activities in the age group of 16–18 should be tried as an adult or not. While the possibility of children between the ages of 16 and 18 years being tried as adults for heinous offenses has arisen, a distinct set of reform and rehabilitation measures have also been taken for such children. (The Gazette of India, 2016, Ministry of Child and Women Development). It is noteworthy that International court of public opinion continues to scrutinize countries that treat juveniles as adults, as more critics are emerging with discussion concerning the cognitive development of children (Human and Civil Rights, n.d.).

Juvenile Justice (C&P of Children) Model Rules, 2016

The model rules stretch some guidelines to the Juvenile Justice Systems deal with juveniles comes under the category of conflict with the law. Here the rules are also focusing on the prevention of children from getting conflict with the law. Such as “Individual Care Plan” is an all-inclusive development plan for a child, based on age and gender-specific needs and case history of the child, prepared in consultation with the child, in order to modernize the child’s self-esteem, dignity and self-worth and nurture him/her into a responsible citizen and consequently the plan shall discourse the following, comprising requirements of a child, specifically:- (a) health and nourishment needs, comprising any distinct needs; (b) emotional

and inner desires and needs; (c) educational and training needs; (d) leisure, creativity and play; (e) protection from all kinds of abuse, neglect and maltreatment; (f) restoration and follow up; (g) social mainstreaming; (h) life skill training and etc. (Juvenile Justice (C&P of Children) Model Rules, 2016)

Functions of Juvenile Justice System in TamilNadu

The juvenile justice administration involves of several agencies such as the police, probation, Juvenile Justice Boards, and Institutions (observation homes and special homes).

Police: In the juvenile justice system, police is the first agency with whom a juvenile in conflict with the law comes in contact. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act 2000 provides for the constitution of Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) – a distinct part of the police force – to compact with a Juvenile in conflict with law. This Act also states that one officer in every police station essential to be authorized as Child Welfare Officer (JCWO). In the state of TamilNadu, at the police station level, here is certain officers entitled as Child Welfare Officers; it is assumed that such officers are also allotted for other tasks.

Probation: The probation system is represented by probation officers. In the state of government of Tamil Nadu, adult probation administration comes under the prisons department, although juvenile probation administration functions under the Directorate of Social Defense. The probation officer is deliberated as a friend, a philanthropist, and a guide of the children who comes in conflict with law because he or she plays a vital role in the entire criminal justice process, right from the takeover by police till rehabilitation and social re-integration in the society. At present, one probation officer is in charge of each and every district.

Juvenile Justice Board: The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 mandates the constitution of Juvenile Justice Board in every district. Section 4(2) of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, delivers for constitution of a Board which shall comprises of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the First class, the circumstance may be, and two Social workers of whom at least one shall be a woman. The amendment of the JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. In 2006 (Central Act No. 33 of 2006), the Government of Tamil Nadu has issued order to institute and recognized one JJB in each district.

There are two categories of home functioning for Juvenile comes in Conflict with the Law such as: (1) Observation homes and (2) Special homes

Observation homes are intended for short-term reception of juveniles who are alleged to have come in conflict with law. Section 8 of JJ Act, 2000, delivers for formation and maintenance of observation homes in each district or in a group of districts, such homes house the juveniles during the pendency of any enquiry. b) Special homes – Section 9 of JJ Act, 2000 provides for establishment and maintenance of special homes in every district or in a group of districts. Special homes are meant for the rehabilitation of juveniles in conflict with law. There are 2 special homes in Tamil Nadu.

Role of Social Workers along with Government and NGO's for Juveniles who alleged to have come in conflict with law:

The Juvenile Justice Act is a socially enlightened statute in which law and social engineering are equally blended in the best interest of the child. The social worker establishes effective linkages with government and NGO's' in the best interest and well being of the children. The participation of social workers enables a child-friendly atmosphere in the Board, and also reduces the threatening situation to the child. The role of social workers assumes significance because they would counsel the child based on the need and refer to psychiatric help if necessary. The social workers also share their views on each and every decision being taken in Juvenile Justice Board (Srinivasan, 2012).

Historical Background of UN Mechanism deals with Juvenile in Conflict with Law

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) delivers a structure for enlightening the existing environments of children, focusing on the following four broad areas:

1. **Survival rights:** Articles 6.1, 6.2 and 24.1 deals with the basic necessities that should be met for children to enjoy good health for sufficient growth, comprising medical care, nourishment, housing, and clothing.
2. **Development rights:** Articles 6, 26 and 28 narrate to the chances and means for providing children with access to education, abilities, training, refreshment and recreation, information, parental care, and social security.
3. **Protective rights:** Articles 2, 19.1, 19.2, 32.1, 33, 34, 36 and 37 emphasis on the legal and social requirements that must be made by each country to protect

children from maltreatment, substance abuse, sexual abuse, cruelty, separation from parents, discrimination, and the effects of all types of man-made or natural disasters.

4. **Participation rights:** Articles 12, 13, 14 and 17 focus on the opportunities and means provided to children to enable them to express opinions on matters affecting their lives, including liberty of adoration, access to information about oneself, and freedom to give evidence (where applicable).

The Government of India, having sanctioned the Convention, has established it suitable to re-enact the existing law connecting to juveniles appearance in mind the standard recommended in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, 1985 (The Beijing Rules), The United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (1990), and all other relevant international instruments to deals with juvenile comes under the conflict with law. To achieve this objective the state has introduced different laws related to children in conflict with the law (Murugesan and Ramakrishnan, 2014, pp. 171-172)

Conclusion

This research paper described the historical background of Juvenile Justice Act and certain reformation and some amendments whenever needs appropriate times. The juvenile justice system passionately highlights aentirely distinct set of care, treatment reformative and rehabilitative measures to be taken for children in conflict with law. As like in the developed countries, children were protected by structured laws and appropriate preventive mechanisms. Indian children, particularly in TamiNadu, are also sheltered from cautiously enacted laws and principles which attempt to precaution the child protection, upcoming and reformation which comprise several preventive mechanism and control strategies such as state-level stakeholders to protect mainstream children in India. besides existence of national and international legal mechanisms, convention and declarations, etc., the government requires take constant, follow-up and evaluation, and careful actions along with the state level stakeholders such as activists of juvenile justice systems, NGOs, legal experts, academicians, to take initial steps and speed-up the worldwide ascertained effective actions and prevention strategies to control the deviant activities by children in the modern society.

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तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का इतिहास

डॉकुलदीप कुमार पाण्डेय .

अनुवाद अध्ययन वभाग

महात्मा गांधी अंतरराष्ट्रीय हिंदी विश्व विद्यालय

वर्धा 442001 -, महाराष्ट्र (भारत)

आज भूमंडलीकरण के व्यापक परिदृश्य को देखते हुए तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का योगदान महत्वपूर्ण है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन से विश्व साहित्य का निर्माण होता है। तुलनात्मक साहित्य का अध्ययन मुख्य रूप से फ्रांस , जर्मनी, अमरीका , रूस, इंग्लैंड, जापान, इटली, बेल्जियम

आदि देशों में अत्यधिक मात्रा में हो रहा है। आज के आधुनिक संदर्भ को देखते हुए इस अध्ययन को स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व भी मिला रहा है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन एक अंतः विषय क्षेत्र है, जिनके विद्वान राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं में साहित्य का अध्ययन करते हैं, समय समय पर सभी-भाषाओं में साहित्यों और अन्य कलाओं (संगीत), चित्रकला, नृत्य, फिल्म, आदि के बीच (मनो विज्ञान) सीमाओं के पार विषयों, दर्शन, विज्ञान, इतिहास, वास्तुकला, समाजशास्त्र, राजनीति, आदि को देखते हुए उसकी तुलना करते हैं। सबसे अधिक स्पष्ट रूप में कहा जाए (तो तुलनात्मक साहित्य का अध्ययन है। तुलनात्मक साहित्य में "सीमाओं के बिना साहित्य" भाग लेने वाले विद्वान राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं से परे साहित्य का अध्ययन करने की इच्छा रखते हैं और भाषाओं में रुचि रखते हैं ताकि वे अपने मूल रूप में विदेशी ग्रंथों को पढ़ सकें कई तुलनात्मक भी अन्य सांस्कृतिक घटनाओं जैसे कि ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन, दार्शनिक अवधारणाओं, और सामाजिक आंदोलनों के साथ साहित्यिक अनुभव को एकीकृत करने की इच्छा साझा करते हैं।

तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का पश्चिमी इतिहास

तुलनात्मक साहित्य का विकास बी शताब्दी में ब्रिटेन के विद्वानों की संकीर्ण राष्ट्रवाद की प्रति क्रिया स्वरूप हुआ था जिसके पीछे जातीय श्रेष्ठता की भावना निहित थी। लटरेचर बी शताब्दी की 19 तुलनात्मक साहित्य के लिए ये फ्रांसीसी शब्द पहली बार फ्रांस में कम्पेरी शुरुआत में आया था और उसके बाद से इसके स्वरूप और इस शब्द पर काफी चर्चाएं और वाद विवाद होते रहे थे।-

दांते ने अपने 'वस्तु निबंध' के नवें अध्याय में प्राचीन 'the language doc) की उसके समकक्ष लेखन साहित्य (the language) की आपस में तुलना करके तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की शुरुआत की, उन्होंने 'de vulgari Eloquentia) निबंध अपने देश निकाला के दौरान लिखा था। इस पुस्तक में (1305-1302) लेखन भाषा और वर्णन की भी आपस में तुलना की। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की शुरुआत के रूप में इसको देखा जा सकता है। जो चमू डबेली के "Defense et illustration de langue francis"(1549) के साथ फ्रांस में पौरुषवादियों और प्रगतिशीलों के बीच बहस शुरू हो गई। इसके माध्यम से तुलनात्मक साहित्य के लिए एक जमीन तैयार हो गई। मैं 1597 शेक्सपियर ने अपने नाटक हेनरी IV में भी तुलनात्मक शब्द का प्रयोग किया है। बेली की

परिचर्चा कार्नेल के **discours sur les trios unites (1660)** के सहारे तक 1716 से 1687 भी तुलनात्मक (1734) प्राचीन और आधुनिकों के बीच मतभेद के रूप में चली। वाल्टेयर साहित्य के तत्त्वों को समाहित करता है। जर्मनी में तुलनात्मक साहित्य का एक उदाहरण जोहान ए लयास श्लेगेल का **"verglefchung Shakespeare's and Andeans gryphs (1742)** है। क वर्यो का जीवनवृत्त लिखा था जो तुलनात्मक 52 जॉनसन .में डॉ 1779 अध्ययन के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

यूरोप की भाषाओं के तुलनात्मक- में ट्रौबाडोर्स की भाषा के संबंध में लैटिन 1821 व्याकरण पर एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित हुई। वेलेक, नोल और लैप्लेस के अनुसार **"literature compare"** शब्द का प्रथम प्रयोग उनकी पुस्तक **"Cours de literature compare"** में हुआ। **"Examination of the influence exerted by French 18th century writers on foreign literatures and on the European mind"** शीर्षकसे वलमेन ने एक व्याख्यान सोरबान में दिया। में आंपेयर ने 1832 **"comparative history of literature"** शीर्षक एक व्याख्यान प्रस्तुत किया। में जिन जैक्स आंपेयर ने 1841 **"Comparative history of literature"** शीर्षक एक व्याख्यान प्रस्तुत किया। में जीन जैक्स आंपेयर 1841 की पुस्तक **"histoire de la literature francaise au moyen age compare aux literatures etrangers"** प्रकाशित हुई।

एक संयुक्त पद के रूप में 'कंपरेटिव लटरेचर' पद का प्रयोग सबसे पहले अंग्रेजी भाषा के क व मैथ्यू आर्नल्ड के एक पत्र में आया 1848, जिसमें उन्होंने इंग्लैंड के साहित्य पर चर्चा व्यक्त की और स्वीकार किया कि इंग्लैंड की साहित्यिक स्थिति महाद्वीपीय (यूरोपीय) मानकों के बहुत पीछे है। आर्नल्ड इंग्लैंड के साहित्य की वर्तमान स्थिति से चिंतित होते हैं और साहित्य के व्यापक अध्ययन पर जोर देते हैं। यद्यपि आर्नल्ड के इस विचार की काफी निंदा भी हुई, परंतु वास्तविक अर्थ में तुलनात्मक साहित्य के स्वतंत्र अध्ययन की कवायद यहीं से शुरू होती है। लोगों के मध्य साहित्य संवाद और वमर्श होने शुरू होते हैं। आगे चलकर साहित्य के यही संवाद और वमर्श पश्चिम में तुलनात्मक साहित्य के व भन्न संप्रदायों के रूप में स्थापित होते हैं। ये संप्रदाय तुलनात्मक अध्ययन को महत्वपूर्ण और आवश्यक मानते हैं, परंतु वे अध्ययन की विषय वस्तु तथा अध्ययन पद्धति में भेद करते हैं।- पश्चिम के इन संप्रदायों में ऐसे चार प्रमुख संप्रदाय उभरकर सामने आते हैं जो तुलनात्मक

साहित्य को एक स्वतंत्र ज्ञानानुशासन के रूप में स्थापित करने का मार्ग प्रशस्त करते हैं। ये संप्रदाय निम्न हैं जर्मन संप्रदाय -, फ्रांसीसी संप्रदाय, अमेरिकी संप्रदाय और रूसी संप्रदाय।

तुलनात्मक साहित्य के प्रमुख पश्चिमी स्कूल

पश्चिम में बहुत से वद्वान तुलनात्मक अध्ययन को आवश्यक मानते हैं, लेकिन वे अध्ययन की विषय वस्तु तथा अध्ययन पद्धति में भेद करते हैं। इन वद्वानों के मतों के आधार पर तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की विषय वस्तु पर जोर देने और उसे स्थापित करने के लिए वे भिन्न संप्रदायों की स्थापना की है जिन्हें तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के स्कूल या संप्रदाय भी कहा जाता है। यहाँ इन संप्रदायों के बारे में सामान्य जानकारी प्रस्तुत की जा रही है :

○ जर्मन स्कूल

वीं सदी के अंतिम 19 की स्थापना (या स्कूल) तुलनात्मक साहित्य के जर्मन संप्रदाय भाग में **Free University Berlin** के प्राध्यापक पीटर जॉन्डी (**Peter Szondi**) के विचारों से प्रेरित होकर हुई। जॉन्डी साहित्य के तुलनात्मक अध्ययन में विश्वास रखते थे और इसको बढ़ावा देने के लिए अपने ही समान विचार रखने वाले पश्चिम के विभिन्न वद्वानों (दरीदा,

पियरे बोर झ्यूस सयान गोल्डमैन, पॉल डी मैन, गेर्शोमो शॉलेम, थियोडोर डब्लू एडोर्न, हंस रॉबर्ट जूस, रेने वेलेक, जेफ्री हार्टमैन पीटर डेमेत्ज़, लियोनेल त्रि लंग आदि।) को व्याख्यान के लिए आमंत्रित करते थे। इस आयोजन को **Programmatic Network** की संज्ञा से संबोधित

किया गया। यह संप्रदाय रूस के पूर्वी यूरोपीय साहित्यिक सद्वांतकारों तथा संरचनावाद के प्राग संप्रदाय द्वारा सर्वाधिक प्रभावित रहा। तुलनात्मक साहित्य के जर्मन संप्रदाय से प्रभावित होकर जर्मनी में तुलनात्मक विभागों की स्थापना की गई। इन विभागों द्वारा परंपरागत साथ वद्वानों को व्यावहारिक ज्ञान-भाषाशास्त्र के साथ न देने के लिए व्यावहारिक कार्यक्रमों को अध्ययन में शामिल किया गया।

○ फ्रांसीसी स्कूल

20वीं शताब्दी तक द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के प्रारंभिक भाग से क्षेत्र को एक विशेषकर अनुभववादी और सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण से चिह्नित किया गया जिसे कहा "फ्रांसीसी स्कूल" जाता है, जिसमें वद्वानों ने फौरन एक रूप से काम की जांच की, कामों के बीच और "मूल" के साक्ष्य की तलाश में विभिन्न देशों से इस प्रकार के प्रभाव का पता लगाने का प्रभाव

प्रयास कर सकता है क समय के साथ राष्ट्रों के बीच एक वशेसाहित्यिक वचार कैसे परवर्तित होता है। तुलनात्मक साहित्य के फ्रांसीसी स्कूल में , प्रभावों और मान सकता का अध्ययन ही देखने को मलता है। आज , फ्रांसीसी स्कूल अनुशासन के राष्ट्र राज्य दृष्टिकोण- का अभ्यास करता है, हालां क यह के दृष्टिकोण को भी बढ़ावा "यूरोपीय तुलनात्मक साहित्य" 20 देता है। इसकी स्थापनावीं सदी के प्रारंभ में हुई। इसमें अध्ययन के लए आनु वक और सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया।[□]

○ अमेरिकी स्कूल

अमेरिकी संप्रदाय फ्रांसीसी संप्रदाय की प्रति क्रया के रूप में अस्तित्व में आया। इसने साहित्य को अपने अध्ययन का हिस्सा बनाया और सीधे साहित्यिक आलोचना से प्रेरित होते हुए सौंदर्यशास्त्र को अध्ययन पद्धति के रूप में अपनाया। इस संप्रदाय ने Goethe के अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग के स्वप्न को साकार करने का प्रयास किया। अमेरिकी स्कूल का दृष्टिकोण सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन के वर्तमान प्रणाली से परि चत होगा और यहां तक कुछ लोगों ने के दशक के दौरान वश्व वद्यालयों सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन में 1980 और 1970 तेजी के अग्रदूत होने का दावा किया है। आज का क्षेत्र बेहद व वध है उदाहरण के लए , : तुलनात्मकवादियों ने निय मत रूप से चीनी साहित्य, अरबी साहित्य और अन्य प्रमुख वश्व भाषाओं और क्षेत्रों के साथ ही साथ अंग्रेजी और महाद्वीपीय यूरोपीय साहित्य के साहित्य का अध्ययन किया है।[□]

○ रूसी स्कूल

इस संप्रदाय की मूल मान्यता है कुलनात्मक साहित्य एक सार्वभौ मक साहित्यिक संवृत्ति)phenomenon) का सार है, जो व भन्न देशों के जनसू के सामाजिक जीवन के ऐतिहा सक वकास तथा पारस्परिक सांस्कृतिक व साहित्यिक वनिमय पर आधारित है। इस मान्यता का पालन करते हुए तुलनात्मक साहित्य में एक सार्वभौ मक साहित्यिक संवृत्ति)phenomenon) का अध्ययन करने के लए साहित्यिक वधाओं या आंदोलनों का लया जाता है तथा सामाजिक जीवन के ऐतिहा सक वकास क्रम के परिप्रेक्ष्य सांस्कृतिक प्रभावों का ववेचन किया जाता है।

तुलनात्मक अध्ययन पर अंतराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रका शत पत्रपत्रिकाएँ -

- ओरेगान वश्व वद्यालय की कंपेरेटिव लटरेचर
- ओरेगान वश्व वद्यालय की इयुक्क कंपेरेटिव एंड जनरल लटरेचर
- पै सलवेनिय वश्व वद्यालय की इयुक्क आफ कंपेरेटिव क्राटि सज़म
- इनिनायुस वश्व वद्यालय कंपेरेटिव लटरेचर स्टडीज

तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का भारतीय इतिहास

भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में यही तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की बात की जाए तो सबसे पहले हमें यह स्वीकार करना होगा कि भारत में इसकी संभावनाएं बहुत अधिक हैं। साथ ही विश्व स्तर पर जिस तरह तुलनात्मक साहित्य के विभिन्न स्वरूप तथा संप्रदाय मौजूद हैं और जो विभिन्न-विभिन्न दृष्टिकोण से साहित्य का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करते हैं उसी तरह तुलनात्मक साहित्य के भारतीय संप्रदाय की भी कल्पना की जा सकती है।

भारतीय साहित्यकारों या विद्वानों से पहले प्राचीन विद्वानों ने च रखने वाले श्लोपीय विद्वानों ने भारतीय तुलनात्मक साहित्य की नींव रखी थी। चार्ल्स वल स्का (1836-1875) जर्नल-की भूमिका लिखते हैं भारत वर्ष के प्रथम गवर्नर (1785) द्वारा अनूदित भगवद्गीता वारेन हेस्टिंग्स ने गीता के धर्मत्व की ईसाई मुक्ति भावना से तुलना की थी और साहित्यिक मूल्यांकन की दृष्टि से गीता के वजन पर इलयड, ओडेसी तथा पैराडाइज़ लॉस्ट का उल्लेख किया था। सन में ए हिस्ट्री आफ एंशेंट संस्कृत लटरेचर में मैक्सम्यूलर द्वारा रचित 1859 सांस्कृतिक इतिहास की दृष्टि से संस्कृत तथा यूनानी साहित्य के इतिहास के अध्ययन की जा बात कही गई है।

सन 1907 में ही 'सरस्वती' पत्रिका में पदम सिंह शर्मा ने बिहारी और फ़ारसी के व सादी की तुलनात्मक आलोचना की थी। साहित्य के तुलनात्मक अध्ययन पर बं कमचंद्र चटर्जी ने भी शेक्सपियर के नाटक 'टैमेट' की तुलना का लदास के नाटक 'शकुंतला' के साथ और 'कुमार संभव' की तुलना मल्टन के 'पैराडाइज़ लॉस्ट' के साथ कर के बल दिया। जी पोप यू. भाषी विद्वानों से अंग्रेजी भाषा में लिखत धर्मिक कविताओं से से परिने सत्तमल भाषा होने का आग्रह किया। उनका यह आग्रह तिरुवाचकम और नाल ड्यामल धर्मिक ग्रंथों के संदर्भ में थी। इसी प्रकार के प्रयासों ने भारत में तुलनात्मक साहित्य के अध्ययन के मार्ग को प्रसस्त किया।

स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई के समय जब देश अपने क्षेत्रीय संकीर्ण मनोभावों से निकलकर खुद को राष्ट्र परिवार के रूप में माने जाने की जद्दोजहद में लगा हुआ था ठीक उसी समय सन 1907 में बंगाल के राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक परिषद द्वारा व्याख्यान के लिए आमंत्रित किए गए रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर ने साहित्य के क्षेत्र में विश्वव्यापी व सार्वजनिक अवधारणा के रूप को प्रकट करते हुए विश्व साहित्य पर व्याख्यान दिया। कंपैरेटिव लटरेचर की अवधारणा को एक सत करने के लिए यह व्याख्यान नींव का पत्थर साबित हुआ। इसके पश्चात सन् 1919 में कलकत्ता विश्व विद्यालय के लक्ष्मी प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं का पहला विभाग स्थापित किया, जिसे वे नेशनल लटरेचर कहते थे। वे एक ऐसी प्रवृत्ति आ प्रवृत्ति करना चाहते थे जिसमें देश के विभिन्न भाषाई क्षेत्रों में लिखे गए साहित्यों की स्वीकृति और समावेश हो। इसी बीच भारतीय विश्व विद्यालयों की स्थापना के साथ साथ इस शताब्दी के तीसरे दशक से भारतीय भाषाओं के साहित्य से संबद्ध शोधकार्य में तुलनात्मक साहित्य पद्धति की ओर भारतीय विद्वानों का ध्यान आकर्षित हुआ और प्रयोजन सेन जैसे विद्वानों का *इन्फ्लुएन्स आफ वेस्टर्न लटरेचर इन द डेवलपमेंट आफ बंगाली नावेल* (1932) जैसी तुलनात्मक शोध पुस्तकें प्रकाशित होने लगीं।

इसके बाद में जाधवपुर विश्व विद्यालय में मुद्ददेव बसु के नेतृत्व में भारत का 1956 पहला तुलनात्मक साहित्य विभाग स्थापित हुआ। सन् 1962 में विश्व विद्यालय के आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा और साहित्यिक अध्ययन विभाग की स्थापना हुई। के पाठ्यक्रम में तुलनात्मक भारतीय साहित्य की शुरुआत की गयी। सन् 1964 में एम. नग. में दिल्ली विश्व विद्यालय के हिंदी विभाग के विभागाध्यक्ष डॉ. 4. ेंद्र जो क उस समय एक प्रसिद्ध समालोचक, समीक्षक, काव्यशास्त्री थे, उन्होंने एक राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी का आयोजन किया जिसका एक वॉल्यूम तुलनात्मक साहित्य शीर्षक के नाम से प्रकाशित हुआ। विभाग द्वारा शुरू किया गया। ए. में तुलनात्मक भारतीय साहित्य में एम 1994

भारत के तुलनात्मक साहित्य के महत्व और विकास पर दृष्टि डालने से यह पता चलता है कि भारत स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात इस दिशा में काफी संख्या में अध्ययन हुए। साहित्य अकादेमी की स्थापना में हुई थी जो भारतीय साहित्य के विकास और प्रसार 1954 की दशा में एक बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण कदम रहा। साहित्य अकादेमी विभिन्न भाषाओं में राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय संगोष्ठियों का आयोजन करता है, जिससे तुलनात्मक भारतीय साहित्य विषय पर आधारित संगोष्ठियाँ भी शामिल हैं। साहित्य अकादेमी के द्वारा तुलनात्मक

भारतीय साहित्य पर किया गया अध्ययन भी दो खंडों में प्रकाशित किया गया है। साहित्य अकादेमी के अलावा कंपैरेटिव इंडियन लटरेचर एसोसिएशन जो दिल्ली विश्व विद्यालय के इंडियन (में अस्तित्व में आया 1981 आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा विभाग के प्रयासों से अगस्त नेशनल कंपैरेटिव लटरेचर एसोसिएशन, जो जादवपुर विश्व विद्यालय के प्रयासों से 1982 कंपैरेटिव लटरेचर सोसाइटी (निर्मित हुआ, में केरल विश्व विद्यालय के अंग्रेजी 1984 जो) द्वितीय इंडियन कंपैरेटिव लटरेचर एसोसिएशन (विभाग के प्रयास से बना, जिसका निर्माण मदुरई) आदि संस्थान (कामराज विश्व विद्यालय के अंग्रेजी विभाग के प्रयासों) की स्थापना के बाद तुलनात्मक साहित्य को एक स्वतंत्र विद्याशासन बनाने की दिशा में कार्य किए गए हैं जिसके माध्यम से विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठियों और परिचर्चाओं का आयोजन और पत्र पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन किया जाता है।-

बाद में भारत के विभिन्न हिस्सों में कुछ केंद्र स्थापित हुए जो किसी न किसी रूप से इससे संबंध रखते थे। सुभा चक्रवर्ती दासगुप्ता के एक लेख जिसका नाम **"comparative literature in india: an overview of its history"** के अनुसार सत्तर और अस्सी के दशक के दौरान तुलनात्मक साहित्य का अध्ययन दक्षिण भारत के कई हिस्सों और विभागों जैसे - त्रिवेंद्रम, मदुरई कामराज विश्व विद्यालय, भारतीय विद्यापीठ, विश्व विद्यालय, कोयंबूर और पांडिचेरी, में शुरू हुआ। इन सभी में तुलनात्मक साहित्य पाठ्यक्रम अंग्रेजी साहित्य के साथ शुरू किए गए। मदुरई कामराज विश्व विद्यालय के तत्कालीन अध्ययन विद्यालय के पूर्णकालिक तुलनात्मक साहित्यिक अध्ययन विभाग स्थापित किया गया था। केरल के प्रतिष्ठित कवि, लेखक और आलोचक के. अयप्पा पनीकर ने साहित्यिक सद्भांति की स्थापना करने के लिए।

भारतीय कथा साहित्य व परंपराओं की बात करते हैं और दक्षिण भारत में तुलनात्मक साहित्य की स्थापना में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान किया। तुलनात्मक भारतीय साहित्य के विषय में वे कहते हैं - एक सांझा विरासत जो कई जुड़े हुए सूत्रों से उत्पन्न होती है, हजारों वर्षों का सतत इतिहास, विकास की समानांतर धाराओं का संगम, विदेशी प्रभावों और संपर्कों की घटती बढ़ती मात्रा, विभिन्न दिशाओं में आंतरिक प्रवृत्ति की एक जटिल शृंखला, धार्मिक और राजनीतिक अधस्वर से युक्त सांस्कृतिक आंदोलनों का एक अनुक्रम, प्रागैविक काल से लेकर वर्तमान तक इस प्रकार के परिप्रेक्ष्य से हम तुलनात्मक भारतीय साहित्य के मूल घटकों की पहचान कर सकते हैं। स्पॉटलाइट आन कंपैरेटिव इंडियन अयप्पा पनीकर ने अपनी पुस्तक के 6.1 में उल्लेख किया है कि भारतीय विश्व विद्यालयों में तुलनात्मक साहित्य के विषय लटरेचर

प्रोजेक्ट आन स्टडीज़ इन कंपैरेटिव के लए एक प्रोजेक्ट कराया गया था जिसका शीर्षक था लटरेचर इ न इंडियन लैटिन्स सर्टीज़। इस प्रोजेक्ट में भारत और वदेश के वश्व वद्यालयों में तुलनात्मक साहित्य के अंतर्गत होने वाले अध्ययन को आधार बनाया गया था।

त मलमदो भन्न भन्न संस्क्रियों के ग्रंथों की तुलना से संबंधित अध्ययनों के अलावा शास्त्रीय ग्रंथों की तुलना ग्रीक, लैटिन और जापानी शास्त्रीय ग्रंथों की तुलना भी आपस में की गई। बाद में, अस्सी और नब्बे के दशक में तुलनात्मक साहित्य के अन्य केंद्र देश के व भन्न हिस्सों में तो स्वतंत्र निकाय या फिर एक भाषा के समसंचालित विभागों के अंदर ही स्थापित हुए। जैसे पंजाबी वश्व वद्यालय, पटियाला, इब्राहिम वश्व वद्यालयों बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर मराठवाड़ा वश्व वद्यालय, संबलपुर वश्व वद्यालय जवाहरलाल नेहरू वश्व वद्यालय और एसएनडीटी महिला वश्व वद्यालय मुंबई। में तुलनात्मक साहित्य 1986 का एक नया पूर्ण विभाग वीर नर्मद द क्षणजरात वश्व वद्यालयसूरत में स्थापित किया गया, जहाँ पश्चिमी भारत के भारतीय साहित्य पर ध्यान दिया गया। इसके अलावा में 1999

द वडियन तुलनात्मक साहित्य और दर्शन का एक विभाग द वड वश्व वद्यालयसूरत में स्थापित किया गया था। इसके साथ ही यह जान बोध होना आवश्यक है तुलनात्मक कविताओं (comparative poetics); जो, विशेषकर द क्षण का, तुलनात्मक साहित्य अध्ययन और लघु शोध प्रबंधों का केंद्रीय विषय है को उड़ीसा में स्थापित Vishvanatha Kaviraja Institute of Comparative Literature and Aesthetics द्वारा अनुसंधान का मुख्य क्षेत्र बनाया गया।

आठवें दशक के आते आते भारत भर में जहां तहां तुलनात्मक साहित्य की चर्चा होने के पाठ्यक्रमों में . फल.एम./ए. लगती है। यह चर्चा धीरे धीरे संगोष्ठियों के आयोजन और एम

तुलनात्मक साहित्य के समाहित किए जाने के रूप में सामने आती है। कई वश्व वद्यालयों के हिन्दी विभागों में एम के पाठ्यक्रम में कहीं अनिवार्य तो कहीं ऐच्छिक रूप से . फल.एम./ए.

के पाठ्यक्रम में .ए. में लखनऊ वश्व वद्यालय के एम 988 इसे जगह दी गयी। सन् सूर्यप्रसाद दीक्षित के द्वारा तुलनात्मक साहित्य का ए .तत्कालीन विभागाध्यक्ष प्रोफ अनिवार्य प्रश्नपत्र शुरू किया गया था जिसमें हिन्दी के साथ मलयालम, तमिल, मराठी, गुजराती, और बांग्ला के तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के विकल्प थे। कंपैरेटिव इंडियन लटरेचर एसो सेशन

आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा विभाग, दिल्ली वश्व वद्यालय, (1981) तथा इंडियन नेशनल कंपैरेटिव लटरेचर एसो सेशन, जादवपुर वश्व वद्यालय, (1982) ने में ये दोनों 1992

संस्थाएं आपस में वलय होकर एक नई संस्था के रूप में उभरकर सामने आई जिसका नाम) कंपैरेटिव लट्रेचर एसोसिएशन ऑफ इण्डिया (CLAI) है। आज के समय में इस संस्था में लगभग सदस्य हैं और इस संस्था में सक 2000 रिय लेखक, शोधार्थी समय समय पर व भन्न संगोष्ठी और कार्यशाला का आयोजन करवाते रहते हैं। स्त्रिके फलस्वरूप हम यह कह सकते हैं क आने वाले समय में यह अपने उद्देश्य को शीघ्र ही प्राप्त कर लेगा।

जैसा क पहले बताया जा चुका है क तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की शुरुआत वश्व के व भन्न सद्धांतों को जानने के लए किया गया था। भासाक्षिक और वैश्विक साहित्य को तुलनात्मक सद्धांतों द्वारा एक लक्ष्य के नजदीक लाया गया। सन् में म पुष 2005 वश्व वद्यालय, कांचीपुर, इम्फाल के हिन्दी वभाग में एम के पाठ्यक्रम में तुलनात्मक .ए. साहित्य पढ़ाया जाता था, जिसमें प्रश्नपत्र का नाम हिन्दी और म पुषी :तुलनात्मक साहित्य था। भारतीय साहित्य जहाँ तुलनात्मक साहित्य का वषय बना के वशेष संदर्भ में वहाँ भी अंग्रेजी में ही उसको स्थान मला। भारतीय भाषाओं में उसको स्थान नहीं मला। तुलनात्मक भारतीय साहित्य अंग्रेजी वर्चस्व के शकंजे से बाहर नहीं आ सका। इन्हीं स्थितियों के बीच सन् में महात्मा गांधी अंतरराष्ट्रीय हिंदी वश्व वद्यालय 2006, वर्धा, महाराष्ट्र ने इस दिशा में पहल की और हिन्दी माध्यम से , हिंदी साहित्य को आधार मानते हुए भारतीय एवं शेष वश्व सहिया को लेकर एक भारतीय मॉडल वक सत करने की दिशा पक्षला कदम रखा। वश्व वद्यालय के साहित्य वभाग ने एम तुलनात्मक साहित्य शुरू किया। इस प्रकार (हिंदी).ए. तुलनात्मक अध्ययन ने भारत में अपने स्वरूप को वस्तारित किया।

निष्कर्षतः तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के संदर्भ में एक व शष्ट तथ्य यह है क पश्चिम में इसका विकास 19वीं शताब्दी के अंत में हुआ था। अतः शुरुआती दौर में इसके अंतर्गत पश्चिमी साहित्य का अध्ययन ही अधिक किया जाता था और आजीभोसी ही स्थिति देखने को मलती है। दूसरी तरफ भारत में इसका विकास आजादी के पश्चात ज्यादा हुआ। अतः इससे भारतीय साहित्य की तुलना वदेशी साहित्य से की गई, लेकिन कुछ समय के उपरांत भारतीय तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की स्थिति में थोड़ा बदलाव आया है। अब भारतीय साहित्य की तुलना अन्य भाषाओं में लखे गए साहित्य के साथ व भन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में लखे गए साहित्य के साथ भी की जाती है। भारत में तुलनात्मक साहित्य से जुड़ी इन संस्थाओं के विकास से समय के साथ तुलनात्मक साहित्य की अवधारणा और उसके विकास की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन में अब हा शए के साहित्य के

अध्ययन को और साहित्य में अस्तित्व की तलाश के प्रश्न को काफी महत्व दिया जाने लगा है। अंत में यह कहा जा सकता है कि तुलनात्मक साहित्य, साहित्य का वह अध्ययन है जो एक से अधिक साहित्य का अध्ययन एक साथ करता है।

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वेब लिंक

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समकालीन एवं आदिवासी कला का दृश्य मूल्यांकन

डॉ. संदीप कुमार मेघवाल

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यह शाश्वत सत्य है कि संसार की तमाम वस्तुओं में सौंदर्य विद्यमान होता है। इस संसार में कई वस्तुएँ बहुत रूपवान एवं कई कुरूप हैं। रूप कुरूप का चुनाव हमारे आंतरिक संवेग का वस्तु विशेष के प्रति सौंदर्य का जुकाव तय करता है। चिंतन का विषय है कि कोई वस्तु कुरूप या रूपवान क्यों है? इस गंभीर विषय को कुछ इस तरह समझे तो आसानी से समजा जा सकता है।

कोई वस्तु (उपयोगी शिल्प) जब किसी देहाती आदिवासी के पास होती है, तब तक वह सिर्फ सामान्य उपयोगी वस्तु होती है। उसी वस्तु को कोई समकालीन स्थापित कलाकार उस वस्तु या कलारूपों का प्रयोग कर किसी चमक-दमक से लबरेज कला दीर्घा में प्रदर्शन हेतु रख दे या उसके मामूली से हस्तक्षेप से कलाकृति महान बन जाती है। क्योंकि जबतक कोई वस्तु आदिवासी के पास होती है, तो वह सामान्य जीवन में उपयोग के लिए निर्मित है, वह वस्तु बहुत रूपवान होते हुए भी कुरूपता या निम्न श्रेणी कला का शिकार है। ऐसे कई प्रयोग हम आमजीवन में होते देख रहे हैं। लोक जनजाति का समकालीन परिदृश्य में प्रदर्शन ही उस कलाकृति को स्थापित सौंदर्य



1. बिड़ुका (आदिवासी कलाकार द्वारा बनाया)



2. बिड़ुका (समकालीन कलाकार भूपेश कावड़िया की कृति)

मूल्य को स्थापन का आधार मूल्य हैं।

यहाँ यह समझने की बात है, कि जब कलाकृति आदिवासी के पास थी तो उस कलाकृति को यथोचित कलाकृति का दर्जा नहीं था? यह कलाकृति तो है, लेकिन दृश्यमान बिन्दु उपयोगिता पर ज्यादा केन्द्रित है, जैसे ही स्थापित कलाकार के हस्तक्षेप से वह नव आधुनिक सौंदर्यात्मक पहलु से ओतप्रोत होकर स्थापित सौंदर्य की धारणा से आमजन के संवेग को स्पर्श करने लगती है। तब वह साधारण कलाकृति के सौंदर्य की ओर जुकाव और दृश्य धारणा में घर कर जाती हैं।

साहित्य विधा में ध्यानाकर्षित करें तो वहाँ भी हमें इसी पहलु जुकाव पाते हैं। जैसे जब तक आदिवासी पुरखा साहित्य (जो लिखित नहीं है), तो क्या वह साहित्य साहित्य की श्रेणी में नहीं है? दरअसल साहित्य तो यह भी है लेकिन वह मौलिक परम्परा से लबरेज हैं। इस साहित्य पर किसी नामचीन पत्रकार का ध्यान नहीं है। जब भी पुरखा साहित्य का व्यवसायिक या किसी समकालीन साहित्यकार अपनी लेखनी में ढाल किसी बड़े पब्लिशर से पब्लिश करा दे तो



3. भील आदिवासी झोपड़ी पर बना चित्र, उदयपुर (राजस्थान)

वह साहित्य बहुत उच्च कोटी का मान लिया जाता है। मेरा यह सवाल है कि क्या कोई अनपढ़

आदिवासी साहित्यकार नहीं हो सकता? जबकि उसके पुरखा साहित्य को किसी समकालीन साहित्यकार ने लिख दिया तब तो मानो वह उच्च कोटी का साहित्य बन जाता हैं। इसका सीधा मतलब यही होता है, कि साहित्य या कला को किसी अनपढ़ आदिवासी ने रचा तो वह उपेक्षा का शिकार है। यह बात साफ है कि कला साहित्य में प्रदर्शन के अभाव में एक कृति उपेक्षित है तो वही किसी अकादमिक दीक्षित कलाकार ने रचा तो वह महान बन जाती हैं। क्योंकि प्रदर्शन की आधुनिक विधाओं से वह ठेट देहाती जन कोसो दूर हैं। उस देहाती आदिवासी का किसी चमक-दमक वाली कला दीर्घा से संपर्क बनाना तो दूर उसको इस संबंध में जानकारी तक नहीं होती हैं।



4. आदिवासी कलाकार फ़ला, छोटी उंदरी, उदयपुर 5. समकालीन कलाकार शाहिद परवेज़, उदयपुर की के समकालीन कलाकार का आदिवासी कला से प्रभाव उनके कृतियों में स्पष्ट दिखाई पड़ रहा है जैसे भूपेश कावड़िया, शाहिद परवेज़ की कृति में। (चित्र-1,2,4,5)

येसे कई उदाहरण हमें किसी वस्तु का कुरूपता के दृष्टिकोण से रूपवान होने का प्रतिमान स्थापित करती हैं। वस्तु तो सभी अपने आप में सौंदर्य से लबरेज हैं लेकिन उसके व्यवस्थित प्रदर्शन मात्र से वस्तु में स्थापित सौंदर्य झलकने का संवेग सक्रिय हो जाता है।

निष्कर्ष- यह बड़ा प्रश्न है आदिवासी कलाकारों के साथ कि कैसे अपनी कला को बाजार तक सीधा पहुंचाया जाए। इसके लिए सरकारी प्रयास करने चाहिए जिससे बाजार आदिवासी कलाकार तक सीधी पहुँच बना सके। इस प्रोत्साहन कार्य से कलाएं पूर्ण संचरण भी कर पाएंगी जिससे परंपरा कि मौलिक तत्व जीवंत मिल पाएंगे। जब उच्च धनाढ्य वर्ग सीधा आदिवासी जीवन एवं बाजार से संबंद बनाएगा तो निश्चित तौर पर कला की गहरी समज विकसित होगी। परिणाम में आदिवासी कला मे भी समकालीन कलाकार की भांति कलात्मक पहलू को आमजन मे स्थापना होगी। जिस तरह समकालीन कलाकारों के लिए कलात्मक गहरे मूल्य स्थापित कर लिए उसी तरह आदिवासी कला का भी वैश्विक जगत मे उच्च मूल्यों पर मांग होगी। सरकारी संस्थाओं को आदिवासी कला के प्रोत्साहन हेतू ज्यादा से ज्यादा कला कार्यशाला एवं शिविर का आयोजन करना चाहिए जिससे आमजन मे कला की गहरी पैठ ओर समज विकसित हो सके।

संदर्भ-

1. उदयपुर के आदिवासी क्षेत्र का सर्वे कर छायांकन मेरे द्वारा किया गया हैं।
2. समकालीन कलाकार के चित्र संबन्धित कलाकारों के फेसबुक पेज के संदर्भ आधार पर लिए हैं।

संत नामदेव : व्यक्तित्व एवं जीवन चरित्रा

शोध निर्देशिका

डा. मानक जैन

प्रवक्ता इतिहास

सम्राट पृथ्वीराज चौहान

महाविद्यालय, अजमेर

शोधार्थी

मनोज कुमार अपूर्वा

जनसाधारण के उद्धार हेतु प्रत्यन्त करने वाले संत शिरोमणी महापुरुष नामदेव जी का अद्वितीय स्थान है। व्यावहारिक आपत्तियों से रास्ता निकालने वाले नामदेव जी का लौकिक व्यक्तित्व उनके पारमार्थिक व्यक्तित्व का साधन है। विविध प्रतिकूल विरोधी शक्तियों से जुझने वाले यह समर्थ व्यक्तित्व कभी क्षीण नहीं हुए है।

संत शिरोमणि श्री नामदेवजी का जन्म कृष्णा नदी के किनारे नरसी बामणी गाँव जिला परभणी, मराठवाड़ा, महाराष्ट्र में 26 अक्टूबर 1270, कार्तिक शुक्ल एकादशी संवत् 1327 रविवार को सूर्यादय के समय हुआ था। संत नामदेव का जन्म "शिम्पी" (मराठी) जिसे राजस्थान में "छीपा" भी कहते हैं। इनके पिता का नाम दामाशेठ और माता का नाम गोणार्ई (गोणा बाई) था। इनका परिवार भगवान विठ्ठल का परम भक्त था। नामदेवजी का विवाह कल्याण निवासी राजार्ई (राजा बाई) के साथ हुआ था और इनके चार पुत्रा व पुत्रावधु यथा "नारायण-लाड़ाबाई", "विठ्ठल-गोड़ाबाई", "महादेव-येसाबाई" व "गोविन्द - साखराबाई" तथा एक पुत्री थी जिनका नाम लिम्बाबाई था। श्री नामदेव जी की बड़ी बहन का नाम आऊबाई था। उनके एक पौत्रा का नाम मुकुन्द व उनकी दासी का नाम "संत जनाबाई" था, जो संत नामदेवजी के जन्म के पहले से ही दामाशेठ के घर पर ही रहती थी। संत शिरोमणि श्री नामदेवजी के नानाजी का नाम गोमाजी और नानीजी का नाम उमाबाई था।

संत नामदेवजी ने विसोबा खेचर को गुरु के रूप में स्वीकार किया था। विसोबा खेचर का जन्म स्थान पेटण था, जो पंढरपुर से पचास कोस दूर "ओढ्या नागनाथ" नामक प्राचीन शिव क्षेत्रा में है। इसी मंदिर में इन्होंने संत शैरामणि श्री नामदेवजी को शिक्षा दी और अपना शिष्य बनाया। संत नामदेव, संत ज्ञानेश्वर के समकालीन थे और उम्र में उनसे 5 साल बड़े थे। संत नामदेव, संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत निवृत्तिनाथ, संत सोपानदेव इनकी बहिन मुक्ताबाई व अन्य समकालीन संतों के साथ पूरे महाराष्ट्र के साथ उत्तर भारत का भ्रमण कर "अभंग" (भक्ति-गीत) रचे और जनता जनार्दन को समता और प्रभु-भक्ति का पाठ पढ़ाया। संत ज्ञानेश्वर के परलोकगमन के बाद दूसरे साथी संतों के साथ इन्होंने पूरे भारत का भ्रमण किया। इन्होंने मराठी के साथ हिन्दी में भी रचनाएँ लिखी। इन्होंने अठारह वर्षों तक पंजाब में प्रचार किया। इनकी कुछ रचनाएँ सिक्खों के धार्मिक पुस्तक "गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब" में

मिलती है। इसमें संत नामदेवजी के 61 पद संग्रहित हैं। आज भी इनके रचित अभंग पूरे महाराष्ट्र में भक्ति और प्रेम के साथ गाए जाते हैं। ये संवत् 1407 में समाधि में लीन हो गए।

सन्त नामदेवजी के समय में नाथ और महानुभाव पंथों का महाराष्ट्र में प्रचार था। नाथ पंथ "अलख निरंजन" की योगपरक साधना का समर्थक तथा बाह्यडंबरों का विरोधी था और महानुभाव पंथ वैदिक कर्मकांड तथा बहुदेवोपासना का विरोधी होते हुए भी मूर्तिपूजा को सर्वथा निषिद्ध नहीं मानता था। इनके अतिरिक्त महाराष्ट्र में पंढरपुर के "विठोबा" की उपासना भी प्रचलित थी। संत नामदेवजी पंढरपुर में वारी प्रथा शुरू करवाने के जनक हैं। इनके द्वारा शुरू की गई प्रथा अंतर्गत आज भी सामान्य जनता प्रतिवर्ष आषाढी और कार्तिकी एकादशी को उनके दर्शनों के लिए पंढरपुर की "वारी" (यात्रा) किया करती थी। (यह प्रथा आजभी प्रचलित है), इस प्रकार की वारी (यात्रा) करने वाले "वारकरी" कहलाते हैं। विठ्ठलोपासना का यह "पंथ वारकरी" संप्रदाय कहलाता है। श्री नामदेव इसी संप्रदाय के प्रमुख संत माने जाते हैं।

संत नामदेव जी ने व्यक्तित्व को महान बनाकर सदियों के लिये जनसाधारण के लिये आदर्श रूप बन गये।

नामदेव जी के प्रेमपूर्ण व्यक्तित्व के बारे में संत-सज्जनों ने बार-बार कहा है। ज्ञानेश्वर जी ने नामदेव जी की प्रशंसा की है कि "प्रेम की आत्मीयता तुम्हारे हृदय के भीतर है। तुम विठ्ठल भगवान् के 'प्रेम भाण्डारी' हो।" स्वयं नामदेव जी की वाणी अपने अंतरंग के प्रेम प्रभाव से आर्द्र है। नामदेव जी पुनः पुनः कहते हैं कि साधुसंत अपने माता-पिता हैं, अपने अंतरंग के जीव-प्राण हैं। हरि के दासों को आकल्प आयु प्राप्त हो जाए, उन्हें कभी कल्पना की बाधा न हो, वे सदा सुखी रहें, उन्हें कभी अहंकार की हवा न लग जाए, ऐसा अभीष्टचिंतन नामदेव जी ने भगवान् के पास किया है।

श्री नामदेव जी के प्रेम में कोमलता का स्पर्श है। ज्ञानेश्वर जी के समाधि-महोत्सव का वर्णन करते समय नामदेव जी का गला भर आता है। ज्ञानका यह बिंब फिर से दिख नहीं पाएगा, इस बात का उन्हें अनिवार दुःख होता है।

नामदेव जी की मनोवृत्ति सीधी, सरल, निर्व्याज और नम्र थी। उन्होंने केवल इतनी ही आकांक्षा प्रकट की है कि "रंक होउनिया पंढरी चोहटा। राखेन दाखंटा महाद्वारी।।" ("रंक बन जाऊँ, पंढरपुर के चौक में। मंदिर महाद्वार में बँूँ द्वारापाल।।")

नादेव जी का समूचा जीवन घूमने-फिरने में व्यतीत हुआ। उस समय की कुल स्थिति तथा उनकी अपनी प्रवृत्ति ऐसे भ्रमण के लिए अनुकूल थी। ज्ञानेश्वर के साथ यात्रा करके उन्होंने तीर्थक्षेत्रों का दर्शन किया।

सतसंग और नाममंत्रा जैसे दो श्रद्धा-स्थानों के बल पर नामदेव जी ने साधक अवस्था की पूर्ण योजना बनाई। इसके साथ-साथ प्रपंचविरक्ति और चितशुद्धि के कारण उनकी भक्ति दृढ़ बन गई। नामदेव जी सांसारिक प्रपंच से मुक्त हो गए। उन्होंने देह का अभिमान छोड़ दिया, संसार से मन हटाया और विठ्ठल भगवान के चरणों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित कर दिया। उन्होंने जान लिया कि शरीर केवल इंद्रियों का बना हुआ है, और अंत में वह संकट को मोल लेता है। जीवन की राशि को काल नाप-नाप कर कम करता है, इसका एहसास उन्हें हो गया। उन्होंने अपने मन को जताया कि शरीर के प्रति उदासीन होकर माया का त्याग करे और सभी प्राणिमात्रा में विठ्ठल भगवान का दर्शन करे। नारायण का नाम उनका सहज श्वास बन गया। वे कहने लगे, “भोगावरी आम्हीं घातला पाषाण। मरणा मरण आणियले।।” (“भोग पर हमने रख दिया पत्थर। मृत्यु को ही मार डाला हमने।।”)

नामदेव जी ने परमार्थ का ध्येय प्राप्त करने का निर्धारण कर लिया। अत्यंत निष्ठापूर्वक लगन से उन्होंने साधना का प्रारंभ किया। परन्तु उन्होंने अनुभव किया कि चिरवांछित ध्येय इतनी आसानी से प्राप्त नहीं होता। कोशिशों के बावजूद प्रभु-दर्शन प्राप्त नहीं होता, इस व्यथा से उनका मन झुलसने लगा। निराशा के अंधेरे में ठोकरें खानेवाले साधक की ‘आत्मा की अधेंरी रात’ नामदेव जी के जीवन में आ गई। नामदेव जी कहते हैं, “हे प्रभु, तुमने मुझे इस संसार की खूंटी से बांध रखा है।

भारतीय लोकजीवन में समता तथा एकात्मकता प्रेरित करने का महान कार्य संतश्रेष्ठ नामदेव जी ने ईसवी की तेरहवीं शताब्दि में किया। नामदेव जी का कवित्व उनके आंतरिक जीवन से सुसंगति रखता है। उदाहरणार्थ, ‘तीर्थावलि’ के वर्णन में जो नामदेव जी पंढरपुर के विठ्ठल भगवान के विरह से व्याकुल हो जाते हैं, वहीं नामदेव जी आगे चलकर ‘सिद्धावस्था’ में पहुंचने के बाद कहने लगते हैं, “प्रस्तराचा देव बोलत भक्तांते। सांगते ऐकते मूर्ख दोधे।।” (“पत्थर का भगवान बातें करता है। कहने-सुनने वाले हैं निरा मूर्ख।।”) जो नामदेव जी पंढरपुर से बाहर कदम रखने के लिए राजी नहीं हो रहे थे, वही नामदेव जी ‘जीवनमुक्तावस्था’ में पहुंचने के बाद चार बार लंबी तीर्थयात्राएँ अकेले ने कर लेते हैं, और महाराष्ट्र से सैकड़ों मील दूरी पर अपने अनुयायियों के खातिर पंजाब में बीस साल व्यतीत करते हैं। नामदेव जी का काव्य हमेशा उनके अंतःकरण का स्पंदन रहा है।

नामभक्ति, सदाचरण और सभी के प्रति आत्मीयता आदि दिखाने में सामान्य, परंतु आचरण करने में कठिन गुणों को अपने व्यक्तित्व के आदर्श से उन्होंने लोगों के सामने रखा। कर्म, भक्ति और ज्ञान तीनों का संगम नामदेव जी के व्यक्तित्व को महान, बनाकर सदियों के लिए जनसाधारण के लिए आदर्शरूप बन गया।