

## **A REVIEW OF MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS OF FISCAL POLICY**

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### **Abstract**

Fiscal policy deals with the taxation and expenditure decisions of the government. Monetary policy, deals with the supply of money in the economy and the rate of interest. These are the main policy approaches used by economic managers to steer the broad aspects of the economy. In most modern economies, the government deals with fiscal policy while the central bank is responsible for monetary policy. Fiscal policy is composed of several parts. These include, tax policy, expenditure policy, investment or disinvestment strategies and debt or surplus management. Fiscal policy is an important constituent of the overall economic framework of a country and is therefore intimately linked with its general economic policy strategy.

**Keywords:** fiscal policy, Bayesian structural VAR, debt dynamics

### **Introduction**

Fiscal policy also feeds into economic trends and influences monetary policy. When the government receives more than it spends, it has a surplus. If the government spends more than it receives it runs a deficit. To meet the additional expenditures, it needs to borrow from domestic or foreign sources, draw upon its foreign exchange reserves or print an equivalent amount of money.<sup>1</sup> This tends to influence other economic variables. On a broad generalisation, excessive printing of money leads to inflation. If the government borrows too much from abroad it leads to a debt crisis. If it draws down on its foreign exchange reserves, a balance of payments crisis may arise. Excessive domestic borrowing by the government may lead to higher real interest rates and the domestic private sector being unable to access funds resulting in the „crowding out“ of private investment. Sometimes a combination of these can occur. In any case, the impact of a large deficit on long run growth and economic well-being is negative. Therefore, there is broad agreement that it is not prudent for a government to run an unduly large deficit. However, in case of developing countries, where the need for infrastructure and social investments may be substantial, it sometimes argued that running surpluses at the cost of long-term growth might also not be wise (Fischer and Easterly, 1990). The challenge then for most developing country governments is to meet infrastructure and social needs while managing the government's finances in a way that the deficit or the accumulating debt burden is not too great.

This essay examines the trajectory of India's fiscal policy with particular focus on historical trends, the development of fiscal discipline frameworks, the recent experience of fiscal response to the global financial crisis and subsequent return to a fiscal consolidation path. The initial years of India's planned development strategy were characterised by a conservative fiscal policy whereby deficits were kept under control. The tax system was geared to transfer resources from the private

sector to fund the large public sector driven industrialization process and also cover social welfare schemes. Indirect taxes were a larger source of revenue than direct taxes. However, growth was anaemic and the system was prone to inefficiencies. In the 1980s some attempts were made to reform particular sectors and make some changes in the tax system. But the public debt increased, as did the fiscal deficit. Triggered by higher oil prices and political uncertainties, the balance of payments crisis of 1991 led to economic liberalisation. The reform of the tax system commenced with direct taxes increasing their share in comparison to indirect taxes. The fiscal deficit was brought under control. When the deficit and debt situation again threatened to go out of control in the early 2000s, fiscal discipline legislations were instituted at the central level and in most states. The deficit was brought under control and by 2007-08 a benign macro-fiscal situation with high growth and moderate inflation prevailed. The global financial crisis tested the fiscal policy framework and it responded with counter-cyclical measures including tax cuts and increases in expenditures. The post-crisis recovery of the Indian economy is witnessing a correction of the fiscal policy path towards a regime of prudence. In the future, the focus would probably be on bringing in new tax reforms and better targeting of social expenditures.

### **India's fiscal policy architecture**

The Indian Constitution provides the overarching framework for the country's fiscal policy. India has a federal form of government with taxing powers and spending responsibilities being divided between the central and the state governments according to the Constitution. There is also a third tier of government at the local level. Since the taxing abilities of the states are not necessarily commensurate with their spending responsibilities, some of the centre's revenues need to be assigned to the state governments. To provide the basis for this assignment and give medium term guidance on fiscal matters, the Constitution provides for the formation of a Finance Commission (FC) every five years. Based on the report of the FC the central taxes are devolved to the state governments. The Constitution also provides that for every financial year, the government shall place before the legislature a statement of its proposed taxing and spending provisions for legislative debate and approval. This is referred to as the Budget. The central and the state governments each have their own budgets.

The central government is responsible for issues that usually concern the country as a whole like national defence, foreign policy, railways, national highways, shipping, airways, post and telegraphs, foreign trade and banking. The state governments are responsible for other items including, law and order, agriculture, fisheries, water supply and irrigation, and public health. Some items for which responsibility vests in both the Centre and the states include forests, economic and social planning, education, trade unions and industrial disputes, price control and electricity. There is now increasing devolution of some powers to local governments at the city, town and village levels. The taxing powers of the central government encompass taxes on income (except agricultural income), excise on goods produced (other than alcohol), customs duties, and inter-state sale of goods. The state governments are vested with the power to tax agricultural income, land and buildings, sale of goods (other than inter-state), and excise on alcohol.

While these institutional arrangements initially appeared adequate for driving the development agenda, the sharp deterioration of the fiscal situation in the 1980s resulted in the balance of

payments crisis of 1991, which would be discussed later. Following economic liberalisation in 1991, when the fiscal deficit and debt situation again seemed to head towards unsustainable levels around 2000, a new fiscal discipline framework was instituted. At the central level this framework was initiated in 2003 when the Parliament passed the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA).

Taxes are the main source of government revenues. Direct taxes are so named since they are charged upon and collected directly from the person or organisation that ultimately pays the tax (in a legal sense).<sup>2</sup> Taxes on personal and corporate incomes, personal wealth and professions are direct taxes. In India the main direct taxes at the central level are the personal and corporate income tax. Both are till date levied through the same piece of legislation, the Income Tax Act of 1961. Income taxes are levied on various head of income, namely, incomes from business and professions, salaries, house property, capital gains and other sources (like interest and dividends).<sup>3</sup> Other direct taxes include the wealth tax and the securities transactions tax. Some other forms of direct taxation that existed in India from time to time but were removed as part of various reforms include the estate duty, gift tax, expenditure tax and fringe benefits tax. The estate duty was levied on the estate of a deceased person. The fringe benefits tax was charged on employers on the value of in-kind non-cash benefits or perquisites received by employees from their employers. Such perquisites are now largely taxed directly in the hands of employees and added to their personal income tax. Some states charge a tax on professions. Most local governments also charge property owners a tax on land and buildings.

Indirect taxes are charged and collected from persons other than those who finally end up paying the tax. For instance, a tax on sale of goods is collected by the seller from the buyer. The legal responsibility of paying the tax to government lies with the seller, but the tax is paid by the buyer. The current central level indirect taxes are the central excise, the service tax, the customs duty and the central sales tax on inter-state sale of goods. The main state level indirect tax is the post-manufacturing sales tax. The complications and economic inefficiencies of this multiple cascading taxation across the economic value chain are discussed later in the context of the proposed Goods and Services Tax.

### **Conclusion:**

The fiscal expansion associated with budget composition matters for the length of the crisis since all fiscal variables, such as public consumption, public investment, income taxes and goods service taxes, would lead to a reduction of the duration of the crisis. Furthermore, the result suggests that the government may undertake such measures as expenditure-based or revenue-based fiscal expansion in order to reduce the duration of the crisis. The result also suggests that income tax cuts are a more effective tool than government consumption, public investment and goods and service taxes in shortening the length of the crisis in those countries. A decrease in the income tax by 1% would shorten the length of the crisis by around two months, which is not the case with public consumption, public investment and goods and service taxes.

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## **A REVIEW OF SCOPE AND NATURE OF MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS**

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### **Abstract**

Economics impacts our day-to-day lives. Economics also influences the decisions taken by managers of business firms. Any business is part of an economy. As we know, economic conditions heavily impact business activities and vice versa. The per capita income of the citizens will define the purchasing power on the basis of which, the business enterprises will decide what products to manufacture and sell. A new enterprise has to forecast the demand for the product, which it wants to sell. The day to day product market has to decide a viable price depending upon the interaction between the demand and the supply. Thus, management practitioners and academicians brought economics to their perspective and developed 'Managerial Economics'.

**Keywords:** Economy, Business, Product Market, Viable Price, Etc.

### **Introduction:**

Managerial economics is a discipline which deals with the application of economic theory to business management. It deals with the use of economic concepts and principles of business decision making. Formerly it was known as "Business Economics" but the term has now been discarded in favour of Managerial Economics.

Managerial Economics may be defined as the study of economic theories, logic and methodology which are generally applied to seek solution to the practical problems of business. Managerial Economics is thus constituted of that part of economic knowledge or economic theories which is used as a tool of analysing business problems for rational business decisions. Managerial Economics is often called as Business Economics or Economic for Firms.

### **Definition of Managerial Economics:**

"Managerial Economics is economics applied in decision making. It is a special branch of economics bridging the gap between abstract theory and managerial practice." – *Haynes, Mote and Paul*.

"Business Economics consists of the use of economic modes of thought to analyse business situations." - *McNair and Meriam*

"Business Economics (Managerial Economics) is the integration of economic theory with business practice for the purpose of facilitating decision making and forward planning by management." - *Spencer and Seegelman*.

“Managerial economics is concerned with application of economic concepts and economic analysis to the problems of formulating rational managerial decision.” – *Mansfield*

### **Nature of Managerial Economics:**

- The primary function of management executive in a business organisation is decision making and forward planning.
- Decision making and forward planning go hand in hand with each other. Decision making means the process of selecting one action from two or more alternative courses of action. Forward planning means establishing plans for the future to carry out the decision so taken.
- The problem of choice arises because resources at the disposal of a business unit (land, labour, capital, and managerial capacity) are limited and the firm has to make the most profitable use of these resources.
- The decision making function is that of the business executive, he takes the decision which will ensure the most efficient means of attaining a desired objective, say profit maximisation. After taking the decision about the particular output, pricing, capital, raw-materials and power etc., are prepared. Forward planning and decision-making thus go on at the same time.
- A business manager's task is made difficult by the uncertainty which surrounds business decision-making. Nobody can predict the future course of business conditions. He prepares the best possible plans for the future depending on past experience and future outlook and yet he has to go on revising his plans in the light of new experience to minimise the failure. Managers are thus engaged in a continuous process of decision-making through an uncertain future and the overall problem confronting them is one of adjusting to uncertainty.
- In fulfilling the function of decision-making in an uncertainty framework, economic theory can be, pressed into service with considerable advantage as it deals with a number of concepts and principles which can be used to solve or at least throw some light upon the problems of business management. E.g are profit, demand, cost, pricing, production, competition, business cycles, national income etc. The way economic analysis can be used towards solving business problems, constitutes the subject-matter of Managerial Economics.
- Thus in brief we can say that Managerial Economics is both a science and an art.

### **Scope of Managerial Economics:**

The scope of managerial economics is not yet clearly laid out because it is a developing science. Even then the following fields may be said to generally fall under Managerial Economics:

1. Demand Analysis and Forecasting
2. Cost and Production Analysis
3. Pricing Decisions, Policies and Practices
4. Profit Management

## 5. Capital Management

These divisions of business economics constitute its subject matter.

Recently, managerial economists have started making increased use of Operation Research methods like Linear programming, inventory models, Games theory, queuing up theory etc., have also come to be regarded as part of Managerial Economics.

1. **Demand Analysis and Forecasting:** A business firm is an economic organisation which is engaged in transforming productive resources into goods that are to be sold in the market. A major part of managerial decision making depends on accurate estimates of demand. A forecast of future sales serves as a guide to management for preparing production schedules and employing resources. It will help management to maintain or strengthen its market position and profit base. Demand analysis also identifies a number of other factors influencing the demand for a product. Demand analysis and forecasting occupies a strategic place in Managerial Economics.
2. **Cost and production analysis:** A firm's profitability depends much on its cost of production. A wise manager would prepare cost estimates of a range of output, identify the factors causing or cause variations in cost estimates and choose the cost-minimising output level, taking also into consideration the degree of uncertainty in production and cost calculations. Production processes are under the charge of engineers but the business manager is supposed to carry out the production function analysis in order to avoid wastages of materials and time. Sound pricing practices depend much on cost control. The main topics discussed under cost and production analysis are: Cost concepts, cost-output relationships, Economics and Diseconomies of scale and cost control.
3. **Pricing decisions, policies and practices:** Pricing is a very important area of Managerial Economics. In fact, price is the genesis of the revenue of a firm and as such the success of a business firm largely depends on the correctness of the price decisions taken by it. The important aspects dealt with this area are: Price determination in various market forms, pricing methods, differential pricing, product-line pricing and price forecasting.
4. **Profit management:** Business firms are generally organized for earning profit and in the long period, it is profit which provides the chief measure of success of a firm. Economics tells us that profits are the reward for uncertainty bearing and risk taking. A successful business manager is one who can form more or less correct estimates of costs and revenues likely to accrue to the firm at different levels of output. The more successful a manager is in reducing uncertainty, the higher are the profits earned by him. In fact, profit-planning and profit measurement constitute the most challenging area of Managerial Economics.
5. **Capital management:** The problems relating to firm's capital investments are perhaps the most complex and troublesome. Capital management implies planning and control of capital expenditure because it involves a large sum and moreover the problems in disposing the capital assets off are so complex that they require considerable time and labour. The main

topics dealt with under capital management are cost of capital, rate of return and selection of projects.

6. **Production Possibility curves:** The production possibility curves is a hypothetical representation of the amount of two different goods that can be obtained by shifting resources from the production of one, to the production of the other. The curve is used to describe a society's choice between two different goods. Figure 1, shows the two goods as consumption and investment. Investment goods are goods that are involved in the production of further consumption goods. They include physical capital such as machines, buildings, roads etc. and human investments such as education and training. The sums of all investments make up the capital stock of a society
7. **Opportunity Cost:** This hypothetical curve shows how much of consumption must be given up to increase investments (the movement from A to B). This demonstrates the important economic concept of Opportunity Cost, which is the cost of anything (such as an investment in a new road), in terms of what has to be given up. This is the general concept of cost in economics. For the individual, these costs could be financial, but they could include a individual's time and other intangibles. For society the production possibility curve shows opportunity cost only on the curve itself. If society found itself inside the curve, for instance, during a recession (where all resources are not being utilized), then a movement out to the production possibility curve has no real opportunity cost. The unemployed resources are just being utilized (unemployed labor going back to work).

### Conclusion:

The various aspects outlined above represent the major uncertainties which a business firm has to reckon with, viz., demand uncertainty, cost uncertainty, price uncertainty, profit uncertainty, and capital uncertainty. We can, therefore, conclude that the subject-matter of Managerial Economics consists of applying economic principles and concepts towards adjusting with various uncertainties faced by a business firm.

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## **MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS: MEANING, SCOPE & RELATIONSHIP**

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### **Abstract**

Economic principles inform good business decision making. Although economics is sometimes dismissed as a discourse of practical relevance to only a relatively small circle of academicians and policy analysts who call themselves economists, sound economic reasoning benefits any manager of a business, whether they are involved with production and operations, marketing, finance, or corporate strategy. Along with enhancing decision making, the field of economics provides a common language and framework for comprehending and communicating phenomena that occur within a business, as well as between a business and its environment.

### **Meaning**

The science of Managerial Economics has emerged only recently. With the growing variability and unpredictability of the business environment, business managers have become increasingly concerned with finding rational and ways of adjusting to an exploiting environmental change. The problems of the business world attracted the attentions of the academicians from 1950 onwards. Managerial economics as a subject gained popularity in the USA after the publication of the book "Managerial Economics" by Joel Dean in 1951.

Managerial economics generally refers to the integration of economic theory with business practice. Economics provides tools managerial economics applies these tools to the management of business. In simple terms, managerial economics means the application of economic theory to the problem of management. Managerial economics may be viewed as economics applied to problem solving at the level of the firm. It enables the business executive to assume and analyse things. Every firm tries to get satisfactory profit even though economics emphasises maximizing of profit. Hence, it becomes necessary to redesign economic ideas to the practical world. This function is being done by managerial economics.

**Keyword: Economics, Decision Making**

### **Nature of Managerial Economics:**

Managerial economics is a science applied to decision making. It bridges the gap between abstract theory and managerial practice. It concentrates more on the method of reasoning. In short, managerial economics is "Economics applied in decision making".

## **Decision Making:**

Managerial economics is supposed to enrich the conceptual and technical skill of a manager. It is concerned with economic behaviour of the firm. It concentrates on the decision process, decision model and decision variables at the firm level. It is the application of economic analysis to evaluate business decisions. The primary function of a manager in business organisation is decision making and forward planning under uncertain business conditions. Some of the important management decisions are production decision, inventory decision, cost decision, marketing decision, financial decision, personnel decision and miscellaneous decisions. One of the hallmarks of a good executive is the ability to take quick decision. He must have the clarity of goals, use all the information he can get, weigh pros and cons and make fast decisions.

The decisions are taken to achieve certain objectives. Objectives are the motivating factors in taking decision. Several acts are performed to attain the objectives quantitative techniques are also used in decision making. But it may be noted that acts and quantitative techniques alone will not produce desirable results. It is important to remember that other variables such as human and behavioural considerations, technological forces and environmental factors influence the choices and decisions made by managers.

## **Scope of Marginal Economics:**

Managerial Economics is a developing subject. The scope of managerial economics refers to its area of study. Managerial economics has its roots in economic theory. The empirical nature of managerial economics makes its scope wider. Managerial economics provides management with strategic planning tools that can be used to get a clear perspective of the way the business world works and what can be done to maintain profitability in an ever changing environment.

Managerial economics refers to those aspects of economic theory and application which are directly relevant to the practice of management and the decision making process within the enterprise. Its scope does not extend to macro-economic theory and the economics of public policy which will also be of interest to the manager. While considering the scope of managerial economics we have to understand whether it is positive economics or normative economics.

## **Positive versus Normative Economics:**

Most of the managerial economists are of the opinion that managerial economics is fundamentally normative and prescriptive in nature. It is concerned with what decisions ought to be made.

The application of managerial economics is inseparable from consideration of values or norms, for it is always concerned with the achievement of objectives or the optimization of goals. In managerial economics, we are interested in what should happen rather than what does happen. Instead of explaining what a firm is doing, we explain what it should do to make its decision effective.



### **Positive Economics:**

A positive science is concerned with 'what is'. Robbins regards economics as a pure science of what is, which is not concerned with moral or ethical questions. Economics is neutral between ends. The economist has no right to pass judgment on the wisdom or folly of the ends itself.

He is simply concerned with the problem of resources in relation to the ends desired. The manufacture and sale of cigarettes and wine may be injurious to health and therefore morally unjustifiable, but the economist has no right to pass judgment on these since both satisfy human wants and involve economic activity.

### **Normative Economics:**

Normative economics is concerned with describing what should be the things. It is, therefore, also called prescriptive economics. What price for a product should be fixed, what wage should be paid, how income should be distributed and so on, fall within the purview of normative economics?

It should be noted that normative economics involves value judgments. Almost all the leading managerial economists are of the opinion that managerial economics is fundamentally normative and prescriptive in nature. It refers mostly to what ought to be and cannot be neutral about the ends. The application of managerial economics is inseparable from consideration of values, or norms for it is always concerned with the achievement of objectives or the optimisation of goals.

### **RELATIONSHIP WITH ECONOMIC THEORY**

The main branch of economic theory with which managerial economics is related is microeconomics, which deals essentially with how markets work and interactions between the various components of the economy. In particular, the following aspects of microeconomic theory are relevant"

- theory of the firm
- theory of consumer behaviour (demand)
- production and cost theory (supply)
- price theory
- market structure and competition theory

### **Managerial Economics and Statistics:**

Statistics is important to managerial economics. It provides the basis for the empirical testing of theory. Statistics is important in providing the individual firm with measures of the appropriate functional relationship involved in decision making. Statistics is a very useful science for business executives because a business runs on estimates and probabilities.

Statistics supplies many tools to managerial economics. Suppose forecasting has to be done. For this purpose, trend projections are used. Similarly, multiple regression technique is used. In managerial economics, measures of central tendency like the mean, median, mode, and measures of dispersion, correlation, regression, least square, estimators are widely used. The managerial

economics is constantly faced with the choice between models ignoring uncertainty and those that explicitly incorporate probability theory.

Statistical tools are widely used in the solution of managerial problems. sampling is very useful in data collection. Managerial economics makes use of correlation and multiple regression in business problems involving some kind of cause and effect relationship.

### **Managerial Economics and Mathematics:**

Mathematics is yet another important subject closely related to managerial economics. For the derivation and exposition of economic analysis, we require a set of mathematical tools. Mathematics has helped in the development of economic theories and now mathematical economics has become a very important branch of the science of economics.

Mathematical approach to economic theories makes them more precise and logical. For the estimation and prediction of economic factors for decision making and forward planning, the mathematical method is very helpful. The important branches of mathematics generally used by a managerial economist are geometry, algebra and calculus.

The mathematical concepts used by the managerial economists are the logarithms and exponential, vectors and determinants, input-output tables. Operations research which is closely related to managerial economics is mathematical in character.

### **CONCLUSION**

Managerial economics is a management science that gives you more idea about the economic aspects of a market and how they affect your decision making. This is very important because economic profits play a crucial role in a market based economy., While above normal profits are indicators of expansion and growth, below normal profits cautions you about tightening or retrenchment. Business economics is comprised of several tools of micro and macroeconomic analysis which are useful in management decision-making that act as facilitators to solve business problems. Micro economic instruments used in this context include demand analysis, production and cost analysis, breakeven analysis, theory of pricing, technical progress, location decisions and capital budgeting.

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## **BUSINESS COMMUNICATION**

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### **Abstract**

Communication is one of the most important part of human life as well as mean of business expansion. In the business sector various communication methods are used to promote a product or services, or organization; it is also used to deliver information and receive information from others. It is also a means of relaying between a supply chain, for example the consumer and manufacturer. According to the encyclopaedia business communication is known simply as "communications".

**Keywords:** communication, behaviour, management, business sector

### **Introduction:**

Communication is neither the transmission of a message nor the message itself. It is the mutual exchange of understanding, originating with the receiver. Communication needs to be effective in business. Communication is the essence of management. The basic functions of management (Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing and Controlling) cannot be performed well without effective communication. Business communication involves constant flow of information. Feedback is integral part of business communication. Organizations these days are verly large and involve large number of people. There are various levels of hierarchy in an organization. Greater the number of levels, the more difficult is the job of managing the organization. Communication here plays a very important role in process of directing and controlling the people in the oragnization. Immediate feedback can be obtained and misunderstandings if any can be avoided. There should be effective communication between superiors and subordinated in an organization, between organization and society at large (for example between management and trade unions). It is essential for success and growth of an organization. Communication gaps should not occur in any organization.

Business Communication is goal oriented. The rules, regulations and policies of a company have to be communicated to people within and outside the organization. Business Communication is

regulated by certain rules and norms. In early times, business communication was limited to paper-work, telephone calls etc. But now with advent of technology, we have cell phones, video conferencing, emails, satellite communication to support business communication. Effective business communication helps in building goodwill of an organization.

### **Business Communication can be of two types:**

**Oral Communication** - An oral communication can be formal or informal. Generally business communication is a formal means of communication, like: meetings, interviews, group discussion, speeches etc. An example of Informal business communication would be - Grapevine.

Oral communication implies communication through mouth. It includes individuals conversing with each other, be it direct conversation or telephonic conversation. Speeches, presentations, discussions are all forms of oral communication. Oral communication is generally recommended when the communication matter is of temporary kind or where a direct interaction is required. Face to face communication (meetings, lectures, conferences, interviews, etc.) is significant so as to build a rapport and trust.

### **Advantages of Oral Communication**

- There is high level of understanding and transparency in oral communication as it is interpersonal.
- There is no element of rigidity in oral communication. There is flexibility for allowing changes in the decisions previously taken.
- The feedback is spontaneous in case of oral communication. Thus, decisions can be made quickly without any delay.
- Oral communication is not only time saving, but it also saves upon money and efforts.
- Oral communication is best in case of problem resolution. The conflicts, disputes and many issues/differences can be put to an end by talking them over.
- Oral communication is an essential for teamwork and group energy.
- Oral communication promotes a receptive and encouraging morale among organizational employees.
- Oral communication can be best used to transfer private and confidential information/matter.

### **Disadvantages/Limitations of Oral Communication**

- Relying only on oral communication may not be sufficient as business communication is formal and very organized.

- Oral communication is less authentic than written communication as they are informal and not as organized as written communication.
- Oral communication is time-saving as far as daily interactions are concerned, but in case of meetings, long speeches consume lot of time and are unproductive at times.
- Oral communications are not easy to maintain and thus they are unsteady.
- There may be misunderstandings as the information is not complete and may lack essentials.
- It requires attentiveness and great receptivity on part of the receivers/audience.
- Oral communication (such as speeches) is not frequently used as legal records except in investigation work.

**Written Communication** - Written means of business communication includes - agenda, reports, manuals etc.

Written communication has great significance in today's business world. It is an innovative activity of the mind. Effective written communication is essential for preparing worthy promotional materials for business development. Speech came before writing. But writing is more unique and formal than speech. Effective writing involves careful choice of words, their organization in correct order in sentences formation as well as cohesive composition of sentences. Also, writing is more valid and reliable than speech. But while speech is spontaneous, writing causes delay and takes time as feedback is not immediate.

#### **Advantages of Written Communication**

- Written communication helps in laying down apparent principles, policies and rules for running of an organization.
- It is a permanent means of communication. Thus, it is useful where record maintenance is required.
- It assists in proper delegation of responsibilities. While in case of oral communication, it is impossible to fix and delegate responsibilities on the grounds of speech as it can be taken back by the speaker or he may refuse to acknowledge.
- Written communication is more precise and explicit.
- Effective written communication develops and enhances an organization's image.
- It provides ready records and references.
- Legal defenses can depend upon written communication as it provides valid records.

#### **Disadvantages of Written Communication**

- Written communication does not save upon the costs. It costs huge in terms of stationery and the manpower employed in writing/typing and delivering letters.

- Also, if the receivers of the written message are separated by distance and if they need to clear their doubts, the response is not spontaneous.
- Written communication is time-consuming as the feedback is not immediate. The encoding and sending of message takes time.
- Effective written communication requires great skills and competencies in language and vocabulary use. Poor writing skills and quality have a negative impact on organization's reputation.
- Too much paper work and e-mails burden is involved.

**Conclusion :** An effective and efficient communication system requires managerial proficiency in delivering and receiving messages. A manager must discover various barriers to communication, analyze the reasons for their occurrence and take preventive steps to avoid those barriers. Thus, the primary responsibility of a manager is to develop and maintain an effective communication system in the organization.

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## **FROM OPPRESSION TO ASSERTION: A STUDY IN FEMINISM**

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### **Abstract**

The feminist studies have succeeded in raising the status of many female authors hitherto more or less scanted by scholar and critics. The most of the feminist critics originated from French. The feminist movement, which started in the West in the 1960s, went a long way in arresting the injustice meted out to women. The term 'Feminism' was first used by the nineteenth century French dramatist Alexander Dumas, to refer to the then-emerging movement for women's rights.

**Keywords:** - Feminism, Feminist Criticism, Feminist Movement, Feminist Ideas.

Virginia wolf (1882) was born in an intellectual family in London. She used stream of consciousness technique in her novels. Virginia Woolf major novel are *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925) *To The Light House*(1927), *The Waves* (1931), She was also a renowned journalist and a critic (p 385) Virginia woof presented two lectures at women's colleges at Cambridge University in 1928 entitled '*A Room of One's Own*' {1929) and in '*Three Guineas*'(1938). She also produced several collection of essays on a broad range of literary topics and writers (p. 671).

In '*A Room of One's Own*'(1929) Wooifs raised a number of issues. However the central theme is the feminism. Virginia woolfs says that most of the hooks on women have been written by men. She says that all the male authors tended to write about women as sexual and romantic object, in practical life, she draws the actual picture of women's condition. Imaginatively she is of the highest importance," and practically she is complete insignificant..' and she is all but absent from history (p 577)

Virginia Woolf points out that "books continue each other," and we must read newer women authors as descendents of previous female writers. However, when we think back

through the great female writers, we find that, in addition to the material and psychological impediments to their creativity, they were faced with an even greater obstacle She goes on to say

"They had no tradition behind them, or on so short and partial that it was of little help. For we think back through our mother if we are women It is useless to go to the great man writer for half (p 678)

In 1941, Woolf walked into a river her pockets loaded with stone, and drowned herself, suffering the same fate as her imaginative characters, Shakespeare sister, who was driven to suicide on account of the overwhelming forces and institutions thwarting her female genius

Simon De Beavour was born in Pans in 1908 and died seventy eight year later, in 1986 She was a French philosopher and novelist She belonged to a feminist collective andpolitically active in feminist causes. At the time of her death she was honored as a crucial figure in the struggle for women's rights She won the French literary award the Prix Goncourt for her novel. *The Mandarins*

*The Second Sex* is a highly influential novel written by the learned woman, Simone De Beavour (1949) four years after the Second World War (1939-45) *The Second Sex* is a 20<sup>th</sup> century classic in the history of feminism. In This Novel the most famous line is "One is not born but becomes a woman" (p 73) The Second Sex drew attention to the distinction between gender and sex on the contrary, man almost always addresses himself to the weakness of woman. By flattery, by an appeal to her passion, he seeks access to her heart and when he has gained her affections, he used her as the instrument of his pleasure Simon de Beauvoir refused to be second in western culture. She said

I want to be the equal of man,  
I want to be the same as man  
Finally, I want to be a man  
I want to be a masculine (p 113)

Shashi Deshpande was born in 1938 in Dharwar in Karnatka. She won the Sahitya Academe Award for her novel *That Long Silence* in 1990 In this novel she tells the story about an Indian house wife.

Shashi Deshpande is a feminist writer whose novels and stones revolve around the theme of family life, marriage and predicament of woman in Indian society In *That Long Silence* 1988) Deshpande made it absolutely clear that she had nothing to do with feminism in narrow sense She does not like to brand her novels in this or that category She feels that life is complex and she has tried to portray the complexity of life in her novels The female protagonist name Java, in the novel *Thai Long Silence'*, attempts to break the silence imposed upon women by an over powering male dominated by Indian society. A maintained her silence throughout her life but ultimately breaks it softly in

order to express herself freely Thus the credit goes to the heroine of the novel *Jane Eyre* who faces many problems in the absence of Mr Rochester. She did not act against the voice of her own conscience. She remained truthful and faithful to her husband. She was quiet, innocent. *That Long Silence* is a memorable novel both thematically and realistically. Charlotte Brontë (1816-1855) is one of the three memorable English women novelists of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Brontë describes the condition of the women in her novel '*Jane Eyre*' (1847), because in the 18<sup>th</sup> century the condition of women was very depressing.

The feminist theme in the novel revolves around its protagonist, Jane Eyre. In the novel the love affair is unconventional almost unique because here an 18 years old girl Jane falls in love with a man namely Mr Rochester who is more than twice her age. Jane Eyre not only gives the true basis of an ideal love relation but also settles down, the theory for a union. Intensity of feeling can be found in the novel right from the beginning till the very end. Mrs Reed has intense hatred for Jane, and Jane in retaliation begins to feel an intense dislike of Mrs Reed as Jane says

I am glad you are no relation of mine  
I'll never call you aunt again as long as I live  
I'll never come to see, you when I am grown up  
and If any one asks me how I liked you. and  
how you treated me I will say the very  
thought of you makes me sick, and that you  
treated me with miserable cruelty. (P 36-37)

In this novel the love story transcends the prevailing narrow minded notions of sex and of man, woman relationship.

It may be seen that feminist ideas as Brontë, Simon, Woolf, and Dash Pande describe the position of women in society, though the novels presented here. The condition of women presented elsewhere in the novels brought general awareness among them and they become assertive in their rights.

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### **JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA – A CRITICAL STUDY**

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Judicial Administration is one of the most important functions of the state. It makes the people conscious about the existence of state by checking the Criminal activities and setting various disputes arising out of civil society, the institutions of administration of justice have been growing and developing slowly and steadily along with the march of time. From the ancient time the process of judicial administration has evolved from a simple and less complex process to a much more complicated legal one. But the fact remains that the institutions of judicial administration were as indispensable a part of ancient Indian society as they are today.

In the Rigvedic and Later Vedic periods, the King was the fountain of justice and power and he used to administer justice through popular assemblies like *Sabha* and *Samiti*. The Vedas do not mention any officer for administering justice. But spies were employed to keep an eye on unsocial activities like theft and burglary and especially on the theft of cows. Judicial power, sometimes was delegated to the *Adhyakshyas* or overseers. The village level cases were decided by "*Gramyavadins*" or village judges.

From the accounts of judicial administration of India provided by the Vedas, Smritis and the other texts of the ancient period, it is confirmed that the judicial administration was one of the most important aspects of administration during that period. It was the responsibility of the state to give justice to the people in accordance with *Dharma* which was placed above everything else, including the King who himself was bound by its provisions. Law was Passed on customs and were considered the essence of man's wisdom. The judges were expected to be well-versed in the *Dharmasastras*. The King acted as the final court of appeal and was assisted by a chief Justice. It was the duty of the King-in-Council to see the dharma in actual operation.

Beside, being one of the important departments of state administration justice was also considered as a means to promote *Dharma*. Administration of justice was under the absolute control of the King was to see that his subjects got just law and quick justice. It seems that at that point of time the states were fully aware that without a proper judicial system the whole administration is bound to sink and lose respect.

Justice was being administered on certain basic principles; one such principle was that the laws were supreme and even the King was required to accept the supremacy of law. According to Manu the great law giver The King was liable to pay fines and in fact a thousand times more than an ordinary citizen is required to pay for committing similar offences *Manavadhar masastra* and *Arthasastra* also have confirmed that the King was never above the law of the land.

Another basic principle of judicial administration was that the judiciary and the executive were separate from each other. It was secured by the jury system as well as by the system of trial in public. According to Jayaswal The administration of justice under Hindu monarchy always remained separate from the executive and generally independent in spirit.

Administration of justice was controlled by *Brahmin*, who were quite well-versed in the *Vedas* and the *Sastras*. There was no need of a lawyer as is the case with our present day judicial system. There was no secret trial as these might morally weaken the subject. In addition to this, cases were disposed of in a reasonably short time and the expenditure involved was minimal.

However, according to the historians, Indian legal and judicial system, in the true sense originated during the 5th Century B.C., which R.S. Sharma termed as the "age of Buddha". Formerly people were being governed by the tribal laws which did not recognize any class distinction but by now, the tribal communities have been divided clearly into four distinct classes. So the *Dharmasutras* laid down the duties of each of the four *Varnas* and the civil, Criminal laws come to be based on *varna* division. Civil Criminal law as were administered by royal agents, who inflicted rough and ready punishment such as scourging, beheading, tearing out of the tongue etc. In many cases, punishment for criminal offences were governed by the idea of revenge, which meant a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye.

Although the Brahminical law books took into account the social status of the different *varnas* while framing their laws they did not ignore the customs of non-vedic tribal groups which were gradually absorbed into the Brahminical social order.

From the Fourth Century B.C. onwards and till about sixth century A.D. India saw the rise of some imperial dynasties like the Mauryas, the Guptas, the Kushanas and the Vardhans. Under the rule of these dynasties judicial administration really occupied a very significant position. Besides the civil and the Criminal courts, every village had its own *Panchayat* which looked after the judicial administration of the village headmen or *Gramikas* usually headed the judiciary yet the decisions were taken by the village assemblies.

In the Kalinga edict of Ashoka, it is found that he enjoined on the *Mahamatras* who were the city judiciaries, to be devoted to the eternal rule of conduct and to avoid causeless imprisonment

and harassment of the people. He also appointed special class officers to conduct every three year tour.

Especially under the Guptas, judicial administration of India was more developed than in any earlier time. Several law books were compiled during this period by Yajñavalkya, Narada, Brihaspati and Katyayana for the first time. Civil and Criminal laws were clearly defined and demarcated. Theft and adultery come under criminal law. Disputes regarding various types of properties came under criminal law.

Elaborate laws were laid down about inheritance. Like earlier times, many laws continued to be based on difference in varnas. It was the duty of the King to uphold the laws. The King tried cases with the help of the Brahman priests. The guilds of artisans, Merchants and others were governed by their own laws.

The literary sources which give us knowledge about the judicial administration in ancient India are, as a matter of fact, not older than the fourth century B.C. The descriptions of the judicial administration of ancient India are well-explained in the ancient law books called "*Dharmasutras*" and *Smritis* which together with their commentaries are called *Dharmasastras*.

Many other texts like the *Arthashastra* of Kautilya, *Manusmriti*, *Naradasmriti*, *Brihaspatismriti* and the epic like the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* also give us a good account of the judicial administration in ancient India.

The *Dharmastras* which were compiled in 500-200 B.C. and the principal *Smritis* which were codified in the first six centuries of the Christian era give the detail of duties laid down for different Varnas and the King and the officials. The prescribed rules according to the *Dharmasutras* are how property is to be held, sold and inherited and new punishment for persons guilty of theft, assault, murder, adultery etc. are to be administered.

The *Vedas*, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* make us believe that in ancient India polity, justice and law were regarded as very important institutions. Law was considered as the "King-of-King" and the rule of law prevailed in the society.

The *Puranas* and *Smritis* like *Naradasmriti*, *Yajñavalkyasmriti*, *Brihaspatismriti* etc. which belong to the comparatively later period than the *Vedas* contain information about the Hindu legal and judicial system. Similarly *Manusmriti* whose author Manu is still being regarded as the greatest law-giver of India tells us about the functions of judges and the importance of justice in society.

Another important law book is the *Arthashastra* of Kautilya. It is, in fact, an elaborate, comprehensive and authentic treatise that deals with all aspects of state administration including the judiciary.

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### **LEPEL GRIFFIN : THE REVISED VERSION OF THE POWER AND POLITICS OF THE SIKH CHIEFS**

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Most important writer among the British administrator was Lepel Griffin. Unlike other administrator historians of the last century, who either wrote in retirement or while they were on furlough, Lepel Griffin, began to contribute to the vast historical information while still young. He wrote on varied and controversial topics. Lepel Griffin born at Watford, Hertfordshire, where his father was serving as locum tenes, on 20<sup>th</sup> July, 1838, was only son of the three children of Henry Griffin. He passed the Indian Civil service examination in 1859, and was posted to the Punjab as an assistant commissioner on 17<sup>th</sup> Nov., 1860.

*The Punjab Chiefs* is Griffin's major contribution. The interest of these works is centred in the Sikh rulers, who had become subordinate to the British. Being very close to the period about which he wrote, there was no want of source material. During his tenure in the Punjab, Griffin had developed intimate relations with the chieftains and successors of the erstwhile rulers. Although he had access to the British official records which he no doubt adequately used, yet for the purpose of his writings he primarily depended on his interviews with chieftains and members of aristocracy and their private records. Griffin consulted the whole records of the Punjab Government from annexation to the present year; the letters of the British Agents at Delhi and Ludhiana from 1809 to 1845 and the records of the old Sikh Government. In addition, to all these all histories, travels and memoirs, relating to the Punjab in English, Persian and Urdu were also consulted. They yielded a very useful information about genealogies, personalities and private squabbles of the Punjab Chiefs. This was the ground work which led to his second publication. *The law of inheritance to Chiefships* previous to the annexation.

The Punjab Chiefs included all the Chiefs and Sirdars of the plain country of the Punjab proper, from the Beas to the Indus. The second portion, treats of the outlying districts and dependencies of the providence; the cis-Sutlej states; the Jalandhar Doab; the Rajput Hill states; the Derajat and Peshawar; Bahawalpur and Kashmir and the Delhi territory.

Griffin says that the intention of the work has been to give a picture of the Punjab aristocracy as it exists at the present day. No mention has accordingly been made of many families, Hindu, Muhammadam, once powerful and wealthy. Which fell before the Sikhs. No mention has been made of many Old Sikh families, whose jagirs were seized by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and whose descendants are not plain husbandmen. A few notices of tribes and families of no present importance, have for special reasons, been given; but as a general rule, only the histories of those men have been written who possess, at the present time, rank, wealth or local influence.

In the beginning from pages V to LVII Griffin gives the precedence List of the chiefs and Native Gentlemen of the Punjab and its Dependencies (excepting the Shimla Hill States) admitted to the Public Viceregal Durbar held at Lahore on the 18<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1864 under the seven columns of Division, no. of seat of chiefs, no. of dependents Names, Nazr, Khilat and Remarks. Next from pages 1 to 606 Griffin gives the Biographies of the Punjab Chiefs. He mentions the names of the members, real or reputed of the royal family of Lahore. He was the first author who published and gives the correct account of the wives and Children of the great Maharaja. He starts with the biography of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. First of all he mentions about the sixteen wives of Maharaja after that he writes about the children of Maharaja. The biographies of these chiefs runs pages 1 to 606.

He also mentions about the Sikh shrines which runs from pages 605 to 616. He gives the details of all the shrines of ten Gurus. He tells that in the Punjab are numerous shrines consecrated to the memory of the Sikh Gurus. These are known by the name of Gurudhwara, Darbar Sahib or Derah and generally have been built at places associated in some way with the Guru and commemorating some incident in his life. At all these shrines the several Granths or Sikh scriptures are daily read along by the priests or Granthis and many of them support a large number of attendants, musicians and worshippers. Some of the shrines are of great beauty. Then he mentioned the names of the few important ones like Kartarpur, Nankana, Mokutsar and Amritsar.

Griffin's treatise on the Law of Inheritance helped the British in properly understanding the customs and traditions of the Sikhs. In his view, it is difficult to understand the history of the Punjab, on the growth of the Sikh power, Trans and Cis-Satlej. Without a knowledge of the laws and customs which, even in the days of the greatest anarchy and violence, were acknowledged generally by the chiefs and which in the majority of cases were observed by them.

The main sources for his this treatise are the family records of the Chiefs concerned and the statements of their confidential agents, the political records of the Delhi Residency and the Ambala Agency from the year 1808. He also took notice of the disputed cases decided by many political officers, including Sir David Ochterlony, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Captain Birch, Captain Murray and Sir Henry Lawrence etc. Griffin also mentioned briefly the changes which had been introduced by the British Government, since the annexation of the Punjab.

Griffin discusses the laws in 71 points. He says that it is necessary to know the origin and growth of the Sikh Chiefships to properly understand the laws. He writes, "It is necessary to consider the origin and development of the Sikh chiefships, before the rules of succession, which obtain amongst them, can be accurately determined, for these have grown up gradually and without abruptness, and have been modified, as much by a remembrance of the Hindu Code, by which the Sikhs were bound before they adopted the reformed faith, as by the exercise of almost uncontrolled power, which, in a time of license and confusion, made the will of the strongest often the only law". Griffin further added that it is a matter of great difficulty to declare, authoritatively, the laws that prevailed among the Sikhs. It is difficult to determine what were the general rules by which particular families.

The Rajas of the Punjab is the biographical work. It presents a connected account of the political relations of the British Indian Government with the Patiala state in detail and with Bhadaur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot and Mandi in brief. His sole motive of writing this book was to convince the Sikhs that the British policy towards them had been just and benevolent telling about the main aim of writing this book he says, "My object has not been to record the biographies of reigning families so much as to give a connected account of the political relations of the British Government with the Independent states of the Punjab from the commencement of the present century".

Lepel Griffin had two-fold objective in writing the history of the Punjab, viz., to provide justification of British expansion in India and to establish the superiority over the Indians of character of the English people, which of course, was not a new thesis. Criticizing the rule in India he says, "Native rule in India, in former days, signified oppression of the most terrible kind, insecurity of life and property; luxury and debauchery in the prince, misery and want in the people; and although much has been written regarding the preference of the people for the rule of their hereditary chiefs, the simple fact remains that whenever an opportunity has been afforded them, the people have accepted British rule with the most unfeigned satisfaction". He even criticizes the administration of Ranjit Singh. He writes that, "The Punjab proper, during the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was certainly a favourable specimen of a native state. Yet the revenue system of Ranjit Singh was but an organized system of pillage and the country was farmed to contractors, who were bound to pay a certain sum into the state treasury and were permitted to collect as much more as was possible for themselves."

Griffin treats the Sikh faith in his "*Ranjit Singh*". His reasoning is interesting. Ranjit Singh's career and character could not be properly understood without an understanding of the Sikh religious system. Therefore, 'a few words the on the principles of the creed as expounded by Nanak's became necessary.

Griffin writes that the "*Adi Granth*" derives its chief authority from Baba Nanak, the founder of the religious system of the Sikhs, who wrote large portions of it about the beginning of the seventeenth century. It was compiled by Guru Arjun Dev, the fifth Guru. He further says that the writings of the tenth Guru, Guru Govind Singh were more important as determining the military and political constitution of later Sikhdom. He was wrong when he says that Guru Govind Singh was a worshipper of the goddess Durga. Griffin refers to the translation of the "*Adi Granth*" by

Ernst Trumpp for a fuller understanding, telling the reader that the accounts of Sikhism given by Cunningham and H.H. Wilson were 'slight and defective'. They were not acquainted with the Sikh scriptures. For Griffin as for Trumpp, the pages of the Adi Granth were 'involved, incoherent and shallow'.

In a separate chapter on the state of Punjab at the time of Ranjit Singh's birth, Griffin outlines the development of the eighteenth century, largely in terms of misls or confederacies in which a number of robber chiefs agreed, after a somewhat democratic and equal fashion, to follow the flag and flight under the general orders of one powerful leader. Of the six misls between the hills of Satlej and Indus, the Sukarchakia was more important only than the Nakkai; it was less important than the Alluwalla, Bhangi, Kanhiya and the Ramgarhia. This supposed fact can be and has been used to highlight Maharaja Ranjit Singh achievement, but in the pages of Griffin it serves more to imply that he was an upstart.

In chapter V "*The Maharaja*", Griffin describes the features of the great Maharaja. He notices that even half a century after his death, Maharaja Ranjit Singh was 'a favourite subject' with the ivory painters of Amritsar and Delhi, by whom he was ordinarily represented in middle or old age. Griffin gives Baron Bugel's pen-portrait of the Maharaja is striking but unprepossessing. The whole chapter of Griffin's book is devoted to the character and personality of Maharaja Ranjit Singh to contrast the little good that was in him with the immensity of his foibles.

In Chapter VI *The Court of Ranjit Singh* Griffin gives portraits of the principal courtiers of the Maharaja. Griffin says that Ranjit Singh was a superstitious but not a religious man. He did not follow the doctrines of Gurus seriously. For Griffin he was opportunist, to whom only those doctrines were agreeable which allowed him to rivet his authority more closely on the rude Jats he ruled.

In a chapter on the army and administration of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Griffin begins by saying that the military genius of the Maharaja was not so much shown in his generalship as in the skill with which he raised a powerful, disciplined and well equipped army, after realizing the superiority of the British military organization. The change was largely facilitated by the employment of European officers like General Ventura, General Allard, Colonel Auguste Court and General Avitabile, and a host of others. They were not entrusted with supreme command. The Punjabi generals too were very eminent, like Mohkam Chand, Diwan Chand, Fateh Singh Kalianwala, Nihal Singh Atariwal, Buddha Singh Sandhanwalia, his brother Atar Singh, and Hari Singh Nalwa.

As regards the decline of Sikh state and annexation of the Punjab by the British, Griffin attributed the fall to the fact that Ranjit Singh's rule was personal and not dynastic and weak successors only hastened the pace of its decline. The fall of the Empire was inevitable since it was based on violence, treachery and blood.

Lepel Griffin had two-fold objective in writing the history of the Punjab, viz., to provide justification of British expansion in India and to establish the superiority over the Indians of character of the English people, which of course, was not a new thesis. Griffin did not possess any historical vision. He wrote under diverse influences and in the process he evolved a sort of thinking

of his own. Having experience of serving in the Punjab where he dealt with the study people of the Punjab, he suggested the maintenance of the status quo so far as social political structure was concerned.

However, his main concern, therefore, remained to provide justification for British rule in the Punjab and basis for preservation of British Empire in India. His writings leave no doubt that like other conservative thinkers, he believed in the policy of *divide et impera*. Like them he suggests that the loyalty of aristocracy and army were only dependable pillars of permanence of British rule in this country. All the same, it has to be admitted that he was one of those few administrator historians who have left to us a rich heritage of historical literature on the period which though not very remote, is yet obscure in history.

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**CHANGE IN CROPPING PATTERN AND DETERIMENTS OF CHANGE IN CROPPING  
PATTERN OF THE VILLAGE - A CASE STUDY OF VILLAGE BIRAN BADI IN TESHIL  
RATIA OF DISTRICT FATEHABAD (HARYANA)**

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**Abstract:** Cropping pattern refers to the type of crops raised & the proportion of area under various crops at a point of time. It is, however, a dynamic concept as it changes over space & time. In this study dominant, secondary & minor crops are taken to determine the cropping pattern in village. Major crops of this season grown in village are wheat, pulses, mustered. Fodder refers to the crops which are cut green for feeding the livestock. Rice, cotton, guar and fodder crops such as bajara & chari are main kharif crops. After analyzing data, we can say that advancement in technology, irrigation facilities, government effort to develop agriculture, and financial assistance by banks has changed cropping pattern in the village. Though all the above factors helped the farmers a lot to improve their income source, but still they are not adjusting themselves to the new change.

**Introduction**



Nature has provided the human being with different resources such as water, forests, land and minerals etc. land is fixed resource and is of immense importance among the resources. Land can be utilized in various ways such as for agriculture, settlement and industrial establishments. The utilization of land depends upon its quality, physiographic as well as socio economic use of population of that particular region. Despite its immobility its uses for agriculture purposes is highly variable. The kind use to which land is put to shows the socio economic development of an area. Cropping pattern refers to the type of crops raised & the proportion of area under various crops at a point of time. It is, however, a dynamic concept as it changes over space & time. The cropping patterns of a region are closely influenced by the geo climatic, economic, socio-cultural, historical & political factors. The socio-economic influents largely determine the possibility of the enterprise the farmer chooses & the input intensity with which he farms. With an assured supply of water & availability of modern inputs-specially high yielding varieties of seeds & commercial fertilizers. Consequently, the sets of crops raised differ from place to place & there is a wide gap in their percentage strengths. Cropping pattern is determined on the basis of areal strength of individual crops. At present dominant, secondary & minor crops are taken to determine the cropping pattern. Dominant crops are those which occupy over 15% of the cropped area while secondary crops cover 5-15% & minor crops under 5%.

### **Geographical setting**

The village is situated in teshil Ratia of district Fatehabad (Haryana) on the bank of river Ghagar. Its revenue no is 111. It is located at a distance of 24 k.m from Fatehabad in the North West and 19 k.m from Ratia in the west and is connected with spegs road. In the north east of Biran Badi lies village Ganda and khunan in south. In east is village Nagpur where as village Loahgarh is to its west. It shares its boundaries with Mansa dist. of Punjab in the North West. Crops such as wheat, rice, cotton and fodder crops are cultivated here. In the southern part sukhchain canal is flowing. The administrative, academic, institutional and economic requirements are fulfilled from Ratia and Fatehabad towns.

### **Statement of objective**

1. To study the existing cropping pattern of village Bira Badi
2. To investigate the changes in cropping pattern in the village
3. To study the impact of changing pattern on the cultivation of other crops.
4. To study the factors that have contributed towards changes in cropping pattern
5. To study the impact of changing cropping pattern on the socio- economic life of villagers

### **Significance of the study**

The micro level study on “changing cropping pattern in the village tells us ground reality of the area devoted to various crops presently as well as at different time periods in the past.

1. This helps us to know the important crops of the village which play role in its economy and
2. Also study is useful in visualizing optimum cropping pattern for future that
3. What factors have contributed towards change in cropping pattern as it exists now will be more profitable

### **Sources of data**

The present study involves basically secondary data. The secondary data concerning land use, cropping pattern and irrigation has been collected from revenue records of village. Such data are recorded in lal kitab and available with patwari of the village.

### **Review of Literature**

According to Wilson (2002) in his paper ‘Small Cultivators in Bihar and ‘New’ Technology: Choice or Compulsion?’, the small and marginal cultivators cultivating less than 2.5 acres are adopting ‘new’ technology from the period since the early 1980s.

J. Singh and R. S. Sidhu (2004) in their article ‘Factors in Declining Crop Diversification – Case Study of Punjab’ have analysed the growth of agricultural output in Punjab and the contribution of crop shift and crop diversification in the growth of agriculture sector.

Rama kumar (2007)<sup>42</sup> in his article, ‘Revival of Agricultural Credit in the 2000s : An Explanation’ has observed that the growth rate of credit flow to agriculture from commercial banks in the period 2000 to 2006 was 20.5 percent per annum, which was significantly higher than the corresponding growth rate in the period between 1990 and 2000.

Cheng Yun (2008) proposed a linear programming model to study the consumptive use of surface water and groundwater for optimum water allocation in Taiwan

### **Prevailing cropping pattern of village Biran Badi**

The whole of Haryana like other parts of the country has two main crop seasons:

- (i) Winter or the Rabi season
- (ii) Summer or the Kharif season.

### **Rabi Crops**

Crops which require mild temperature at the time of sowing (October-November) & higher temperatures at the time of their harvest (March-April) are raised during winter season. Major crops of this season grown in village are wheat, pulses, mustered. Fodder refers to the crops which are cut green for feeding the livestock. In village Barseem, Barley & javi are the fodder crops of the Rabi season. Wheat and fodder (barseem, barley) are main crops of this season in Biran Badi. At present wheat covers 91% of total cropped area of Rabi season. Barseem, javi and barley are fodder crops grown in this season and cover 7% area of total cropped area.

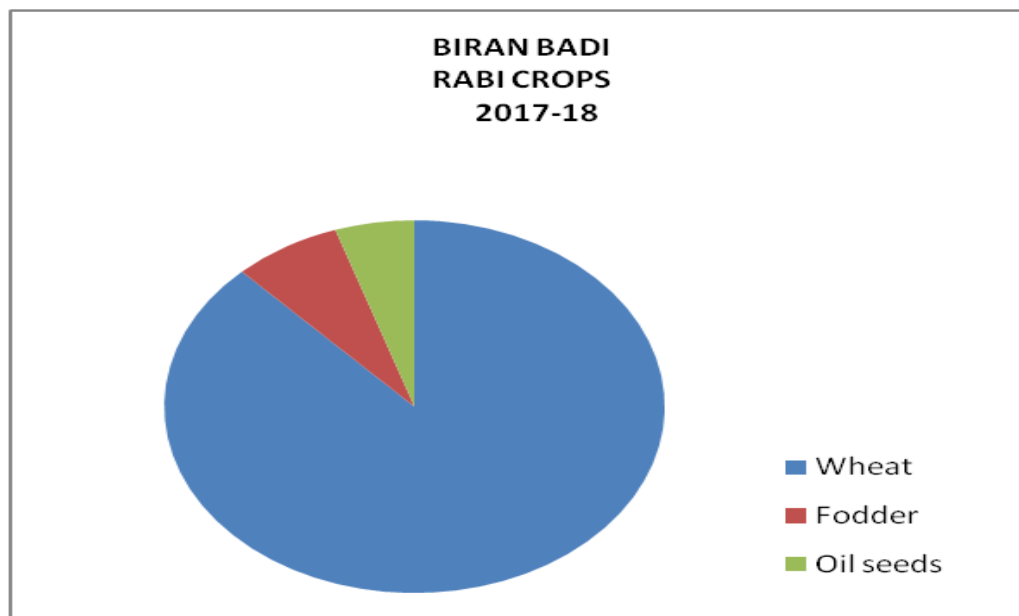
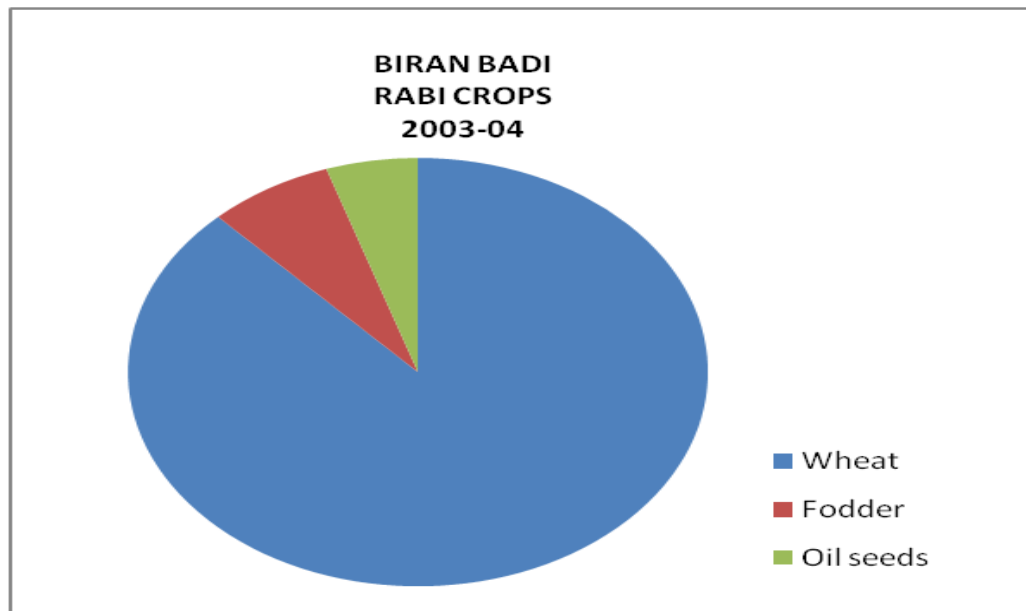
This cropping pattern is shown in the following table (1) and diagram (1.1&1.2)

**TABLE NO. 1- BIRAN BADI RABI CROPS**

<b>Rabi crops</b>	<b>As percentage to total Rabi cropped area</b>			
Name of crop	Wheat	Fodder	Oil seeds	Total
2003-04	77	9.27	8.49	94.76
2017-18	91.71	7.29	5.34	99

Source: Unpublished data from village revenue records.

**DIGRAMS (1.1 & 1.2) SHOWING THE CHANGE'S IN RABI CROPPING PATTERN**



### Kharif Cropping Pattern

In village Biran Badi rice, cotton, guara and fodder crops such as bajara & chari are main kharif crops. Following table 2 and diagram (2.1 & 2.2) show that rice and cotton are dominant crops of kharif cropping pattern in village. At present cotton occupies near about 60% area and rice near about 29% of total kharif cropped area as shown in diagram. In 2003- 2004 area under cotton was

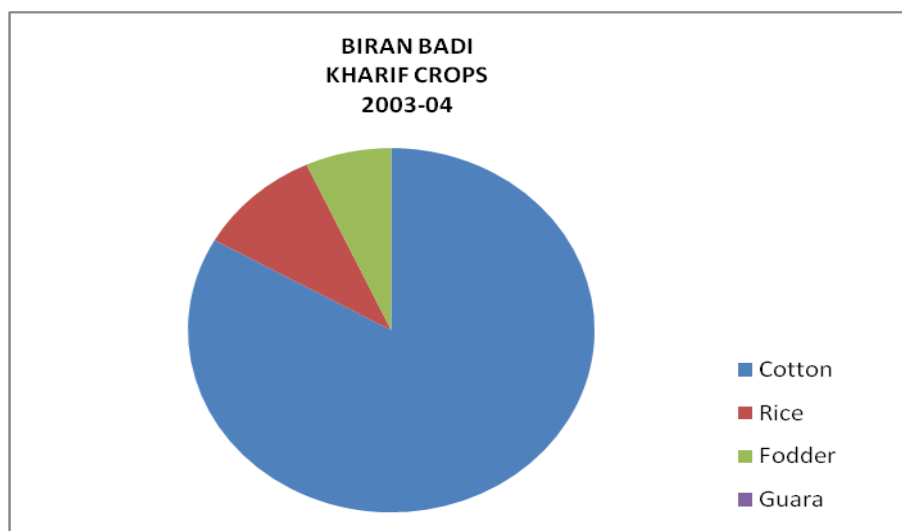
near about 80 % which has reduced to 60 % at present. In the same way area under oil seeds is also reduces, which is at present is less.

**TABLE NO. 2- BIRAN BADI KHARIF CROPS**

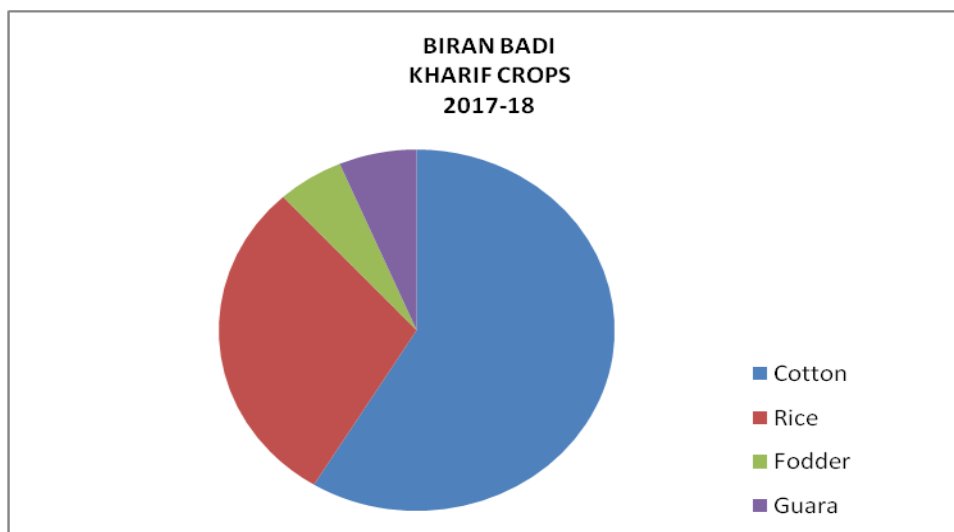
Kharif crops	As percentage of total kharif cropped area				
Name of crop	Cotton	Rice	Fodder	Guara	Total
2003-04	79.13	9.45	6.5	-	95.43
2017-18	57.81	29.07	5.34	6.27	98.49

Source: Unpublished data from village revenue records.

**DIAGRAMS (2.1 & 2.2) SHOWING THE CHANGE IN KHARIF CROPPING PATTERN**



Kharif cropping pattern has changed over the space and time. Areas which were barren and vacant due to lack of irrigation facilities now have become fertile with the advancement of technology and irrigation facilities such as tube well. More than that pipe line has been extended to those parts where water was not available or was of poor quality. Area under rice has been increasing. In 2004 area under rice was 9.45% and now it is near about 29%. Area under cotton has decreased considerably.



### Cotton

Cotton covers 60% area of total kharif cropped area. Water of village peripheral part is good in quality and rest of area of village depends upon this and on canal water. Cotton requires less irrigation than rice. So farmers grow cotton on poorly irrigated fields.

### Reasons of shifts in area of cotton

1. Cotton is very sensitive to pests. Attack of pest can damage whole intcrop and it happens many times. Use of pesticides to protect cotton from pest is very costly. This is a reason of farmers lacking intrest toward its cultivation.
2. Only those farmers who do not have alternate for irrigation by canal grow this crop.
3. It is not sure to get a certain amount of production; on the other hand rice production is certain to near about 25 quintal from per acre.
4. Rate of cotton some time depends upon its quality; this is not in case of rice.
5. No MSP for cotton.
6. Cotton required large amount of labour from its sowing to picking operation and care. It is a costly process, so farmers are moving toward other crops.
7. But after the invention of BT cotton seeds security of its production has increased. Also high rate of cotton in last two year has attracted many farmers toward its cultivation.

### Rice

Rice is the second dominant crop of kharif season of Biran Badi village. Above table (2) and diagram (2.1 & 2.2) show the changes in area under rice. Its area has been increased during last



fifteen years. In 2004 area under rice was 9.45% and at present it occupies 29% area of total kharif area.

### **Reason of change in area of Rice**

1. Due to increase in new technology people have leveled their fields with computerized leveler. In the past due to lack of technology area was undulating. Plain surface is requisite for cultivation of rice.
2. Govt. is also providing loans on low interest rates for the development of agriculture. People are using this for establishing tube wells. They are making the use of these tables water to make sure irrigation for rice with the help of pipe lines .This is also a reason for changing cropping pattern in favors of rice in Biran Badi.
3. Cotton & pulses require more care and labour. With the advancement in machinery, its is easy to grow and harvest rice .

### **Kharif fodder**

Chari, bajara and maize are main fodder crops of kharif season. Area under these crops has been changed, but only to some extend because in village every household rare cattle to meet their milk requirement. Above table (2) and diagram (2.1 & 2.2) show area under fodder is near about 6%. If in any year it is grown more than that it means that farmer has grown bajara or maize to sell it in market.

Above table (2) and diagram (2.1 & 2.2) show changes in kharif cropping pattern. Area under rice and gura has increases since 2003-04.

### **Reason for change's in kharif cropping pattern of Biran Badi**

1. In the past less area was under irrigation, people were not able to establish tube well (lack of technology and govt. support & finance). Oil seeds and pulses were grown which required less water.
2. But with the implementation of technology, easy way of getting electricity connection for tube well and financial assistance provided by the banks on low interest rate makes its easy to establish a tube well. So with the increase in tube wells area under irrigation has been increased. So people of this village are growing crops like rice and new varities of cotton. At present Rice and BT cotton are major crops.
3. Due to increase in use of new technology people have made their fields leveled. In the past due to lack of technology area was undulating, people were growing crops like oil seeds or bajara or they left their land vacant. But now people are growing rice instead of others crops.

4. Govt. is also providing loans on low interest rates for the development of agriculture. People are using this for establishing tube wells and also for buying new agricultural implements. This is also a reason for changing cropping pattern of village.
5. Oilseeds & pulses required more care and labour. With the advancement in machinery, its easy to grow and harvest rice.
6. To conclude we can say that advancement in technology, irrigation facilities, govt effort to develop agriculture, and financial assistance by banks has changed croppingPattern in the village.
7. Cotton is very sensitive to pests. Attack of pest can damage whole crop and it happens many times. Use of pesticides to protect cotton from pest is very costly. This is a reason of farmers lacking intrest toward its cultivation.

## **DETERIMENTS OF CHANGE IN CROPPING PATTERN OF THE VILLAGE**

### **Role of Government and bank**

Easy way of getting electricity connection for tube well and financial assistance provided by the banks on low interest rate makes its easy to establish a tube well. So with the increase in tube wells area under irrigation has been increased. So people of this village are growing crops like rice and new varities of cotton.

### **Technological factors**

People have made their fields leveled with computerized leveler. In the past due to lack of technology area was undulating, people were growing crops like oil seeds or bajara or they left their land vacant. But now people are growing rice instead of others crops like rice.

### **Mechanization of agriculture**

Oilseeds & pulses required more care and labour. With the advancement in machinery, it is easy to sow and harvest other crops. But in oil seeds and pulses crops all is done with hands.

### **ifficulties in cultivation of cotton**

Cotton is very sensitive to pests. Attack of pest can damage whole intcrop and it happens many times. Use of pesticides to protect cotton from pest is very costly. This is a reason of farmers lacking intrest toward its cultivation.

1. Only those farmers who do not have alternate for irrigation by canal grow this crop.
2. It is not sure to get a certain amount of production; on the other hand rice production is certain to near about 25 quintal from per acre.

3. Cotton required large amount of labour from its sowing to picking operation and care. It is a costly process, so farmers are moving toward other crops.

### **Unsure Market of other crops**

Rate Oil seeds and pulses are not assured because their price depends upon their quality. On the other hand MSP (minimum support price) of wheat and rice are equal for any quality.

### **CONCLUSION**

The main source of livelihood of village Biran Badi is farming supplemented by livestock.

The area was mostly rain fed, situated in North West part of district. Now there are 234 number deep tubewells, owned by farmers. Thus farming has improved a lot due to availability of water from tubewells, by the use improved fertilizer, hybrid seeds, mechanization of farming. The per acre yield of wheat, cotton, rice, pulses, fodder, & other varieties have increased 3 to 4 times.

Wheat has experienced 10% increase in area since and Rice increase 21% since 2004. The major increase in total cropped area since 2004 is due to irrigation made available by artificial mode of irrigation. It is seen that wheat does not give good marginal financial returns under improved irrigation. It has however become a very important traditional crop for which farmer expertise is well established. There is no other major Rabi crop that has been grown in this area.

Contrary to wheat which has experienced continuance increase in areal coverage as well as yield, oil seeds have declined from 8 % coverage of the total cropped area in 2004 to 0.5% of the total cropped area in 2018. This is because oil seeds susceptible to blight & very sensitive to unfavorable climatic conditions at critical periods. Though all the above factors helped the farmers a lot to improve their income source, but still they are not adjusting themselves to the new change.

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## **A STUDY ON THE DEPLETION OF OZONE LAYER WITH A REFERENCE OF ITS IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The level of global warming is increasing in the world as a result of the depletion of ozone layer. The temperature is crossing the average limit across the world. The average temperature of most of the cities was observed to be around 37 degree few years back. But, now this level of average temperature has increased to 40 degree. Hence, it can be said that this depletion of ozone layer is causing more problems for the environment as it affects the all kinds of biological activities.

Ozone layer is considered as the protective shield for the human environment as this layer has the power to absorb the harmful ultra-violet rays emitted from the sun. Now, some depletion is found in this ozone layer and due to this depletion, a large number of ultra-violet rays are coming on the surface of the earth and it is said that these rays are very dangerous for the environment. The current paper highlights the impact of depletion of ozone layer on environment.

## **KEYWORDS:**

Ozone, Layer, Depletion, Environment

## **INTRODUCTION**

The harmful gases like Nitrogen, Hydrogen, Carbon and Sulphur emitting from the mills and automobiles are the biggest cause of the depletion of the ozone layer. It is reported that Chlorofluoro Carbon also plays an important role in damaging the ozone layer. Hence, due to these factors, the protection capability of the ozone layer is decreasing.

According to a report, if this depletion of ozone layer continues for more two or three decades then it would become almost impossible to live on this planet. Also, the living organisms like birds, animals would also have to suffer a lot for survival.

Most of the natural disasters are causing due to the natural imbalance occurred due to the depletion of the ozone layer. Scientists are also making their efforts in order to get the solution of this depletion of ozone layer.

But, these efforts can't be successful until each and every living person become aware about the importance of ozone layer for our environment as the whole human environment would be lost if the level of the ozone layer depletion is not protected as soon as possible.

Due to the introduction of ultraviolet rays in the environment, the scope of global warming has also enhanced and it is observed that it is also affecting the natural behavior of the weather as the level of unpredictability in the weather seems to be increased from last few years.

As an effect of unpredictability in weather, heavy snow falls and rain falls are observed in some places. The water level in the sea is also increasing from over the years due to global warming and this is causing more incidents of floods all over the world.

United Nations have also shown their concern about this global warming due to depletion of ozone layer. The government of every country has suggested to initiate some programs dealing with spreading awareness among the people about the harmful consequences of the ozone layer depletion and increasing level of global warming.

It was the year of 1970, when the first time, an incident regarding the ozone layer depletion was observed. Every country of the world is facing challenges due to increase in the global warming as the life cycle of the living persons have affected.

Due to the flexible nature of the weather, the crops of the farmers are damaged in most of the cases as the trend of unseasoned heavy rainfalls has observed due to enhancement in the global warming. Hence, it can be said that this depletion of ozone layer is affecting everybody.

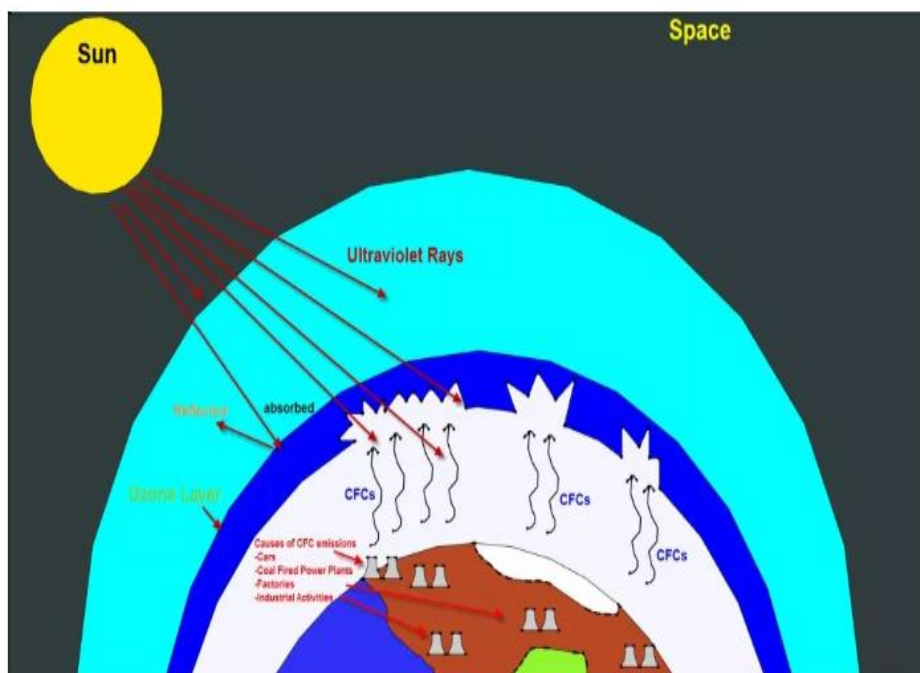


Figure 1: Ozone layer Depletion

## IMPACT OF THE DEPLETION OF OZONE LAYER ON ENVIRONMENT

Today, there is widespread concern that the ozone layer is deteriorating due to the release of pollution containing the chemicals chlorine and bromine. Such deterioration allows large amounts of ultraviolet B rays to reach Earth, which can cause skin cancer and cataracts in humans and harm animals as well.

Extra ultraviolet B radiation reaching Earth also inhibits the reproductive cycle of phytoplankton, single-celled organisms such as algae that make up the bottom rung of the food chain. Biologists fear that reductions in phytoplankton populations will in turn lower the populations of other animals. Researchers also have documented changes in the reproductive rates of young fish, shrimp, and crabs as well as frogs and salamanders exposed to excess ultraviolet B.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), chemicals found mainly in spray aerosols heavily used by industrialized nations for much of the past 50 years, are the primary culprits in ozone layer breakdown. When CFCs reach the upper atmosphere, they are exposed to ultraviolet rays, which causes them to break down into substances that include chlorine. The chlorine reacts with the oxygen atoms in ozone and rips apart the ozone molecule.

One atom of chlorine can destroy more than a hundred thousand ozone molecules, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The ozone layer above the Antarctic has been particularly impacted by pollution since the mid-1980s. This region's low temperatures speed up the conversion of CFCs to chlorine. In the southern spring and summer, when the sun shines for long periods of the day, chlorine reacts with



ultraviolet rays, destroying ozone on a massive scale, up to 65 percent. This is what some people erroneously refer to as the "ozone hole." In other regions, the ozone layer has deteriorated by about 20 percent.

About 90 percent of CFCs currently in the atmosphere were emitted by industrialized countries in the Northern Hemisphere, including the United States and Europe. These countries banned CFCs by 1996, and the amount of chlorine in the atmosphere is falling now. Scientists had estimated it would take another 50 years for chlorine levels to return to their natural levels. In fact, in November 2018, the UN released a report saying that, based on the latest science, the ozone layer is on track to be fully healed within 50 years.

With depletion in ozone's layer, we humans are more prone to UV rays that reaches the Earth's surface. Studies suggests that high levels of UV Rays cause non-melanoma skin cancer and plays a major role in malignant melanoma development. Direct exposure to UV rays can lead to development of cataracts which clouds the eye's lens.

Permanent exposure to UV rays can also lead to weakening of the response of immune system and even permanent damage to immune system in some cases.

Aging of skin is yet another problem that will make you look older than what you really are. Extensive exposure to UV rays can lead to acceleration of the aging process of your skin.

Plants become another casualty by radiation effects of UV rays. The physiological and developmental processes of plants are also severely affected apart from the growth. Some other changes that are caused by UV include the way plants form, timing of development and growth, how nutrients are distributed within the plant and metabolism, etc.

UV rays also have adverse effect on the marine ecosystems. It badly affects the planktons that form the foundation of aquatic food webs. Phytoplankton grow close to the surface of the water and plays vital role in the food chain and oceanic carbon cycle. Changes in UV levels is known to affect both orientation and motility in phytoplankton. This reduces the survival and growth rate of these organisms.

## **DISCUSSION**

UV rays are also known to affect the development stages of fish, shrimp, crab, amphibians, and other marine animals. When this happens it affects whole marine food chain as animals in the upper food chain that feed on these fishes are also affected.

Increases in UV radiation alters both sources and sinks of greenhouse gasses in the biosphere e.g.: e.g., carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbonyl sulfide, ozone, and possibly other gases. Changes in UV levels would contribute to biosphere-atmosphere feedbacks that mitigate or amplify the atmospheric concentrations of these gases.

Fertilizers and pesticides are extensively used in agriculture and are also a source of nitrous oxide production which is the main culprit in depletion of ozone layer. Encourage local political representatives to raise a campaign to put forth laws governing fertilizer use.

Ozone layer depletion is something that could prove hazardous for the entire human community. Speak to your friends, family members, colleagues and encourage them to drive less, eat local, to dispose of fire extinguishers and air conditioning units containing ODS (ozone depleting substances).

Short exposure to UV-B radiations can cause the DNA damage because UV radiations can disturb biomolecules such as lipids, proteins and Nucleic acids. Due to UV-B radiations there would be cryptic transposable elements which may lead towards the mutations which is more dangerous than the immediate DNA damage. Excessive UV-B radiation exposure results in the basal and squamous cells carcinomas. These types of cancers are induced due to transcriptional errors during DNA replication which are caused by changes in pyrimidine bases. The ultimate cause of this whole mechanism is found to be the prolonged exposure to UV radiations. It is estimated that there is increase of 2% of incidence of these cancers by 1% depletion of ozone layer. Exposure to UV radiations equally affects lungs. Bronchitis, obstruction of lungs, Emphysema, asthma all can be resulted from UV radiations exposure.

Depletion of ozone layer is also causing the problem of food shortage to humans. UV radiations are disturbing developmental and physiological processes which is decreasing the productivity of crops. As humans are heavily dependent on crops for food so there is a great chance if depletion of ozone layer is not checked it may cause seriously shortage of food to humans. Researches also show that UV radiations can also be used to enhance yield of crops by the use and application of phytohormones.

## CONCLUSION

Ozone layer is continuously depleting which is highly alarming situation of today. Chloroflourocarbons are major cause of ozone depletion. These substances should be banned or we should use their alternatives so that in future we can protect ourselves from the harmful effects of UV radiation.

Human eye and skin are the most exposed part of the body to these radiations. So there is high degree of incidence of blindness and skin cancer disease increasing day by day with the depletion of ozone layer so we should use sunglasses and full body clothes especially in summer when there is high intensity of sunlight so that we can protect our body from harmful UV radiations. We should also use sun block creams to our most exposed parts of body like face.

We should also don't consume water from lakes as it may contain high quantity of hydrogen peroxide which is toxic to our bodies, and we should consume water for drinking from clean water sources.

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## **A STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON INDIAN YOUTH**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Social networking has emerged as a big platform for the people to express their views and opinions and sharing some moments of their lives with their friend zone. Technology has shorten the world as now with the aid of social media, a person living in one country can communicate with another person living in other country.

There are a number of social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram etc. that are used by the young generation of India frequently. Every technology has some good effects and some bad effects. This platform of social media has also some good and bad effects. The current paper highlights the effects of social media on the young generation of India.

**KEYWORDS:** Social Media, Young, Generation, Technology

## **INTRODUCTION**

Social media provides a lot of information to the young people. Social media has the power to attract the young people. A lot of information whether it is positive or negative are released through this platform. Now, it is up to the common sense of the user how to deal with these kinds of information as some information is found fake in the real world.

Hence, a lot of sensibility is required to handle the social media platforms effectively. Also, a lot of fake propagandas are spread by the bad persons to influence the basic thinking of the users. Most of the young people get influenced by these fake agendas and they start changing their thinking about other persons.

A new trend of online friendship on social media is becoming popular among the young generation of India. In some cases, it is observed that some people create their fake online identities and try to communicate with other persons in order to tease them.

As most of young generation spends more time on social media which creates a communication gap between other family members as the users spends less time with their family members.

With the help of social media, some naughty sources try to impart the negative thoughts in the mind of the user so that his/her mind can be used to spread negativity in the society.

Also, the study schedules of the college-going persons is disturbed due to social media as the students like spending more and more time chatting with their classmates online and waste their energy in unnecessary activities.

According to a report, this platform of social media is also responsible for the increase in stress level among the young generation as a feeling of loneliness is created among the people who spend more time on social media. These kinds of people share their thoughts online with other persons but in real, they have no person to talk with and hence, they become lonely resulting in the emergence of the stress level.

The positive point about social media is that it provides a number of opportunities among the youth people to grow in their lives by providing many education platforms.

Social media also acts a platform to earn money. One of these platforms is Youtube where some of the young people upload some interesting videos and get paid by the digital platform after getting large number of hits on their uploads.

Social media provides a number of informative details to the users which help in upgrading their knowledge level and they come to know the basic needs of the real world. Also, social media is like a good digital platform for the younger generation to share their lives experiences with the others.

## **EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON INDIAN YOUTH**

With the help of social media, the young people are learning innovative things in order to enhance the level of creativity among them. Increase in the number of mobile users has certainly affected the reach of social media in most of the families.

Under the program of digital India, the services of internet are provided to all the people. Now, it is more convenient to afford the internet charges with heavy reduction in the cost. As a result, internet has become the essential part of a family.

Trend of using social media has also increased with the increasing access of internet services. Now, social media has become an important tool of our societies that every person of any generation likes spending time on social media.

This platform of social media is largely popular among the young generation of India. Many activities like chatting, sharing thoughts etc. can be done easily with the aid of social media.

Nowadays social media has become a new set of cool tools for involving young peoples. Many young people's day to day life are woven by the social media. Youngsters are in conversation and communication with their friends and groups by using different media and devices every day. In past years it was seen that youngsters are in touch with only friends and their groups in schools and colleges. But nowadays youngsters are in contact not only with known friends but also with unknown people through social networking sites, instant messaging etc.

According to BBC news research of 2013 they discuss that 67% Facebook users are very common and well known social media portal consist of the youth and students, so these praise the fact that the youth and student have more focus and relation. Throughout the country teenagers frequently use the web, mobile phones, online games to communicate and gather information with each other.

Social Media is media for social interaction as a super-set beyond social communication. Social Media has brought individuals separated by geography and ideology to a common virtual platform. Online Social Networking Sites are among the most popular services these days where benefit of information is mutual. Users interact through various features of social networking sites making relationships, new friends, knowledge sharing, video sharing etc. Thus these features become the key in product buying decisions, Online shopping etc. SNS are serving good medium to connect students, and emails are considered important for communication, students view advertisements online and with the help of SNS online marketing gets influenced. The super-set of Social Media comprises of Social networking sites, Educational material sharing Content sharing sites, User-sponsored blogs, Company sponsored websites, Business networking sites, Collaborative websites, , Social bookmarking and much more. It includes Internet forums, weblogs, social blogs, micro blogging, wikis, podcasts, photographs or pictures, video, rating and social bookmarking.

Students, while searching and studying online, get attracted to using social media sites and sometimes they forget why they are using internet. This wastes their time and sometimes students are not able to deliver their work in the specified time frame.

The student's motivational level reduces due to the use of these social networking sites. They rely on the virtual environment instead of gaining practical knowledge from the real world. Students get low grades in school due to lack of the desired information and writing skills.

The excessive use of these sites affects the mental as well as physical health. Students do not take their meals on time and take proper rest. They take excessive amount of coffee or tea to remain active and focused which effects negatively on their health.

Social networking has increased the rate and quality of collaboration for students. They are better able to communicate meeting times or share information quickly, which can increase productivity and help them learn how to work well in groups. By spending so much time working with new technologies, students develop more familiarity with computers and other electronic devices. With the increased focus on technology in education and business, this will help students build skills that will aid them throughout their lives.

## **DISCUSSION**

The ease and speed with which users can upload pictures, videos or stories has resulted in a greater amount of sharing of creative works. Being able to get instant feedback from friends and family on their creative outlets helps students refine and develop their artistic abilities and can provide much needed confidence or help them decide what career path they may want to pursue.

Internet is still propagating in the roots of the Indian society. People are now becoming more aware of Internet and its benefits. Internet usage has now matured from the basic emails and search to upscale activities like e-ticketing, online banking, e-retailing and the ubiquitous Social Media. Social Media is really picking up new heights in India. With more people joining the social networks like Face book & Twitter, brands are finding it easy to spread the word about them over the web as consumers find it easy connecting with each other by using these sites. The trend is flourishing as many companies are coming big way for Social Media Optimization for their Product or Services with an objective of increased awareness about the company and the brand, lead generation and increase in loyal customers.

Youngsters are seen in contact with these media daily .Social media has various merits but it also has some demerits which affect people negatively. False information can lead the education system to failure, in an organization wrong advertisement will affect the productivity, social media can abuse the society by invading on people's privacy, some useless blogs can influence youth that can become violent and can take some inappropriate actions. Use of social media is beneficial but should be used in a limited way without getting addicted.

The extensive use of Social Networking however, makes it an interesting study regarding the risks and consequences on the existing youths. Social networking with the ability to effectively vanish boundaries, the anytime anywhere availability has seen impact on privacy as sharing too much, false unnecessary information about themselves or voice opinions, even getting exposed to fraudsters or cyber criminals and most critical of all the increased addiction to Internet and Social applications.

These tend to influence the youth for their social, emotional and psychological well-being. Adverse outcomes are seen as increasing exposure to cyber-bullying, unknown persons accessing personal information, online dating, exiting, and sleep deprivation, exposure to unsuitable digital content, outside influences of third-party groups encouraging to transfer money and low social interactions and limited face to face communications.

## **CONCLUSION**



As with most things in life there are positive and negative sides to social networking, both of which we have now explored. My ultimate belief is that when done in moderation, with checks and balances on how younger people in particular are using them. We should focus on the ethical use of these SNS so that it serves our society in a right way and the youth can play an important role because SNS is a boon and curse both for the Indian society. In one hand it provides away to connect our dear ones on the other side it gives a platform that become danger for Indian heritage and culture.

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## **A STUDY ON THE GEOLOGY OF THAR DESERT**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The origin of the Thar Desert is considered as the north-west part of the Indian sub-continental. It acts like a border between India and Pakistan. The most area of the Thar Desert i.e. nearly 85% comes in Indian and rest 15% of its area comes in the side of Pakistan.

Seventeenth position is measured of this desert among all the deserts of the World. Its approximate area is measured to be 2,00,000 km<sup>2</sup> where 1,70,000 km<sup>2</sup> area falls in the Indian region and remaining 30,000 km<sup>2</sup> area falls into Pakistan. The coverage region of Thar Desert in India is

measured to be 4.5% of the complete geographical area of the country. Major portion of this Desert in India comes in the state Rajasthan where nearly 60% of its total area is found. Some part of this desert is spread over few regions of Gujarat and Punjab. The current paper highlights the geology of the Thar Desert.

**KEYWORDS:**Thar, Desert, Sand

## **INTRODUCTION**

In the regions of the Thar Desert, a very high temperature is observed during the Summer season where sometimes, the level of temperature crosses the 50 degree level. Temperature tends to lower down during the Winter season.

The living conditions of the Thar Desert are very extreme for the common people to survive as the climate of this area is found to be very harmful for the human health. In most of the parts of this desert, sandy soil is found and sand storms are frequently observed in this area during the summer.

Due to lack of heavy raining here, there are limited sources of the water in this area and most of the water resources are found to be dried due to high level of temperature. This desert is spread along with the Aravali hills in the north-east part.

Also, sand mobility is found here due to the strong winds. Luni River is found in this Thar Desert in India. The average annual level of raining is measured to be just 500 mm in this desert. The most of the rainfall is observed during the Monsoon period.

Some of the lakes in the Thar Desert are Sambhar, Didwana and Phalodi in Rajasthan whereas the Khara lake is found in Gujarat state. The taste of the water of most of these lakes is observed to be salty. For most of time, these lakes remain dried in the year.

Here, the occurrence of the process of wind erosion is observed frequently as the major proportion is comprised of the sandy soil. Nearly, 23 species of the lizards and snakes are found in the Thar Desert. Some of the famous wildlife animals of Thar Desert are Chinkara and Black Bucks.

Due to the lack of water in this desert, it is very difficult to converse the grass land to the crop land. Nearly, 83 people per km<sup>2</sup> population density are found in the Thar Desert. According to a report, nearly 40% of the total population of Rajasthan lives in the area belonging to the Thar Desert and its divisions.

The most of the people of this area earn their livelihood by the agricultural activities and animal husbandry. Two main cities of the Thar Desert are Bikaner and Jaisalmer which comes under the state of Rajasthan.



Figure 1: The Thar Desert

## **GEOLOGY OF THAR DESERT**

The origin of the Thar Desert is a controversial subject. Some experts consider it to be 4,000 to 10,000 years old, while others maintain that aridity started in this region much earlier.

Another theory states that the area turned to desert relatively recently: Perhaps around 2,000-1,500 B.C.E. Around this time, the Ghaggar River ceased to be a major river. It now terminates in the desert.

It has been observed through remote sensing techniques that Late Quaternary climatic changes and neotectonics have played a significant role in modifying the drainage courses, and a large number of palaeochannels exist.

Most of the studies share the opinion that the palaeo channels of the Sarasvati coincide with the bed of present day Ghaggar and believe that the Sutlej along with the Yamuna once flowed into the present Ghaggar riverbed. It has been postulated that the Sutlej was the main tributary of the Ghaggar and that subsequently the tectonic movements might have forced the Sutlej westward and the Yamuna eastward, causing the Ghaggar to dry up.

The Thar Desert is distinguished by a series of rolling sand dunes that vary in height across the desert. While sand dunes are a common occurrence in deserts across the world, the dunes of the Thar are remarkable for their continual motion. In sharp contrast to the mountain ranges that ring the desert, the sandy desert floor is always in motion. The perpetual movement of the desert, while contributing the desert's beauty, has had a prohibitive effect for permanent human settlement, as the sands can easily be blown over structures. The sands are particularly mobile due to severe winds in the region, which sweep the sands over areas of fertile soil. The layer of sand over much of the available farming land hinders agricultural development in the region. Some of the sand dunes of the Thar have become semi stabilized over time, and while not completely sedentary, these older dunes move only very small degrees. Older sand dunes can reach a height of 500 feet.

Dotted among the sands of the Thar, several salt water lakes provide a unique and welcome environment for desert dwelling creatures. While the water of the lakes cannot be consumed by humans, they support much needed shelter and viable farmland. The abundance of salt water,

however, also serves to highlight the extreme lack of drinkable water in the Thar Desert. Annual rainfall in the region is particularly low, measuring from 4-20 inches, most of which falls during the monsoon season. It is difficult to estimate annual precipitation for the Thar Desert however, as rainfall often varies widely from year to year.

The harsh natural environment and extreme temperature variations found in the Thar Desert have combined to severely inhibit the growth of vegetation. Most of the native plants grow in small clumps, without a system of order regulating where the clumps grow or any standard number of plants in a vegetation grouping. The plants which have been most successful in the difficult environment have adapted to the conditions of the desert. It is important, in particular for plants, to have developed water storage systems to be able to provide much needed water to themselves during the dry season. Significant plants of the desert include gum, Arabic acacia, and euphorbia. However, these plants are only found on the rocky slopes of the hills.

Stretches of sand in the desert are interspersed by hillocks and sandy and gravel plains. Due to the diversity of ecosystems that exist within the Thar, a varied and thriving wildlife population calls the desert their home. Both vegetation and animal life in this arid region are very rich. About 23 species of lizard and 25 species of snakes are found here; several of them are endemic to the region.

The most notable example of a preserved ecosystem is the Desert National Park, Jaisalmer, which provides an excellent example of the natural wildlife of the region. In this park, Great Indian Bustards, Blackbucks, Chinkaras, the Indian Gazelle, the Indian Wild Ass, and Desert Foxes are common. These are species which are fast vanishing in other parts of India. Despite the apparent difficulty of life in the desert, the animals in the Desert National Park have found ways to adapt and thrive. The park supports these wild and naturally occurring populations of species that are threatened with existence elsewhere. It is also noted for rich seashell and petrified wood deposits.

## DISCUSSION

The animals which are found in the Desert National Park exhibit many of the adaptations that are necessary for survival in the desert. These animals, along with those animals found outside the reserve, often exhibit a smaller body size, one example of biological adaptation to the region. In addition, many of the desert animals are nocturnal, a trait which allows them to avoid the sweltering heat of the day.

The Thar Desert faces a distinct environmental threat from the loss of land through wind erosion. The harsh winds of the Thar sweep the sands across the plains and into its awe-inspiring sand dune formations. However, the winds also erode valuable farming land and threaten livestock grazing areas. In an attempt to hinder the wind erosion, plants species and trees have been planted in many areas to help keep the sands attached to the ground. The new windbreaks also provide much needed shelter.

In order to plant the necessary windbreaks, it has become necessary to import exotic plants into the region. The native plants are noted for their slow growth patterns, and windbreaks must mature quickly to be fully effective. The *Acacia tortillis* has proven most adaptable to the Thar. While the

induction of foreign plants is helping the wind erosion issues, the introduction of exotic plants into any environment threatens to overthrow the preexisting environmental balance.

Camels are an integral part of the desert life and the camel events during the Desert Festival confirm this fact. Special efforts go into dressing the animal for entering the spectacular competition of the best-dressed camel. Other interesting competitions on the fringes are the mustache and turban tying competitions, which not only demonstrate a glorious tradition but also inspire its preservation. Both the turban and the mustache have been centuries old symbols of honor in Rajasthan.

## CONCLUSION

The Thar Desert faces a distinct environmental threat from the loss of land through wind erosion. The harsh winds of the Thar sweep the sands across the plains and into its awe-inspiring sand dune formations. However, the winds also erode valuable farming land and threaten livestock grazing areas. In an attempt to hinder the wind erosion, plants species and trees have been planted in many areas to help keep the sands attached to the ground. The new windbreaks also provide much needed shelter.

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## नेपाल में लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन : एक अध्ययन

डॉ. छबिलाल

अतिथि प्रवक्ता, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, खाजा मोईनुद्दीन चिंती उर्दू अरबी-फारसी वि० वि० विद्यालय, लखनऊ

प्रस्तुत शोध प्रपत्र में नेपाल में लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन के आयाम की दृष्टि और दिशा के संदर्भों को प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास किया गया है। नेपाल में इस दौरान जब लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन जारी था, इस समय भारत, ब्रिटिश राज की सदियों की गुलामी से अपने को आजाद कर एक नए भारत के निर्माण का सपना देख रहा था। उस समय भारत के सामने अपने देश की आन्तरिक समस्याओं का समाधान करना एक चुनौती के समान था ही, साथ ही साथ देश की सुरक्षा भी एक प्रकार की चुनौती

थी। इधर नेपाल में जनता शासक की तानाशाही से अपने को आजाद करना चाह रही थी, जिससे लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को स्थापित किया जा सके। नेपाल में लोकतंत्र की स्थापना का आन्दोलन भारत तथा वि"व के विभिन्न दे"ों में हो रहे लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन का ही एक हिस्सा था। इस समय वि"व के अनेक दे"ों अपने को आजाद कर लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था म खुली साँस ले रहे थे। भारत भी इसी प्रकार प्रयासरत था। इस दौरान नेपाल की भूमि पर हो रहे आन्दोलन का वि"व व्यवस्था से समर्थन मिलना सम्भव सा प्रतीत हो रहा था। नेपाल की लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन को भारत की स्वतंत्रता ने एक बड़ा सम्बल प्रदान किया था। साथ ही भारत को भी अपनी सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उसके पड़ोसी दे"ों के साथ नजदीक सम्बन्ध बनाना बहुत ही जरूरी नजर प्रतीत हो रहा था। भारतीय राजनीतिक बदलाव और आन्तरिक समस्याओं के साथ-साथ पड़ोसी मुल्कों के साथ एक मजबूत रिस्तों को बनाए रखना और उसे अपने दे"ों की विदे"ों नीति में स्थान देना, जिससे उसे अपने हितों की पूर्ती की जा सके, यह भारतीय विदे"ों नीति का लक्ष्य था। किसी भी दे"ों की विदे"ों नीति के लिए विदे"ों नीति का उद्दे"य, विचारधारा, कार्यक्रम, नेतृत्व और संगठन, जन सहभागिता इत्यादि का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है।

पस्तुत शोध प्रपत्र में नेपाल के लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि का अध्ययन करने का कार्य किया जा रहा है और साथ ही इस दौरान, नेपाल के साथ भारत के राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों के प्रमुख आयामों का विश्लेषण करने का कार्य किया जा रहा है। इस शोध प्रपत्र में नेपाल के लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन के दौरान, नेपाल की राजनीति में आए परिवर्तनों का नेपाल की आन्तरिक पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का अवलोकन करने का प्रयास किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध प्रपत्र में नेपाल में लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन, भारत की आन्तरिक स्थिति, भारतीय नेतृत्व, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों का प्रभाव इत्यादि का राजनीतिकशास्त्रीय रूप में वि"लेषण करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

**मुख्य-शब्द:** लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि, नेपाल में लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि, नेपाल में लोकतांत्रिक चेतना, नेपाल में लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन का प्रारम्भ, नेपाल में लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन का प्रभाव, भारत की आन्तरिक स्थिति, भारतीय नेतृत्व, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों का प्रभाव इत्यादि।

#### प्रस्तावना :

नेपाल में लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन के अध्ययन से पूर्व लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि का अध्ययन किया जाना अतिआव"यक है। किसी आन्दोलन की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि का ज्ञान प्राप्त किए बिना आन्दोलन को समझ पाना सम्भव नहीं हो सकता। मानव समाज के लिए नियंत्रक राज्य व्यवस्था के उद्भव के प्रारम्भिक दिनों से ही राजशाही अस्तित्व में रही है। नियंत्रक राज्य व्यवस्था के रूप में इसका एक दीर्घकालिक इतिहास है। पहली बार 1215 में मैग्नाकार्टा की सन्धि के बाद इस राज्य व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन के प्रयास किये गये। मैग्नाकार्टा सन्धि को राज्य व्यवस्था की आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली की आधारशिला कहते हैं।

लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली इस कदर व्यवहृत एवं लोकप्रिय हुई कि दुनिया के बहुत कम देश इससे अछूते रहे। यद्यपि की लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली का विश्व स्तर पर तीव्रता से प्रसार हुआ किन्तु राजशाही पूरी तरह से समाप्त नहीं हुई। आज भी राजशाही अनेक देशों में संवैधानिक प्राविधानों के तहत अस्तित्व में है। विश्व में ओमान, स्वीजीलैण्ड, सऊदी अरब ऐसे देश हैं, जो पूर्ण राजशाही शासन के तहत शासित हैं। नेपाल में लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन के संघर्ष के पीछे वहाँ पर वैसी शक्तियों का उभार देखा जा सकता है, जो भूमण्डलीकरण के दौर में हाशिए पर ढकेल दिये गये लोगों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। विश्व के इतिहास में ऐसे आन्दोलनों के तीन बड़े मुकाम आये हैं और तीनों घटनाक्रमों की कुछ ऐसी ही दिशा रही है। पहली ऐसी बड़ी क्रान्ति इंग्लैण्ड में 1641 से 1650 की संसद के अधिकार को लेकर राजा के शासन को ईश्वरीय अधिकार के दावे के खिलाफ हुई, जैसा कि नेपाल की राजशाही भी ईश्वर प्रदत्त दावा करती रहती थी। इंग्लैण्ड के युद्ध में पराजय के बाद राजा को मृत्युदण्ड दे दिया गया, लेकिन ब्रिटेन में स्थिरता प्रदान करने में लगभग 40 वर्ष लग गये और बाद में क्रामबेल की तानाशाही की वापसी की प्रक्रिया से गुजर कर 1688 ई. के बाद इंग्लैण्ड में संवैधानिक राजतंत्र की स्थापना हुई। दूसरी बड़ी क्रान्ति 1789 में फ्रांस में हुई। इसमें भी यहाँ के राजा लूई सोलहवें और पत्नी एंटेनेट को मृत्युदण्ड दे दिया गया। तीसरी क्रान्ति रूस में 1917 में हुई। रूस के राजा ने



बिना खूनी संघर्ष के फरवरी में सत्ता छोड़ दी लेकिन फरवरी बाद जब अक्टूबर में कम्युनिस्ट सत्ता में आये, जिन्होंने जार को उसके परिवार के साथ मार डाला, यह क्रान्ति अन्तिम आदमी की सत्ता के लिए समर्पित थी।

आधुनिक विश्व का इतिहास समता, स्वतंत्रता और बन्धुत्व की मांग के साथ आरम्भ होता है। स्वतंत्रता और अधिकारों की मांग सत्रहवीं शताब्दी में उभर कर आयी तथा 18वीं शताब्दी में समानता की मांग हुई। आज दुनिया में लोकतंत्र एक सर्वोच्च आदर्श के रूप में प्रतिस्थापित हो चुका है। नेपाल में चल रहे लोकतांत्रिक आंदोलन को सही प्रकार से समझने के लिए हमें दक्षिण एशिया के वर्तमान राजनीतिक परिदृश्य के साथ-साथ नेपाल के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं भौगोलिक पृष्ठभूमि का, उस समाज में हो रहे सामाजिक परिवर्तनों का विश्लेषण करना एवं समझना होगा। नेपाल में राजतंत्र, राणाशाही, संवैधानिक राजतंत्र, निर्दलीय लोकतंत्र के आयामों से गुजरा है। जहाँ तक नेपाली जनता की राष्ट्रीय चेतना और सम्प्रभुता का सवाल है। नेपाल हमेशा एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र रहा है। सन् 1769 में गोरखा शासक पृथ्वी नारायण शाह ने एकजुट नेपाली राष्ट्र की आधारशिला रखी।<sup>1</sup> और उसके बाद वह उत्तर में तिब्बत, चीन दक्षिण में भारत के साथ मैत्री सम्बन्ध के साथ अपना राष्ट्र संचालन करते रहे। नेपाल में राजतंत्र रहा, पर उसके असली शासक राणा रहे, जिनके शासन में घोर सामन्तवाद का विकास हुआ, जो दलितों, महिलाओं और पिछड़ों के शोषण और जुल्म पर आधारित था। नेपाल में बी. पी. कोइराला, कृष्ण प्रसाद भट्टराई, गणेश मान जैसे नेताओं ने राणाओं के खिलाफ लोकतंत्र और समतावादी समाज की स्थापना के लिए आन्दोलन शुरू किया, जिसके द्वारा राणा शासकों का अन्त हुआ। नेपाली कांग्रेस जनता की लोकतांत्रिक चेतना की सशक्त वाहक बनी। नेपाल के राजशाही द्वारा निर्दलीय लोकतंत्र लाकर जनता की आकांक्षाओं पर पानी फेर दिया। राजनीतिक दलों और आम जनता का लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के लिए संघर्ष राजा के खिलाफ जारी रहा। नेपाल में सन् 1990 में लोकतंत्र को स्थापना के लिए जबरदस्त आन्दोलन हुआ।<sup>2</sup> जिसके परिणामस्वरूप राजा बीरेन्द्र ने संवैधानिक राजतंत्र के अन्तर्गत बहुदलीय लोकतंत्र की घोषणा की। इसी दौरान नेपाल में माओवादियों का स्वतंत्र आन्दोलन विकसित होता रहा। लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था की स्थापना के लिए संयुक्त संघर्ष चलता रहा। नेपाल का लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन समस्त राजनीतिक दलों, सभी वर्गों के लोगों और माओवादियों के सक्रिय गठबन्धन से संचालित रहा है। लोकतंत्र समर्थक 2006 का यह आन्दोलन नेपाल नरेश ज्ञानेन्द्र के तानाशाही के खिलाफ सड़कों पर उतरी जनता के सैलाव ने दर्शा दिया कि जन आकांक्षाएं किस प्रकार देवता तुल्य माने जाने वाले नरेश को भी जमीन पर लाकर नेपाल को गणराज्य घोषित करा सकती है।

### नेपाल में लोकतांत्रिक चेतना

20वीं शताब्दी के तीसरे दशक के दौरान, नेपाली अधिकार समिति, प्रचंड गोरखा प्रजा परिषद इत्यादि अनेक संगठन अस्तित्व में आ गए। उनकी स्थापना उन नेपालियों ने की जो भारत में निर्वासित होकर रह रहे थे। इन संगठनों का उद्देश्य नेपाल में एक लोकप्रिय जन आंदोलन का निर्माण करना तथा राणा प्रणाली के स्थान पर एक जनतांत्रिक राजनैतिक व्यवस्था कायम करना था। इन संगठनों ने नेपाल में राजनैतिक सुधारों तथा राणाओं के शासन को खत्म करने की मांग उठाई। इससे नेपाल में आंतरिक असंतोष अभिव्यक्त होने लगा। उस समय उपमहाद्वीप से अंग्रेजों के छोड़कर वापस चले जाने की तैयारियां चल रही थीं। उल्लेखनीय है कि राणा प्रणाली को भारत के ब्रिटिश शासकों का समर्थन व सहायता प्राप्त थी, क्योंकि वे राणाओं को अपना आज्ञाकारी सहयोगी मानते थे। यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो गया था कि स्वतंत्र भारत, राणाओं का समर्थन करने वाली ब्रिटिश नीति का, अनुसरण नहीं कर सकता। देश के भीतर भी माहौल राणाओं के पक्ष में नहीं था। उपेक्षा और अवहेलना के शिकार राजा ने भी राणा विरोधी आंदोलनों से हाथ मिला लिया। इसके अलावा निम्न हैसियत वाले अनेक राणा या तो प्रत्यक्ष तौर पर राणा विरोधी आंदोलन में शामिल हो गए अथवा परोक्ष ढंग से शासक चौकड़ी का विरोध करने लगे क्योंकि इस पतनशील प्रणाली में उनका कुछ भी दांव पर नहीं लगा था। ऐसी परिस्थिति में, नेपाल के राणा प्रधानमंत्री पदम शमशेर ने जनवादी आंदोलन के नेताओं के साथ सुलह सफाई करने पर विचार किया। उसके रूख में आये इस बदलाव ने नेपाल में राजनैतिक सुधारों तथा संवैधानिक विकास का पथ प्रशस्त किया।<sup>3</sup> इस तरह एक शताब्दी का लंबा काल शुरू हुआ, जबकि राणाओं ने देश में निरंकुश सत्ता का उपभोग किया। यह एक अत्यंत दमनकारी व्यवस्था थी। नेपाल के आम आदमी को कोई स्वतंत्रता नहीं थी, यहां तक कि देश के शासन में उसका मामली हस्तक्षेप भी नहीं था। एक तरह से देश दो तरह के लोगों में विभाजित हो गया था शासक एवं शासित। केवल राणा अकेले ही शासक थे। राज्य की राजनीति राणा परिवार के व्यक्तियों के बीच सत्ता तथा पद

के लिए होड़ तथा सांठगांठ से अधिक कुछ भी नहीं थी। कुल मिलाकर षड़यंत्र तथा पारिवारिक कलह ही राजनैतिक प्रक्रिया के लक्षण थे।

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध की समाप्ति के बाद राष्ट्रीय मुक्ति आंदोलनों के प्रफुलन एवं तीव्र गति से आगे बढ़ने और अफ्रीकी एशियाई देशों में लोकप्रिय सरकारों की स्थापना का दौर शुरू हुआ। नेपाली जनता ने इस रुझान से प्रेरणा ली और उनमें से एक छोटे से समूह ने खासतौर से वे लोग जो भारत में रह रहे थे तथा भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे थे, शुरुआत में राज्य में जनतंत्र कायम करने की योजना बनाकर स्वयं को संगठित किया। इस तरह से 1946 में भारतीय भूमि पर नेपाली कांग्रेस का जन्म हुआ। इसी बीच भारत से अंग्रेजों की वापसी ने एक तरफ नेपाली नागरिकों को स्वयं अपने देश में आजादी लाने के लिए प्रेरित किया तथा दूसरी तरफ राणा शासन को कमजोर बना दिया जो संकट के समय अंग्रेजों से सहायता प्राप्त करता रहा था। बाद में चीन में कम्युनिस्टों की सत्ता कायम होने पर राणा शासक आतंकित हो गए। उस समय के प्रधानमंत्री पदम शमशेर के नेतृत्व वाले राणाओं के उदार गुट ने एक संविधान मंजूर करके नेपाली आंदोलन ठंडा करने की कोशिश की, किन्तु कट्टरवादी तत्व यह भी देने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे और उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री को इस्तीफा देने के लिए विवश किया। इस तरह, राणा प्रणाली को बदलने के सवाल पर जनता और शासकों के बीच अकटाव अपरिहार्य हो गया। जनवादी आंदोलन के नेताओं ने नेपाल में राजतंत्र से भी समर्थन हासिल किया, जो कि राणाओं का करीब करीब बंधक बन कर रह गया था तथा उन संतुष्ट राणाओं को भी अपनी तरफ मिला लिया जो सत्ता में अपने हिस्से से वंचित कर दिए गए थे और जिन्होंने भारत में आकर शरण ली हुई थी (इन्हें अपनी निम्न कोटि की वंशावली के कारण तीसरे इर्जे के राणाओं के नाम से जाना जाता था)। नेपाल में राणा विरोधी जन-तांत्रिक उभार को स्वतंत्र भारत की सरकार ने हमदर्दी के साथ देखा। राणाओं के पश्चिम समर्थक सम्बन्धों तथा जनता की जनतांत्रिक आकांक्षाओं को उनके द्वारा स्वीकार न किए जाने को भारतीय नेतृत्व ने पसंद नहीं किया। भारत की जनता भी नेपाल की जनवादी शक्तियों के साथ थी।<sup>4</sup> भारत से शुरू किए गए लोकप्रिय नेपाली आंदोलन ने 1951 में राणा शासन का तख्ता पलट दिया। संकट की घड़ी में, नेपाल की राजनीति के तीन हिस्सों, राणाओं, लोकप्रिय नेताओं तथा राजा ने, भारत के प्रधानमंत्री नेहरू के मार्गदर्शन में, नई दिल्ली में एक समझौता किया। राजा त्रिभुवन को जो कि 1950 में देश छोड़ कर भारत की शरण में आ गया था, राणाओं के नियंत्रण से मुक्त होकर राजा के रूप में, उसके पद पर बहाल कर दिया गया। एक अंतरिम अवधि के लिए, अर्थात् जनतांत्रिक तौर पर निर्वाचित सरकार के बनने तथा पद ग्रहण करने तक, राणाओं तथा नेपाली कांग्रेस के नेताओं का एक मिला जुला मंत्रिमंडल फरवरी 1951 में गठित किया गया। यह तय पाया गया कि देश के संविधान की रचना करने तथा दो वर्ष के भीतर आम चुनाव कराए जाने के लिए एक संविधान सभा बनाई जाये।<sup>5</sup>

### नेपाल में राणागोहा की विरोध में जनान्दोलन

15 अगस्त 1947 को भारत से अंग्रेजी राज की गुलामी से आजाद हो गया। काठमाण्डू में खुशियां मनाने का साहस दिखाया तुलसीलाल, तुलसी मेहर और कमला प्रसाद ने। नाराज राणा सरकार ने तुलसी मेहर और तुलसी लाल को जेल में डाल दिया। पदम शमशेर ने देखा कि अंग्रेज भारत से जा चुके हैं तो राणा सरकार थोड़ी नरम पड़ी। पदम शमशेर ने भारत में प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री के पास अपना एक आदमी भेजा कि वे नेपाल के लिए भी संविधान बनाने में मदद करें। पदम के आग्रह पर भारत से श्री प्रकाश के नेतृत्व में प्रतिनिधिमण्डल काठमाण्डू आया। 26 जनवरी 1948 को नेपाल का वैधानिक कानून बना।<sup>6</sup> पदम चाहते थे कि यह एक व्यावहारिक कानून बन जाए। इसकी खबर राणा परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों को लगी। परिणामतः पदम शमशेर से 1948 के मार्च महीने में जबरिया त्याग पत्र लिखवा लिया गया और मोहन शमशेर प्रधानमंत्री बन बैठा। मोहन शमशेर ने न चाहते हुए भी भारत का दौरा किया। प्रधानमंत्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू से मिलाकर नेपाल में भारतीयों के लिए समान अधिकार देने के मामले में एक मैत्री सन्धि को। उधर, नेपाली नेताओं को अब भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का खुला समर्थन मिल रहा था। मोहन शमशेर भारत के नागरिकों और उसके नेताओं को किसी भी रूप में पसन्द नहीं करता था। 24 सितम्बर 1950 को उसने नेपाल में सक्रिय सुशील चालिसे, गणेशमान सिंह, दिलमान सिंह सहित करीब एक दर्जन से अधिक नेताओं को गिरफ्तार कर लिया।<sup>7</sup> 6 नवम्बर 1950 को राजा त्रिभुवन को अपने परिवार के साथ राजभवन छोड़कर नेपाल स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में शरण लेनी पड़ी। मोहन शमशेर की दमनकारी नीतियों के खिलाफ अन्ततः नेपाल में सशस्त्र संघर्ष हुआ। नेपाली कांग्रेस के करीब दो सौ कार्यकर्ताओं ने हिंसा का मार्ग अपनाया। आधी रात को इन लोगों ने योजनाबद्ध तरीके से वीरगंज से हथियार भण्डार में सरकारी खजाने पर कब्जा कर लिया। हथियार और पैसा आने के बाद परिणाम यह हुआ कि मोहन सिंह,

अर्जुन सिंह, मेधराज, तेज बहादुर आदि ने हाथियार बन्द लोगों के साथ राणा सैनिकों से मोर्चा ले लिया। इस सशस्त्र क्रान्ति में भारत की ओर से भी क्रान्तिकारियों की पूरी मदद की गई। गोला-बारूद भी भारत से पहुंचा। वीरगंज में दोनों ओर से भीषण टक्कर हुई। मातृका प्रसाद कोईराला, वीरेश्वर प्रसाद कोईराला, और सुवर्ण ने नेपाल का पूर्वी मोर्चा, महेन्द्र विक्रम शाह और सूर्य प्रसाद कोईराला ने नेपाल का पश्चिमी मोर्चा सम्भाला। जिन लोगों को बम आदि बनाने की जानकारी थी उन्हें बम बनाने के काम में लगा दिया गया। भारत से हथियारों की खेप भी आयी। के. आई. सिंह, गोविन्द प्रसाद और खड़ग बहादुर ने भैरहवा पर हमला किया।<sup>8</sup> स्त्रियों ने भी बढ़-चढ़ कर हिस्सा लिया। इस दौरान नेपाल के अधिकांश हिस्सों में भीषण संघर्ष हुए। विराटनगर का युद्ध नेपाल की सशस्त्र क्रान्ति के इतिहास में हमेशा याद रहेगा। वीरेश्वर प्रसाद कोईराला और शमशेर सुवर्ण ने एक सेना के ट्रक को टैंक में ही बदल दिया। सरकारी गढ़ के रूप में, विख्यात हाकिम की कोठी पर जोरदार हमला हुआ। हाकिम और उसका पुत्र मारे गये। इसके बाद यहां तारिणी प्रसाद कोईराला ने प्रजातंत्र रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित कर दिया। इस समय पूरा नेपाल जैसे राणा के खिलाफ हो गया था। इसी बीच ब्रिटिश सरकार के विदेश विभाग के अपने एक अधिकारी ईस्टर डेनिंग रार्बर्ट्स को काठमाण्डू भेजा। ब्रिटिश सरकार और अमरीकी सरकार न जाने क्यों यह नहीं चाहती थी कि भारत समर्थक नेपाली राजा त्रिभुवन को पुनः सत्ता में देखना चाहता है। नेपाल के लोगों को जब यह मंशा मालूम हुई तो काठमाण्डू हवाई अड्डे को नागरिकों विशेषकर छात्राओं ने घेर लिया। यहां इतना जबरदस्त आंदोलन हुआ कि ईस्टर साहब को हवाई अड्डे से ही वापस जाना पड़ा। उधर, सशस्त्र क्रान्ति जारी थी और राणा सैनिकों के हौसले धीरे-धीरे टूट रहे थे। 1950 का पूरा दिसम्बर महीना ही नेपाल के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण रहा। मई में मोर्चों पर क्रान्तिकारियों को शानदार सफलता मिली। राणा की फौजें लगातार घुटने टेकती चली जा रही थीं। माला खेत, धनगढी, डण्डेलधुरा, डोटी, झापा, अनारकली, बिरता, तोकाला, नकालवंधा, धुलावारी आदि क्षेत्रों पर क्रान्तिकारियों का कब्जा हो चुका था। 24 दिसम्बर 1950 को राणा सरकार के तमाम वरिष्ठ अधिकारी अपने-अपने पदों से इस्तीफा देकर क्रान्तिकारियों की ओर आ चुके थे क्योंकि उन्हें राणा शासन का सूर्यास्त नजदीक दिखाई दे रहा था। 25 से 28 दिसम्बर के बीच खबर लगी कि दिगम्बर झा, रुद्र प्रसाद गिरि, बच्चा झा, नेब बहादुर मल्ल, शेर बहादुर, दुर्मादत्त जोशी, भीमदत्त, महेन्द्र नारायण निधि, हेमराज शर्मा, हुकुम बहादुर, अनिरुद्ध कोयलावासा, ओखलाढुंग, चैनपुर, महोत्तरी, प्युठान, सत्यान, मतिहारी, धनकुश, धनुषा, महिनाथपुर को भी कब्जे में ले लिया गया। 5 जनवरी 1951 को पोखरा भी क्रान्तिकारियों के कब्जे में ले लिया गया। 8 जनवरी 1951 को मोहन शमशेर ने अपनी हार मान ली। भारत के प्रस्ताव को राणा मोहन शमशेर ने माना, जिसमें कहा गया था कि त्रिभुवन वीर विक्रम शाह ही नेपाल के राजा होंगे। 10 जनवरी को राजा त्रिभुवन ने अपनी ओर से युद्ध विराम की घोषणा की। मातृका प्रसाद कोईराला ने भी युद्ध विराम की घोषणा कर राजा का सम्मान किया।<sup>9</sup> इस प्रकार पुनः शाह वंश सत्ता में लौटा। युद्ध विराम की घोषणा के बाद भी कुंवर इन्द्र सिंह यानी के. आई. सिंह ने अपने कुछ सहयोगियों के साथ हिंसा जारी रखी। मजबूर होकर के. आई. सिंह को लुटेरा घोषित किया गया। 10 अगस्त 1951 को वह बन्दी बना लिए गए। कड़ी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के बीच कुंवर इन्द्र सिंह को सिंह दरबार लाया गया। कुंवर इन्द्र सिंह की गिरफ्तारी पर राजनीति शुरू हो गयी। नेपाल प्रजा परिषद और नेपाल कम्युनिस्ट पार्टियों ने राजनैतिक रोटियाँ सेंकनी शुरू कर दी। के. आई. सिंह इतने लोकप्रिय थे कि इस मोर्चे ने उनको सर्वसम्मति से अपना नेता ही घोषित कर दिया। 22 जनवरी 1952 को के. आई. सिंह और खड़ग सिंह को आधी रात को जेल से छुड़वा लिया गया। इन लोगों ने एक ही रात में सचिवालय, रेडियो स्टेशन और हवाई अड्डे से लेकर शस्त्रागार व कोषागार तक पर अधिकार कर लिया। जनता हितकारक शासन न होने पर प्रायः राजाओं के विरोध में आवाज उठाती आई है, परन्तु नेपाल-नरेश ने एक कदम बढ़ाकर जनभावना की ओर प्रोत्साहित कर दिया। महाराजाधिराज त्रिभुवन वीर विक्रम शाहदेव भी अपने पूर्वजों की भांति निरंकुश शासन ने तंग आ गये थे और वह उस सत्ता को उखाड़ फेंकने के लिए सहसा क्रान्ति के अग्रदूत बन गये। राणा शासकों ने समझा था कि वे दुनिया की आंखों में धूल झाँककर शाही परिवार को अपनी कठपुतली बनाए रहेंगे और नेपाल की भोली-भाली जनता पर दमन-चक्र चलाते रहेंगे, किन्तु नरेश ने जिस दूरदर्शिता एवं दृढ़ता-पूर्वक कदम बढ़ाया वह इतिहास के पन्नों में स्वर्ण-अक्षरों से लिखा जाएगा। नेपाल को फौलादी पंजों से मुक्त करने के लिए भारत में राजनैतिक दल उत्पन्न होकर जहां एक ओर बनारस, पटना और कलकत्ता में अपने-अपने काम कर रहे थे वहां दूसरी ओर नेपाल की राजधानी काठमाण्डू में भी जीवन-पर्यन्त कारावास की सजा पाए हुए नेपाल प्रजा परिषद की प्रेरणा से काठमाण्डू का नवयुवक वर्ग प्रबुद्ध था कि इसी बीच अप्रैल, सन् 1950 ई0, को कलकत्ता अधिवेशन ने नेपाली कांग्रेस को जन्म दिया और यह प्रस्ताव पास किया कि नेपाल में आन्दोलन छेड़ दिया जाय।

**राणाओं के बाद के काल की लोकतांत्रिक राजनीति**

30 मार्च 1951 को राणाओं तथा नेपाली कांग्रेस की नवगठित संयुक्त सरकार ने नई दिल्ली समझौते के तहत, राजा की स्वीकृति से एक अंतरिम संविधान पारित किया, जिसे नेपाल सरकार अधिनियम, 1951 कहा गया। इस संविधान के बारे में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह थी कि इसने सदियों पुरानी राणाओं की पारिवारिक निरंकुशता को समाप्त करके राजा की शक्तियों को बहाल किया। अन्य महत्वपूर्ण बात यह थी कि यह एक अंतरिम व्यवस्था की ओर इसे एक विधिवत गठित संविधान सभा द्वारा निर्मित संविधान द्वारा बदला जाना था। इस संविधान ने नेपाल की जनता के लिए मौलिक अधिकारों का प्रावधान किया। राष्ट्रीय शक्ति तथा सुरक्षा की सीमा के भीतर, बोलने तथा अभिव्यक्ति, संगठित होने तथा सभा करने, देश के सभी भागों में आने जाने, निजी सम्पत्ति के अधिकार, तथा कोई भी व्यापार, करने आदि की स्वतंत्रता से संबंधित अधिकार प्रदान किए। संविधान में राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों पर काफी बल दिया गया। जनता के प्रति राज्य के कर्तव्य, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, न्याय तथा समानता को प्रोत्साहित करना था। राज्य का राजनैतिक कर्तव्य, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति एवं सुरक्षा को आगे बढ़ाना, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून का सम्मान करना तथा राष्ट्रों के बीच न्यायपूर्ण एवं सम्मानजनक रिश्ता कायम रखा गया।<sup>10</sup> कार्यपालक शक्तियां राजा तथा मंत्रिमंडल के हाथों में सौंपी गईं। राजा को मंत्रिमंडल के सलाह के अनुसार काम करना था। 1948 के संविधान में राणा प्रधानमंत्री की तमाम शक्तियां राजा को हस्तांतरित कर दी गईं। राजा को अध्यादेश जारी करने की शक्तिया भी प्राप्त थीं। एक सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की स्थापना के लिए भी प्रावधान रखा गया, जिसे राज्य के सबसे ऊंचे न्यायालय के रूप में कार्य करना था। अंतरिम संविधान ने विधानमंडलीय शक्तियों से सम्पन्न एक सलाहकार सभा के निर्माण का भी प्रावधान किया। हिसाब किताब की जांच तथा लेखा परीक्षा कराने के उद्देश्य से एक महालेखापरीक्षक के पद का भी प्रावधान किया। इसमें एक लोक सेवा आयोग के गठन का प्रावधान भी था।

नेपाल सरकार अधिनियम, 1951 की कुछ उल्लेखनीय विशेषताएं थी, किन्तु साथ ही उसमें कुछ कमियां भी थीं। पहली यह कि इसमें विधानमंडल का कोई प्रावधान नहीं था। इसकी अनुपस्थिति में मंत्रिमंडल सर्वशक्तिमान बन गया। दूसरी यह कि यह देश का सामान्य कानून था न कि मौलिक कानून। इसे राजा द्वारा अध्यादेश लागू करके रद्द किया जा सकता था। तीसरी यह कि इसमें राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों का प्रावधान मौजूद था किन्तु मौजूदा अपमानजनक कानूनों से निजात नहीं मिली थी। इन कमियों के बावजूद यह कहा जा सकता है कि इसने देश में संविधान के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाया और कानून के शासन की स्थापना का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। 1951 से लेकर आठ वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान संविधान में तीन बार संशोधन किए गए, इन संशोधनों ने संविधान को पूरे तौर पर नया रूप प्रदान कर दिया। राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों को निष्प्रभावी बना दिया गया। तदोपरांत उन्हें नेपाल के किसी भी न्यायालय द्वारा लागू नहीं कराया जा सकता था। संशोधनों ने संविधान में संशोधन करने की शक्ति राजा को सौंप दी जिसे प्रधानमंत्री की नियुक्ति करने की शक्ति भी सौंप दी गई थी। उन्होंने, कुल मिलाकर राजसी निरंकुशता की स्थापना का रास्ता तैयार किया। 1951-59 के बीच की राजनीति विभिन्न राजनैतिक पार्टियों तथा गुटों के भीतर कभी न खत्म होती दिखाई पड़ने वाली, गुटबंदियों से भरपूर रही, जो कि सरकारों के भंग हो जाने तक पहुंची। देश के राजनैतिक वातावरण में अस्थिरता से राजा की छवि ऊंची उठी और उसने राजनीति में और अधिक सक्रिय भूमिका निभानी शुरू कर दी। इस घटना-क्रमों ने निश्चय ही नेपाल में संविधान निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में विघ्न पैदा किया। हालांकि, राजनैतिक दलों ने एक नए संविधान की मांग जारी रखी। अंततः नया संविधान 13 फररी 1959 को राजा के लिए एक पुरस्कार बन कर आया। संविधान का निर्धारण, राजा द्वारा नियुक्त की गई एक संविधान लेखन समिति द्वारा किया गया था। एक संविधान सभा की जनता की मांग को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। किन्तु संविधान लागू हो जाने के बाद यह मांग स्वयं ही समर्पित हो गई।<sup>11</sup> क्षम तत्वों से मिली-जुली सरकार कुछ महीनों से ज्यादा नहीं टिक सकी। इसलिए राजा को यह व्यवस्था भंग करनी पड़ी। नवम्बर 1951 में उसने एक नई सरकार गठित की, जिसमें पूरे तौर पर नेपाली कांग्रेस के सदस्य ही शामिल किए गए। लगभग पूरे एक दशक तक, अनेक सरकारों को आजमा कर देखा जाता रहा, किन्तु उनमें से कोई भी उन तमाम राजनैतिक तबकों को संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकी, जो सत्ता पर कब्जा करने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे थे। इसप्रकार यह समूचा काल राजनैतिक अस्थिरता का काल था।

यह संविधान 10 भाग, 77 धाराओं से मिलकर बना था, यह इस दृष्टि से महत्व रखता है क्योंकि इसमें पहली बार राज्य में संसदीय व्यवस्था की परिकल्पना की गयी थी। संविधान में जनता के मौलिक अधिकारों का गिनाते हुए एक विस्तृत अध्याय मौजूद था। इस संदर्भ में इसने 1951 के अंतरिम संविधान का अनुसरण किया। कार्यपालक संरचना में प्रधानमंत्री के नेतृत्व में एक मंत्रीमंडल को शामिल किया गया जिसे राजा क संवैधानिक नेतृत्व के आधीन काम करना था। संविधान में यह



स्वीकार कर लिया गया कि निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के सदन में बहुमत वाली पार्टी का नेता प्रधानमंत्री बनाया जाये। संविधान ने राजा को दो प्रकार की शक्तियाँ सौंपने का प्रावधान किया: नाममात्र की तथा विवेकी। नाममात्र की शक्तियों के संदर्भ में राजा कैबिनेट की सलाह पर कार्य कर सकता था तथा विवेकी शक्तियों का इस्तेमाल राजा द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से किया जाना था। देश की सुरक्षा को किसी भीतर अथवा बाहरी खतरा उपस्थित होने पर राजा आपातस्थिति की घोषणा कर सकता था जिसके दौरान वह सर्वोच्च न्यायालय से सम्बन्धित प्रावधानों को छोड़कर संविधान के किसी भी प्रावधान को निलंबित कर सकता था।<sup>12</sup>

प्रधानमंत्री तथा कैबिनेट, राजा तथा विधानमंडल के प्रति जवाबदेह थे। यदि प्रधानमंत्री संविधान के विरुद्ध आचरण करे अथवा संसद के निचले सदन का विश्वास खो दे, तो राजा को उसे बर्खास्त कर देने का अधिकार प्राप्त था। संविधान ने एक दो सदन वाले विधानमंडल का प्रावधान किया जिसका प्रमुख राजा को होना था। निचला सदन हाउस आफ रिप्रेजेंटेटिव (प्रतिनिधि सभा) कहलाता था जो आम-व्यस्क मताधिकार के आधार पर 5 वर्ष के लिए निर्वाचित 109 सदस्यों से मिलकर बना था। सीनेट कहलाने वाला उच्च सदन 36 सदस्यों वाला एक स्थाई निकाय था, जिसके आधे सदस्यों को आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व के आधार पर हाउस ऑफ रिप्रेजेंटेटिव (निम्न सदन) द्वारा चुना जाना था और शेष आधे सदस्यों को राजा द्वारा मनोनीत किया जाना था। सीनेटरों का कार्यकाल 6 वर्ष था और प्रत्येक दो वर्षों के बाद उनमें से एक तिहाई अवकाश ग्रहण कर लेते थे। दोनों सदनों को समान हैसियत प्रदान की गई, हालांकि वित्तीय मामलों में निचले सदन को अधिक शक्तियाँ प्राप्त थीं क्योंकि धन-विधेयकों को केवल निचले सदन में ही प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता था। संसद किसी कानून पर तब तक जोर नहीं दे सकती थी जब तक कि उसे राजा की स्वीकृति प्राप्त न हो जाये जो अपनी सहमति को रोक सकता था, इंकार कर सकता था अथवा विलंबित कर सकता था। इसे राजा के राजस्व संग्रह के निजी स्रोत पर चर्चा करने का अधिकार नहीं था। संविधान ने एक सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की स्थापना का प्रावधान किया जिसे सर्वोच्च न्यायिक शक्तियाँ प्रदान की गईं। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण बात यह थी कि आपातकाल तक के दौरान भी इसके प्रावधानों को अखंड रखा जाना था। यह देश का सबसे ऊँचा न्यायालय था। संविधान ने एक लोक सेवा आयोग की स्थापना के लिए भी प्रावधान किया (जैसा कि 1951 के संविधान के मामले में था)। सरकारी अधिकारियों की भर्ती के लिए परीक्षाएं आयोजित करना इसका कर्तव्य था। यह व्यवस्था दी गई थी कि नागरिक सेवाओं में भर्ती से सम्बन्धित सभी मामलों तथा स्थानांतरण एवं पदोन्नति के मामलों में भी आयोग से सलाह करना जरूरी होगा। संविधान ने महालेखापरीक्षक, चुनाव आयोग आदि जैसे कार्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए भी प्रावधान किए। संक्षेप में यह कहा जा सकता है कि 1959 के संविधान ने नेपाल में संसदीय स्वरूप वाली सरकार की स्थापना के लिए व्यवस्थाएं की। इस तरह, यह माना जाने लगा कि इस संविधान के लागू किए जाने के साथ ही राज्य में जनतंत्र की स्थापना के बारे में अनिश्चितता का काल समाप्त हो जाएगा।<sup>13</sup> 1959 में राजा ने नेपाल की जनता को एक संविधान प्रदान किया। दो सदनों वाले एक विधानमण्डल, प्रधानमंत्री का पद तथा मंत्रिमंडल जैसी प्रतिनिधि संस्थाओं का स्पष्ट तौर पर प्रावधान किया। किन्तु साथ ही संविधान ने सभी क्षेत्रों में असीमित तथा सर्वोच्च शक्तियाँ राजा को सौंपी और इस तरह उसे राज्य का प्रभावी एवं औपचारिक दोनों तरह का प्रमुख बना दिया।<sup>14</sup> 1960 के दिसम्बर के मध्य तक देश का शासन नेपाली कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में जनतांत्रिक राजनैतिक प्रक्रिया के जरिए ही चलाया जाता रहा और राजा वास्तविक अमल में करीब-करीब औपचारिक प्रमुख ही बना रहा। अचानक 15 दिसम्बर 1960 को, राजा ने विधिवत निर्वाचित सरकार को बर्खास्त कर दिया, तभी राजनैतिक नेताओं को बंदी बना लिया, राजनैतिक दलों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया और सभी शक्तियाँ हथिया लीं। 1959 के संविधान के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप 18 फरवरी 1959 को नेपाल में पहली संसद के लिए आम चुनाव कराया गया। नेपाली कांग्रेस ने भारी बहुमत से चुनाव जीत लिया और अपनी सरकार बनाई। जनतांत्रिक तरीके से चुनी गई सरकार ने राष्ट्र के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने के उपाय किए जिनसे रूढ़िवादी शक्तियाँ बौखला गईं। इसके फलस्वरूप उन्होंने षड्यंत्रों की योजना बनाना शुरू कर दिया। विपक्षी राजनैतिक शक्तियाँ भी खामोशी से बैठी न रहीं, बिना कोई सकारात्मक राजनैतिक भूमिका अदा किए हुए ही उन्होंने नेपाली कांग्रेस को जनता के बीच में बदनाम करने के लिए गैर जरूरी मद्दों को तूल देना शुरू कर दिया। इसी बीच सरकार की गलतियाँ भी बढ़ने लगी। इस सबसे जनता में आक्रोश व्याप्त हो गया। राजा महेन्द्र बीर विक्रम शाह भी सहज औपचारिक प्रमुख बने रहने से खुश नहीं था। जनता में बढ़ते हुए असंतोष तथा राजनैतिक शक्तियों के गैर जिम्मेदाराना व्यवहार तथा संविधान के आपातकालीन प्रावधानों ने उसे हस्तक्षेप करने का अवसर प्रदान कर दिया। इसका परिणाम नेपाली कांग्रेस की सरकार को भंग किए जाने के रूप में सामने आया। इस तरह नेपाल में जनतंत्र की स्थापना करने का पहला प्रयास विफल हो गया।<sup>15</sup> राजा महेन्द्र ने नेपाल विशेष व्यवस्था अधिनियम, 1961 नामक एक नया कानून लागू किया, जिसने देश की समस्त शक्तियाँ राजा को

सौंप दी। इस तरह से राजा महेन्द्र ने देश में अपना प्रत्यक्ष शासन कायम किया। किन्तु अब तक देश की सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा राजनैतिक परिस्थितियों में कुछ बदलाव आ चुके थे और राजा के लिए पारम्परिक सत्ता आधारों के साथ देश पर राज करना सम्भव नहीं रह गया था। राजतंत्र की सत्ता को वैधता प्रदान करने के लिए एक लोकप्रिय मुखौटा जरूरी था। अतः देश के लिए एक नये संविधान की रचना करने हेतु एक समिति गठित की गई। यहा यह इंगित किया जा सकता है कि देश के लिए एक नई राजनैतिक प्रणाली की खोज के पीछे दिखावटी एवं वास्तविक मंसूबों में फर्क था। दिखावटी तौर पर यह कहा गया कि नेपाल जैसे पिछड़े एवं अविकसित देश के लिए पश्चिमी नमूने का जनतंत्र अनुकूल नहीं है, इसलिए कोई ऐसा नमूना अपनाया जाना चाहिए जो नेपाली संस्कृति तथा परम्परा के अनुकूल हो। राजा महेन्द्र ने सबसे निचले स्तरों पर जनतंत्र की स्थापना करने की बातें की। किन्तु असली मंशा यह थी कि एक ऐसी संवैधानिक व्यवस्था की जरूरत है जो जनता की न्यूनतम जनतांत्रिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने का स्वांग करते हुए राजतंत्र की सर्वोच्च सत्ता स्थापित करे। लोकप्रिय मुखौटा राजा के लिए इस मायने में भी उपयोगी था कि राजा के वर्चस्व वाली प्रणाली की तरफ विफलताओं का दोष उसके सर पर डाला जा सके। राजा महेन्द्र ने राष्ट्र को इस बात के लिए आश्वस्त कराने हेतु पचार अभियान शुरू कर दिया कि नेपाल की जनता की जरूरतों एवं आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए संसदीय जनतंत्र पर्याप्त नहीं था। इसके विकल्प के रूप में, उसने पंचायत जनतंत्र नामक प्रणाली की योजना तैयार करके उसे लागू किया और राजा के एकछत्र नेतृत्व में पूरे तीन दशकों तक देश ने इसका अनुभव प्राप्त किया।

1972 में अपने पिता की मृत्यु के बाद बीरेन्द्र को पंचायत प्रणाली तथा निरंकुश सत्ता विरासत में मिली। किन्तु वह व्यवस्था में बदलाव के लिए पड़ने वाले दबावों का सामना नहीं कर पाया। 12 दिसम्बर 1975 को, उसने प्रणाली में अनेक परिवर्तनों की घोषणा की जो कि राजसी निरंकुशता को बरकरार रखने के लिए महज दिखावटी संवैधानिक टीमटाम ही थी। राष्ट्रीय पंचायत की सदस्यता 90 से बढ़ाकर 135 कर दी गई तथा राजा की मनोनीत करने की शक्ति 15 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 20 प्रतिशत कर दी गई। 14 क्षेत्रों का समाप्त कर दिया गया और उन्हें चार डिवीजनों में पुनः संगठित कर दिया गया। सबसे अधिक बेहूदा परिवर्तन था, राजा के प्रत्यक्ष नियंत्रण में गाँवों की ओर वापसी के राष्ट्रीय अभियान के एक अतिरिक्त संवैधानिक निकाय का उत्थान। इस निकाय को 4000 ग्राम पंचायतों के स्तर पर राजनैतिक प्रक्रिया को नियंत्रित करने की व्यापक शक्तियां प्रदान की गईं और एक तरह के पोलित ब्यूरो की तरह उसका संचालन किया गया।<sup>16</sup> पंचायत लोकतंत्र के लिए समिति द्वारा तैयार किए गए संविधान को राजा महेन्द्र द्वारा 16 दिसम्बर 1962 को लागू किया। इसका निर्माण पाकिस्तान में मूल लोकतंत्र, इंडोनेशिया का निर्देशित जनतंत्र तथा मिस्र की वर्ग संगठन प्रणाली की तर्ज पर किया गया था। इसे "तीसरी दुनिया में जनतंत्र का नमूना" बताया गया। नेपाल में नई प्रणाली को पंचायत प्रणाली का नाम दिया गया।<sup>17</sup> 1962 के संविधान की सबसे उल्लेखनीय विशेषता यह थी कि इसने नेपाल में दल विहीन पंचायत प्रणाली स्थापित की। दरअसल, 1961 में राजा महेन्द्र द्वारा अपना प्रत्यक्ष शासन कायम करने के बाद से राजनैतिक दलों तथा संगठित राजनैतिक गतिविधियों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया था। 1962 के संविधान ने राजा के इस कृत्य का अनमोदन कर दिया। संविधान के द्वारा संवैधानिक कानूनों, रिवाजों तथा देश के प्रचलनों द्वारा प्रभुसत्ता, राजा के हाथों में केन्द्रित की गई थी। राजा कार्यपालक, वैधानिक एवं न्यायपालक शक्तियों का स्रोत था। वह राज्य तथा सरकार का औपचारिक नहीं बल्कि वास्तविक प्रमुख था। वह संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति तथा ब्रिटेन के प्रधानमंत्री की तुलना में अधिक शक्तिशाली था। राजा के पास आपात-शक्तियां भी मौजूद थीं। संविधान ने राजा की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने में सहायता के लिए एक मंत्रिमंडल का प्रावधान भी किया। मंत्रियों की नियुक्ति राजा द्वारा की जाती थी, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय पंचायत के सदस्यों को वरीयता दी जाती थी। उनके कार्यकाल की अवधि, पद, इत्यादि का निर्णय राजा को अपने विवेक के आधार पर करना था। इस तरह, राजा ही वास्तविक कार्यपालक था जबकि मंत्रिमंडल महज उसके हाथों का एक औजार था। एकमात्र सदन वाली, राष्ट्रीय पंचायत नामक विधानमंडल गठित किया गया जिसमें 125 सदस्य थे। 90 सदस्यों को 14 क्षेत्रों से 15 का 5 वर्गीय संगठनों से 4 का स्नातक चुनाव क्षेत्रों से निर्वाचित होना था तथा 16 सदस्यों को राजा द्वारा सीधे मनोनीत किया जाना था। राष्ट्रीय पंचायत के सदस्य राजा के प्रति जवाबदेह थे जिसे समस्त विधानमंडलीय शक्तियां सौंपी गई थी। राष्ट्रीय पंचायत मुख्यतः एक सिफारिशें भेजने वाली निकाय थी तथा इसकी सिफारिशें तभी कानून बन सकती थी यदि उन्हें राजा द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिया जाये। राजा को राष्ट्रीय पंचायत के सत्र बुलाने, स्थगित अथवा बर्खास्त कर देने की शक्ति भी प्राप्त थी। नेपाल के पंचायत संविधान में एक न्यायिक प्रणाली की स्थापना का प्रावधान किया गया जो गाँव, नगर न्यायालयों, जिला न्यायालयों, क्षेत्रीय न्यायालयों तथा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उच्चतम न्यायालय से मिलकर पिरामिड के आकार का



सरंचना थी जिसमें नेपाल का राजा सर्वोच्च स्थान पर था। पंचायत प्रणाली इस दृष्टि से विकेन्द्रीकरण के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित बताया गया जिसमें चार स्तरीय पंचायत प्रणाली अपनाई गयी जिसके सबसे निचले स्तर पर गाँव अथवा नगर पंचायतों के सदस्यों का चुनाव जनता द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से किया जाता था। संविधान में यह उल्लेख किया गया कि सम्पत्ति के अधिग्रहण तथा विक्रय, बोलने तथा अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता तथा हथियारों के बिना शांतिपूर्ण सभाएं करने की स्वतंत्रता के संदर्भ में प्रत्येक नागरिक को कुछ अधिकार हासिल रहेंगे। इन अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए निर्देश जारी करते हुये सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को अधिकृत किया गया। संविधान में संशोधन करने की प्रक्रिया भी निर्धारित की गई। संविधान में संशोधन की शक्ति राजा को सौंपी गई। हालांकि यह उल्लेख भी किया गया कि इस संदर्भ में राजा विशेषज्ञ समिति से सलाह प्राप्त करेगा।<sup>18</sup>

राजा बीरेन्द्र के शासन के दौरान पंचायत प्रणाली के विरोध में विपक्षी गतिविधियाँ जोर पकड़ने लगीं। वामपंथी दल तथा नेपाली कांग्रेस, प्रतिबंध के बावजूद देश के भीतर तथा बाहर, नेपाल में व्यवस्था को उखाड़ फेंकने के लिए सक्रिय हो गए। पंचायत प्रणाली स्वयं भी बदनाम हो गई थी तथा यथास्थितिवादियों की मुख्य चिन्ता बढ़ते विरोध तथा जन असंतोष के विरुद्ध इसे जारी रखने पर ही केन्द्रित थी। अनेक मोर्चों पर प्रणाली की असफलता तथा प्रशासन में बढ़ते भ्रष्टाचार तथा मनमानी ने मई-जून 1979 में हुए राष्ट्रव्यापी हिंसक विद्रोह के दौरान प्रणाली को पतन के कगार पर पहुंचा दिया। यह जून में अपने चरमोत्कर्ष पर पहुंचा जबकि काठमांडू में जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया था और कुछ सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में आग लगा दी गई थी। पूरे तौर पर भ्रमित राजा ने 24 जून 1979 को इस प्रश्न पर जनमत संग्रह कराए जाने की घोषणा की कि क्या जनता पर्याप्त सुधारों के साथ मौजूदा प्रणाली को जारी रखे जाना पसंद करेगी अथवा एक बहुदलीय प्रणाली को प्राथमिकता देगी, जिसकी मांग राजनैतिक तौर पर सुस्पष्ट तपकों द्वारा की जा रही थी। पुनः जनमत संग्रह में जनता तथा प्रतिबंधित राजनैतिक दलों द्वारा स्वतंत्र रूप से एवं निडर होकर भागीदारी संभव बनाने की दृष्टि से राजा के संविधान में बिना कोई औपचारिक संशोधन किए ही तदर्थ रूप से प्रणाली को उदार बना दिया। 'गांव की तरफ वापसी' का राष्ट्रीय अभियान स्थगित कर दिया गया। राजनैतिक दलों को बिना खास रोक-टोक के काम करने की इजाजत दे दी गई। प्रेस भी विभिन्न पाबंदियों एवं सेन्सरशिप से अपेक्षाकृत स्वतंत्र हो गया। जनता को अपनी राय की अभिव्यक्ति तथा राजनीति में खुलकर भाग लेने की स्वतंत्रता प्रदान की गई। जनमत संग्रह, जून 1980 में कराया गया। जनमत संग्रह के नतीजे उस समय की मौजूद प्रणाली को जारी रखने के पक्ष में आये। इसके अनेक कारण थे, जैसे जनतंत्र समर्थक शक्तियों में आत्मतुष्टता, वामपंथी रुझान वाली राजनैतिक पार्टियों द्वारा एकता तोड़े जाना, घोषणा किए जाने के बाद जनमत संग्रह कराए जाने में एक साल का विलम्ब तथा पंचायत शक्तियों द्वारा सरकारी तंत्र का दुरुपयोग सहित हेराफेरी किए जाने के आरोप। किन्तु यह स्पष्ट हो गया कि जनता का विशाल हिस्सा (46 प्रतिशत) इसके विरोध में था। इसके लिए राजनैतिक पार्टियों के नेताओं के बीच स्पष्ट तालमेल न होना ही अधिक जिम्मेवार था कि वे इस लड़ाई को हार गये।<sup>19</sup>

राजा बीरेन्द्र ने संविधान में कुछ सुधारों को शामिल कर लेना जरूरी समझा ताकि बदलती परिस्थितियों के अनुसार पंचायत प्रणाली को समायोजित किया जा सके। इसके परिणामस्वरूप दिसम्बर 1980 में तीसरा संशोधन पेश किया गया। संशोधित संविधान ने अपने सामाजिक आर्थिक, विकासात्मक तथा राजनैतिक लक्ष्यों को परिभाषित किया जिनमें अन्य बातों के अलावा, सद्भावपूर्ण सामाजिक जीवन का विकास करना, राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति तथा विरासत के प्रति विश्वास एवं आदर की भावना पैदा करना, कुछ लोगों की राष्ट्रीय समृद्धि में भागीदारी कायम करना, संतुलित विकास को प्रोत्साहन देना तथा गुट-निरपेक्ष के दौरे में विदेश नीति के रुझान को बदलना, आदि शामिल थे। राष्ट्रीय पंचायत की सदस्यता को बढ़ाकर 140 कर दिया गया, जिनमें से 112 को आम व्यस्क मताधिकार के आधार पर प्रत्यक्ष रूप से निर्वाचित किया जाना था तथा 28 को राजा द्वारा मनोनीत किया जाना था। पंचायत प्रणाली के तहत राष्ट्रीय पंचायत के प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन का प्रावधान पहली बार शुरू किया गया। संशोधित संविधान ने प्रधानमंत्री का चुनाव राष्ट्रीय पंचायत द्वारा किए जाने का प्रावधान भी किया। इससे पहले प्रधानमंत्री तथा मंत्रीमंडल राष्ट्रीय पंचायत के प्रति जवाबदेह नहीं थे। राष्ट्रीय पंचायत के निर्णयों के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करने के लिए एक "पंचायत नीति एवं जांच समिति" भी गठित की गई। राजा को राष्ट्रीय पंचायत भंग करने तथा फिर से चुनाव कराने का अधिकार प्रदान किया गया। पंचायत प्रणाली पर अंतिम प्रहार नेपाली कांग्रेस तथा कम्युनिस्टों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से चलाये गए एक आंदोलन की शक्ल में सामने आया। इसने पंचायत प्रणाली के उन्मूलन तथा राज्य में जनतंत्र की स्थापना की मांग की। आंदोलन इतना तीव्र हो गया कि राजा बीरेन्द्र के पास इसके अलावा कोई विकल्प ही नहीं बचा कि वह अप्रैल 1990 में पंचायत प्रणाली की समाप्ति की घोषणा करें।<sup>20</sup> देश के लिए एक नया संविधान तैयार करने के लिए एक "संविधान समिति" बनाई गई।

अंतरिम अवधि के लिए नेपाल कांग्रेस, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी तथा राजा के मनोनीत सदस्यों की एक मिली-जुली सरकार गठित की गई। नवम्बर 1990 में नया संविधान लागू किया गया और इसके साथ ही नेपाल में जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था की पुनः स्थापना हुई।

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### **MEDIA TRIALS: THE INCREASING INFLUENCE ON JUDICIARY**

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## **Abstract**

Media and judiciary both are very responsible pillars of democracy. Media is able to vigil society, politics and judiciary. This review paper is an attempt to understand the role of media in the deliverance of justice. Media is considered the opinion of common people and have the capability of moulding people's opinion. Sometimes media trial can be wrong but generally, media is helpful in the deliverance of justice. Media can fill the communication gap between the public and the judiciary.

**Keywords:** Opinion Making, Media, Judiciary, Democracy and deliverance of justice.

## **Introduction**

Media is considered as 'Janta Ki Adalat'. In a democracy, media is equally powerful to Judiciary, the executive and the legislature. Media has now become the voice of masses and the agent who have the power to influence the verdict. Each piece of information is able to shape public opinion. Media is growing day-by-day and becoming powerful by the same rate. Convergence of various communication technology is now making media more interactive and impactful. Media has been transformed from being a channel of transmitting news to a symbol of change, creating an exceptional responsibility on it to thoughtfully air any information. Many countries like the US have the law for jury and judges to control this kind of media trial during the actual trial in court. But, in India, there is no such law.

Many cases have been seen in which media trial presents a distorted picture of society. Many media scholars and law scholars claim that media trials not only express a biased opinion before the court gives its decision but also put pressure on the judiciary to solve the case according to this opinion. Many cases like infamous 2-G Spectrum scam, Lalu Prasad Yadav's Benami transaction scandal, Mallya Gate, and coal allocation scam, the media present these cases under the public domain before the court proceedings and verdict. Another big issue in with verdict that came under the pressure of media trial is Aarushi Talwar murder case. Media showed her mother-father as guilty but the trial was still going on in court and final verdict come against the true justice and her parents were found guilty. But after a few years when media trial closed down than court changed its verdict and Aarushi's parents got free after many years. It is found that judges were influenced by the news in this case.

There is a famous quote "with great power comes great responsibility", the unrestricted freedom of speech and expression gives to the mass medium more responsibility. The code made by Press Council of India has been forgotten by most journalists and the result is that they have to face contempt of court and adverse law like defamation. If the Journalist follows the code of journalism which are self-designed and media ethics than their media trial can be fruitful for society as well as

the judiciary. They can set a landmark in their profession, but very few examples of such reporting are available.

Media trial based on truthful information and fair reporting can be helpful in the deliverance of justice. But, it does not mean that the media is the decision-making body. Media should just present the facts under the consideration of judges and the judicial system, it will strengthen the bond between the media and judiciary. Only responsible journalism can do so. Conducting parallel trial on the mass medium is like questioning the ability of judges to decide a case. During the hearing of the controversial documentary on the Nirbhaya rape case, Delhi High Court has perceived that media try to influence judges by subconsciously creating pressure. In a study "The fourth branch of the government: Evaluating the media's role in overseeing the independent judiciary", Luberda (2008) claimed that media has the ability of critically analyzing the court decisions.

During the hearing on a case, former chief justice Deepak Mishra questioned electronic media reporting saying that the way by which media has verified facts is not responsible journalism. He further advised that the media should be very careful about the facts and true information. Responsible journalism is not publishing anything without crosschecking facts, don't publish anything because you have a platform. Media should be self-regulatory or self-controlling, if it will be controlled by the outer body, it will surely get an adverse effect. In a study "An Alternative View of Media-Judiciary Relations: What the Non-Legal Evidence Suggests about the Fair Trial-Free Press Issue", Drechsel (1989) explained that media is a body of the democratic system which should behave in a manner that it helps in the deliverance of justice.

### **Media keeps vigil on pillars of democracy**

Media is considered the Fourth Estate, equal to the other three like- the executive, the judiciary and the legislature. The judiciary sets the law; the executive enforces it. The legislature body makes laws. The press has a duty and also a right to keep vigil on all the above three.

Our history is full of such cases in which media showed the mirror to the judiciary. An article published on September 19, 1929, in Young India, Mahatma Gandhi criticized Chief justice of Patna High Court for setting agenda. He raised a major concern in Harijan regarding a comment of Allahabad High Court. In a study "The role of the independent media in Africa's change to democracy", Kasoma (1995) analyzed the role of independent media in the democratic system. The result indicates that independent media can be used to criticize political as well as the judicial system as a part of the democratic system. It is observed that European nations are more active towards making the bond between media and judiciary. One of such attempts is setting up of European Network of Councils for Judiciary. The objective of ENCJ was to find out how the judiciary can be positively engaged with society and social justice. And, how media can be used to fulfil the above goal. Few attempts were taken to meet these objectives. A most impactful attempt was the appointment of judicial spokespersons or press judge and use of audio and video recording in the court. Even social media can be used to spread information regarding court proceedings. In a study "The media's role in fighting corruption: Media effects on governmental accountability", Camaj (2013) examined the relationship between media freedom and its accountability towards judicial independence. Results indicate that there is a solid opposite relationship between media

freedom and corruption. The relation between media freedom and judiciary is that judiciary attendance increases with media freedom.

Media provide people true, factual, balanced and objective information. It is known as the duty of mass media. In a research work "An Analysis of the Causes of Corruption in the Judiciary", Buscaglia & Dakolias (1998) examined the reason for corruption in the judiciary. The result indicates that the most important cause of corruption in the judiciary is a weak institution and people's nature. Media is a tool which can be used against corruption.

In a research "Perceptions of Corruption in Bulgaria, a Content Analysis of Interviews with Politicians, Representatives of the Judiciary, Police, Media, Civil Society and Economy", Smilov & Dorosiev (2008) posited that crime is a cultural problem. People observe social and cultural happening and learn from these happening.

### **Media trial in the deliverance of justice**

Media trial is not always wrong. Many examples are available in the society in which the media trial helped in the deliverance of justice. One such case is the Jessica Lal murder case. She was shot dead on 30 April 1999. In spite of dozens of witnesses, political strongman Manu Sharma was not convicted in lower court. Manu Sharma was acquitted on February 21, 2006. After a long trial was started by the media, each day new information was added in the case and finally, he was sentenced to life term. In this case, the media played a major role in the deliverance of justice. Another, such type of case is Priyadarshini Mattoo rape and murder case. She was murdered at her home on January 23, 1996. Santosh Kumar Singh, the son of an Inspector-General of police was earlier acquitted by a court in 1999. The High Court decision went in favour of Santosh because the facts were not presented in the right manner in the lower case. Media started a virtual trial in the case because some aspect were not counted as proof. Later CBI took this case in its hands. When police claimed that Mattoo's servant Virender Prasad was missing then a journalist published news that Prasad was in his village in Bihar. CBI was found guilty of fabricating the DNA test in a rape case. Due to the pressure of media trial, CBI appealed in the Delhi High Court in 2000. Media make this issue and Priyadarshini's old father being presented by media frequently. After that judiciary started fast trial due to media pressure. Within only 42 days court gave verdict and Santosh Singh was found guilty in this case. And finally, Santosh Singh was awarded a death penalty on October 30, 2006.

### **Findings:**

Media is as powerful as Judiciary, the executive and the legislature. Media is the voice of masses and has the power to influence the verdict. Media trials have the capability to make public opinion biased before the court gives an actual decision. On the other hand, media trials are helpful in the deliverance of justice when police and court fail to do this. There is a communication gap between the public and judiciary and media can be used as a bridge between the public and judiciary. To fill this communication gap, the judicial spokesperson should be appointed. And, audio and video recording should be allowed.

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## **NAXAL PROBLEM: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS**

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India, having one of the fast growing economies in the world, and being the most populous democratic country, has great potential to become a future superpower. However, in this increasingly globalized environment, India faces several threats to its security. The Naxalite threat has been considered as grave threat to the internal security of the country for last few years by the country's leadership. The complex and structural causes of the problem support this proposition. The Naxal movement also presents the greatest overall threat to India in the future, as it highlights various underlying weaknesses of India's governance, political institutions and socio-economic structure. Naxalism is the biggest threat because it affects several areas including the economy, security and foreign affairs, its citizens and rule of law.

Naxalite violence has been considered as grave threat to the internal security of the country for the last few years. The strength of "Lal Salaam" has gripped the backward and economically indigent parts of the country with all its cruelty. The Naxals argue they are fighting for the poor and landless people of the country. It is another thing that most of the time, violence unleashed by these so-called revolutionaries is borne by the poor and downtrodden. Maoists have established parallel governments in many parts of the country and they believe in summary trials, cold blooded murders and extortion. Over and above, most dangerous part of this problem is ideological synchronisation between India and Nepalese Maoists. They even sometimes raise the slogan "From Pashupatinath to Tirupati". Taking into account the level and ferocity of the Naxality violence, the Central government has declared Maoists movement as terrorist movement and decided to launch a decisive battle against it.

In the past few years, the country's leadership observed more than once that it poses the single largest threat to the country's internal security. Overtime; there has been a steep increase in the spatial spread and influence of the Naxal rebels. However the level of violence and number of the Naxalite related incidents have zero or less, remained broadly at the same level during the past few years.

In terms of spread and mobilization, organization and increasing trends of tactical sophistication, the Maoists (Naxalites) have established themselves as a potent threat in India. Moreover, the Maoists control territory and have come to on parallel or substitute governance structures in almost 40 percent of the country's territory. There have been no changes in the vital objective of the Naxalite: 'seizure of political power or state power' in about 40 years of history Naxalite movement in India. The actual aim of the Naxalite is neither the domain of economics nor state welfare. It is a political movement having its goal as the seizure of political power e.i., state power. As Charu Majumdar said, 'Militant struggles must be carried on not for land, crops etc., but for the seizure of State Power. The sympathizers thought that "a new sun and a new

moon" promised by KanuSanyal would now shine on the Indian Skies. "The Naxalite of the present day, too are equally clear and emphatic about it. In October 2004, on the occasion of the founding of the CPI-Maoists, its top two leaders-Ganpathy and Kishan - made a similar assertion. The immediate aim and programme of the Maoists party is to carry on and complete the already ongoing and advancing New Democratic Revolution. This revolution will be carried out and completed thorough ptotractedpeople's war with the armed seizure of power remaining as its central and principal task.

Naxalism pose a challenges to India's democratic polity and rule of law; they pose an ideological threat that questions the legitimacy of the Indian State. Naxalite violent activities have shown a sharp rise. From the rural and jungle operations, the Naxalites are now moving steadily towards the urban centers. Not only they have been targeting the police forces personnel and civilians but they are also resorting to abduction and killing of innocent civilians as well as the destruction of public assets like railway track/trains, public transport, government building and institutions. As put by the Prime Minister of India, "Left wing extremism poses perhaps the gravest internal security threat [and] despite efforts, the level of violence in the affected states continues to rise". These anti-national elements are the biggest stumbling blocks for the progress of the nation and hence cannot be allowed to flourish in a democracy. The time is ripe enough to focus on our internal security situation instead of devoting so much time to other issues. The most challenging task before the government today is the elimination of the Naxal terror network in its entirety.

The root cause for the rise in Naxalism, is the failure of the states to address the many authentic grievance of the people. The gap between the impractical opportunity, fuelled by populist rhetoric and their actual achievement has increased and not decreased overall years. The younger generation is no longer willing to put up passively with injustice and humiliation without a fight. The resentment of angry young men against the existing unjust socio-economic system is spilling over. The older generation is not unsympathetic to them. In order words, Naxalism was born out of frustration and desperation against the oppressors.

Oppression came in the form of police, zamindars, corrupt bureaucracy and ugly politics by local politicians. Tribal were made aliens in their own land by rich and mighty. Every development project displaced millions of people without ever providing them adequate or minimum living conditions necessary for sustaining lives. Landless farmers were exploited by big zamindars even after independence and the abolition of zamindari system. Dalits were still discriminated by higher castes and looked upon as a menace. Tribal and Dalit women were frequently raped by rich and the cases were never registered in police stations, in fact police were also part of these rapes and murders. Many innocent people who revolted were killed in fake encounters or detained illegally. Poor farmers were made to suffer by middlemen by thoroughly exploiting lack of education among farmers regarding markets and money. Insensitive bureaucracy indulged in siphoning off every penny that was meant for the development purpose. Politicians remained as elusive as gods. Educational systems which produce unemployable young boys and girls have not helped. Pressure on land has made the task of survival on agriculture more difficult. Callous district administrations, especially in the

rural areas, a clogged judicial system and feudal attitudes have compounded the problem. The land disputes have multiplied, but the land records and the judicial system to settle them is in disarray. There is a sense of frustration and anger.

Naxalite have exploited the dissension among the have not's very deftly and several Naxalite groups have mushroomed in recent years. The most prominent among them are the People's war Groups (PWG) and the Marxist Communist Centre (MCC). But it is not ideology and revolutionary zeal that is driving them. For many, joining these groups is the only way to survive. Their main activity is extortion. Huge funds amounting to hundreds of crores of rupees are being extorted by them. What they cannot get through legitimate means they obtain through arms and explosives. Their tactics are no different from the insurgent and terrorists. Create terror and extort money.

Thus, the births of the Naxal problem in India are structural. Economic political and cultural dimensions are closely linked.

The first is the economic situation which is exploited by Naxalite and their severe left ideology. On the one hand, India has experienced relatively fast economic growth, which has led to increased levels of national wealth. Business need more land and natural resources such as minerals to assist and continue this development. On the other hand, this economic growth has been uneven among regions, and has widened the disparity between the rich and the poor. Proponents of these businesses argue that these regions need economic development, if they are to catch up with their richer counterparts. The adivasis live in the richly forested lands, which are wanted for development by businesses. The conflict between economic progress and forest land rights continues to fuel the Naxalite's activities. Their strongest bases are in the poorest areas of India. They are concentrated on the tribal belt such as West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh where locals experience forced acquisition of their land for developmental project.

Second is the social, communal and regional dimension. The battle can also be described between India's most neglected people and the nation's most powerful industrial businesses. The adivasis make up about 8.4% of the population and live in stern poverty. They live in remote areas where government administration is weak and there is a lack of government services. These indigenous people have the lowest literacy rates in the country and highest rates of the infant mortality.

The movement is about communist revolution to establish socialism and thereafter, to reach the stage of communism. The immediate aim and programme of the Maoists is to carry on and complete the already ongoing and advancing New Democratic Revolution. This revolution will be carried out and completed through protracted people's war with the armed struggle to capture the political power and introduce New Democratic Revolutions in India. Their slogan is "Land to the Tiller." CharuMajumdar said 'militant struggles must be carried on not for land, crops etc., but for the seizure of State Power through an agrarian revolution. KanuSanyal promised that 'a new sun and a new moon' would shine on the Indian skies.

The Maoists say they have taken up the Adivasis cause. The lack of basic amenities, including roads, healthcare, education, drinking water and effective governance provides the

Maoists with an ideal community in which to propagate idea of a "New Democratic Revolution (NDR)". The Naxals think that through the NDR only, it is possible to resolve the contradiction between the great masses of the Indian people and the feudal system.

The Naxalite movement is the biggest threat for India's security and its effects are multi-layered. The movement highlights India's interior weakness, which makes India also vulnerable to external threat. As part of globalization, the Naxalite threats can no longer be viewed as simply internal as it also affects external security.

India's regional neighbours are also external threats. For example, in 2004, the MHA was wary of the "symbiotic relationship" between the Communist Party of Nepal and Naxal groups in India. This means having military deployed along the border. In the past, India has also been involved in territorial disputes with China such as over Aksai Chin. Second reason is economic development of India. This is apparent in several ways. For example, the more the Maoists concentrate on the poor and marginalized regions of India, the more economic development which is imperative to improving those regions conditions, will be hampered. Furthermore, the Naxalite rebels are no longer just focusing on remote jungles but on urban centers. Maoists leader Kishenji even declared that the group aims to establish an armed movement in Calcutta by 2011. Internal order and stability are necessary for a nation's economic development. For India to continue being able to withstand outside security threats, it must build up its infrastructure, its defense and its people. In terms of lifting its citizens out of poverty, India has a long way to go and continued economic growth is integral to India's development as a strong global player. The Naxalite activities are using up scarce resource on defense and internal security when it should be spent on areas such as social development. For example in 2006, 22% of the total government expenditure is on the military, compared with a mere 1.84% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) spent on the social sector.

Third, it is also gravest threat to India's security, in terms of the effects on its citizens and what it means for democracy and rule of law. Not only has there been a great loss of life since the conflict between the guerrilla and the military, but addressing the problem through violence risks polarizing people further and driving them to subservience. The guerrilla warfare is a threat not only to citizen's lives but their properties. The civilians such as landlords are taking matters into their own hands due to annoyed and distressed to wait for government intervention. Navlakha, a noted write expressed, by portraying the Maoists as a 'menace' and separating the movement from socio-economic causes, it "allows the rich and poor divide to impose itself on a formal democratic structure". Navlakha gives the example in Bihar where Naxalite groups are banned under the Prevention of Terrorist Activities Act, yet majorities of the massacre were committed by landlord armies which were not considered an act of terror under the law. Such treatment for the upper class only serves to threaten the rule of law, state legitimacy and democracy as the political norm.

The complexity of the causes of the Naxalite problem as well as implications both for internal and external security reflect a solution that is multi-dimensional and calls for a synergy between the central governments and the states. In order to comprehensively dissolve the Naxalite threat, the government has to address its root cause, Socio-economic alienation and the

dissatisfaction with the widening economic and political inequality will not be solved by military force alone, which seems to be main instrument employed by the government.

The government has laid down a clear plan to tackle the Naxalism. It has formulated a two pronged strategy to solve the problem of Naxalism law and order approach (Security measures) and social integration approach (socio-economic development measures). But it is common knowledge that any counter insurgency campaign is based on two pronged and a hinges approach like on 'Security, Development and Good Governance'. This strategy would entail multi-disciplinary action at three broad levels:

1. The deployment of a balanced security grid comprising company sized posts across the Naxal belt.
2. The security grid so established should form the basis of protecting (or guarding) the populace.
3. The economic and social well-being of the affected populace will have to be addressed by a proactive and forward deployment of the administrative machinery. This could be planned by the state administration in concert with progress made by the security forced in establishment of the security grid.

In my opinion, Naxalism should be eliminated as quickly as possible by an all-out war. People who have held guns to silence innocent and extort poor should never be expected to liberate India for the good.

### **Conclusion:**

What is required, at the outset, is a political desire, if not the political will, to deal with the entire gamut of the threat. All political parties have to rise above narrow electoral consideration to fight the Naxals. As long as the political consensus on the issue is not achieved, a long-lasting solution to the problem will remain evasive. Leading national parties, along with the concerned State political parties have to take the lead in arriving at a 'common understanding on the causes, consequences of and counter measures to left-wing extremism. It should also be noted that the rise of LWE can also be attributed to the failure of moderate political parties in articulating the rising expectations and grievances of the people at the right time in an adequate manner.

The time is ripe enough to focus on our internal security situation instead of devoting so much time to other issues. The most challenging task before the government today is the elimination of the Naxal terror network in its entirety. These anti-national elements are the biggest stumbling blocks for the progress of the nation and hence cannot be allowed to flourish in a democracy.

If our police forces are unable to tackle the situation, they have to be made capable through well chalked out capacity building measure on priority. This is going to take significant time. However, till such time police forces become fit enough, other option may be exercised without any further delay, to ensure the safety to human lives and preventing damage to public assets. If Sri Lanka can eliminate a well-trained and suitably equipped and armed LTTE, Indian can very well root ill-equipped and poorly armed anti-national elements from its soil, provided the political



leadership displays its political will and national character clearly. Political leaders should not find any more solace in blame games between central and state leadership. Prioritizing vote bank requirements above that of human lives is not likely to yield any breakthrough.

It should not be forgotten that social issues like development of under developed and backward and remote areas, provision of employment opportunities and implementation education policies, provision of quality health services and ensuring safety and security of human lives and public assets are priority obligations on the part of the government. There is also an immediate need to realistically book corrupt politicians, businessmen and government functionaries in order to restore the faith and confidence of masses in the credibility of the government in affected areas. A well planned and clear cut strategy will definitely bring these anti-national elements to their knees. Such steps must be taken in a time bound manner with a clear and implementable approach. Let us remember that now the threat is more from these anti-national elements as compared to hostile neighboring countries. All available instruments of national power must now be exploited to eliminate these terror outfits from society.

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## **SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN HARYANA**

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### **1. Introduction**

Haryana lies in the North-West part of the country and was formed on 1st November, 1966 as a result of reorganization of the old state of Punjab. It is surrounded by Punjab in the North-West, Uttar Pradesh, in the East, Delhi in the South and Rajasthan in the South-East. It is spread over an area of 44,212 sq. kms which is approximately 1.34 percent of total geographical area of the country. The state can be divided into three natural regions, the Sub-Himalayan Tarai, the Indo-Gangetic plain and the South West part which is dry and sandy. For irrigation, the state depends on tubewells and canals. Haryana's own irrigation projects are the Western Yamuna Canal and the Gurgaon Canal. Apart from this, it is also beneficiary of the Bhakra Nangal Project. Administratively, the state has four divisions namely Hisar, Ambala, Rohtak and Gurgaon. Further, the state comprises of 21 districts, 47 sub divisions, 67 tehsils, 45 sub tehsils and 116 blocks. Among the 21 districts of the state Panipat, Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Hisar, Gurgaon, Karnal and Faridabad are the main centers for industrial and commercial activities<sup>10</sup>. About 3.53 % of the total area of the state is under forests. Timber, paper, fuel and wood are the major forest based products. Bamboos, fodder, gum and resin are the other products which are obtained from the forest. The population of the state according to 2001 census was to 211.45 lakh with a density of 478 persons per sq. km. Over 71.1% of population lives in villages with agriculture as their main occupation.<sup>11</sup> Haryana has a very wide diversified industrial set-up along with strong agricultural base. The state has a very strong industrial base in automobile industry producing motorcars to motor cycles. There is good balance of small, medium and large scale industries. The automobile and tractor industries represent examples of complementary role of small-scale and large-scale units. Some other sectors are IT, scientific instruments and light engineering industries. The agricultural base has also given motivation to the development of many industries linked with the agriculture, such as agricultural and farm implements, agro processing, milk and milk products etc.

However, food processing industry is not very well developed. There is strong oil industry. Some highly specialized industries are also located in the state such as Table and Sanitary Ware, Precision Part, Special Steel and Strips. These industries have started exporting in international market. Even in the service sector, the state has taken a lead and is using its proximity to Delhi to develop tourism industry in the state by developing various tourist destinations. Districts around Delhi have a good concentration of small scale units. This may be because of Delhi being the biggest commercial centre and source of supply of raw materials to the industrial units in the

Northern region. On account of this, the state enjoys a number of benefits and also suffers on some counts. The units in the state can get their supplies of raw material at short notice, in small quantities and at very competitive rates. The units also enjoy the benefits of cheap transportation, complete market and have access to national and international market for their products furthermore; cheap and highly skilled labour is easily available in Delhi which can be attracted with better wages. Announcement of New Industrial policy & Infrastructure development policy recently is one more step to attract more investment in the state.

The state has also provided a number of special incentives and facilities to the entrepreneurs for setting up of units under Rural Industry Scheme (RIS), tiny state has setup two R&D common facilities centre viz. Instruments Design Development and facilities Centers (IDDC) at Ambala and Electronics Research Development Facilities Centers (ERDC) at Gurgaon where a wide range of centralized facilities are provided to scientific electronics and electro optical industry. The units in the state suffer from poor power supply, non-availability of skilled manpower and growing competition with the suppliers from Delhi and multinational companies particularly in consumer segment industry. Despite these constraints, small scale industrial sector has responded positively in all these industrial complexes and plays an important role by improving and balancing the large and medium scale industries. Small scale industries in Yamuna Nagar ( Metalware/Utensils and Light Engineering Goods), Gurgaon (Automobile and Auto Components, Electronics & Telecommunication, Information Technology Industry, Textile Products, Readymade Garments, Pharmaceutical Formulation), Faridabad (Automobile and Auto Components) , Karnal (Agricultural Implements, Footwear Industry, Milk and Milk products), Panchkula (Tractors and Parts, Pharmaceutical Formulation) , Bhiwani (Textile Products, Niwar Tapes, Stainless Steel and Hot Rolled, Colled Rolled), Hisar (Cotton Yarn and Sewing Thread, Stainless Steel and Hot Rolled, Colled Rolled, Polyester button and button blanks) , Panipat (Blankets, Carpet Industry, Handloom Products) , Ambala (Electrical Goods, Scientific and Electronics Instruments), Jhajjar (C. R. Steel Strips etc. , Sanitary Wares), Rewari ( Copper and Copper Alloy ), Bahadurgarh ( Sanitary Wares ) and Rohtak (Precision Turned Parts) have earned a good name for the state not only in the national but also in the international markets.

## **2. Review of literature:**

A thorough review and survey of related literature forms an important part of research. It deals with the critical examination of various published and unpublished works related to the present study. Knowledge of related research enables the researcher to define the frontiers of his fields; it helps in comparing the efficiency of various procedures and instruments used. Further review of literature avoids unintentional replication of previous studies and also places the researcher in a better position to interpret the significance of his own results.

In the early literature on economic growth and development, various economists have recognized industrialization as a source of employment and capital accumulation. Here I highlight the review of works by various authors as well as different committee reports related to the small scale and cottage industries at international, national and local levels.

**W.A. Lewis (1954):** Has strongly advocated the application of labour intensive techniques of production to have a steady and smooth economic growth. He opined that many important works can be done by human labor with very little capital. Efficient labour could be used to make even capital goods without using any scarce factor. In this sense, small scale and cottage industry should be developed and promoted especially in an economy where capital is scarce. He recommends the use of capital intensive techniques only when they are necessary.

**Professor Gunnar Myrdal (1968):** The recommends the adoption of a strategy based on predominantly labour-intensive techniques in less developed countries on the ground that “*the large volume of unutilized labour possessed by these countries has a productive potential, capable of creating capital and increasing production*”.

According to the Village and Small scale Industries Committee Report (1955) popularly known as Karve Committee Report, since a substantial number of employed and underemployed belongs to the village and small industries group, setting up of small scale and village industries will provide employment to them in occupations in which they have been traditionally trained and for which they posses equipments. The committee realizes the necessity of introducing better techniques in the village industry, so that they can keep pace with the progressively expanding economy and do not become unsuitable tomorrow.

**Khadi and village industries (1975):** gave a gloomy picture of these industries as a source of unemployment in industrialization. The report shows that the “compounded rates of growth of employment in these industries, as compared to growth of output, are very meager.”

**Stiglitz and Weiss (1981):** In their article entitled “Credit Rationing in Markets with Imperfect Information”, reveals that financial barriers affecting Small and Medium enterprises include high cost of credit, relating high bank charges and fees, high collateral requirements and a lack of outside equity and venture capital. It is further stated that information asymmetries between lenders and borrowers make it hard for banks to determine the real value of a project and lead to credit rationing.

**Dias (1990):** In a book entitled “Developing Rural Entrepreneurship”, found that nearly 90 per cent of the Srilankan rural enterprises faced the problem of lack of capital or lack of access to institutional finance and credit. A major obstacle in borrowing money for commercial banks or other financial institutions were the lack of collateral and lack of good accounting system

**Prem Kumar, Asit Ghosh (1991):** In their study on management of small scale Industry explains the management practices and performance of small Scale Industries and their relationship with demographic features, production, planning and control of SSI, financial planning and control and Institutional structure for assistance of SSI and also the technology change for SSI.

**Nayak Committee (1992):** Set up by the Reserve Bank of India to examine the adequacy of institutional credit to the Small Scale Industrial sector and the related aspects. The Committee found that banks has insufficiently serviced the working capital needs of the sector particularly that of cottage and tiny enterprises.

Moreover, there is a need for the setting up of specialized bank branches for Small Scale Industries, the absence of which has led to serious bottlenecks. Further, the system of providing term loan and working capital by two kinds of institutions, viz. Banks and State Financial Corporation's (SFCs) has given rise to a host of problems of co-ordination among them.

**Storey (1994):** In his article entitled "Understanding the Small Business Sector", reveals that overview of bank lending to small and medium sized enterprises highlights a number of assumptions that underpin the research literature, asymmetric information, agency issues, higher objective risk in lending to Small firms, costly monitoring, competing banks, the variability of entrepreneurs with regard to their ability, honesty and motivation, and the variability of entrepreneurs with regard to their ability, honesty and motivation, and the view that entrepreneurs gain from increased project valuation which banks gain only from repayment.

**Mester (1997):** In his article entitled "What's the Point of Credit Scoring?" indicates banks have discovered that business owner characteristics rather than business characteristics are better predictors of commercial business loan performance.

**Basheer Ahmed (2000):** In his article entitled "Sickness of SSI", states that one of the functions of DIC (District Industrial Centre) is to help the entrepreneurs in providing greater financial assistance to SSI units. In providing financial assistance to the units, DICs are supported to liaise with public sector banks and other government department and agencies. It is found that a few members approached the DIC to get financial assistance.

**Sarosh Bana (2000):** In his article entitled "India's Small Scale Sector", states that, according to the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) SSI accounts for as much as 96 per cent of India's industrial units, 40 per cent of the Output in the manufacturing sector and 35 per cent of the exporters apart from employing over 17 million people. Importantly, this sector has also spurred a new generation of entrepreneurs and opened up new lines of production besides providing vital ancillary inputs for the organized sector. He also points out that SIDBI believes that their service for MSMEs go much beyond than just lending money.

**Ramachandra (2001):** In his article entitled "Reviving Sick Units", has examined the reviving the sick Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in various aspects, such as providing technology, management training, skilled labour, export promotion and giving finance. The root cause for all the above problems is the financial problem. The public sector banks should provide sufficient amount on easy disbursement system to promote the SMEs. The research focuses more on the credit facility awareness and availability of several schemes for SMEs.

**Jaya sing (2003):** In his article entitled "Small Industries, Big scope", states that Credit is the main area which most of the entrepreneurs find it challenging. Banks have to tune policies and services in consonance with needs of small industries. He also points out that the government of India has constituted a national award for banks to motivate them for providing financial assistance.

**Murugan et al. (2004):** In their article entitled "Small-Scale Industries Maladies - Do they be caused by Marketing Sickness", concludes that lack of financial resources and delay in getting assistance from banks are the main for poor marketing performance of SSIs. Hence, the banks to

provide financial services and guidance effectively and this would strengthen then the bank and small-scale entrepreneurs" relationship

**The Economic Survey, Government of India (2004-05):** During 2000-01 to 2004-05 the SSI sector registered continuous growth in the number of units, production, employment and exports. During this period the average annual growth in the number of units was around 4.1%, while employment grew by 4.4% annually. In spite of the progress mention above entrepreneurs faces several problems. Some of the major problems faced are non-availability of timely and adequate credit, technological obsolescence, infrastructural bottleneck, marketing constraints etc.

**John Watson (2005):** In his article entitled "SME Funding Issues" conducted a survey in Western Australia and targeted senior managers of Small, medium enterprises. He found that procedures to obtain funding form a bank are too complicated.

**Nazrul Islam and Ezaz Ahmed (2005) :** In their article entitled "A measurement of Customer Service Quality of Banks in Dhaka City of Bangladesh ", point out that the most important service quality factor of banks is personal attention to the clients, followed by error-free records, safety and in transactions and tangible physical facilities of the bank. He also observes perceived service quality factors have significant relationship with overall service quality of bank.

**Prasad (2006):** In his article entitled "Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Financing in India-Issues and Concerns", concludes that the flow of institutional finance is linked with the creditworthiness of the enterprise. Small Enterprises due to their size and low capital base, generally find it difficult to satisfy the conditional lay down by the Public Sector Banks, particularly in establishing the viability of the project, meeting collateral requirements and making timely repayment of loan.

**Chopra (2006)** in his article entitled "Financing for the Decentralized Sector SMEs", points out that the financing for the SMEs in the decentralized sector. The article widely discusses about the possible ways to finance the SMEs in the decentralized sector as agricultural based and artisan based SMEs. It was found that there is a gap between the centralized and decentralized sectors in getting the finance from the banks. The banks are very much lenient in providing loan facilities to the centralized sector.

**Srivats (2007):** In his article entitled "SME Credit Growth of Public Sector Banks Tops 25 Per Cent", points out that the public sector banks overall credit exposure to small and medium enterprises grew at 25.81 per cent every year targeted for this sector. Public Sector Banks in India are under intense pressure to perform in today's volatile market place. In additions steep competitions, globalization, growing customer demand and exposure to higher credit risks are forcing the banks to find new ways of providing better customer service to improve profitability

**Kaburi Simeon Nyandemo (2008):** This study provides a comprehensive analysis of Working Capital Management practice in sameta division district secondary school. The paper surveys show how secondary school teacher who are the school manage. The school cash inventories, accounts receivable, and accounts payable. Management of school becomes a concern of most people in society as there seems to lack professionalism in area of management of school finance. Financial



decision made will affect most people in society as majorly meet vested interest in the school. The study project in corporate cash accounts receivable and account payable management practice of secondary school in sameta division

**Anil Kumar (December 2008):** In his article entitled “Awareness of Supporting Agencies Among Women Entrepreneurs in Small Businesses”, examines that the awareness of supporting agencies among women entrepreneurs in small business by talking a sample of 450 respondents form five states of northern India which comprises Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. The study highlights the female business entrepreneurs were faced the problem of getting finance and started business with low capital. He also emphasizes low level of awareness is responsible for less utilization of services of banks among women entrepreneurs.

**Ganeshan (2009):** In his article entitled “Institutional Finance for Small-Scale Industries-An overview”, points out that the role of public sector banks in the Small-scale sector is not confined merely to the provision of finance in the article. The banks have to evaluate the feasibility of the project and assist the entrepreneurs to select the right type of project. He also emphasizes that adequate and timely credit at reasonable rate of interest, without collaterals is an essential requirement of the small sector in India.

**Mohanty (2009):** In his article entitled “Global Slowdown and Management of SMEs - A Sustainable Economic Growth Approach” suggests that the Public Sector Banks to operationalize at least one SME branch in every district and centre having cluster of SME units. The study reveals that the performance competence of the SMEs can only be matched with the large scale sector by only providing timely and adequate credit by banks.

**VenkateshRajagopal (2010):** Council on the occasion of SME summit organized by CII jointly with the Ministry of MSME points out that providing procurement Incentives to help the MSME sector become more competitive. Establishment of SME exchange, simplification of labour laws and the creation of uniform credit rating format will facilitate credit availability for the MSMEs.

**Malla (2010):** Have suggested in an article entitled “Strategic Support to MSMEs”, points out that the bank will continue to channel larger credit flow to Micro enterprises, especially the “Missing Middle” segment. Moreover, the banks should reduce the transaction cost at the same time improve the credit flow to micro enterprises in the clusters.

**Sanjiv Mittal, Mohinder Kumar and Bhavet (2011):** A strong significant relationship between working capital and profitability has been found in previous research work. Best uses of working capital management in small scale industry increased the liquidity, profitability, and operational efficiency. It indicates that working capital management is of particular importance to the small businessman.

**John Manohar and Ravindra (2011) :** In their article entitled “Perception and Receptivity of Branding by Banks by Customers of Small Scale Industries in Bangalore”, by taking 96 sample, reveals that how Small scale enterprises perceive the value and brand of the bank which the SSIs are using for the financial services of their business. The most important factors for customer satisfaction are related to the awareness, associations, and attitude towards the brand of the bank.



According to the findings of this research, a personal relationship with the customers is the most important factor. However, the results in this survey shows that the most important factor when it comes to brand association is the employees, and the relation created between the company and the employees at the bank.

**Dr.K.Rajan (2013):** In study observed that the role of small-scale industries is more important than that of the large scale industries in underdeveloped countries. The paper is mainly based on secondary data collected from various published sources especially by RBI and also from the other source like Journals. The present paper is an attempt to examine the performance of small- scale industries in India during the period 1980-81 to 2007-08 making a distinction between the pre and post reform period. This paper shows that the performance of small scale industries in terms of all the indicators in terms of number of units, production, employment and exports, during the pre reform period is much better than the performance during the post reform period. The paper indicates the need for grating special care to accelerate the performance of this sector in generating, employment, augmenting production and increasing export.

**Subhi Agarwal and Rohit Goel (2014):** In this paper, an attempt has been made to analyze the impact of globalization on the growth of small-scale industries. The comparative analysis of growth pattern of key parameters between pre and post globalization period reveals that globalization has a negative impact on the average growth rate of production and employment in SSI showed a positive outlook. But in absolute terms it depicted that globalization made a positive impact on the growth of SSI in Indian economy.

### 3. NEEDS OF THE STUDY

- To analyze the growth and performance of small scale industries in Haryana.
- To examine the Partial Productivity of Labour and Capital of MSME in Haryana.
- To find out the extent and pattern of employment, capital and total units of MSME in Haryana

### 4. Methodology

The percent change from one period to another is calculated from the formula:

$$PR = \frac{V_1 - V_0}{V_0} \times 100$$

Where

PR = Percent Rate

$V_1$  = Present or Future Value

$V_0$  = Past or Present Value

$$1. \text{ Share of sectors in the total GSDP} = \frac{\text{Sector}}{\text{Gross State Domestic Product}} \times 100$$

2. Partial Factor Productivity

$$PPL = Y_t (P_f.P_i)$$

$$P_f.P_i(k) = \frac{Y_t}{K_t}$$

$$P_f.P_i(L) = \frac{Y_t}{L_t}$$

Where

PPL = Partial Productivity of Labour

$Y_t$  = Index of Production of MSME for year t

$K_t$  = Index of Fixed Investment for Year t

$L_t$  = Index of Employment for year t

$P_f.P_i$  = Partial Factor Productivity Index of Fixed

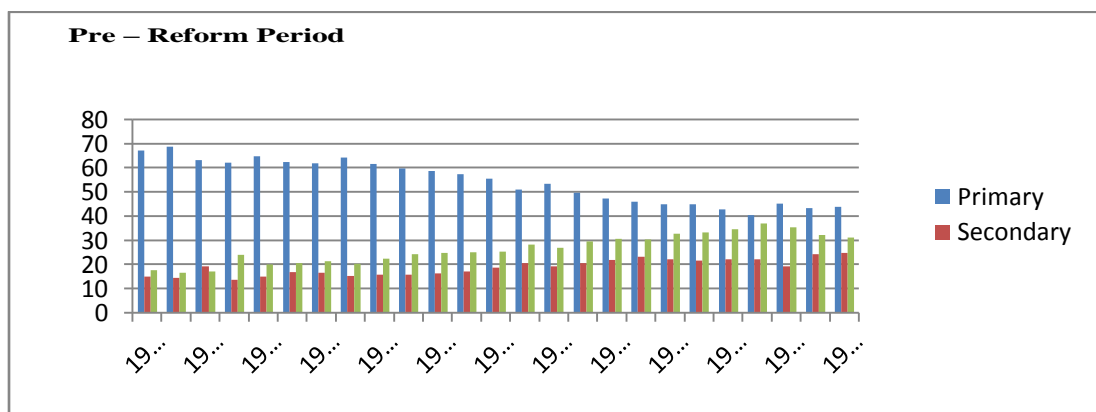
## 5. Performance of Haryana

### 5.1 Sector Wise Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in Haryana (Pre –Reform Period)

1 shows the sector wise GSDP at current prices of Haryana over a period 1966-67 to 1990-91. This is also taken as a basic measure for the economic development in the state. In this way, it helps us to know how the industrial sector has grown over this period. As per the the primary sector comprising of agriculture and forestry, logging fishing etc. accounted for rate 356 lakh of the GSDP. Which increased Rs. 5991 lakhs in 1990-91. But share of the primary sector in the total GSDP has decreasing trend during this period. It decline from 67.17 percent in 1966-67 to 44.03 percent in 1990-01. It is evident from the above figure that percent age share of primary sector in the pre-reform period 1966-67 to 1990-91 has been decreasing. The secondary sector which comprises of manufacturing units, construction, electricity, Gas and water supply accounted for Rs. 80 lakh in 1966-67, which increased to Rs. 3379 lakh in 1990-91. In relative terms also, the share of secondary sector in the total GSDP has increased over the period except for some years. It increased from 15.09 percent in 1966-1967 to 24.83 percent in 1990-91. The share of secondary sector in total GSDP may be used as an indicator of industrialization of the state.

The tertiary sector which comprised of transport, communication, trade, banking, insurance and other services accounted for Rs 94 lakh in 1966-1967, which increased to Rs. 4238 lakh in 1990-91. The relative share of tertiary sector in the total GSDP was 17.74 percent in 1966-67 which increased to 31.14 percent in 1990-91. The figure 1 shows that the share of primary sector in the total GSDP is decreasing during these years. It shows the declining importance of agriculture in a growing economy. It presents a paradoxical situation in which both the agricultural production are increasing on the one hand and on the other, the contribution of this sector is declining. The shares of secondary sector and tertiary sector have shown an increasing.

**Figure 1** Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in Haryana (Pre –Reform Period)



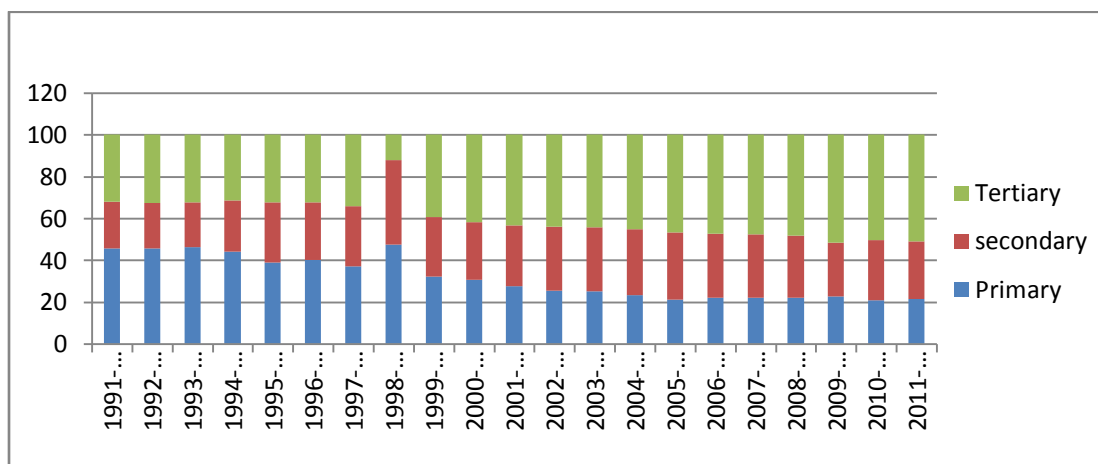
## 5.2 Sector Wise Gross State Domestic Product in Haryana (Post-Reform Period)

Figure 2 shows the sector wise GSDP at current prices of Haryana over a period 1991-92 to 2011-12. This is also taken as a basic measure for the economic development in the state. In this way, it helps us to know how the industrial sector has grown over this period. As per the table, the primary sector accounted for rate 7320 lakh of the GSDP. This increased to Rs. 64772.83 lakh in 2011-12. But share of the primary sector in the total GSDP has decline trend during this period. It decrease 45.63 percent in 1991-92 to 21.45 percent in 2011-12. It is evident from the above table that percent age share of primary sector in the post-reform period 1991-91 to 2011-12 has been decreasing.

The secondary sector which comprises of manufacturing units, construction, electricity, Gas and water supply accounted for Rs. 3604 lakh in 1991-92, which consistently increased to Rs. 12909.36 lakh in 2011-12. In relative terms also, the share of secondary sector in the total GSDP has increased over the period except for some years. It increased from 22.46 percent in 1991-92 to 24.83 percent. But in 1992-93 to 1993-94, it was 21.77 constant this period. In this the percent share are high in 1998-99 to 40.48 percent. Thus, secondary sector has increased during the post-reform period of 1991-92 to 2011-12, percent share high. But in 2011-12, it was 27.39 percent.

The tertiary sector which comprised of transport, communication, trade, banking, insurance and other services accounted for Rs 5119 lakh in 1991-92, which increased to Rs. 154467.28 lakh in 2011-12. The relative share of tertiary sector in the total GSDP was 31.91 percent in 1991-92, which increased to 51.16 percent in 2011-12. But in 1998-99, it was 12.09 percent. The tertiary grown has increased in post-reform period 1991-92 to 2011-12. In 1991-92 percent age share in total GSDP is low. But in 2011-12 was 51.16 percent.

**Figure 2** Sector Wise Gross State Domestic Product in Haryana (Post-Reform Period)

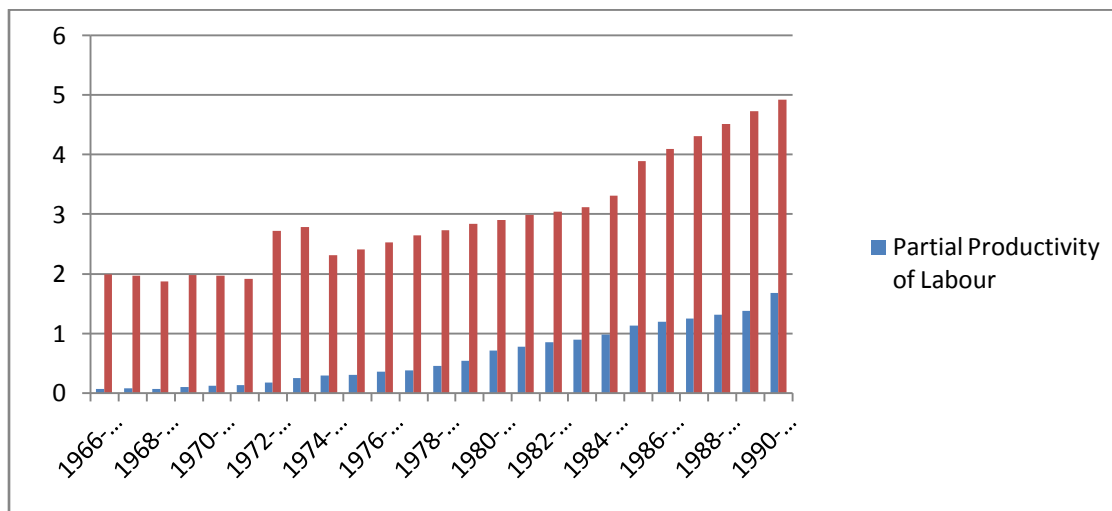


### 5.3 Partial Productivity of Labour and Capital in Haryana (Pre-Reform Period)

In this section we intend to analyse the growth of small scale industries in Haryana as well as in India. To evaluate and analyse the growth of SSIs production, employment, export and number of units are the main indicators.

Figure 3 show the production, employment, fixed investment and partial productivity of labour and capital in SSI in Haryana. This year 1966-67 the total production is 6179 and employment is 7841, the partial productivity of labour is less than one (0.08 lakh). This year 1966-67, fixed investment is 3089, the partial capital productivity is 2.00. It is evident from the table that partial productivity of labour in SSI units in the pre-reform period, from 1966-67 to 1990-91 has been continuously increasing, in 1990-91, the partial productivity of labour was high, it was 1.69 percent. The partial productivity of capital of SSI units was 2.00 percent in Haryana during the year 1966-67. Production of Small Scale Industries during the year 1966-67 was 6179 lakh which have increased to 853345 lakh in 1990-91. The above table shows the partial productivity of capital had seen fluctuating during 1966-67 to 1990-91. It showing increasing trends. In 1990-91, the partial productivity of capital was 4.93 percent.

**Figure 3** Partial Productivity of Labour and Capital in Haryana (Pre-Reform period)

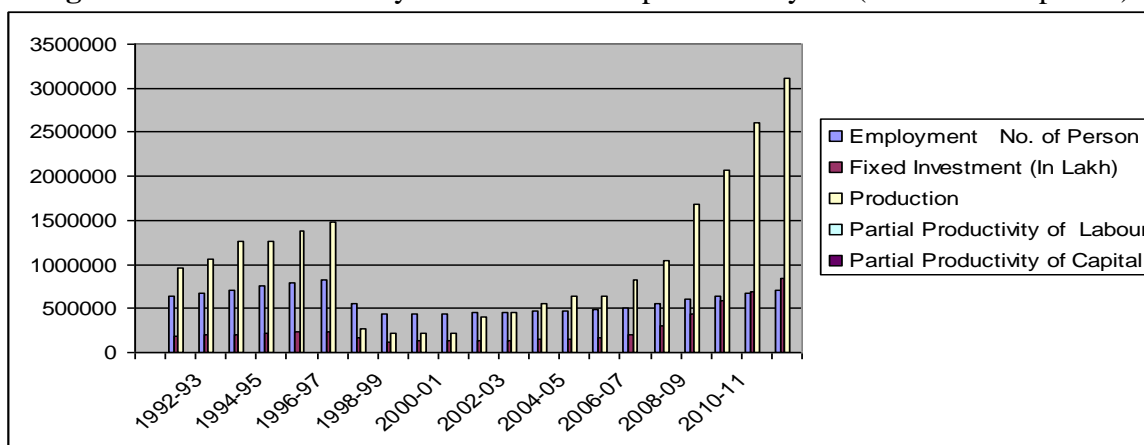


#### 5.4 Partial Productivity of Labour and Capital in Haryana (Post-Reform Period)

When analyze the performance of small scale industries in terms of value of production during the post-reform period. We can see that it has consistently increased from 1055260 lakh in the year 1992-93 to 1488719 lakh in the year 1996-97. (Figure 4). After that, it was showing decreasing trends. The great jump in production in the year 2007-08 is due to the change in the base year prices as the production of 2001-02 in terms of 2001-02 prices. Production of SSI units again increased from 824053 lakh in 2006-07 to 3117095 lakh during the year 2011-12.

The partial productivity of capital, in 1991-92, it was 5.152 lakh. In 1997-98 to 2000-01 it was show the constant partial productivity of capital, after that, it was showing increasing trends in 2001-02 to 2006-07. In 2007-08 to 2011-12 it was show the decreasing trends in (figure 4). The partial productivity of capital is high 6.203 lakh in 1996-97 it as against 1992-93 to 5.361 lakh.

**Figure 4** Partial Productivity of Labour and Capital in Haryana (Post-Reform period)



## 5.5 Performance of SSI in Terms Of Production, Employment, Fixed Investment and Total Units in Haryana (Pre-Reform Period)

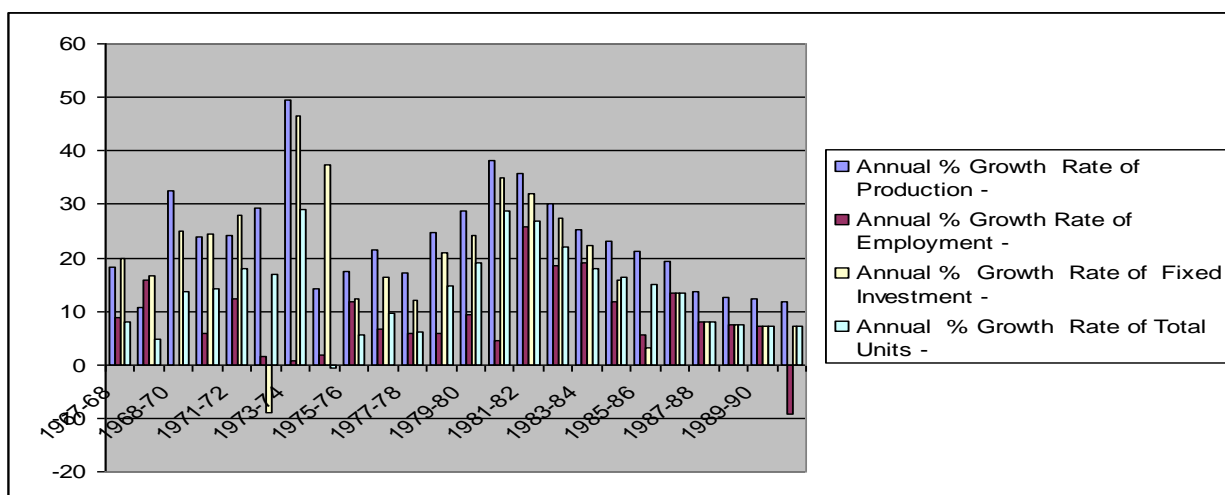
The Small Scale Industries in Haryana have been growing rapidly as a result of the protection and supported granted to it by the government in India. The performance of Small Scale Industries can also be analyzed in terms production, employment, fixed investment and total units of these industries.

According to figure 5, the Annual percentage growth of production during the years 1966-67 was 18.13 percent, after than decrease in the years 1967-68 was 10.75 percent. In the above table the annual percentage growth rate was somewhat decreasing in the year and from 1980-81 to 1990-91, the annual percentage growth rate had seen fluctuating during 1966-67 to 1980-81, after that, it was showing decreasing trends. In 1973-74, the percentage growth rate was high was 49.38percent.

The Small Scale Industries in Haryana provides employment to about 8.83 percent people in the year 1966-67. In annual growth rate during the years was declined from 1967-68 to 1980-81, it was quit fluctuating 1976-77 to 1980-81, but in the years 199-70 to -0.02 and 1990-91 to -9.10, it was negative. The annual percentage growth rate of fixed investment was about 19.78 percent during the year 1966-67, after that the fluctuating during the year 1973-73 to 1986-87, except in 1985-86. The annual percentage growth rate in 1973-74, it was high 46.43 percent, but in the year 1972-73, it was negative.

The number of SSI units was 8.14 percent during the year 1966-67, after than decreasing was 4.84 percent during the years 1967-68. The annual percentage growth rate fluctuating 1978-79 to 1986-87, in 197374 the annual growth rate was high, but in 1974-75, it was negative. In 1990-91, the annual growth rate was 7.13 percent.

**Figure: 5** Performance of SSI in Terms of Production, Employment, Fixed Investment and Total Units in Haryana (Pre-Reform Period)



## 5.6 Performance of Small Scale Industries in Terms of Production, Employment, Fixed Investment and Total Units in Haryana (Post-Reform Period)



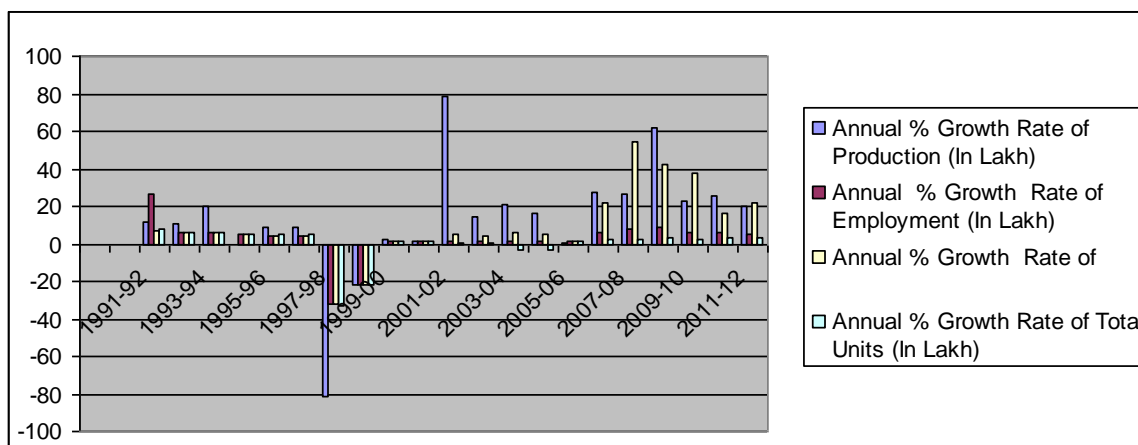
When we analyze the performance of small scale industries units in terms of production, employment, fixed investment and total units in Haryana during the post-reform period then we can see that this sector the annual percentage growth rate of production was 11.8 percent during the years 1991-92, in 1994-95 the annual percentage growth rate was 0.0 percent.

From 1997-98 to 1998-99, the annual growth was negative. In this period the annual growth of production, employment and, fixed investment and total units, it was negative. The annual growth rate was high during the year 2001-02, it was 78.9 percent. In 2011-12, the annual growth of production was 19.7 percent.

**The employment-** the annual growth rate of employment during the years 991-92 was 26.210 percent, after that it was started decline up down 1992-93 to 1996-97. The annual growth rate was negative during the years 1997-98 to 1998-99, after that annual growth rate was fluctuating during 1999-00 to 2011-12, the percentage growth rate was high in 1991-92 was 26.210 percent.

**The Fixed Investment-** The post- globalization performance of SSI units in terms of fixed investment also show that this sector has been fluctuating during the years 1991-92 to 1996-97, after that it was negative. In 992-93 to 2005-06, it was showing decline trends. In 2007-08, the annual growth rate was very high, after that the annual growth rate was decreasing trend, In 2011-12, annual growth rate was 21.911.

The number of SSI units was 7.443 percent in Haryana during the year 1991-92 in post-reform period. This has consistently decreased over the years. The total units of SSI was 0.427 percent during the years 2002-03, after that the annual growth rate was negative during the years 2003-04 to 2004-05, after that has been show increasing trends. In 1997-98 to 1998-99, annual growth rate was negative. In 1991-92, annual growth percent growth rate was high, but in 2011-12, it was 3.286.



## 6. Suggestions

- The setting up of institutes for technical training and skill enhancement of the workforce is helping in a big way. Government has taken number of initiative/ measures to enable the Micro and Small Enterprises to enhance their competition and avail of the benefits of

- Adequate publicity by the banks to various schemes/facilities extended to SSI sector like availability of collateral-free/composite loan.
- Technical information will be provided to Small Scale and Medium Enterprises Development Organization that has around 3000 technicians who work in testing centres, tool rooms, etc.
- The government has set up various institutions like industrial, vocational, commercial and polytechnic institution to provide the qualified workers to the cottage and small scale industries.
- The government also purchase finished products from them and sells it at show room. Government display centres inside and outside the country are creating the demand.

Hence, the small scale industrial sector will play a more dynamic role both at national and regional level only if the process of modernization and technology up gradation is implemented with vigor along with improved flow of working capital requirements and better marketing facilities. Moreover, the learning-by-doing process needs to be hastened to enhance the efficiency and competitiveness of small scale industrial sector so that this sector acts as an engine of inclusive growth in the post reforms period.

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## **A STUDY ON POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE PROSPECTS OF GST WITH A REFERENCE OF INDIAN MARKET**

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### **ABSTRACT**

GST (Goods and Services Tax) has certainly changed the scenario of service taxes on the goods as now only one type of tax is applicable on the goods and services. GST has made the structure of the tax on the services and goods so simple and transparent that no hidden service tax can be applied on goods.

Initially, this GST was opposed by a number of retailers and merchants as they thought that it might bring complexity in the tax structure. But, now after a couple of years, the things have changed rapidly with the introduction of GST as all the retailers and merchants are finding it much easier to deal with the tax structure. Hence, GST can be regarded as the most historical decision taken by Indian government. The current paper highlights the positive and negative prospects of GST.

**KEYWORDS:** GST, Economy, Merchant, Service Tax

### **INTRODUCTION**

Before the introduction of GST, value added tax was taken as service tax on goods and the rate of this VAT was dissimilar in different states of the country. For example, if the rate of VAT was 4% in Haryana then this VAT rate tend to be 5% or 6% in the states like Tamilnadu or Andhra Pradesh. Hence, the price of a particular product was found to be different in different states of the country.

Hence, to overcome this limitation of VAT, the concept of GST was introduced by Indian government in 2016 so that transparency in the service tax can be brought and the consumers get to know the real price of the goods as it was observed that in case of VAT, many merchants and retailers used to take higher charges of the goods as hidden service tax and due to the lack of transparency, the consumers had to pay the offered price.

But, now the situation is changed after GST as all the tax patterns are pre-specified by the government where all the essential goods and services are placed in different slots of services taxes. Consumers can have a look on this pre-defined list to get the real amount of the product as the fraud in the name of the hidden taxes has been eliminated by the GST service.

Under this new service tax structure, four slabs are formed where near about 1300 essential goods and services are categorized. These four categories fall into the pattern of 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%.

Here, almost all the goods needed in the daily lives are placed in the slot of 5 % so that the normal consumer should have no problem while paying for these daily essential things. According to a report, the cost of a number of products has fallen down due to this new facility of GST.

On the other hand, almost all the luxurious things are put in the slot of 28% and most of these things are belonged to the upper class families and hence, middle class families have no extra burden due to the implication of this GST.

GST has certainly proved to be an important tool for the Indian government to manage the climbing inflation as the percentage of this inflation tends to be lowered down as an effect of GST and common people can get a relief out of this.

With the implementation of GST, all the hidden service taxes have eliminated and as a result, more transparency can be seen in the tax pattern and merchants get the option of filling the tax online making it efficient for merchants.

Hence, it can be said that GST has proven to be a revolution in the Indian market where the level of transparency has reached to the upper level as consumers get more awareness about the cost of the product.

### **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE PROSPECTS OF GST**

One of the positive impacts of GST is that with a good amount of tax received, it has become a good source for the state as well as central government to get good revenue.





### Figure 1: Positive prospects of GST

With the help of GST portal, all the procedure of service tax have become online and hence, now government has more options in order to monitor the tax pattern of all the merchants and it has now become more difficult for any merchant to cheat. Also, a rise in the growth in the industrial activities is observed after the introduction of GST as it has opened a number of ways for various retail industries to grow further.

With GST, India is now a unified market and the foreign investment has increased in India. The goods that are manufactured within India because of their reduced costs have become more competitive in international market leading to growth in export. The implementation of Goods & Services tax puts India in the line of international tax standards, making it easier for Indian businesses to sell in the global market.

GST has two constituents i.e. The central GST and the State GST. The Central GST replaces - Service Tax, Central Excise Duty, and Custom Duty etc. The State GST replaces - State VAT, Central Sales Tax, Tax on Advertisements, Luxury Tax, Purchase Tax, Entertainment Tax etc. Before GST, there were so many taxes and now they have replaced all these taxes and duties with Central GST and State GST.

GST has changed VAT all over India. Now we do not need to pay different amounts of taxes in different states. It is one tax system for all states of India and so we have already got rid of various taxes and duties on our businesses.

GST is being referred to as a single taxation system but in reality it is a dual tax because both the state and centre both will collect separate tax on a single transaction of sale and service. The tax rate has been increased for many products, thus increasing their costs.

Sectors like Textile, Media, Pharma, Dairy Products, IT and Telecom are bearing the brunt of a higher tax. Also the price of commodities has increased like jewellery, mobile phones and credit cards. Economists are of the opinion that GST in India has already had a negative impact on the real estate market. It has added up to 8 percent to the cost of new homes and reduced demand by about 12 percent.

There are approximately 140 countries where GST has already been implemented by Australia, Germany, Japan, and Pakistan. India is one of the most stable economies of the world and we have proved to be quite adept at adjusting to major economic renovations.

As the coin has two sides, same way implementation of GST impacts a nation both ways, positively and negatively. If we ignore the negative aspects and consider the positive effect, then it is a way to reduce the black money. GST is having a few initial problems, but with time, we will be able to see the bigger picture and it will surely result in an economic integration.

### DISCUSSION

Under the old taxation system, taxes used to constitute about 25-30% of the retail price of the goods and services. The implementation of GST, prices have gone down since the burden of paying tax

has fallen onto the end consumer of the goods and services. Therefore, there is a scope for businesses to produce more at lesser effective costs, leading to a rise in competition.

The software an IT giants of the country have some clarity for the payment of taxes. Under the old system of taxation, there was some dispute on as to whether they need to apply for VAT or Service Charge on their products. GST clearly distinguishes between products and services and the way taxation is applied to them.

The GST impact on the transportation of goods and services from state to another has been a very welcoming change. Goods can be easily transported from one place to another under the new regime. This encourages businesses to have a PAN India presence. The movement of goods across state borders can be done easily via the procedure of generation of the e-way bill.

According to an economic survey conducted by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), the implementation of GST so far, has resulted in an increase in the number of unique indirect taxpayers by more than 50%. There are 3.4 million new indirect tax registrants. The level of tax filers by November 2017 was 31% greater. The Finance Minister stated that 7.2 million of the 8 million indirect tax assesses under the earlier tax system have migrated to GST, while 1.3 million new taxpayers have also signed up under the new system, indicating that the tax base is set to widen significantly by the end of the financial year.

Before GST, a typical business in India had to take a service tax number and a value added tax (VAT) number. Depending on the product and the market, some businesses had to additionally take the excise number, customs number, and more. These permissions had government fees ranging from Rs 1,000 to Rs 5,000, depending on the tax number applied. Many processes had to be completed physically. A common practice was to hire tax practitioners or lawyers for registering their business. However, these professionals, who are usually chartered accountants or tax-practising lawyers, often charge government fees as well as their service fees. This inflates the compliance cost to Rs 5,000 to Rs 10,000.

GST led to a 200% increase in the compliance cost for the 40 interviewed small and medium-scale businesses. The effect seems to be the same as observed for most other small and medium-scale traders in these two cities. At first, the businesses suffered from the one-time transition cost. Small businesses lacked the required infrastructure—printer, and software specially designed for GST—which made GST compliance challenging, time-consuming, and costly for them.

Apart from the one-time cost, the businesses faced challenges due to a permanent increase in tax-compliance cost. This is because over 90% of the businesses that were surveyed used professional help in filing taxes. Since the uploading of each invoice, now, has to be done regularly, an accountant may have to be designated for this purpose, which small businesses may not be able to afford.

## **CONCLUSION**

The GST reform package is ambitious and is undoubtedly a major move for the \$2 Trillion Indian economy. Its main selling point for the Indian economy is its supposed advantage of making it easier for businesses to do business. It provides a simplified taxation scheme for goods and

services, something businessmen will appreciate. It's far from perfect, though, and it's definitely worth paying attention to non-political criticisms, especially in relation to how it affects poorer Indians.

GST's impact on the Indian economy can go either way: good or not so good. Fortunately, there aren't that many analysts who express damningly averse views on the matter. With honest and efficient administration, GST may be a good move for the world's third largest economy.

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## **A STUDY ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR TOWARDS SELECTED ELECTRONIC GOODS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Electronic products have been the first choice for the consumers all over the world. There are a number of companies which manufacture the electronic goods. Some of these companies are Samsung, Videocon, Heir, Panasonic etc. These companies manufacture the electronic goods like refrigerator, televisions, LED, washing machine etc. the demand of the electronics goods is increasing year by year as a lot of varieties are offered by the companies.

With the advancement of the technology, most of the electronic goods are facilitated with excellent inner components to enhance the efficiency of the product. Companies try to make the electronic goods having a lot of features with moderate cost. Hence, the popularity of electronic goods is increasing among the consumers. The current paper highlights the consumer behavior towards the electronic goods.

### **KEYWORDS:**

Consumer, Electronic, Goods

### **INTRODUCTION**

Various strategies are used by the electronic goods manufacturing companies in order to attract the consumers towards their products. Some companies provide special discounts on the electronic goods during the festive seasons like Diwali, Holi and Christmas etc.

There are many factors which play a major role in influencing the consumer behavior towards the electronic goods. The first factor is cost of the electronic good as most of the Indian people prefer buying those products having least cost with good quality. Hence, these electronic companies tend to minimize the cost of the product.

Psychological factor is also very important which can certainly affect the purchasing behavior of the consumer. Brand promotion of the product is done by the companies to change the mentality of the consumer. For this purpose, some companies use the stardom of the celebrities and promote their products through them via advertisements. Hence, advertisements have become a powerful

tool for brand promotion and in this way; the consumer buying behavior tends to change effectively.

Economical factor is also crucial as it is observed that most of the consumers in India come from the middle class families. Hence, they can't afford to purchase high costly electronic goods. For example, LED Tv's are available in different sizes 24 inch, 32, 45 and 52 inches. The cost of these televisions also tend to increase with the increase in the size. Most of the middle family consumers prefer purchasing LED televisions of sizes 24 or 32 inches which come in their budget. But, they can't afford the price of big products. Hence, economic factor is considered as the crucial factor for the purchasing behavior of the consumers.

The aggregate imports of electronic products amid 2012-13, 2013– 14, and 2014– 15, were assessed to be worth INR 1, 79,000 crore (US\$28 billion), INR 1,95,900 crore (US\$31 billion) and INR 2,25,600 crore (US\$37 billion) respectively. The importation of telephones has expanded pointedly from \$665.47 million out of 2003-04 to \$10.9 billion out of 2013-14, as indicated by the trade ministry information.

Import of telephones from China has developed from a \$64.61 million to \$7 billion amid the same period. In 2013-14, India's electronics trade deficit was esteemed at US\$23.5 billion, of which China represented 67%. From around \$28 billion in FY11, the importation of electronics could reach \$40 billion in FY16.

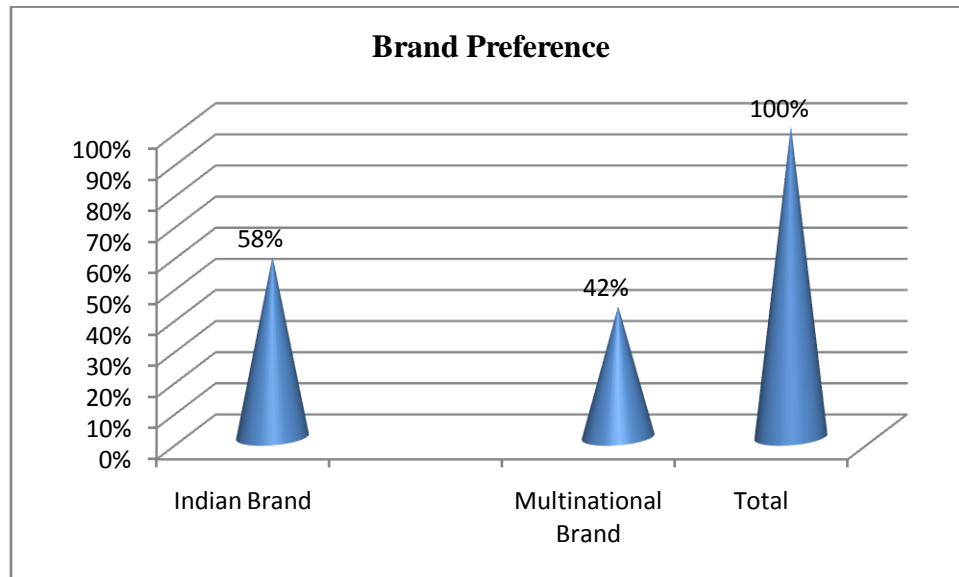
As of 2016, nearby manufacturing of electronics has risen, starting a turnaround when Indian fares have been moderately frail. In January 2016, electronic imports, which represented 27% of India's yearly trade deficit, shrank by 2.2% to \$3.2 billion, while electronic fares rose 7.8% to \$0.5 billion

### **CONSUMER BEHAVIOR TOWARDS SELECTED ELECTRONIC GOODS**

For the current research work, the responses of 600 consumers were taken and analyzed further. The area of research work was Delhi-NCR where four major cities like Noida, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Ghaziabad were included. 150 respondents from each of these cities with 75 males and 75 females were included for the current research work.

**Table 1 Preference towards Branded Electronic Products**

<b>Preference</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Indian Brand	350	58%
Multinational Brand	250	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Figure 1: Preference towards Branded Electronic Products**

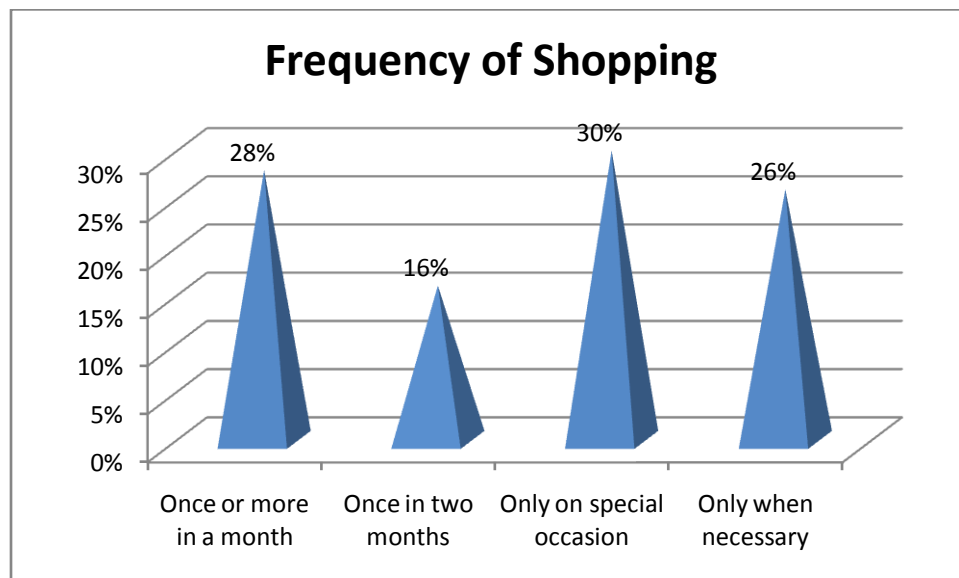
### Interpretation

The outcome from the above Table and Graph demonstrates that majority of the respondents have given their preference towards Indian Brand.

**Table 2 Frequency of Shopping of Electronic Products**

Frequency of Shopping	Frequency	Percentage
Once or more in a month	165	28%
Once in two months	98	16%
Only on special occasion	182	30%
Only when necessary	155	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100%</b>





**Figure 2: Frequency of Shopping of Electronic Products**

### Interpretation

The above figure uncovers that majority of the people shop only on special Occasion and slightest when the acquiring is required.

**Table 3 Advertising of Multinational Brand (Marketing Mix)**

Brands' Name	Count	Percentage
LG	125	21%
SAMSUNG	160	27%
SONY	60	10%
SANSUI	75	12
WHIRLPOOL	95	16%
HAIER	85	14%
Total	600	100%

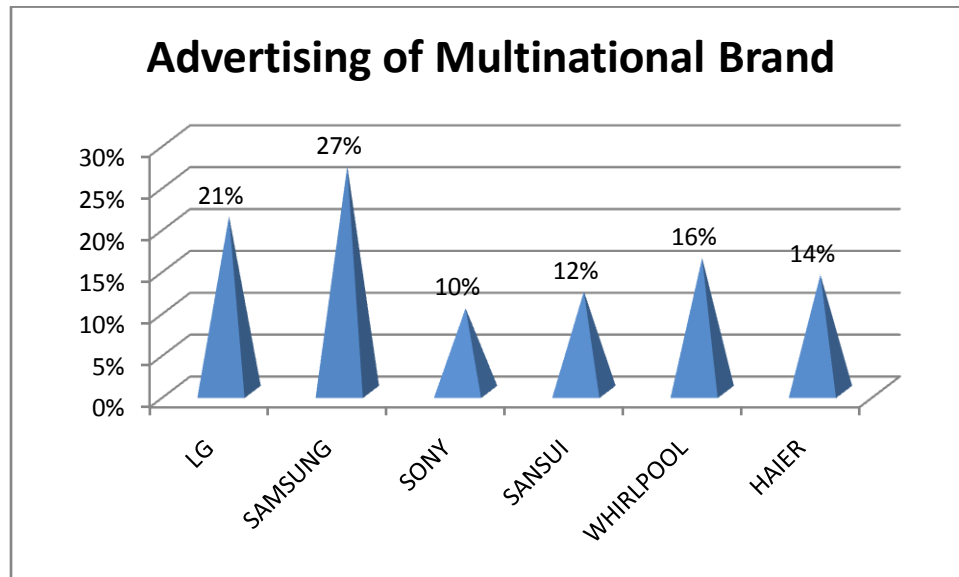


Figure 3 Advertising of Indian Brand (Marketing Mix)

**Interpretation:-**

From the above Graph it has been uncovered that the brand Samsung has repeated overwhelming expenditure on advertisement took after by LG separately. A minimum amount is repeated on the Sony. Advertising is a critical technique of marketing mix which draws in consumers and baits them for giving their preference towards brand.

Table 4 Sales Promotion of Multinational Brand (Marketing Mix) Sales Promotion

Brands' Name	Count	Percentage
LG	95	16%
SAMSUNG	89	15%
SONY	75	13%
SANSUI	72	12%
WHIRLPOOL	98	14%
HAIER	171	29%
Total	600	100%

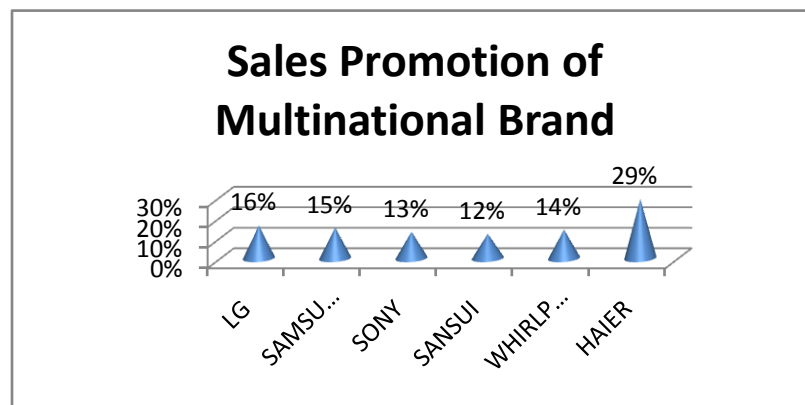


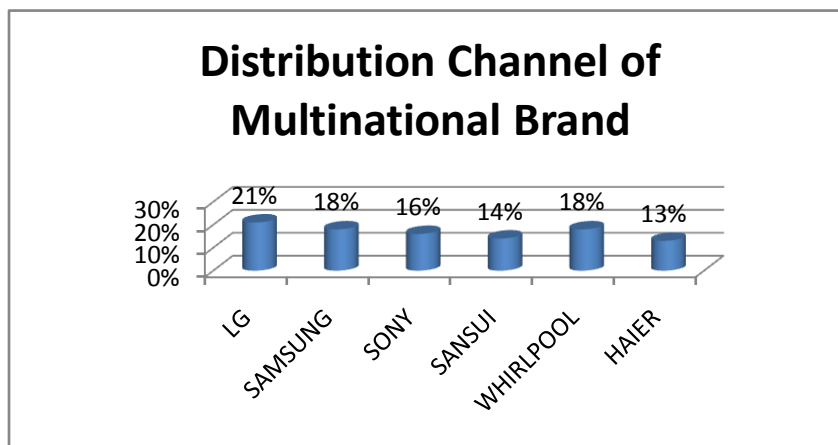
Figure 4 Sales Promotion of Multinational Brand (Marketing Mix)

**Interpretation:-**

From the above figure it is demonstrated that Haier, LG and Samsung have noteworthy system towards sales promotion. Dominant part of the respondents marks their first preference 29%, 16% and around 15% towards these brands separately. The rest of the brands ought to build up the solid system in promoting its sales.

Table 5 Distribution Channel of Multinational Brand (Marketing Mix)

Brands' Name	Count	Percentage
LG	125	21%
SAMSUNG	105	18%
SONY	94	16%
SANSUI	86	14%
WHIRLPOOL	112	18%
HAIER	78	13%
Total	600	100%



**Figure 5 Distribution Channel of Multinational Brand (Marketing Mix)**

### Interpretation:

The above figure uncovers that Samsung and Whirlpool got first preference. In any case, Haier got 13 % response; it implies that the accessibility of products is unapproachable.

With the quick changing time and furthermore bustling timetable the consumers dependably require the products whenever the timing is ideal. This strategy functions admirably at the retail outlets in the Malls as the Mall culture is presently getting to be plainly well known in the present situation. Subsequently the manufacturers of Electronic of Products should concentrate on the channels of dispersion within the geographical location.

### CONCLUSION

Despite the basic characteristics of consumers the behavior pattern of consumers are more or less similar to each other, particularly in the aspects like quality, preference and decision making. However it is evident that the present approaches to draw the attention of customers are not adequate.

This study revealed that the consumers have awareness on the electronic goods and most of the goods have become necessities and entertainment. The advertisement in rural area needs to be improved further.

The majority of the respondents recommended to others about LG television, Philips audios, Sony CD/DVD player, HCL computer, Nokia cellular phone, LG home theater system. The consumers are particular about the appropriate system of distribution and hence there is a great need for change in the distribution system.

It may not be always correct to say that consumers behave in the same way as it much depends on type of products, quality of the products and price of the products. Therefore the producer must be paid special attention at least with regard to price and distribution system to cover the large number of customers. This is mainly because of the fact that the buying capacity of the consumers may not be equal to the buying capacity.

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## **A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON BANKING SECTOR**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Indian banking sector is an integral part of the financial sector as most of the financial practices are accomplished by the banks. There are two types of banks in India i.e. public sector banks and private sector banks. All the financial needs of the customers are fulfilled by the banks.

Now, the trend of using technology in the banking sector has increased a lot as most of the banks have started to provide the online services like net-banking, mobile banking etc. This is the future of our banking sector where all the services would be offered to the customers online. The introduction of e-banking has certainly raised the popularity of Indian banking sector as most of the account holder prefer using these online services. The current paper highlights the impact of technology on the banking sector.

**KEYWORDS:** Technology, Banking, Sector

### **INTRODUCTION**

Due to the introduction of e-banking, the final performance of the employees of the banking organizations have also raised as now they get enough time to finish all the financial activities to manage the accounting information of the customers because most of the customers do their bank related activities like fund transfer and account statement etc. online.

The trend of using e-banking is observed more among the people living in urban cities as compared to the people living in the rural areas. Hence, it can be analyzed that the rural people are not much aware about the new technology.

Also, the lack of education can be another factor of lower popularity of e-banking among the rural people. Hence, the banking authorities and government should initiate more programs in order to enhance the scope of e-banking in the rural sector.

An identity number and password is issued after the opening of the account to the accountholders who wish to utilize the internet banking services. The process of verification is done online whenever that authorized person tries to check-in the web link.



If the entered id and password does not match with the given credentials then the process of the internet banking is not initiated as the system recognizes that any unauthorized person is trying to log-in into the account. Hence, after providing the accurate id and password, the user can take the advantages of the internet banking.

Mobile banking is also an important service provided by the banks to the account holders. For the utilization of the mobile banking, an account holder needs to register his/her mobile number and that mobile number is linked with the account number of the customer.

Whenever, the registered person wishes to initiate any bank related activity like fund transfer or account statement etc. then one time password i.e. OTP is sent onto the registered mobile number of the account holder and after providing the accurate OTP, the user can continue the financial activities.

ATM services are also offered by the banks for the purpose of money withdrawal where these machines are filled with the money and the user just needs to enter the debit card pin number onto the screen and mention the amount to be withdrawn. After getting accurate pin number, the machine gives the required money to the user.

These days, mini ATM is also available which are mostly used by the merchants to get cashless payment from the customers. A customer just need to enter the pin number in the machine and the bill money is cut from the customer's account.

## **IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON BANKING SECTOR**

The introduction of the technology offers a number of customer-oriented services like internet banking and mobile banking to the account holders. Due to the introduction of these technologies, now, the account holder can perform all of his financial tasks at any time and from anywhere as all of these services work online and the customers are not bothered to visit banks to accomplish these tasks.

Also, a cashless trend is very popular these days where no physical money is needed for the payment of the bills and other expenses. Now, there is no need of managing the plastic money as the option of the online money transfer is available.

It also takes lesser time to perform the online financial tasks such as fund transfer or deposit as the user just need to have a smart phone and an internet connection to perform all these kinds of the online banking activities.

Government should organize a number of programs in order to aware the rural people about this increasing trend of technology in the banking sector so that they can also get the benefits of these online services and offers.

The Banking industry in India is rapidly progressing with increased customer base and due to newly improved and innovative facilities offered by technology. As the coin has two faces likewise technology also has its two sides on Indian banking Sector-the positive and the negative side. The risks are high, though it can be minimized and Technology will be the backbone of Indian Banking Industry in upcoming time.

The biggest revolution came in banks is *Digitization*.

Banking *process is faster than before and more reliable*. Maintenance and retrieval of documents and records have become much faster and easier.

Computerized banking also *improves the core banking system*. With CBS (core banking system) *all branches have access to common centralized data and are interconnected*.

With the *innovation of MICR cheque processing system*, the processing of cheques becomes more faster and efficient than before.

- *Technology also leads to competition* among the banks which eventually provides better services to people.
- *With introduction of mobile banking*, one can access their bank from anywhere-anytime. Everything is one quick tap away.
- To facilitate better services, *Banks have introduced Automated Banking Services Solution* like Cash Deposit Machine, Cheque Deposit Machine, Passbook Printing Machine through these service have become easier.
- It offered *more transparency in transactions*.

Banking environment has become highly competitive today. Information technology refers to the acquisition, processing, storage and dissemination of all types of information using computer technology and telecommunication systems. Information technology architecture is an integrated framework for acquiring and evolving IT to achieve strategic goals. These technologies are used for the input, storage, processing and communication of information.

Information technology includes ancillary equipment, software, firmware and similar procedures, services etc. Modern high throughput technologies are providing vast amounts of the sequences, expression and functional data for genes and protein. Recent developments of banking sector in India are Internet, Society for worldwide inter-bank financial telecommunications (SWIFT), Automated Teller Machine (ATM), Cash dispensers, Electronic clearing service, Bank Net, Chip card, Phone banking, Tele-banking, Internet banking, Mobile banking, anywhere banking, Voice mail, E-banking Etc

Information, communication and networking, achieving inter branch connectivity, moving towards Real Time gross settlement (RTGS) environment the forecasting of liquidity by building real time databases, The shift from traditional banking to e-banking is changing customer's expectations.

## DISCUSSION

For a country like India, which is one of the most promising emerging markets, such isolation is nearly impossible. More particularly in the area of Information technology, where India has definitely an edge over its competitors, remaining away or uniformity of the world trends is untenable. Financial sector in general and banking industry in particular is the largest spender and beneficiary from information technology. This endeavors to relate the international trends in it with the Indian banking industry.

Liberalization has brought several changes to the service sector in India. Probably the Indian banking industry learned a tremendous lesson. Before liberalization, we have all been in a bank and payments. Service standards have been pathetic, but all we could do was smile and endure. Post-liberalization, the tables have turned. This is a customer-driven market right now.

Technology has revolutionized every aspect of human activity. One of these is the introduction of information technology in the capital market. The Internet is changing banking the banking sector and a major impact on the banking relationship. Web is important for financial services to retail customers as well as many other industries.

Retail Banking in India is the individual maturation over time, more products could be next. Other retail banking products, personal loans, mortgages and vehicle loans education. Almost all banks and financial institution offers these products, but it is important that the various aspects of these loan products, to understand that not mentioned in their colorful advertising.

Plastic money is a delightful gift for the Indian market. Now some new features added to the plastic money to make it more attractive. Formula works on buy now pay later. There are several facts of synonyms plastic credit card, money for everyone.

Credit is a financial instrument that can more than once used to lend money or buy products and services on credit. On the basis of their credit limit, are of different species, such as Classic, Gold or Silver.

Charge card, they have almost the same properties as credit cards. The fundamental difference is, you can't move payments from general higher credit limit, or sometimes without credit limits. Debit Card can be used as a mobile ATM account holder will be called, for this you need a bank account with a credit card.

E-banking is becoming increasingly popular among retail banking customers. E-banking helps to reduce costs by providing cheaper and faster way to deliver products to customers. It also helps the customer to the place, time and method that will use the services and gives power, the provision of services by multi-channel banking. This e-banking is "driven by two engines of the" client-bank-pull and push.

## **CONCLUSION**

Developing or acquiring the right technology, deploying it optimally and then leveraging it to the maximum extent is essential to achieve and maintain high service and efficiency standards while remaining cost effective and delivering sustainable return to shareholders. Early adopters of technology acquire significant competitive advances Managing technology is therefore, a key challenge for the Indian banking sector.

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## **STUDY OF TELECOMMUNICATION IN INDIA**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Indian Telecom market has undergone revolutionary changes during the past few years to become one of the leading mobile markets on the global map. Telecom subscribers base in India reached 116.8 crore at the end of June, with Reliance Jio adding the highest number of new customers to its mobile network, according to a Trai report . Today Indian telecom industry takes pride of being the world's second largest and fastest growing telecom market in the world. Today Indian telecom sector is considered as a big weapon in hands of government to generate revenues and reduce its fiscal deficit. Today India's telecom sector has become an indispensable engine for India's economic development. The improvement in the standard of living and the development of infrastructure and connectivity are some of the mains reasons for the significant growth of the telecom industry. The growth is expected to be more over theyears.

**Keywords:** Telecom, fiscal, subscribers, deficit

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Indian Telecommunication is said to be started in the year 1851 when the British Government made the first landline near Kolkata. Gradually, the telephone service was made operational in the year 1881. In 1883 telephone services were merged with the postal system.Indian Radio Telegraph Company (IRT) was formed in 1923. After independence in year 1947, the foreign telecommunication companies were nationalized and the Posts, Telephone and Telegraph (PTT) Company was set up by the Ministry of Communications. It was considered to be the best by the then government and was considered as a strategic service.

### **Phases of Telecom Development:**

**First Phase of Telecom Reforms (1980s):-** The first wind of reforms in telecommunications sector began to flow in 1980s. Thus period of 1980's is regarded as first phase of telecom reforms and during this phase the objective was better communication. During this phase several private telecom equipment manufacturers entered the market. Private developers for indigenouse technologies and the franchisee for STD/ISD and PCO also increased during this period. In the year 1985, the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) was set up to provide domestic and long distance telephone services. In the year 1986, the government established two companies namely Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) for metropolitan telephone services and

Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) for international telephone services. Both MTNL and VSNL form the backbone of Indian telecom sector till today.

**Second Phase of Telecom Reforms (1990s):-** The second phase of telecommunication reforms in India came in the early nineties. With the economic liberalization in the 1990s, the telecom market in India was also benefited to a great extent. During this period the telecom revolution in many other countries had an impact on India. Economic liberalization took place in the year 1991 and served as a landmark in the history of telecom industry sector in India. National Telecom Policy (NTP) 1994 was the first attempt of government to give a comprehensive roadmap for the Indian telecommunications sector and NTP was successful in achieving its objectives also to quite an extent. In 1997, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was created. TRAI was formed to act as a regulator to facilitate the growth of the telecom sector. TRAI today

forms the benchmark in terms of regulations for various other sectors. Government felt the need of establishing TRAI type regulatory authorities for the telecom sector during times of subprime crisis. During this period telecom sector was made much more organized and its structure was redefined to give it a better shape. The manufacturing of equipments pertaining to telecom sector was decentralized and several value added services were introduced into the market. It was during this period that Bharti group came up both in manufacturing and services sector with brands like "beetel" and "Airtel". The telecom services were divided into landline, radio paging and cellular mobile.

**Third Phase of Telecom Reforms (1999):-** The most important landmark in telecom reforms, however, came with the New Telecom Policy 1999 (NTP-99) which could be termed as the new, or third, generation of reforms. Its first qualitative difference was the acceptance by the government that telecommunications was a sufficiently important for common man whereas earlier it had been viewed as a "cash cow". For example, the private sector had earlier been asked to bid for licenses to provide telecom services through a sealed bid auction in which the bidder paid a fixed fee. This proved unaffordable to the private sector owing to unrealistic calculations of the revenue potential of a license, resulting in a near zero rollout of lines rather than insisting on the prior fulfillment of its revenue fee obligations. NTP-99 allowed private providers to "migrate" from fixed license fee that the regulator was strengthened, domestic long distance services were opened to the private sector, and the state-owned basic service provider under the Department of Telecommunications was corporatized.

#### **Other Initiatives by Government of India to Grow Telecom Sector:**

a) Establishment of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

The Indian Telecom sector was passing through a dynamic transitional phase since the early 1990. What was earlier an exclusive state monopoly was getting transformed into a fiercely competitive market where the state undertakings were wooing customers with the same zeal as the private services providers. The New Telecom Policy of 1994 was a major initiative to open the doors and invite the private players to develop the telecom sector. This process was given a



further boost by the Telecom Policy announced in 1999. The major policy reforms initiated since 1999 have resulted in the fastest ever growth of the telecom sector.

#### b) Telecom Disputes Settlement & Appellate Tribunal

By the Amendment Act, an Appellate Tribunal known as the “Telecom Disputes Settlement & Appellate Tribunal” was set up under Section 14 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 by TRAI (Amendment) Act, 2000 (hereinafter called the “Act”) to adjudicate disputes and dispose of appeals with a view to protect the interests of service providers and consumers of the telecom sector and to promote and ensure orderly growth of the telecom sector.

The functions of the Appellate Tribunal are to adjudicate any dispute between a licensor and licensee, between two or more service providers, between a service provider and a group of consumers, and to hear and dispose of appeals against any decision or order of TRAI. The Appellate Tribunal consists of Chairperson and two Members. The Appellate Tribunal came into existence on 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2000 and started hearing cases from January 2001.

#### c) Unified Licensing

The biggest – and, until recently, most intractable – regulatory problem has been the drawn-out battle over “limited mobility” telephony. This imbroglio began in 1999, when MTNL sought permission from TRAI provide CDMA-based WLL services with “limited mobility” GSM cellular operators were soon up in arms, arguing that “limited mobility” was simply a backdoor entry into their business. Moreover, fixed operators, who had paid lower license and spectrum fees than cellular operators, were not required to pay access charge for cell-to-fixed calls (unlike their cellular counterparts); and, amidst accusations of cross- subsidization, were charging considerably lower rates than the cellular operators.

The resulting conflict dragged on in the courts and in the political arena for years. Fixed operators including new entrants like Reliance and Tata Teleservices claimed that they were being prevented from providing a cheap service that would drive opposed what they perceived as unequal regulatory treatment for two kinds of operators who were in fact offering the same service. The real victim, of course, was the Indian telecommunications market, which suffered from investor perceptions of regulatory confusion and operator in-fighting. In late 2002, for example, thousands of mobile users in New Delhi were for a time cut off from the fixed-line network when MTNL shut down interconnection for cellular companies.

#### d) Spectrum Policy

The Wireless Planning and Coordination wing of the Department of Telecommunications allocates spectrum in accordance with the National Frequency Allocation Plan (NFAP). The NFAP is revised every two years in line with the radio regulations of the ITU (International Telecommunication Union). According to the frequency plan, the frequency band 824-844 MHz paired with 869-889 MHz has been earmarked for CDMA operations. The frequency band 890-915 paired with 935-960 MHz has been earmarked for GSM mobile operators. The frequency band 1710- to 1785 MHz paired with 1805-1880 MHz is also reserved for cellular

mobile and WLL operators. Spectrum is generally not auctioned but allotted to all licensed operators. The present allocation of spectrum is on a case-by-case basis, In the 900 MHz band, the cellular operators are allotted a total of 4.4 MHz, followed by an additional 4.4 MHz (depending on the subscriber base) for state circles. For metros, the cellular operators were assigned 6.2 MHz followed by another 3.8 MHz in the 1800 MHz band. For the CDMA operators, the allocation is 5 MHz. allocated in a phased manner: 2.5 MHz initially followed by 1.25 and 1.25 MHz after roll out obligations. At present, the GSM cellular operators (including MTNL & BSNL) have been allocated spectrum in the 890-915 MHz p/w 935-960 MHz band. The fourth cellular operators have been allotted spectrum in 1710-1785 paired with the 1805- 1880 MHz band. Existing unified license operators who utilize the CDMA technology (such as Reliance Infocomm and Tata) have been allocated 5+5 MHz in 824-844 paired with 869-889 MHz bands on a first come first serve basis The Group of Ministers on telecommunication has agreed to free 25 MHz of additional spectrum from defense to mobile telecom service providers over the next three years. The Ministry of Finance is expected to spend nearly Rs. 9 billion (\$206 million) to upgrade the communication systems in the armed forces to enable them to use radio frequency more efficiently.

#### e) Cross Holdings

India has become a hotbed of telecom mergers and acquisitions in the last decade. Foreign investors and telecom majors look at India as one of the fastest growing telecom markets in the world. Sweeping reforms introduced by successive Governments over the last decade have dramatically changed the face of the telecommunication industry. Increase in mobile tele density has been aided by a bouquet of factors like aggressive foreign investment, regulatory support, lower tariffs and falling network cost and handset prices. M&A have also been driven by the development of new telecommunication technologies. The deregulation of the industry tempts telecom firms (telcos) to provide bundled products and services, especially with the ongoing convergence of the new telecom and cable industries. The acquisition of additional products and services has thus become a profitable move for telecom providers.

#### f) Mergers and Acquisitions in Telecom Sector:

M & A in telecom industry are subject to various statutory guidelines and industry specific Provisions e.g. Companies Act, 1956; Income Tax Act, 1961; Competition Act, 2002, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Policies Act; Indian Telegraph Act; Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA); FEMA Regulations; Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Takeover Regulations etc. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is of the view that while on one hand mergers encourage efficiencies of scope and scale and hence are desirable, care has to be taken that monopolies do not emerge as a consequence. TRAI had issued its recommendations to DOT in January 2004 regarding intra circle Mergers & Acquisitions which were accepted by DOT. These guidelines have been revised in year 2007 by Department of Telecommunications (TRAI) has also come up with various regulations to regulate and control of telecom sector from time to

time. Recently, TRAI has proposed two draft legislations in July 2011 viz Telecom Consumers Protection Regulations, 2011 and The Telecom Consumers Complaint Redressal Regulations, 2011 prescribing measures for protecting the interest of telecom consumers and improvised framework for redressing complaints of Telecom consumers. However, TRAI has assumed the role of not only regulator but also facilitator for technological growth. In line with this, Next Generation Networks (NGNs), a term collectively referring to services (both in telecom and internet) of third and later generation technology, provide technical foundation for convergence providing common infrastructure to carry previously distinct service types. These networks promise immense opportunities for the consumers, service providers, telecom equipment manufacturers as well as the application developers, but at the same time they raise challenges for the regulators and policy makers. Hence, NGN is seen by many as a new opportunity for creating jobs and wealth, and enhancing the quality of life. Thus, TRAI organizes conferences and seminars to provide a platform for discussion, collaboration and intellectual exchange of information among professionals involved with NGN.

#### g) Mobile Number Portability (MNP)

Mobile Number Portability (MNP) allows subscribers to retain their existing telephone number when they switch from one access service provider to another irrespective of mobile technology or from one technology to another of the same or any other access service provider. The Government has announced the guidelines for Mobile Number Portability (MNP) Service Licence in the country on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2008 and has issued a separate Licence for MNP service w.e.f., 20.03.2009. The Department of Telecommunication (DOT) has already issued licenses to two global companies (M/s Syniverse Technologies Pvt. Ltd. and M/s MNP Interconnection Telecom Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.) for implementing the service. MNP was implemented in the whole country in one go by 31.10.2010. Mobile Number Portability requests increased from 85.41 lacs subscribers at the end of April 2011 to 105.70 lac subscribers at the end of May 2011.

#### h) 3G Services in India

3G refers to the third generation of mobile telephony (that is, cellular) technology. The third generation technology, as the name suggests, follows two earlier generations. It follows the mobile telephony standards IMT-2000 defined by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). 3G Technology was introduced to facilitate growth, increase bandwidth, and support more diverse applications. For example, GSM could deliver not only voice, but also circuit-switched data at speeds up to 14.4 Kbps. But to support mobile multimedia applications and faster access to internet, 3G had to deliver packet-switched data with better spectral efficiency, at far greater speeds. Many advanced services like Video conferencing, Mobile T.V., Telemedicine etc are also supported by 3G mobile technologies for its high rate of transmission. 3G networks also offer greater security than their 2G predecessors because of authentication before every instance of connectivity to the network.

Recently 3G auction took place in India starting in April 2011 after much controversy associated with the allocation of 2G spectrum. The 3G spectrum was doled out to private

sector players through a competitive bidding process for spectrum in 20 circles which extended for 34 days and 183 rounds of bidding. The government players (BSNL and MTNL) were however allocated spectrum on the basis of highest bids in the respective circles. The revenue generated from 3G and broadband spectrums jointly was around 106,000 crore (US\$23.64 billion) for the government against its estimates of 35,000 crore by the analysts before the auction.

Time Line: -

- India entered the 3G arena with the launch of 3G enabled Mobile and Data services by Government owned Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) in Delhi and later in Mumbai circles on 11th December 2008
- After MTNL, another state operator Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) launched 3G services on 22 Feb 2009 in Chennai and later launched 3G as Nationwide.
- The auction of 3G wireless spectrum was announced in April 2010 and 3G Spectrum allocated to all private operators on 1 September 2010.
- Tata DOCOMO became the first Private-sector service provider that launched 3G services on November 5, 2010.
- Later, Reliance Communications (December 13, 2010), Vodafone (mid March 2011), Bharti Airtel (24 January 2011), Aircel (February, 2011) and Idea (mid April, 2011) also launched their 3G services.

However, in Europe, 3G services were adopted as early as in 2003 and in North America in 2005. The prices of the 3G services are currently very high as compared to audio-only services of 2 and 2.5G technology and the mobile devices required for availing 3G services are also expensive. Hence, 3G services are yet to be adopted at the popular level in India. Only a minority of Indians are using 3G services till date.

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## घटती मानवता बढ़ती दानवता

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### संक्षिप्तांक

वर्तमान समय मानवता का संक्रमण काल है। मानव अपने मानवोचित गुणों से दूर होता जा रहा है। जो दैवीय 'क्तियां और वरदान उसे परमेश्वर ने उसे प्रदान किये हैं। उन्हें या तो वह विस्मित कर बैठा है। या उनका दुरुपयोग करने में लगा है। क्षमा, दया और परोपकार, प्रेम जैसी सहज मानवीय प्रवृत्तियों से आज का मनु"य निरन्तर विमुख होता जा रहा है। आध्यात्मिकता को त्याग कर भौतिकता की लालसा में लिप्त होता जा रहा है। सांसारिक अभिला"ओं और मोह ने उसे जकड़ लिया है। घमण्ड, मिथ्याभिमान, स्वार्थीप्रेम, आत्मबढ़ाई करना, आत्मडिंग मारना, आलोचनात्मक आत्मा, हर एक प्रकार का मिथ्याभा"ी हर प्रकार का झूठ, हर प्रकार का आत्मछल, 'त्रुता और ई"र्या, अषुद्ध विचार और दु"ट विचार, इत्यादि को सर्वोपरि मान बैठा है। अपने मन की असीम व अनन्त उन्मुक्तता को भूलकर क्षणभंगुर देह आसक्ति के बन्धनों में बन्धा बैठा है।

सर्ववर्षितमान परमब्रह्म परमेश्वर ने मानव जाति को इस प्रकृति के सुचारु संचालन में सकारात्मक सहयोग देने के उद्देश्य से उत्पन्न किया था। ताकि वह संसार और प्रकृति में अपना योगदान ज्ञान, प्रेम, न्याय, सत्य क्षमा, परोपकार, दया, जैसे गुणों के द्वारा कर सके। किन्तु मनुष्य अपनी बुद्धि, विवेक का दुरुपयोग करने लगा और उपरोक्त सभी सद्गुणों को तिलांजलि देकर काम, क्रोध, मद, लोभ, मोह, छल, दम्भ, द्वे"ा, पाखण्ड, ई"र्या जैसे दुगुणों को आत्म सात करके परमात्मा के बताये मार्ग से विमुख हो गया। मानवता को छोड़कर दानवता की ओर अग्रसर हो गया।

### मुख्य 'ाब्द

स्वार्थीप्रेम, आत्म बढ़ाई करना, प्रतिविम्बित, तार्किकता, मिथ्याभा"ी, उन्मुक्तता, क्षणभंगुर, तिलांजलि, दम्भ।

**परिचय :-**मनु"य के व्यक्तित्व, कृतित्व और व्यवहार में इस परिवर्तन के अनेकानेक कारण रहे हैं। जिसमें से मुख्य कारण है। सहानुभूति, दुख, पछतावा, सन्तु"िट, आनन्द और बातों का आंकना, ये सब मनु"य की नैतिक स्वभाव की रचना, सृ"िट के न्याय, भलाई, पवित्रता को प्रतिबिम्बित करता है।

मनु"य और "ी" प्राणी जगत के जीवों में 'ासीरिक समानताएं और जीवन की 'वास थी। तो भी मनु"य और सारे प्राणी जगत में बिल्कुल भिन्न था। परमेश्वर की रचनाओं में मनु"य सबसे प्रमुख और सर्वश्रे"ठ था।

मानवजाति या मनु"यजाति को सम्बोधित करते समय ग्रन्थ अक्सर मनु"य 'ाब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं। इसमें पुरु"ी और स्त्री दोनों 'मिल हैं परमेश्वर ने मानव को अपने स्वरूप में बनाया है। परमेश्वर के स्वरूप में रचे जाने की यह विषि"टता उनके बच्चों और वंशजों में रहेगी। प्रकृति स्वभाव से हैं जो अपने सृजनहार के स्वभाव को प्रतिबिम्बित करती हैं पहली बात स्वरूप में यह मानसिक समरूपता 'मिल है। परमेश्वर ने मनु"य को बहुत ही असाधारण बुद्धिमत्ता से बनाया है। मनु"य सोच सकता है। तार्किक है। समस्याओं का समाधान निकाल सकता है।

आगे भवि"य की योजना बना सकता है और रचनात्मक है। परमेश्वर ने उसे सारी पृथ्वी पर और "ी" सृ"िट पर अधिकार दिया है। मनु"य की रचना विवेक के साथ की गयी है।



संयुक्त परिवार से मनु"य का एकाकी परिवार की ओर रुख करना, भारतवर्ष में अनादि काल से संयुक्त परिवारों की परम्परा रही है। परिवार नामक यह संस्था व्यक्ति का समग्र एवं सर्वांगीण विकास करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निर्वह करती आयी है। संयुक्त परिवार में एक बालक को दादा, दादी, फूफा, बुआ, चाचा, चाची, ताऊ, ताई और छोटे बड़े भाई बहनों का दुलार एवं प्यार सहजता से प्रयुक्त मात्रा में मिलता है। ऐसे स्नेहमयी परिवार और परिवेश में पला बढ़ा बालक बड़ा होकर एक आदर्श व्यक्तित्व के रूप में परिणित होता है। जिसमें बड़ों के प्रति आदर और छोटे के प्रति स्नेह की प्रवृत्ति स्वमेव विकसित होती है।

सम्बन्धों को जीते जी निभाने और बनाये रखने की कला में ऐसा व्यक्तित्व भलीभाँति पारांगत होता है। वस्तुतः संयुक्त परिवारों की यह परिपारी व्यापक रूप से वासुदेव कुटुम्बकम की भावना का विकास होता है। संयुक्त परिवार में रहकर हम मर्यादित व अनुशासित जीवन जीना सीखते हैं। रिश्तों और सम्बन्धों के ये कच्चे धागे हमारे आत्मबल और आत्मा को बहुत ही 'वृत्ति प्रदान करती है।

आज के समय में संयुक्त परिवारों का यह चलन समाप्त हो जा रहा है। एकल परिवारों के बढ़ते प्रचलन ने बच्चों से बचपन छीन लिया है। बच्चे उदासीन, आक्रामक, और हठी होते जा रहे हैं। ऐसे बालक बड़े होकर क्रोधी या कामी प्रवृत्तियों के हो जाते हैं। क्रोध काम और अहंकार की आदतें मानव को दानव के रूप में 'बदल' देती हैं। परिणाम स्वरूप हमारे समाज में ऐसे कुठित लोगों का आधिपत्य हो जाता है। जो कि एक सभ्य, सुसंस्कृत समाज के निर्माण में अवरोधक बनते हैं। इस प्रकार हम कह सकते हैं। कि संयुक्त परिवारों के एकल परिवारों में बदोत्तरी होने से हमारे समाज में बढ़ती दानवता का एक प्रमुख कारण है।

संस्कारों की प्रथम पाठशाला का परिवार ही केन्द्र बिन्दु है। माता पिता तथा अन्य बुजुर्ग उस पाठशाला के शिक्षकों की भूमिका निभाते हैं। क्षमा, दया, करुणा, स्नेह, परोपकार मृदुभा"ी और विनम्रता जैसे संस्कार हम परिवार से ही सीखते हैं। संस्कार हमारे व्यक्तित्व के निर्माण में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देते हैं। संस्कारों से रहित मनु"य बिना पूँछ एवं सींग के पशु तुल्य है। जिस संतुलन के साथ हमें जीवन जीना होता है। वो हमें संस्कार ही सीखाते हैं। संस्कार युक्त जीवन पद्धति के कारण ही हमारा देश विश्व में सर्वथा अनूठा है। और महान है। हमारी संस्कृति की अणुवृत्तवा और अमरता 'का कारण भी' यही संस्कार हैं। आज संस्कारों को त्याग देने के कारण ही हमारे समाज की स्थिति दयनीय और सोचनीय हो गई है।

पाश्चात्य सभ्यता का प्रभाव हमारे समाज पर बहुत ही कुप्रभाव डाल रहा है। पश्चिमी सभ्यता की उन्मुक्तता का अस्थापन हमारे समाज को पतन की गर्त में धकेल रहा है। इस समाज में व्याप्त बुराईयों और दु"प्रवृत्तियाँ हमारे देश और समाज को अपनी चपेट में लेती जा रही हैं। आचरण की जो सीमाएँ और घटनायें हमारे पूर्वजों ने निर्धारित की हैं। पश्चिमी सभ्यता के प्रभाव में आकर हम उन सभी सीमाओं और संस्कारों को तोड़ते चले जा रहे हैं। अर्थात् दैवीय आचरण को छोड़कर दानवों का आचरण करने लगे हैं। ममत्व का अभाव होने के कारण हम दानवों के तुल्य व्यवहार करने लगे हैं। पाश्चात्य प्रभाव एवं दिखावे के कारण ममता, बात्सल्य जैसे गुणों की प्रवृत्ति हमसे दूर हो रही है। माता में पिता के प्रति, माता पिता के प्रति ममता दूर हो रही है। जब स्वजनों के प्रति ममता समाप्त हो जाती है तो गैरों के प्रति अपनापन कहाँ से आयगा, इसलिए हमारे समाज में दुराचार, द्वे"ा एवं हिंसा, घृणा बढ़ती जा रही है। क्यों कि हमने मन के ममत्व को मार दिया है।

## भौतिकता की ओर झुकाव

हम आद्यात्मिकता से भौतिकता की ओर दौड़ रहे हैं। आद्यात्मिकता हमें नष्ट चीजों के मोह से मुक्त करती है। जबकि भौतिकता हमें उन सब बन्धनों में जकड़ती है। आप हम सादा जीवन उच्च विचार को त्याग कर बड़ी गाड़ी, बड़े बंगले चमक दमक भरी जीवन 'ली की तरफ आकर्षित होते जा रहे हैं। हम सोचते हैं। कि भौतिक एष्वर्य के ये साधन हमें सुख देंगे, परन्तु वास्तव में क्षणिक सुख देने वाले ये साधन हमें मानसिक असंतु"ी की ऐसी गहरी खाई में फेंक देते हैं। जहाँ से या तो हम निकल ही नहीं पाते और यदि निकलते भी हैं। तो हमारी मानवीयता हमारा साथ छोड़ चुकी होती है।

दैहिक अशक्ति – भौतिकता का ही आज दौर है। क्योंकि हर मनु"य भोग विलास से ग्रसित है। दैहिक जिस्म या दैहिक अशक्ति अथवा देह के प्रति हमारा आकर्षण देह अशक्ति के मूल में काम की भावना निवास करती है। जब हमारे मन मास्ति"क में काम जोष से अधिक हावी हो जाता है। तब हम स्वाभाविक रूप से देह के प्रति आकर्षित होने लगते हैं। देह हमारी चेतना पर

हावी हो जाता हैं। और हम गर्त में गिर जाते हैं। अन्ततः हमारा चारित्रिक पतन करके दम लेते हैं। आज समाज में खान, पान, भेसभूँगा, चरित्र हनन के कारण है।

**संगति का असर :-** किसी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि जैसी संगत वैसी रंगत जिन लोगों के साथ हम रहते, उठने बैठते हैं। जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। कालान्तर में हम उन जैसी क्रिया कलाप और वैसी ही जीवनशैली व्यतीत करने लग जाते हैं। वर्तमान में मनु"य खुद बुरे कार्य करता है और दूसरों को बनने की प्रेरणा देता है। कुण्ठित मानसिकता के कारण समाज में, काम, क्रोध मद, लोभ, धृणा से भरे हुए लोगों की भरमार है। हम आप इन दु"प्रवृत्तियों से ग्रस्त लोगों के बीच रहते हैं और न चाहते हुए भी हम वैसे ही अनुषरण करने लगते हैं। अर्थात् संगति हमें मानव से दानव अथवा मनु"य बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

आज मनु"य ई"र्या द्वे"ा से ओतप्रोत है। आज परिवारों से लेकर समाज देश और समूचा विषय इस ज्वाला से जल रहा है।

**नि"क"रि**

प्राचीन काल से मनु"य अपनी राक्षसी प्रवृत्ति के कारण मानव से दानव की ओर अग्रसर है। अगर मनु"य अपनी सदबुद्धि से हमारे प्राचीन काल में जो दैवीय गुण, सद्विचार और मानव को मानव की तरह जीने के लिए बनाए नियमों के अनुसार चले तो मानवः मानव ही बना रहेगा। अगर वह सद्विचार का छोड़कर कुरुरीतियों की ओर जाना चाहेगा तो वह राक्षसी प्रवृत्ति का जीवन जियेगा। मनु"य में दैवीय गुणों का हास होता जा रहा है। भौतिकता, संसारिक मिथ्या भोग वितास की ओर ज्यादा झुकाव हो रहा है। जिसके कारण वह दैह की आसक्ति व्यक्तित्व चोरी करना, झूठ बोलना, छल करना, आदि में विष्वास करने लगा है। आज रसायनों का युग है। आज मनु"य अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाने या लाभ कमाने के लिए मनु"य हर प्रकार की चीजों में रासायनिक मिलावट करने लगा है।

जिसका दु"परिणाम हमारे समाज में नागरिकों बच्चों और भवि"य की पीड़ियों पर दुस्प्रभाव देखा जा सकता है। 'गौरीरि'क क्रिया के लिए जिस तरह का खानपान का इस्तेमाल होगा 'गौरीरि' उसका वैसा ही परिणाम देगा। आज साग, सब्जी, फल, बीज सब प्रकार की खाने की चीजों में रसायनी मिलावट है। जिसका प्रभाव बुद्धि और 'गौरीरि' पर हो रहा है। जो मनु"य को सही मार्ग से भटकाकर गलत मार्ग की ओर अग्रसित करते हैं। आज मनु"य के अपने परायें को जानने और समझने का समय नहीं है। क्योंकि आज मनु"य अपने रिश्तों नातो को ममत्व के अभाव के कारण समझ नहीं पा रहा है। जिससे समाज में अराजकता पैदा हो रही है। पहले हमारे परिवार संयुक्त परिवार होते थे जिसमें हमारे चाचा-चाची, दादा-दादी, ताऊ-ताई, मामा-मामी, इत्यादि रिश्ते हमें आदर्श और चारित्रिक शिक्षा देते थे। जिसके कारण बच्चा बड़ा होकर एक आदर्श चरित्र बनाता है। एकाकी परिवार के कारण आज बच्चे स्वच्छंद और आजादी के कारण गलत आदर्श और कुचरित्र का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। परिवार आदर्श समाज के लिए बच्चों की प्रथम पाठशाला है। जिसमें हमें पूर्वजों के संस्कारों उनकी सभ्यता के बारे में हमें बताया समझाया जाता है। जो हमारे लिए हमारे समाज के आदर्श समाज के लिए प्रमुख है। हम कहीं न कहीं पश्चिमी सभ्यता की ओर भाग रहे हैं। जो सभ्यता सिर्फ दिखावा है। ऐसी सभ्यता जो मानव का चारित्रिक हनन कर रही है। हम उसमें सुख, 'गान्ति' एवं आदर्श जीवन ढूँढ रहे हैं। जो निरर्थक है। मनु"य जिस तरह की संगति करेगा उसके मानसिक व 'गौरीरि'क विचार वैसे ही होते जाते हैं। जिसका समाज पर कुप्रभाव पड़ता है। आज मनु"य ई"र्या, धृणा, द्वेस, घमण्ड, मिथ्याभिमान स्वार्थ प्रेम, आलोचना आदि से ग्रसित है जिसके कारण मनु"य की बुद्धि मानव की तरह न चलकर दानव की तरह चलती है। आधुनिक समाज में हमारे संचार माध्यमों एवं प्रेस से मनु"य एवं समाज को बहुत ही लाभ हुआ है। काफी कुछ बहुत आसान हो गया है। किन्तु इसके कुछ दुस्प्रभाव भी मनु"य एवं समाज पर हो रहे हैं। जिसके कारण मनु"य इस चलाचित्र माध्यमों एवं प्रेस से बहुत सी कुरुरितियों एवं सोच ने जन्म लिया है। मीडिया और प्रेस में बहुत सी समाज को एवं मनु"य को गलत मार्ग स्वीकारने में मदद करती हैं। इन सब कारणों को एक हद तक इस्तेमाल करके जो समाज एवं मनु"य के लिए लाभ प्रद है। अपना से आदर्श समाज की स्थापना होगी। अन्यथा मानव दानव के रूप में बढ़ता रहेगा।

सहानुभूति, दुख, पछतावा, सन्तु"ट आनन्द और बातों को आंकना। ये सब मनु"य की नैतिक स्वभाव की रचना, सु"ट के न्याय, भलाई पवित्रता को प्रतिविम्बित करता है। इन सब चीजों को अपनाने से मनु"य मानव से मानव की ओर अग्रसित होगा। मनु"य जीवन का सही मूल्यांकन करने वाले महापुरु"ों एवं मारि"ीयों ने हमें उपदेश किया था।

"मनुर्भव जनया दैव्य जनम्।"

मनुष्य जीवन का एक रहस्य इस मंत्र में छिपा हुआ है।

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7. धर्म ध्वज आज मलिन है। लेखक प्रथम कुमार कर्ण

## **Land Use/Land Cover and Change Detection of Gurgaon District, Haryana**

### **MAIN PAL**

#### **Abstract**

Land use/land cover (LULC) changes are affected by human intervention and natural Phenomena such as agricultural demand and trade, population growth and consumption Patterns, urbanization and economic development, science and technology, and other factors. The land use/Land cover pattern of a region is an outcome of natural and socio-economic factors and their utilization by man in time and space. Land is becoming a scarce resource due to immense agriculture and demographic pressure. Hence, information on landuse/Landcover and possibilities for their optimal use is essential for the selection, planning and implementation of land use schemes to meet the increasing demands for basic human needs and welfare. Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) are now providing new tools for advanced ecosystem management. The other major concern is the agriculture land area is being put to other agrarian utilities. The study area major concerns with increase spatial distribution of Built up area which was increase from 2590.22 in 1971 to 17289.77 in 2012 i.e. from 2.16% in 1971 to 14.45% in 2012 to the spatial geographical area of the district. The study also shows some positive land use analysis that wasteland are being reduced on the vegetative area is being increased. It is also suggested that a forestation programs to be intensified, alerting agriculture land to non-agriculture land shall be restricted and the water bodies shall be conserve.

Keywords: LULC, Remote Sensing, Geographic Information System, EARDAS.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Land use / land cover (LULC) changes are affected by human intervention and natural Phenomena such as agricultural demand and trade, population growth and consumption Patterns, urbanization and economic development, science and technology, and other factors (Research on Land use change & Agriculture, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, 2007). As a consequence, information about LULC is essential for any kind of natural resource management and action planning. Timely and precise information about LULC change detection of earth's surface is extremely important for understanding relationships and interactions between human and natural phenomena for better management of decision making.

Land is becoming a scarce resource due to population growth and industrialization. Rapid growth of different activities can also be attributed as one of the reasons for decrease and

degradation of land. Thus, it becomes an important task to regulate different areas for sustainable development and environmental protection. Usually, minerals occur under features such as forests, agricultural land and thus so many activities are to be undertaken at the cost of degrading this forest or agricultural area. Therefore, it becomes indispensable to supervise such changes on the earth's surface.

The land use/land cover pattern of a region is an outcome of natural and socio-economic factors and their utilization by man in time and space. Hence, information on land use/land cover is essential for the selection, planning and implementation of land use and can be used to meet the increasing demands for basic human needs and welfare. This information also assists in monitoring the dynamics of land use resulting out of changing demands of an increasing population (Zubair, 2006).

The pattern of land use of a country at any particular time is determined by the physical, economic and institutional framework taken together (Tiwari and Saxena 2013). The contribution of agriculture in Indian economy is of great significance. In India basically land use pattern is the result of action and interaction of various factors, such as the physical characteristics of land, the institutional framework, the structure of other resources available and location of the region in relation to other aspects of economic development, e.g. those relating to transport as well as to industry and trade (Sharma et al., 2013).

### **Introduction of study Area:**

The present Gurgaon district comprising nine blocks Tauru, Nuh, Pataudi, Nagina, Punhana, F.P. Jhirka, Sohna, Gurgaon and Farukhnagar was created on 15 August, 1979. It is the southernmost district of Haryana. The district lies between 27° 39' and 28° 32' 25" latitude and 76° 39' 30" and 77° 20' 45" longitude. On its north, it is bounded by the district of Rohtak and the Union Territory of Delhi. Faridabad district lies to its east. On its south, the district shares boundaries with the states of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. To its west lie the district of Rewari and the State of Rajasthan.

### **METHODOLOGY:**

The digital nature of the satellite data makes it amenable to digital (computer) analysis. A digital image comprises of a number of individual picture elements called pixels, each one of which has an intensity value and an address in two dimensional image spaces. The intensity value of a pixel which is recorded in the form of digital number (DN) is dependent upon the levels of electromagnetic energy received by the sensor from the earth surface. The digital image processing is a blend of computing hardware and software which is designed to undertake many parallel computing operations under the management of a host computer.

Digital image analysis was carried out through study on windows platform using EARTHVIEW and ArcGIS software packages. In order to prepare the land use/land cover and change detection of Gurgaon district with the topo image of year 1973 and LISS-3 (2012) image was used.

Basically the methodology of Land use/Land cover and change detection analysis comprises of the following functional components:

1. Digital Data loading
2. Image to Image Geo-Referencing
3. Image Stacking
4. Image Mosaicking
5. Subset of Haryana
6. Subset of Gurgaon district(study area)
7. Image interpretation on ArcGIS software on Kharif and Rabi image
8. Statistics and Final Output Generation
9. Printing of Final Maps.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Gurgaon district is one of the fast developing in the field of agriculture production and industrializations. The district was chosen for the present study in the view if it's multi-sectoral growth in the southern parts of Haryana State.

In the present study, it was aimed to map present existing LULC statistics of the district using

**Table:** Areas under different categories of land use/ land cover

Areas under different categories of land use/ land cover in the influence area of Gurgaon District(2012)		
Description	Area(ha)	Area (%)
Built-Up	17289.77	14.45
Agricultural	85728.35	71.63
Water bodies	5950.75	00.27
Wasteland	10384.06	08.68
Forest	329.40	4.97
Total	119682.34	100

**Table:** Areas under different categories of land use/ land cover

Areas under different categories of land use/ land cover in the influence area of Gurgaon District(2005-2006)		
Description	Area(ha)	Area in (%)
Built-Up	15884.64	13.39
Agricultural	86002.8	72.51
Water bodies	6493.76	0.10



Wasteland	10104.61	8.52
Forest	120.56	5.48
Total	118682.34	100

**Table:** Areas under different categories of land use/ land cover

Areas under different categories of land use/ land cover in the influence area of Gurgaon District(1971)		
Description	Area(ha)	Area (%)
Built Up	2590.22	2.16
Agricultural Land	96910.45	80.98
Forest	156.25	0.14
Wastelands	19360.12	16.18
Water bodies	716.09	0.60
Total	119669.13	100

The table no. 5.3 and 5.4 and figure no. 5.3 and 5.4 shows the shows the statistically and graphically change through pie chat of LULC of Gurgaon district as bellow:-

**Table:** Areas under different categories of land use/ land cover

Areas under different categories of land use/ land cover in the influence area of Gurgaon District			
Description	% Area(2005-06)	% Area(2012)	% Change(2012-006)
Built Up	13.39	14.45	1.06
Agricultural Land	72.51	71.63	-0.88
Forest	5.48	4.97	-0.51
Wastelands	8.52	8.68	0.16
Water bodies	0.10	0.27	0.17

**Table:** Areas under different categories of land use/ land cover

Areas under different categories of land use/ land cover in the influence area of Gurgaon District			
Description	% Area(1971)	% Area(2012)	% Change(2012-1971)
Built Up	2.16	14.45	12.30
Agricultural Land	80.98	71.63	-9.34
Forest	0.14	4.97	4.85
Wastelands	16.18	8.68	-7.48
Water bodies	0.60	0.27	0.33

## CONCLUSION

The Gurgaon district was chosen as a study area to monitor land use/ land cover dynamics over a period of 30 years, i.e. during 1971 to 2012. The study area has been divided into five major categories such as Built Up, Agricultural Land, Forest, Wastelands and Water bodies.

The study shows major concerns with reduced spatial distribution of water bodies which was reduced from 716.09 to 329.40 i.e. from 0.60 % in 1971 to 0.27 in 2012, to the spatial geographical area of the district. The other major concern is the agriculture land area is being put to other agrarian utilities. The study area's major concern is with increase spatial distribution of Built up area which was increase from 2590.22 in 1971 to 17289.77 in 2012 i.e. from 2.16% in 1971 to 14.45% in 2012 to the spatial geographical area of the district. The reason behind this is rapid increase in industrialization and population which enhance the landuse pattern at much faster rate.

The study also shows some positive land use analysis that wasteland are being reduced on the vegetative area is being increased. It is also suggested that afforestation programs to be intensified, alerting agriculture land to non-agriculture land shall be restricted and the water bodies shall be conserve. Seriously this is the major outcome in the present study.

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## **PATTERNS OF SEX RATIO IN MEDIUM-SIZED TOWNS OF HARYANA, 2011**

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### **Abstract:**

Haryana stands out as an area with excessive deficiency of females on a sex ratio map of India. An unusually low sex ratio at birth and a higher rate of mortality among females explain this phenomenon. In Haryana, as in other parts of India, the urban sex ratio is lower than the rural sex ratio signifying the predominance of males among the migrants moving into urban places. As per 2011 census, the sex ratio for the rural population of Haryana was 882 in comparison to 875 for the urban population. Spatially speaking, sex ratio is relatively high in the southern and western part of the state and decreases towards central and the north. These areal differences are associated with the economic health of different areas, having a bearing upon their migrational trends, with a gradual shift from male-selective migration to migration-in-families. Therefore, in the context of the above findings, the present paper attempts to identify the spatial patterns of sex ratio in Medium-Sized Towns (having a population of 20,000 to less than 1,00,000) in Haryana.

**KEYWORDS: MEDIUM SIZED TOWNS, SEX RATIO, SPATIAL PATTERN**

### **Introduction**

Sex ratio, that is, the proportion of females to males is a fair index of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in any area and as such is a useful tool for regional analysis. The two sexes perform contrasting roles in the economy and society. Also, the sex ratio has a bearing upon other demographic elements such as growth, marriage rates, occupational structure, etc. many Asian countries have low sex ratio (females per 1000 males). Attempts have been made to identify the causes of this imbalance in India e.g. Amrit (1962), Krishan and Chandna (1973), Gupta (1987), Arnold, et al., (2002), Agnihotri (2003) etc. have attempted to explain the socio-economic, socio-culture and socio-religious factors affecting sex ratio at various levels. Among the various states of India, Haryana recorded a very low sex ratio of 879 females per thousand males (2011 census) as compared with to a sex ratio of 943 for the country as a whole. But if we analysed the sex ratio in medium-sized towns of Haryana, only recorded 875 females per thousand males (table 1).

**Table 1-Haryana: Sex Ratio for Towns of Different Size Categories, 2011**

Class	Population Size	Sex Raio
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Large Town	>One Lakh	878
Medium Towns	20,000- 99,999	875
Small Towns	< 20,000	873

*Source: Computed by Census of India, 2011*

### Objective:

- To analyze the spatial patterns of sex ratio in Medium-Sized Towns of Haryana.

### Data Sources and Methodology

The study is totally based on the secondary data obtained from the Census of India, Census of Haryana, Population Tables (2011). The data has been processed, tabulated, analyzed and maps using simple but appropriate cartographic techniques. In the maps, the size of the graduated circle shows the population of the town, and different shades have been used within the circles for showing the variation of Sex- ratio of different Medium-Sized Towns. The map has been prepared by using the Choropleth method in ArcGIS.

### Study Area

The State of Haryana covers an area of about 44212 square km. It constitutes 1.44 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. It extends from 27° 39'00" to 30° 55'51" north latitudes and from 74° 27'80" east to 77° 36'05" east longitudes. It is situated in the northwestern part of India and is a part of Indo-Gangetic plain. It is bounded by Punjab and Chandigarh on the northwest, Himachal Pradesh in the north, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi in the east and Rajasthan on the south and southwest (Fig. 1). In terms of physical features, it is bordered in the northeast by the Shiwalik Hills, particularly in Panchkula District. In the east, the perennial river the Yamuna makes the boundary between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. In the north, the seasonal river Ghaggar forms part of the boundary between Punjab and Haryana. The dry semi-arid region in the southwest and the west is penetrated by the Aravalli ranges, which finds the extension in parts of Gurgaon, Rewari, Mahendergarh, Bhiwani and Jhajjar Districts.



It is clear from the map ( Fig.2) that there is a progressive improvement in sex ratio as one moves from industrial and service medium sized town to mandi medium-sized towns. This clearly suggests that these industrial and service medium-sized towns draw in-migrants among whom males are in large numbers, while the mandi towns suffer a greater loss of males because of outmigration. Therefore, it concludes that people move from rural to big urban centers, they usually do not move along with their families, at least in the initial stage of migration, rather only males move to urban areas, resulting in the rise of sex ratio in rural areas and corresponding fall in the sex ratio of urban areas.

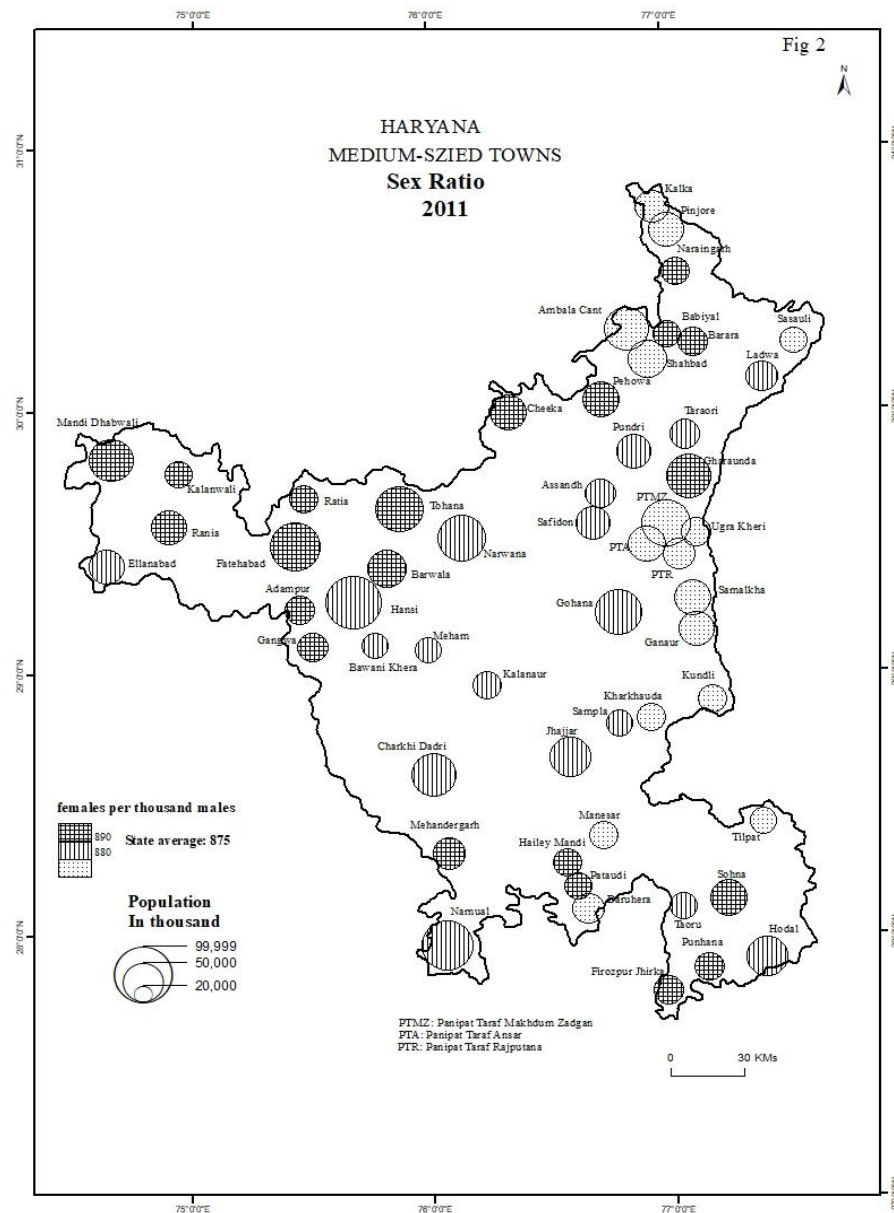
**Table 2: Haryana, Sex Ratio of Medium-Sized Towns, 2011**

Towns Name	sex ratio		
Babiyal	919	Taraori	885
Punahana	915	Sampla	885
Ratia	911	Narnaul	885
Pataudi	909	Ellenabad	884
Ferozepur Jhirka	909	Hodal	883
Barwala	906	Hansi	883
Pehowa	905	Ladwa	883
Mandi Dabwali	901	Charkhi Dadri	881
Naraingarh	900	Safidon	880
Barara	900	Narwana	880
Gharaunda	898	Bawani Khera	880
Adampur	898	Sasauli	876
Gangwa	897	Ganaur	875
Fatehabad	896	Pinjore	875
Tohana	895	Ugra Kheri	872
Sohna	892	Panipat Taraf Ansar	867
Rania	892	Kharkhoda	865
Hailey Mandi	892	Panipat Taraf Makhdum Zadgan	865
Mahendragarh	891	Kalka	864
Kalanwali	890	Shahbad	860
Cheeka	890	Samalkha	857
Maham	888	Panipat Taraf Rajputan	849
Pundri	888	Dharuhera	849
Kalanaur	886	Tilpat	846
Gohana	886	Kundli	798
Taoru	886	Ambala Cantt.	666
Jhajjar	886	Manesar	630
Assandh	886	<b>Average</b>	<b>875</b>

**Source: Computed by Census of India, 2011**

In 2011, the average sex ratio in the medium-sized towns of Haryana is 875. There are wide spatial variations in the sex ratio of towns from one part to another part of Haryana. On the basis of sex

ratio, the medium-sized towns of Haryana may be classed into three types of area (a) areas of relatively low sex ratio i.e. below 880 (b) sex-ratio ranging between 880 and 890 (c) areas of relatively high sex ratio i.e. more than 890 (Fig.2)



**Table 3**

Sex-Ratio	Medium-Sized Towns
More than 890	Cheeka, Kalanwali, Mahendragarh, Hailey Mandi, Rania, Sohna, Tohana, Fatehabad Gangwa, Adampur, Gharaunda, Barara, Naraingarh, Mandi Dabwali, Pehowa, Barwala, Ferozepur Jhirka, Pataudi, Ratia, Punahana and Babiya
880-890	Safidon, Charkhi Dadri, Ladwa, Hansi, Hodal, Ellenabad, Narnaul, Sampla, Taraori, Assandh, Jhajjar, Taoru, Gohana, Kalanaur, Pundri and Maham, , Bawani khera and Narwana
Below 880	Manesar, Ambala Cantt., Kundli, Tilpat, Dharuhera, Panipat Taraf Rajputana Samalkha, Shahbad, Kalka, Panipat Taraf Makhdum Zadgan, Kharkhoda Panipat Taraf Ansar, Ugra Kheri, Pinjore, Ganaurand Sasauli

- Areas of relatively low sex ratios included in this group mainly the northern region and along National Highway-1 of Haryana. Many of these medium-sized towns had sex ratio below the state average. Manesar of Gurugram district with only 630 females per thousand males followed by Ambala Cantt. (666), Kundli (798). The major factors responsible for this low sex ratio are high level of industrial development, their strategic location along the Highway and close proximity Faridabad to the national capital region of Delhi and Panchkula to the State capital of Chandigarh. It appears that this town experienced such massive out-migration. Obviously, the in-migration was of selective of males not of family type.
- In this category, area which has sex ratio between 880 and 890 are included. In central part of Haryana eight medium towns have been observed in this category. Where is the lowest ratio in three towns namely Bawani Khera, Narwana and Safidon are same ratio which is 880. However, the maximum ratio of medium size towns are Meham and Pundri in this category. Here, the family type and selective male both type of in-migration have been observed.
- In general the medium sized towns of south and west have high sex ratio. Sex ratio reached higher than 900, where Babiya on the top in this category with (919) sex ratio. The southern part is an area where the prejudice against the female employment is not very strong. The high sex ratio in this area is result in-migration of family from rural areas and out-migration of selective males.

## Conclusion

The main purpose of the present study is to analyze the spatial distribution of sex ratio in medium-sized towns of Haryana. Town-wise patterns of sex ratio indicate that Babiya in Ambala district has maximum sex ratio. This is followed by Punahana, Ratia, Pataudi, Ferozpur Jhirka, Barwala and Mandi Dabwali medium-sized towns where sex ratio is more than 900. Low level of Urbanization

and agricultural type of economy in these towns associated with high level of sex ratio. Second main factor was observed of selective males type out-migration towards large urban centres.

In another comparative terms, Manesar, Ambala Cantt., Kundli, Tilpat, Dharuhera, Panipat Taraf Rajputana, Samalkha, Shahbad, Kalka, Panipat Taraf Makhdum Zadgan, Kharkhoda, Panipat Taraf Ansar and Ugra Kheri have low level of sex ratio which is below (875) state urban average of sex ratio. The major factors responsible for this low sex ratio are high level of industrial development, their strategic location along the Highway and close proximity Faridabad to the national capital region of Delhi and Panchkula to the State capital of Chandigarh. The another main factor Medium towns experienced such massive in-migration of males. . In general we can say that small medium size towns of Haryana show moderate to high sex ratio.

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## **GROWTH OF NATIONALISM IN PUNJAB: A STUDY OF NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT**

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### **Abstract:**

The Indian National Congress played an important role in the freedom struggle of India. Established in 1885, it successfully mobilized the Indians from all sections of society irrespective of caste, class, religion etc. The birth of the Congress was the product of the nationalism that initially developed in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in the second half of the nineteenth century. After that, the social base of the Congress slowly expanded in other regions of India, and soon this party became a mass organization of the country. It launched three powerful movements against the British rule and made a major contribution in the attainment of India's independence.

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The meaning and nature of Indian nationalism has been an important issue of debate in recent days. Nation is not a fix or a static category with some universal attributes.<sup>i</sup> The word nation was used before 1800 in Europe to refer to the inhabitants of a country as well as to collect identities that could include shared history, law, language, political rights, religion and traditions in a sense more akin to the modern concept. Besides, nationalism is the term historians used to characterize the modern sense of national political autonomy and self-determination from the late eighteenth century. Joseph Stalin in 1912 wrote: "A nation is a historically evolved, stable community of language, territory, economic life and psychological make-up manifested in a community of culture."<sup>ii</sup> E. J. Hobsbawm argues that nationalism passes through different phases of mutations during the course of its development. Nationalist leaders believe that nationalism was basically a modern phenomenon which derived its strength from the ideals of liberty, progress and freedom. Lala Lajpat Rai believed that the emergence of the idea of nation or nationalism in India was very much shaped by the experience of Indians both of subjugation under the colonial rule and also of resistance and struggle against it. In other words, Indian nationalism was the product of the conflict between British colonialism and the interests of the Indian people.<sup>iii</sup>

The form of Indian nationalism underwent significant changes depending on the growth of anti-colonial movement in India. In its early phase the expression of national consciousness did not include any contestation at the political level with the colonial rule. K.L. Tuteja rightly argues that when the experience of subjugation and oppression developed in intensity and volume, this national consciousness registered important shifts around the turn of the century acquiring new dimensions of collective assertions in the social, economic and political domains<sup>iv</sup> It started taking the shape of



organized movement during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal<sup>v</sup> With the entry of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian politics the programme of mass mobilization was started on a large scale. Resultantly, the national movement started to acquire the necessary intensity which made the idea of nation 'cultural dominant' all over the country. However, intensity of national movement varied from region to region as well as varied among different section of the society. No doubt, the Congress emerged as a unified, powerful and well organized body at all India level. But its activities or programmes differed at different levels.<sup>vi</sup>

The colonial rule was established in Punjab in 1849, and the British made various administrative and economic changes in this region. They also established rule of law. The underlying objective of the colonial state was to consolidate its rule in different parts of the country not only to increase the volume of trade but also to collect raw materials for production of industrial goods in England. For this purpose, the colonizers not only colonized Indian economy, but also demanded land revenue in cash only. The demand of land revenue was very high. The main motive of the revenue policies of the British was to collect more and more money from India. For this, the British government gradually converted the Punjab into an agrarian region for the needs of British capitalists.<sup>vii</sup> A big amount of British capital was invested in building canals in north-west Punjab that brought new areas under cultivation. In this region, agriculture was transformed from traditional to a capitalist venture where agrarian products were grown for European market. Huge quantity of cotton and grains were exported to Britain through railways from Punjab to port cities. At the same time, Punjab became the main center for the recruitment of troops.<sup>viii</sup>

Another motive of the British government was to tighten its grip over rural society in Punjab. For this purpose, it made an informal alliance with big landlords who had dominant influence on rural people. These rich landlords were patronized in various forms by the British. They also acted as intermediaries between the colonial government and the people of countryside. From the 1860s onwards, there was a massive increase in agricultural prices and land values in the Punjab. This stemmed from the ending of political insecurity in the region and from vastly improved communication and irrigation facilities. During this period, new cash crops were introduced for cultivation in this region. All this added up to a bonanza for Punjab's peasants who soon ranked amongst the richest farmers in Asia.<sup>ix</sup> Apart from this, the British government also succeeded to win the heart of peasantry by passing Land Alienation Act in 1900. Under this Act, non-agriculturist classes were not allowed to buy land from a member of peasant's family and not to take it in mortgage for more than twenty years.<sup>x</sup> Consequently, anti-British consciousness failed to develop effectively among a large number of peasants in Punjab. In fact, exploitation of colonial state and interests of the peasants created a big hindrance in the growth of nationalism, especially in the north-west region of Punjab. In 1918, the British government had set up a commission under the leadership of H. J. Maynard to consider the agriculturist tribes' representation in public services. Its recommendations were accepted by Michael O' Dwyer. Ian Talbot argues: "Such favouritism by the British reinforced the importance of tribal rather than religious identification amongst the rural population. It drew the Muslim, Hindu and Sikh Jats closer together while at the same time driving a wedge between the Hindu Jats and the Baniyas and Khattris."<sup>xi</sup> It is important to mention here that the main motive behind pro-agriculturist policy of the colonial state was to maintain its hold on rural society in order to ensure regular export of agrarian products for Britain. British also wanted

regular recruitment in army from Punjab. But when anti-colonial rule ideology started gaining strength in the end of nineteenth century the British realized their mistake. This policy united Indians against the colonial rule in Punjab.<sup>xii</sup>

As stated earlier, after the establishment of colonial rule various economic and social changes took place in Punjab. New social classes also emerged in which big traders, moneylenders and petty shopkeepers were included. These classes belonged to Khatri, Aroras and Aggarwals castes. Some Khatri, Aroras, Khoja and Piracha Muslims also constituted a small section of emergent trading community. This trading class played an important role in the development of trade and commerce. But, powerful industrial class (bourgeoisie) did not develop in Punjab as it emerged in Bombay, Calcutta etc.<sup>xiii</sup>

Major change in Punjab society came after the development of modern education in the late nineteenth century. A good number of schools and colleges were established in different parts of the region. As a result, the number of literate people increased in urban as well as in rural society of Punjab. This class played a significant role in the growth of national consciousness in Punjab.<sup>xiv</sup> A good number of educated persons entered in government jobs and other liberal professions. It is important to mention here that the number of Muslims and Sikhs in government jobs and professions was very low as compared to the urban Hindus. As a whole, western educated elite class along with some petite bourgeoisie took keen interest in the development of the feelings of nationalism in Punjab.<sup>xv</sup>

After the formation of Indian National Congress in 1885, a movement for India's freedom was launched in small, hesitant and mild, but organized manner.<sup>xvi</sup> Soon after, the social base of the Congress slowly expanded in all over the country. Provincial and district branches of the Congress were also established to widen social base of national movement against the British. Its growing popularity was shown when for the first time the session of the Congress was held in Lahore in 1893. More than four hundred members attended this session. Same scene was witnessed when the Congress assembled here again in 1900.<sup>xvii</sup> However, the pace of nationalism in Punjab was still quite slow as compared to that of Bombay and Calcutta.<sup>xviii</sup> Actually, it was the seed time of Indian nationalism. The early Congress leaders decided to work for the development and consolidation of the feeling of national unity irrespective of region, caste, class and creed. The Congress hoped to make a humble beginning in this direction by establishing close contact and friendly relations among active nationalists from different parts of the country. The major demands of the Congress were formulated with a view to unify the Indians on the basis of a common economic and political programme.<sup>xix</sup>

The Congress was energized after the partition of Bengal in 1905. The anti-partition movement started in different regions of the country. Moderate leaders of the Congress, such as Surendranath Banerjee took initiative at early phase of the anti-colonial movement but more extremist people such as Bipin Chandra Pal, Aswani Kumar Dutta and Aurobindo Ghose soon secured control over the movement. This struggle against partition of Bengal filled a new spirit in the Congress as well as in the freedom struggle. It was chiefly an urban movement though it touched the people of countryside. The Congress endorsed the use of Swadeshi and Boycott of foreign goods in Bengal. It did not approve of a boycott for the whole of country. But Lala Lajpat

Rai asked other provinces to follow the example of Bengal, in other words he advocated to adopt Swadeshi and boycott foreign goods.<sup>xx</sup> In Punjab, some cases of boycott of foreign goods were reported from the urban areas, particularly, Lahore. Merchants of Rawalpindi refused to import foreign goods. Moreover, the programme of Swadeshi found expression in the field of insurance, banking and education. Hindu nationalist elites and some Muslims played an important role in it. But the Boycott and Swadeshi movement failed to get powerful response in Punjab. It seems that provincial Congress did not prepare to lead such kind of movement. Apart from this, agrarian movement took place in Punjab in 1907 in which a large number of peasants from canal colonies and a section of urban people participated. But except Lala Lajpat Rai and a few others, the provincial Congress did not take much interest in this movement. The Congress received a great setback when the colonial government deported Lala Lajpat Rai to weaken the anti-colonial forces in the province. As a result, the Congress did not gain popularity in countryside areas of Punjab. It also failed to protect the interests of the middle class urban Hindus.<sup>xxi</sup>

Besides, the colonial government gave separate communal representation to the Muslims by the Act of 1909. The Congress opposed communal provisions of this Act. A Hindu leader Lal Chand suggested the substitution of Hindu Sabha for Congress committees in Punjab.<sup>xxii</sup> The provincial Congress was also facing internal rivalries and factional politics. Even then the Congress slowly expanded its social base in urban regions of the Punjab. After the implementation of the first constitution of the Congress in 1908, the number of its branches increased.<sup>xxiii</sup> Some historians argue that national movement under the leadership of the Congress was weak during this phase, because its provincial leadership took interest in their sectarian communities than the issues of larger national perspective. Actually, the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs had their different sectarian identities in Punjab. But, Mahatma Gandhi was the first national leader who successfully established linkage between communitarian loyalties in the politics. The main motive of the Congress at that time was to build anti-British consciousness as a long term objective as well as to secure some concessions for the Indians in existing political and administrative structure. But primary aspect of the Congress was to unite Indians for freedom struggle. The Congress, however, always took care to project itself as a secular party and the Muslims in particular, were assured that by joining it their interests would always be protected.<sup>xxiv</sup> It is true that in Punjab the majority of its members belonged to urban Hindu middle class, particularly belonging to Arya Samaj and Gau Rakshani Sabha. However, the Congress party in Punjab remained secular.<sup>xxv</sup>

The entry of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian politics in 1919 also deeply influenced the nature and activities of the Congress in Punjab. Gandhi launched a powerful Satyagrah against the draconian Rowlatt Bills which received a wide popular support in this region. The provincial branch of the Congress was not actively participated in this movement, but some local Congress leaders and volunteers took leading part in it. A general *hartal* all over country was called on 6 April 1919, and was a unique success, but police firing on a Delhi crowd caused a number of casualties, both Hindu and Muslim. When Gandhi, who was on his way to Delhi was stopped in Palwal and forcibly sent back to Bombay, police charged again upon the crowd. By this time, Gandhi already carried an image of a 'saviour' or 'messiah' for common people which deeply influenced their response to the movement. People raised the slogan '*Gandhiji ki Jai*' at the public gatherings organized against the Rowlatt Bills.<sup>xxvi</sup> At the same time, Michael O' Dwyer decided to

take action against two prominent leaders of Punjab Dr. Satyapal and Kitchlew. Both leaders were arrested on 10 April 1919. When people became aware of it, complete *hartal* was observe in Amritsar city. After some time, the crowd started their journey to the Deputy Commissioner's residence in order to demand the release of their respective leaders. The mob passed by the National Bank, the Town Hall and Cristian Missaion Hall. When they were at railway line crossing police stopped them and fired. In this incident, half a dozen of them were killed and over 30 were wounded.<sup>xxvii</sup> The result was mob fury at Amritsar, where, following a police firing in which some officials were killed and two British women seriously injured. The situation became extremely tense. The mob rushed to the city and perpetrated a serious of brutal act of violence. Some of them attacked the Indian National Bank, and its manager Mr. Stewart and his assistant was brutally beaten to death. After that, the Alliance Bank and other buildings were set on fire.<sup>xxviii</sup> In this violence, some Europeans were died. Apart from this, telegraph wires were cut off and railway lines were also damaged.<sup>xxix</sup> Consequently, whole city was handed over to the military. When people defiantly assembled on 13 April 1919 at Jallianwala Bagh, General Dyer who wanted to strike terror in Punjab, ordered his troops to open fire without warning on the unarmed crowd in Jallianwala Bagh from which there was no way out.<sup>xxx</sup> In this massacre, a large number of people died. According to government report, about 379 people were killed and over 1200 were wounded. Bipan Chandra argues that about 1000 dead and several thousand wounded.<sup>xxxi</sup> This massacre was followed by a serious of humiliating orders. Curfew was imposed for weeks at Amritsar and later on martial law was extended to other districts such as Lahore, Gujranwala, Lyallpur and Gujarat. People were flogged in streets and made to crawl where the two British women had been assaulted. Students had to walk sixteen miles a day roll call. Arrested persons were confined in cages. When the news of the tragic incident percolated out of Punjab, Dyer's action was criticized by the Indians. However, British press supported Dyer's action. National leaders and prominent Indians showed resentment against the attitude of the colonial government. Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest and said: "...the time has come when badges of honour make shame glaring in their incongruous context of humiliation, and, I, for my part, wish to stand shorn of all special distinctions, by the side of my countrymen who, for their so-called insignificance are liable to suffer degradation not fit for human beings."<sup>xxxii</sup> The Hindus and Muslims expressed unity between the two communities by sharing same water vessels. Same situation could be seen during Khilafat movement.<sup>xxxiii</sup>

Mahatma Gandhi launched Non-Cooperation Movement on 1 August 1920, which indeed received favorable response from people in Punjab, particularly in the towns and cities of central and eastern parts of the province. At the same time, the Congress made some amendments in its constitution in late 1920, and four *anna* memberships made compulsory. Apart from this, branches of the Congress were established in small towns and villages to bring the masses under its umbrella. As a result, social base of the congress started increasing. The Congress called upon all Indians not to serve the government in any way. Soon a large number of labourers, factory workers, and urban poor joined the movement. On Mahatma Gandhi's call a large number student left government schools and colleges. The lawyers stopped practice in courts. The Congress candidates boycotted the elections of the legislative councils. Complete boycott of foreign cloth was to be achieved in

whole province. Women gave up purdah to join the movement in large number and offered their jewellery for the Tilak fund.<sup>xxxiv</sup>

In January 1921, non-cooperation movement started in full swing. Ali brothers travelled all over India and gave a number of speeches at public meetings. More than 90,000 students dropped out of schools and colleges and joined national educational institutions. At that time, there were about 800 schools in the country. C. R. Das inspired the students for non-cooperation movement, and Subhash Chandra Bose became the Principal of National College of Calcutta. Till 1921 about 20 headmasters and teachers resigned per month. Lawyers including C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru, M. R. Jaikar, Kitchlew Khan, Vallabhbhai Patel, C. Rajgopalachari, T. Parkasham, and Ashaf Ali boycotted the courts on a large scale. By March 1921, over 180 lawyers had resigned from the courts. In Bihar hundreds of cases were taken away from government courts in a single day. Bengal came up with 86 arbitration courts between February 1921 and April 1922.<sup>xxxv</sup> Some leaders returned medals or honours bestowed upon them by the British government. Teachers in government schools stayed away from teaching work. Members of provincial legislative councils resigned. So did those who served town municipalities and other institutions. People boycotted foreign goods. Gandhi himself inaugurated a nationwide campaign, lighting a bonfire of British cloth in Bombay.<sup>xxxvi</sup>

The most remarkable success of the non-cooperation movement was the boycott of the visit of Prince of Wales on 17 November 1921. The satyagrahis of Bombay observed *hartal* and also arranged a meeting on the beach where Gandhi made a bonfire of foreign cloth.<sup>xxxvii</sup> Consequently, the British Government decided to take repressive measures. The Congress and Khilafat were declared unlawful. Public meetings and processions were banned. Thousands of nationalists including Lala Lajpat Rai were put in jails. By the end of 1921, all important leaders except Mahatma Gandhi were behind the prison bars.<sup>xxxviii</sup> On 5 February 1922, police station of Chauri Chaura near Gorakhpur in U. P. was attacked by a mob of peasants. The mob burnt the police station and in those nearly 22 policemen died. This violence disturbed Mahatma Gandhi and he ordered for the immediate suspension of the movement. Lord Reading, the Viceroy, tried to cause a split between the Congress and Khilafatists through a revision of the Treaty of Sevres in favour of Caliph. Besides, Gandhi was arrested on 10 March 1922. It is important to mention here that in urban areas, the Muslims showed somewhat unity with the Congress during Non-cooperation Movement.<sup>xxxix</sup> The rural Muslims in western Punjab did not take much interest in the Non-Cooperation Movement. Actually, they were more under the influence of the local Sufis of this region.<sup>xl</sup>

### Conclusion:

By way of conclusion of this paper, it can be safely observed that the Indian National Congress played a significant role in spread the feelings of nationalism among the Indians. After 1919, Mahatma Gandhi succeeded mobilizing masses against the British Government. Rising above the consideration of caste and creed, the Indians participated in Gandhian mass movements. During non-cooperation movement Gandhi appealed to the people to boycott foreign goods as well as to the students to boycott schools and colleges etc. Consequently, volunteers went door to door and



collected foreign cloths which were torched in a bonfire. The Muslims also participated in this movement. After 1922, Muslim League did not show much interest in Gandhian mass movements.

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### **Calypso Summer: Cruiser, Crusader, Love**

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‘....the Dreaming ain’t just a lot of stories, it’s a way of living, staying connected  
with country, giving and taking.’ (p99)

*Calypso Summer* is a novel specifically a Bildungsroman and Young-adult fiction (YA Fiction) and it has won the Black&Write award in 2013. Jared Thomas who is an Australian Aboriginal author of children fiction, playwright, and poet published the novel in 2014. The novel denotes cursorily yet slowly about the teenager Calypso’s life, his friends, break up and patch up with his budding romance and other common youngsters’ issues but thematically the novel, within 21 chapters, crusades against racism, harassment, cultural stereotypes and cruises (cleverly and genuinely) towards aborigines traditions and culture through toughest challenges in the headway.

When the novel unfolds we meet the protagonist / the narrator of the novel Kyle, a young Nukunu man from Adelaide. He is usually known by his nickname Calypso (given by his English grandfather) because of his devotion to cricket, and his Rastafarian persona instead of his Aboriginal one. He is just out from high school and seeking to attain his dream job i.e. to work in a Sports store. But he fails to get it and very soon realises how difficult is to get a job as ‘being a black kid in a white world’. Besides, he manages to get into work at the Henley Beach Health Food and products store. His employer, a ‘whitefella’ called Gary, after detecting his marketing skills, exploits his Jamaican accent and ‘Rasta lingo’ to attract the customers. Gary asks and convinces Calypso to find out from ‘his tribe’ if there is any information about ‘traditional bush tucker’ and Aboriginal plants to satisfy the needs of modern people. Calypso tries all possible ways to know the traditional medicines and finally as his mom, ‘Aunty Audrey’s’ suggestion turns back to his ‘mob’ in Port Augusta. With little understanding of traditional background, he goes to his mob only with business purpose but eventually ends up in a different way.

Since the beginning of the novel readers can easily find out Calypso’s passion to the West Indies’ cricket team, sweet addiction of reggae, Bob Marley, and Usain Bolt. It is not surprising that he

loves and idolises these, as it gives him a sort of solace, belongingness and sense of identity. Run, Calypso's cousin with a very different personality just hangs out all day in his flat, listening to reggae, smoking ganja (cannabis), when he is not gone out with his mate for stealing. Run (his real name is Reginald) gets his name because of not sticking to situations but running away from them. Calypso and Run both show their frustration in different ways. Calypso uses Jamaican image or particularly Rasta image as an attempt to disguise his Aboriginality; on the contrary, Run's way of dealing (undesirable one) with the challenges of being a 'blackfella' in a predominantly white person's world is contrasted to Calypso's. Jared Thomas is effective in portraying these two alternatives for aborigines and pretty careful when he offers an encouraging resolution at the end.

In the meanwhile, he falls in love with Ngadjuri girl Clare, a hairdresser, who shares common experiences and interests. She joins him in his endeavour of finding traditional solutions for modern day's problems. In the process, he witnesses the contrasts in many facets of traditional and modern notions like definition of knowledge, life styles, food habits, and culture. Basically his 'mob' makes him to be aware of their past struggles due to the subjugation by 'whitefella' and the worth of their indigenous knowledge. They help him to find his true identity and contributes a great message to him as well as to the universe, which is very apt and relevant:

The earth, the moon and the stars are round and time goes round in a circle. Our past, present and future are all connected to each other. What we did yesterday affects today, and what we do today affects tomorrow. (p98)

In the process of connecting and cementing himself with his people, great heritage, culture and traditional knowledge he ends up in his reunion with them in an interesting way. As a 'sahrudaya', I find it very fascinating when Calypso rejoices with great contentment 'to be a part of it' and comprehends, as an aborigine, it is his duty to uphold and carry the great heritage to the next generation.

Of course it starts out slowly, but it does not forget to entertain and enlighten the youngsters through the factual narration with full of enrichment. I enjoyed reading the novel and loved Jared Thomas' style of jovial narration amidst more serious issues. He has made it a really significant book for anyone to read who would like to know more about Aboriginal culture and the youngsters' sustainable dreaming.

## "प्रेमचंद के उपन्यासों में दलित चेतना"



र वन्द्रकुमार

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भूमिका -

जब भी कोई लेख दलित चेतना को आधार बनाकर लिखा जाता है तो उसमें मुंशी प्रेमचंद का अहं योगदान रहता है। मुंशी प्रेमचंद ने अपने उपन्यासों में खुलकर दलित चेतना का वर्णन किया। और बताया गया कि किस प्रकार दलित जातियों जैसे - भंगी, चमार, डूम और मोची आदि का लंबे काल से शोषण होता रहा। हम मानते हैं कि कुरु मुसलमान या ईसाई जाति के लोग अपने से नीची जाति के लोगों के साथ रोटी - बेटी का व्यवहार नहीं करते लेकिन वे उनसे थोड़ा बहुत भाईचारे का व्यवहार तो रखते थे। लेकिन हमारे हिंदू समाज में ऐसा बिल्कुल भी नहीं है यह स्वर्ण जाति के लोग हमारे नीचे जाति के लोगों से रोटी - बेटी का व्यवहार तो दूर, भाईचारा तक नहीं रखते थे। एक समय ऐसा भी आया कि जब इनको समाज से बहिष्कृत कर दिया गया था। चमार, मेहतर आदि नीची जाति के लोगों को गांव के मंदिरों में प्रवेश करने नहीं दिया जाता था।

जो भी गांव में धार्मिक उत्सव होते उनमें भाग नहीं लेने दिया जाता था। स्वर्ण जाति के लोग दलित जाति की छाया से भी दूर भागते थे उनको लगता था कि कहीं छूने से हम अपव्रत ना हो जाए। नीची जाति की लोगों की अवस्था भेड़ बकरी और कुत्तों से भी बदतर थी।

मुंशी प्रेमचंद ने अपने इस काल में दलितों की दयनीय स्थिति को देखा कि कस प्रकार से दलितों के साथ शोषण किया जाता है, दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है। उनको गांव के किसी धार्मिक उत्सव में भाग नहीं लेने दिया जाता। यह सब चीजें देखकर प्रेमचंद के मन में बड़ा दुख हुआ और उनके प्रति सहानुभूति दिखी।

प्रेमचंद जी ने 'प्रतिभा' नामक उपन्यास में दलितों की समस्या को उठाया। 'प्रतिभा' नामक उपन्यास का एकपात्र प्रोफेसर दीनानाथ एक स्थल पर कहता है कि "----- अछूतोंद्वारा का चारों ओर शोर मचा हुआ है, कुओं पर आने से मत रोको, मंदिर में जाने से मत रोको, मदरसे में जाने से मत रोको। अछूतोंद्वारा में जाने से पहले अछूतों की सफाई और आचार-व्यचार की कतनी जरूरत है इसकी और किसी की निगाह नहीं गई।"

प्रेमचंद जी ने अपने काफी उपन्यासों में दलितों की समस्याओं पर व्यचार किया। प्रेमचंद को यथार्थवादी उपन्यासकार कहा जाता है। प्रेमचंद जी ने सिर्फ उपन्यासों में ही नहीं, बल्कि अपनी कहानियों में भी दलितों की समस्याओं को प्रमुखता से उठाया है। उन पर जो अत्याचार किए जाते हैं अपने उपन्यासों में कहानियों के माध्यम से लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया। मुंशी प्रेमचंद जी ने दलित चेतना का जो वर्णन अपने उपन्यासों में किया उस पर इस प्रकार से प्रकाश डाला जा सकता है :-

1. प्रेमचंद ने अपने 'कर्मभूमि' उपन्यास में दलितों को मंदिर में प्रवेश करने की समस्या को उठाया। इस उपन्यास में एक और तो महात्मा गांधी के सत्याग्रह आंदोलन पर प्रकाश डाला गया और दूसरी ओर दलितों की समस्या को उठाया गया। पहले हिंदू जाति के उच्च लोग दलितों को मंदिरों में प्रवेश नहीं करने देते थे। उनको मंदिर में पूजा नहीं करने देते थे। इसी बीच महात्मा गांधी जी ने दलितों को उनका अधिकार दिलाने के लिए पसीना बहाया, दिन-रात एक किया। दलितों को मंदिर प्रवेश दिलाने के लिए आंदोलन का सहारा लिया और साथ-साथ प्रेमचंद जी ने भी इस समस्या को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अंकित किया। महात्मा गांधी जी कहते थे कि दलितों को उनका अधिकार मलना चाहिए। प्रेमचंद जी ने भी दलितों को उनका अधिकार दिलाने के लिए जी तोड़ मेहनत की। और इस बीच डॉक्टर नित्यानंद पटेल ने कहा कि - "गांधी जी ने

अछूतों को उनके अधिकार दिलाने के लिए पसीना बहाया , प्रेमचंद ने इन गरीबों को कर्मभूमि में मंदिर प्रवेशके लिए रंगमंच पर ला खड़ा कर दिया " । जब महात्मा गांधी जी ने दलितों को मंदिर प्रवेश दिलाने के लिए एक आंदोलन शुरू किया तो प्रेमचंद जी ने भी उसमें बढ़-चढ़कर भाग लिया।आंदोलन से एक शिक्षित समुदाय काफी प्रभावित हुआ । शिक्षित समुदाय को लगा कि अब छुआछूत का धर्म समाप्त होना चाहिए । और इस तरह गांधी जी द्वारा चलाए गए आंदोलन से काफी संख्या में लोगों का बल मिला और काफी इसके ऊपर प्रभाव पड़ा ।

2.प्रेमचंद जी ने अपने 'गोदान'उपन्यास में भी दलितों की समस्या का वर्णन किया । इस उपन्यास में प्रेमचंद जी ने बताया कि किस प्रकार दलितों के साथ समाज में अमानवीय व्यवहार किया जाता है । मुंशी प्रेमचंद जी लिखते हैं कि "काशी शहर में जब पंडित मधुसूदन की रामायण कथा हो रही थी तो कथा के ख्याति सुनकर नीची जाति के लोग वहां आने लगे । वे बेचारे वहां बैठ जाते जहां ठाकुर अपनी चप्पल या जूते उतारते थे । जब नीची जाति के लोग वहां पर बैठकर ईश्वर ध्यान में अपने मन को लगा रहे थे तभी उन लोगों पर अत्याचार किया गया उन लोगों को मारा पीटा गया। क्योंकि वह सभी श्री राम कथा सुनने के लिए आए थे " इस घटना से यह पता चलता है कि पंडित पुरोहित भी दलितों के साथ कैसा अमानवीय व्यवहार करते थे । इस घटना से एक बात और हमें पता चलते हैं कि हिंदू समाज में उच्च जाति के लोगों द्वारा मंदिर में प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया जाता था । उनको कथाएं नहीं सुनने दिया जाता था । जब भी नीची जाति के लोग वहां पर कथा सुनने के लिए आते थे उनको बहुत मारा जाता था । बहुत अत्याचार किया जाता था बहुत शोषण किया जाता था इस काम में पुरोहित भी शामिल होते थे । और सवर्ण जाति के जो लोग होते वह इनको मंदिर के आसपास फटकने भी नहीं देते थे ।वे बेचारे नीची जाति के लोग ईश्वर कथा सुनने के लिए आए थे । ताकि ईश्वर का नाम सुनने से या कथा सुनने से मन में भगवान के दर्शन हो जाए लेकिन उनको दलित समझकर जूते चप्पलों से वहां मारा गया । इस प्रकार प्रेमचंद जी अछूतों को समाज में स्थान दिलाने के लिए और उनके प्रति होने वाले अत्याचार पर काफी बल दिया ताकि दलित में समाज में अपनी पहचान बना सके ।

प्रेमचंद के उपन्यास का एक पात्र डॉक्टर 'शांतिकुमार' ने अछूतोंद्वारा आंदोलन के प्रति करपंथियों के मन दशा का यथार्थ वर्णन किया है । उन्होंने दलितों को संबोधित करते हुए लिखा - "तुमने भूल से यहां आकर इनके ठाकुरद्वारे में ,देवता को,प्रसाद को,चरणामृत को, गंगाजल को,कथावाचक को और भेषधारी भक्तों को सब को भ्रष्ट कर दिया है । इन वचारों को शुद्ध पवत्र होने के लिए



जाड़े पाले में नहाने की तकलीफ उठानी पड़ेगी "। इस लए धर्मद्रोहीयों सब बैठ जाओ और इनके जितने जूते खा सको खाओ । इस प्रकार के कथन से काफी बदलाव आया अगले दिन जब कथा शुरू हुई बहुत से लोग नहीं आए । कुछ पीछे सो रहे थे , कुछ ऊँघ रहे थे । इस प्रकार कथावाचक अपनी कला में प्रवीणता के बावजूद भी रंग नहीं जमा पाए ।

3. हम देखते हैं क डॉक्टर शांति कुमार और उसके सहयोगी साथी हिंदू समाज में हो रहे अत्याचार व अन्याय का वरोध करता हैं । उनका कहना था जो द लत समाज के लोग सड़कों , मोहल्लों और ग लयों में सफाई करते हैं । हिंदू समाज के लोग अछूत व नीच कहते हैं , उनको मारते पीटते हैं, उन पर अत्याचार करते हैं, उनका हर प्रकार से शोषण करते हैं । अछूत होने के कारण उनको मंदिरों में प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया जाता है । प्रेमचंद जी ने समाज में जो द लतों के प्रति भाव रखते हैं उन सभी समस्याओं को अपने उपन्यासों में उठाया है । एक द लत पात्र जगजीवन राम अपने जाति के भाइयों को समझाते हुए कहता है क " हम लोग सफाई का काम बंद कर देंगे तो शहर और मोहल्ले का जीवन नरक बन जाएगा " । हमेशा से ही सवर्ण जाति के लोग नीची जाति के लोगों का शोषण करते आए हैं इनका भरपेट खाना मुश्किल से मलता है हमारे समाज में इनको हमेशा ओछी नजरों से देखा जाता रहा है । इसके बारे में प्रेमचंद जी लखते हैं "ऐसी उन्नति इस अभाग देश के सवा और कहां हो सकती हैं" । प्रेमचंद के उपन्यासों में आंदोलन की भावना भी दिखाई देती है । उपन्यास के पात्र डॉक्टर साहिब द लतों को उत्तेजित करते हुए कहते हैं - क "भाइयों मंदिर कसी एक समुदाय या आदमी की चीज नहीं है , इस पर सबका अधिकार है , इस मंदिर में जाने से तुम्हें कोई नहीं रोक सकता , मत टलो उस मंदिर के प्रवेश द्वार तक जाने को चाहे तुम्हारे ऊपर गो लयों की वर्षा क्यों ना हो"

डॉक्टर साहब की बातें सुनकर द लत समूह ठाकुरद्वार की तरफ चल पड़ा । जिसमें सुखदा आगे की तरफ चल रही थी । वहां पुजारियों ने भीड़ पर लाठियां भी चलाई , ले कन द लतों की भीड़ टस से मस न हुई । समरकान्त के कहने पर पु लस ने लाठियां भी चलाई ले कन भीड़ फर भी अपनी जगह से नहीं हिली । इसी बीच सुखदा सीना तान कर खड़ी हो गई और कहा "चलाओ गोली मुझ पर चलानी है तो" कसी की हिम्मत नहीं हुई की कसी पर गो लयां चलाई जाए । ऐसी भीड़ व्यवस्था को देखकर समरकान्त ने मंदिर का प्रवेश द्वार खोल दिया और कहां "जिसको दर्शन करने हैं वह दर्शन कर सकता है" इस प्रकार सुखदा के ब लदान की भावना से सभी द लतों ने भगवान के दर्शन कए ।

4. प्रेमचंद जी ने अपने उपन्यासों में दलित समस्या को इस तरह उकेरा कि उनकी समस्याओं को देखकर लोगों का दिल पसीज जाए। प्रेमचंद जी बस यह तक ही समझते न रह सके बल्कि उनका कहना था कि वह जब तक आंदोलन करते रहेंगे जब तक दलितों का सामाजिक व आर्थिक से भी शोषण बंद न हो जाये। उनका कहना था कि स्वर्ण जाति के लोग दलित जाति के लोगों को कुओं से पानी नहीं भरने देते जिस कारण वह पानी नहीं पी पाते थे। वो कहते थे दलित को सामाजिक स्थानों पर जाने पर रोक लगी है - जैसे दुकानों, पाठशाला, रेलगाड़ियों और मोटरों पर। इन सभी स्थानों पर दलितों का प्रवेश होना चाहिए।

प्रेमचंद दलितों को बराबर का हक दिलाना चाहते थे। वे चाहते थे कि दलित जाति के लोग समाज में इज्जत के साथ रहे। उन सबको वह सब अधिकार मले जो एक स्वर्ण जाति को मले हुए हैं। पहले समय में दलितों के साथ बहुत अन्याय व अत्याचार किया जाता था। दलितों की इस व्यवस्था को देखकर प्रेमचंद ने अपने उपन्यासों में दलित समस्या को प्रमुखता से उठाया। दलित समाज के लोग झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में जीवन जीने को मजबूर होते थे। तंग गलियाँ, ऐसे छोटी-छोटी झुग्गी झोपड़ियाँ जिसमें हर वक्त साँस लेना भी मुश्किल हो जाता। जीवन असहाय हो गया था। प्रेमचंद जी ने इस समस्या को भी अपने उपन्यासों में उठाया और दलितों के मकान बनवाने के लिए काफी आंदोलन करने पड़े और अंत में सफलता भी प्राप्त हुई।

गोदान उपन्यास के माध्यम से भी दलितों की समस्या को उठाया गया। बताया गया कि कस तरह स्वर्ण जाति के लोग अछूत जाति के लोगों को दुत्कारते थे। और उनकी छाया से भी दूर भागते थे। अपने पास बैठने भी नहीं देते थे। उनके ऊपर अत्याचार करते हैं प्रेमचंद जी दलितों की काफी समस्याओं को अपने प्रमुख उपन्यासों कहानियों में भी उठाया जिससे उसका जीवन सरल हो सके।

प्रेमचंद जी की दलितों का समाज में जीने का अधिकार दिलाया प्रेमचंद "कर्मभूमि" उपन्यास में दलितों के लिए आंदोलन ही नहीं चलाया बल्कि दलितों के रहन-सहन, खान-पान, शादी ववाह संबंधों को और बुराईयों का विभाजन किया। एक पात्र अमरकांत के माध्यम से जाति प्रथा के उन्मूलन भी जोर दिया है कि "मैं जात पात का नहीं मानता, माताजी जो सच्चा है। तो आदर के योग्य है झूठा है, वह भी हो तो आदर के योग्य नहीं है। दलितों की व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए प्रेमचंद ने यह संदेश दिया कि दलितों को शराब और बुरी आदतें छोड़नी चाहिए। जिससे उनके जीवन में सुधार आ सके। उन्होंने कहा कि एक तो दलितों की आय कम होती है और ऊपर से यह घटिया

कस्म की दारू पीकर अपना स्वास्थ्य बिगाड़ देते हैं। दलतों को नशा छोड़ने का आह्वान किया कहा कि नशा करने से गाली-गलौज करते हैं, लड़ाई करते हैं, खुद नशा करते हो तो बच्चों के भूखा रहना पड़ता है। प्रेमचंद ने दलतों की मुर्दा मांस खाने की प्रवृत्ति पर भी प्रहार किया है। प्रेमचंद दलतों को संदेश देना चाहते हैं सभी बातों को छोड़कर अच्छा जीवन यापन करना चाहिए ताकि समाज में स्थान मिल सके। प्रेमचंद दलतों के मकान कार्य का निर्माण करने की समस्या को उठाया उनका कहना था दलत ऐसे तंग गलियों में रहते जहां उनका हर वक्त दम घुटता लखते हैं। प्रेमचंद जी लखते हैं कि -"शहर की उन थोड़ी तंग, गलियों में जहां वायु और प्रकाश का कवगुर्जर नहीं होता था जहां की जमीन ही नहीं दीवारें भी गीली रहती थी। जहां दुर्गंध के मारे नाक फटते थी। भारत की कम उपजाऊ संतान रोग और दरिद्रता के पैरों तले दबी हुई अपने क्षीण जीवन को मृत्यु के हाथों से छीनने का प्रण ले रही थी"

निष्कर्ष -

इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि मुंशी प्रेमचंद जी ने अपने उपन्यासों में हिंदू समाज के यथार्थ का ही वर्णन किया, बल्कि दलत चेतना का उद्घाटन किया। उन्होंने केवल दलतों के शोषण और अत्याचारों का उद्घाटन नहीं किया, बल्कि दलतों को समाज की मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए कुछ उपाय भी सुझाए। लेखक को विश्वास है कि जब तक इन अछूतों को उनके अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हो जाते, तब तक भारतीय समाज का समुचित विकास नहीं हो सकता।

संदर्भ - सूची :-

गोदान उपन्यास - प्रेमचंद

गोदान उपन्यास - पृष्ठ संख्या

कर्मभूमि उपन्यास - प्रेमचंद

कर्मभूमि उपन्यास - पृष्ठ संख्या

हिंदी दलत साहित्य - मोहनदास नेमशराय

हिंदी दलत कथा - साहित्य - रजत रानी मीनू

## **भारत में मुद्रा स्फीति ( 2000-2010 तक)**

चाँद राम (CHAND RAM)

M.A Economics (NET)

PRT. (J.B.T. Tr)

G.P.S. MAJRI, Block-Ghula Distt:- Kaithal Haryana

### **(Abstract)**

मुद्रा स्फीति एक आर्थिक असंतुलन की स्थिति है जिसमें वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की मांग उनकी उपलब्ध पूर्ति से अधिक होती है । अतिरिक्त मांग का प्रमुख कारण मुद्रा की पूर्ति में वृद्धि होना समझा जाता है । वास्तव में,

मुद्रा की प्रत्येक वृद्धि का प्रभाव स्फीतिक नहीं होता है, परन्तु कीमतों में निरन्तर वृद्धि की स्थिति तभी बनी रह सकती है, जब तक मुद्रा की पूर्ति बढ़ती रहती है इस लेख का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत में मुद्रा स्फीति की स्थिति दर्शाना है। सामान्य तौर पर मुद्रा स्फीति की दर में वृद्धि होने पर घरेलू मुद्रा की क्रयशक्ति कम हो जाती है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए नियंत्रित मुद्रा स्फीति लाभदायक भी होती है। लेकिन भारत में लगातार बढ़ती हुई मुद्रा स्फीति सरकार के लिए चुनौती और चिन्ता का विषय बनी हुई है।

मुद्रा स्फीति, क्रयशक्ति, थोक-मूल्य सूचकांक, उपभोक्ता-मूल्य-सूचकांक, मुद्रा पूर्ति, उत्पादक, वेतनभोगी, आधार वर्ष आदि।

## **INTRODUCTION:-**

मुद्रा स्फीति की व्याख्या उस रूप में की जाती है! जब मुद्रा का मूल्य गिरता जाता है! उसके परिणामस्वरूप वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि होने लगती है! उत्पादकों व निवेशकों को प्रेरित करने में कीमतों में होने वाली वृद्धि उत्प्रेरक की भूमिका निभाती है! परन्तु निश्चित आय उपभोगता वेतन कर्मी मजदूरों और सामान्य उपभोगता के लिए मुद्रा स्फीति की ऊँची दर उनकी वास्तविक रूप में गिरावट के रूप में परिलक्षित होती है! मुद्रा स्फीति का क्रम एक बार प्रारम्भ होने पर बढ़ता ही जाता है! इस से अर्थव्यवस्था के सभी पहलु प्रभावित होते हैं! कीमतों में वृद्धि के कारण व्यय की मात्रा बढ़ने लगती है! तथा बचत की मात्रा घटने लगती है अधिक व्यय के कारण परिणामस्वरूप वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की कुल मांग में वृद्धि हो जाती है! जिस का प्रभाव कीमतों, वेतनों, उत्पादन लागत इत्यादी पर वृद्धि के रूप में पड़ता है! उत्पादन की मात्रा उसी अनुपात में वृद्धि न होने पर मुद्रा की मूल्य में निरन्तर कमी होने लगती है! इन परिस्थितियों में यदि मुद्रा की मात्रा में वृद्धि कर दी जाए तो भयंकर परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है! मुद्रा स्फीति का क्रम में बाधा न डालने पर एक अवस्था ऐसी आती है जब अतिस्फीति (**HYPER-INFLATION**) अथवा तीव्रगामी फीसदी (**GALLOPING INFLATION**) की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है! सरपट दौड़ती स्फीति की व्यवस्था में अर्थव्यवस्था पूर्णतया अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाती है! इस अवस्था में अस्थिरता का अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है!

## **भारत में नई शताब्दी के पहले दशक में मुद्रा स्फीति:-**

भारत की नई शताब्दी के पहले वर्ष (2000-01) में ही अंक मुद्रा स्फीति का सामना करना पड़ा। इसके बाद 2004-05, 2008-09 और 2010-11 में अपेक्षाकृत उच्च औसत वार्षिक मुद्रा स्फीति की स्थिति रही है! इन सब वर्षों में उच्च मुद्रा स्फीति का मुख्य कारण पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कीमतों में भारी वृद्धि रही है। 2004-05 में बुनियादी धातुओं, धातु उत्पाद, मशीनरी औजार आदि की मांग में भारी वृद्धि हुई। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कीमतों में उछाल आ गया। 2008-09 में उच्च मुद्रा स्फीति का कारण खाद्य पदार्थों सहित ईंधन और अन्य वस्तुओं की कीमतों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारी वृद्धि होना था। 2009-10 में मुद्रा स्फीति की दर अन्य वर्षों से भिन्न थी! 2009-10 में सभी वस्तुओं के लिए थोक मूल्य सूचकांक आधारित मुद्रा स्फीति की वार्षिक दर 1.63 % रही! ईंधन वर्ग में पहली बार मुद्रास्फीति की दर (-)6.3 % रही। जबकि विनिर्माण उत्पाद दर में यह दर 1.77 % हो रही है।

## **भारत में थोक मूल्य सूचकांक आधारित मुद्रास्फीति की वार्षिक औसत दर (%में)**

वर्ष	प्राथमिक वस्तुएं	ईंधन विधुताल, स्नेहक	विनिर्माणउत्पाद	सभीवस्तुएं
भार(%)	22.02%	14.23%	63.75%	100%
2000-01	2.8	28.5	3.3	7.2
2001-02	3.6	9.9	1.8	3.6
2002-03	3.3	5.5	2.6	3.4
2003-04	4.3		6.4	5.7
2004-05	3.7		10.1	6.3
2005-06	2.9		9.5	3.1
2006-07	7.9		5.6	4.4
2007-08	7.6		0.9	5.0
2008-09	10.1		7.5	8.1
2009-10	8.8		(-)6.4	1.8

अप्रैल 2008 में सभी वस्तुओं के लिए मुद्रास्फीति की दर 8.0 % थी जो लगातार बढ़ते हुए अगस्त 2008 में 12.8 % के रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर पहुँच गई । इसका प्रमुख कारण कच्चे तेल की कीमतों का अप्रैल 2008 में 101 यूएस डॉलर प्रति बैरल से बढ़कर 146 यूएस डॉलर प्रति बैरल के स्तर पर पहुँच जाना था । इस कारण सरकार को मजबूरी वश पेट्रोल तथा डीजल की कीमतों में वृद्धि करनी पड़ी ।

भारत सरकार तथा रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा कीमतों में वृद्धि रोकने हेतु कुछ कदम उठाए जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप बढ़ती कीमतों पर अंकुश लगा । 25 जुलाई 2009 को मुद्रा स्फीति की दर (-) 1.58 % के स्तर पर पहुँच गई । लेकिन विभिन्न संवर्गों में विरोधाभास देखने को मिला । खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों में औसत वृद्धि 9.7 % थी जबकि ईंधन व विनिर्माणी उत्पादों में मुद्रा स्फीति की दर ऋणात्मक बानी रही ।

लेकिन प्रतिकूल मानसून के कारण सितम्बर 2009 में मुद्रा स्फीति में फिर तेजी से वृद्धि खद्यान्नों की कमी के कारण कीमतों में तेजी आई । इसके बाद मुद्रा स्फीति की दर में लगातार वृद्धि होती गई । 27 फरवरी 2010 को खाद्य पदार्थों की मुद्रा स्फीति की दर 17.9 % थी । 15 मार्च 2010 को मुद्रा स्फीति की वार्षिक दर 9.89% थी । मई 2010 में खाद्य पदार्थों की मुद्रास्फीति की दर 16.5 % थी ।

मई 2010 में विकासशील देशों में मुद्रास्फीति की दर (% में )

देश मुद्रास्फीति की दर



भारत 10.2

श्री लंका 4.8

पाकिस्तान 13.1

रूस 5.5

ब्राजील 4.8

चीन 3.1

तालिका से स्पष्ट है! प्रमुख विकासशील देशों में मुद्रा स्फीति की दर भारत से कम है! केवल पाकिस्तान की मुद्रा स्फीति की दर ही भारत से अधिक है! भारत एक विशाल देश है! पर विश्व में जनसंख्या के मामले में दूसरे स्थान पर है! इसलिए खाधान्नों की मांग अधिक रहती है! इसलिए भारत में जब भी खाधान्नों सहित अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं! तो इसका प्रभाव अन्य पदार्थों की कीमतों पर भी पड़ता है!

भारत में वस्तुओं और सेवाओं सामान्य मूल्य स्तर में परिवर्तन का अध्ययन करने के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक ( **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ,CPI**) की अवधारणा प्रचलन में लाई जाती है! भारत में चार उपभोगता मूल्य सूचकांक प्रचलन में हैं! जो निम्न हैं:-

1. गैर शारीरिक श्रमिकों के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक
2. औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक
3. कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक
4. ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक

**उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक : तुलनात्मक विवरण**

समूह	CPI(UNME) CPI(IW) CPI(AL) CPI(RL)			
आधार वर्ष	1984-85	1982	1986-87	1986-87
तैयार करने वाली संस्था	CSO	लेबरब्यूरो	लेबरब्यूरो	लेबरब्यूरो
खाद्य पेय व तम्बाकू	47.13	60.15	72.94	70.47
ईंधन व प्रकाश	5.48	6.28	8.35	7.90
आवास	16.41	8.47	—	—

वस्त्र व जूते	7.03	8.54	6.98	9.76
विविध	25.63	16.36	11.73	11.87
योग	100	100	100	100

### मुद्रा स्फीति को रोकने के उपाय:-

भारत में मुद्रा स्फीति एक अहम् राजनीतिक मुद्दा बना हुआ है! इसी मुद्दे पर हड़ताल व बंदी भी होती रहती है! इसी के तहत 6 दिसंबर 2010 को राष्ट्रव्यापी आंदोलन चलाकर भारत बंद का आयोजन किया गया! मुद्रा स्फीति पहले ही दहाई अंक को छू रही थी! इसी समय पेट्रोल, डीजल, रसाई गैस की कीमतों को बढ़ाकर सरकार ने आय में घी डालने का काम किया!

मुद्रा स्फीति को रोकने (नियंत्रण) हेतु दो तरीकों का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है:-

1. मौद्रिक नीति
2. राजकोषीय नीति

मौद्रिक नीति:- अर्थव्यवस्था में मुद्रा की कुल आपूर्ति से सम्बंधित नीति जो **RBI** द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती मौद्रिक नीति कही जाता है! इसके अंतर्गत मुद्रा की कमी को नए नोट छापकर तथा मुद्रा की अधिकता को विभिन्न तरीकों से नियंत्रित किया जाता है! **RBI** परिणामस्वरूप साख नियंत्रण में बैंक रेट, रेपो दर, रिवर्स रेपो दर, नगद रिजर्व अनुपात सांविधिक तरलता अनुपात आदि उपायों का प्रयोग करती है! दूसरी तरफ गुणात्मक साख नियंत्रण उपायों में चयनात्मक साख नियंत्रण, साख की राशनिंग, प्रत्यक्ष कार्यवाही तथा नैतिक प्रभाव को अपनाता है!

लेकिन भारत में मुद्रास्फीति की जो आय है! उसे देख कर लगता नहीं कि केवल मौद्रिक उपायों से मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है! इसके लिए राजकोषीय उपायों का भी प्रयोग किया जाना नितांत आवश्यक है! इन उपायों में करारोपण, सार्वजनिक ऋण, सार्वजनिक व्यय को शामिल किया जाता है!

करारोपण में कर की दर को बढ़ा कर लोगों की क्रय शक्ति को काम किया जाता है! मुद्रास्फीति में सरकार जनता से सार्वजनिक ऋण लेती है! ताकि उनकी क्रय शक्ति में कमी आए तथा लोगों की व्यय योग्य आय कम हो जाए।

इन सब उपायों का मुख्य उद्देश्य देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को बनाये रखते हुए देश के आर्थिक विकास से सम्बंधित कार्यक्रमों को सफल बनाने में सहायक की भूमिका अदा करता है! स्थिरता तथा विकास को परस्पर विरोधी तत्वों में सामंजस्य बनाये रखना सरल कार्य नहीं है! लेकिन इन दोनों तत्वों में सामंजस्य बनाकर ही मुद्रा स्फीति पर काबू पाया जा सकता है!

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**WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY OF DPSUS (BDL& BEL) IN INDIA**

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The amount of working capital components vary from organization to organization depending upon the operating cycle. The Working Capital Management efficiency is measured in terms of Working Capital Period (WCP) in days. The WCP is based on the amount in each of equally weighted receivable, inventory and accounts payable. The WCP represents the lead period between purchase of material from supplier till realization of money and payment against purchases to the vendor.

The company's financial performance measure (Profitability) is measured using the EBDIT (Earnings before depreciation, interest and tax) related to Total Assets (TA). This measure indicates the earning power of the company assets (EBDIT/TA) i.e. Net operating profit to Total Assets (NOPA). Another measure is used for financial performance (Profitability) analysis that is EBDIT (Earnings before depreciation, interest and tax) related to Sales i.e. EBDIT/Sales i.e. Net operating profit to Sales (NOPS). This represents the profit margin secured on sales.

To measure the financial performance-Liquidity of the firm, Cash flow from operations/Sales (CCE) and Current Ratio (CR) are applied. The CCE represents the cash flow comes from operating activities related to the sales.

The formulae for calculating the values are given in the following table.

**Table – 1.1:** Capital Ratio Definitions

Working Capital Ratios	Abbreviation	Formula
Average collection period	ACP	Receivables/(Sales/365)
Inventory holding period	ITIO	Inventories/(Sales/365)
Average Payment period	APP	Payables/(Sales/365)
Working Capital period	WCP	ACP + ITIO - APP
Current Ratio	CR	Current Assets /Current Liabilities
Cash conversion efficiency	CCE	(Cash flow from operations)/Sales
Net operating profit to Total Assets	NOPA	(EBDIT)/Total Assets
Net operating profit to Sales	NOPS	((EBDIT)/Sales

**Source:** Management Accounting defined Ratios

Deriving statistical evidence to conform to the association between the Working Capital Management efficiency (WCP) and Financial Performance (Liquidity & Profitability), Correlation analysis among WCP, ACP, ITIO, CCE, NOPA, NOPS and CR are undertaken to obtain the

statistical evidence through Pearson Correlation coefficients. Statistical evidence is derived to find out the approaches of Working Capital Management (WCM) that Indian DPSUs use to increase profitability and liquidity.

Classical Analysis of Variance – ANOVA-F test is done to prove the same. The data for the measure of WCM, profitability and liquidity, are collected from the Annual Reports containing financial statements of the select DPSUs over the period from 2002-03 to 2011-12. The publicly available financial information is collected from the Public Enterprise Survey of the Government of India, as well as the annual reports of DPSUs. For each DPSU, descriptive statistics for the components of working capital management efficiency for the DPSUs have been presented.

The working capital variables are (i) ACP is the average collection period (ii) ITIO is the Inventories turnover per year in terms of days of holding of inventories, (iii) APP is the days of payable Period, WCP is the working capital period, CCE is the cash flow from operation to sales, NOPA is the EBDTA to Total Assets ratio, NOPS is the EBDTA to Sales ratio, and CR is the current ratio.

### **Working Capital Management: An Analysis of individual DPSUs**

After understanding the basics of the Working Capital Management, it is required to analyze the Working Capital Management of the DPSUs one after another and also the DPSUs put together which will give the practical aspect of such companies as given below:

**BDL :** Based on the definitions cited, a ten years' data of the BDL comprising the years from 2002-03 to 2011-12 has been taken into consideration and the relevant ratios in terms of days have been calculated and presented in the following table.

**Table -1.2:** Working Capital Management and financial performance measures of BDL

Particulars\years	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Receivables/(Sales/365) (ACP)	7	10	19	10	16	63	50	20	18	34
Inventories/(Sales/365) (ITIO)	451	250	309	312	286	350	491	332	196	229
Payables/(Sales/365) (APP)	2093	946	979	964	1133	1349	1648	1154	1709	2051
ACP+ITIO-APP = ( WCP)	-1635	-686	-650	-642	-831	-936	-1106	-802	-1496	-1788
Current Assets/Current Liabilities (CR)	1.18	1.22	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.25	1.21	1.17	1.08	1.08
(Cash flow from operations)/Sales (CCE)	4.92	2.23	2.21	2.21	2.79	3.23	3.63	2.45	4.30	4.48
EBDIT/Total Assets (NOPA)	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.07
(EBDIT)/Sales (NOPS)	0.41	0.17	0.14	0.24	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.10	0.11	0.42

**Source:** Statistics based on data of Annual Accounts of BDL

To summarize the data, the descriptive statistics has been used. The commonly used measures of Central Tendency (Mean & Median) and the measures of Variability (Standard deviation) have been ascertained in the following table.

**Table- 1.3 : Descriptive Statistics: Working Capital Management and financial performance measures of BDL**

Central Tendency measure	ACP	ITIO	APP	WCP	CCE	NOP A	NOPS	CR
Mean	25	321	1403	-1057	3.24	0.04	0.21	1.19
Median	19	311	1251	-883	3.01	0.04	0.17	1.21
SD	18.77	92.76	443.43	430.71	1.03	0.02	0.12	0.07

**Source:** Statistics based on data of Annual accounts of BDL



From the Descriptive Statistics cited in the above table 3.7, it is observed that the Standard deviation in respect of APP is very high i.e. 443.43 days. This shows a wide variation in APP (Average payable

period) in BDL. It gives an indication that the company is delaying payments to vendors. The standard deviation for WCP is 430.71 days which indicates a wide variation in days of working capital (WCP). However, in the case of ACP, the median is 19 days which is near to the mean of 25 days. This indicates that the company is managing the Average collection period (ACP) well. The Standard Deviation of ITIO is 92.76 days and the Median and Mean are 311 days and 321 days respectively. This indicates that the company is not managing the inventories well and is holding inventory equivalent to 11 month's Sales approximately.

#### **Association of WCM efficiency and financial performance of BDL**

The above descriptive statistics showed the working capital measures. The correlation analysis is done to analyze the association between the working capital management efficiency with financial performance (profitability and liquidity). To examine the association among these variables, Pearson correlation coefficient is calculated and presented in the following correlation matrix:

**Table – 1.4: Correlation Analysis of BDL - WCM and Financial Performance measure ratios**

	ACP	ITIO	APP	WCP	CCE	NOPA	NOPS	CR
ITIO	0.298							
APP	0.191	0.218						
WCP	-0.089	0.004	-0.974					
NTC	0.151	0.161	0.983	-0.971				
NOPA	-0.271	0.007	0.175	-0.191	0.116			
NOPS	-0.076	0.199	0.701	-0.682	0.642	0.804		
CR	0.089	0.409	-0.676	0.788	-0.660	-0.008	-0.325	

**Source:** Statistics based on data of Annual Accounts of BDL

Analysis is drawn in the following in principle; an efficient Working Capital Management (WCP) should improve a company's financial performance in terms of profitability and liquidity. To improve profitability and liquidity, the WCP (working capital period) should be negatively correlated to NOPA, NOPA and CCE. The correlation coefficients from the above table indicate that the profitability and liquidity are negatively related to the working capital efficiency. The Table shows of CCE, NOPA and NOPS are very much negatively correlated to WCP showing improvement of profitability working capital efficiency. To exactly ascertain the relationship of

Working Capital Management Efficiency (WCP) on Financial Performance - liquidity and profitability, the multiple regressions has been carried out.

**Table – 1.5:**Multiple Regression Analysis – WCM Efficiency (WCP) and liquidity measures of BDL

<i>Regression Statistics</i>						
<b>Multiple R</b>	0.99					
<b>R Square</b>	0.99					
<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	0.98					
<b>Standard Error</b>	70.57					
<b>Observations</b>	12					
<b>ANOVA</b>						
<b>Regression</b>	<i>Df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>	
<b>Residual</b>	2	3158454.83	1579227.41	317.08	0.00	
<b>Total</b>	9	44825.46	4980.61			
	11	3203280.29				
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>
<b>Intercept</b>	-1638.39	560.99	-2.92	0.02	-2907.44	-369.34
<b>Current Assets/Current Liabilities (CR)</b>	1462.63	433.47	3.37	0.01	482.05	2443.21
<b>(Cash flow from operations)/Sales (CCE)</b>	-360.37	19.74	-18.25	0.00	-405.03	-315.70

**Source:** Regression based on Microsoft Excel 07

The table – 1.5 shows the multiple regression analysis to investigate the relationship of the Working Capital Management efficiency (WCP) and Liquidity measures (CR & CCE). The WCP is the dependent variables and Liquidity measures (CR & CCE) are independent variables. The regression analysis result indicates that the liquidity measure (CCE) is negatively associated with the working capital management efficiency (WCP). The P values are minimal indicating that the whole regression is significant.

**Test of hypothesis:**

**Hypothesis:** There is no relationship between the Working Capital Management Efficiency and Liquidity in DPSUs.

Level of Significance: 5 percent

Degree of freedom: 11

(i) From co-efficient in the table - 5.9, it is noted that the calculated value of p for Liquidity - CR and CCE are 0.01 and 0.00 respectively. Since the calculated values of p are lower than 0.05 (5 percent significance level), it is concluded that the model is significant.

(ii) The lower the number, the better is the fit. Since the value of the significance is 0.00 i.e. less than 0.05, from the ANOVA exhibited in the above table, it can be concluded that the model is fit to the data.

**Hence the null hypothesis is rejected indicating that there is relationship between the Working Capital Management efficiency and Liquidity in BDL.**

**Table- 1.6:** Multiple Regression Analysis-WCM Efficiency (WCP) and Profitability of BDL

<i>Regression Statistics</i>						
Multiple R	0.95					
R Square	0.9					
Adjusted R Square	0.87					
Standard Error	190.9					
Observations	12					
ANOVA						
	<i>Df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>	
Regression	2	2875286.65	1437643.3	39.45	0	
Residual	9	327993.64	36443.74			
Total	11	3203280.29				
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>
Intercept	-1019.45	174.71	-5.84	0	-1414.66	-624.24
EBDIT/Total Assets (NOPA)	23274.44	5728.26	4.06	0	10316.22	36232.65
EBDIT/Sales (NOPS)	-4969.56	627.94	-7.91	0	-6390.05	-3549.07

**Source:** Regression based on Microsoft Excel 07

The Table-1.6 shows the regression analysis to investigate the association between the working capital management efficiency (WCMP) and Profitability measures (NOPA & NOPS). The WCP is the dependent variables and the profitability measures (NOPA & NOPS) are independent variables. The regression analysis result indicates that the profitability measure (NOPS) is negatively associated with WCP. The P values are minimal indicating that the whole regression is significant.

## Test of Hypothesis

**Hypothesis:** There is no relationship between the Working Capital Management efficiency and profitability in DPSUs.

Level of Significance: 5 percent ,

Degree of freedom: 11

(i) From the table-1.6, it is noted that the calculated value of p for Profitability -NOPA and NOPS are 0.00 and 0.00 respectively which are less than 0.05 (5 percent significance level). Hence it can be concluded that the model as a whole is significant.

(ii) From the ANOVA exhibited in the above table, the significance of F shows the goodness of fit of the model. The lower the number, the better is the fit. Since the value of the significance is 0.00 i.e. less than 0.05, it is concluded that the overall model is fit to the data.

**Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that there is relationship between Working Capital Management efficiency and profitability in BDL.**

## BEL

Based on the definitions cited earlier, a ten years data of the BEL comprising years from 2002-03 to 2011-12 has been taken into consideration and the relevant ratios have been calculated and presented in the following table.

**Table- 1.7:** Working Capital Management and Financial Performance measures of BEL (in days)

Particulars\years	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Receivables/(Sales/365) (ACP)	105	89	80	106	159	185	181	153	194	170
Inventories/(Sales/365) (ITIO)	140	135	122	108	117	122	193	173	164	169
Payables/(Sales/365) (APP)	267	325	231	235	265	296	339	312	507	546
ACP+ITIO-APP = (WCP)	-21	-100	-28	-21	10	11	35	13	-149	-207
Current Assets/Current Liabilities (CR)	1.33	1.30	1.40	1.48	1.62	1.71	1.67	1.74	1.52	1.54
(Cash flow from operations)/Sales (CCE)	0.27	0.52	0.41	0.52	0.53	0.60	0.58	0.69	1.19	1.17
EBDIT/Total Assets (NOPA)	0.16	0.16	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.09

(EBDIT)/Sales (NOPS)	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.28	0.23	0.23	0.21
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**Source:** Statistics based on data of Annual Accounts of BEL

To summarize the data, the descriptive statistics has been used. The commonly used measures of Central Tendency (Mean& Median) and the measures of Variability (Standard deviation) have been ascertained as given in the following table.

**Table – 1.8:** Descriptive Statistics: Working Capital Management and financial performance measures of BEL

	ACP	ITIO	APP	WCP	CCE	NOPA	NOPS	CR
<b>Mean</b>	142	144	332	-46	0.65	0.16	0.25	1.53
<b>Median</b>	156	138	304	-21	0.56	0.16	0.24	1.53
<b>SD</b>	42.87	28.51	108.83	79.84	0.30	0.05	0.04	0.15

**Source:** Statistics based on data of Annual Reports of BEL

The higher standard deviation for APP of 108.83 days indicates a wide variation in APP (Average Payable period) in BEL. Further the standard deviation for WCP is also 79.84 days which indicates a wide variation in days of working capital efficiency. The lower deviation in WCP is the result of wider deviation of APP. However, the ACP median is 156 days which is near to the mean i.e.142 days which indicate that the company is managing the sales outstanding days well. The higher standard deviation of WCP of 79.84 indicates that the firm has not managed well its working capital as a whole. The higher mean and deviation in APP have contributed to lowering mean and deviation in WCP.

#### Association of WCM efficiency and financial performance:

The descriptive statistics cited above showed the working capital measures. The correlation analysis is undertaken to analyze the association between the working capital management efficiency (WCP) with financial performance (profitability and liquidity). To examine the relationship among these variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient is calculated as given below.

**Table – 1.9:** Correlation Analysis of BEL between WCM and Financial Performance measure ratios

	ACP	ITIO	APP	WCP	CCE	NOPA	NOPS	CR
<b>ITIO</b>	0.526							
<b>APP</b>	0.595	0.621						

<b>WCP</b>	-0.086	-0.207	-0.822					
<b>NTC</b>	0.652	0.492	0.936	-0.750				
<b>NOPA</b>	-0.426	-0.742	-0.909	0.744	-0.793			
<b>NOPS</b>	0.342	-0.321	-0.377	0.583	-0.166	0.650		
<b>CR</b>	0.771	0.336	0.113	0.380	0.288	-0.015	0.612	

**Source:** Statistics based on data of Annual Reports of BEL

In general, efficient working capital management should improve a company's profitability and liquidity. To improve profitability and liquidity, the WCP (working capital period) should be negatively correlated to NOPA, NOPS and CCE. The correlation coefficients from the above table indicate that there is statistical evidence that the financial performance measures (profitability and

liquidity) are positively related to the working capital efficiency. The table shows except the cash flow from operation (CCE) all others like NOPA and NOPS and CR have not assisted in the improvement of profitability.

**Table – 1.10:** Multiple Regression Analysis – WCM Efficiency (WCP) and liquidity measures of BEL

<b>SUMMARY OUTPUT</b>						
<b>Multiple R</b>	0.97					
<b>R Square</b>	0.95					
<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	0.93					
<b>Standard Error</b>	19.09					
<b>Observations</b>	12.00					
<b>ANOVA</b>						
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>	
<b>Regression</b>	2.00	56497.26	28248.63	77.53	0.00	
<b>Residual</b>	9.00	3279.29	364.37			
<b>Total</b>	11.00	59776.55				
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>
<b>Intercept</b>	-365.17	54.03	-6.76	0.00	-487.38	-242.95
<b>Current Assets/Current Liabilities (CR)</b>	318.44	39.22	8.12	0.00	229.72	407.17



(Cash flow from operations)/Sales (CCE)	-254.93	20.96	-12.17	0.00	-302.34	-207.53
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**Source:** Regression based on Microsoft Excel 07

The Table – 1.10 shows the multiple regression analysis to investigate the association between the working capital efficiency (WCP) and Liquidity measures (CR & CCE). The WCP is the dependent variables and liquidity measures (CR&CCE) are independent variables. The regression analysis result indicates that the Liquidity measure (CCE) is negatively associated with Working Capital Management - WCP. The P values are minimal indicating that the whole regression is significant.

### Test of hypothesis

**Hypothesis:** There is no relationship between Working Capital Management Efficiency and Liquidity in DPSUs.

Level of Significance: 5 percent

Degree of freedom: 11

- (i) From the Table – 1.10, it is noted that the calculated value of p for Liquidity - CR and CCE are 0.00 and 0.00 respectively. Since the calculated values of p are lower than 0.05 (5 percent significance level), it is concluded the relationship with CR and CCE are significant.
- (ii) ) From the ANOVA exhibited in the above table, the significance of F shows the goodness of fit of the model. The lower the number, the better is the fit. Since the value of the significance F is 0.00 i.e. less than 0.05, it is concluded that the overall model is fit to the data and there is overall significant relationship.

**Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that there is a relationship between Working Capital Management Efficiency and Liquidity in DPSUs.**

**Table -1.11:** Regression Analysis of BEL - WCM Efficiency (WCP)and Financial Performance (Profitability)

Regression Statistics						
Multiple R	0.69					
R Square	0.48					
Adjusted R Square	0.37					
Standard Error	58.66					
Observations	12					
ANOVA						
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F	
Regression	2	28807.59	14403.79	4.19	0.05	

<b>Residual</b>	9	30968.96	3441.00			
<b>Total</b>	11	59776.55				
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>
<b>Intercept</b>	-216.69	98.48	-2.20	0.06	-439.47	6.10
<b>EBDIT/Total Assets (NOPA)</b>	1328.37	546.08	2.43	0.04	93.06	2563.69
<b>(EBDIT)/Sales (NOPS)</b>	-157.80	521.15	-0.30	0.77	-1336.73	1021.13

**Source:** Regression based on Microsoft Excel 07

The Table – 1.11 shows the regression analysis to investigate the association between the working capital efficiency (WCP) and Financial Performance - Profitability measures (NOPA&NOPS). The WCP is the dependent variables and the profitability measures (NOPA & NOPS) are independent variables. The regression analysis result indicates that the profitability measure (NOPS) is negatively associated with WCP. The p value in respect of NOPA is 0.04 i.e. below 0.05 and NOPS is 0.77 i.e. above 0.05 (5 percent significance level). Since the significance F is 0.052 which more than 5 percent level (0.05), it can be concluded that the overall model is not fit to the data.

### Test of Hypothesis

**Hypothesis:** There is no relationship between Working Capital Management efficiency and profitability in DPSUs.

Level of Significance: 5 percent

Degree of freedom: 11

(i) From the Table –5.15, it is noted that the calculated value of p for Profitability -NOPA and NOPS are 0.04 and 0.77 respectively showing a significant relationship with NOPA and no difference with NOPS.

(ii) From the ANOVA exhibited in the above table, the significance of F shows goodness of fit of the model. The higher the number, the worse is the fit. Since the value of the significance is 0.05 i.e. equal to 0.05 (at 5 percent significant level), it is concluded that the model is fit to the data and there is overall relationship with profitability.

**Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that there is a relationship between Working Capital Management efficiency and profitability in case of BEL.**

## **A STUDY ON THE CHALLENGES OF INCREASING POPULATION DENSITY IN INDIA**

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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, Paducherry 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 DENSITY IN INDIA

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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## **A STUDY ON EFFECT OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT ON PROFITABILITY**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Finance is defined as the provision of money at time when it is required. It is so indispensable today that it is rightly said to be the lifeblood of a business. Without adequate finance, no enterprise can possibly accomplish its objectives. It plays an important role for the survival and growth of a business. Every business whether big or small needs finance for its operations so as to achieve its desired return. In fact, finance is nerve system of economic activities. In these days of speedy industrialization it is generally very difficult to fulfil the financial requirements of a business. It includes both fixed capital and working capital. Finance invested in purchase of fixed assets and installation of machines is considered as fixed capital. The finance used for the purpose of meeting day-to-day operations of a firm is called working capital. This study deals with various aspects of working capital management that is necessary for smooth running of the business. The term working capital is a measure of firm's ability to meet its short-term requirements. It refers to that part of firm's capital which is required to finance short-term assets or current assets such as cash, bank balance, marketable securities, debtors and inventories. Funds invested in short-term assets revolve fast and converted in to cash quickly and this cash flows out again in exchange for other short-term assets. Hence, it is known as revolving or circulating capital. On the whole, Working Capital Management performs a key function and is of top priority for every finance manager. A manager is required to maintain a balance between liquidity and profitability while conducting its day to day operations. They should be able to attain a judicious mix of liquidity and profitability while managing their working capital. The study is concerned with problems involved in working capital like estimation of working capital requirement, its sources and application so as to efficiently use the funds. This study also discusses the interrelationship between working capital and profitability.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

[Abdul Raheman](#) (2007) article on "Working capital management and profitability-case of Pakistani Firms" studied the effect of different variables of working capital management including the average collection period, inventory turnover in days, average payable period, cash conversion

cycle and current ratio on the net operating profitability of Pakistani Firms. By using Pearson's correlation and regression analysis he found that there was a strong negative relationship between variables of

working capital management and profitability. He also finds that as the cash conversion cycle increases, it leads to decrease in profitability of the firm and managers can create a positive value for the shareholders by reducing the cash conversion cycle to a possible minimum level.

Huynh Phuong Dong (2010) in his study "The Relationship between Working Capital Management and Profitability: A Vietnam Case" reported that the firms' profitability and liquidity are affected by working capital management in his analysis. Pooled data are selected for carrying out the research for the era of 2006-2008 for assessing the companies listed in stock market of Vietnam. He focused on the variables that include profitability, conversion cycle and its related elements and the relationship that exists between them. From his research it was found that the relationships among these variables are strongly negative. This denote that decrease in the profitability occur due to increase in cash conversion cycle. It is also found that if the number of days of account receivable and inventories are diminished then the profitability will increase numbers of days of accounts receivable and inventories.

Saswata Chatterjee (2010) focused on the importance of the fixed and current assets in the successful running of any organization. It poses direct impacts on the profitability liquidity. There have been a phenomenon observed in the business that most of the companies increase the margin for the profits and losses because this act shrinks the size of working capital relative to sales. But if the companies want to increase or improve its liquidity, then it has to increase its working capital. In the response of this policy the organization has to lower down its sales and hence the profitability will be affected due to this action. For this purpose 30 United Kingdom based companies were selected which were listed in the London Stock exchange. The data were taken of three years 2006-2008. It analyzed the impact of the working capital on the profitability. The dimensions of working capital management included in this research which is quick ratios, current ratios C.C.C, average days of payment, Inventory turnover, and A.C.P (average collection period. on the net operating profitability of the UK companies.

David M. Mathuva (2009) research paper on "**The Influence of Working Capital Management Components on Corporate Profitability: A Survey on Kenyan Listed Firms**" studied the impact of working capital management on the performance. He took almost 30 listed firms as a sample and all these companies were listed in Nairobi stock exchange and the data was taken from 1993 to

2008. There were certain findings of his research by analyzing the fixed effects regression models. Firstly, there is a negative relationship between the time when the cash is collected from the customers and the firm's productivity. This depicts, firms that are more profitable enjoys less time period for the collection of cash from the customers as compare to ones which are less profitable. Secondly, there is a positive relationship between the inventories when they were brought in and the period to which

they are sold and the firm's profitability. The interpretation comes out as that the firms or the organizations which take more time to keep the inventories it reduces the costs of the disruption in the process of production and usually the business losses as there is the insufficiency in the goods. This situation decreases the operating cost of the firm. The third assumption of the research was the association between the average payment period and profitability and found out to be positive.

Sumathi A and Narasimhaiah T (2016) on "A study on the effect of working capital on the profitability of Infosys" The firm's liquidity or solvency position majorly depends upon the inventory size maintained but other factors like debtors, advances and loans, cash and bank balances, bills receivables etc. are also responsible. However, through this study it was founded that there is need for an immediate improvement in working capital and inventory. The management of Infosys must try to properly utilize the inventory and try to hold the required inventory, so that liquidity will not interrupt.

### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Working capital management of a firm is important for the following two reasons:

1. Liquidity
2. Profitability

A poor and inefficient working capital management can lead to tying up funds in idle assets and reduces the liquidity and profitability of a firm.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To understand and analyse the relationship between management of working capital and profitability of the firm.
2. To find out the effects of different components of working capital on the profits of the firm.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research is the systematic process of collecting and analyzing data in order to increase our understanding of the phenomenon about which we are concerned or interested. It is the in depth



search for knowledge. It is a careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge. This research is based on the use of secondary data collected through books, internet, magazines, and journals. The research study is descriptive in nature since it interprets and analyse the secondary data in order to arrive at appropriate conclusion.

## **WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

Working capital management refers to the efforts of the management towards effective management

of current assets and current liabilities. Working capital is nothing but the difference between the current assets and current liabilities. In other words, an efficient working capital management means ensuring sufficient liquidity in the business to be able to satisfy short-term expenses and debts.

In a broader view, 'working capital management' includes working capital financing apart from managing the current assets and liabilities. That adds the responsibility for arranging the working capital at the lowest possible cost and utilizing the capital cost-effectively.

## **DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

- a. Management of inventory.
- b. Management of accounts receivables.
- c. Management of cash.

### **a. Management of inventory**

Management of inventories means an optimum investment in inventories. It should neither be too low affect the production adversely nor too high to block the funds unnecessarily. The inventory management includes the following aspect:

- Size of inventory- maximum level and minimum level.
- Establishing time schedules, procedures and lot of sizes for new orders.
- Ascertaining minimum safety levels.
- Coordinating sales, production and inventory policies.
- Providing proper facilities.
- Arranging the receipts, disbursements and production and procurement of materials and developing the form of recording these transactions.
- Assigning responsibilities for carrying out inventory control functions.
- Providing the report necessary for supervising the overall activities.

### **b. Management of account receivables**

It is the process of weighting the benefits as well as the costs of investments on accounts receivables and taking such steps as regards as investment on accounts receivable which will result in maximum results or benefits to the firm. In other words, it means the maintaining of the accounts receivables at an optimum level or point i.e., at such a level or point at which there is a trade off or balance between profitability and costs. Management of accounts receivables has three aspects. They are:

- Establishing the credit policy of the concern: It involves:
  - Determination of the level of credit sales.
  - Determination of the credit standards.
  - Determination of the credit terms.
- Establishing the collection policy of the concern: It means the determination of the policy and
  - procedure to be followed for the collection of accounts receivables.
- Control of the maintaining the accounts receivables at the minimum possible level: It means maintaining the accounts receivables at the minimum possible level.

#### c. Management of cash

Cash management involves the efficient collection and disbursement of cash and any temporary investment of cash while it resides with the firm. It is concerned with the managing of cash flows into and out of the firm, cash flows within the firm, and cash balances held by the firm at a point of time by financing deficit or investing cash surplus.

### **IMPORTANCE OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

Working capital is a vital part of a business and can provide the following advantages to a business:

#### Higher return on capital

Firms with lower working capital will post a higher return on capital. Therefore, shareholders will benefit from a higher return for every dollar invested in the business.

#### Improved credit profile and solvency

The ability to meet short-term obligations is a pre-requisite to long-term solvency. And it is often a good indication of counterparty's credit risk. Adequate working capital management will allow a business to pay on time its short-term obligations. This could include payment for a purchase of raw materials, payment of salaries, and other operating expenses.

#### Higher profitability

According to research conducted by Tauringana and Adjapong Afrifa, the management of account payables and receivables is an important driver of small businesses' profitability.

### Higher liquidity

A large amount of cash can be tied up in working capital, so a business managing it efficiently could benefit from additional liquidity and be less dependent on external financing. This is especially important for smaller businesses as they typically have limited access to external funding sources. Also, small businesses often pay their bills in cash from earnings so efficient working capital management will allow a business to better allocate its resources and improve its cash management.

### Increased business value

Firms with more efficient working capital management will generate more free cash flows which will result in higher business valuation and enterprise value.

### Favourable financing conditions

A firm with a good relationship with its trade partners and paying its suppliers on time will benefit from favourable financing terms such as discount payments from its suppliers and banking partners.

### Uninterrupted production

A firm paying its suppliers on time will also benefit from a regular flow of raw materials, ensuring

that the production remains uninterrupted and clients receive their goods on time.

### Ability to face shocks and peak demand

Efficient working capital management will help a firm to survive through a crisis or ramp up production in case of an unexpectedly large order.

### Competitive advantage

Firms with an efficient supply chain will often be able to sell their products at a discount versus similar firms with inefficient sourcing.

## **CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING CAPITAL**

There are two concepts of working capital they are:

1. Balance Sheet concept and
2. Operating cycle concept

Under the Balance Sheet concept, there are two interpretations of working capital:

1. Gross working capital.
2. Net working capital.

### Gross Working Capital

In the broad sense, the term working capital refers to the gross working capital and represents the amount of funds invested in current assets. Thus, the gross working capital is the capital invested in

total current assets of the enterprise. Current assets are those assets which in the ordinary course of business can be converted into cash within a short period of normally one accounting year.

### Net Working Capital

In a narrow sense, the term working capital refers to the net working capital. Net working capital is the excess of current assets over current liabilities.

Net Working Capital = Current assets – Current liabilities

Net working capital may be positive or negative. When the current assets exceed the current liabilities, the working capital is positive and the negative working capital results when the current liabilities are more than the current assets.

## METHODS OF ESTIMATING WORKING CAPITAL

There are four methods which are usually followed in determining working capital requirements. There are:

### 1. Conventional method

According to the conventional method cash inflows and outflows are matched with each other. Greater emphasis is laid on liquidity and greater importance is attached to current ratio, liquidity ratio, etc. which pertains to the liquidity of a business.

### 2. Operating cycle method

In order to understand what gives rise to differences in the amount of timing of cash flows, one should first think of the length of time which is required to convert cash into resources, resources into final product, final product into receivables, receivables back into cash. The length of the operating cycle is a function of a nature of a business.



- The cycle starts with free capital in the form of cash and credit, followed by investment in materials, manpower and other services.
- Production phase.
- Storage of the finished products terminating at the time –finished product is sold.

- Cash or accounts receivables collection period, which results in and ends at the point of dis-investment of the free capital originally committed. New free capital then becomes available for productive reinvestment. When new liquid capital becomes available for recommitment to productive activity, a new operating cycle begins.

3. Cash cost technique

In this method, all transactions are shown in the working capital forecast on cost basis. For forecasting working capital, the following information is required.

- Costs to be defrayed on materials, wages and overheads.
- Length of which time during raw materials are to remain in stock before they are put to production.
- Length of production cycle.
- Length of sale cycle denoting the period of time finished goods have to stay in the warehouse before sale.
- Period of credit availed of from creditors
- Time- lag involved in the payment of wages and overhead expenses

4. Balance sheet method

In this method a forecast is made of the various assets and liabilities. Thereafter, the difference between the two is taken out the difference will indicate the deficiency or surplus of cash.

## **SOURCES OF WORKING CAPITAL**

The sources of working capital can be divided as Long-term source of working capital and Short-term source of working capital. Long-term funds are required to create production facilities through purchase of fixed assets such as plant and machinery, land and building, etc. Investments in these assets represent that part of firm's capital is blocked on a permanent or fixed basis and is called fixed capital. Short-term funds are needed to manage the day-to-day operations of the organization. It is a temporary working capital.

Working capital for the long-term purposes can be obtained by several ways. There are different sources of long-term working capital:

1. Issue of shares
2. Issue of debentures
3. Retained earnings
4. Sale of fixed assets
5. Security from employee and from customers.

Sources of Short-term Working Capital are:

1. Trade credit
2. Credit paper
3. Bank credit
4. Public deposits
5. Government assistance
6. Customer credit

### **WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND PROFITABILITY**

To observe how working capital management can affect profitability, one needs to consider cash flows of the business. A longer cash conversion cycle indicate that a business's sales are rising and that the business can compete by having high inventories or lax credit policies. On the other side, a higher cash conversion cycle can actually hurt a business's profitability by increasing the time that cash is tied to non-interest bearing accounts. But shortening the cash conversion cycle, the business's cash flows will have a higher net present value because cash is received quicker.

### **CONCLUSION**

The management of working capital plays an important role in maintaining the financial health of the companies during the normal course of business. The business should maintain sufficient level of working capital to produce up to a given capacity and maximize the return on investment in fixed assets. Shortage of working capital leads to lower capacity utilization.

To maintain the solvency of the business and continue production, it is necessary that adequate funds be available to pay the bills for material, labour, selling and administrative expenses and other cost of doing business.

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## THE CONCEPT OF INDIC HEROINE AND PORTRAYAL OF SHAKUNTALA IN KALIDASA'S *ABHIJNANASAKUNTALA*

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### Abstract :

Sanskrit Literature is ancient heritage of intrinsic value and aesthetic merit not only for India but for the world. It has achieved greatness in religion and philosophy which is largely due to its originality. Kalidasa is regarded as the greatest of all Sanskrit poets and playwrights of ancient India and his play *Abhijnanasakuntala* is considered to be a masterpiece. It received an overwhelming response in the West when it was translated to English by William Jones in 1789. The paper attempts to study the character of Shakuntala in *Abhijnanasakuntala* (through the translated English version by Arthur W. Ryder) in the light of Bharat Muni's description of a heroine in *Natya Shastra*. Sage Bharata, an ancient Indian theatrologist and musicologist, in his *Natya Shastra*, which is a treatise on Indian performing arts, describes a heroine in great detail. The role of heroine was generally considered to be subordinate to that of a hero in both Indian and Western classical drama and it is quite extraordinary for Kalidasa to have given centre stage to Shakuntala in his play replacing the hero as the protagonist and naming the play after its heroine. The paper attempts to establish the importance of a heroine in *nataka* by discussing the commentary in *Natya Shastra*. The paper also attempts to briefly analyse the heroines of the western classical drama and draw a comparison between Indic and Greek classical heroines.

**Keywords:** Classical Heroine, Sanskrit Literature, Natya Shastra

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### Introduction:

Sanskrit literature of ancient India is renowned universally for its originality, richness and aesthetic merits. The roots of Indian civilization can be traced in this ancient heritage which formed not only the language but also the religious and intellectual life and thought of its populace. Arthur A. Macdonell has rightly commented in his book *A History of Sanskrit Literature*:

“Among all the ancient literatures, that of India is, moreover, undoubtedly in its intrinsic value aesthetic merit second only to that of Greece.” (Macdonell, 1900)

The Sanskrit literature is extremely vast not only encompassing the Vedas, Upanishads, epics, drama and poetry but also criticism; the most extensive treatise on dramaturgy being the *Natya Shastra* by Bharata, who is greatly known for his theories on *Rasa* and *Bhava* in drama bearing some resemblance with Aristotle's *Poetics* in its theory of *imitation* and *catharsis*. One of the features that makes *Natya Shastra* different from *Poetics* is that it has dealt with the characteristics and attributes of a heroine or a female character in drama in great detail. Bharata wrote *Natya Shastra*, an ancient Indian discourse on theatre and its art, which covered every aspect of stagecraft where he emphasised the importance, role and function of a heroine in *Nataka* or drama. He described eight types of heroines calling them *ashta-nayika*:

- 1) *VasakasajjaNayika* -the heroine dressed up for union with her lover
- 2) *AbhisarikaNayika* - the heroine who secretly goes to meet her lover risking the storm, demons and the snakes at night
- 3) *Swadhinabhartrukanayika* - the heroine having her husband in subjection
- 4) *Kalahantaritanayika* - the heroine separated by quarrel
- 5) *Khanditanayika* - the enraged heroine who is "outraged by the audacity of her lover"
- 6) *Vipralabdhanayika* - the deceived heroine
- 7) *Virahotkanthitanayika* - the heroine who bears the anguish of separation forever
- 8) *Proshitaabhartrukanayika* – the heroine who awaits her lover impatiently.

The treatise deals with the emotions of heroines overcome with love, attachment and even hostility. Bharata categorizes them further into superior, middling and inferior and describes the four stages of their youth. He also discusses about the heroines who play the characters of chief queen and other queens, highborn wives and ordinary wives, concubines, artists, maidens and old dames. Such detailed analysis of a female character in *Natya Shastra* establishes the fact that heroines were considered important in drama like the heroes and they may not have been just a supporting character. However, the portrayal of a male character as the central figure of the play is common to both, Indian as well as the Western classical drama, where the story revolves around a powerful hero with heroines only as secondary characters. In such times, it was quite extraordinary for playwrights to portray a woman as the central figure and name their works after the heroines such as Kalidasa's *Abhijnanasakuntala*, Sophocles' *Antigone* and Euripides' *Medea*. The English translation of Kalidasa's *Abhijnanasakuntala* which is one of the finest Sanskrit drama, was greeted with enthusiasm by men such as Herder and Goethe in 1789 in Europe. Though we usually consider 18<sup>th</sup> century to be the period when the European countries gained access to the vast treasure of Sanskrit literature but Arthur A. Macdonell confirms that few European missionaries were already acquainted with the Sanskrit literature as early as 1651 when Abraham Roger translated the works of Sanskrit poet Bhartrihari into Dutch. The effect of Sanskrit literature on Europeans can be comprehended in the following comment by T.W. Rhys Davis in the introduction of the book- *A Short History of Indian Literature* by E. Horowitz:

“Some of the most influential leaders of Western thought, both in Europe and America, have considered that Indian thinkers, with a speculative vigour and originality following a natural line of development in isolation from the rest of the world, have succeeded in their views of life in grasping and emphasising certain phases of truth, religious and philosophical, that have been slurred over or not noticed at all in the West.” (Horowitz, 1907)

### ***Natya Shastra's Concept of Indic Heroine***

The art of criticism is one of the treasures of Indian classical literature and *Natya Shastra* takes the central place being the highest treatise on dramaturgy. The introduction of female characters in *nataka* according to *Natya Shastra* is quite interesting. It is first discussed in *Natyasastra* in the context of *Kaisikivritti*. The play produced by Bharata had only three styles (*vrttis*) - the Grand (*Sattvati*), the Energetic (*Arabhati*) and the Verbal (*Bharati*) and the theme was associated to warfare and combat, but Brahma felt that something vital was lacking. He felt that it was the feminine appeal that the play was lacking in. So, Brahma created nymphs from his mind for Bharata to complement his plays. Their association to the art provided the fourth *vritti*, the Graceful (*Kaisiki*). *Kaisiki* is connected with the erotic sentiments. It created an atmosphere of music, dance, romance incorporating lovely dresses and scenes etc. with women conducive to the erotic and comic sentiment. Thus, the four styles found place in classical Sanskrit drama.

*Natya Shastra* also reveals that Bharata gave similar status to a male and a female character in a play. In the English translation of *Natya Shastra* by Manmohan Ghosh (*The Natya Shastra: A Treatise on Hindu Dramaturgy and Histrionics*, 1959) chapter thirteen which discusses sitting postures and different gaits, takes in walking postures of women categorizing them further into young and aged, tribal, handmaid, half-women etc. Chapter nineteen which talks about modes of address and intonation, discusses how women must be addressed, again categorizing them as ascetics, goddesses, wives of senior persons, elderly women, king's wife, princess or a brahmin lady. When it discusses naming of warriors and merchants, it includes how to name king's wife, courtesan and handmaid as well. Bharata's a detailed account of the costumes, make-up and ornaments of male and female characters is discussed in chapter twenty-three. Chapter twenty-four which discusses basic representation, gives detailed account of feminine graces, physical graces, involuntary graces, beauty, charm, radiance and emotions of heroines. It is in this chapter where female characters have been categorised into divine, asura, gandharva, rakshasa, naga women etc. Chapter twenty-six talks about the efforts of men and women, women's movement of limbs, the jealous anger of women, men's sorrow & women's sorrow, men's fear and women's fear and women's intoxicated condition. Chapter thirty-four gives a detailed account of the types of characters and it discusses both superior and inferior male and female characters and four types of heroes and heroines. However, it is in chapter thirty-five which deals with the distribution of roles where Bharata talks about the suitability of women in certain roles, training for women in different roles, result of engaging women for acting, characteristics of a typical heroine and women who may be prohibited to be heroines.

While dealing with the specific qualities of heroine, Bharata says that in a drama the role of the heroine should be performed by a woman who owns the qualities like loveliness, upright nature, youth, charm, elegance, sweetness, skill to express, good voice with composed knowledge of *tala*, *laya* and sentiments. Such a comprehensive elucidation of the features, qualities, attributes and characteristics of a female character inestablishe that women were considered equally significant in a *nataka*.

### Shakuntala – A true Indic Heroine

Kalidasa's play *Abhijnanasakuntala* can be effectively analysed in the light of the theatrical conventions compiled by Bharata in his *Natyashastra*. Kalidasa has inventively portrayed King Dushyanta and Shakuntala in vivid variety of images and metaphors. *Natya Shastra* articulates that depiction of both virtue and vice is significant in *nataka* as these rudiments, judiciously blended with others will produce *rasa*, which is the primary purpose of the *nataka* and *Abhijnanasakuntala* is a repository of countless *rasas*. Though the plot is simple moving from Dushyanta and Shakuntala falling in love, to their *gandharva* wedding, then their parting and lastly their reunion, Kalidasa has fashioned the charisma of Shakuntala in such a creative and inventive way that all the *bhava*s artistically incorporated and the corresponding *rasa* springs up to enthrall the spectators. These *Sthayi Bhava* or infusing stable sentiments according to *Natya Shastra* are *rati*(love), *hasa*(humor), *shoka*(sorrow), *krodha*(rage), *utsaha*(bravery), *bhaya*(terror), *jugupsa*(revulsion), and *vismaya*(wonder). The corresponding eight *Rasa* are *sringara*(passionate), *hasya*(amusing), *karuna*(pitiful), *raudra*(furious), *vira*(heroic), *bhayanaka*(dreadful), *bibhatsa*(offensive), and *adbhuta*(astounding).

We experience the *sringararasa* through the attraction, love and romantic desires of Shakuntala for king Dushyanta and *karunarasa* during her departure from sage Kanva's hermitage separating her from her friends, her family and her home and during her rejection by king Dushyanta. The *raudrarasa* is experienced only once when the king questions Shakuntala's character in his forgetful state. The heroines in *natakas* are characterized by different stages according to the *Natya Shastra*. Some of the gesticulations of *Abhyantaraprakrti* who is under the effect of love, can be observed significantly in Shakuntala. She slightly reveals her smile, speaks gently with smiling downcast face, and tries to conceal her facial expressions. She passes through stages of love-lorn conditions described in the treatise before she finally unites with her husband. Kalidasa employed all these stages and created the erotic atmosphere through Shakuntala. The first stage which is *Abhilasa*, is presented as the pursuit for union after having recognized the lover influenced by longing and desire. We come across such indications by Shakuntala in ACT III where she confesses:

"Ever since I saw the good king who protects the pious grove - ....

*I love him and it makes me feel like this.*" (Ryder, 2005)

The second stage - *Chintana* may be illustrated by the thoughts or feelings of the heroine in tranquillity. The love song composed by Shakuntala on a lotus leaf in the same Act expresses thus:

*"I know not if I read your heart right;  
Why, pitiless, do you distress me so?  
I only know that longing day and night  
Tosses my restless body to and fro,  
That yearns for you, the source of all its woe."*(Ryder, 2005)

The other stages such as *Anusmrti* which includes despising of all other activities and sighing in memory of the beloved and *Jadata* when the heroine does not answer after being solicited, fails to hear or see things can be well interpreted in the Act IV when Shakuntala, lost in the thoughts of her lover, doesn't notice the arrival of sage Durvasas.

Bearing in mind the behaviour of the heroine, the *Natya Shastra* divides them into three types - *Uttama*, *Madyama* and *Adhama*. We can safely categorise Shakuntala as *Uttama* who displays the merits of a lady of superior nature who speaks only agreeable words even if angry. Her anger is also short - lived. It is in Act V, which stages Shakuntala's rejection, when we experience the *raudrarasa* for the first time however, it is vindicated by an appropriate cause:

*"Wretch! You judge all this by your own false heart. Why would any other man do what you have done? To hide behind virtue, like a yawning well covered over with grass!"*(Ryder, 2005)

As specified in *Natya Shastra* that noble man will be infatuated by the conduct, loveliness and upright character of the *Uttama* type of heroine, we very well see that king Dushyanta is fascinated thus towards Shakuntala. In Act II he describes Shakuntala's beauty to the *Vidusaka* in the following lines:

*"She is God's vision, of pure thought  
Composed in his creative mind;  
His reveries of beauty wrought  
The peerless pearl of womankind  
So plays my fancy when I see  
How great is God, how lovely she"* (Ryder, 2005)

Such a gifted charm belongs to the *Uttama* type of heroine. *Natya Shastra* further pronounces that such a heroine will have proficiency in the art of love and will be unbiassed in her comportment. Kalidasa has depicted Shakuntala as an epitome of love. The spiritual and divine nature of her love is replicated in her attachment to the flora and fauna of the forest. Her love for the plants she waters every day is described as sisterly love and the wild fawn as her 'adopted son'. *Natyashastra* further says that gifted with grace and beauty she becomes annoyed when provoked though her speech will not suggest her mood. She could comprehend the reality of the matters and circumstances. We see that Shakuntala pardons Dushyanta upon knowing the truth behind her denunciation.

Considering Shakuntala as principal character in this play is not a mere extravagant statement. A critical analysis of the play establishes that Shakuntala is indeed the character who leads the story



ahead and even in her nonappearance on the stage, she lingers in the minds of the spectators constantly. Shakuntala's home, her surroundings, her character and beauty are presented by Kalidasa in the most illustrative fashion. Though Shakuntala never appears physically on the stage in Act II, Kalidasa never lets the spectators forget Shakuntala even for a moment. The whole conversation between the king and the *Vidusaka* in fact persuades the spectators to envision and perceive the divine beauty and youthfulness of Shakuntala in their imagination.

*"She seems a flower whose fragrance none has tasted,  
A gem uncut by workman's tool,  
A branch no desecrating hands have wasted,  
Fresh honey, beautifully cool.  
No man on earth deserves to taste her beauty,  
Her blameless loveliness and worth,  
Unless he has fulfilled man's perfect duty-  
And is there such a one on earth?"* (Ryder, 2005)

It is in Act III where Kalidasa presents the love of Shakuntala and Dushyanta in the most erotic atmosphere which leaves the spectators awestruck in the ocean of *Sringararasa*. Act IV which deals with Shakuntala's departure from the hermitage is not much dissimilar from the traditional melodramatic *vidayi* of the bride we see even to this day in Indian weddings. The spectators get soaked in the *Karuna rasa* in watching Shakuntala leave her family, friends and her home to join her husband. Act V stages Shakuntala's rejection and her departure from Dushyanta's palace. From this scene onwards, the passage of time is hastened and time rolls forward in absence of Shakuntala who reappears only towards the end of the play. At this point one can question whether Shakuntala can be called the central character of the play? I will say yes because Kalidasa never allowed Shakuntala to leave the spectator's thoughts. He brought Shakuntala on stage through various devices such as her portrait, the signet ring gifted to her by the king and most significantly through the lamentations and grief of Dushyanta who could not forget Shakuntala:

*"No sooner did the darkness lift  
That clouded memory's power,  
Than the God of love prepared his bow  
And shot the mango flower.  
No sooner did the ring recall  
My banished maiden dear,  
No sooner do I vainly weep  
For her, than spring is here."* (Ryder, 2005)

## Heroine in Western Classical Drama

The origin of Western drama is traced in classical Greece, particularly in Athens where the theatrical culture produced three genres of drama: tragedy, comedy and satyr play. In his *Poetics*,



Aristotle has given utmost importance to *mythos* (plot) in Greek tragedy and has considered representation or spectacle to be less important but ancient Indian drama considered decoration (costume and make up) as an essential element. Manmohan Ghosh comments in *The Natya Shastra: A Treatise on Hindu Dramaturgy and Histrionics* (1959)

“Another peculiarity of Hindu dramas was their general dependence on dance (*nrtya*), song (*gita*), and instrumental music (*vadya*). Though the chorus of the Greek tragedy introduced in it some sort of dance and songs, the function of these elements seems to have been considerably different in the Hindu drama. The ancient Indian play was produced through words, gestures, postures, costumes, make-up, songs and dances of actors, and the instrumental music was played during the performance whenever necessary.” (Ghosh, 1959)

This signifies that singing, dancing and music were indispensable elements in ancient Indian drama and were accountable for creating a vital place for the heroines. *Natya Shastra* deals with every facet of ancient Indian dramaturgy discoursing both heroes and heroines almost similarly in a play, however it is problematic to find such elaborate philosophies in the Western classical literature but the heroines of Greek and Roman drama have become commendable archetypes. They are ardent women blessed with attractiveness, knowledge, intellect and valour however, they have no place in the society because they risked to cross the narrow frame of their time. In *A Guide to Ancient Greek Drama*, Ian C. Storey and Arlene Allan, while discussing about Aeschylus, an ancient Greek dramatist of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, establish that themes such as ‘women in love’ were never presented on stage in the ancient Greek drama, however, the theme of gender was used significantly and women have been given the role of men. In most of the Greek tragedies, heroines have been portrayed as women seeking revenge on the heroes, who breaks all the conventions of their time. Euripides’ *Medea* is a classic example in which Medea kills her own children ‘to spite her estranged husband’. Other themes that were employed to portray heroines in Greek drama were ‘seduction’ and ‘rescue’. In another play of his - *Ion*, Euripides explores the mental make-up of his heroine Kreousa and tries to understand why she performed the actions she did:

“mistreated by all the men in her life: raped and deserted by Apollo, her baby taken and brought up secretly at Delphi, married to a foreigner for political reasons, and who has not been able to conceive. What would such a woman be like after sixteen years, when she thinks that her husband will be reunited with a long-lost child, while she remains childless? What would such a proud woman do?” (Ian C. Storey, 2005)

Though Euripides seems to justify the actions of his heroines by presenting them in grave situations, still he portrays them as ones who are hated by God and by people. But he also presents them as characters who are important in the drama. They are depicted as sympathetic rather than villainous and he was the one to give a heroine, her important place in the Greek tragedy. In the play *Medea*, Euripides portrays a heroine torn between maternal love and her wish to take revenge, and she finally chooses revenge. In *Elektra*, he portrays Clytemnestra who did not waste ten years

conspiring vengeance for her daughter, but a woman who broke when her husband brought home another woman and acted out of frantic urge rather than planning.

The archetype of abandoned heroine is common not only in Greek or Roman drama but also in Indian classical drama. If we have heroines such as Dido - queen of Carthage abandoned by Aeneas, Medea abandoned by her husband or Ariadne abandoned by Theseus in Western classical drama, we have Shakuntala abandoned by king Dushyanta, Sita abandoned by Rama in Indian drama. In Ovid's didactic masterpiece, *Ars Amatoria*, the first two books are addressed to men but the third one is addressed to women and there are passages which distinctly speak about the situation of women. It is difficult to find more treatise that talk about the heroines of ancient Greek and Roman drama.

## Conclusion

After such an extensive reading, we may conclude that classical Indic heroines have been given a greater position in drama because of two reasons: *Natya Shastra* of ancient India but also because the western classical heroines have been portrayed as doomed women. Though they have been attributed with feminine and masculine qualities both, such as beauty, intelligence and valour but the ancient playwrights seem to support Aristotle's theory that such masculine characteristics are inappropriate for a woman and will lead to destruction. Though the heroines are virtuous but they are portrayed as driven by uncontrollable love or grief or pride or duty which finally leads to their ends. Dido is depicted as committing suicide by throwing herself on the pyre which she built to burn the belongings of Aeneas, driven by her excessive love for him and overcome by grief on being abandoned. Medea who has too much love for honour, this quality indeed attributed to great heroes like Achilles, kills her lover's new mistress and commits a homicide by killing her children as well for the sake of saving herself from being a laughing stock after her abandonment. For characters who have not been attributed with masculine qualities, are shown to be tragically weak to have continued their life in the absence of the hero. Ariadne, after being abandoned by Theseus on an island is crushed and frightened and goes almost mad.

The basic difference which decides the importance of a heroine in Indic or Western classical drama is the 'purpose' – why do these plays require female characters? While most of the Greek tragedy revolves around brave heroes who have a certain goal to achieve, encounter women in their life who bring romance and bliss but finally the heroes have to move on since duty was considered more important than love and hence leads to the idea that women are simply a part of the greater story, a supporting character. These women if given a centre stage, are portrayed as incomplete without heroes and their end as essential. The heroes, when they die, are depicted as dying in honour after exhibiting heroism, but the heroines, even if they are given the dominant role, are shown as dying tragically due to their excesses. The purpose is to attain catharsis and purgation by depicting the unhappy state of these heroes and heroines, but otherwise in both. When a hero dies, it is in glory and the play encourages the spectators to lead such a life of honour, but when a heroine dies, it

rather depicts the mistakes that should not be made in order to avoid such tragedies in real life. In ancient India, as already mentioned in the *Natya Shastra*, the purpose of introducing women in drama was to add the graceful style along with the other four styles of drama, to bestow the spectators with the *Sringara rasa* and to add beauty, grace, romance, a celebrating environment of dance, song, colours etc. hence the Indic heroine's basic purpose is defined here- which is to bring feminine grace and charm to the drama. Brahma understood that the fourth *vritti* was equally important to complete true imitation of life in drama, which would have been incomplete if it was only about warfare and bravery. Also, since *Natya Shastra* prohibits staging tragedies, Indic heroines do not suffer tragic deaths at the hands of the playwrights. At the same time, Indic heroines have been presented as epitome of virtue (rather than women failing to contain themselves) which defines their characters in grave situations such as separation from their lover and so the course of their actions is more or less predictable. They are seldom allowed to violate the codes or laws of the society by the playwrights unlike the Greek heroines.

Both Western and Indic classical heroines have merits of their own but what is worth contemplating is that it was quite extraordinary for the playwrights, be it of ancient India or Greece or Rome, to have

bestowed such individuality above everything else, to these heroines, to have given them such strong

sentiments of love or anger or grief and so creatively craft them that they compelled the spectators across the globe to gaze at them in awe without blinking an eye.

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## **CURRENT AND POTENTIAL USE OF NANO TECHNOLOGY AND NANO SCIENCE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Nanotechnology covers a lot of technologies in it and a lot of processes like physical, biological and chemical are utilized at nano level. In this technology, the recognized time period has its history as this technology is being used from the past few years when it was not invented on the large scale and industries were using this technology without knowledge and deeper detail.

The difference in using the nano technology in the past period and the current period is that in the past as this technology was not used on the larger scale as there was no deeper detail available to the industry and its use was also limited.

The size of nano-particles is found to be about 100nm and it is observe that the size of these particles tend to reduce with respect to the variation in their physical properties. These materials can be polymer, mineral or metallic. The current paper highlights the current and potential use of nanotechnology and nono-science.

### **KEYWORDS:**

Nanotechnology, Nano particles, Nano-science

### **INTRODUCTION**

New and advanced materials are generated with the help of nano science. Top-down approach can be used in order to construct the nano materials. In top-down approach, if the nano-material to be constructed, is found bigger in size then it is broken down into small structures and if these small structures are also found big in size then these are further decomposed in more smaller structures. Here, this process of decomposing the big material into small structure continues until the nano material becomes the less complex.

In some cases, it is observed that the bottom-up approach is used in making the nano-materials. In this approach, a number of small structures of particles are processed and integrated to form the required nano material. Here, a number of atoms or molecules are used to make a nano material.

Practically, at the commercial level, it is observed that top-down approach is used widely by the industries as this approach is more feasible than that of bottom-up.

In some cases, the self-assembly technology is also used to construct the nano materials. Here, atoms

and molecules adjust each other in such a way that it makes a structure for nano-materials.

Nano materials are composed of one or more components having the dimension ranging from 1 to 100 nm and these components may include nanotubes or nano fibers. Also, the diameter of the single particle of the nano materials is found to be lower than 100 nm. It is observed that the nano particles sometimes decomposed due to weaker mechanical force or in the solvent.

There are two dimensions of nano fiber where both of the dimensions are found to be less than 100 nm generally. As compared to other dimensions, the axial dimension can be larger in size.

The decrease in size of the nano particle can also be observed due to the increase in ratio of surface area to volume. As a result, the number of atoms on the surface tends to increase at a specific region which is very critical point for this process.

On decreasing the size of the nano-particles, the change in the effects of quantum can also be observed which consequently becomes the source of the procedure like surface plasmon resonance and Coulomb blockade etc.

There are mainly three segments of the nanotechnology market i.e. Materials, Tools and Devices:

Nano tools are very useful in synthesizing the nano materials and atoms can be manipulated with the help of these tools. Generally, these are like fabricating devices and used to measure and characterize the devices at the nano scale.

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Metrology, the science of measurement, underpins all other nanoscience and nanotechnologies because it allows the characterisation of materials in terms of dimensions but also in terms of attributes such as electrical properties and mass. Greater precision in metrology will assist the development of nanoscience and nanotechnologies. However, this will require increased standardisation to allow calibration of equipment and we recommend that the Department of Trade and Industry ensure that this area is properly funded.

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memory cell. For 2004 the standard is 90 nm, but it is predicted that by 2016 this will be just 22 nm. Much of the miniaturisation of computer chips to date has involved nanoscience and nanotechnologies, and this is expected to continue in the short and medium term. The storage of data, using optical or magnetic properties to create memory, will also depend on advances in nanoscience

and nanotechnologies.

Alternatives to silicon-based electronics are already being explored through nanoscience and nanotechnologies, for example plastic electronics for flexible display screens. Other nanoscale electronic devices currently being developed are sensors to detect chemicals in the environment, to check the edibility of foodstuffs, or to monitor the state of mechanical stresses within buildings. Much interest is also focused on quantum dots, semiconductor nanoparticles that can be 'tuned' to emit or absorb particular light colours for use in solar energy cells or fluorescent biological labels. Applications of nanotechnologies in medicine are especially promising, and areas such as disease diagnosis, drug delivery targeted at specific sites in the body and molecular imaging are being intensively investigated and some products are undergoing clinical trials. Nanocrystalline silver, which is known to have antimicrobial properties, is being used in wound dressings in the USA. Applications of nanoscience and nanotechnology are also leading to the production of materials and devices such as scaffolds for cell and tissue engineering, and sensors that can be used for monitoring aspects of human health. Many of the applications may not be realised for ten years or more (owing partly to the rigorous testing and validation regimes that will be required). In the much longer term, the development of nanoelectronics systems that can detect and process information could lead to the development of an artificial retina or cochlea. Progress in the area of biotechnology will build on our understanding of natural biological structures on the molecular scale, such as proteins.

So far, the relatively small numbers of applications of nanotechnologies that have made it through to industrial application represent evolutionary rather than revolutionary advances. Current applications are mainly in the areas of determining the properties of materials, the production of chemicals, precision manufacturing and computing. In mobile phones for instance, materials involving nanotechnologies are being developed for use in advanced batteries, electronic packaging and in displays. The total weight of these materials will constitute a very small fraction of the whole product but be responsible for most of the functions that the devices offer. In the longer term, many more areas may be influenced by nanotechnologies but there will be significant challenges in scaling up production from the research laboratory to mass manufacturing.

## **DISCUSSION**

Concerns have been expressed that the very properties of nanoscale particles being exploited in certain applications (such as high surface reactivity and the ability to cross cell membranes) might also have negative health and environmental impacts. Many nanotechnologies pose no new risks to health and almost all the concerns relate to the potential impacts of deliberately manufactured nanoparticles and Nanotubes that are free rather than fixed to or within a material. Only a few chemicals are being manufactured in nanoparticulate form on an industrial scale and exposure to free manufactured nanoparticles and Nanotubes is currently limited to some workplaces (including academic research laboratories) and a small number of cosmetic uses.

We expect the likelihood of nanoparticles or Nanotubes being released from products in which they have been fixed or embedded (such as composites) to be low but have recommended that manufacturers assess this potential exposure risk for the lifecycle of the product and make their findings available to the relevant regulatory bodies.

Few studies have been published on the effects of inhaling free manufactured nanoparticles and we have had to rely mainly on analogies with results from studies on exposure to other small particles – such as the pollutant nanoparticles known to be present in large numbers in urban air, and the mineral dusts in some workplaces. The evidence suggests that at least some manufactured nanoparticles will be more toxic per unit of mass than larger particles of the same chemical. This toxicity is related to the surface area of nanoparticles (which is greater for a given mass than that of larger particles) and the chemical reactivity of the surface (which could be increased or decreased by the use of surface coatings). It also seems likely that nanoparticles will penetrate cells more readily than larger particles.

It is very unlikely that new manufactured nanoparticles could be introduced into humans in doses sufficient to cause the health effects that have been associated with the nanoparticles in polluted air. However, some may be inhaled in certain workplaces in significant amounts and steps should be taken to minimise exposure. Toxicological studies have investigated nanoparticles of low solubility and low surface activity. Newer nanoparticles with characteristics that differ substantially from these should be treated with particular caution. The physical characteristics of carbon and other Nanotubes mean that they may have toxic properties similar to those of asbestos fibres, although preliminary studies suggest that they may not readily escape into the air as individual fibres. Until further toxicological studies have been undertaken, human exposure to airborne Nanotubes in laboratories and workplaces should be restricted.

If it is difficult to predict the future direction of nanoscience and nanotechnologies and the timescale over which particular developments will occur, it is even harder to predict what will

trigger social and ethical concerns. In the short to medium term concerns are expected to focus on two basic questions: 'Who controls uses of nanotechnologies?' and 'Who benefits from uses of nanotechnologies?'. These questions are not unique to nanotechnologies but past experience with other technologies demonstrates that they will need to be addressed.

## **CONCLUSION**

The perceived opportunities and threats of nanotechnologies often stem from the same characteristics. For example, the convergence of nanotechnologies with information technology, linking complex networks of remote sensing devices with significant computational power, could be used to achieve

greater personal safety, security and individualised healthcare and to allow businesses to track and monitor their products. It could equally be used for covert surveillance, or for the collection and distribution of information without adequate consent.

As new forms of surveillance and sensing are developed, further research and expert legal analysis might be necessary to establish whether current regulatory frameworks and institutions provide appropriate safeguards to individuals and groups in society. In the military context, too, nanotechnologies hold potential for both defence and offence and will therefore raise a number of social and ethical issues.

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## **EXPERIMENTS OF HRM OCCUPATION**

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### **Abstract**

Turning to the HRM field of research then, what do researchers have to say about project-based organisations? And what is HRM? I will discuss the concept of Human Resource Management (HRM) further in later chapters. Shortly, one might say that the idea of HRM developed from traditional personnel management, or personnel administration, which was typically used to describe the work of the traditional personnel department (Redman & Wilkinson, 2001). This development implied an increased importance of strategic management of human resources as a way to success. The transition from personnel administration to HRM also implied integrating managers at all levels, especially line managers, in this process (Guest, 1991). However, there is no consensus concerning the definition of HRM and in this thesis, I do not aim at exploring in depth “the concept” of HRM, or at establishing a new, all-embracing definition.

**Keywords:** Difficulties, Patience, Problem Managing, Prosperity Making, Finance Controlling

### **Introduction**

The approach to HRM that I rely on is that it essentially concerns the management of the relation between individuals and their organisational context. As Brewster & Larson (2000:2) put it, HRM has become “an institutionalised way of handling the central issues of selecting, appraising, rewarding and developing people” and it focuses “the interplay between people, tasks and organization”. In this thesis, HRM is accordingly defined as the structures, processes and activities related to the management of the relation between individuals and their organisational context.

HR departments and HR specialists have been subject to vast changes during the last ten years. Browsing through professional magazines for Swedish HR specialists, many articles refer to “a dramatic upheaval of the personnel work”, changes in HR departments, the changing roles of HR specialists, outsourcing HR services, etc (e.g. Alsrup Badner, 2004; Hedlund & Åberg Aas, 2004). Moreover, numerous studies have reported on and analysed these changes. One of the most referred researchers in this context is the American management researcher Dave Ulrich. He argues that HR specialists need to become “strategic players” and his typology of the HR department as “strategic partner”, “administrative expert”, “employee champion” and “change agent” has had considerable impact, both within the academic and the practical community of HRM (Ulrich, 1997; Ulrich & Beatty, 2001). This typology is useful in many ways, but it does not consider the organisational

structure as an important context that affects and influences HRM. This seems to be an inherent weakness in the HRM field of research.

There are some researchers referring to new organisational forms as one important driving force for changes in HRM (e.g. Redman & Wilkinson, 2001; Sparrow & Marchington, 1998). Their argument is that the development of new, flexible organisational forms puts a new focus on co-workers and on competence issues, instead of on task and work, as was the case earlier. This can be explained on the one hand by the notion of Guest (1991), that the development towards flexible organisations requires high-quality, flexible workforce, which places higher demands for the HRM practice. On the other hand, the PBO and its temporary features *per se* demands new ways of dealing with traditional HRM issues. As Guest (1991) argues, HRM needs to respond with the speed and flexibility that the environment requires, and the move towards organisational flexibility challenges traditional personnel management.

As was the case with the project-oriented research, which identified issues important for HRM, there are some studies within the HRM field that touch upon issues related to project-based structures. However, these studies typically do not explicitly see the projectified organisation as the basic context for their studies. For instance, in their study of changes in line management in Europe, Larsen & Brewster (2003) identify the increasing use of matrix or project-based structures in high-tech, knowledge-intensive organisations. According to the authors, this affects the possibilities to handle long-term development of individuals or deal with other people issues. Other studies present case studies of projectified organisations, but their focus is to examine relatively delimited parts of HRM-related areas, such as the development of core competencies and career development (DeFillippi & Arthur, 1998; Larsen, 2002). Although many of the problems and challenges identified as central for HRM in modern organisations seem to have been strongly related to the organisational structure, the impact of the continuously increasing use of project-based structures is not the centre of attention.

To summarise my argument there is an area, identified both from the project field of research and from the HRM field of research, that needs further attention. Literature on projectification and project-based structures analyses an organisational context that is becoming increasingly common and adds to the general knowledge on management in such organisations. However, this field of research typically misses out on the dimension of management that focuses on the relation between the individuals and the organisation, even if some researchers point to important challenges for this dimension. The HRM literature, on the other hand, reflects the changing role of HRM and of HR specialists. Several studies also identify flexible organisational forms as a driving force for change and as a complicating circumstance for specific HRM-related issues. Nevertheless, this field of



research in general does not explore projectification and project-based organisations as a basic context for these changes.

Apparently, there exists a rather unexplored area in the research of projectification and project-based organisations; HRM. As discussed above, researchers from both fields have pointed to possible implications that projectification might have for HRM. However, there is a need for empirical studies with an explorative approach in order to start building up to a deeper understanding for HRM in project-based organisations. Moreover, the context of projectified organisations is particularly interesting, since these organisations have a history of functional structures. Thereby, the challenges due to projectification might be easier to identify in projectified organisations than in original PBOs.

The overall aim of the research reported in this thesis accordingly is to *explore HRM in project-based organisations. More specifically, I will identify and analyse the challenges and changes for HRM in this particular organisational context.*

The basis for this research is in total eight case studies of which five are core cases: AstraZeneca, Posten, Volvo Car Corporations, Saab Aerospace and Tetra Pak. The additional three cases are regarded as peripheral and they were added to one of the papers for a broader crosscase analysis. The studies are reported in four separate papers, each zeroing in on different themes. In a way, the papers also reflect the chronological process of the research. Since the study has a rather explorative character, the overall aim is broad, but critical in order to set and keep the direction of the research, and to serve as a guiding star in the initial phase of the research process (see e.g. Eisenhardt, 1989). During the research process, different themes, such as the changing role of line managers and the design of the HR organisation and HR departments, have emerged as important for the understanding of HRM in project based organisations. These themes make up the more specific research questions studied in the papers and they are developed and argued for in the following chapters. The questions are:

What are the challenges facing HRM in project-based organisations?

What consequences does projectification have for the HRM practice?

What is the role of line managers in project-based organisations concerning HRM?

How can we understand the design of the HR organisation and HR-departmental structures?

## Conclusion

The thesis mainly consists of two parts. This first part consists of the extended summary. In the next chapter, I account for my methodological approach and the choices I have made during my research process. I also provide a detailed description of my research process, which leads up to the four

themes that are the foundation for each of the papers. In chapter 3, I give a historical background to the HRM concept and its field of research. I also discuss different approaches to HRM and clarify my standpoint for this thesis. This chapter also provides theoretical background to, and foundation for, the research questions. In Chapter I present the main findings of the papers. I also try to synthesise the contributions in order to show how the four studies achieve the aim of the thesis and answers the four questions.

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## **CURRENT AND POTENTIAL USE OF NANO TECHNOLOGY AND NANO SCIENCE**

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Dept. of Physics, Govt. College Hisar.

### **ABSTRACT**

Nanotechnology covers a lot of technologies in it and a lot of processes like physical, biological and chemical are utilized at nano level. In this technology, the recognized time period has its history as this technology is being used from the past few years when it was not invented on the large scale and industries were using this technology without knowledge and deeper detail.

The difference in using the nano technology in the past period and the current period is that in the past as this technology was not used on the larger scale as there was no deeper detail available to the industry and its use was also limited.

The size of nano-particles is found to be about 100nm and it is observe that the size of these particles tend to reduce with respect to the variation in their physical properties. These materials can be polymer, mineral or metallic. The current paper highlights the current and potential use of nanotechnology and nono-science.

### **KEYWORDS:**

Nanotechnology, Nano particles, Nano-science

### **INTRODUCTION**

New and advanced materials are generated with the help of nano science. Top-down approach can be used in order to construct the nano materials. In top-down approach, if the nano-material to be constructed, is found bigger in size then it is broken down into small structures and if these small

structures are also found big in size then these are further decomposed in more smaller structures. Here, this process of decomposing the big material into small structure continues until the nano material becomes the less complex.

In some cases, it is observed that the bottom-up approach is used in making the nano-materials. In this approach, a number of small structures of particles are processed and integrated to form the required nano material. Here, a number of atoms or molecules are used to make a nano material.

Practically, at the commercial level, it is observed that top-down approach is used widely by the industries as this approach is more feasible than that of bottom-up.

In some cases, the self-assembly technology is also used to construct the nano materials. Here, atoms and molecules adjust each other in such a way that it makes a structure for nano-materials.

Nano materials are composed of one or more components having the dimension ranging from 1 to 100 nm and these components may include nanotubes or nano fibers. Also, the diameter of the single particle of the nano materials is found to be lower than 100 nm. It is observed that the nano particles sometimes decomposed due to weaker mechanical force or in the solvent.

There are two dimensions of nano fiber where both of the dimensions are found to be less than 100 nm generally. As compared to other dimensions, the axial dimension can be larger in size.

The decrease in size of the nano particle can also be observed due to the increase in ratio of surface area to volume. As a result, the number of atoms on the surface tends to increase at a specific region which is very critical point for this process.

On decreasing the size of the nano-particles, the change in the effects of quantum can also be observed which consequently becomes the source of the procedure like surface plasmon resonance and Coulomb blockade etc.

There are mainly three segments of the nanotechnology market i.e. Materials, Tools and Devices:

Nano tools are very useful in synthesizing the nano materials and atoms can be manipulated with the help of these tools. Generally, these are like fabricating devices and used to measure and characterize the devices at the nano scale.

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पक्षपात, सन्तुलन एवं बहुलता: भारतीय टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों पर एक अध्ययन

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लगभग दो दशक पहले, भारत 24X7 टेलीविजन समाचार उद्योग के उद्भव का गवाह बना जिसने भारतीय पत्रकारिता का परिदृश्य पूरी तरह से बदल दिया है। आज तेजी से समाचार प्रसारण 'गति' प्रमुख चिंता का विषय बन गई है। वर्तमान समय में टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों में विविध प्रकार की सामग्री देखने को मिलती

है। टेलीविजन समाचार चैनल साधारण समाचार बुलेटिन से लेकर नाटकीय समाचार और करंट अफेयर्स बहुत सारे विशेष प्रभावों के साथ दिखाई देते हैं। 24X7 टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों ने इस पेशे के लिए नए नियम निर्धारित किए हैं। 24X7 टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों की संख्या बढ़ी है और यह संख्या 400 के करीब पहुंच गई है। इस विशाल विकास ने चैनलों के बीच गला काट प्रतियोगिता तैयार की है। टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों में परिदृश्य के साथ समाचार सामग्री की प्रस्तुति बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो गई है और इसने समाचार एंकरों की भूमिका को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बना दिया है। समाचार प्रस्तुति में अधिक से अधिक रचनात्मकता और प्रयोगों को अधिक से अधिक आकर्षित करने के लिए देखा गया है। भारतीय टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों पक्षपात, सन्तुलन एवं बहुलता पिछले कुछ समय के दौरान चर्चा का विषय बन गई है। टेलीविजन समाचार सामग्री के मुद्दे के कई पहलू हैं। किसी भी टेलीविजन समाचार की सामग्री को कई चीजें प्रभावित करती हैं। वित्तीय स्थिति, टीआरपी (टेलीविजन रेटिंग प्वाइंट), व्यवसाय, विज्ञापनदाताओं, संपादकीय नीतियों, संपादकीय टीम की प्रकृति और अभिविन्यास, कर्मचारी पत्रकारों की गुणवत्ता कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कारक जो एक टेलीविजन समाचार चैनल की सामग्री को प्रभावित करते हैं। डीडी न्यूज को छोड़कर पूरे टीवी समाचार उद्योग निजी क्षेत्र से आता है और लाभ उनके लिए महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। लाभ लागत प्रभावी प्रोग्रामिंग के लिए, उन्हें अधिक दर्शकों की आवश्यकता है। ये कारक मुख्य रूप से टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों (राव, 2016) की सामग्री तय करते हैं। यहां, दो कारक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। पहला, अधिक नेत्रगोलक को पकड़ने की प्रतियोगिता और दूसरा, कार्यक्रम उत्पादन लागत कम करना। दोनों कारक विरोधाभासी हैं। अगर न्यूज चैनल ज्यादा से ज्यादा दर्शक हड़पना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें आदर्श रूप से, अपने कार्यक्रमों में सुधार करना चाहिए जो उनकी कार्यक्रम उत्पादन लागत को बढ़ाएं। लेकिन वे ऐसा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इसलिए, वे अपनी सामग्री गुणवत्ता में सुधार किए बिना अधिक से अधिक दर्शकों का ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, वे कुछ शॉर्टकट का उपयोग करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और इसमें समाचार एंकर अधिक भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। इन शॉर्टकट्स को सफलतापूर्वक निष्पादित करें। सनसनीखेज, टैब्लॉइडाइजेशन और जोर से चिल्लाने वाली बहसें कुछ शॉर्टकट हैं जिसमें समाचार एंकर महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध भारतीय टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों में पक्षपात, सन्तुलन एवं बहुलता पर आधारित है।

### **साहित्य अवलोकन**

पाकिस्तानी टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों में कवरेज का अधिकांश हिस्सा राष्ट्रीय मुद्दे को दिया जाता है और सितंबर माह में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों को कम कवरेज दिया जाता है। रोबिना रोशन और मुहम्मद असलम परवेज द्वारा सन 2016 में मीडिया एजेंडा: पाकिस्तानी टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों में समाचारों के विश्लेषण विषय पर अध्ययन किया गया। अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि पीटीटीवी खबरनामा ने सामाजिक, हिंसा एवं संघर्ष की तुलना में राजनीतिक मुद्दों को अधिक कवरेज दिया है। एक सरकारी स्वामित्व वाला चैनल होने के नाते, पीटीटीवी न्यूज इस सप्ताह में अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्दों की तुलना में राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक मुद्दों पर केंद्रित है। खेल की घटनाओं और मौसम का पूर्वानुमान भी एक नियमित खंड के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, लेकिन इस माह के दौरान कोई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक कार्यक्रम पीटीटीवी खबरनामा द्वारा प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है और कोई

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मौसम पूर्वानुमान भी प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है। अन्य (विविध) मुद्दों पर कवरेज को भी काफी कम समय दिया गया है। राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समाचारों के साथ चरणों आर फिल्मों के लिए समर्पित कुल समय एक सप्ताह के टेलीकास्ट के दौरान पांच घंटे दो मिनट और 14 सेकंड रहता है। इस अध्ययन से यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि पीटीटीवी खबरनामा ने अपने मुख्य समाचार बुलेटिन खबरनामा में अलग-अलग मुद्दों को अलग महत्व के साथ कवरेज दिया है।

शब्द, चित्र और ध्वनि अपने साथ संभावित वजन, अर्थ और मूल्य लिए होते हैं। यदि उन्हें सही तरीकों, इरादों और सही समय पर सही जगह पर उपयोग किया जाता है, तो वे चमत्कारी काम कर सकते हैं। सन 2017 में अनवरिन फातिमा द्वारा इन्फोटेनमेंट के रूप में समाचार: शीर्ष पाकिस्तानी केबल समाचार चैनलों का विश्लेषण विषय पर अध्ययन किया गया। समाचार लेखक न केवल इस तथ्य से अवगत हैं, बल्कि वे इन तीन संसाधनों के स्वामी हैं। दर्शकों के लिए टेलीविजन समाचार को आकर्षक बनाने के लिए भाषा और संसाधनों का कुशल उपयोग किया जाता है। समाचार निर्माता अपने दर्शकों को विचलित नहीं करने और मनोरंजक वस्तुओं के रूप में समाचार की अपील को बनाए रखने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह भी समझना चाहिए कि चूंकि समाचारों का व्यवसायीकरण हो गया है और अन्य डिजिटल मीडिया से गंभीर प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, इसलिए समाचार एजेंसियों ने दर्शकों के दिलों में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण स्थिति बनाए रखने के लिए समाचार में अधिक मनोरंजक रंग जोड़ने के लिए मजबूर महसूस किया है। इन्फोटेनमेंट, हालांकि समाचार उत्पादकों के वित्तीय उद्देश्य की सेवा कर रहा है, लेकिन जाहिर है कि इसका आम जनता के लिए सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा। सकारात्मक यह है कि यह लोगों को प्रसन्न करता है, उत्पादकों और उपभोक्ताओं के बीच की दूरी को कम करता है, मैत्रीपूर्ण भावना को विकसित करता है लेकिन संभव नकारात्मक यह है कि उन पहलुओं, मुद्दों को गंभीरता से लिया जाना चाहिए जिन्हें अनदेखा किया जा सकता है या लिया जा सकता है, और परिणामस्वरूप जनता को प्रभावित कर सकता है। इसलिए, यह महत्वपूर्ण लगता है कि उत्पादकों और उपभोक्ताओं को समाचार कार्यक्रमों का उत्पादन या उपभोग करते समय ईमानदार होना चाहिए।

सन 2014 में अब्दुल मुनीर एवं डॉ सैयद अमजद अहमद द्वारा चुनाव प्रचार से पहले और उसके दौरान टीवी समाचार और डिबेट शो की विश्वसनीयता की धारणा विषय पर अध्ययन किया गया। चुनाव से पहले और चुनाव के दौरान मलयालम समाचार चैनलों की खबरों और डिबेट शो की विश्वसनीयता की तुलना में शक्तिशाली परिणाम मिले। सबसे पहले, परिणाम पुष्टि करते हैं कि मीडिया की विश्वसनीयता स्थितिजन्य है या नहीं। यह तब बदल जाता है जब मास मीडिया इकाइयाँ जैसे टेलिविज़न न्यूज़ चैनल पूरी तरह से रिपोर्ट करते हैं और संसद और राज्य विधानसभाओं जैसे शासी निकाय के चुनाव जैसे प्रमुख आयोजनों पर बहस करते हैं। मीडिया की साख सकारात्मक या नकारात्मक दिशाओं में हो सकती है। इस अध्ययन में पाया गया की एक सकारात्मक परिवर्तन जिसने चुनाव प्रचार अवधि के दौरान समाचार और बहस का उच्च साख स्कोर दिखाया, असंदिग्ध रूप से इंगित करता है कि दर्शकों को समाचार चैनल चुनाव के समय में प्रसारित करते हैं। चुनाव प्रचार की उच्च साख को टीवी पर प्रसारित करने की खबर और बहस दर्शकों की लिंग, उम्र और आर्थिक स्थिति पर निर्भर नहीं होगी। हालांकि, दर्शकों की शैक्षिक प्राप्ति और व्यवसाय मायने रखता है। उच्च

शिक्षित और बेरोजगार कम शिक्षा और नौकरीपेशा लोगों की तुलना में चुनाव-केंद्रित समाचारों और वाद-विवाद कार्यक्रमों के लिए एक उच्च विश्वसनीयता देते हैं।

अमांडा अलेंसर एवं सने क्रुकेमीयर द्वारा सन 2018 में यूरोपीयन समाचारों में ऑडियोविजुअल इनफोटेनमेंट डच, स्पेनिश और आयरिश टेलीविजन समाचार कार्यक्रमों की सामग्री विश्लेषण विषय पर तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया गया। वर्तमान अध्ययन इन्फोटेनमेंट रिसर्च पर एक विशाल और प्रासंगिक साहित्य को आकर्षित करता है। डच और आयरिश प्रसारण चैनलों में अधिक जानकारी प्राप्त करने की उम्मीद है क्योंकि वे बाजार के धन के प्रति एक मजबूत झुकाव से प्रेरित हैं। हालाँकि नीदरलैंड टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों की तुलना में स्पेन और आयरलैंड में इन्फोटेनमेंट की बहुत अधिक तकनीकी विशेषताएं या संभावना शामिल है। इन परिणामों के लिए दो स्पष्टीकरण मुख्य हैं। 2008 और 2009 के बीच स्पेन और आयरलैंड में मजबूत आर्थिक संकट जिसका मीडिया पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा विशेष रूप से प्रसारण के साथ-साथ विज्ञापन राजस्व में भारी कमी देखी गई। इस गंभीर परिणाम के कारण दोनों देशों में मीडिया संगठनों के लिए आर्थिक मंदी का मुख्य रूप से वाणिज्यिक और उनके समाचार प्रोग्रामिंग में अधिक इन्फोटेनमेंट सुविधाओं की वृद्धि पर असर पड़ा। दूसरा परिणाम यह है कि एक मजबूत सार्वजनिक प्रसारण सेवा की उपस्थिति एक ऐसा कारक है जो बाजार की शक्तियों के प्रभुत्व को प्रभावित करता है जो स्पेन में आरटीवीई के मामले में सार्वजनिक प्रसारण प्रणाली की पहचान नहीं है।

### **भोध उद्देश्य**

- 1 भारतीय टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों में समाचारों में पक्षपात स्थिति का अध्ययन करना।
- 2 भारतीय टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों में समाचारों के सन्तुलन का अध्ययन करना।
- 3 भारतीय टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों में समाचारों की बहुलता का अध्ययन करना।

### **भोध विधि**

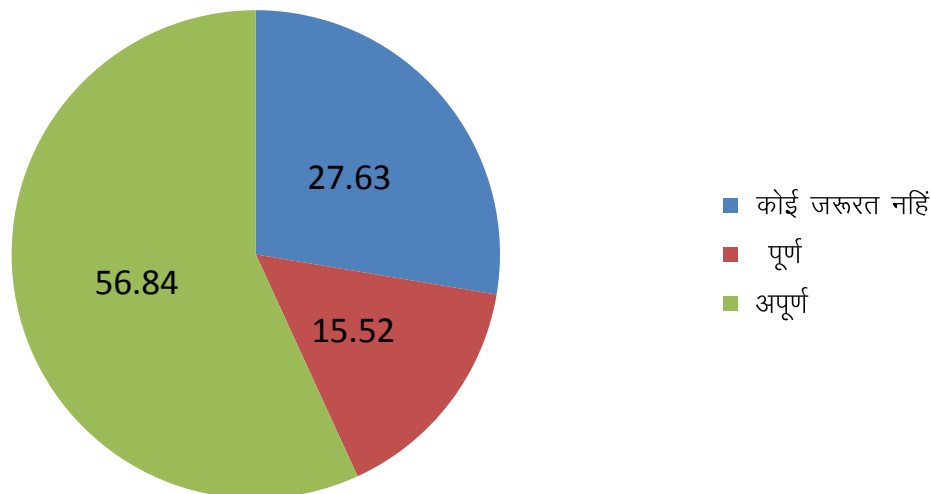
प्रस्तुत शोध में डी डी न्यूज और जी न्यूज चैनल पर दिखाए जाने वाले समाचारों का अर्न्तवस्तु वि"लेषण किया गया है। अर्न्तवस्तु विश्लेषण शोध पद्धति मीडिया क्षेत्र में अत्यधिक लोकप्रिय पद्धति है। इस पद्धति के माध्यम से मीडिया की सामग्री की जांच शोधकर्ता एक कुशल तरीके कर सकता है। अर्न्तवस्तु विश्लेषण शोध पद्धति दस्तावेजों और संचार कलाकृतियों के अध्ययन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण शोध पद्धति है, जो विभिन्न स्वरूपों जैसे

चित्रों, ऑडियो या वीडियो की सामग्री का अध्ययन करती हैं। इस पद्धति का प्रयोग सामाजिक वैज्ञानिक संचार में व्यवस्थित तरीके से पैटर्न की जांच करने के लिए अर्न्तवस्तु विश्लेषण शोध पद्धति का उपयोग करते हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध में निजी और सरकारी समाचार चैनल लिए गए हैं। निजी समाचार चैनल के अन्तर्गत जी न्यूज और सरकारी समाचार चैनल के अन्तर्गत डी डी न्यूज समाचार चैनल का चयन किया गया। यादृष्टिक प्रतिदि"र विधि द्वारा डी डी न्यूज समाचार चैनल पर प्रसारित 360 समाचारों एवं जी न्यूज समाचार चैनल पर प्रसारित 194 समाचारों का चयन किया गया। चयनीत समाचारों का अर्न्तवस्तु विश्लेषण शोध पद्धति द्वारा आंकड़ों का संकलन किया गया।



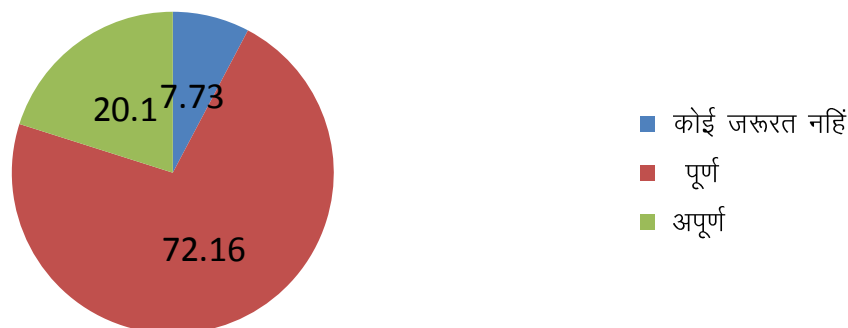
## शोध परिणाम

### डी डी न्यूज समाचार चैनल के समाचारों में दिखाया जाने वाला पक्षपात



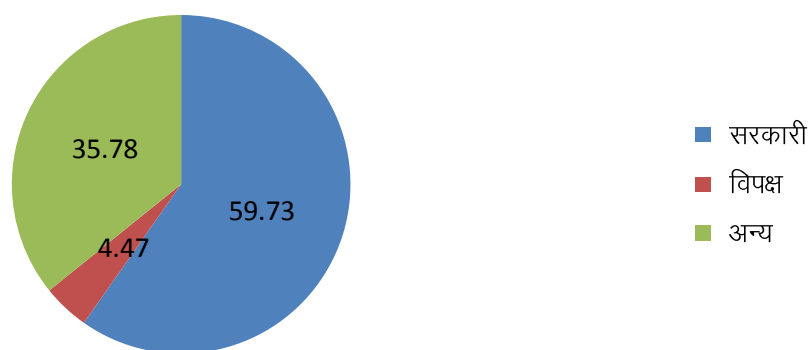
प्रस्तुत पाई चार्ट डी डी न्यूज समाचार चैनल पर दिखाए जाने वाले समाचारों का पक्षपातपूर्ण प्रस्तुतीकरण के बारे में दर्शाता है। 27.63 प्रतिशत समाचारों में पक्षपात की कोई जरूरत नहीं होती है। 15.52 प्रतिशत समाचार अपने आप में पूर्ण होते हैं जिनमें कोई पक्षपात नहीं होता है। 56.84 प्रतिशत समाचार अपूर्ण होते हैं जिनमें पक्षपात पूर्ण रूप से होता है।

## जी न्यूज समाचार चैनल के समाचारों में दिखाया जाने वाला पक्षपात



प्रस्तुत पाई चार्ट जी न्यूज समाचार चैनल पर दिखाए जाने वाले समाचारों का पक्षपातपूर्ण प्रस्तुतीकरण के बारे में दर्शाता है। 7.73 प्रतिशत समाचारों में पक्षपात की कोई जरूरत नहीं होती है। 72.16 प्रतिशत समाचार अपने आप में पूर्ण होते हैं जिनमें कोई पक्षपात नहीं होता है। 20.10 प्रतिशत समाचार अपूर्ण होते हैं जिनमें पक्षपात पूर्ण रूप से होता है।

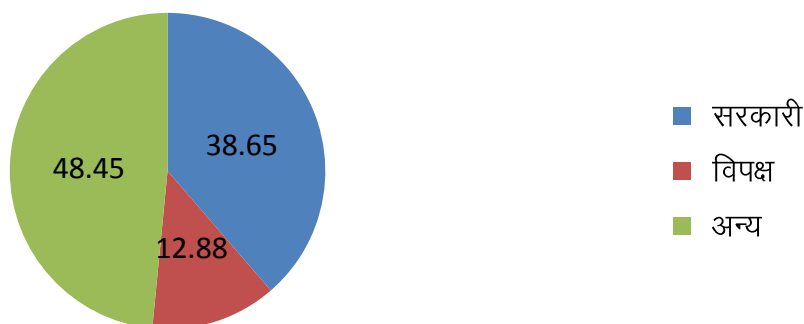
## डी डी न्यूज समाचार चैनल के समाचारों में दिखाया जाने वाला सन्तुलन



उपरोक्त पाई चार्ट में दर्शाया गया है कि डीडी न्यूज की खबरों को कितना संतुलित दिखाया जाता है। 59.73 प्रतिशत खबरों में पाया गया कि सरकार को अधिक तवज्जो दी जाती है जबकि 4.47 प्रतिशत खबरों में विपक्षी

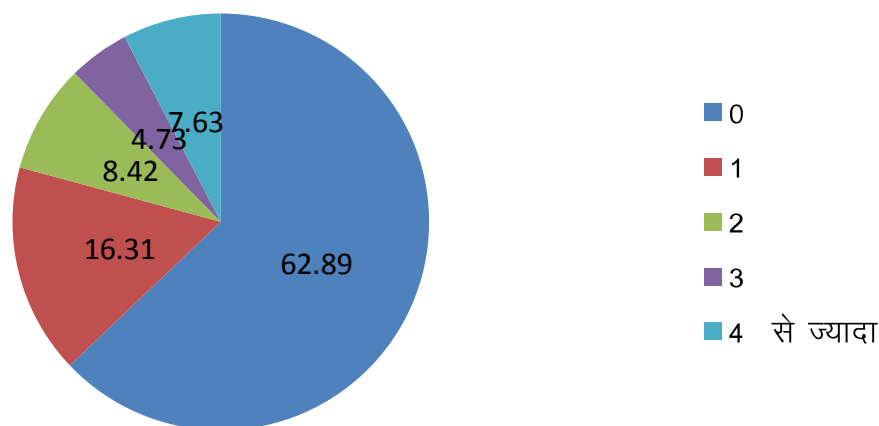
दलों को प्रमुखता दी जाती है। 35.78 प्रतिशत समाचारों में अन्य मुद्दों को प्रमुखता के साथ दिखाया जाता है।

### जी न्यूज समाचार चैनल के समाचारों में दिखाया जाने वाला सन्तुलन



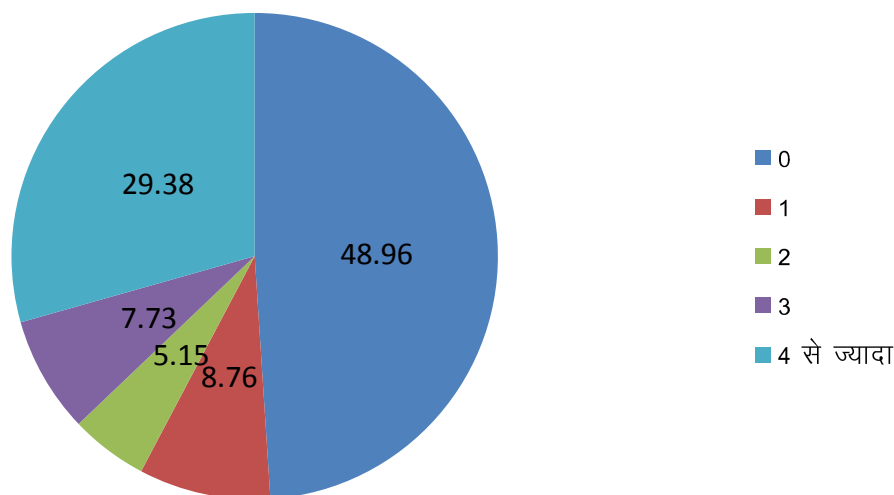
उपरोक्त पाई चार्ट में दर्शाया गया है कि जी न्यूज की खबरों को कितना संतुलित दिखाया जाता है। 38.65 प्रतिशत खबरों में पाया गया कि सरकार को अधिक तवज्जो दी जाती है जबकि 12.88 प्रतिशत खबरों में विपक्षी दलों को प्रमुखता दी जाती है। 48.45 प्रतिशत समाचारों में अन्य मुद्दों को प्रमुखता के साथ दिखाया जाता है।

## डी डी न्यूज समाचार चैनल के समाचारों में दिखाई जाने वाली बहुलता



प्रस्तुत पाई चार्ट में डी डी न्यूज समाचार चैनल पर पसारित समाचारों में बहुलता को दर्शाया गया है। 62.89 प्रतिशत समाचारों में बहुलता बिल्कुल भी नहीं दिखाई जाती। 16.31 प्रतिशत समाचारों में केवल एक व्यक्ति की बाईट दिखाई जाती है। 8.42 प्रतिशत समाचारों में 2 व्यक्तियों की बाईट दिखाई जाती है। 4.73 प्रतिशत समाचारों में 3 व्यक्तियों की बाईट दिखाई जाती है। 7.63 प्रतिशत समाचारों में 4 व्यक्तियों से ज्यादा की बाईट दिखाई जाती है। उपरोक्त पाई चार्ट के आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है की सबसे ज्यादा 62.89 प्रतिशत समाचारों में बहुलता बिल्कुल भी देखने को नहीं मिलती।

## जी न्यूज समाचार चैनल के समाचारों में दिखाई जाने वाली बहुलता



प्रस्तुत पाई चार्ट में जी न्यूज समाचार चैनल पर प्रसारित समाचारों में बहुलता को दर्शाया गया है। 48.96 प्रतिशत समाचारों में बहुलता बिल्कुल भी नहीं दिखाई जाती। 8.76 प्रतिशत समाचारों में केवल एक व्यक्ति की बाईट दिखाई जाती है। 5.15 प्रतिशत समाचारों में 2 व्यक्तियों की बाईट दिखाई जाती है। 7.73 प्रतिशत समाचारों में 3 व्यक्तियों की बाईट दिखाई जाती है। 29.38 प्रतिशत समाचारों में 4 व्यक्तियों से ज्यादा की बाईट दिखाई जाती है। उपरोक्त पाई चार्ट के आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है की सबसे ज्यादा 48.96 प्रतिशत समाचारों में बहुलता बिल्कुल भी देखने को नहीं मिलती।

### निष्कर्ष

शोध परिणाम से यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है की सरकारी समाचार चैनल डी डी न्यूज के समाचारों में सबसे ज्यादा (56.84) प्रतिशत अपूर्ण समाचार होते हैं वहीं जी न्यूज प्राइवेट चैनल होने के बावजूद सबसे कम (20.10) प्रतिशत समाचार अपूर्ण होते हैं। दोनों समाचार चैनलों में पक्षपात समाचारों का अधिक अन्तर है। समाचारों के सन्तुलन के बारे में दोनों समाचार चैनलों में अधिक अन्तर है जहां डी डी न्यूज समाचार चैनल पर सबसे अधिक (59.73) प्रतिशत सरकारी समाचार दिखाए जाते हैं वहीं जी न्यूज समाचार चैनल पर सबसे कम (38.65) प्रतिशत समाचार दिखाए जाते हैं। बहुलता एवं बाईट के मामले में भी दोनों समाचार चैनलों अन्तर देखने को मिलता है जहां डी डी न्यूज समाचार चैनल पर सबसे अधिक (62.89) प्रतिशत समाचारों में बाईट नहीं देखने को मिलती है वहीं जी न्यूज समाचार चैनल पर यह (48.96) प्रतिशत कम है। सरकारी समाचार चैनल डी डी

न्यूज सरकार से सम्बन्धित समाचारों को अधिक स्थान देता है वहीं जी न्यूज समाचार पर विविध प्रकार के समाचार दिखाए जात है।

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## **CONSUMER SKEPTICISM TOWARDS ADVERTISING AND CAUSE RELATED MARKETING**

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### **Abstract**

With the increase in the number of advertising tools consumers' skepticism towards advertising is also increasing. This article discusses the concept of consumer skepticism and explains the whole process which led to the formation of skepticism towards advertising. This paper also discusses the skepticism toward advertising and cause-related marketing, factors affecting them and the consequences of skepticism in the market. The article stated that factors such as negative attitudes towards corporate social responsibility, flexibility to negative information, fairness and oral propaganda comprises the components of skepticism toward advertising and elements such as gender, age, advertising content, integrity, and value can be considered as influencing factors.

*Keywords:* consumer skepticism, advertising, cause related marketing, corporate social responsibility

### **Introduction**

According to American Marketing Association, advertising is "any paid form of non-personal, presentation and promotion of ideas, goods, services by an identified sponsor". According to William Stanton "Advertising consists of all activities involved in presenting to a group a non-personal, oral or visual, openly sponsored identified message regarding a product, service, or idea. The message, called an advertisement, is disseminated through one or more media and is paid for by the identified sponsor." Thus, advertising is one of the important tools of promotion mix which is used for informing and communicating the consumers about the brands available in the market and variety of products useful to them. It is an important communication technique which is used for inducing and convincing the consumers to purchase company's product, services or ideas. Advertising is considered as such kind of promotional strategy which creates awareness among the consumers to make purchase decision. According to Calfee & Ringold (1994) despite its widest reach to the audience, advertising is not always well welcomed by the consumers as approximately 70% of them distrust such advertisements and have doubt about them. Consumers perceive advertising to be unfaithful. As a result huge expenditure done by the marketers to advertise their products, services or ideas becomes ineffective and thus goes waste. This distrust or doubt towards advertising is called consumer skepticism towards advertising.

In general, the word skepticism can be defined as a person's tendency to doubt, disbelieve and question (Forehand & Grier, 2003). The word "skepticism" comes from the Greek word "skeptomai", which means to think, to consider and to examine. Skepticism also means cynicism, doubt, disbelief, suspicion, distrust and wariness. Particularly, cynicism has the enduring conviction

that an individual acts mainly on the basis of his/her self-centered motives and show a personality trait which is constant across contexts and time (Mohr, Eroglu, & Ellen, 1998).

On the basis of definition of scepticism, consumer skepticism towards advertising can be defined as consumers doubt or suspicion towards the claims made relating to advertised products in the advertisements. According to Obermiller and Spangenberg (1998) consumer scepticism can be defined as the general tendency towards disbelief of advertising claims.

Kumar (2018) has given a construct (Figure 1) which shows how consumer skepticism towards advertising comes into existence. The process starts with the intention of marketers/ advertisers to communicate with the public and to advertise their products which can be FMCG products, durable products, luxurious products and life-style products. For this purpose they choose the media like TV, internet, radio or print media and on that particular media, make certain product specific advertising claims to the targeted audience. On coming in contact with such advertisements consumers may show positive or negative response towards the advertising claims. If consumer response is negative it shows that consumer has doubt on the credibility of advertising claims and this doubt is known as consumer skepticism towards advertising. This skepticism results in negative word of mouth and reduction in purchases of consumers and most importantly it makes the advertising investment ineffective.

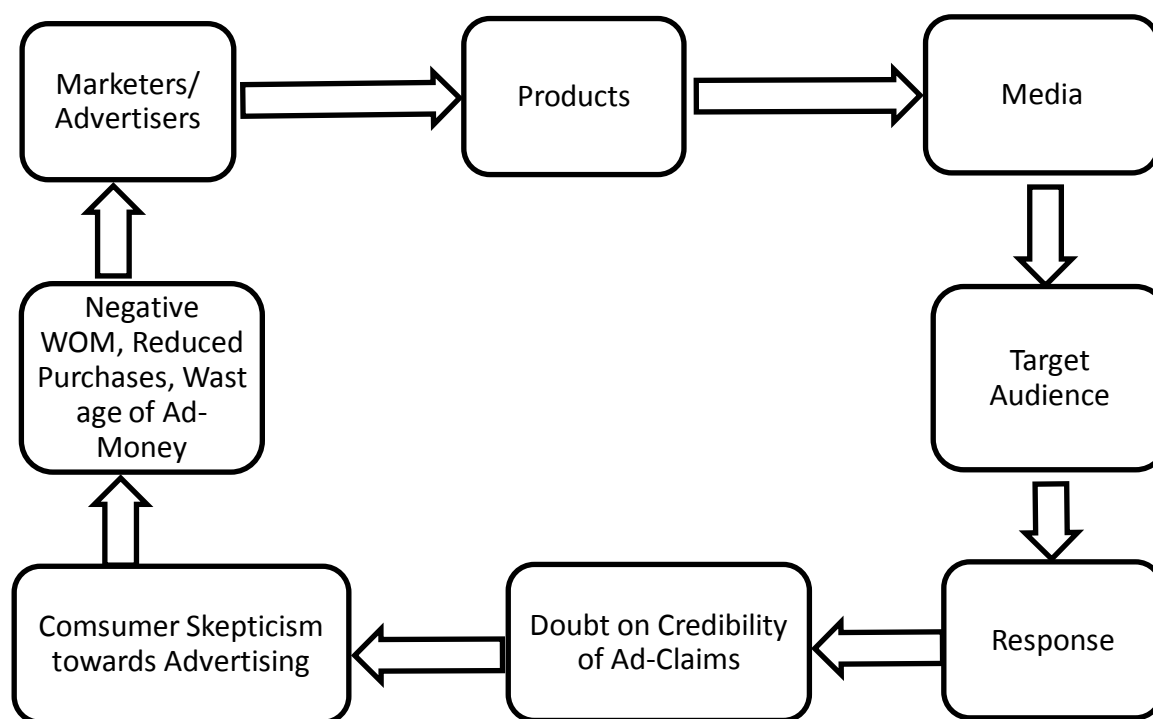


Figure 1: Construct of consumer scepticism towards advertising

Source: Kumar (2018)

## **Literature Review**

According to Calfee and Ringold (1994), in United States approximately 70% of general consumers are skeptical towards advertising, even though they think that advertising gives valuable information about the offering of the company. The study also found that majority of the consumers consider that the main aim of advertising is to make the consumer purchase those products which they actually do not want to buy and thus consumers believe that advertising should be regulated more strictly.

According to Lowery & De Fleur (1988) skepticism toward advertising has its origin from consumer socialization view, developmental process thinking and learning by which young people acquire the knowledge and attitudes in the marketplace. According to Obermiller&Spangenberg (2000) family socialization partially effect ad skepticism. This skepticism is towards brand information and it has been found that an intergenerational transfer of such skepticism is prevalent in the market. Children learn skepticism towards brand information from their parents and develop brand preferences. It has been found that there is an overlap between ad skeptical beliefs about advertising and sales people. Skepticism originates from the interaction with socialization agents such as parents, peers, and mass media. It is suggested that relations with socialization mediator affects skepticism. The main effects of skepticism can be seen through its effects on teen's market place knowledge (Mangelburg& Bristol, 1998).

According to Mangelburg& Bristol (1998) as one of the most general attitudes of consumers toward advertising, skepticism is an important way of the consumers to respond effectively to advertising messages. It is a crucial art of the consumers because of its far-reaching and important consequences. For example, a skeptical consumer will probably doubt the credibility of advertising and as a result possibility of acceptance of the advertising claims may reduce (Holbrook, 1978).

Similar effects have also been found in other studies in terms of the relation of skepticism and specific advertising variables, such as attention to ads, efforts to avoid advertising, reliance on ads, brand beliefs, and responses to informational and emotional appeals.

Mangelburg and Bristol (1998) found that adolescents who watch more television are more likely to recognize truthfulness among different advertisements and therefore become more skeptical toward advertising. Viewers of the advertisements who are aged respond more emotionally towards the advertisements than the young viewers. Among the young viewers who often watch advertisements and have no past experience with brand are more likely to have skepticism towards advertising than those young viewers who use advertised brands and for whom advertising seems more unique (Stout and Rust, 1993).

## **Conceptual Model in Advertising and Cause-Related Marketing Skepticism**

Nourozi&Taghipourian (2015) investigated the constituent elements of consumer skepticism towards advertising. They also revealed the factors which influence consumer skepticism and its consequences.

## **Constituent Elements**

Nourozi&Taghipourian (2015) has proposed four dimensions of skepticism and developed their model on it. For model development study of Skarmas and Leonidou (2013) has been used which has social responsibility of firms, flexibility about the negative information, fairness and oral ads as its dimensions.

Cause-related marketing (CRM) is a type of corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiative. CRM has been defined as “the process of formulating and implementing marketing activities which are characterized by an offer from firm to contribute a specified amount to a designated cause when customers engage in revenue-providing exchanges that satisfy organizational and individual objectives” (Varadarajan& Menon, 1988; Anuar& Mohamad, 2012).

Consumer skepticism refers to the consumer possibility to disbelieve or question a company's purpose of carrying out CRM activities (Mohr, Eroglu, & Ellen, 1998). Whenever a company conduct a CRM campaign it usually makes claims about the support which the company is providing or makes claims about the contribution in social and environmental activities. Consumers may respond negatively to CRM campaigns and in such a situation view such claims with skepticism. In general, a highly skeptical consumer will perceive the credibility of a CRM claim to be low while a consumer with a low level of skepticism will perceive the credibility of a CRM claim to be higher. Moreover, consumer skepticism toward CRM campaign of company may exaggerate if such campaigns are widely advertised in the media (Singh et al., 2009; Anuar& Mohamad, 2012).

According to Webb & Mohr (1998) countries in which CRM is done by companies extensively usually witness a fall in consumer skepticism. On the other hand, countries in which CRM is rarely done by companies usually witness less positive attitude of consumers towards CRM (Lavack&Kropp, 2003; Singh et al., 2009).

According to Singh et al. (2009) consumer skepticism toward CRM creates dilemma in the minds of companies' advertisers who wish to use cause-related marketing technique for advertising purpose. The reason for this dilemma is that if CRM is viewed by the consumer with skepticism then it will have impact on their buying behaviour (Gupta & Pirsch, 2006; Anuar& Mohamad, 2012).

Resilience or flexibility about negative information denotes the magnitude to which consumers do not let the negative information about a company to lessen or negatively affect their general outlook towards the company (Bhattacharya & Sen, 2004; Eisingerich et al., 2011). This kind of conduct in the behaviour of the consumers is witnessed when a company has built “a reservoir of goodwill” and consumers feel that there is a boost in their fit with the company's identity (Bhattacharya & Sen, 2003). However, such kind of conduct in the behaviour of the consumers is not witnessed when consumers have no trust on the company and doubts its intention of conducting any activity for the well-being of the society. In such a situation, when consumers come across negative information about the company they find it in agreement to their questioning attitudes toward company's social involvement and thus are not motivated to defend the company by creating counter-arguments in the face of negative publicity (Eisingerich et al., 2011). Thus, consumer skepticism toward company's social involvement can be deleterious to the development of resilience to negative information (Skarmas&Leonidou, 2013).

Retailer fairness or equity denotes that consumers have everlasting and beneficial relationship with the retailer (Yoo et al., 2000). When consumers' attitudes toward a retailer are positive then they show high resistance to negative information about company (Dick & Basu, 1994). Attitude-driven message selectivity and cognitive consistency processes can explicate this relationship. Attitude-driven message selectivity emphasizes that people with some predisposition about an object will be more likely involved in selective attention of the incoming information and will block out those information which are not consistent with their attitudes (Fazio, 1990). The cognitive consistency processes denotes individuals' need to uphold a rational set of beliefs and attitudes about objects to properly manage information processing and acceptance (Frey, 1986). Thus, consumers who have robust relationship with their retailers are more likely ignore or denigrate such information which are opposite to their positive attitudes toward the retailer and are less likely use them in their decision making process (Ahluwalia, Burnkrant, & Unnava, 2000; Skarmeas & Leonidou, 2013).

Word-of-Mouth or oral ad denotes informal, interpersonal communication among the consumers about their perceptions, experiences, comments, ideas, feelings or thoughts about a company (De Matos & Rossi, 2008). Such communication improves decision-making quality of the consumers. Consumers who are highly satisfied with the company, whose experiences are good with the company and have high levels of commitment and loyalty towards company, are usually indulged in positive word-of-mouth (Skarmeas & Leonidou, 2013).

### **Influencing Factors**

Calfee and Ringold (1994) put forth sufficient empirical proof which suggests that consumer skepticism toward advertising is prevalent. On the basis several studies and availability of data about the consumer feelings and beliefs about advertising, Calfee and Ringold (1994) found that consumers think that advertising gives valuable information about the offering of the company. They also found that majority of the consumers consider that the main aim of advertising is to make the consumer purchase those products which they actually do not want to buy and thus consumers believe that advertising should be regulated more strictly (Obermiller & Spangenberg, 1998).

It has been found that 65% of advertising claims comprises of experience or belief type, showing that the majority of advertising claims are of a type that may be viewed with skepticism (Obermiller & Spangenberg, 1998; Ford, Smith, & Swasy, 1988).

According to Kumar (2018) male are more skeptical towards advertising than females. On the other hand, Kanter & Wortzel (1985) noted that the increasing independence and responsibility enjoyed by women in the marketplace has also been accompanied by increase in the feelings of skepticism. Consumer skepticism toward advertising will not vary by gender but will vary by product type, which may have some loose links to gender (Obermiller & Spangenberg, 1998).

According to Boush, Friestad & Rose (1994) skepticism among adolescents increases with their age. On the other hand, skepticism among elder people decreases with age. A reason for this can be that with the increase in age of elder people a point may come when diagnostic skills begin to reduce and their resistance towards advertising fall (Obermiller & Spangenberg, 1998).

### **Consequences**

In the abstract consumers are skeptical of advertising, but they don't ignore them rather they use ads for extracting useful information. So, marketers use advertising technique to gain credibility of



rational consumers. Such consumers recognize the purpose and motive of advertisers. A rational consumer understands advertisers' tactics of discount claims or exaggerations used by the advertisers and take their buying decision accordingly.

Consumer skepticism can influence purchase intention (Barone et al., 2000; Gupta & Pirsch, 2006; Szykman et al., 1997; Webb & Mohr, 1998). Consumer skepticism is influenced by a high degree of congruency between a social or environmental cause and the company which is sponsoring that cause. Such congruency leads to a high degree of consumer skepticism as consumer perceive that company is exploiting the cause rather than contributing in it (Anuar & Mohamad, 2012; Barone et al., 2000).

According to Obermiller & Spangenberg (1998) sceptic persons do not fall for information coming from any random source. Even testimonial and demonstration advertisements do not appeal to them and they consider advertising claims as an attempt by the marketers to sell their product and there is no honesty in such claims. A cynical person is more likely to be skeptical towards advertising, but the reverse may not necessarily follow.

According to Cui et al. (2003) company enter into an association for some cause in order to fulfil its two type of motives; intrinsic or altruistic (interest of others) and extrinsic or egoistic (interest of self). More specifically, self-interested motives are more likely to be viewed with a higher degree of skepticism if a CRM campaign is perceived to be conducted mainly in order to generate higher sales and profits. On the other hand, other interested motives can be viewed with a lower degree of skepticism because consumers perceive that a company's motive for conducting such a campaign is altruistic, i.e., to support a cause (Anuar & Mohamad, 2012).

According to Baumeister et al. (2001) as compared to positive information, negative information get more attention of the consumers, are more carefully processed and are more dominantly used by the consumers in evaluation process. It has been found that negative information can stay in the memories of the consumers for longer period of time and can lead to negative impressions which will have strong influence on outcome variables (Cho, 2006). Skeptical consumers are more likely to communicate to their friends and acquaintances about their disbelief about the CSR activities done by the company and try to verify their doubts, and caution others about it (Skarmea & Leonidou, 2013; Ferguson et al., 2011; Herr et al., 1991).

## **Conclusion**

Consumers today come across large number of advertisements of different companies. They face a flood of advertising claims and reported cases of CSR on daily basis. In the light of growing advertising consumer skepticism towards advertising is also growing day by day. Sceptical consumer suspects almost all the advertisements and cause related marketing done by the advertiser which is a matter of great concern. In this era when government emphasis on companies' obligation to indulge in CSR activities, consumer skepticism towards such activities can create problem in the long run. It is the need of the hour that advertiser revive consumers' trust in advertisements and CRM by using better techniques of advertising and not making false claims in advertisements.

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## **A STUDY ON CONTRIBUTION OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION IN ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHANDRAPUR DISTRICT**

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### **Abstract**

Most of the nation in this world, in one shape or the other claim themselves as welfare states and have organized certain measures for welfare of weaker sections of their respective societies—whether socially or financially or physically. In highly developed countries with affluent

economics, Government are playing for better role in providing “Social Security” to individuals planned to protect them against certain type of economic uncertainty, which neither individuals nor private insurance companies can afford. The programs which initially began for employees (initially for military service men) were then widened to employees another sector and in many developed countries are now widened to general population and (hence universal in nature). The scope also, over decades, has been increased to cover old age, disability, survivors (on death), health insurance, and unemployment and worker's compensation on accidents related to employment. Thus a term with wider claim is used to cover these benefits, viz “social security”.

**Keyword:** Economics, Social Security, Disability.

### **Introduction**

Life insurance Business in India was nationalized with effect from January 19, 1956. On the date, the Indian business of 16 non-Indian insurers working in India and 75 wise societies were taken over by Govt. of India. . In September 1956, 243 insurance companies were merged and unified into single organization. This was the birth of “LIC of India.”

A member who is in any way directly or indirectly involved in a contract made or proposed to be finished by the corporation shall as soon as possible report to the corporation. Capital The original capital of the corporation shall be five crore of rupees offered by the central Government after due appropriation made by Parliament by law for the reason, and the terms and conditions linking to the provisions of such capital shall be such as may be decided by the Central Government.

At the time of nationalization of life insurance business, the former Finance Minister, Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, had articulated during the hope that ‘It will be possible to extend the message of insurance as far and as wide as possible, getting out beyond the more advanced urban areas and into until now ignored, viz. rural areas.’ Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also articulated confidence that “Its (LIC's) goal will be to serve the individual as well as the state. The government of India employed a committee in 1970 to study the investment policy of LIC and on the basis of the suggestions of the committee, LIC has deposited total of 75 percent of the controlled fund in the socially-oriented activities. The investment of the corporation's fund is directed by section 27 (A) of the Insurance Act, 1938, and succeeding guidelines/instruction issued there under by the government of India from time to time. Not less than 50 per cent of all build ups to the fund are deposited in central government securities, state government securities; government definite marketable securities, loans to socially-oriented sectors for accepted purpose such as power, housing, water supply and sewerage, road transport and co-operative industrial estates.

Recently, the government of India allowed private companies of foreign countries with Indian partner for doing life insurance business under the rules and regulations of insurance Regulatory

and Development Authority (IRDA). One of the reasons and why insurance sector is unlocked for the private players is that in order to cover this huge distance India needs many more players. That is the explanation for opening up insurance to the private sector. In spite of so many life and non-life insurance companies operation in India, it still has a long way to go.

### **Research Methodology**

Research Methodology is an approach to efficiently take care of the examination issue. It might be comprehended as an investigation of concentrate how inquire about is done logically. In it we think about the different advances that are for the most part embraced by analyst in concentrate his exploration issue alongside the rationale behind them.

### **Objectives of Study**

- a) To study level of satisfaction derived by the policy holders
- b) To study various plans of the LIC during the period

### **Hypothesis**

A hypothesis is a suggestions or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence on a starting point for further investigation.

Null Hypothesis-

H<sub>0</sub>: According to LIC Employees', there is no effect of schemes of LIC on the growth of people savings.

Alternative Hypothesis-

H<sub>1</sub>: According to LIC Employees', there is a positive effect of schemes of LIC on the growth of people savings.

### **Data analysis**

To test the hypothesis "According to LIC Employees', there is no effect of schemes of LIC on the growth of people savings" Chi-Square test is applied

	Are you satisfied with the LIC plans you purchased?	Will you be economically empowered after receiving the policy among on maturity?	Will you be able to maintain standard of life after receiving the policy among on maturity?	Do you feel safe after getting Policy from the LIC?	LIC policies are better than private insurance company's policies	Have you taken life insurance of all the persons of your family?	Are you happy as an employee of the LIC?
Chi-Square	89.690 <sup>a</sup>	55.172 <sup>a</sup>	25.138 <sup>a</sup>	55.172 <sup>a</sup>	108.138 <sup>a</sup>	25.138 <sup>a</sup>	79.448 <sup>a</sup>
df	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

All the 7 attributes reflect Asymp. Sig value i.e. p value <0.05, we reject the Null Hypothesis  $H_0$  and accept the alternative Hypothesis  $H_1$  to say that, according to LIC Employees', there is a positive effect of schemes of LIC on the growth of people savings. This is sufficient to strongly agree the fact that LIC Employees are in the opinion that the People savings are growing by the schemes of LIC.

### Findings

1. Policy Holders are having at least one - two policies. It can be seen that Maximum of the Policy Holders has 4-6 plans. All together there are also Policy Holders who have 7 to 8 plans also. It means that, about 69% of the Policy holders found to have purchase 4-6 LIC Policies.
2. Ignoring few, almost 91% of the LIC Employees seems to be satisfied with the LIC plans they had purchased. The 9% who are not satisfied may be due to non-responses or their personal negative experience. It means that LIC Employees keep the LIC policies as their first choice and also let others to purchase these policies. LIC policies do have their returns and benefits more than the other private companies' insurance policies. The premiums are low and LIC share of processing charges on the policies as compared to other are also low.
3. Almost 85% of the LIC Employees are in the positive opinion that, their saving has been increased because of the LIC policies they have purchased. 15% of the employees don't think so. Positively thinking leads to the facts of income tax benefits, low premiums, handsome returns, better services and response etc. The LIC Employees are well aware of the facts and figures regarding the saving amounts as compared to the other private insurance policies. 15% nonsupport may involve personal experiences as to some of the private insurance company give more benefits. One of the new trends is of Mutual funds or more coverage of risk factors; more



returns etc can be non-supportive factors. But overall scenario seems to support the fact under consideration.

4.

### **Conclusion**

Life Insurance Corporation is one of the oldest companies in India. It is providing risk coverage as well as saving opportunity to the people. LIC is working across the India. LIC being the government owned company is highly trusted by the people. People believe that their savings have been increased due to availing the schemes of LIC. Most of the people observed in this study have got 2 to 5 Life Insurance Products with them. People normally prefer the LIC products which offers them risk coverage as well as good returns.

During the study, it was observed that people have been able to increase their savings due to LIC. The saving for lower and middle class is considered as backbone. If the saving of people especially lower and middle class increases, the economy of the city is bound to grow. Maximum people have availed the products of LIC and have parked their hard earned money with LIC.

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### **A STUDY OF DOWRY SYSTEM AND ITS LEGAL EFFECTS IN INDIA**

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## ABSTRACT

Marriage is a basic portion of society, a wellspring of bliss and merriments and also of fresh starts. However, one of the longest standing shades of malice related with marriage from a lady's perspective in the Indian culture is the Dowry framework. In spite of a great deal being said and done against the custom, it is as yet pervasive in the 21st century, in both unobtrusive and clear ways. The foundation of a large group of social outrages against ladies, the custom of introducing endowment is the crudest articulation of the male-predominance in the general public. It is regularly the compulsory custom of a young lady's folks providing a lot of money, gold as gems, electronic gear, portable or ardent properties, to the prepare and his family, at the season of marriage. In spite of the fact that the starting point of the custom lies with guardians attempting to guarantee budgetary soundness for their little girls, in current viewpoint it has converted into guardians paying up for the affirmation of prosperity of their girls. The adornments and money that a lady of the hour carries with her from her folks' home is frequently alluded to as "Streedhan" and in principle is the property of the young lady, yet truly usually regarded as their legitimate due by the boys family. The total to be paid as share has no set standard, the measuring stick incredibly relies upon the boys calling/social standing and is frequently seen as the prep's family as the remuneration they have made to instruct their kid. The settlement framework spread unabated to disturbing extents taking toll of numerous youthful ladies. Due to the frankensteinian approach of the general public the nation saw the development of the shades of malice of this framework in a more intense and serious shape. The bigger segment of the nation requesting and anticipating the spouse cost is in vogue. Extreme entreties and other significant contemplations are requested. Over the most recent couple of decades the nation has seen the wrongs of endowment framework in more intense shape than pr

**Keywords:** Dowry Death, Indian Scenario, Law, Money, Society.

## INTRODUCTION

In a more unpretentious point of view, one may characterize this custom as the unchallenged thought that the young lady's family is second rate in remaining with the kid's family, regardless of what her characteristics are. Consequently they should be on their best conduct and offer rich "endowments" to satisfy the kid's family. This perfect is so imbued in the mind of a substantial number of Indians, they either for all intents and purposes demolish themselves fiscally keeping in mind the end goal to pay at the proper cost of the picked prep, or make an offer to kill the possibility of this monetary weight by specific sex one-sided premature birth or female infanticide. This exploitative framework that has turned the custom of giving endowments and well wishes into a mandatory interest for cash, regard and enslavement, is the one of the major contributing components thwarting the development of the Indian culture where being a lady is still seen synonymous to being a weight. Relational unions are made in paradise, is a saying. A lady of the hour leaves the parental home for the marital home, abandoning sweet recollections there with an expectation that she will see another world loaded with affection in the home. She deserts her recollections, as well as her surname, Gotra and womanhood. She anticipates that not exclusively

will be a little girl in- law yet a little girl truth be told. Oh! The disturbing ascent in the quantity of the cases including badgering to recently marry young ladies for settlement smashes the dreams. In-laws are portrayed to be out-laws for executing a fear mongering which demolishes marital home. It has been drilled nearly all through the nation and nearly by all segments of the general public. The well-to-do individuals with their accounted and unaccounted riches have enjoyed this routine with regards to ~iving and taking of settlement. They play out the relational unions with extraordinary ceremony and show. The giving and taking of endowment has been considered as an image of high social glory and rank. The detestable impact of this training have permeated the not-well-to-do individuals of the general public as well, even the individuals who encounter

## **OBJECTIVES**

The main aim of this research paper is to understand the concept of dowry death and for suggesting measures for its abolition completely in india and what are the causes causing it and for referring the dowry death related programs and legislations and to see whether it meets the ends of the justice.

## **HYPOTHESIS**

1. H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant decrease in matrimonial crime rates even after the legislation of dowry prohibition laws in India.
2. H<sub>a</sub>: There is a significant decrease in matrimonial crime rates after the legislation of dowry prohibition laws in India.

## **CHAPTERISATION**

### **DOWRY DEATH RELATED LAWS**

The Indian Penal Code (I.P.C.), Criminal Procedure Code (Cr. P.C.) and Indian Evidence Act (I.E.A.) under the criminal law (Second Amendment) Act, 1983 and by President of India to deal with dowry death cases and of cruelty caused to married women .

### **IPC SECTION 304-B**

At the point when the passing of a wedded lady is caused by any consumes or substantial damage or happens under irregular or suspicious conditions inside seven years of her marriage span and it is obviously appeared that soon before her demise she was subjected to cold-bloodedness or badgering or torment by her better half or any relative of her spouse or in laws for, or in association with, any interest for settlement, such passing should be called as "settlement passing", and such spouse or relative or in law s esteemed to have caused her demise. Whoever confers endowment passing might be rebuffed with detainment for a term least of seven years which may reach out to detainment forever.

### **IPC SECTION 498-A**

This section speaks about cruelty caused to women by husband or relative of the husband. Whoever being the spouse or the relative of the spouse or in law of a lady, subjects such lady

to cold-bloodedness or provocation or torment might be rebuffed with detainment for a term which may reach out up to three years and to pay fine. The mercilessness can be either mental or then again physical torment which drives the ladies to confer suicide or to cause genuine damage, or on the other hand threat to life or wellbeing.<sup>1</sup>

### **IEA SECTION 113-A**

This section deals with presumption of abetment of suicide of a married women<sup>2</sup>. At the point when the inquiry is whether the commission of suicide by lady had been abetted by her better half or any relativ her better half and it is demonstrated that she had conferred suicide inside a time of seven a long time from the date of her oversee and her spouse or such relative of her better half had subjected to remorselessness, the court may assume, having respect to the various conditions of the case, that such suicide had been abetted by her better half or by such relative of her better half.

### **IEA SECTION 113-B**

This section deals with presumption of dowry death. At the point when the inquiry is whether a man has conferred the share passing of a lady and it is demonstrated that soon before her demise, such lady had been subjected by such individual to remorselessness or provocation for, or in association with, any interest for endowment, the court might assume that such individual had caused the share passing.

### **FORENSIC EXPERTS ROLE IN DOWRY DEATH**

Scientific specialists come into picture as it were at the point when endowment passing cases are sent to them for after death examination for getting vital suppositions. In specialist's view, endowment passing cases resemble some other unnatural female passing cases yet<sup>3</sup>..

Firm commitment to the endorsed code for the conductance of after death in endowment demise cases ought to be watched. Endeavor to discover out the reason, idea of death and time since death and other significant realities from the medico-legitimate perspective to help equity. Nearness of a woman specialist in the examination group is must to picture and investigate all edges albeit each case is remarkable. A large portion of the casualties are youthful hitched ladies who are generally marked as coincidental Passings, yet really these are definitely not coincidental cases yet are of murderous in nature. <sup>4</sup>So it is the main obligation of legal specialists to search for the correct reason for death based on significant information and indicative criteria in logical way and approach.

### **SOCIAL FACTORS OF DOWRY DEATH**

Share is a social sin, which is normal among upper and white collar classes of Hindu group of India, and is the key factor for unnatural passings in recently wedded females since years. Other than share, ignorance, organized or adore relational unions, kid relational unions, joint family structure, oedipal amazingness of relative, joblessness and fiscal reliance of spouses on their folks, close entire reliance of ladies or their better half and/or in laws, intoxication, remorselessness and unfaithfulness of the spouses and need of social security among Hindu ladies are other contributory elements influencing the conjugal joy in one or different ways. Share possesses just a single end of

the shore of social abuse ocean; inside a similar field are cold-bloodedness, punishment, and attack, physical or mental torment and so forth. After marriage, young lady is push into an obscure world what's more, is caught into system of uncertainties what's more, hence she is absolutely on the benevolence of the spouse or potentially his relatives who may or won't not care for her.

## **MEDICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF DOWRY DEATH**

A portion of the essential medico which warrant see have been managed in here to thoroughly consider the fragile circumstances looked by legal specialists in their schedule hone. The essential viewpoint is that not just the police should act instantly to maintain a strategic distance from destruction of basic pieces of information at the scene of wrongdoing yet additionally police should act instantly in enlisting all such gripes immediately. In the event that an uncommon team/cell is kept up at that point this ought to likewise be educated for examinations of each case. Besides, if neighborhood police is lingering behind or demonstrating a deferring arrangement then either the predominant officers are drawn nearer or intentional associations be drawn nearer for the best possible examination to be finished. Inclusion of media additionally centers a solid mindfulness about the event of wrongdoing. In the event that the casualty is alive after the occurrence at that point incite endeavors ought to be made to record a assertion by a skillful specialist. Passing on assertion has lawful legitimacy as the Indian law presumes that a man who accepts that her passing is up and coming will tell just the truth and never lies. In any case, as we would see it, in certain circumstances female casualties who make kicking the bucket affirmation, may give counterfeit data, especially if the woman is continue tormented for quite a long time together or else is seriously discouraged or affected by medication or needs to secure the eventual fate of her youngsters. Abnormally, these viewpoints have not been tastefully tested by the courts. 6The courts never consider the emotion issues looked by these casualties who are giving passing on announcements. 7Legal ought to investigate the dependability of passing on announcements, specifically, once the honesty of a diminishing announcement has been censured by logical certainties. 8The give acknowledgment and inclination to the logical actualities and not to the withering affirmation. Besides, the casualty's motivation in making a deathbed affirmation is either to secure the interests of her youngsters or other relatives while the medico pathologist or the criminological specialists outfit realities with no thought processes and in the interests of society to help the organization of equity. Each life closes one day however unnatural end especially because of settlement leaves an awful case of good society. More hindrance sentences or confirmation of blame from the arraignment to the blamed won't be successful unless people in general is made mindful of the fiendish outcomes of endowment and are guaranteed insurance on the off chance that when they come forward to battle against it. of extraordinary help in indictment of such wrongdoing by giving honest proof about general treatment given to the lady of the hour prior to her passing.

## **REASON FOR DOWRY DEATH**

Why do dowry deaths occur? This was the main issue of worry of a sociological report by Nalini Singh in view of a review of the relational unions of 38 young ladies, matured 17-24years, in



every one of which the spouse passed on an unnatural demise, supposedly because of badgering over settlement. 9She recommended that it is principally the societal view of lady being less beneficial than man that characterize lady's place in the public arena. This shows in what she calls "Zero-political Status", and refusal of essential social equality to them. She watches that endowment is an unmistakable assertion of the way that one's sexual orientation decides one's worth or criticalness. Since worth is appropriated unequally among the genders during childbirth, worth-lack among females can be balanced by material added substances that are share. 10The foundations of this value lack of ladies are so profound established that even the ladies who procure more than their spouses are made to feel a commitment to supply settlement merchandise and enterprises along after their marriage similarly just like the ladies who win nothing. The endowment, along these lines, she watches, don't happen in light of the fact that there is a crisscross between blessings requested by in-laws and presents got, but since youthful wedded ladies usually have no political criticalness in their new families. The persistent interest for endowment is yet one of the manners by which the inadequate political status is misused. This lack is utilized to abuse her in endless different ways as well. Hence, she says, the term 'settlement is a misnomer since share related badgering happens as a component of a bigger command to mistreat a human with zero-political status. Share is scarcely ever the single reason for alleged settlement. As such, regardless of whether requests for settlement were to be fulfilled completely, young ladies would keep on facing torment and badgering in their in-laws homes as a result of their exclusively authorized inadequacy that denies them of their essential human rights.

As indicated by Nalini Singh, from the most punctual days of a marriage the in-laws destroy the life of a lady of the hour on the presumption that the young lady has surrendered her aggregate being to them; she twists around in reverse to show that she has no political status, and slips in the base of the expert structure; while her folks promise her that self-destruction is high minded in lady. 11On the off chance that there is much concurrence on ladies' quiet consistence with foreordained standards, at that point why are our little girls biting the dust in marriage? As uncovered by Singh's study, in all actuality young ladies don't accommodate themselves to the entire nonattendance of political importance in their final family. However they reproduce supreme compliance, since that is the thing that their false childhood prescribes. This acquiescence is taken for the genuine articles by those in specialist over them. In compatibility of in-law's recognition that the lady of the hour's folks owe them a boundless measure of settlement (or Compensation), they, the in-laws, build up a course for this move through the lady of the hour. Stripped of a political locus stand, she can't restrict this request on grounds of shamefulness and seems to practice it is possible that either of the two choices one, she capitulates, and acquires the requested products from her folks (after at first redirecting a portion of the hard edge of the request by enduring physical fierceness herself), and two, she doesn't agree, attire her remain with the un surrendered part of her persona. 12It is critical, she expresses, that numerous ladies at last receive the second option at incredible individual hazard, and high enthusiastic cost, and offer supported protection from requests for share. 13This obstruction demonstrates amazingly provocative to tyrant relatives of the spouse's family, not such a great amount of in view of the money related hardship, but rather



on account of its genuine potential for destabilizing the influence structure which sanctions exploitative conduct inside the family.

## **SUGGESSTIONS**

Boycott of giving and taking settlement Disallowance Act, 1961, is the one which is most ordinarily tested since its beginning everywhere throughout the nation. 14There is no difference that there is an ever expanding wrongdoing against ladies hands of their spouses and/or in laws. To manage this segment 304 also, 498 - A (Cruelty by spouse or in were fused in the Indian Penal code in the mid 1980's. A re-assessment of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 ought to be done again as the law has as a matter of fact neglected to control the wrongdoings against ladies or as a result neglected to create the crucial outcomes. 15Additionally, the Dowry Forbiddance Act, 1961 being a unique demonstration, normally police don't make strides or take much consideration in it, greater identity since offenses under the demonstration are dealt with as cognizable offenses for certain constrained purposes. Extreme discipline is to be given to the individuals who take settlement and brutal laws be encircled for settlement related provocation and settlement. Strict laws ought to likewise be established to forbid remarriages for such men whose spouses have been scorched alive and /or the men who have been gotten up to speed in endowment till the arrival of last judgment. Plus, an exceptional team of police ought to be constituted ex this reason, and rapid police examinations ought to be finished. A persistent observing is likewise an unquestionable requirement for all enrolled share passing cases both at locale and high court level with the goal that equity ought to be conveyed at the soonest. "Despite the fact that it is illicit, the share framework is as yet common," said Zeba Khair, a legal counselor situated in New Delhi who represents considerable authority in ladies' issues. "I wouldn't state endowment have gone down as far as numbers." A school course reading caused turmoil in the province of Maharashtra a week ago in light of the fact that it expressed that it was more troublesome for "revolting and incapacitated" young ladies to get hitched and the spouse's family would request higher settlements in such cases. Such an affirmation implements a profound situated mentality as well as shows why it should be destroyed, say activists. "

## **CONCLUSION**

Settlement demise is a consuming everyday issue of the Indian culture. It ought to be acknowledged that needed outcome can't be picked up by sanctioning of law alone against share. This social revile must be assaulted by a multipronged and composed approach by police, ladies welfare associations, presumed open workers, and legal and by granting hindrance discipline to all guilty parties. In any case, a change instructive status of the females and giving less demanding openings for work at the entryway step or independent work offices will help to confine the occurrences of share<sup>17</sup>Likewise, instructive cum mindfulness projects ought to be composed comfortable time of marriage in order to stop the spouse from devouring mixers, drugs or on the other hand betting, confining to monogamy and gaining cash sincerely by sheer diligent work

instead of creating desire for income sans work. As we would see it, a sane and commonsense approach on the previously mentioned issue will absolutely be useful. Settlement is paid as money and products, for example, adornments, family unit apparatuses and autos to the husband or his folks by the lady's family. It has been illicit in India since 1961 yet stays ordinary – with awful results.

Ladies have submitted suicide since they couldn't confront badgering over endowment installment. Others have been killed by their significant other or in-laws for not taking care of their settlement requests. Around 8,000 settlements are recorded every year in India, as indicated by the national wrongdoings insights agency. Two ladies in their 20s submitted suicide over endowment badgering around the same time a month ago in Gurgaon, a cutting edge satellite city of Delhi, where the quantity of settlement ascended from 12 of every 2015 to 20 a year ago, as per the Times of India, an expansion of 66.7 for each penny. For another situation detailed a month ago in Hyderabad, a 21-year-old lady kicked the bucket after her better half and guardians in-law poured lamp fuel on her and set fire to her in light of an argument about settlement. 18On Monday, a product build in Hyderabad was accounted for to have changed her self in the wake of being hassled for settlement installments by her better half, even despite the fact that her family had officially given him arrive and generous measures of gold and money at the season of marriage. There is no significant decrease in matrimonial crime rates even after the legislation of dowry prohibition laws in India Hence hypothesis is proved.

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## Curiosity as a Correlates of Educational Adjustment in Pre-adolescent stage

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### Abstract

The Present study was conducted to achieve the two main objectives, first was to find out the relationship of curiosity with educational adjustment of students in pre-adolescent stage. Second objective was to compare the curiosity and educational adjustment at different moderator variable for the same sample. Curiosity has always been considered to be an essential factor for learning in human life, Psychology consider this variable as a self-motivator in educational learning. So researcher assumed that curiosity may be a possible cause for educational adjustment. To find out the relationship 120 male and female were selected as a sample. To collect the data, Children Curiosity Scale and Educational Adjustment Inventory was used. The obtained data was statistically analyzed by 't' test and Karl Pearson's Product Moment correlation method was used. The results indicated that there was a significant correlation exists between curiosity and educational adjustment of pre-adolescent students, and was a significant difference in curiosity and educational adjustment in reference of School Board and gender difference.

### Key Terms: Curiosity, Educational Adjustment, Correlates, Pre-adolescent stage.

Curiosity is mostly interpret as instinctual of human and it is characterized in young childhood as a fledgling feature of their outlook on the world. Exploratory behavior is commonly observed in children and is associated to their intellectual development.

Philosophers have struggled with the definition of curiosity for millennia, and have regarded it in three different ways. Aristotle and Cicero viewed curiosity as an intrinsically motivated desire for information. St. Augustine and Hume viewed it as a passion, using terms such as "Lust for knowledge". Bentham and Kant referred to curiosity as being appetitive, similar to Ferbach's idea that curiosity results from an unsatisfied knowledge drive. However, William James (1950) was one of the first to view curiosity as having at least two primary dimensions (a) common curiosity included the excited or irritated feeling of novelty and (b) scientific curiosity, which is related to more specific items of information.

Berlyne's many empirical studies of curiosity (1954, 1960, 1978) use a range of different behaviors to categorize distinct types of curiosity. According to Berlyne; perceptual curiosity, in which an individual is aroused by novelty and reduced by exploration, another type is epistemic curiosity, which is defined as a desire for knowledge and a third type was specific curiosity which includes a desire for specific knowledge or information.

Adjustment implies the process by which a person changes his behavior, to achieve a harmonious relationship between himself and his environment. It is also the process by which a living organism maintains a balance between its needs and the circumstances that influence the satisfaction of the human's needs. Some characteristics are generally in majority to understand the

adjustment ie maintaining an integrated personality to accept the reality, maturity with age, emotional balance,

optimistic toward life and live as a creative social member various areas are concerned with adjustment such as adjustment in family, social life professional life as well as academic field. The broad concept of academic adjustment refers to motivation for leaning taking action in order to comply with academic demands, sense of purposefulness and satisfaction from the academic (Gerdes smallinc Kordt, 1994) as well as practiced skills such as developing learning skills, thinking and memorizing, coping with masses of reading materials, submitting paper, summerizing lectures effective time management and taking exams (Zeidnes, 1992), Educational adjustment is a process that influenced by many factors and students faces some problems like; relation with class mates and teachers, difficulty in learning, hours of schools, finance for course related expenditure, adjustment with new subject or places, problem related to making friend circle, examination pressure, Examination fear, opportunity for self development, study habit and learning style.

**Significance of the study** Academic or Educational adjustment depends upon many things, his back ground, facilities finance and his psychological factors or trait. A human possess infinite potentialities which can be translated in to various creative potentialities. One of them is curiosity which can be created by the teacher among students. Other side of curiosity is as a motivation and interest. If a teacher can create curiosity among students then he is a successful or skilled teacher. Because curiosity is the first psychological phenomena, which drives human to learn and search anything in this world. If a student will be curious, he will be get success in academic field.

Early adolescent's or pre-adolescent stage is a time when students are at risk to develop academic problems classroom social dynamics are important to understand when school personnel are considering how to manage and how to promote a positive learning environment for students. It makes intuitive sense to experience educators that the middle school years, current research suggests that peer groups, risk taking behaviour academic performance and other behaviors may have impact on curiosity. Curiosity is a heightened state of interest and component of creativity. Fostering curiosity among early adolescents is a challenge. When student, magnetized by a new idea or a new project, they discover seeds for a future project. But curiosity has almost neglected area of research in Indian education system. Few researchers, in later years have focused on the different fostering aspect of children's curiosity, which will be beneficial to improve educational adjustment and career. Hence, there is a prior need to study the relationship between above variables.

### **Statement of the Research Problem**

The researcher was entitled his research problem as **"A study of Curiosity as a Correlates of Educational Adjustment in Pre-adolescent stage."**

### **Definitions of Key Terms used in study**

#### **Curiosity**

Curiosity is defined as a need, thirst or desire for knowledge the concept of curiosity is central to motivations. Curiosity is a tendency or behavior to wonder, to inquire, to investigation and to seek information about anything novel or unknown.

### **Educational Adjustment**

Adjustment is the process of arriving at a balance state between the need of individual and his satisfaction...Educational Adjustment means how a student face classroom experiences and deal with school environment. And how a student impart his duties towards his academic or learning situation, whether he is able, to achieve his goal or not.

### **Pre-Adolescents Stage**

Pre-adolescence is generally defined as those ranging from 10 to 13years. In the present study researcher selected subjects from middle secondary school level according to India education system.

### **Correlates**

- To establish a mutual or reciprocal relation between two things.
- A Phenomenon that accompanies another phenomenon is usually parallel to it, and is related in some way to it.
- To have or to show a relationship or connection between two or more things.

### **Objectives of the study**

The present study undertakes to achieve the following objectives:

1. To find out the relationship between curiosity & educational Adjustment for pre-adolescents students.
2. To compare curiosity & educational adjustment of pre-adolescent Students.

### **Hypotheses of the Study:-**

1. There is no statistically significant relationship between curiosity and educational adjustment for UP Board pre-adolescent male student.
2. There is no statistically significant relationship between curiosity and educational adjustment for UP Board pre-adolescent female students.
3. There is no statistically significant relationship between curiosity and educational adjustments for CBSE Board pre-adolescent male students.
4. There is no statistically significant relationship between curiosity and educational adjustment for CBSE Board pre-adolescent female students.
5. There is no significant difference in education adjustment of pre-adolescent students in reference of school Boards.
6. There is no significant difference in curiosity of pre-adolescent students in reference of school Boards.



7. There is no significant difference in educational adjustment of pre-adolescent students in reference of gender difference.
8. There is no significant difference in curiosity of pre-adolescent students of gender difference.

### Research Method

Correlation method and normative survey method was followed by researcher.

### Population & Sample size

The population for the purpose of this study has been targeted pre-adolescent male and female students of Meerut city. Pre-adolescents students were selected from state government (U.P Board) and Central Board (CBSE Board) schools. 120 male and female were selected in through the simple random sampling technique out of double strength of subjects.

### Tool used in the Present Study

In the present study, Children Curiosity Scale developed by Dr. Rajiv Kamal and Educational Adjustment Inventory developed by Seema, Ravi, Dr. Basant Bahadur Singh was used to collect the data.

### Statistical Techniques Used

In order to achieve the objectives of the study the testing various hypotheses, following statistical techniques were used:-

- To compare the data 't' test was used
- To establish the relationship between variables product moment correlation method was used.

### Statistical Analysis & Interpretation of Data

**Table -1: Relationship between curiosity and educational adjustment of U.P. Board male pre-adolescent students**

Variable	Variable	N	Ex	Ey	Exy	Ex <sup>2</sup>	Ey <sup>2</sup>	(Ex) <sup>2</sup>	(Ey) <sup>2</sup>	r	Level of Significance
Curiosity	Educational Adjustment	30	1616	185	1212	2611456	34225	112424	2001	.461	0.05 level

It is inferred from the table-1, there is a significant and positive relationship between curiosity and educational adjustment. The correlation coefficient value 0.461 is significant at 0.05 level. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected for male pre-adolescent students of UP Board.

**Table-2: Relationship between curiosity and educational adjustment of UP Board female pre-adolescent students.**

Variable X	Variable Y	N	Ex	Ey	Exy	Ex <sup>2</sup>	Ey <sup>2</sup>	(Ex) <sup>2</sup>	(Ey) <sup>2</sup>	r	Level of Significance
Curiosity	Educational Adjustment	30	1763	268	19061	130274	4190	3108169	71824	0.124	NS

Table-2 is showing that value 0.124 is not significant at both level. Therefore null hypothesis is accepted for female pre-adolescent students of UP Board.

**Table-3: Relationship between curiosity and educational adjustment of CBSE male**

Variable X	Variable Y	N	Ex	Ey	Exy	Ex <sup>2</sup>	Ey <sup>2</sup>	(Ex) <sup>2</sup>	(Ey) <sup>2</sup>	r	Level of Significance
Curiosity	Educational Adjustment	30	1785	152	110988	134212	1100	3186225	23104	0.639	0.01 Significant

**pre-adolescent students.**

As seen from table 3 there is a positive significant relationship between curiosity and educational adjustment. The correlation coefficient value is greater than the table value. Since correlation coefficient value is greater than the 'r' table value is significant. The hypothesis is rejected for male pre-adolescent students of CBSE Board.

**Table-4 :Relationship between curiosity and education adjustment of CBSE female pre-adolescents students.**

Variable X	Variable Y	N	Ex	Ey	Exy	Ex <sup>2</sup>	Ey <sup>2</sup>	(Ex) <sup>2</sup>	(Ey) <sup>2</sup>	'r' value	Level of Significance
Curiosity	Educational Adjustment	30	1899	205	14878	148113	15878	3606201	42025	0.090	NS

Table-4 is revealed that there is no significant relationship between curiosity and adjustment. The correlation value is very less from the r table value. Therefore formulated hypothesis is accepted for female pre-idolization students of CBSE Board.

**Table 5: Comparison of Educational Adjustment of Pre-adolescent students of U.P Board and C.B.S.E Board School**

School Board	N	M	S.D	't' value	Level of significance
C.B.S.E Board	60	10.30	5.6	2.56	Significant at 0.01 level
U.P Board	60	8.10	3.21		

Table-5 revealed that 2.64 't' value is significant at 0.01 level. Therefore formulated hypothesis is rejected. It may be stated that Pre-adolescent student of C.B.S.E Board school were different in educational adjustment in comparison of U.P Board. C.B.S.E Board schools students were higher in educational adjustment than Up Board school students.

**Table-6: Comparison of Curiosity of Pre-adolescent students of C.B.S.E Board and U.P Board School**

School Board	N	M	S.D	't' value	Level of significance
C.B.S.E Board	60	75.70	13.21	2.19	Significant at 0.05 level
U.P Board	60	72.11	17.10		

Table-6 shows that 't' value for the comparison observed curiosity scores in reference of U.P and C.B.S.E school Boards was found 2.19, which is significant only 0.05 level of significance. Thus it may be said that there is significant difference in curiosity level. Level of curiosity is higher for Pre-adolescent students of C.B.S.E Board School in comparison of their counterpart. Thus the formulated hypothesis was rejected.

**Table-7: Comparison of Educational Adjustment of Pre-adolescent Students in reference of gender difference**

Gender	N	M	S.D	't' value	Level of significance
Male	60	7.02	31	3.69	Significant at 0.01 level
Female	60	10.16	5.8		

Table-7 revealed that the female pre-adolescent students seen to be more adjusted educationally than male students. 't' value was significant, therefore, formulated hypothesis is rejected.

**Table -8: Comparison of Curiosity of Pre-adolescent Students in reference of gender difference**

Gender	N	M	S.D	't' value	Level of significance
Male	60	75.21	11.7	3.41	Significant at 0.01 level
Female	60	71.01	15.1		

Table-8 revealed that the pre-adolescent students of male gender were score higher than female students. 't' value 3.41 is statistically significant at 0.01 level. Therefore formulated null hypothesis is strongly rejected.

### **Findings of the Result**

Major findings of the present study are following:-

- A Significant and positive relationship was found between curiosity and educational adjustment of male pre-adolescent students in reference of their UP Board.
- A negligible or in significant relationship was found between curiosity and educational adjustment of female pre-adolescent students in reference UP Board.
- A significant and positive relationship with moderate magnitude of correlation was found between curiosity and educational adjustment of male pre-adolescent students in reference of their CBSE Board.
- There is no significant relationship between curiosity and educational adjustment of female pre-adolescent students in reference of their CBSE Board.
- There was a significant difference in educational adjustment of pre-adolescent students in reference of School Boards. Educational adjustment of CBSE Board Students was better then UP Board Students.
- There was a significant difference in curiosity of pre-adolescent in reference of School Boards. Curiosity level was higher of CBSE Board School Students than UP Board.
- There was a significant difference in educational adjustment of pre-adolescent students in reference of gender difference. Female pre-adolescent students were well adjusted than male.
- There was a significant difference in curiosity of pre-adolescent students in reference of gender difference. Curiosity level of male pre-adolescent student's was higher than female.

### **Conclusion**

The present study concluded that a positive and significant relationship was found for both foresaid variables in reference of gender difference. Although magnitude was not found higher for a correlation coefficient. Pre-adolescent were different in educational adjustment and curiosity. In reference of gender difference they were also different in both variables.

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## **“THE MOTIVATIONAL FORMULATION OF EMPLOYEE HAPPINESS, JOB INVOLVEMENT, WORK PLACE CLIMATE AND ITS IMPACT ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE.”**

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### **Abstract**

In the present competitive times, it is imperative for an Organization to be successful. According to Dessler and Varkkey (2011) it is HR of the Organization which can gear the organization towards success. However, factors like Employee Happiness, Job Involvement and workplace Climate play an important role in Organization performance. The present study analyzed the interrelationship between Employee Happiness, Job Involvement, workplace Climate and Organization performance, using data collected from 158 respondents from a private Organization through a cross sectional survey. Structural Equation modelling was used to analyze the data. It was observed that a significant positive relationship exists between Employee Wellbeing and Workplace Climate, Employee Wellbeing and Job Involvement, Workplace climate and Job Involvement and Job Involvement and Organizational Performance. This research can be helpful for HR Practitioners for policy decision making.

**Keywords:** Employee Wellbeing, Job Involvement, Workplace Climate, Organizational Performance.

### **1. Introduction:**

The success of an enterprise is believed to rely on many factors ranging from internal to external. From the internal factors the people or the employees are ones which bring competitive advantage for most organizations Ulrich (1998). Researchers opine that organizational success is a function of employee satisfaction and happiness. Thus, creating a pleasant work environment is imperative not only to attract talented manpower but also for organizational success. Romano (2011) had also emphasized in her research article that the best solution to solve various managerial issues in an enterprise is employee happiness. Report had shown that the higher the level of employee happiness index of an enterprise, the better the productivity it has as quoted by Yuan - Ho Chen, Wei-Chun Lee, and Kuei - Wen Tseng (2012). Job involvement is defined & explained as an employee's response to the psychological perception of his work assignment, job accomplishment and values. With a higher job involvement, one will put more efforts and energies in the work as self-employment, and will also have better self-expression in organizational character performance. Bowen & Ostroff (2004) conceptualized workplace climate as two types:

organizational climate and psychological climate. Employees could be affected by organizational climate, which is derived from perceptions of how the enterprise is regarding policies, routines, practices, and rewards.

Psychological climate applies to employees in their own specific work contexts, on the basis of the experiential-based evaluation of what people “see” and notice occurring to them as they are aware of their environment. Burke & Litwin (1992) regarded workplace climate as one of the transactional determinants that has a profound impact on motivation, and in turn affects job performance. According to Holloway (2012) and Suliman & Obaidli (2013), a positive work climate triggers off motivation and high performance. Measuring organizational performance is important because it strongly affects the behaviour of managers and employees. The ultimate goal of any business is to attain remarkable improvements and benchmarks in organizational performance. For this study we consider the conceptual part of Organizational performance which talks about employee retention and longevity in the organization and getting monetary and non-monetary benefits for the employee performance in terms of annual increments and performance bonus.

## **2. Review of Literature**

### **2.1. Employee Well Being**

Positive psychology introduces the concept of well-being as individual valued experience in which people become more efficacious in their work and other activities (Bandura, 1986; Seligman and Csikszentmihalyi, 2000). Employee well-being is defined broadly as the overall evaluation of one's life, as the overall quality of an employee's experience and functioning at work, including life satisfaction and positive affect which influence individual performance (Grant et al., 2007; Li et al., 2014; Lu, 2001; Taris and Schreurs, 2009). Being happy is of great importance to most people, and happiness has been found to be a highly valued goal in most societies (Diener 2000). In the past two decades, a number of new constructs have emerged which reflect some form of happiness or positive affective experience in the workplace. What these constructs have in common is that all refer to pleasant judgments (positive attitudes) or pleasant experiences (positive feelings, moods, emotions, flow states) at work. Job Demands-Resources theory as a reference point, it can be assumed that job resources (physical, psychological, social, or organizational characteristics of a job) stimulate positive attitudes such as engagement or organizational commitment (Schaufeli and Bakker, 2004). Warr (2007) laid out a series of motivational factors which relate to and interact with the work environment and which influence happiness at work. Such factors include the opportunity for personal control of one's own work, opportunity for personal skill use, variety, environmental clarity, contact with others, supportive supervision, career outlook, and equity. In a



nutshell, employee well-being is defined broadly as the overall evaluation of one's life, as the overall quality of an employee's experience and functioning at work, including life satisfaction and positive affect which influence individual performance (Grant et al., 2007; Li et al., 2014; Lu, 2001; Taris and Schreurs, 2009).

From the above discussion it was hypothesized that

H1: Employee Wellbeing has a significant and positive relationship between Work place climate.

H2: Employee Wellbeing has a significant and positive relationship between Job Involvement.

## **2.2. Job Involvement**

Kahn (1990) highlighted this concept and defined job involvement as "organization member restrains himself to cope with job function and to match organizational character", so a person is constantly switching between his / her roles as an individual vs. a part of the organization. With a higher job involvement, one will put more efforts and energies in the work as self-employment, and will also have better self-expression in organizational character performance. Kahn had further classified job involvement into three domains. The first is the physical involvement, the second is cognitive involvement, and the last is emotional involvement. Thus, Job involvement can be simply defined as the degree to which one values and identifies with his/her current job (Kanungo, 1982; Lodahl and Kejner, 1965; Riipinen, 1997). With higher degrees of job involvement, individuals would put more time and effort into their jobs. It is believed that when employees are happy and satisfied with their workplace including the work itself as well as the surrounding environment, they would show higher levels of job involvement. Earlier studies suggested that people with higher well-being tend to put more efforts and engage more on their pursuit goals (Schaufeliet al., 2008).

From the above discussion it was hypothesized that:

H3: Job involvement has a significant and positive relationship between Organizational Performance.

## **2.3. Workplace Climate**

Verbeke, Volgering, & Hessels (1998) claimed that there are 32 different definitions of workplace climate. Dutton & Dukerich (1991) stated that climate appears to be a more intimate set of attitudes, values, and beliefs that embraces a work unit. Bowen & Ostroff (2004) conceptualized workplace climate as two types: organizational climate and psychological climate. Employees could be affected by organizational climate, which is derived from perceptions of how the enterprise is regarding policies, routines, practices, and rewards. Psychological climate applies to employees in their own specific work contexts, on the basis of the experiential-based evaluation of what people "see" and notify occurring to them as they are aware

of their environment. According to Burke & Litwin (1992), a psychological state of workplace climate is a set of employees' perceptions on the local work unit, the way it is managed, and the interconnectedness of them to others. According to previous research, it is suggested that climate has positive impacts on performance regardless of various dimensions of climate across studies. Burke & Litwin (1992) regarded workplace climate as one of the transactional determinants that has a profound impact on motivation, and in turn affects job performance. Likewise, Griffith (2006) concluded that warm and supportive climate enhances job performance at the organizational level. As stated by Robert (2007), many studies by a plethora of scholars were

indicative that workplace climate not only correlates to but also has a crucial part to play on job performance. According to Holloway (2012) and Suliman & Obaidli (2013), a positive work climate triggers off motivation and high performance. Hence:

H 4: The better the workplace climate is, the higher is the job involvement.

### **3. Research Methodology:**

#### **3.1 Instrument Design**

The measures of Employee wellbeing were adapted from questionnaires used in the studies from literature. The variables used in the Employee wellbeing measure were taken from Oxford Happiness Questionnaire ( $\alpha = 0.908$ ) by P. Hills and M. Argyle (2002) study which contained 10 items. The items on these construct indicated overall measure of happiness, with high scores indicating greater happiness. The variables in the Workplace Climate measure were taken from a short version of Organizational Climate Scale (CLIOR) ( $\alpha = 0.821$ ) with 5 items developed by Elsa et al. (2013). The Job involvement measures were taken from Kanungo's (1982) Job Involvement Questionnaire (JIQ) which contained five items from the JIQ scale. The scale reliability was ( $\alpha = 0.814$ ). The variables in the Organizational Performance measure are taken from Zohurul and Sununta (2009) and Lau and May (1998) which contained five items. For answers to the statements of the survey, a 5 point Likert scale ("1= strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3= no opinion, 4= agree, 5= strongly agree"). Judgment sampling, a non- probability sampling technique was used to select the respondents. There were 5 demographic questions pertaining to gender, age, education and experience added to the questionnaire.

#### **3.2 Sample:**

A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data from a private concern. Employees were selected through convenience sampling from across various departments. Respondents were requested to participate in the survey. Data collection was done over a period of one month in February 2019. Out of 200 questionnaires distributed only a total of 172 completed questionnaires

were collected back. However, there were some unfilled 14 unfilled questionnaires which were illegible and removed. So, finally 158 complete questionnaires were considered for the analysis.

### 3.3 Sample Profile:

The sample consisted of 31 percent females and 69 percent males. The age profile of the respondents was mostly younger aged where 57 percent of the respondents belonged to the age group of 31 to 40, 31.6 percent belonged to the age group of 21 to 30 years, and 8.9 percent belonged to the group of 41 to 50 whilst 2.5 percent belonged to the age group of 51 years and above. Most of the respondents were Post graduates (73.4 Percent) and graduates (19.6 percent) whereas 6.3 percent were professionally qualified and the other 6 percent were high school passed. Majority of them (46.8

percent) had an experience working since 5-8 years, 34.2 percent had the experience of working since 1-4 years, 13.3 percent had an experience of working since 9-13 years and 5.7 percent of the employees had an experience of working for more than 14 years.

### 4.0 Findings and Discussions:

To understand the applicability of Employee wellbeing measures, Job involvement, Workplace Climate, and Organizational Performance measures, exploratory factor analysis was run on the scales. Factor analysis identifies relevant factors (**Churchill et al, 2010**). The result of factor analysis for employee wellbeing revealed six factors. Workplace Climate revealed three factors, similarly Job Involvement identified three factors and Organizational Performance identified five main factors. All the factor loadings were greater than  $> 0.5$  and were able to meet Nunnally's (1978) desired score for scale development.

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) using SEM is used very widely for refining and testing other sub-dimensions of construct validity (Graver and Mentzer, 1999). The **table II** gives the results of reliability test and CFA and the values are all within the threshold levels prescribed by Hair et al (1998). CFA indicated that all factor loadings and corresponding t- values were statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) and provided support for convergent validity. Cronbach Alpha values for scales ranged from 0.908 to 0.806 (**See Tables II**). Chi square significance level ( $p$ ) for all factors is 0.000. Goodness of fit indices were within the acceptable range (Hair Et al.1998). These outcomes confirmed the adequacy of the analysis. Following this procedure, a structural model was established in which the relationship between the identified factors could be tested as input variables. The objective of the research was to examine the relationship between Employee wellbeing measures, Workplace Climate, Job Involvement and Organizational Performance.

### 4.1 Structural Equation Model Analysis

SEM enables the estimation of a series of separate but interdependent, multiple regression equations simultaneously by specifying the structural model used by the statistical program (Hair et al, 1998). SEM provides information about the hypothesized impact both, directly from one variable to another and via other variables positioned between the other two. The dimensions obtained through the validation process were carried forward as independent variables of the proposed model. In the model, relationships between all the factors obtained from factor analysis were considered independently. The analysis enabled causal relationships that existed between dimensions to be assessed. Standardized residual values for the model were around 0.09 suggesting a good model fit. The Chi square represented a significance level of ( $\chi^2 = 2.378$ ;  $p = 0.00$ ) below the threshold of 0.05. Regarding goodness of fit parameters, the comparative Fit Index (CFI), and the Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) of 0.884 > 0.90, implied strong uni-dimensionality (Hair et al, 1995). The Root mean square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) takes, into account the error of Approximation in the model

(Byrne, 2010). This fit index ranges from 0.05 to 0.08 indicating good model fit. In the current study RMSEA = 0.09, GFI = 0.807, CFI = 0.884 (>0.90). These fit indices suggested good fit for the model to the data. (**Table no. IV**)

#### 4.2 Causal Relationship findings:

Based on standardized path coefficients and significance levels, the hypothesized relationship between Employee Wellbeing and Work place climate is significant and positive. ( $\beta = 0.535$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) the standardized path coefficients are significant. **H1 is thus accepted.** The second hypotheses states that Employee Wellbeing has a significant and positive relationship between Job Involvement. The standardized path coefficients and significance levels are significant. ( $\beta = 0.294$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). **H2 Hypotheses also holds true and so is accepted.** The third hypotheses states that Job involvement has a significant and positive relationship between Organizational Performance. The standardized path coefficients and significance levels are significant ( $\beta = 0.498$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Thus, **Hypotheses H3 is accepted.** The fourth hypotheses states that the better the workplace climate is, the higher is the job involvement. The standardized path coefficients and significance levels are significant ( $\beta = 0.599$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Thus, **Hypotheses H4 is accepted.** (**Table no. V**)

#### 4.3 Discussion

The previous research studies on Employee wellbeing and Workplace Climate signify a significant positive relationship. This research study also signifies a significant positive relationship in line with the previous researches. As employees work within a social system, their mental and physical wellbeing is of utmost importance. This research study has helped to identify the relationship

between employee wellbeing, workplace climate, Job involvement and Organizational Performance. Employee wellbeing positively influences work place climate and indirectly influences Job involvement. Workplace Climate directly influences Job Involvement and Job involvement in turn influences Organizational Performance. In terms of empirical contribution, it is for the first time that a research is carried out on employee wellbeing and its importance in a developing country. Employee wellbeing and work place climate have recently become important issues. Adopting employee friendly policies and creating a better working environment fosters higher employee wellbeing and highly satisfied employees in the Organization. In addition, earlier line of work holds true that happy employees are more productive (Harrison, 2006). Thus, this research paper highlights the importance of employee wellbeing on Organizational Performance.

### 5.0 Limitations and Future Research

These findings are very insightful for HR practitioners and Top managers. However, some limitations of the research study which can be noted are that the sample size is limiting the wider generalizability.

Future research can be conducted with larger samples. There is a scope for further studies by adding more variables like Organizational Citizenship behaviour, employee commitment and also taking into account different aspects of employee wellbeing to provide a more holistic view of employee wellbeing.

**Table I: Sample profile of the study QWL and its impact on OP**

Variable	Categories	Frequency	%
Gender	Male	109	69
	Female	49	31
Age	21-30	50	31.6
	31-40	90	57.0
	41-50	14	8.9
	51 and Above	4	2.5
Marital status	Single	47	29.7
	Married	109	69
Education	High School	1	0.6
	Graduate	31	19.6
	Post-Graduate	116	73.4
	Professional	10	6.3
Experience	1-4 years	54	34.2
	5-8 years	74	46.8
	9-13 years	21	13.3

	More than 14 years	9	5.7
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**Table no. II Reliability of scales**

Variable	Item	Corrected Item-to-total correlation	Cronbach's $\alpha$	$\lambda$	AVE	Composite Reliability
EWB	EWB2	0.603	0.908	0.623	0.56	0.88
	EWB4	0.803		0.801		
	EWB5	0.816		0.821		
	EWB6	0.801		0.761		
	EWB7	0.687		0.689		
	EWB8	0.784		0.762		
Workplace Climate	WC1	0.628	0.821	0.746	0.54	0.78
	WC2	0.708		0.694		
	WC3	0.704		0.754		
Job Involvement	JI3	0.715	0.814	0.652	0.36	0.63
	JI4	0.7		0.625		



	JI5	0.586		0.523		
Organizational Performance	OP1	0.642	0.905	0.6	0.55	0.86
	OP2	0.777		0.759		
	OP3	0.846		0.817		
	OP4	0.769		0.719		
	OP5	0.835		0.801		

Table III Discriminant Validity				
	Sum_EWB	Sum_WC	Sum_JI	Sum_OP
Sum_EWB	0.748			
Sum_WC	.424**	0.734		
Sum_JI	.424**	1.000**	0.6	
Sum_OP	.415**	.500**	.500**	0.707

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

(Table IV) Explanatory power and fit indices of models.

Fit Indices and R2	Recommended Value
X <sup>2</sup>	420.937
df	177
X <sup>2</sup> /df	2.378
GFI	0.807
CFI	0.884
TLI	0.862
RMSEA	0.094
R <sup>2</sup>	0.56

(Table V) SEM Results of the Model

Paths	Coefficients (β)	t-Value	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Total Effect	Hypothesis Supported
EWB-WC	0.535	5.836	0.535	-	0.535	Supported*

EWB-JI	0.294	2.949	0.294	0.266	0.561	Supported**
WC-JI	0.498	4.533	0.498	-	0.498	Supported*
JI-OP	.599	5.639	0.599	-	0.599	Supported*

\*supported at 0.001 percent significance level

\*\*supported at 0.005 percent significance level

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## **CHANGING STATUS OF WETLAND RESOURCES IN INDIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Due to increase in the average temperature every year as a result of global warming is causing immense change in the climate as well. Due to change in the climate, the favorable conditions for the agricultural activities are decreasing rapidly. The occurrence of the natural disasters such as drought, flood and heavy rainfall has increased since last few years due to sudden change in the climate.

Also, in some parts of the country, the level of ground water is decreasing due to drought like situations as a result of lack of raining. The most areas of Western and South India are facing the problem of drought due to climate change and in these regions; it is very difficult to do any agricultural activity. The current paper highlights the impact of climate on the agriculture.

**KEYWORDS:**

Agriculture, Climate, Raining, Farmer

**INTRODUCTION**

Due to this change in the atmospheric conditions, heavy rainfall is observed every year in North India and in some regions, floods are occurred causing the destruction of a number of crops of the farmers. Natural disasters have certainly demotivated the farmers as every year; most parts of their crops are damaged due to these disasters.

Also, the trend of unseasoned raining has increased in last few years as it is observed that most of the heavy rainfalls are observed at the time of cultivation of the crops and hence, huge portion of the crops of the farmers have destroyed. For all these kinds of situations, the change in the climate is responsible.

If it is analyzed practically then it can be concluded that we the people are responsible for this change in climate. The task of the deforestation is going on large scale where a number of trees are cutting down resulting into the change in the climate due to the fact that these trees play an important role in balancing the human environment.

Trees also absorb the rain water and help in preventing the flood like situation. Cutting down a number of trees is causing the flood to come into the agricultural areas and hence, crops are destroying every year. Also, it is observed that the places where there is less number of trees; have the chances to be suffered from the drought like situations. Hence, the changing behavior of the climate can be controlled by planting a number of trees.

Also, air pollution is the big factor for the changing behavior of the climate. Due to this air pollution, the depletion in the ozone layer is observed and as a result of this depletion; some of the ultra violet rays emitting from the sun are directly coming to the surface of the earth. This is causing global warming on the earth. Global warming is directly responsible for this sudden change in the human climate as an increase in the temperature is observed as an effect of this global warming.

Due to the changing behavior of the climate, the fertility of the soil is decreasing in some of the areas of the country as the level of ground water tends to lower down.



Year	Season	Increase in Temperature, °C		Change in Rainfall, %	
		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
2020s	Rabi	1.08	1.54	-1.95	4.36
	Kharif	0.87	1.12	1.81	5.10
2050s	Rabi	2.54	3.18	-9.22	3.82
	Kharif	1.81	2.37	7.18	10.52
2080s	Rabi	4.14	6.31	-24.83	-4.50
	Kharif	2.91	4.62	10.10	15.18

**Figure 1: Climate change scenario for India**

The above figure suggests that in coming few years, a variance in the percentage of the rainfall would be observed to be 4.30 to 10.52 for the Rabi crops and this variance would be enhanced from -1.95 to 10.10 in case of the Kharif crops.

This figure also suggests that till the year 2080, the variance in the average temperature would be 1.08 to 4.14 for the Rabi crops and same would be observed to be 0.87 to 2.91 for the Kharif crops.

### **CHANGING STATUS OF WETLAND RESOURCES IN INDIA**

According to a report, a decrement in the production of the agricultural products is observed from last few years due to the climate change. Most of the agricultural activities depend on the nature of climate and different climate conditions are required for different type of crops. But, now the situation has become very serious as the natural climate conditions are showing variance due to global warming which is affecting the agricultural activities in India.

The percentage of the rainfall is also affecting in most parts of the country as heavy rainfall is observed in some parts and in some parts, less percentage of the rainfall is observed. The trend of unseasoned raining has also increased due to climate change.

Rising temperature affects flowering and leads to pests and disease buildup. Flood and excess rain over a short duration of time cause extensive damage to crops. Extreme weather events have caught attention of agrarian experts and scientists alike and they are now focusing on natural farming to arrest the impacts of climate change.

Climate change is likely to contribute substantially to food insecurity in the future, by increasing food prices, and reducing food production. Food may become more expensive as climate change mitigation efforts increase energy prices. Water required for food production may become more scarce due to increased crop water use and drought. Competition for land may increase as certain areas become climatically unsuitable for production. In addition, extreme weather events,

associated with climate change may cause sudden reductions in agricultural productivity, leading to rapid price increases.

For example, heat waves in the summer of 2010 led to yield losses in key production areas including: Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan, and contributed to a dramatic increase in the price of staple foods. These rising prices forced growing numbers of local people into poverty, providing a sobering demonstration of how the influence of climate change can result in food insecurity.

The consensus of the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) is that substantial climate change has already occurred since the 1950s, and that it's likely the global mean surface air temperature will increase by 0.4 to 2.6°C in the second half of this century (depending on future greenhouse gas emissions). Agriculture, and the wider food production system, is already a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. Future intensification of agriculture to compensate for reduced production (partly caused by climate change) alongside an increasing demand for animal products, could further increase these emissions. It's estimated that the demand for livestock products will grow by +70% between 2005 and 2050.

While gradual increases in temperature and carbon dioxide may result in more favourable conditions that could increase the yields of some crops, in some regions, these potential yield increases are likely to be restricted by extreme events, particularly extreme heat and drought, during crop flowering. Crop production is projected to decrease in many areas during the 21st century because of climatic changes.

Heat waves (periods of extreme high temperature) are likely to become more frequent in the future and represent a major challenge for agriculture. Heat waves can cause heat stress in both animals and plants and have a negative impact on food production. Extreme periods of high temperature are particularly harmful for crop production if they occur when the plants are flowering – if this single, critical stage is disrupted, there may be no seeds at all. In animals, heat stress can result in lower productivity and fertility, and it can also have negative effects on the immune system, making them more prone to certain diseases.

## **DISCUSSION**

Projected changes in climate are not limited to increases in temperature and heat waves; large changes in rainfall patterns are also expected to occur. While some regions are likely to suffer from more droughts in the future, other regions are expected to face the opposing issues of torrential rains and increased flooding. In coastal areas, rising sea levels may result in complete loss of agricultural land. Warmer climates may also lead to more problems from pests and diseases, and shifts in the geographical distribution of certain pests. For example, insects that serve as a vector for disease transmission are likely to migrate further pole-ward in the future, where livestock have so far not been exposed to these diseases.

The responses of yield to various stresses have been well defined through experimentation in many crops. Quantifying these responses, and identifying when agriculture is most vulnerable to stress, is beneficial in helping to identify the most efficient strategies for adaptation. Crop-level adaptation to climate change is expected to be key in minimising future yield losses and may involve: changing crop cultivars, sowing time, cultivation techniques, and/or irrigation practices. Ongoing research is

addressing the challenges of maintaining and/or increasing crop production under global change. Some risks to crop production from climate change and extreme weather events have been identified and strategies suggested to help maintain production. These include: restoring farm type, crop, or cultivar scale diversity into food systems, to improve their resilience and making crop improvements that enhance stress tolerance. Other strategies may include developing pre-defined, international responses to food shortages in order to prevent food price shocks that might reduce people's access to food.

There are eight national missions that would form the core of the national plan. These include national missions for solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, conserving water, sustaining the Himalayan eco-system, a "Green India", sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge platform for climate change. However, there are some innovative responses by water utilities to address these climate change risks and it has resulted in pushing the frontiers in a number of areas. It includes desalination, re-use and storm water harvesting and aquifer recharge. It would be worthwhile to give high priority to "more crops per drop" approach, rainwater harvesting, aquifer recharge, revival of water bodies and conservation technologies. In the last decade, the Central Government has tried to address the issue through several initiatives such as subsidies for micro-irrigation (which optimizes water usage for agriculture), national watershed development project for rain fed areas and artificial recharge to ground water through dug wells in hard rock areas and rural water supply enhancement programmed through the catchment area approach.

## CONCLUSION

Global climate change is not a new phenomenon. The effect of climate change poses many threats; one of the important consequences is bringing about changes in the quality and quantity water resources and crop productivity. It can be concluded that the Indian region is highly sensitive to climate change. Agriculture sector is the most prone sector as it will have a direct bearing on the living of 1.2 billion people. India has set a target of halving greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. There is an urgent need for coordinated efforts to strengthen the research to assess the impact of climate change on agriculture, forests, animal husbandry, aquatic life and other living beings.

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### **GANDHI'S SATYAGRAHA IN MODERN TIME**

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“There can be no civilization of the rose without the thorn,”- said Jung. But it also lies within human ingenuity to turn the thorn into rose. So William James, who loved mankind and hated war, had coined a phrase “moral equivalent of war”, to suggest that instead of making war itself a taboo, we should change its direction. Instead of fighting against one another, we should fight against the evil forces of human nature so that our life may be made richer and happier instead of miserable. The prevailing inequality, exploitation and various other forms of injustices in our society forces every human being to ponder over aforesaid issues and visualize the unforeseen threats which has global impact. It is true that there have been examples of non-violent resistance, but the human history mostly got accustomed to resistance through violence, bloodshed and war. It was just here, Gandhi had intervened and introduced the method of satyagraha as a substitute for violent resistance.

Today, the world is commemorating the Centenary of Gandhi's Satyagraha, which has no parallel anywhere in the world, even in present scenario. In fact, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and Satyagraha are the two sides of the same medal. Gandhi had launched Satyagraha in Johannesburg in South Africa on September 11, 1906 to resist racial discrimination. It was the beginning of Satyagraha, a novel way and was 1st of its kind which flourish in a large scale in times to come. The doctrine of Satyagraha is derived from the twin doctrines of truth and non-violence. In literary terms, Satyagraha comes from a compound Sanskrit word (says I.e. truth and agraha I.e. clinging) means ‘clinging fast to truth’. The term was discovered over the name of “Passive Resistance” put forth by a European Mr Hosken to the non-violent struggle and movement against racial discrimination started by Gandhi in South Africa.

Gandhi tried desperately to come up with a more adequate and precise name to characterize the Indian struggle. There would be a price for the person who proposed a name which best characterized the struggle. Gandhi wrote in his autobiography: “As a result Maganlal Gandhi (Gandhi's cousin) coined the word ‘Satyagraha’ and won the prize. But in order to make it clearer, I changed the word to Satyagraha which has since become current in Gujarati as a designation for the struggle.” Truth Firemness or sadagraha was a vast improvement over the term passive resistance, Gandhi thought. Satyagraha is even clearer. For Gandhi it is

as different from passive resistance of the suffragettes in the United kingdom as the North Pole is from the south.

According to Gandhi, Satyagraha is a philosophy of life. It is the religion by which he lived. It is also the religion where he wanted all men to live by it. The veteran Gandhian, R.R. Diwakar, says, "Satyagraha is a new way of life". It has several features. For him, truth and non-violence are as old as hills. But truth through non violence alone is really a new feature. Secondly, the application of this principle to every walk of life and all human affairs, and to fight evil and injustice to establish truth and justice, is also one of the new features.

For Gandhi, Satyagraha means holding on to truth which he described as soul force and resisting the untruth activity through using only non-violent means. Gandhi as a whole in his life led three Satyagraha in South Africa and then in India besides 18 fasts which includes fasts unto death on various contemporary issues. He also partook of two great marches— the great March of November, 1913 across Transvaal border and other one is the salt March of Dandi in March, 1930.

Satyagraha has been recognized as the most potent and vital method of Social change because a Satyagrahi has immense faith in the inherent goodness of human nature and he believes that it certainly responds to kindness, love, selfless service, self suffering and sacrifice. Satyagraha demands that it should never be launched for personal gains but always to be used for the good of others or humanity as a whole. Satyagraha is undoubtedly intended to replace the brutal methods of violence used in cases of conflicts between man and man, group and group and nation and nation.

Some scholars are of the opinion that war is a necessary evil while others assent that it is a boon to humanity. However, romantic might have been the wars of the ancient times, today with the invention of deadly explosives, rockets, atomic bombs, ballistic missile, chemical weapons and weapons of mass destruction, and with the organization for total war, their destructive capacity has increased millions fold. Here only, Satyagraha has proved itself more adventurous than that of a war and it has surprised much more people since it is a nobler way of bravery, a bravery of soul, which the Satyagrahi offers happily. Moreover, it works on all sides, which can be used anyway and anywhere. It blesses both the user and against whom it is being used, without drawing a drop of blood. Accordingly, it produces far reaching, most soothing and ever lasting results.

Our age is characterized by impermanence and provisionally. We find it difficult to stay with anything, day after day, week after week, year by year. Diversion is what is constant. We move on when there are no immediate results. Satyagraha is primarily pedagogy of life, and its pertinence depends on one's way and vision of life. It is an inception, Satyagraha was experimental in nature and visionary in outlook. Both these derived from a certain conception of life as a commitment to truth. Life is best lived when committed to truth.



The differentiating faction and the qualitative strength of Satyagraha is the cultivation of soul force. It is available to one and all, it is the most democratic instrument of power. Replying on the latent power of soul force, one can empower oneself against the will of the tyrant. It frames the individual within the cultural ethos of self reliance and renunciation. In the changed global market oriented, consumerist way of living, the ways and means of Satyagraha may look out dated. However, the vast divide that such a from of life brings in the society, and the emerging social conflicts at the local and the international levels call for protests of immense depth and courage. Satyagraha, both as a method of conflict resolution, is entering the stage through the back door as it were. The various sciences and philosophers, according to him, should lead to a certain orientating perspective that would assist humans to achieve higher consciousness.

For quite some time, the people of this universe have been greatly disturbed due to the ever worsening situation in all spheres of the so called modern world. A threatening war could having nuclear weapons at its disposal is hovering all over the world, people are getting more and more divided into national, religious and ethnic compartments, group conflict and disharmony are developing in every book and corner of the world. The rapid and intensive industrialization has brought in its wake acute pollution, unemployment and consumerism.

In such a desperate situation the people in the world who are in search of an ideology, a guidance and direction to save the world from this malady, found a direction and ideology to look to Mahatma Gandhi. He was for shaken even by his own countrymen more than fifty years ago as a conservative, backward and retro gate person irrelevant to a rapidly industrializing and modernizing world. Now, Gandhi is becoming more and relevant in the modern day world to offer a multi purpose solution to the problems faced by it.

The Mahatma diagnosed the ills of our times and gave proper sense of direction to our thought and action. Satyagraha, by which Gandhi thought ceaselessly against there basic social evils and shaped the texture of unique revolution in history based on truth and non-violence. The doctrine of Satyagraha is based on conjunctive thinking which to conviction that it is counter productive to destroy the pervious structure in order to build a new edifice. Through Satyagraha, he believed in introducing changes step by step, bringing new elements in old structure of thought and practice so that people did not feel uprooted from the past all of a twentieth and Twenty first century and shaped those urges towards reconstruction of man, society, national and international order.

Satyagraha led the people to liberation and gave them the vision and technique of a new Social order based on truth and non-violence. Satyagraha is a many sides approach to peace, and it contained all the aspects of the problem-Social, Legal, Political, Economic, Cultural, Educational, Religious and Spiritual. It challenged all those conditions which destroyed peace in life. For this, techniques Satyagraha which will go to the root of the trouble isolate evil from the evil-does and fight evil with peaceful weapons of the spirit.

Gandhi developed the weapon of Satyagraha to build up a truly democratic political life. Satyagraha is the only practical weapon which can be wielded even by the physically weakest society. Gandhi wanted every



man to realize the strength of the spirit in him. Every man carried with him the divine spark and we should recognize this spark and never allow it to be extinguished by untruth and injustice in society to build up social life. It can only achieved by Satyagraha.

Alberto Einstein was an apt description:—

“Gandhi had demonstrated that a powerful human following can be assembled not only through the cunning game of the usual political maneuvers and trickers but through the cogent examples of a superior conduct of life. In our time of utter moral decadence he was the only statesmen to stand for a higher human relationship in the political sphere.”

One does need not to be a Gandhian to understand and recognize that the philosophy of the Satyagraha which remained a powerful force in world, adopting the traditions and circumstances of the different countries accordingly. The leaders of the freedom movements in many colonial countries acknowledge the inspiration of Gandhi's Satyagraha. The civil rights movement in the United States, led by Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was inspired by his example, as was much of the movement against the Vietnam War. Liberation theology, which has spread in Latin America, Africa and Asia, took a lead out of the book of Satyagraha. None of recent non-violence movements perhaps in strictly follows the tenets of Satyagraha, as people tried to choose the most peaceful and effective means of struggle against injustice and oppression in the light of relevant conditions. The philosophy cannot be codified into immutable rules, but must always be creative and flexible to fit in ever changing scenarios of contemporary world.

The disarmament issue that faces us today is of an entirely different magnitude. We have no longer the luxury of time at our disposal to weight the pros and cons and to go into the political niceties of the available traditional approaches to disarmament. Failure to achieve a quick solution can have only one relentless result-disaster. Herman Khan has categorically asserted that “one must eventually introduce a major change in the situation or expect to get into a war anyway”. For, as he rightly argues, “it is most unlikely that the world can live with an uncontrolled arms race lasting for several decades”. A recent report of the National Planning Association of America has this alarming conclusion:” Not only does the danger of war remain a possibility, but the probability, but the probability totaled over time increases, becoming a certainty if sufficient time elapses without succeeding in finding alternative”.

What major change have we introduced into the present situation of bewilderment and drift? What alternatives have we found? None whatsoever we are victims of, we are a race of bewildered, impotent men trying to fit disarmament, in its nuclear overtones, pre-nuclear stereo types and being rather dismayed at the result. For thought it looks like an old problem and it can only be solved in a stark new way. Our crisis is thus essentially psychological, a crisis of failure to break away from habits of thought which have no relevance to the problems of our time.

This is the time for a revolution in our thinking for an agonizing reappraisal of our basic concepts of peace and human brotherhood. This, in short, is the time for a new thought and vision in international relations. This sought after vision is most in evidence in Gandhi's hitherto unheeded call for unilateral disarmament and his doctrine or philosophy of Satyagraha. Satyagraha is based on the soul-force, the of inner voice. The Satyagrahi derives his power from god, which follows from the idea that love is grounded in God. It is also important to keep in mind that the effectiveness of Satyagraha is not dependent upon the numbers, or upon the attitude and moral sense of the opponent. Instead, it depends upon the degree of commitment, determination and firmness of individual Satyagrahi. Satyagraha is dynamic in sense that its discipline is always engaging in mental and spiritual training in order to be prepared to do what should force required.

Gandhi himself made this point when he says, "The man who adopts the weapon has to direct it against the evil, not the evil doer, a very difficult thing to do without a continuous process of self purification. At the same time, he has to see that it does not inflict violence on the other side, but is content to invite suffering on him. Suffering, deliberately invited, in support of a cause which one considers rightness, naturally purges the mind of the Satyagrahi from I'll will and removes the element of bitterness from the antagonist."

We can improve upon many things that Gandhi taught us his religion and philosophy, even his economics and politics-but we cannot improve upon this central theme song of his whole life, this concept of daring unilateral action- Satyagraha-which finds its culmination in his call for unilateral disarmament. Many of us swear by Satyagraha and some of its more fashionable modern variants, little realizing that unilateral disarmament- the phase we shunned like the plague is nothing other than Satyagraha in its international dimension.

Gandhi's concept of Satyagraha had inspired generations of democratic and anti racist activists including

Martin Luther King Junior and the great leader of South African apartheid movement leader Nelson Mandela. It is well known fact that Gandhi's Non-violent strategy aroused much interest in the USA, Europe and other parts of the world, not only among national liberation but also in civil rights, peace and people's resistance movements. His advocacy of Satyagraha also included environment in its fold when he called for simple living, avoidance of waste, economy of every resource and respect of all life.

Gandhi likened Satyagraha to that of a banyan tree with innumerable branches and truth and Non-violence stood as its parent trunk. Socio-economic and political thinkers realized that in modern times, there is a need to wean the individual away from the money and money power. The time testing doctrine of Satyagraha continued to be fundamental factors for contributing to the peace, harmony and welfare of the whole world. It is beneficial for the whole world in current scenario to spread out teaching and philosophy of Gandhiji in large scale to counter the unethical substance of the society.

Gandhiji is more relevant today than a hundred years ago. In present days, Mahatma's message is more meaningful as genocide, ethnic cleansing, religious and territorial wars and ever growing menace of

international terrorism are afflicting many parts of the world. In this background, Gandhi's philosophy and concept of peace, tolerance and the interdependence of humankind is surely more demanding as compare to hundred years ago. when people keep worrying about the so called clash of civilizations, Gandhi's message would have been to work for the confluence of civilizations. only by following Gandhi's life and deeds, by recapturing the essence of his trinity of values, that we can hope to build the world of Gandhi's dream — an inclusive and prosperous world, a world of open societies and open economics, a world of equity and equal opportunity.

Time and again, many socio-economic and political scientists question the relevance of the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, particularly the doctrines of truth, Non-violence and Satyagraha in today's world. Now the question arises that the world in which violence is growing, international terrorism is spreading like epidemic to all parts of the world, economic inequalities and materialism is increasing, in such a problematic world, can the philosophy of Gandhi's could survive? Those thinkers, who questioned the relevance of Satyagraha or the Gandhi's philosophy could not understand Gandhi's message properly.

In the light of whom Gandhi was and what he tried to accomplish, not through brute force, but through the force and strength of love in the hope of making the entire world a better more hospitable place to live, it is appropriate both that we remember and honor him and that we examine his meaning and the relevance of his work for today and tomorrow. This is particularly important when violence and injustice regin in cities, villages, and hamlets throughout the world. If there is any hope at all that the world will service, the ethics of Satyagraha and Ahimsa must at least be our guiding ideal.

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## **Land Grand Made By Chola Queens**

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**Abstract:** There is considerable number of evidences available for endowments made by the royal family members. Endowments were made for renovation which was carried out in the temple by many categories of people. In spite of the religious sentiments which characterized the age we have on record about the efforts made to preserve temple. These however were extraordinary events. Normally the temple was the recipient of considerable endowments from various quarters and for

various purposes. An important occasion for endowments was the temple festivals were made not only for the older festivals but also for those to be established. Endowment was made liberally to temple by army generals in the form of providing Mandapas and Salai. In fact, however there are few records involving directly grants made by the Chola rulers, members of their families, or other close to them and these grants were made to a few inscriptions only, ones which has a special relationship of the ruling family. One was the Tanjore temple of Rajaraja I. Many grants of income from the land were made to temples, matha and similar institution; they were also first purchased by the donor, including the royal donors. An interesting record from Konerirajapuram near Tiruvidaimarudur in the Tanjore district states that while Uttama Chola was ruling his mother Sri Sembiyar built the temple of Tirunallam – Udaiyar in the name of her lord the glorious Gandaradittamdeva.

**Keywords:** Chola, Land grant, Women rulers, Inscriptions.

## **Introduction**

The grant means the contribution made for a particular activity. Hinduism is very ritualistic by performing various religious rites in the temples the Hindus believed that they would go nearer to god and gain both materials, which in turn depended on various types of donation made for specific purpose. The number and size of the temple built in the pre-Pallavas period were few and small respectively and the cost of maintenance was also easy but when the big size of temple came into existence there was a need for more funds. When the temple need for more became a reality, they turned themselves into cities of miniature in the medieval period. The items of grants include village grants, money grants, grand animals (cow, sheep) utensils, ornaments, articles necessary for worship and grants of various dues and taxes.<sup>2</sup>

## **Village Grants**

Village grant was usually made by the king the Prince or Yuvaraja were empowered to make village grants. The royal Ladies and chieftains made grants of either village or its revenue after getting the approval from reigning king. The Devadanavillage was suffixed by the then Nallur. There are only few instances of village grants in the Pallava, the Pandya, the Chola period the village donation to the temple was higher. 1300 village listed Chola Mandalam 50 were Devadana villages.<sup>3</sup>

## **Land Grant**

Land grant was most desired as articles of gift. To increase the wealth, size, name and fame of the temple land gift was especially favoured for certain reason. Land donation lauded in the Pallava, Chera as the best **dhana** (gift) greater than any other Dhana Land is very potential economic entity. It provides money, water, coupons and as whole temple needed things.<sup>4</sup> The boundary of the land to be donated was clearly demarcated and demarcating stones. Were lay on the four corners of the land. The term used for donation generally suffix 'Puram' like Kidaippuram, Tiruchchennadaippuram, Tiruvilappuram, Annailgaippuram, Pudukkuppuram, Valippattuppuram, Ambalappuram, Tirunadavanappuram, Tiruvilakkuneyppuram. The land donated for the worship of the deity was known as archanbhogam.<sup>5</sup>

### **Gift of Gold and other Jewels**

The devotion of the people is found expression in the gift to deities of rich ornaments and various articles necessary for daily worship. The Chola inscription also gives a rich account of gold ornaments and precious jewels offered to deities. Most of the ornaments were donated by kings and members of the royal family<sup>6</sup>. The gift of a silver plate and a pot and also a Churi with gold handle was presented by Semiyar Mahadevi to Tirunarayur temple. Donation of ornaments was made not only to decorate the icons but also to enrich the temple treasury.<sup>7</sup>

### **Gift of Money**

Gift of money were made by all rank society to temple for lamp, land purchase, supply of articles necessary for daily worship and for feeding lands and villages collected Taxes were also made over by the king and by the assemblies to the temple.<sup>8</sup>

### **Gift of Utensils**

A variety of utensil used for various purposes like for performing pujas, to cook and offer to god and for making offerings was presented to temple by several people. A record of Rajaraja I, a gift of two Silver vessels in which offering were to be made to god Tiruvaranci-Alvar by Udaiya Pirattiyar Sembiyan Mahadeviyar for the merit of Uttama Choladevi. Kundavai, the elder sister of Rajaraja I donated Silver Vessels not only to the Siva temple but also to the Vishnu temple and a Jain alayam. Vessels of Gold and Silver were offered to gods and goddess.<sup>9</sup>

### **Animal's gift**

Gift of animal like cows, buffaloes, bills, sheep for maintaining for lamps in the temples and for the preparation of offering was made. Sandaiyan, a Cavalier of Mahimalaiya Irukkuvelir made a gift of 31 cows for the supply of milk for the early morning, bath of the deity, milk and ghee for offering in the temple of Tirunilakkunrathu Paramsevar.<sup>10</sup>

### **Gift of Food Grains**

The temple received offering of different kinds of foodstuffs and grains. Food offering were in great quantities on festival days and it was called Sribali. At time food grains were supplied



directly to meet the immediate needs of the temple. A record of Nandippottaraiya registers a gift of *100 Kalam of Paddy* by Alsiriyar for maintaining a sacred lamp in temple Sirunangai Isvaragaram at Tirukkodika.<sup>11</sup>

### **Slave Gifts**

The existence of slavery during the Pallava and Pandya periods was attested in the Bhakilti literature of the Nayanmars and Alvars by the terms Padiyar, proved by concrete evidence. It was during the period of the slaves.<sup>12</sup> They were purchased by temple directly or were purchased by somebody and donated to temple. The slaves were of both sexes and they were classification into voluntary or non-voluntary. These slaves were made over to the temple by another of the king, by purchase from several parties and by gift from private individuals.<sup>13</sup>

### **Grants By Royal Family**

The member of the royal household followed the examples set up by the king. The king's mothers, sisters, queen, princes made varied endowments happened on the return of the king from war, the consecration of a new shrine, and the festivals of bath of gods, improvement or extension of the temple premises. There are considerable numbers of evidences available for endowments made by the royal family members<sup>14</sup>. Endowments were made for renovation which was carried out in the temple by many categories of people. In spite of the religious sentiments which characterized the age we have on record about the efforts made to preserve temple. These however were extraordinary events. Normally the temple was the recipient of considerable endowments from various quarters and for various purposes. An important occasion for endowments was the temple festivals. Endowments were made not only for the older festivals but also for those to be established. Endowment was made liberally to temple by army generals in the form of providing Mandapas and Salai.<sup>15</sup>

### **Land Endowments**

The temple was the biggest consumer of locality. It gave employment to numerous priests, servants of various categories, hymnists, musicians, dancing girls, etc. This large establishment was maintained by donations of various things by people of all sorts. In fact, however there are few records involving directly grants made by the Chola rulers, members of their families, or other close to them and these grants were made to a few inscriptions only, ones which has a special relationship of the ruling family<sup>16</sup>. One was the Tanjore temple of Rajaraja I. Many grants of income from the land were made to temples, matha and similar institution; they were also first purchased by the donor, including

the royal donors, Land endowments to temple were the most significant evidence of the condition of agricultural economy in the country. Even private individuals provided tax-free lands to temples and they became part of devadana. Endowments to religious and charitable inscriptions could be

classified as devadana (Siva temples) Tiruvidaiattam (Vishnava Temple) Mathapuram (mathas), Brahmadeya bhattaritti (Brahmanas) Pulavar, Murrutuvur, (Poets), Kanimurrattu (Astrologers) and Solbhogam (Educational inscription).<sup>17</sup>

### **Queen Sembiyan Mahadevi**

Sembiyan Mahadevi was a title borne by various queens of the Chola Empire. She was mother of Madurantaka Uttama Chola Deva. She was the grandmother of Rajaraja I. She was one of the most powerful queens of the Chola Empire, who over a period of sixty years constructed numerous temples and gave gifts to many temple in South India.<sup>18</sup> An inscription dated 941 C.E., found in Uyyakkontan Tirumalain near Tiruchirappalli, informs that 90 sheep were gifted for a lamp to the temple of Tirukkarkuti Paramesvarat Nandi Panmamankalam, a Brahmadeya on the Southern bank of the river Kaveri. Queen Tribhuvana Madeviyar granted land for feeding one hundred Brahmins on the day of 'Uttarayana Sankranti' in the temple of Kailasamudaiya Madeva of Sembiyan Mahadevi in Tanjore district.<sup>19</sup>

An undated inscription of Uttama Chola from Sembiyan Mahadevi gifted refers to an endowment made by Chaturvetipattar of Caturvedimangalam is Alanatta.158 Kalanju to the gold in the village for the celebration of a festival in the month of Cittirai every year. An interesting record from Konerirajapuram near Tiruvidaimarudur in the Tanjore district states that while Uttama Chola was ruling his mother Sri Sembiyar built the temple of Tirunallam – Udaiyar in the name of her lord the glorious Gandaradittamdeva.<sup>20</sup> The maintenances of a perpetual lamp, rice, for sacred of milk, curd, fried paddy, requirements of purify category ceremonies on the Twelve Sankrati days and the feeding expense on festivals days. In same year in 972 C.E. four hundred kasus were gifted for the food offerings to the deity in the temple. In 974 C.E. and in 976 C.E. she granted two copper lamps and 118 copper Vessels to the Svetaranyesvara temple at Tiruvenkadu. Same queen granted one gold pot, an image of Chandresekhar, a copper pedestal, a Silver Prabhavali, some gold flower and gold ornaments to the image in 988 C.E. She said to have made an endownments for a lamp to be kept permanently in front of the Siva.<sup>21</sup>

Sembiyan Mahadeviyar was particularly build temples. The Apatsahayesvara temple at Aduthurai was built by her in the sixteenth year of her 'regin and the Umamahesvara temple at Konerirajapuram were built perhaps in the same reign. A shrine in the Tyagarajaswami Temple at Tiruvarur was constructed in the seventh year of Rajaraja and in the sixteenth year of the same reign. She built a shrine in the Chandramulisvara Temple at Tiruvakkarai<sup>22</sup>. An inscription registers a gift of 6 *velis* of land by Sembiyan Bramadeya (tax-free village to Brahmanas) in Tirunaraiyurnadu in Kumbhakonam taluk to meet the several expenses in the temple. A records dated in the 16<sup>th</sup> year of

Parakesarivarman Uttamachola refers to a gift of land as Tiruchchennadaippuram to the goddess Madhurantakam Uma Bhattarakiyar in the temple of Tirukkolambadevar by Arunan Ponnambalattaigal, the queen of Sorabhaiyar after purchasing it from a lady.<sup>23</sup>

Sembiyan Mahadevi granted some land after purchase to the temple of Parasuramesvara for burning a lamp and for special sacred bath of the deity on the specified days of the year in the 15<sup>th</sup> year of Rajaraja I. An inscription dated in the 16<sup>th</sup> year of Rajaraja I in 1001 C.E. refers a grant of the village Manali Anmurnadu as davadana for god Paramasvamigal for worship and offerings by Sembiyan Mahadevi.<sup>24</sup>

### **Queen Viranarayani**

Viranarayani was the wife of Uttama Chola (979 C.E.) and daughter of Lianrukkarayar. She contributes cash and grants to the activities of the Tiruppali in the Nagaswarasamy Temple. Same queen grant of 20 Kasu to use numeric for bathing the idol of Nagaswarasamy Temple and water to bath the primary deity of abhishegam was brought from the river Kaveri. Same queen gift of land after purchase to temple of Tirukkilkottattu Perumal at Tirukkudamukkil for providing flower garlands to the god in the 13<sup>th</sup> year of Uttama Chola. Another queen of Kilandigal, wife of Uttama Chola and deity of Vadapureeswar at Tirukkalithittai with the use of water by 108 pots and also to feed the deity.<sup>25</sup>

Minavan Mahadeviyar, another queen of Uttama Chola made a gift of land after purchasing it for 25 *Kalanjusof gold* for the Maintenance of a perpetual lamp in the Sveteranyesvara temple, Tiruvenkadu in the Tanjavur district. Kilanadigal the daughter of Vilupparariyai, and the queen of Uttama Chola made a gift of land for the supply of 108 pots pull of water for the sacred bath of god in the temple of Mahadeva in Avaninarayana – Catuvedimangala in the 3<sup>rd</sup> regnal year of Rajaraja I. In 991 C.E. she granted a piece of land at Panakuti to two individual for singing Tiruppadiham hymas in the temple of Tirunallam Udiyar in Konerirajapuram.<sup>26</sup>

### **Queen Viman Kuandavai**

Viman Kuntavi was a queen of Arincaya, son of Parantaka I she is known from only three inscriptions. In 966 C.E. an endowment of 2 Pillars of land after purchase, one by Aditan Kodaipirattiyar, the inrher queen of Arincayapenmar for providing for the sacred bath of the god with 108 parts of water and of offering on the day of Vaihnu in Chittirai (April). In 963 C.E. she granted a piece of land for providing 1000 pots full of water to the god for conducting a ceremony to Tiruvananthisvarattu Parmasvem in Utayarkadi on the occasion of Sankranti every month. Another queen kodai-piraniyar made a gift towards the supply of 1000 pot full of water for the same purpose.<sup>27</sup> Bhodhi Aditha pidati, one of four wives of Arincaya, the brother of Gandaraditha, donated money to Thiruchendurai Siva temple for the regular poojas of the deity ritual, Gomuktisvara Temple at Tiruvavaduthurai, Mayvram Taluk records a gift of offerings, with 4 mall

of rice daily during the *ardhayama* service in the temple of Mahadeva and for baring a perpetual lamp before the god by Adittan viman of Kumarapadi the chief of Aduthurai. The donor is surmised to have been the father of Viman Kundevaiyar the queen of Arinjaya.<sup>28</sup>

### Queen Pancavan Madevi

Pancavanmadevi, the illustrious queen of Uttama Chola was known from inscription, one from Sembiyan Mahadevi in Tanjore district, and another from Tirumalapuram in north Arcot district. In the former, she is said to donate a flywhisk with golden handle weighing *30 Kalanju* of gold to the Kailasanathaswami temple in 985 C.E. The latter is an undated record which refers to a gift of *120 sheep* for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple of Perumanatikal at Govinrapadi in Vallanadu, a subdivision of Darnakottam. Vanavan Mahadevi, another queen of Uttama Chola. She gift made by special offerings on the day of kettai in the mounth of Cittirai in the temple of Kailasanatha. Minavan Madeviyar, another queen of Uttamachola made a gift of land after purchasing it for *25 Kalanjus* of gold for the maintenance of a perpetual lamp in the Svetaranyesvara temple, Tiruvenkadu, Srighali Taluk, and Thanjavur District.<sup>29</sup>

### Queen Kundavi

Kundavaipirattiyar, the magnanimous personality was a princess of the Chola family; she was the daughter of the Sundara Chola and Vanavan Mahadevi. She was the elder sister of Rajaraja I, the wife of Vallavarayar Vandyadevi, donate a lot of gifts to Peruvudiyar temple. She set up *four bronze images*; two of them were of Uma Parameswar the consorts of Daksinameru Vitankar, and Tanjai Vitandar and other two of her mother and father, Ponmaligai-tunjiya Devar (Sundar Chola) and Vanavan Mahadevi respectively. She was mentioned as '**Tammai**' (mother). She gifted away a lot of gold to these images during the festival times. The Vishnu temple at Dadapuram in South Arcot district was completed probably before 1006 C.E., and she granted vessels and *5,00 Kalanju of gold*, to be laid with precious stone ornaments and *3,413 pearls, 7,067 diamonds, 1,001 corals*, etc.<sup>30</sup>

Kundavai endowed a gift of *120 sheep* for burning perpetual lamp in the Iravi Kulamanikkisvara temple at Dadapuram in 1010 C.E. She made certain for the benefit of the endowments which testifies her keen interest for the welfare of the people. She founded a free dispensary and named it after her father Sundarachola Vinnager Adalursalai in 1015 C.E. Sararnan Ariyan Madhurantakan was appointed as the physicist in the hospital. She bought nine ma of land and donated for the maintenance of the free dispensary. The local *sabha* exempted the land from paying the taxes. In 1016, C.E., she bought a piece of land and a house site for *120 Kasus* in the Palaiyavana Numadevi, Caturvedimangalam in Innamparnadu of Rajendrasimha Valanadu. She again donated *90 sheep* for burning ten lamps in the same temple. She had spent most of her time in

the palace at Palaiyaru, the secondary capital of the Cholas. She had ordered a many gifts from Palaiyaru Palace.<sup>31</sup>

### Queen Lokamadevi

Lokamadevi was the chief queen of king Rajaraja I. She was the mother of Rajaraja I and also

known as Tibhuvanamadevi. She made a gift of *land ½ Veli* and odd in extend for a perpetual lamp to the temple. In 1010, C.E., she made a gift of *30 Kasus* for a perpetual lamp to the temple at Tiruvenkadu. She granted *58 sheep* for burning a perpetual lamp in the Manikanteswara temple at Tirualpuram. The Vadakailiyam temple at Tiruvayaru is called as Lokamadevisvaram. In same year again she donated *96 sheep* for a *two perpetual lamp* in the same temple.<sup>32</sup>

Pancavan Mahadevi, another queen of Rajaraja I was Nakkam Tilaiakiyar alias Pancavana Mahadevi. She was also known as Cholamadeviyar. In 1006 C.E. Rajaraja I and Pancavan Mahadevi visited the temple at Tiruppukayar, granted lands for conducting special worship to the god every month on the day of their natal star satayam. Queen Nakkam Pancavanmadevi, the king granted in 1012 C.E., the additional income of paddy due on some lands which were surveyed and assessed excepting the donated lands of Urankuti to the temple at Melappaluvur in Tiruchirappalli district.<sup>33</sup>

In 1014 C.E., she granted two copper images of Sundarar and Umaparameswari and granted some ornaments to the Brahadeswarar Temple at Tanjore built by Rajaraja I. She visited nearby temple and granted number of endowments. Queen Lokamadevi not only built a temple in her own name (Lokamahadevisvaram), but she also took a keen interest in the day-today management of the temple. Even as a dowager queen she ordered the reclamation and cultivation of waste lands in a village, the income to be used for special festivals in the temple.<sup>34</sup>

### Conclusion

Women in Tamil Society especially the elite women had a place of their own. They had contributed much to the spiritual development of the society. They liberally contributed to the temple. In generally, the legal and social equality between the sexes was rare. Likewise, the duties of a women in the society was different from those of a man, probably spent their times in the house as housewives. Much important was given to the women. They were respected and considered gods and were worshipped in temple. Women under the imperial Cholas leaves us with certain responsibility. Find that in every respect there was betterment in their position. Compared to the earlier period, there was no independent rule by any queens. Some of them held responsible offices and had official titles.

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## **INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY MUST FOR DEMOCRACY**

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### **Abstract**

Judiciary is the guardian of the constitution of India, providing justice- social, political and economic as enshrined in the constitution, is what its motto. Not only in India, had this most important institution played almost same role in every democracy. Countries which left behind in providing the system of independent judiciary leads to violation of human rights and denied justice. There are many provisions in the Indian constitution itself which gives full independence to the judiciary to perform its functions effectively and in transparent way.

The concept of public interest litigation, constitutional remedies, writs etc add to its beautiful functionality. To give earlier justice and easy access to people, the concept of Lok Adalats and tribunals has really made a great impact on the ground level. This Research article analyzes what are the various judgments which had further increased the importance of independent judiciary and its role in democracy and the way through which this autonomy can be remain intact.

***Key words: Transparency, Democracy, Constitution, Justice, Supreme Court***

### **Introduction**

A democracy is generally defined by its institution stronger the institution stronger would be the democratic values. Judiciary is the prime institution that can either drive the democracy towards the success or towards entropy. The democracies of India and USA are identified by their independent and robust judicial framework. The essence of trust amongst the citizens is maintained and hopes for justice and human right prevail. There are some recent examples which has increased the importance of judiciary:

- When Supreme Court of Maldives acquitted the former president in exile of all charges, then the current president Adullah Yemen imposed national emergency in the state it led to the mass arrest of the judges, media persons and in a way defeat of democracy and freedom.
- When president rule was imposed in Uttrakhand India, the supreme court of India annulled the order on malafide ground and thus upholding the rights and freedom of the state legislatures.

The above two instances indicate the indispensable role of judiciary in upholding the ideals of democracy. While a democracy promises equality, justice, freedom and rights, it is the judiciary that upholds them against the all odds. The govt in democracy is usually built on three pillars: legislature, executive and judiciary. It is important for all the three pillars to work in harmony as well as in autonomy to keep a check and balance on others. Judiciary in many instances is the *final interpreter of the law and constitution* and in a way, the conscience keeper of the nation. Independence of judiciary is indeed the hallmark of democracy, if the judiciary fails in upholding truth and justice, the democracy also fails.

### **PEEK INTO THE PAST**

In ancient and medieval times, monarchy prevailed all over the world. It was the king who alone held the final authority of legislation, execution and judiciary discharge. If the kings were virtuous such as Akbar and Solomon, peace and harmony prevailed in the society. However, such was not always the case disillusionments with the king George V led to the glorious revolution in Britain during the medieval period.

Soon, the kings were replaced by dictators from Hitler of Germany to Polpot of Cambodia, all were known for their despotic rule. It was the American Revolution and French, that offered the world the Taste of democracy. Even though the seeds of democracy were sown in many nations post world war II and decolonization process, the democratic institution in many nations crumbled due to weak institutions and complete separation of power such as in Pakistan.

### **JUDICIARY THE CONSCIENCE KEEPER**

An independent judiciary keeps a robust check and balance on the other segments of government which is legislature and executive. It is done through various judicial pronouncements and interpretation of the constitution.

*In Keshavanandea Bharti vs state of Kerala case* in India the supreme court of basic structure of the constitution. It prevented the state to alter the basic fundamentals of the constitution, religious freedom and separation of power.

Similarly, in United States of America, the Supreme Court functions with the concept of due process of law. Through its power of judicial review, it assesses the state and laws actions not only from the purview of legality but also humanity.

Independent judiciary also plays an fundamental role in upholding the rights of individual. Rights are the core of a democracy and the judiciary upholds them not only against actions of the state but also against other private entities.

The scope and domain of fundamental rights are often interpreted by the judiciary. Recently, in India, Supreme court in ***KS Puttaswami case*** widened the scope of *Article 21: right to life* to include the *right to privacy* keeping in account the dynamism of contemporary society. In *olga teli* judgement, supreme court has also included the right to livelihood as apart of life and had exclaimed that right to live is not just upto mere animal existence, such is the power of judiciary in a democracy to defend the Rights of an individual.

One of the most remarkable verdict of US supreme court against myriad genetics is also a case on point highflying the role of judiciary in not only maintaining the rights of the individual against the state, but also a private entity. Supreme Court of USA prevented myriad from patenting human genome research on breast cancer for the wider welfare of public. Similarly independent judiciary also leads to maintaining harmony in administration and as a result harmony in democracy.

Judiciary in many countries is the final interpreter of the election disputes. It was the famous verdict of judiciary in ***Raj Narain Case*** annulling the candidature of then serving prime minister of India thus changing the course of history. Similarly, recent disputes such as Russian meddling of US elections are also being analyzed by their respective judiciary. Disputes among the states such as related to language, boundary and water sharing are also solved by the judiciary such issues require tough decisions as there will always be people on the losing side. Only an independent and impartial judiciary can do justice in such cases. Recent supreme court judgments on River Cauvery is prime example.

An independent judiciary also uphold the idea of justice when the states fails to do so. With a stroke of pen, 40000 under trials in the prison of Bihar in India were set free by the judiciary. Similarly, Delhi court judgment in a case identified the rights and the issues of the transgender is and recognized transgender a third gender thus upholding the rights of dignity.

Similarly, courts in Africa and south America has given several pronouncements to keep racism on check judiciary firmly believes in the fact that to deny a human right to an individual is to change their very humanity. Through this activism, judiciary ensures that justice is not only being done but also seen to be done. However, it is important to dwell on how the independence of judiciary can be maintained.

### **Judiciary And Autonomy**

Recruitment process of judges should be kept independent and autonomous. An objective and transparent criteria must be devised to keep it aloof from the influence of legislature and executive.

Ideals of constitution should be made supreme Article 51 of the Indian constitution exclusively talks about separating executives and judiciary.

Education and illiteracy should be the prime goal of society. Only aware citizens and vigilant media can augment the power of judiciary in maintaining the checks and balances in the judiciary. Integrity among the judges are the most fundamental of values that must be inculcated through training and legacy. It is only then that the independence of judiciary can be achieved.

*“All the rights secured to the citizens under the Constitution are worth nothing, and a mere bubble, except guaranteed to them by an independent and virtuous Judiciary.”*

----Andrew Jackson

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शान्ति शिक्षायाः आवश्यकता

(Needs of Peace Education)

डॉ. सोमनाथसाहु:

सहायकाचार्यः, शिक्षाशास्त्र विभागः

राष्ट्रीयसंस्कृतसंस्थानम्, भोपालपरिसरः, भोपालम्

साम्प्रतंसमाजेहिंसा, अनैतिकता, आतङ्कवादः, भ्रष्टाचारः, अत्याचारः, अराजकताचवर्धते। देशे सर्वत्रैवक्षेत्रवादः, भाषावादः, जातिवादः, धर्मान्धता, अर्थकी वषमता, समन्वयस्याभावः, न्यायपा लकायादौर्बल्यम्, नैतिकमूल्यानां ह्रासः, प्रशासनस्य निष्क्रियत्वञ्चानुभूयते। तेन शान्तेर्नामा पनश्रुतिपथमुपयाति। वज्ञानस्य दुरुपयोगोऽप्यशान्तेर्मूलम्॥

संसारे सर्वे जनाः शान्तिं मच्छन्ति सुखशान्तिश्च तदैव भवति यदा मनुष्यसन्तुष्टो भवति। यत्किञ्चित्स्वकीयेन परिश्रमेण प्रयत्नेन च प्राप्नोति, तत्रैव सुखानुभूतिकरणं सन्तोष इत्युच्यते,

तत्रैवशान्तिर्निहिताभवति।पर्याप्तभौतिकसुखसामग्रीसत्त्वेऽपमानवाःमृगतृष्णिका मवमायामनुसरन्तःअशान्त्यासदादुःखतःभवन्ति।एतत्तु वदितमेवयत्यत्रशान्तिःतत्रैवसुखं, वैभवम्, उन्नतिः, कला वकासः, सभ्यतोत्कर्षःसौकर्यञ्चेति।

एवञ्चहिंसा,

अराजकताद्यनैतिकव्यवहाराणांनिर्मूलनंशान्ति शक्षयैवकर्तुंशक्यतेनान्यथा।शान्ति शक्षयैवमानवःसत्यभाषणस्य, सद्यव्यवहारस्य, भ्रातृत्वभावस्य, वसुधैवकुटुम्बकस्य, ईश्वर वश्वासस्य, परदुःखानुभवस्य, पारस्परिक वश्वासस्य, कर्तव्याकर्तव्यस्यच ववेकंलभते।अतएव।समग्रेराष्ट्रेशान्ति शक्षाअनिवार्या।स्यात्।कानामशान्ति शक्षाइत्युक्ते-

-शान्ति शक्षाएकाप्र क्रयायस्यांज्ञानस्य, कौशलाना भवृत्तिनांमूल्यानाञ्चसंवर्धनद्वाराबाल-युवक - प्रौढेषुचावश्यकव्यवहारपरिवर्तनमानीयवैयक्तिकअन्तर्वैयक्तिक-समाजान्तर-राष्ट्रिय-अन्ताराष्ट्रियस्तरेषुप्रत्यक्षतयासंरचनात्मकरूपेणच ववादानांहिंसानाञ्चनिवारणार्थंशान्त्यासंघर्षाणांसमाधानार्थंशान्तिपूर्णस्थितिनांसंरचनार्थञ्चयत्नःभवति।उक्तञ्च-

**Peace education is the process of promoting knowledge, skills, attitudes and values needed to bring about behaviour changes that will enable children, youth and adults to prevent conflict and violence, both overt and structural, to resolve conflict peacefully, and to create the conditions Conducive to peace, whether at an intrapersonal, interper sonal, inter-group, national or international level - UNICEF**

वश्वशान्त्यर्थंवेदेनैकेमन्त्रःसमुच्चारिताः।तत्र वशेषतःअशान्तेःनिवारणार्थमधुना पभारतीयसंस्कृतौस्वस्ति वाचनस्यशान्तिप्रकरणस्यचपाठः क्रयते।वेदपुरुषःवदतिमनुष्यैर्यथास्वार्थसुखमेष्टव्यंतथाऽन्यार्थमप्ये षत व्यंयथाकश्चिद पस्वार्थदुःखंनेच्छतितथापरार्थम पनै षतव्यम्।उक्तञ्च -

स्वस्तिनइन्द्रोवृद्धश्रवाःस्वस्तिनःपूषा वश्ववेदाः।

स्वस्तिनस्ताक्षर्योऽरिष्टने मःस्वस्तिनोबृहस्पतिर्दधातु॥<sup>1</sup>

पुनःब्रवीतियदिमनुष्या वद्वत्सङ्गेन वद्वत्सोभूत्वासत्यंशृणुयुःसत्यंपश्येयुर्जगदीश्वरंस्तुयुस्तर्हिदेदी र्घायुषोभवेयुः।मनुष्यैरसत्यश्रवणंकुदर्शनं मथ्यास्तुतिर्व्य भचारश्चकदा पनैवकर्तव्यः।उक्तञ्च-



भद्रं कर्णे भःशृणुयाम देवा भद्रं पश्येमाक्ष भर्षयन्त्राः।

स्थिरैरङ्गैस्तुष्टुवांस्तस्तनू भर्व्यशेम हविर्देव हितं यदायुः॥<sup>2</sup>

### शान्ति शिक्षायाः आवश्यकता (Needs of Peace Education)

शान्ति शिक्षायाः का वा आवश्यकता इति चेत् उच्यते हि-  
सद्भावार्थलोकेषु समाजेषु राष्ट्रेषु च सद्भावोदयस्य समवेदनायाः सहानुभूतेश्च सम्पादनार्थं मतिः स्पष्टञ्चाग्रे-

वश्वशान्तेः

1. देशेशान्तिसम्पादनार्थम्।
2. अत्याचारनिर्मूलनार्थम्।
3. ऐहलौकिक-सुख-कामनार्थम्।
4. भ्रष्टाचारवनाशार्थम्।
5. अहिंसावारणार्थम्।
6. राष्ट्रैक्यस्य सम्पादनार्थम्।
7. वश्वशान्त्यर्थम्॥
8. आतङ्कवादयादि-भयनिवारणार्थम्।
9. परसुख-समृद्धिसम्पादनार्थम्।
10. आधौतिक-दुःखनिवृत्त्यर्थम्।

### अशान्तेः कारणानि (Cause of Unrest)

सम्प्रति देशे सर्वत्र पश्यामः शान्तिः परिलक्ष्यते। तत्र च कंकारणमिति अधः प्रस्तूयते। तथा हि-  
मूल्येन्यूनता

मूल्यं सदुपानां समूहो वर्तते। मूल्यं मानवे मानवत्वं जनयति। मूल्यरहितस्य जनस्य सर्वत्रावहेलनं सर्वत्र पराजयश्च जायते। धर्मग्रन्थे मूल्यं नाम शीलमिति प्रोक्तम्। आधुनिकसमाजे मूल्यस्य न्यूनता दृश्यते। येन जनानां म

ध्येपरस्परस्नेह-वात्सल्यकरुणा-प्रेम-दयाक्षमादिगुणाःनोत्पद्यन्ते।आधुनिकमानवःआध्यात्मिकरूपेण,  
नैतिकरूपेण,

सांस्कृतिकरूपेणचपतनशीलःदृश्यते।मनसानीतिवर्तनवाञ्छन् पकश्चित्आचरणेअनीतिकरंजीवनंयापयन्प  
रिदृश्यते।येनसर्वदाअशान्तिपूर्णजीवनंव्यतीतंभवति।

धनमूल मदंजगत्

अशान्तेःद्वितीयकारणंभवतिधनम्।साप्रतिकःमानवःधनलोलुपोवर्तते।जगतःमूलधनमेवइतिभावय  
ति।धनेनैवसर्वसाध्य मतिभावनासमुद्भूता।कथम पठ चतेनानु चतेनवासाधनेनअ धका धकंधनंप्राप्येतइतिभा  
वनाजागर्ति।धनार्जनमेवमुख्यमुद्देश्यमभवत्।तदर्थमानवःचौर्यद्वयुतंचा श्रत्यप्रभूतंधनमर्जयति।अर्जितेनध  
नेना पसुखीनभवति,  
अ पतुङ्गतोऽपअर्जनीय मति व चन्त्यअधर्माचरणेलीनःभवति।येनअशान्तिपूर्णजीवनंयापयति।तेनसुखंशा  
न्तिवानप्राप्नोति।

वज्ञानस्योत्कर्षः

अशान्तेःतृतीयकारणं वज्ञानस्योत्कर्षः।वर्तमानयुगो वज्ञानस्ययुगोऽगण्यते। वज्ञानमाधुनिकमानव  
स्यप्रत्येकंपक्षप्रभावयति।समग्रं वशंवैज्ञानिकानांनवीनंनवीनमा वष्कारमवलोक्यआश्चर्यच कताइववर्तते। व  
ज्ञानस्योत्कर्षादेवराष्ट्रेषुपरस्परप्रतिस्पर्धाशत्रुत्वभावनाचउद्भवति,  
तेनअशान्तिवातावरणमुद्भवति। वज्ञानप्रभावेणतथाजीवनेप्रतिस्पर्धावृद्धमुपागता,  
यथाप्रतिस्पर्धायामेवजीवनंराष्ट्रंसमाजोवासंक्षयमुपैति। वज्ञानस्योत्कर्षेसदाचारस्यसहानुभूतेःशीलस्य वनय  
स्यचस्थानमेवनोपलभ्यते।वैज्ञानिकोत्कर्षादेवयुगेऽस्मिन्धनिनोधनवत्तराःनिर्धनानिर्धनतराश्चसंलक्ष्यन्ते।  
तत्प्रभावेणैववर्णेषुवर्गेषुजातिषुसमाजेषुराष्ट्रेषुचसङ्घर्षपरसंहार चन्ताचानुदिनंसमेधते।

भ्रष्टाचारः

अशान्तेःचतुर्थकारणंभ्रष्टाचारः।अनैतिकेनआचरणेन,  
सर्वकर्तव्यस्यअपालनेनस्वस्यकस्य चत्वा कम पकार्यसाधयितुंद्रव्यादानंद्रव्योपार्जनंवाभ्रष्टाचारइत्युच्यते।  
यथा-खाद्यवस्तुषुअखाद्यस्य मश्रणम्, अनु चतकर्माचरणेनधनार्जनम्, सामाजिकनिधेःआत्मसात्करणम्,  
उत्कोचप्रदानंस्वीकरणवा, सर्वकारसंपत्तेः आत्मसात्करणंवा।अत्रैकमुदाहरणंदीयते-

योग्यतानुसारंनियुक्तिःस्यादितिनियमः, परन्तुयेयोग्याःदक्षाःकार्यनिपुणाःसन्तोऽपठकोचंनददति,  
तेषानियुक्तिःप्रायःअसंभवैव।एतादृश्यःघटनाःयदादेशेसमुद्भवन्तितदाअशान्तिःउत्पद्यते।  
आतङ्कवादः

अशान्तेपञ्चमंकारणंभवतिआतङ्कवादः, आतङ्कवादस्यकारणेनसमाजेहिंसा, अनैतिकता,  
अराजकताचवर्धते।साम्प्रतिककालेआतङ्कवादस्यप्रभावेणसामाजिकंजीवनंकष्टकरमभवत्।आतङ्कवादो  
केवलंभारतवर्षस्यअशान्तेःकरणम् पतुसम्पूर्णं वश्वस्यअशान्तेःकारणम्।अद्यत्वेकेचनदेशाःस्वस्वार्थं सद्धे  
स्व-समीपस्थ - देशंस्वायत्तंकर्तुम्आतङ्कवादमाश्रयन्ते, येन वश्वस्यशान्तिरहिताभवति।

अत्याचारः

अत्याचारोऽपशान्तेःकारणम्।सम्प्रतिदेशेसर्वत्रापत्याचारः,  
दरीदृश्यते।कस्यअत्याचारआ धक्येनभवतीति वचार्यतेचेत्तद्विहितातिबालानां,  
वृद्धानांमहिलानाश्चेति।सम्प्रतितादृशाःबहवोहिजानाःदृश्यन्तेयेचबालकान्मकत्वेनबलात्नियोजयन्ति।का  
र्यसम्यक् क्रयतेचेत्ताडनंमारण मत्याद्यनैतिकाचरणंकुर्वन्ति।एवमेववृद्धानामनादरःसम्प्रतिसर्वत्रैवदृश्यते।  
महिलानामुपरिअत्याचारःदिनंप्रतिदिनमेधमानोदृश्यते।एवमेवउन्नतस्तरे वद्यमानानामत्याचारःनिम्नस्तरे  
वद्यमानानामुपरिसाधारणमेव, एतेनअद्यत्वेअपराधप्रवृत्तिः, अराजकता, अनैतिकताचप्रवर्धते,  
येनसामाजिकशान्तिर्नभवति।

भौतिकजगतःउत्कर्षः

भौतिकजगतःउत्कर्षोऽपशान्तेःकारणम्।मानवःप्रतिस्पर्धभावनयालीनःसन्सर्वैःसहसमत्वप्राप्तये  
अ धका धकभौतिकसमृद्धिंसम्पादयितुं मच्छति।मानवानांजीवनंतथा वलास प्रयत्नक्षयते,  
यथातेसर्वाम्पभौतिकसुख-  
सामग्रीमेकत्रीकर्तुंप्रयतन्ते।येनभौतिकवस्तूनामाधारेणोपार्जितद्रव्यंनशान्तिंसुखंप्रापयति।।

अ धनायकवादः

अशान्तेःअष्टमंकारणम् धनायकवादः।अ धनायकवादःबाह्यतःतुराजतन्त्रात्भिद्यते कन्तुअन्तरतः  
सःराजतन्त्रमेवानुसरति।अ धनायकवादेऽपराजसत्ताकस्यचनव्यक्ति वशेषस्यायत्ताभवति।सम्पूर्णचशास  
नंतस्यैवेच्छामनुसरति।अत्रप्रशासकःस्वेच्छयासम्पूर्णराष्ट्रेकार्यक्रमान्प्रचालयति।जनतायाःकश्चना पअ भरु

चःप्रशासनेनहिभवति।अनयाव्यवस्थयादेशस्यजनताव्याकुलताभवति।परिणामतःजनताअशान्त्याजीवनया पनंकरोति।

साम्राज्यवादः

उग्रराष्ट्रवादिनोदेशाःस्वदेशस्य वचारसर णमनेकेषुदेशेषुप्रचारेप्सयास्वसैन्यसाहाय्येनस्व वचारप्रचारे समर्थाःभवन्ति।एषःउग्रराष्ट्रवादएवकालान्तरेसाम्राज्यवावरूपेणपरिणतोभवति।शक्तेःहिंसायाश्चप्रयोगेणकस्यचनराष्ट्रस्यनागरिकेषुवैदे शकस्यशासनस्यस्थापनैवप्रायेणसाम्राज्यवादशब्देना भधीयते।अत्रसाम्राज्यवादिनोदेशाःपराधीनदेशस्यसंस्कृतिं वनाश्यस्वदेशस्यसंस्कृतेस्तत्रप्रचारंकारयन्ति।परायत्तदेशस्यजनेषुपरस्परं कलहञ्चोत्पाद्यतस्मिन्देशेप्रशासनंचकुर्वन्ति।अनेनपरायत्तदेशस्य वकासोऽवरुद्धोभवति, येन वश्वशान्ति वरो धनीप्रवृत्ति वजृम्भते।

शान्त्यर्थमनुपालनीयाःगुणाः

देशे, वदेशे, सर्वस्मिंश्चभूमण्डलेक्रान्ते वद्रोहस्यनरसंहारस्यचकारु णकंहश्यंसंलक्ष्यते।येनशान्तेर्नामा पनश्रुतिपथमुपयाति।अतःशान्त्यर्थमनुपालनीयाःकेचनगुणाःअधःप्रस्तूयन्ते।यथा

अहिंसापरिपालनम्

मनसावाचाकर्मणाहिंसायाःपरित्यागस्यगुणःअहिंसाशब्देनव्यपदिश्यते।अहिंसैवसगुणोयेनबन्धुत्वंप्रेमशान्तिस्थापनंचसभाव्यते।प्रेमभावनयैवराष्ट्रहितं वश्वहितंचसम्पादयितुंशक्यते।अहिंसायाःपरिपालनेनैव मानवःसर्वा णकार्या णकर्तुमर्हति।तत्रैकमुदाहरणम्-महात्मागान्धिःअहिंसाबलेनैववैदे शकान्भारताद्बहिश्चकार।अतएवतैवोच्यते-अहिंसैव वश्वस्मिन्जगतिशान्तिसन्धात्रीभवतीति।अतएवमुनिनामनुनाचातुर्वर्ण्यार्थम्अहिंसायामहत्त्वम्उपस्थाप्यते।

अहिंसासत्यमस्तेयंशौच मन्द्रियनिग्रहः।

एतंसामा सकंधर्मचातुर्वर्ण्येऽब्रवीन्मनुः॥<sup>3</sup>

मह षणापतञ्ज लनायोगदर्शनेयमंव्याख्यायमानेनअहिंसायाःप्राधान्यंनिरूप्यतेयत्-

अहिंसासत्यास्तेय-ब्रह्मचर्यापरिग्रहायमाः॥<sup>4</sup>

यमानांमहत्त्वंवर्णयतापतञ्ज लनातेषांसार्वभौममहाव्रतत्वम्उद्घो षतम्-  
'जातिदेशकालसमयानवच्छिन्नाःसार्वभौमामहाव्रतम्'।अहिंसैव वश्वस्मिन्जगतिशान्तिसन्धात्री,  
अभ्युदयसाधनी, गुणोत्कर्षकारिणी, सच्चारित्र्यमूला, धर्मा भवृ द्व-हेतुःभवाब्धिसंतरणैकसेतुश्च।

अहिंसायाजीवनोपयो गत्वम्आ श्रत्यैवप्राचीनैःऋ ष भर्मह ष भःशास्त्रकारैश्चतस्योपादेयत्वम्उद्घो  
ष्यते।नकेवलंवेदादिषु, अ पतुजैन-बौद्धाद्यागमेष्व प,  
अहिंसायाअनिवार्यत्वम्उपदिश्यते।यजुर्वेदे मत्रत्वेनसर्वप्रा णहितसाधनंस्नेहव्यापारश्चादिश्यते।तद्यथा -

मत्रस्याहंचक्षुषासर्वा णभूतानिसमीक्षे।

मत्रस्यचक्षुषासमीक्षामहे॥<sup>6</sup>

प्रेमभावनयैवराष्ट्रहितं वश्वहितंचसम्पादयितुंशक्यते।अतएवगीतायाम पदैवीसम्पवर्णनेभगवताकृ  
ष्णेनतंत्रअहिंसागुणोऽ पप्राधान्येनसमा वश्यते।

अहिंसासत्यमक्रोधस्त्यागःशान्तिरपैशुनम्॥

दयाभूतेष्वलोलुप्त्वंमार्दवंह्रीरचापलम्॥<sup>7</sup>

सदाचारपालनम्

शान्त्यर्थसदाचारपरिपालनंनितरामपेक्ष्यते।सन्तःयत्आचरन्तिसःसदाचारः।यःमनुष्यःसदाचारंनपा  
लयतितस्यजीवनंपशुवत्भवति।मातृ- पतृ-  
भक्तिःसत्सङ्गतिःईश्वर वशवासःसत्यतासरलताप व्रताशुद्धतानिष्कपटतानम्रताइत्यादयःगुणाःसदाचारेति  
ष्ठन्ति।इमेगुणाःयस्मिन्मनुष्येवसन्तितेसदाचारिणःकथ्यन्ते।सदाचारीपुरुषःअस्मिन्लोकेपरलोकेचसुखंप्रा  
प्नोतिसमाजेसर्वत्रआदरंलभतेसर्वेषां प्रयश्चभवति।सम्प्रतिसर्वेषुस्थानेषुअत्याचारः,  
भ्रष्टाचारःआतङ्कवादःइत्यादनैतिकव्यवहारःव्याप्तःअस्ति।भारत-  
देशस्यकृतेइदंमहदनु चतमस्ति।एतेनदेशस्यगरिमासुखशान्तिश्चनश्यति।अतःशान्तिसम्पादनार्थमस्यदेश  
स्यसर्वेषांनिवा सना मदंकर्तव्यमस्ति।यत्मनसावाचाकर्मणाचसर्वेसदाचारपरिपालनंकुर्युः।सदाचारेसर्वेषामेवस  
द्गुणानांसमावेशोजायते।सदाचारेणैवजीवनस्यसर्व वधोत्कर्षः।अध्यवसायशीलस्यनदैन्यं,  
नपराभवोवाउक्तञ्चवेदादिषु-

भूत्यैजागरणम्अभूत्यैस्वपनम्॥<sup>8</sup>

कृधीनऊर्ध्वान्चरथायजीवसे॥<sup>9</sup>

उच्छ्रयस्वमहतेसौभगाय॥<sup>10</sup>

आचारहीनस्यसर्वशास्त्रावगमोऽपनिष्फलएव।सद्वृत्तस्यैवसम्यग्दृष्टित्वंसम्यक्सम्बोधश्च-

आचारःपरमोधर्मःश्रुत्युक्तःस्मार्तएवच।

तस्मादस्मिन्सदायुक्तो नित्यं स्यादात्मवान्द्वजः॥<sup>11</sup>

आचारादेवदीर्घायुष्यंसमुन्नतिर्धनावाप्तिःकुलक्षयनिवृत्तिश्च।आचारहीनेएतद्वैपरीत्यंचजायते।ऋग्वेदेबहुधाइन्द्रवरुणादिदेवानामनुरोधःआसीत्यत्येअप वत्रजीवनयापनंकुर्वन्ति, यज्ञादिकार्येषांनास्तिकभावःभवतितथायेसर्वदा मथ्याभा षणःभवन्तितेकठोरदण्डेनदण्डनीयाःइति।नैतावत्, एतद पठ्यतमस्ति।यत्मानवानामाचारम भलक्षयैवसूर्यचन्द्रादीनांगतिर्भवतीति।

एवञ्चजीवनेयदि वद्यतेबिनाशाश्वतंतत्त्वम्, तर्हितद्वृत्तम्एव।चरित्रमेवपुरुषस्यसर्वस्वम्।चरित्ररक्षणेनैवमानवःदेवत्वंगच्छति।तदभावेदानवत्वं पशाचत्वं वागच्छेत्।चरित्रं हिजीवनस्यसर्वस्वमन्तदेवसर्वथासंरक्ष्यम्।उक्तञ्च-

वृत्तंयत्नेनसंरक्षेद् वत्तमेतिचयातिच।

अक्षीणो वत्ततः क्षीणोवृत्ततस्तुहोहोतः॥<sup>14</sup>

राष्ट्रियभावनायाःजागरणम्

शान्त्यर्थंराष्ट्रियभावनायाःजागरणमपेक्ष्यते।यावत्पर्यन्तंराष्ट्रा भमानंराष्ट्रगौरवंराष्ट्रप्रेमचनजागर्तितावत्पर्यन्तंदेशेशान्तिर्भवति।राष्ट्रियभावनैवसाभावनायामानवंस्वराष्ट्रोन्नत्यर्थंप्रेरयतिस्वराष्ट्रा भमानंचजागरयति।मनुष्येयदाराष्ट्रियभावनाजागर्तितदासमाजेहिंसा, अराजकता,

अत्याचारादिअमानवीयव्यवहारादिनोत्पद्यते।वेदपुरुषःवदति-

‘अहंराष्ट्रीसङ्गमनीवसूनाम्’,

‘वयंतुभ्यंब लहतःस्याम’अ भवर्धतांपयसाभीराष्ट्रेणवर्धताम्’

इति।यदापर्वतेश्वरःपाट लपुत्रम्आक्रमततदाजनसमाजान्आदिदेशमहान्नीतिशास्त्रज्ञःकौटिल्यः-

‘राष्ट्रंराष्ट्रार्थंराष्ट्रायचजीवनम्’इतिएवञ्च राष्ट्रियभावनासाभवतियामानवंराष्ट्रिय- वकासार्थंप्रेरयति,

स्वदेशा भमानंस्वदेशगौरवंचप्राणेभ्योऽप्य धकंभावयतिउक्तञ्च-

नयत्रदेशोद्धृतिकामनाऽऽस्ते

नमातृभूमेर्हित चन्तनंच।

नराष्ट्ररक्षा- ब लदानभावः

श्मशानतुल्यंनरजीवनंतत्॥<sup>15</sup>



## परोपकारभावनायाः जागरणम्

शान्त्यर्थं परोपकारभावनायाः जागरणमपेक्ष्यते। यावत्पर्यन्तं सर्वेऽपमानवाः सुखनः न भवन्ति तावत्पर्यन्तं देशेऽयं शान्त्या न तिष्ठति। परोपकारः परोपकारः। मनुष्यः संसारे जन्म लभते, धनमर्जयति, स्वशशून्बान्धवान्पालयति पोषयति स्वयंचखादति पबतिस्व पतिच। इयमेव जीवनस्य सार्थकतानास्ति। स्वार्थाय तु सर्वे जीवन्ति यः परोपकाराय जीवति तस्यैव जीवनं सफलं भवति। अतएवोक्तम्-  
'परोपकारेण मनुष्यस्य मनः प्रसन्नं भवति शान्तिञ्च लभते'  
इति। परोपकार एव सगुणो येन समष्टेयं ष्टेर्वा समुत्कर्षः सम्पद्यते। जीवने सर्वेऽपस्वोत्कर्षम् अभिलष्यन्तः, स्वोदरपूर्त्यैकमतयः, स्वार्थसाधनतत्पराः, स्वानुजिघृक्षया इष्टकर्मजातं सम्पादयन्तोऽवलोक्यन्ते। यदि सर्वोऽपलोकः स्वार्थभावनयैव प्रेरितः स्यात् तर्हि कथं भवसामाजिकीराष्ट्रीयवा समुन्नतिः सम्भाव्येत। परस्पर-सद्भावेनैव स्वार्थं वहाय परार्थसाधनेन, परदुःख-निवारणेन, लोकोपकृतिसाधनेन, सर्वजीवानुग्रहेण च भौतिकोऽभ्युदयः समासाद्यते। समाजस्य स्थितिरेव परोपकाराधारा। परोपकरणं लोकानुग्रहसाधनेन परदुःखनिवारणेन च सकललोके आत्मीयत्वं साधयति। उक्तं च यजुर्वेदे-

यस्मिन् सर्वा ण भूतान्यात्मैवाभूद् वजानतः।

तत्र कोमोहः कः शोक एकत्वमनुपश्यतः।<sup>16</sup>

परोपकारेणैव वश्वबन्धुत्वं समाजसे वत्वं देवत्वं च सध्यति। वेदेषु यज्ञपद्धत्या, स्वाहा (स्व+आ+हा)-शब्देन, 'इदं नमम' इत्यादिना च स्वार्थपरित्याग एवादिश्यते। स्वत्व-परत्व-भाव-परित्यागेनैव उदारचरितत्वं महात्मत्वं वश्वबन्धुत्वं च संसाध्यते। उक्तं च -

अयं निजः परोवेति गणना लघुचेतसाम्।

उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्॥<sup>17</sup>

प्रकृतिश्चेद् अवलोक्यते तर्हि सर्वत्र सततं परोपकारप्रक्रयैव संलक्ष्यते। भानुर्जगदिदं द्योतयति; वधुर्भुवनम् आह्लादयति; मातरि श्वामृतप्रायेऽप्राणसंचारं वधत्ते; अनलः शैत्यादिकं वारयति भक्ष्यादिकं च पाचयति; सरितो जलेन मेघाश्च वृष्ट्या शस्यं जनयन्ति; वृक्षाः फलैश्चुधाम् अपहरन्ति; पशवो दुग्धप्रदानेन मानवंसं पोषयन्ति; पुष्पा ण फलानि वनस्पतयश्च स्वार्थं वहाय परार्थं प्रवर्तन्ते। एवं सर्वत्रैव प्रकृतौ परोपकरणं संलक्ष्यते। उक्तं च -

परोपकाराय फलन्ति वृक्षाः, परोपकाराय वहन्ति नद्यः।

परोपकाराय दुहन्ति गावः, परोपकारार्थं मदं शरीरम्॥<sup>18</sup>

वश्वबन्धुत्वभावनायाः जागरणम्

शान्त्यर्थं वश्वबन्धुत्वभावनायाः अवबोधः अपेक्ष्यते। जगतः सर्वे एव प्राणनः परिवारवत्परस्परस्नेहेन साहचर्यं कुर्वन्तो वसेयुः। सर्वेषु मानवेषु समभावं पश्येयुः। वश्वबन्धुत्वभावनायाः अपेक्षितः सन्तः जनाः सकलजनकल्याणात् आत्मकल्याणेन चन्तयन्तः, सर्वेषां दुःखात् मदः खम् अनुभवन्तः, परहितनिरताः स्वार्थपरित्यज्य, लोकसेवां स्वीकृत्य निखलं वश्वबन्धुत्वमन्यन्ते। तेन वश्वशान्तिञ्चलभते सम्पूर्णजगत्। हितोपदेशकारः वदति—  
अयं निजः परो वेति गणनालघुचेतसाम्।

उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्॥ इति

सर्वेऽपदेशीया वदेशीया वा, एकस्यैव परमात्मनः पत्राः। तत्र कंकारणभेदप्रथनम्?  
यदाऽभेददृष्टिः प्रवर्तते, तदा जगदिदं स्वर्गमवचकास्ति। न तत्र मोह-शोकादेव सरः,  
न च तदा वजुगुप्सा व च कत्सावा बाधते। एकत्वबुद्धौ न दुःखाग्निशेषोऽपि,  
क्लेशलोकोऽपि च। अत एव यजुर्वेदे ईशोपनिषदि च प्रोच्यते—

यस्तु सर्वाण्यभूतान्यात्मन्नेवानुपश्यति।  
सर्वभूतेषु चात्मानं ततो न व च कत्सति॥<sup>19</sup>  
यस्मिन् सर्वाण्यभूतान्यात्मैवाभूद् व जानतः॥  
तत्र को मोहः कः शोक एकत्वमनुपश्यतः॥<sup>20</sup>

वश्वधर्मः—

भावना वश्वकल्याणमूला। 'कृण्वन्तो वश्वमार्यम्'<sup>21</sup> इति वदतो वेदस्याप्येतदेवा भमतम्। सर्वेषां धर्माणां सारभूतत्त्वानां संग्रहेण वश्वधर्मत्वं संभवति। अत एव पतञ्जलनाम अहिंसा-सत्यादि-  
यमानां महत्त्वं वर्णयता प्रोच्यते यद्यमास्ते गुणाः सन्ति ये सर्वधर्माः स्वीक्रियन्ते। एते 'सार्वभौममहाव्रतम्' इति व्यपदिश्यन्ते।

अहिंसा-सत्यास्तेय-ब्रह्मचर्यापरिग्रहायमाः।<sup>22</sup>

जाति-देश-काल-समयानवच्छिन्नाः सार्वभौममहाव्रतम्।<sup>23</sup>

वश्वधर्मसर्वोदय-भावनामूलम् आधत्ते। उच्यते च—

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः॥  
सर्वे भद्राण्यपश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद्दुःखभागभवेत्॥

वश्वशान्तेरुपायाः

वश्वशान्तेरुपायाःअधःसूच्यन्ते।यथा-

1. मूल्यानामात्मसात्करणम्
2. धनलोलुपताप्रवृत्तिस्तिरस्करणीया।
3. भौतिकजगतःवैज्ञानिकोत्कर्षात्त्वदुरेभाव्यम्।
4. भ्रष्टाचारादिकुरीतिनानिर्मूलनार्थकठोर-दण्डव्यवस्थायाःपरिपालनम्
5. साम्राज्यवादस्यअ धनायकवादस्यच वरोधः।
6. योग शक्षायामनसःनियन्त्रणम्।

छात्रेषुअशान्तिः

'छात्रेषुअशान्तिः'

इत्ययमशःछात्रेषुअर्थोत्विद्यालयेषुसी मतोभवति।एवञ्च वद्यालयीयगति व धनां क्रयाकलापानाञ्चप्रभावे णजायमानाअशान्तिः। व शष्यउच्च शक्षाक्षेत्रेषासमस्यापरिदृश्यते।छात्रेषुअशान्तेःनैकानिकारणानिवर्तन्ते। यथा-1) दोषपूर्ण शक्षापद्धतिः, 2) उत्तमप्र श क्षताध्यापकानामभावः, 3) निरुद्योगसमस्या4) दुरभ्यासः, 5) राजनैतिकदुष्प्रभावः, 6) अ धकारिणामौदासीन्यम्, 7) छात्राध्यापकयोःसहयोगाभावः, 8) छात्रावश्यकतायाःअपूर्तिः, 9) उत्तममार्गदर्शनस्याभावः10) छात्राणामात्मसम्मानहानिः।।

पूर्वोक्तसमस्यायाःपरिहारार्थमशान्तेःनिवारणोपायाःआश्रयणीयाः।यथा (1) समुत्तमा शक्षापद्धतिःअनुसर्तव्या (2) उत्तमप्र श क्षताध्यापकानानियुक्तिः। (3) उद्योगावसरःप्रकल्पनीयः (4) सदाचारपरिपालस्य शक्षाभवेत् (5) राजनीतेः दुष्परिवेशेभ्यःछात्राःसंरक्षणीयाः (6) अ धकारिणांछात्रहितमनोवृत्तिःभवेत् (7) छात्राध्यापकयोःसम्बन्धःदृढःभवेत् (8) छात्रावश्यकतायाःपूरणंकरणीयम् (9) उपबोधनकक्ष्याद्वाराआदर्शरूपेणमार्गदर्शनम्। (10) छात्रप्रतिष्ठासंरक्षणम्इति।

शान्त्यर्थमध्यापकस्योत्तरदायित्वम्

डॉ.

सर्वेपल्लीराधाकृष्णन्महोदयःवदतिराष्ट्रस्यमार्गदर्शकोवर्ततेअध्यापकइति।अतःसःआदर्शप्रतिरूपःस्यात्।सम्प्रतिउच्च शक्षायाःक्षेत्रे वद्यमानासुनैकासुसमस्यासुछात्र-

अशान्तिः महत्त्वपूर्ण समस्या वर्तते। असन्तुष्टाः छात्राः शैक्षकावश्यकतापूर्त्यर्थं क्षेत्रान्तरं प्रवशन्ति। येन देशे वादः आन्दोलनादिकं जायते। परिणामतः समाजे अशान्तिः भवति। असन्तोषदूरीकरणाय शान्तिस्थापनायाश्च अध्यापकः छात्राणां सम्बन्धे आवश्यक सूचनानां वनिमयं कुर्यात्। अर्थात् ये बालकाः बहुसमस्याः प्राप्नुवन्ति तेषाम् भवभावकैः सह मत्वा वार्तालापः करणीयः। उदाहरणार्थम्-  
ये बालकाः कक्षापरित्यज्य पलायन्ते,  
येषाञ्चारोग्यमसमीचीनमस्ति,  
येषां वा प्रगतिः सन्तोषदायिका नास्ति,  
यश्च बालकः कुत्रचन वषये न्यूनतया समर्थः,  
ये च चौर्यमुतानैतिककार्यं कुर्वाणाः,  
ये अनुशासनहीनाश्च,  
तेषां वषये पूर्णवचारवमर्शानन्तरमेव समुचित निर्णयः कर्तव्यः। वषयेऽस्मिन् अभावकैः वचारवमर्शः क्रयते कञ्च तेषामावश्यक सूचनाः प्राप्याः।

एवञ्च वद्यालये परस्परसहयोग-भावना अपेक्ष्यते। तेन शान्तिः तिष्ठति। यदि शिक्षक शिक्षकयोः,  
शिक्षक-छात्रयोः,  
शिक्षकप्रधानाध्यापकयोः च मध्ये ईर्ष्या-  
द्वेषवैमनस्यादिभ्यो वष्यति तर्हि ते वद्यालयहिताय कार्यं न करिष्यन्ति। शान्तिपूर्णवातावरणार्थं शिक्षकेषु छात्रेषु च परस्परसामुदायिकतायाः सहयोगस्य च भावना परमावश्यकी अस्ति। एतदर्थं शिक्षकाः छात्रान् प्रतिसहानुभूतिपूर्णव्यवहारं कुर्युः,  
तेषाञ्च क्षमतायां योग्यतायाञ्च निष्ठां कुर्युः। यथा-  
यथा ते परस्परं मत्वा अनुभवान् अभाषयन् च प्राप्तुं प्रयत्नं करिष्यन्ति तथा-  
तथा वद्यालयस्य शान्तिमयवातावरणं वक्तुं सततं समृद्धं च वष्यति।

शान्त्यर्थं मध्यापकः निम्नोक्तान्विषयान् परिपालयेत्। तद्यथा-

1. मैत्रीपूर्ण व्यवहारेण छात्रसमस्यायाः परिहारः।
2. छात्रमनोदशायाः परीक्षणं मार्गदर्शनञ्च।
3. वैयक्तिकरूपेण स्मृतिग्रन्थानां, धार्मिकग्रन्थानां, नीतिग्रन्थानाञ्चाध्यापनम्।
4. अध्यापकः वद्यालयीयवातावरणं मूल्यान्वितं कुर्यात्, मूल्याधारितानां कथानां पठनपाठनं कुर्यात्।
5. बालकानां मूल्याधारितक्रियायां प्रोत्साहनपुरस्कारप्रदानञ्च।
6. यम-नियमासन-प्राणायाम-प्रत्याहार-धारणा-ध्यान-समाधयोऽष्टावङ्गानि सन्ति। तेषां प्रशिक्षणं दद्यात्।

7. बालकानांरुचीनां, योग्यतानाम्, आवश्यकतानांसमस्यानाञ्चावगमनंतत्परिहारश्च।

8. व भन्नव्यवसायेषुबालकानांसमायोजने (Placemnt) सहायता-प्रदानम्।

9. बालकस्यसामाजिकीकरणेसहायता-प्रदानम्।

10. नागरिककुशलतायाःप्र शक्षणम्।

शान्तिसम्पादनार्थं वद्यालयस्यभू मका

शान्तिसम्पादनार्थं वद्यालयः एकमुत्तम भकरणम्। ड्यूवीमहोदयः वदा' वद्यालयोऽस्तिसामाजिकसंस्था। शिक्षाहिसामाजिकप्र क्रयेतिकारणात्विद्यालयः सामाजिकजीवनस्यतत्स्वरूपमस्तियत्रसर्वसाधनंकेन्द्रितं वर्तते, यच्चबालकंस्वानुवं शकपैतृकसंपत्तेःस्वीयंभागंप्राप्तुं, स्वशक्तीः

सामाजिकहितायउपयोक्तुंचसन्नद्धं करोति”

इति। अतः वद्यालयस्यमहत्त्वपूर्णदायित्व मंदं वर्तते यत्बालकाः बा लकाश्च समाजस्य आदर्श वचारधारा भः परम्परा भः अवगताः स्युः येन च तेषु समाजेशान्तिसमृ द्धं च वधातुमुत्कण्ठा उत्पन्ना स्यात्।

1. वद्यालये-महा वद्यालये वश्व वद्यालयेचनैतिक शिक्षाअनिवार्यास्यात्।

2. धन-लोलुपतायाः परित्यागस्यच शक्षणम्।

3. कठोर-श्रमस्य शक्षणम्।

4. वला स-जीवनस्य परित्यागार्थं शक्षणम्।

5. राष्ट्रैक्यभावनायाः शक्षणम्।

6. वश्वबन्धुत्वभावनायाः शक्षणम्।

7. परोपकारभावनायाः शक्षणम्।

8. पारिवारिकसमस्यायाः समाधानार्थं समाजे वद्यालयपक्षतः उपबोधनवर्गस्यायोजनम्। तत्र व शष्यपरिवारसंरक्षणोपायानांतन्त्राणाञ्च वषये वशेषरूपेण प्र शक्षणप्रदानम्।

9. वद्यालय-महा वद्यालय- वश्व वद्यालयादिषु सदाचार- शिक्षायाः आचार शिक्षायाश्चानिवार्यत्वम्।

10. भ्रष्टाचारादिकुरीतिनां निर्मूलनार्थम् उद्बोधनकक्षायाः आयोजनम्।

11. यूनांकृते बालचरसंघस्य प्र शक्षणम्।

12. समाजेशान्तिवर्गस्यायोजनम्।

13. जनसञ्चारमाध्यमद्वाराशान्ति शिक्षायाःप्रसारः।
14. छात्राणांछात्राध्यापकानाञ्चकृतेशान्तिवर्गस्यायोजनम्।
15. संयुक्तराष्ट्रसंघस्य वषयेपरिचयप्रदानम्।
16. देशप्रेमदेशभक्तिसंस्कृति प्रयत्नावर्धक शिक्षाप्रणालीसायोजनीया।

शान्त्यर्थमादर्शपाठयोजना

शान्तिसम्पादनार्थमादर्शपाठयोजनायाःनिर्माणमपेक्ष्यते। पाठ्य वषयेषुतेषांसमग्राणामेव वषयाणांज्ञानमनि वार्ययेहिसंसारेणसम्बद्धाःवर्तन्ते,  
शान्तिसम्पादनेचसहायकाःवर्तन्ते। आध्यात्मिकपूर्णतायाःहेतोर्धर्मस्यवेदस्य, दर्शनस्यपुराणस्य,  
वेदान्तस्य, नीतिशास्त्रस्य, सङ्गीतस्य, सर्वधर्मसमन्वयवादस्य,  
उपनिषदश्चज्ञानंलौकिकसमृद्धयेभाषायाः, भूगोलस्य, इतिहासस्य, हस्तकौशलस्य, गृह वज्ञानस्य,  
समाज वज्ञानस्य, मनो वज्ञानस्य, व्यावसायिक वषयस्यचज्ञानंराष्ट्र-समृद्धयेअर्थशास्त्रस्य,  
राजनीति वज्ञानस्य, नागरिक वज्ञानस्यचज्ञानमपेक्ष्यते।

संयुक्तराष्ट्रसंघःशान्तिसम्पादनञ्च

1045 व्यावहारिकसंवत्सरेसंयुक्तराष्ट्रसंघस्यस्थापनाऽभूत्। अन्तराष्ट्रियशान्तिसम्पादनमेवअस्य कार्यम्। संयुक्तराष्ट्रस्यसदस्यतायैआवश्यकोभवतियत्तस्यसदस्यताकामयमानेनदेशेनशान्ति प्रयेण,  
संघस्यनियमपालकेनचभाव्यम्अन्तराष्ट्रियशान्तेःस्थापनम्,  
शान्तिव्यवस्थायाःसुदृढीकरणोपायानामन्वेषणम्, तेषुतेषुराष्ट्रेषुमैत्रीपूर्णस्यसम्बन्धस्यसंस्थापनम्,  
जातिधर्मगतानांभेदानामपनोदनम्अन्तराष्ट्रियपक्षेत्रिषु-राजनीतिक-आर्थिक-सामाजिक-  
सांस्कृतिकसमस्यानांसमन्वयनंतदर्थमनेकेषांराष्ट्राणांसहयोगावाप्तयेप्रयासकरणञ्चमुख्यरूपेणसंयुक्तराष्ट्र  
संघस्यकार्या णभवन्ति।

एवञ्च वश्वशान्तेःसद्भावार्थंलोकेषुसमाजेषुराष्ट्रेषुचसद्भावोदयस्यसमवेदनायाःसहानुभूतेश्चसम्पादना  
र्थशान्ति शिक्षायाःआवश्यकतावर्ततेएवइति। अन्ततोगत्वायजुर्वेदस्यषट्त्रिंशोऽध्यायेसप्तदशतममन्त्रेउक्तस्य  
वेदपुरुषस्यकथनमवश्यंध्यातव्यम्। क मतिचेत्-  
हेमनुष्यायथाप्रकाशादयःपदार्थाःशान्तिकराःस्युस्तथायूयंप्रयतध्वम्इति। तथाहि-



द्योःशान्तिरन्तरिक्षंशान्तिःपृथ्वीशान्तिरापःशान्तिरोषधयःशान्तिः।  
वनस्पतयःशान्तिर्वशवेदेवाःशान्तिर्ब्रह्मशान्तिः।  
सर्वशान्तिःशान्तिरेवशान्तिःसामाशान्तिरे ध॥<sup>24</sup>

सन्दर्भः:-

<sup>1</sup>यजुर्वेदः 25.9

<sup>2</sup>यजुर्वेदः 25.21

<sup>3</sup>मनु 10.63 .

<sup>4</sup>योग. 2.30

<sup>5</sup>योग. 2.31

<sup>6</sup>यजु० 36.18

<sup>7</sup>गीता 16.2

<sup>8</sup>यजु 30.17 .

<sup>9</sup>ऋग् 1.36.14 .

<sup>10</sup>अथर्व .212.2.

<sup>11</sup>मनु 1.10.8 .

<sup>12</sup>ऋग् 4.1.17 .

<sup>13</sup>ऋग् 7.25.78 .

<sup>14</sup>महाभारतम्

<sup>15</sup>सं.नि.श. पृष्ठ-237

<sup>16</sup>यजु० 40.7

<sup>17</sup>हितो० 1. 39

<sup>18</sup>वक्रमो० 66

<sup>19</sup>यजु० 40.6

<sup>20</sup>यजु० 40.7

<sup>21</sup>ऋ० 9.63.5

<sup>22</sup>योगदर्शन 2.30

<sup>23</sup>योग० 2.31

<sup>24</sup>यजुर्वेदः 3

## **Targeted Intervention with Female Sex Workers: Role of Punjab State AIDS Control Society and National AIDS Control Organization**

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**Abstract:** Sex work and HIV/AIDS transmission are interrelated as it is estimated that more than 90 percent of HIV transmission in India is through unprotected sexual route. However, not all the people engaged into sex work have the risk of acquiring HIV/AIDS rather HIV transmission in India in most of the cases occurs among those individuals who are engaged in unprotected sexual practices with multiple partners and they have been identified as one of the high-risk groups by National AIDS Control Organisation. To keep HIV prevalence as low as possible among high risk groups, and to reduce transmission from them to the bridge population and subsequently reducing the risk of HIV transmission from bridge population to general population, Targeted Intervention was adopted by NACO as a strategy to reach out the most unreached population (National AIDS Control Organization, 2007).

**Key words:** Targeted Intervention, HIV/AIDS, NACO.

**Introduction:** Sex work has a greater impact on the health of women having sex work as a profession. Majority of them suffer from diseases such as sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. Sexually transmitted infections are public health problem because of their potential to cause serious complications such as infertility, chronic disability, and death in men, women, and children (World Health Organization, 2002). Therefore, Targeted Interventions (TI) program was started by NACO for the people within the community who are most at risk of HIV and sexually transmitted infection. Under targeted intervention, behaviour and practices of the beneficiaries are targeted and not their identity. It involves them and their issues within the broader frame work of interventions. They are adapted to be culturally and socially appropriate to the target audience. It focuses on limited resources available for the beneficiaries and how these resources could be best used to derive the maximum benefit. There are various services under targeted intervention provided to the people in need such as management of sexually transmitted infections, provision of commodities (condoms) to ensure safe sex practices, linkages to care and support program through

referral services, outreach and communication, enabling environment through structural intervention, community organization and building ownership and response to the crisis (National AIDS Control Organizations, 2016).

National AIDS Control Organization is a division of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare that provides leadership to HIV/AIDS control programme in India through 35 HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Societies. In 1986, following the detection of the first AIDS case in the country, the National AIDS Committee was constituted in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. As the epidemic spread, the need was felt for a nationwide programme and an organization to steer the programme. In 1992 India's first National AIDS Control Programme (1992-1999) was launched, and National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) was constituted to implement the programme (National AIDS Control Organizations, 2016).

**Objective:** The objective of the study was to understand the role of Targeted Intervention project in addressing the health needs of female sex workers who are registered under Targeted Intervention (TI) project of Punjab State AIDS Control Society (PSACS), Punjab to bring about positive changes in their lives.

**Methodology:** Sex work in Punjab works secretly as there are no specified areas, i.e., red-light areas in Punjab where the sex workers could be found. However, National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) under TI provides services through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) to those sex workers who are registered with them. Therefore, in order to have a quality outcome of the study, only those female sex workers were contacted who were registered under TI program, and 300 female sex workers were contacted from Ludhiana, Jalandhar, and Amritsar districts based on simple random sampling.

**Tools for Data Collection:** Self- designed interview schedule along with observation method was used to collect the data.

## **Study Findings:**

### **1. Awareness of sexually Transmitted Infections.**

In Punjab, 28 NACO designated sexually transmitted infections clinics are functional and are established in all the district hospitals and medical colleges in the State to provide free medicines and counselling facilities to the sexually transmitted infected patients (Punjab State AIDS Control Society, 2013). Sexually transmitted infections/diseases (STI) are mainly passed from one person to another during sexual intercourse or when there is sexual contact that involves contact of genitals.

Since there is a greater risk of STI affected female sex workers to become HIV infected, therefore, efforts have been done under the study to find out the awareness level of the respondents on STI which has been presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Infections.**

Awareness about Sexually Transmitted Infections	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Yes	95(95)	26(26)	81(81)	202(67.3)
No	5(5)	74(74)	19(19)	98(32.7)
Total	100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	300(100)
Symptoms of Sexually Transmitted Infections	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Excessive vaginal discharge	7(37)	4(17)	7(33)	18(28)
Ulcers /sores in genital area	-	-	3(14)	3(5)
Pain during intercourse	-	-	4(19)	4(6)
Pain in lower abdomen	-	7(29)	-	7(11)
Foul smelling discharge	3(16)	7(29)	5(24)	15(23)
Swelling in groin area	-	1(4)	-	1(2)
Itching in genital area	9(47)	2(8)	-	11(17)
Frequent/sometimes painful urination	-	3(13)	2(10)	5(8)
Total	19(100)	24(100)	21(100)	64(100)
Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Private clinic	-	-	-	-
Chemist shop	-	-	-	-
No treatment	4(21)	1(4)	1(5)	6(9)
Govt. hospital	15(79)	21(88)	19(90)	55(86)
Home remedy	-	2(8)	1(5)	3(5)
Total	19(100)	24(100)	21(100)	64(100)
Sex during treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Yes	3(16)	2(8)	1(5)	6(9)
No	16(84)	24(92)	20(95)	58(91)
Total	19(100)	24(100)	21(100)	64(100)

*Figures in parenthesis represents percentage.*

Data on awareness level of the respondents on sexually transmitted infections highlights that in all the three districts, 67.3 percent of the respondents reported that they have heard of sexually transmitted infections whereas 32.7 percent reported that they have not heard to sexually transmitted infections. On being asked about the awareness on symptoms of sexually transmitted infections, majority of the respondents, i.e., 28 percent shared that they are suffering from excessive vaginal discharge whereas other symptoms reported by respondents foul smelling discharge (23 percent), itching in genital area (17 percent), pain in lower abdomen (11 percent),

frequent/sometimes painful urination (eight percent), pain during intercourse (six percent), ulcers/sores in genital area (five percent) and swelling in groin area (two percent each).

While talking about the place of treatment for these symptoms, the majority of the respondents, i.e., 86 percent went to the government hospital for treatment, and five percent adopted home remedy. Nine percent respondents did not take any treatment. It was good to see that all respondents availed treatment for the disease. However, 91 percent respondents reported that they were not practicing sex work during these symptoms whereas nine percent respondents reported that they were engaged with sex work during these symptoms.

## 2. Awareness of HIV/AIDS.

Evidence shows that HIV prevalence among sex workers is 12 times higher than the general population. Across the globe, violence perpetrated against sex workers is common and associated with an increased risk of acquiring HIV (United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS, 2012). Therefore, the current study has tried to explore the awareness level of female sex workers on HIV/AIDS. Table 2 highlights the awareness level of the respondents on HIV/AIDS.

The data revealed that in all three districts, the knowledge level of respondents regarding HIV/AIDS was very high. 98 percent of the respondents reported that they have heard of HIV/AIDS whereas only two percent of the respondents reported that they have not heard of HIV/AIDS. There are behavioural issues related to HIV/AIDS awareness. Many married women in India have still not heard of AIDS despite increasing risks, intensive health education campaigns and widespread scientific and media attention (Chattopadhyay, A., 2003). 96 percent of respondents reported that they received information on HIV/AIDS from non-governmental organisation workers whereas three percent respondents received information from media (print and electronics). Respondents also received information from government health workers (0.3 percent), friends/family members (0.3 percent) and from other sources (0.3 percent).

**Table 2: Awareness about HIV/AIDS.**

Awareness about HIV/AIDS	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Yes	100(100)	95(95)	98(98)	293(98)
No	-	5(3)	2(2)	7(2)
Total	100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	300(100)
Source of information	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Media (Print and electronics)	-	1(1)	7(7)	8(3)
Govt. health workers	-	1(1)	-	1(.3)
Any other specify	-	-	1(1)	1(.3)
Friends/family	1(1)	-	-	1(.3)
Nongovernmental organisation workers	99(99)	93(98)	90(92)	282(96)

Total	100(100)	95(100)	98(100)	293(100)
Preventive measures	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Consistent condom use	20(20)	33(35)	34(35)	87(29.7)
Safer sex practices	43(43)	50(53)	40(41)	133(45.4)
Use of uninfected blood	25(25)	3(3)	2(2)	30(10.2)
No information	-	-	3(3)	3(1)
Having one uninfected faithful sex partner	1(1)	8(8)	7(7)	16(5.5)
Use of uninfected syringes	11(11)	-	2(2)	13(4.4)
Any other	-	1(1)	10(10)	11(3.8)
Total	100(100)	95(100)	98(100)	293(100)

*Figures in parenthesis represents percentage.*

While talking about the methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS, majority of the respondents, i.e., 45.4 reported safer sex practice as the preventive method along with consistent condom use (29.7 percent), use of uninfected blood (10.2 percent), uninfected faithful sex partner (5.5 percent), use of uninfected syringes (4.4 percent) and any other method (3.8 percent). One percent of the respondents shared that they do not know about preventive methods.

### **2.1. Test for HIV.**

The HIV counselling and testing services started in the year 1997, have been scaled up in recent years. Today, there are more than 4000 Counselling and Testing Centres which are located at all levels of the public health-care system. The earlier Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centres (VCTCs) and facilities providing Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS (PPTCT) services are now remodelled as a hub to deliver integrated services to all clients under one roof and renamed as “Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres” (ICTCs).

Under TI, promotion of condoms, linkages to STI services and health services with a strong referral and follow-up system has been established, which works as a strategy for HIV prevention, Care, and Continuum. To reduce the HIV risk among the female sex workers, formal referral mechanism for quality HIV testing and counselling has been established through Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centres (VCTC). It is mandatory that HIV testing and counselling referral facility should be sensitive to female sex workers special issues and have a strong referral mechanism to HIV treatment, care and support and other related services. If the referral mechanism is not present, clinics are mandated to establish its own.

HIV counselling and testing services are a key entry point to the prevention of HIV infection, and to treatment and care of people who are infected with HIV. When availing counselling and testing services, people can access accurate information about HIV prevention and care, and undergo an HIV test in a supportive and confidential environment. People who are found HIV-negative are supported with information and counselling to reduce risks and remain HIV-negative. People who are found HIV-positive are provided psychosocial support and linked to treatment and care. Today,



more than 75,000 people who are HIV-positive access the antiretroviral therapy (ART) programme and receive free treatment for HIV/AIDS. (National AIDS Control Organizations, 2016). During the study, information was also gathered whether the respondents went for HIV testing or not. Table 2.1 highlights the status of the respondents regarding their HIV test.

**Table 2.1: HIV test of female sex workers.**

HIV test of the respondents	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Yes	100(100)	95(95)	98(98)	293(98)
No	-	-	-	-
Total	100(100)	95(100)	98(100)	293(100)
Place for HIV testing	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Govt. hospital /Integrated counselling and testing centre	100(100)	95(100)	98(100)	293(100)
Nongovernmental organisation	-	-	-	-
Private practitioner	-	-	-	-
Total	100(100)	95(100)	98(100)	293(100)
Motivation/Encouragement for test	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Voluntarily	3(3)	2(2)	4(4)	9(3)
Doctor	1(1)	1(1)	-	2(1)
Nongovernmental organisation worker	96(96)	92(97)	94(96)	282(96)
Co sex workers	-	-	-	-
Total	100(100)	95(100)	98(100)	293(100)

*Figures in parenthesis represents percentage.*

Those respondents who were aware regarding HIV/AIDS reported that that they have been tested for HIV, i.e., 100 percent respondents and 100 percent of the respondents reported that they went to government hospital/Integrated counselling and testing centre for HIV testing. Regarding the motivation for testing, majority of the respondents, i.e., 96 percent reported that they were motivated and encouraged by non- governmental organisation workers to go for HIV testing whereas three percent respondents went with their own will. Only one percent of respondents were motivated by doctors for testing whereas the role of the co-sex worker was not found in the data. Majority of the respondents, i.e., 91 percent shared that they are not suffering from HIV whereas nine shared that they are suffering from HIV.

## **2.2. HIV status of female sex workers.**

The conditions in which sex work occurs may have a profound impact on HIV risk and vulnerability. While some sex work settings have served as excellent venues for HIV-prevention programmes, many others neither promotes safer sex nor protects sex workers from violence perpetrated by clients, law enforcement officers, gangs, establishment owners or controllers. In addition, debt-bondage, low pay and inadequate living conditions may further compromise the health and safety of sex workers (United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS, 2012). Since they

are vulnerable to contract HIV, therefore it is imperative to know their HIV status. Before asking this question in the present study, their consent was taken or they were taken into confidence and were assured that their status would not be disclosed. Rather they would be assisted to follow the right treatment. Data relating to HIV status of the respondents have been presented in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2: HIV status of the female sex workers.**

HIV status	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Yes	4(4)	12(12)	11(11)	27(9)
No	96(96)	88(88)	89(89)	273(91)
Total	100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	300(100)
How do you come to know about your HIV positive status?	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
HIV test by NGO	3(75)	10(83)	10(91)	23(85)
During other treatment/check up	1(25)	2(17)	1(9)	4(15)
Total	4(100)	12(100)	11(100)	27(100)
Support system during the time of crisis	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Support by co sex workers	1(25)	2(17)	3(27)	6(22)
NGO workers	2(50)	9(75)	6(55)	17(63)
Family/Friends	1(25)	1(8)	2(18)	4(15)
Total	4(100)	12(100)	11(100)	27(100)

*Figures in parenthesis represents percentage.*

On being asked about HIV positive status of the female sex workers, nine percent of the respondents were HIV positive. From among nine percent of the respondents who were HIV positive, majority of the respondents, i.e., 85 percent came to know about their HIV status through a screening test organized by NGO working in their area. However, rest of the 15 percent of the respondents came to know about their HIV status through their routine check- up or during the course of other treatment. While asking the respondents about their support mechanism when they came to know about their status as HIV positive, majority of the respondents, i.e., 63 percent reported that they were supported by NGO staff during the crisis whereas 22 percent were consoled by fellow sex workers and 15 percent were supported by their families and friends during crisis.

### **3. Association of female sex workers with targeted intervention program.**

Targeted interventions provide field level care and support to the high-risk groups. Targeted intervention programme cannot play a prominent role alone until and unless the beneficiaries are associated with the programme. Therefore, data regarding the association of the female sex workers with the targeted intervention programme operational in their area through nongovernmental organisation under the programme has been collected from the respondents to draw a clear picture of outreach by the non-governmental organizations namely Sawera in Jalandhar, All India Women

Conference in Amritsar and Aradhya in Ludhiana has been obtained. The information obtained has been presented in the Table 3.

**Table 3: Association of female sex workers with TI program.**

Association of female sex workers with TI program	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Yes	100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	300(100)
No	-	-	-	-
Total	100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	300(100)

*Figures in parenthesis represents percentage.*

As indicated in the above Table, it is clear that all the beneficiaries, i.e., 100 percent in all the three districts were outreached by the non-governmental organisations under the study. It was evident from respondents' responses to the query that they were fully aware of the organisations, their objectives and the services provided by these organization in all the three districts. Therefore, as far as outreach is concerned, the data shows 100 percent association of the beneficiaries with the non-governmental organisations working for them.

### **3.1. Utilisation of the services by female sex workers.**

After obtaining information regarding respondents' awareness about the services provided through targeted intervention programme under the study area, it was imperative to know the utilization pattern of the services by the respondents. To know the utilization pattern, respondents were asked about the types of services provided by the targeted intervention programmes. It was found that most of the respondents could tell about the types of services such as sexually transmitted infection and other clinical services, condom promotion, outreach services, community mobilization and creating an enabling environment. Information was also obtained on the utilization of these services by the respondents and it was found that the responses on utilization pattern of the services under targeted intervention were overlapping due to the reason that respondents may require more than one service at a time. This means that if at one point of time, respondents were taking services under sexually transmitted infection management then they were simultaneously taking services under condom promotion also. However most of the time it is self-reported as there is no technique to ascertain the service utilization by female sex workers. For example, while talking about increased usage of condom by the female sex workers, it is mostly self-reported as there is no tracking of the same due to practical limitations (Bradley et al., 2010). As a result, the data presented in Table 3.1 is not having a total of 300 due to multiple responses of the respondents.

**Table 3.1: Utilisation of the services by female sex workers.**

Utilization of services by female sex workers	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
STI management and other clinical services	90(24)	92(23)	89(23)	271(23)

Condom programming	96(25)	98(25)	93(24)	287(25)
Outreach services	80(21)	85(22)	75(20)	240(21)
Community mobilization	56(15)	65(17)	65(17)	186(16)
Creating enabling environment	60(16)	53(13)	59(15)	172(15)
Total	382(100)	393(100)	381(100)	1156(100)

*Figures in parenthesis represents percentage.*

Table 3.1 contains data on utilization pattern of the services highlighted that majority of the respondents, i.e., 25 percent were opting condoms programming followed by management of sexually transmitted infection and other clinical services (23 percent), outreach services (21 percent), community mobilization (16 percent) and enabling environment (15 percent). Therefore, it is evident from the above mentioned data that that majority of the respondents are availing different type of services at a time and therefore services utilized were overlapping. Moreover, the data presented in table 3.1 is mostly self- reported by the respondents therefore at any point of time its authenticity may be challenged. There is also possibility that their responses may be influenced by the staff of targeted intervention programme.

### 3.2. Problems faced by female sex workers during service utilization.

For targeted intervention programme, easy access of the services by High risk group is very important to reduce the HIV transmission and provide a healthy life to high risk group. Therefore, targeted interventions for high risk groups offer a “package” of services which are outreach and communication, promotion of condoms, linkages to sexually transmitted infection services and health services with a strong referral and follow up system, advocacy with key stakeholders/power structures, crisis management systems, legal/rights education, collectivization, creation of a space for community events and building capacity (National AIDS Control Organisation, 2007). Data in table 3.2 highlights the problems/challenges faced by respondents while utilizing the services being provided by targeted intervention in three districts.

**Table 3.2: Problems faced by female sex workers while utilizing TI service.**

Problems faced by female sex workers while utilizing TI service	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Yes	10(10)	18(18)	12(12)	40(13)
No	90(90)	82(82)	88(88)	260(87)
Total	100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	300(100)

*Figures in parenthesis represents percentage.*

Data on problems regarding utilization of services from targeted intervention programme highlighted that majority of the respondents, i.e., 87 percent never had any problems while accessing the services whereas 13 percent of the respondents faced problems in accessing the services. Studies have shown that many a time female sex workers face problems in service utilization. Due to lack of facilities, inadequate services and the location of the integrated counselling and testing centre female sex workers could not fully utilize the services under targeted

intervention programme. Due to poor service delivery, there was inconsistent condom use and lack of awareness among female sex workers (JeevanJyoti Health Service Society, 2010).

### **3.3. Change in the lives of female sex workers through targeted intervention programme.**

Under targeted intervention programme, there is a package of services which focuses on bringing positive change in the lives of target group. These services focus on enabling female sex workers to be aware of the pros and cons related to sex work and able to take informed decision about their lives. These services not only try to promote healthy lifestyle among female sex workers but also try to save them from any other new infection. Table 3.3 highlights whether female sex workers experienced any change in their lives due to intervention by targeted intervention programme.

**Table 3.3: Change in the lives of female sex workers through TI service.**

Change in lives of female sex workers through TI service	Amritsar	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Total
Yes	100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	300(100)
No	-	-	-	-
Total	100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	300(100)

*Figures in parenthesis represents percentage.*

It is evident from the data that all the respondents, i.e., 100 percent in all the three districts shared that the intervention by targeted intervention has brought changes in their lives. These changes included information sharing on how to prevent oneself from sexually transmitted infections and importance of practicing safer sex, how to deal with difficult clients in terms of their habits of alcohol consumption and non-usage of condoms, how to handle unexpected clients, ability to deal with legal issues and understanding on saving patterns.

**Conclusion:** Targeted Intervention is most effective and efficient to target prevention towards High-Risk Group members to keep their HIV prevalence as low as possible, and to reduce transmission from them to the bridge population. Along with that, it aims towards creating an enabling environment, which not only places obstacles in the way of safer behaviours but also proactively supports the practice of safer behaviours. The present study highlighted that Targeted Intervention has brought positive change in the lives of female sex workers. They were satisfied with the services of targeted intervention. However, not all wanted to leave the profession because of economic reasons. These reasons only motivated them to take up sex work, and these reasons only did not allow them to leave sex work. Awareness of sexually transmitted infections was very well taken by the majority of the respondents. They were suffering from sexually transmitted infections and were under treatment at government hospitals. Though the majority of them were not engaged in sex work during treatment for sexually transmitted infections however there were few who were still engaged with sex work. Awareness level of respondents regarding

HIV/AIDS was very high, and they primarily received information on HIV/AIDS from non-governmental organisations workers. They knew about preventive methods of HIV/AIDS such as safer sex practices, use of disposable syringes, uninfected faithful partner, consistent condom uses and so on. They all were regular tested in government hospital and were motivated by targeted intervention staff for the same.

It is evident from the study that targeted intervention programmes are able to reach out the most unheard population, and it has been able to cover a maximum of the beneficiaries registered under the projects in the study area. Out of the three targeted intervention projects covered under the study it was found that programme outreach, service delivery and awareness level among the respondents was better in district Amritsar followed by district Jalandhar and then district Ludhiana. The targeted intervention projects strive towards promoting healthy lifestyles among female sex workers and try to bring a positive change in the lives of beneficiaries associated with the project. The findings of the present study highlight that targeted interventions play a critical role and bring positive changes in the lives of female sex workers.

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## **Building Brand Equity through Corporate Social Responsibility: The Moderating Effect of Brand Image**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Admittedly, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a notion that has gained attention across the world. As a matter of fact, globalization has unfolded the gateway to enhanced intricacies for countries globally. This has resulted in increased transparency and corporate citizenship and unlocked the door for an abstraction called Corporate Social Responsibility which necessitates for companies to take on a role for the development of society. In today's scenario CSR is becoming prominent and plays an indispensable role in the effectiveness of corporate branding. Nowadays corporate branding has become a pivotal issue for many corporate houses. Corporate Social Responsibility is a critical issue and it has strategic implications on company's performance in every type of businesses in general. The most powerful asset for every company is its brand and it is measured in terms of brand equity. Companies can build their brand equity by making their products more distinctive, easily identifiable, charging premium prices and providing good quality standards. Against such a backdrop, the present study has been undertaken to examine the moderating effect of brand image in the context of Corporate Social Responsibility with Brand Equity. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from 150 respondents belonging to Delhi & NCR. The secondary data was collected through research publications, standard journals, periodicals and web. The findings indicate that CSR has a positive impact on the brand image and further brand equity is positively affected by Brand Image. The result of this study also reveals that CSR is positively related to Brand Equity. Thus, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an integral part of every company and as such has been described as a tool to build the brand equity of a company.

**Keywords:** Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Branding, Brand Image, Brand Equity.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Branding is not only just giving the brand name to a product but it also enables the companies to distinguish themselves among the competitors. The brand is simply the mirror of a company because it represents each and every activity which the company undertakes. The activities performed by companies assist customers to create an image concerning brand which leads to building brand equity. **Aaker (1991)** has been defined brand equity as “a set of brand assets and liabilities associated to a brand that adds or detracts the product or service value based on the customer's perspectives.

This value may be reflected in the way consumers think, act and feel with respect to the brand that consumers perceive from marketing programs.” The brand represents the strong values of a company instead of showing the product characteristics on the basis of that the consumer can recognize the product associated with which brand. Branding helps in forming a positive image in relation to the company which enables strong customer relationship management, a pivotal determinant for brand equity. Nowadays customers are not only worried about the price and quality, but are more conscious about the surroundings and society in which they live and want to be a part of a scheme that makes a positive difference to the universe. An emotional aspect is created by the firms to achieve the trust of consumers termed Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). “CSR is the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large” (Holmes, R., & Watts, P. 2000). Modern business has recognized that CSR creates brand equity and it has become as important as the production of their commodities. Yet, just a smattering of corporate in each category is taking CSR very seriously. Some take it as a corporate exercise to increase their brand equity while for some others, it is pure philanthropy. The Companies Act, 2013 has made CSR mandatory for companies having net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more or net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more or turnover having Rs. 1000 crore or more during any financial year. Hence, CSR has become the integral part of corporate strategy because corporate houses have discerned that apart from merely concentrating on profits it is also imperative to build dependable and enduring relationship with the society at large.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

This section summarises some of the existing literature on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and its impact on Brand Image and Brand Equity. The review helps in understanding the concept and components and of the Corporate Social Responsibility and the Brand Image/Equity concept. Articles published in research journals, theses, dissertations and research papers published in

various Indian and foreign universities were reviewed. On the basis of review of literature some insights are as follows:

### **Corporate Social Responsibility**

**Carroll (1991)** has developed a well known paradigm of CSR which is known as "The Pyramid of Corporate Social Responsibility". The pyramid has been developed on the basis of four components of CSR, namely economic, legal, ethical and discretionary/philanthropic. The economic responsibilities of the corporation bolster all other responsibilities. The legal responsibility of corporations de-markets because of the reason what kind of companies activities are permissible as per law. The third one is ethical responsibility means the companies must do their businesses in the way that it is not detrimental to society. In other words, the companies should adopt the ethical norms and policies to carry out their activities. Philanthropic responsibilities at the apex imply the companies should contribute their resources for the betterment of the society resulting in enhancement of the quality of life. Social responsibility is "organization is voluntary commitment to fulfill transparent and non-transparent duties that society has inflicted on the shoulders of company" (**Falck, Heblich, 2007**). Social responsibility is composed of two dimensions: "commitment" to the community and "positive helping" of community (**Mizuo, 2008**). As per Meshkarni and Rahmati (2013), Corporate Social Responsibility is an open and clear business practice. It is based on virtue and honor to staff, community, and environment. Corporate Social Responsibility adheres to stable values for society and shareholders. **Reena Shyam (2016)** propounds that over the years Corporate Social Responsibility is gaining pace. It has become a rudimentary business practice. It channels the alignment of business operations with social values. It is the convergence of numerous initiatives targeted at ensuring socio-economic progress of the community. **Javier Aguilera & Jaime Guerrero (2017)** disclosed that enterprises can bolster their goodwill via advanced social initiatives and management practices. MNC's generally locate facilities in developing nations to harvest the benefit from environmental and social regulations. It also lessens their operating costs. Corporations can also bestow significantly to the development of those underdeveloped nations through social responsibility initiatives.

### **Brand Image**

In today's scenario companies generally use brand to develop their identity and propagates their existence to the society. It also helps in creating their good image in the mind of consumers. Companies with developed brand image are well-known in the market because of their respective brand name. Branding also facilitates to positioning the product in consumer's mind. There are several conceptions of brand image. Infact **Levy (1959)** propounded the notion of brand image. According to him, the products having social and psychological characteristics expedite the consumers more loyal in relation to the brands. **Keller (1993)** suggested that anything which

facilitates in creating a notion about company in consumer's mind is called corporate image. It depicts performance of the company which is perceived in the consumer's memory. **Anon (2005)** opined in his study that the combination of distinctive features comprehend by the target consumers is known as brand image. It reflects the contemporary relevance of brand and entails a probable assurance to consumers. Therefore, perception framed by the consumers towards the brand implies brand image. **Ballantyne et al (2006)** suggested that framing of mind by the consumers in relation to brand is known as brand image. It will lead to a long lasting relationship between consumers and companies and it also helps to change the state of mind positively which will result in the consumers are also willing to purchase that brand at a premium price.

### **Brand Equity**

The term 'Brand Equity' alludes to the value of a brand. This value is ascertained on the basis of consumer perception and experiences with the brand. Aaker (1991) has elucidated brand equity a set of five groups of assets and responsibilities of an organization affixed to the name or symbol of the brand. It bolsters or mars the value of a product or service for a company or for consumers. Keller (1993) presented a model of customer-based brand equity. From the point of view of a customer, he defined it as "the differential effect that brand knowledge has on the customer response to the marketing of that brand. Equity occurs when the customer is accustomed with the brand and holds some favorable, robust, and distinctive brand associations in memory." Brand awareness has been elucidated as the ability of a consumer to identify or recall a brand in a particular product category (Aaker, 1991). Brand association happens to be the most rewarded aspect of brand equity. It comprises product attributes, customer benefits, uses, users, life-styles, product classes, competitors and countries. An association is one of the bases of differentiation and extensions. It proffers a reason to buy, and generate positive feelings. Consumers use brand associations to process, organize, and garner information in memory which helps them to make purchase decisions (Aaker, 1991). Brand loyalty is an efficacious way to manage equity. Retaining existing customers is economical than attracting new ones. Even though switching cost is low, it creates inertia among customers. It is also hard for competitors to communicate to satisfied brand users due to the reason they hardly have any interest to learn about other alternatives. Therefore, competitors should not spend their resources lavishly to attract satisfied and loyal customers of other brands. Furthermore, it also warrants a lengthier time (Aaker, 1991).

### **Corporate Social Responsibility, Brand Image and Brand Equity**

In order to improve the brand image in the society the enterprise should adopt the policy of corporate social responsibility. Companies which are economically responsible, implementing ethical standards, extending support to the employees and their families and satiating the needs of the society have positively influences the brand image among other competing firms (**Pomeroy &**

**Johnson, 2009**). Ethical responsibility is one of the significant aspects of CSR. A company is doing their business within the ethical norms possesses good image of itself in the society. Thus, corporate houses include corporate social responsibility in their policies because it exerts a positive effect on their corporate image as well as improves the performance and effectiveness of their business activities (**Arendt & Brettel, 2010**). According to **Rafei et al. (2013)** CSR has directly influences the brand image, then brand image has significantly affect the brand equity. Hence, in order to build the brand equity, brand image plays the mediator role in between CSR and brand equity. **Anupam Singh & Priyanka Verma (2017)** mentioned in their study that, infact, CSR plays a very crucial role in improving the performance of the brand. The authors argue that brand equity is positively affected by corporate social responsibility. The moderating effect of various variables i.e., brand awareness, brand image, brand loyalty and purchase intention should be considered in creating the interface between CSR and brand equity. Thus, the results depicts that an organization should keep in mind the activities concerning social welfare to formulate their corporate strategies.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine the role of Corporate Social Responsibility in creating Brand Image.
2. To investigate the moderating effect of Brand Image on Brand Equity.
3. To analyse the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Brand Equity.

## HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

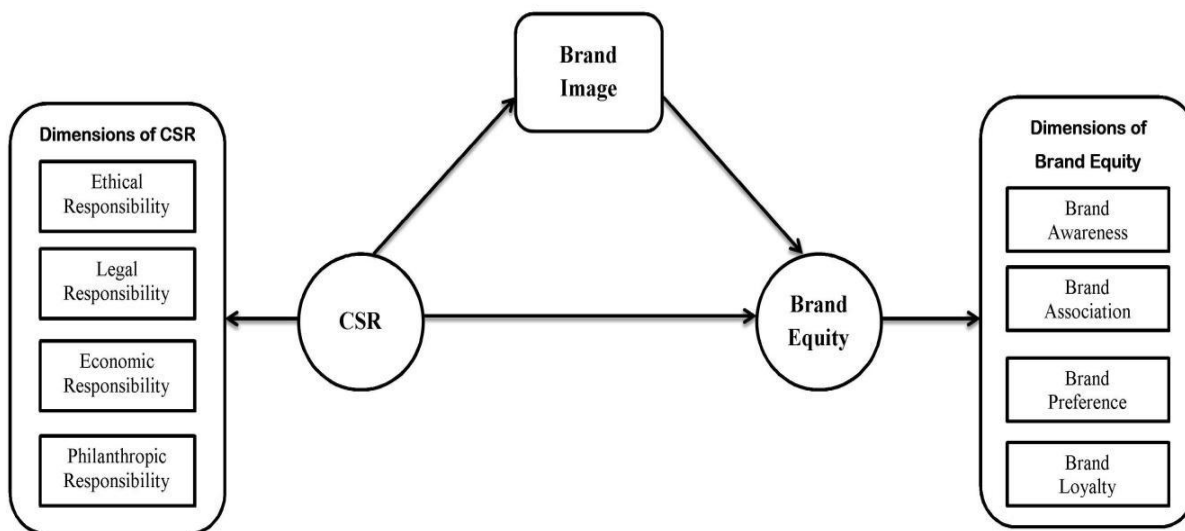
As supported by relevant literatures discussed earlier the hypotheses based on the above framework can be postulated as follows:-

1. **H1:** Corporate Social Responsibility has a direct and positive impact on Brand Image.
2. **H2:** A positive Brand Image through CSR significantly influences the Brand Equity.
3. **H3:** Corporate Social Responsibility significantly and positively related to Brand Equity.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework shows a path diagram for the causal relationships between the three variables such as CSR, Brand Image and Brand Equity. CSR and Brand Image are endogenous variables, while Brand Equity is an exogenous variable. CSR and Brand Equity are observed, while Brand Image is a latent variable. For measuring the Corporate Social Responsibility, Carroll (1999) model was used which includes ethical responsibility, legal responsibility, economic responsibility and philanthropic responsibility. For the measurement of brand equity various dimensions of brand equity i.e. brand awareness, brand association, brand preference and brand loyalty have been used in the conceptual model. The conceptual model used in the study comprising selected variables is depicted in the figure given below.





**Figure: Conceptual Model of the Study**

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on applied research in the context of objectives and descriptive-cum-analytical type in terms of collected data. The collected data were analysed through descriptive statistics, Cronbach's alpha and regression analysis. The sample respondents of this study were the customers. The primary data were collected through the administration of a structured questionnaire based on five point Likert scale. For data collection judgemental sampling technique was used. The questionnaire has been circulated among 172 customers in Delhi & NCR. Out of which 172 questionnaire distributed, 150 filled in questionnaires were retrieved and 22 incomplete questionnaires were eliminated. Thus the overall response rate was 87%, which was considered as satisfactory for further analysis. The secondary data were collected through research publications, journals, periodicals and web. This descriptive statistics were used to analyse demographic profile of the respondents.

**Table-1: Demographic Profile of Sample Respondents**

Variables	Categories	Frequency Distribution	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	96	64.00
	Female	54	36.00
Age	Upto 20 years	12	8.00
	21-30 years	46	30.67
	31-40 years	58	38.67
	41-50 years	24	16.00
	Above 50 years	10	6.66
Educational Qualification	Under Graduate	9	6.00
	Graduate	24	16.00
	Post Graduate	76	50.67
	M.Phil/Ph.D.	21	14.00
	Professional Degree	14	9.33
	Others	6	4.00
Occupation	Service Holder	94	62.67
	Self-employed	32	21.33
	Professional	20	13.33
	Others	4	2.67
Monthly Income	≤Rs. 25000	18	12.00
	Rs. 25001-35000	22	14.67
	Rs. 35001-45000	57	38.00
	Rs. 45001-55000	40	26.67
	>Rs. 55000	13	8.66

**Source: Compiled from Primary Data**

The above Table-1 depicts that the demographic characteristics of the customers classified on the basis of their gender, age, educational qualification, occupation and monthly income and it revealed that majority of the respondents (64%) were male. It is further revealed that 38.67% of the respondents were between the age group of 31-40 years, 30.67% were in the age group of 21-30 years. A majority of respondents (50.67%) were post graduate degree holders followed by graduates (16%). Out of the total sample respondents 62.67% were service holders, followed by self-employed (21.33%). A majority of the respondents (38%) are found to be in the income range of Rs. 35001-45000.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Validity and Reliability Analysis

For evaluating construct validity the technique of Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was used. The value of CFA of each variable used in the survey is more than 0.70. Thus it reveals that the measured variables perfectly represent the number of constructs. In order to check the internal consistency of the variables Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used.

**Table-2: Reliability Analysis**

Research Variables	Items	Cronbach's Alpha
CSR	8	0.824
Brand Image	5	0.936
Brand Awareness	3	0.726
Brand Association	3	0.827
Brand Preference	4	0.862
Brand Loyalty	5	0.929

Table-2 depicts that the value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient of each variable is greater than 0.70. This has resulted in a set of items are very closely related as a group and there is a strong internal consistency among the variables.

### Regression Analysis

The hypotheses were tested by regression analysis and their results are given below.

**H1:** *Corporate Social Responsibility has a direct and positive impact on Brand Image.*

**Table-3: Regression Analysis Summary**

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Durbin-Watson
0.942	0.886	0.875	1.742

The above analysis reveals that the value of R is 0.942 indicating a perfect positive correlation between CSR and Brand Image. The value of R square is 0.886 which discerns that change in the brand image by 88.6% on account of Corporate Social Responsibility. The value of Adjusted R square i.e. 0.875 which signifies that brand image is positively affected by 87.5% due to the Corporate Social Responsibility. The Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.742 which indicates that there is a positive autocorrelation in the sample. The result, thus, rejected the null hypothesis (H0) and accepted the alternative hypothesis (H1). On the basis of that, we can conclude that CSR has direct positive impact on Brand Image.

**H2:** *A positive Brand Image through CSR significantly influences the Brand Equity.*

**Table-4: Regression Analysis Summary**

<b>R</b>	<b>R Square</b>	<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	<b>Durbin-Watson</b>
0.949	0.901	0.894	1.821

The above Table shows that the value of R is 0.949 which implies that there is perfect positive correlation between Brand Image and Brand Equity. The value of R square is 0.901 which reveals that changes in the brand equity by 90.1% is on account of moderating effect of brand image. The value of Adjusted R square is 0.894 which signifies that brand equity is changed by 89.4% because of Brand Image in the context of whole population. The value of Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.821 which indicates that there is positive autocorrelation in the sample. Thus, the aforesaid analysis supports the hypothesis (H2) which reveals that Brand Image significantly influences the Brand Equity.

**H3:** *Corporate Social Responsibility significantly and positively related to Brand Equity.*

**Table-5: Regression Analysis Summary**

<b>R</b>	<b>R Square</b>	<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	<b>Durbin-Watson</b>
0.804	0.647	0.646	1.927

Table-5 shows that the value of R is 0.804 which discerns that there is perfect positive correlation between CSR and Brand Equity. The value of R square is 0.647 which reveals that changes in the brand equity by 64.7% are on account of Corporate Social Responsibility. The value of Adjusted R square i.e. 0.646 indicates that brand equity is changed by 64.6% due to Corporate Social Responsibility in the context of whole population. The Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.927 which indicates that there is positive autocorrelation in the sample. The result, thus, rejects the null hypothesis (H0) and accepts the alternative hypothesis (H3). Thus it can be concluded that Corporate Social Responsibility is significantly and positively related to Brand Equity.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The present study has been undertaken to examine the effect of CSR on Brand Equity. Apart from this an attempt has been made to analyze the mediating role of brand image in the interface between CSR and Brand Equity. In order to measure the brand equity, four elements such as brand awareness, brand association, brand preference and brand loyalty were taken into consideration. On the other hand, Corporate Social Responsibility was measured by using Carroll (1991) model. The result depicts that corporate social responsibility can be used to create a positive brand image in the mind of consumers which in turn helps to build their brand equity. Moreover, brand image is also

found to be a strong moderating constituent in the association of corporate social responsibility with brand equity. This study is confined to customers only and it does not include other important stakeholders. The study is also limited to Delhi & NCR. This study emphasized that companies should undertake CSR activities without expecting anything in return from the society. Companies should not merely concentrate on profits or growing businesses rather the companies must play a decisive role for the betterment of the society. Thus, in order to strengthen and boost up the brand equity the companies must integrate social responsibility activities in their corporate policies and it would be an efficacious proposition in creating the strong brand image too.

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## **“A Study of Achievement Motivation of Secondary School Students in relation to their School Environment”**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

The present study was conducted to investigate A Study of Achievement Motivation of Secondary School Student in relation to their School Environment. Achievement Motivation and School Environment are interrelated. The aim of the study was to find out the relationship of Achievement Motivation of secondary school students with School Environment. The investigator had taken 400 secondary school students by using stratified random sampling technique respectively. The students were assessed by using Achievement Motivation Scale (2011) developed by Deo and Mohan and School Environment (2012) developed by Mishra. The outcome uncovered that Achievement Motivation significantly affects School Environment among secondary school students.

**KEYWORDS:** Achievement Motivation, School Environment and Secondary School Students.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The uneasiness Education may be a undefeated instrument to realize money, social and political changes in an exceedingly country's life, and to make sure in its all out advancement, healthy modification and vital revival of the national replica method. “Educator's job is to relinquish coaching and form the predetermination of the country within the study hall, to be impetus throughout the time spent making useful future natives UN agency place stock in social equity and national incorporation and have values appropriate a vote based mostly, communist and thought society. Of the goodish range of parts that impact the instruction framework, the trainer possesses a vital job in structure the ultimate fate of a private, the overall public and also the country. Associate degree educator's reasoning, feeling and activities area unit radio-controlled by one's qualities towards the vocation, specifically, and towards life as a rule, to fill in as an honest example.

Training implies enlarging conditions that guarantee development and sufficiency of life despite age, it's associate degree origin into one thing useful, one thing tempting or vital in itself, each from individual and social views (Peters, 1976). It includes procedures or exercises that whereas being vital to the individual to boot facilitate 'Mingle'.

Be that because it might, the current day inclines in instruction within the nation with move in accentuation towards independence to the much total disregard of humanism do present difficulties to the strength of the overall public. The social situation these days is about apart by reminder malice like savagery, avarice, assault, burglaries, bank theft, chronic drug use, worry based mostly oppression so forth that, as it were, mirror the shortages of current instructive hypothesis and observe. Instruction these days can generally prepare simply individual specialists, not nice individuals. Taking knowing of such difficulties the National Education Policy (1986) accentuated that instruction to be vital should be esteem set to fortify the moral setting in coaching that has been contend out presumably thanks to the frantic race of rivalries, wherever in people drive greatest fulfillment in deserting others, in vanquishing them, wherever development is seen not as development of oneself however rather as developing versus others. Such a negative origination of development perhaps is that the real wellspring of man's anguish, disappointment and uneasiness”.

### **SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT:**

“One of the critical purposes of the guidance is the improvement of solid character. Family is the socio-natural unit that applies the best impact on the headway and proliferation of the individual's lead. Nearby home, school is the most noteworthy association during the time spent improvement of youths. In the present time frame schools have a more essential commitment than even before to help the understudies with creating reasonable guidelines of lead. The school is the head continuing and upgrading association in which adolescents make sound mental wellbeing. The school is blamed for affirmation, human associations, financial capability and city commitment. School experiences are planned to update improvement and headway, invigorate learning and to develop incredible principles of direct. The association with school and school instructive program add to youth's notion of individual worth, social aptitude, in winning affirmation from accomplices, satisfaction for the understudies to play and to accomplish purposeful endeavors and make interests and activities which would propel social characteristics.

It can significantly influence how understudies learn. It can impact perspective, motivation, creative mind and benefit of understudies determinedly or antagonistically, or situation that is open, fame based and free may be said to contribute unequivocally to the progression of

innovative potential. Of course, a shut society, culture or situation may go about as a strong impediment to the improvement of action inside the individual. Dave (1965) portrayed school condition "as the conditions, structures and mental lifts which impact the informative achievement of the tyke".

#### **JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY:**

The barrier of an investigation adventure line in its duty to a social reason or to society for it welfare. "It is usually observed that standard systems for learning and educating have fail to make through perception of the substance to the understudies to consider understudies (how, when, what and where they understand best) is valuable know on their learning method. To consider understudy's school condition is valuable to improve indicating learning technique to the teacher.

#### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

A Study of Achievement Motivation of Secondary School Student in relation to their School Environment.

#### **OPERATIONAL DEFINITATION OF THE KEY TERMS:**

##### **ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION:**

Achievement Motivation is conceived as a latest disposition which is manifested in overt striving only when the individual perceives performs as an instrumental to as sense of personal accomplishment.

##### **SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT:**

It is the most important institutions for the existence and continuance of teachers, curriculum coordinators, or principals and also reflects policies created at the school district or community level that impact the entire school faculty, parents and students.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The study is designed in the following objectives.

1. To Study and Compare Achievement Motivation of Male and Female Secondary School Students.
2. To study and Compare Achievement Motivation in relation to their School Environment of Male and Female Secondary School Students.

### **HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:**

1. There is no significant difference in Achievement Motivation of male and female.
2. There is no significant difference in Achievement Motivation and School Environment of male and female secondary school students

### **METHODOLOGY:**

Descriptive survey method of Research was used to conduct the present investigation.

### **POPULATOION:**

Teachers working in private and government secondary schools students of Haryana state was the target population of this study.

### **SAMPLE:**

A sample of 400 secondary school students of Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ambala and Hisar was selected. Stratified random sampling technique was used to draw out sample from the population.

### **TOOLS USED:**

Achievement Motivation Scale developed by Deo and Mohan (2011) for collecting the data on Achievement Motivation of the secondary school students and School Environment scale developed by Mishra (2012)

### **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE USED:**

Mean, S-D and t-Value and 'r' were used.

### **DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:**

1. The study was delimited to 400 secondary school teachers.
2. The study was delimited to the variables of Achievement Motivation, Learning Style, School Environment and Self Concept.
3. The study was delimited to four zone of Haryana State - Gurgaon, Rohtak, Ambala and Hisar district.
4. The study was delimited to 40 schools.

### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION:**

#### **OBJECTIVE: 1**

To Study and Compare Achievement Motivation of Male and Female Secondary School Students.

#### **HYPOTHESIS: 1**

**H0:** There is no significant difference in Achievement Motivation of male and female secondary school students

**H1:** There is significant difference in Achievement Motivation of male and female secondary school students.

**Table 1**

Sr. No.	Achievement Motivation	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value
1	Male	200	28.04	8.235	4.041*
2	Female	200	31.07	6.725	
*Significant at 0.01 Level					

The table 1 demonstrates that the 't' esteem between mean scores of male and female secondary students on Achievement Motivation is 4.041 which is significant at .01 level of significance. So the null hypothesis i.e. There is no significant difference in Achievement Motivation of male and female secondary school students is rejected. This table demonstrates that female students are altogether more achievement motivated than male students.

## **OBJECTIVE:2**

To study and Compare Achievement Motivation in relation to their School Environment of Male and Female Secondary School Students.

## **HYPOTHESIS: 2**

**H0:** There is no significant difference in Achievement Motivation and School Environment of male and female secondary school students.

**H1:** There is significant difference in Achievement Motivation and School Environment of male and female secondary school students.

**Table 2**

Sr. No.	School Environment	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value
1	Male	200	146.81	19.395	5.453*
2	Female	200	156.70	15.807	
*Significant at 0.01 Level					



The table 2 demonstrates that the 't' esteem between mean scores of Male and Female students on School Environment is 5.453 which is significant at .01 level of significance. So the null hypothesis i.e. There is no significant difference in Achievement Motivation and School Environment of male and female secondary school students is rejected. This table demonstrates that Female students have more better School Environment than male secondary school students School Environment.

### **CONCLUSION:**

The primary research speculations looked to discover the degree of inspiration of auxiliary school understudies. The outcomes demonstrated that, female understudies were exceptionally energetic when contrasted with male understudies who had low inspiration. This outcome demonstrates that female understudies were profoundly energetic. The outcome same with the examination aftereffect of Sikhwari (2014), who found that, female secondary school understudies were exceptionally energetic contrasted with their male partners. This equivalent outcome might be because of same natural.

## Matrix of Microfinance in India: Mapping Opportunities and Challenges

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**Abstract:** Microfinance which is emerging as a powerful tool for poverty alleviation in India refers to small savings, credit and insurance services extended to socially and economically disadvantaged segments of society. This working paper tries to outline the prevailing condition of the Microfinance in India in the light of its emergence till now. The prospect of Micro-Finance is dominated by SHGs (Self Help Groups) - Banks linkage Program. Its main aim is to provide a cost-effective mechanism for providing financial services to the poor. This article discovers the prevailing gap in functioning of MFIs such as practices in credit delivery, lack of product diversification, customer overlapping and duplications, consumption and individual loan demand with lack of mitigation measures, less thrust on enterprise loans, collection of savings/loans and highest interest rate existing in micro finance sector. All these are clear syndromes, which tell us that the situation is moving without any direction.

**Keyword:** Microfinance, financial inclusion, Empowerment, Delivery Mechanism

### Context

Microfinance refers to any activity that includes the provision of financial services such as credit, savings, and insurance to low income individuals which fall just above the nationally defined poverty line, and poor individuals which fall below that poverty line, with the goal of creating social value. The creation of social value includes poverty alleviation and the broader impact of improving livelihood opportunities through the provision of capital for micro enterprise, and insurance and savings for risk mitigation and consumption smoothing. A large variety of actors provide microfinance in India, using a range of microfinance delivery methods. Since the founding of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, various actors have endeavored to provide access to financial services to the poor in creative ways. Governments have piloted national programs, NGOs have undertaken the activity of raising donor funds for on-lending, and some banks have partnered with public organizations or made small inroads themselves in providing such services. The range of activities undertaken in microfinance include group lending, individual lending, the provision of savings and insurance, capacity building, and agricultural business development services. Whatever the form of activity however, the overarching goal that unifies all actors in the provision of microfinance is the creation of social value. Microfinance is the provision of financial services to low-income clients or solidarity lending groups including consumers and the self-employed, who traditionally lack access to banking and related services. Microfinance is a broad category of services, which includes microcredit. Microcredit is provision of credit services to poor clients.<sup>1</sup>

The term “microfinance institution” now refers to The term “microfinance institution” now refers to these services and includes NGOs, credit unions, co-operatives, private commercial banks, NBFCs and parts of State-owned banks.<sup>2</sup> Microfinance is a dynamic field and there is clearly no

best way to deliver services to the poor and hence many delivery models have been developed over a period of time. Strengthening credit-delivery services and increasing their outreach has always been an important component of Indian development strategy.<sup>3</sup> A large number of the poor continued to remain outside the fold of the formal banking system, in spite of the expansion of the wide network of the organized banking system deep into rural areas. Market and the government both failed to provide credit access to the poor. In fact the failure of institutional initiatives of rural credit and to the weaknesses of the exploitative informal system of credit gave birth to Microfinance institutions. No doubt, microfinance has been successful in providing credit access to the poor. But in recent times the role of microfinance has become controversial, with various sections raising objections and criticisms in this regard.

But what are the problems coming in path of micro financing? Are the microfinance institutions in very bad condition in India? This article provides a brief overview of some of the important issues and challenges being faced by the microfinance institutions (MFIs) in India in recently.

#### **Objectives of the Study:**

It needs to be noted that in India so many micro lending institutions are working. Some are in very good condition in terms of lending, training to their clients for saving and small level entrepreneurship. Some are in bad condition and struggling for their existence.

- The present study is intended to identify the main problems of microfinance institutions in India.
- The study is also intended to find the possible solution of the problems faced by MFIs in India.

#### **Review of Literature:**

The field of Microfinance is researchable. There is a lot of literature on Microfinance is available but there is hardly any universally accepted definition of microfinance. Researchers and microfinance visionaries have not a single opinion when it comes to microfinance. Actually, there are lot of literature on opportunity and challenges of micro finance institution across the world, though only few studies have been carried out on the related topic, one such study done by Emerlson Moses<sup>4</sup>, has studied that micro finance has emerged as a catalyst of rural development, especially in the overpopulated country like India. S.Sarumathi and Dr. K. Mohan<sup>5</sup> found that microfinance brought psychological and social empowerment than economic empowerment. Impact of micro finance is appreciable in bringing confidence, courage, skill development and empowerment. In a similar study Mr. Nikhil<sup>6</sup> considered that the microcredit movement has proved that it is possible to deliver financial services to poor people living in rural areas at a large scale, free from any reliance on subsidies. Manisha Raj<sup>7</sup>, in his research paper entitled "Microfinance Institutions in India and its Legal Aspects" states that Microfinance institutions have been proved a very important financial wing to incorporate the poor in the financial sector.

Now on the other aspect like the challenges faced by the microfinance institutions Mr. Badrudduza<sup>8</sup> found the positive results shown by MFIs in many countries but still there are a number of challenges before the microfinance industry, he shown in his paper. Rajesh and Ravi<sup>9</sup> states in their paper despite the role of microfinance is very good in poverty alleviation but the unethical and extortionist practices by MFIs led to arguably a draconian measure in its home turf Andhra Pradesh halting the industry in its tracks. In the line of challenges Dr. Sidhatha<sup>10</sup> and their co authors found that the Microfinance delivery involves macro and micro challenges. The macro

challenges faced by MFIs include the inaccessibility of the micro finance services to A the rural poor, the capital inadequacy of the MFIs, the demand supply gap in provision of microcredit and micro savings and the lack of women orientation in marketing, evaluation and delivery of microfinance. The micro challenges include the inability to reduce the high transaction cost involved in delivering microfinance, the non-availability of documentary evidence and collateral among majority of rural poor, difficulty in reducing the dependency of the rural poor on money lenders and lastly the problem of repayment tracking where lending is not based on documentary evidence.

K. Muralidhara Rao<sup>10</sup> found in his paper that Private MFIs in India, barring a few exceptions, are still fledgling efforts and are therefore unregulated. Jonathan Morduch and Stuart Rutherford<sup>11</sup> in his study "Microfinance: analytical issues for India" states that the microfinance movement is thus striving to match the convenience and flexibility of the informal sector, while adding reliability and the promise of continuity and in some countries it is already doing this on a significant scale.

### **Trajectory of Microfinance in India**

Microfinance is a dynamic field and there is clearly no best way to deliver services to the poor and hence many delivery models have been developed over a period of time. Each delivery model has its share of problem and success. In India, various delivery models have been adopted by microfinance institutions and they can be categorized in to following broad categories, discussed one by one.

**Self Help Group Model:** The Self Help Group (henceforth SHG) model has evolved in the NGO sector and works on the belief that the poor can help themselves and the NGOs can provide networking and education to them. Almost 90% of the SHGs in India are female only due to the known fact that world's poorest households tend to rely more heavily on income generated by women of the house. In India, SHGs have been the most popular way to help the poor and make them bankable. An SHG is a small group of about 20 persons from a homogeneous class, who come together voluntarily to attain certain collective goals, social or economic. The group is democratically formed and elects its own leaders. The essential features of SHGs include members belonging to the same social strata and sharing a common ideology. Their aims should include economic welfare of all members. The concept of SHGs is predominantly used in the case of economically poor people, generally women, who come together to pool their small savings and then use it among themselves. The group members meet regularly (once in a week) and the group members meet regularly (once in a week) and carry out their financial transactions<sup>12</sup>.

**Federated Self Help Group Model:** Self Help Groups have been very successful in empowering women by providing direct and indirect benefits to them. However, SHGs are small in size (usually 10 – 15 members) and are limited in the types of financial services they can provide. Since Self Help Groups are a widely successful delivery model a need arises to scale them up without compromising with the success. The Federated Self Help Group model is one such way to scale up the previous model. Federation of SHGs bring together several SHGs. Compared to a single SHG, federation of SHGs have more than 1000 members In Federated SHG model, there is a three tier structure the basic unit is the SHG, the middle tier is a cluster and the topmost unit is

an apex body, which represents the entire SHG. At the cluster level, each SHG is represented by two of its members. The representatives of each SHG meet regularly. Information about the groups to the apex body and vice versa is given by the cluster unit. The apex body usually made up of 10 – 15 members and they form the link between the SHGs and the NGO supporting them. With the help of federations, an NGO with limited resources can have an impact on a large number of people. Few notable examples of Federated Self Help Group model are PRADAN, Chaitanya and SEWA.

**Grameen Bank Model:** The Grameen Bank model has been a case of exceptional success in Bangladesh. It turns out that many organizations in India have adopted the Grameen Bank model with little variations and good success. Some of the notable examples are SHARE Microfinance Limited, Activists for Social Alternatives (ASA) and CASHPOR Financial and Technical Services Limited. Some of the significant features of Grameen bank model are low transaction costs, no collateral (peer pressure is sufficient), repayment of loans in small and short interval and quick loan sanctions with little or no paper works and no formalities. Repayment of loans in small chunk is one of the major reasons of high loan recovery rate of a Grameen Bank. Furthermore, loans are provided for all purposes like housing loans, sanitation loans, supplementary loans etc. Also the interest rates are nominal making it easy for the poor people to repay their loans timely.<sup>13</sup>

**Co-Operative Model:** A co-operative is an organization owned by the members who use its services. This model works on the principle that every community has enough human and financial resources to manage their own financial institutions. The members who own it are the members who use its services and can come from different sections of same community like agriculture, retail, wholesale etc. By proper networking small scale local institutions scale up and become sustainable while locals maintain ownership and control over their institution. The organization which has been vastly successful in co-operative form in India is Sahavikasa or Co-operative Development Foundation (CDF). CDF's approach relies on the well known Credit Union model involving a savings first strategy.

**Microfinance Institutions:** Microfinance institutions (MFIs) are the organisations or associations of individuals that provide financial services to the poor. These institutions lend through the concept of Joint Liability Group (JLG). A JLG is an informal group comprising of 5 to 10 individual members who come together for the purpose of availing bank loans either individually or through the group mechanism against a mutual guarantee. In India, there is a wide range of such organisations with diverse legal forms, varying significantly in size, outreach, mission and credit delivery methodologies.

### **Key Challenges of Microfinance in India**

**Low Outreach:** In India, MFI outreach is very low. It is only 8% as compared to 65% in Bangladesh. Data show the great potential of MFIs in increasing their outreach and scale of operations. It has been observed that MF programmes focus a great deal of attention on women. It has been argued that women are better clients as they are more inclined to save than men, they borrow smaller amounts than men and their repayment performance is better than men. These characteristics of women clients constitute evidence in support of the inclination of MFIs to cater



to the needs of women. Women may be better and more reliable clients, but in order to increase their outreach MFIs cannot ignore men as clients.

**High Interest Rate:** MFIs are charging very high interest rates, which the poor find difficult to pay. It has been argued that MFIs are private entities and hence need to be financially sustainable. They do not receive any subsidized credit for their lending activities and that is why they need to recover their operational costs from borrowers. In the process, the basic reason for their existence-and their primary objective-is being lost. It is important that these NGOs should be willing to operate at narrow margins and to bear a low effective interest rate so that they can maintain a balance between their dual objectives of commercial viability and serving the poor.

**Negligence of Urban Poor:** It has been noted that MFIs pay more attention to rural areas and largely neglect the urban poor. Out of more than 800 MFIs across India, only six are currently focusing their attention on the urban poor. However, the population of the urban poor is quite large, amounting to more than 100 million. With increasing urbanization, this number is expected to rise rapidly in the coming years. In this situation, MFIs need to pay equal attention to the urban poor because they too need financial assistance for various activities.<sup>14</sup>

**Client Retention:** Client retention is an issue that creates a problem in growing the MFIs. There is about 28% client retention in the MFIs. This occurs because people are not properly informed and educated about services and products provided by the institutions more over the current client has higher default rate.

**Loan Default:** Loan default is an issue that creates a problem in growth and expansion of the organization because around 73% loan default is identified in MFIs. Lack of understanding on the part of the clients, they also cannot correctly manage the loans given to them. As a result, they are not able to pay back the loan.

**Low Education Level:** The level of education of the clients is low. So it creates a problem in the growth and expansion of the organization because its percentage is around 70% in MFIs. Target population of MFIs is people of rural areas and they have no or less education level. As the percentage of people who have very less education.

**Language Barrier:** Language barrier makes communication with the clients (verbal and written) is an issue that creates a problem in growth and expansion of the organization because around 54% language barrier has been identified in MFIs. As the education level of clients is low so it is difficult to communicate with them. For this reason it is also difficult for the MFIs employees to make the clients to understand the policy and related details.

**Late Payments:** Late payments are an issue that creates a problem in growth and expansion of the organization because late payments are around 70% in MFIs. This usually occurs because clients are uneducated and they don't know how to manage their debt. They are unaware of the fact that late payment increases their loan payments.

**Loan Collection Method:** Loan Collection Method is found an issue that creates a problem in growing the organization. Around 55% of MFIs agrees that due to weak law and legislation they are not able to make their loan collection system as effective as they want to do so.<sup>15</sup>



### **Conclusion:**

On the basis of the findings from present study it can be concluded that microfinance is not yet at the centre stage of the Indian financial sector. The knowledge, capital and technology to address these challenges however now exist in India, although they are not yet fully aligned. With a more enabling environment and surge in economic growth, the next few years promise to be exciting for the delivery of financial services to poor people in India. The supply side of microfinance in India is still presently grossly inadequate to fill the gap between demand and supply but it holds the promise to act as a great opportunity for the financial sector and the economy as a whole.

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## **“Development of Logical Thinking in Elementary School Students in relation to Certain Cognitive”**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The present study was conducted to investigate Logical Thinking in Elementary School Students. Logical Thinking and Certain Cognitive are interrelated. The point of the examination was to discover the relationship of Logical Thinking of Elementary School Students with Certain Cognitive. The study used descriptive method of research. The investigator had taken 240 secondary school students by using random sampling technique respectively. The students were assessed by using Piagetian type to assess logical thinking of the subjects and Raven's Colored Progressive matrices for measurement of intelligence.

**KEYTERMS:** Logical Thinking, Certain Cognitive and Elementary School Students.

The human child, for a long time, was presumed to be non-different from the adult; the little child was considered a miniature adult. He was dressed in adult clothes cut to suit his size. He was expected to think and behave like adults. It took a long time for this faulty conception of human development to change. Small children now are no longer considered as miniature adults and they are not expected to think and behave like their adult counterparts. Piaget has experimentally proved that adult forms of thought are distinct from those of children. The extensive research of Jean Piaget has helped dispelling this very common misconception regarding the nature of human thought and intelligence.

### **JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY**

Since the development of logical thinking is very important for the cognitive functioning of an individual throughout his life; and also it is most crucial from the educational point of view, the important issue before us today is to identify the structure of elementary school student thought taking into account the maximum number of its dimensions. Equally important is to develop a matching model of curriculum and pedagogy for class room instruction in different subjects.

The present investigator, however, thinks more significant thing would be to know the acquisition of the necessary tools for logical thinking and to see the development of these tools in respect of certain variables. Benet and others much before Piaget tried to describe human intelligence in terms of one's capacity to think rationally. In the light of above discussion, the

present investigator wants to conduct the study in Assam state. The main purpose of the study will be to see a correspondence between child's acquisitions of various tools or instruments on which logical thinking depends and his/her actual measured intelligence, age and socio- economic status.

#### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

*Development of Logical Thinking in Elementary School Students in relation to Certain Cognitive.*

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The study is designed in the following objectives.

1. To study the development of conservation of mass with respect to age.
2. To study the development of conservation of weight with respect to age.

#### **HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:**

1. The development of mass conservation is not age specific but stage specific.
2. The development of weight conservation is not age specific but stage specific

#### **METHODOLOGY:**

Descriptive survey method of Research was used to conduct the present investigation.

#### **POPULATOION:**

Students studying in Elementary School of Assam State was the target population of the study

#### **SAMPLE:**

A sample of 240 students studying in Elementary schools of Barpeta District of Aasam was selected. Random sampling technique was used to draw out sample from the population.

#### **TOOLS USED:**

The following tools was used for collecting data:

- Piagetian type tasks to asses logical thinking of the subjects.
- Raven's colored Progressive matrices for measurement of intelligence.

#### **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE USED**

The exact procedure for this piece of research and the statistical designs that have been used correspond to the specific objectives of the study. Before proceeding further, therefore, the specific objectives are stated as under.

#### **DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

- i. The study was conducted in Barpeta District of Assam.

- ii. The study was restricted to 10 government and 10 private schools in Barpeta District of Assam.
- iii. The study was delimited to the 240 students in the age group of 6-11<sup>+</sup>.

**TABLE No. 1**  
**Rate/% Rate of Mass Conservation**  
**by age**  
**SAMPLE=240**

\*\*\*\*\*

Age in Year	Non Traditional Conserver	Conserver Stages	Total	
06.5	01 (100.0)	0 0 ( 0.00)	0 0 ( 0.00)	01
7.0	10 (41 .67)	01 ( 4.17)	13 (54.17)	24
7.5	06 (35.29) '	05 (29.41)	06 (35.29)	17
8.0	06 (20.19)	05 (17.24)	18 (62.07)	29
8.5	0 5 (33.33)	02 (13 .33)	08 (53.33)	15
9.0	08 (29.63)	03 (11 .11)	16 (59.26)	27
9.5	03 (16.67)	04 (22.22)	11 (61 .11)	18
10.0	01 ( 7.14)	01 ( 7.14)	12 (85.71)	14
10.5	04 (25.00)	00 ( 0.00)	12 (75.00)	16
11.0	07 ( 8.86)	03 ( 3.80)	69 (87.34)	79

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(Figures in parentheses show percentages row wise)

The second primary objective of the present work was to study the development of conservation of weight with respect to age. The results pertaining to this objective can be seen as presented in table 2

**Table No. 2**  
**Rate/% age Rate of weight**  
**Conserved by age**  
**Sample size=240**

\*\*\*\*\*

Age in Year	Non Conserved	Traditional Stage	Conserved	Total
6.5	01 (100.00)	00 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	01
7.0	18 (75.00)	06 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	24
7.5	15 (88.24)	02 (11.76)	0 (0.00)	17
8.0	19 (65.52)	08 (27.59)	2 (6.90)	29
8.5	11 (73.33)	02 (13.33)	2 (13.33)	15
9.0	20 (74.07)	04 (14.81)	3 (11.11)	27
9.5	10 (55.56)	08 (44.44)	0 (0.00)	18
10.0	10 (71.43)	03 (21.43)	1 (7.14)	14
10.5	10 (62.50)	04 (25.00)	2 (12.50)	16
11.0	29 (36.71)	22 (27.85)	28 (35.44)	79

## CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

The relationship of logical thinking and age can be studied via analysing the results of different conservation concepts like mass, weight and volume and other such abilities like seriation and classification. The analysis that follows reveals clearly the possible relationship between logical thinking and chronological age of children.

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## काशीनाथ सिंह के उपन्यास : वस्तु और शिल्प

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साहित्य के दो पक्ष होते हैं, पहला आंतरिक और दूसरा बाह्य। वस्तुतः इन दोनों पक्षों के संतुलन से किसी भी साहित्य रचना की श्रेष्ठता का प्रतिपादन होता है। संवेदनाओं और अनुभूतियों का निर्वाह आंतरिक पक्ष द्वारा किया जाता है जिसे संवेदना या कथ्य कहते हैं जबकि बाह्य कलेवर की साज-सज्जा और कलात्मक प्रस्तुतीकरण का कार्य बाह्य अथवा शिल्प पक्ष द्वारा किया जाता है। यही कलात्मक प्रस्तुतीकरण साहित्य की भाँटा में शिल्प कहलाता है। इस प्रकार स्पष्ट है कि कथ्य रचना की आत्मा है तो शिल्प उसका आवरण है। शिल्प का तात्पर्य कारीगरी अथवा तकनीकी से है। डॉ० सतबर्खा सिंह शिल्प को परिभाषित करते हुए लिखते हैं: “शिल्प एक बाहरी उपकरण है, जिसका कार्य मुख्यतः मूल भाव को अलंकृत करना होता है।

काशीनाथ सिंह के उपन्यास साहित्य में शिल्प की विविधता और प्रयोगधर्मिता के दर्शन होते हैं, क्योंकि भारतीय समाज में स्वतंत्रता के बाद जटिल सामाजिकता का जो सत्य उपन्यासों में चित्रित हुआ है, उसे पारंपरिक शिल्प में व्यक्त करना सहज एवं सरल नहीं है। अंचल के समकालीन प्रसिद्ध कहानीकार एवं उपन्यासकार हिमांशु जोषी ने भी शिल्प को परिभाषित करते हुए लिखा है: “जो हम कहना चाहते हैं, कितने प्रभावशाली ढंग से और कैसे कह सकते हैं, इसी का नाम शिल्प है। शिल्प आयातित नहीं होता, बल्कि ‘बदों’ से पैदा होता है। इसलिए शिल्प को कथ्य से अलग करके नहीं आंका जा सकता।

काशीनाथ सिंह ने शिल्प की अतिषयता से उतार कर सहजता के धरातल में पिरोया है। सरलता, सहजता और स्वाभाविकता उनके शिल्प की विशेषता है। जो यथार्थ उनकी संवेदना में प्रकट हुआ है वहीं यथार्थ शिल्प में भी दिखाई देता है जो है, जैसा है उसी का वास्तविक चित्रण उन्होंने शिल्प में भी किया है। स्वाभाविकता और वास्तविकता भी एक प्रकार की कथा शिल्प या सज्जा ही है जो हमें सत्य के रूप की प्रचलित जमीन को नया शिल्प नहीं तोड़ता, तोड़ने की हाँस में वह आरोपित जरूर होने लगता है, उस जमीन को तोड़ती है नयी वस्तु। वस्तु को कहे जाने की विवशता से गुजरना ही रचनाकार का शिल्प दायरे में चले आना है और वस्तु को जिस कोण में वह उठाता है, वही उसका शिल्प कोण भी होता है।” काशीनाथ सिंह उत्तर आधुनिक उपन्यासकार हैं।



अतः उन्होंने समकालीन और उत्तरआधुनिक दौर की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक व्रस्थितियों के चित्रण में काशीनाथ सिंह ने उपन्यासों में षिल्प के षिल्प को तोड़ा है। इनके उपन्यासों के षिल्प की विविधता को निम्नांकित "पी"कों के अंतर्गत देखा जा सकता है:-

(क) कथानक षिल्प कथानक उपन्यास का महत्वपूर्ण षिल्प है क्योंकि पूरे उपन्यास का कलेवर कथानक से ही खड़ा होता है। उपन्यास एक वृहत् आकार की रचना होती है और इसी वृहत् आकार में उपन्यासकार जीवन के वृहत् चित्र उपस्थित करता है। अतः जीवन के वृहत् चित्रण के लिए उपन्यास के कथानक में एक विषि"ट प्रकार की अन्विति का होना आवश्यक है, क्योंकि कथानक की इस विषि"ट अन्विति के द्वारा हो जीवन से संबद्ध कई चित्रों को पिरोकर वह जीवन का वृहत् चित्रित निर्मित करता है। कथानक गठन की दृि"ट से अपने आप में अनेक प्रयोगों के बावजूद भी काशीनाथ सिंह के उपन्यासों में एक विषि"ट प्रकार का कथानक प्रवाह है। यह प्रवाह वस्तुतः सिंह जी के कथानक गठन के कौषल को व्यक्त करता है जो अन्विति से आई है। यही कारण है कि उपन्यासकार धुर आंचलिक जीवन के लोक-जीवन के साथ-साथ कस्बाई, नगरीय-महानगरीय और बॉलीवुड-हॉलीवुड की अनुगूँजों को सूत्रबद्ध होकर समेटने में सफल हुआ है। इसी विषि"ट सूत्रबद्ध वाले कथानक के भीतर से पाठक वर्ग आंचलिक जीवन से लेकर नगरीय-महानगरीय और विदेशी सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संदर्भों को समेटने में सफल हुआ है।

काशीनाथ सिंह ने युगीन संदर्भों का निरूपण अत्यंत स्वाभाविकता का परिचय दिया है जिससे इनके उपन्यासों में सत्यता प्रकट होती है। सिंह जी का निकट ले जाती है। इस संदर्भ में आलोचक सुरेंद्र का कथन दृि"टव्य है:

"किसी भी साहित्य रूप की प्रचलित जमीन को नया षिल्प नहीं तोड़ता, तोड़ने की हाँस में वह आरोपित जरूर होने लगता है, उस जमीन को तोड़ती है नयी वस्तु। वस्तु को कहे जाने की विवषता से गुजरना हो रचनाकार का षिल्प-दायरे में चले आना है और वस्तु को जिस कोण में वह उठाता है, वही उसका षिल्प कोण भी होता है।" काशीनाथ सिंह उत्तर- आधुनिक उपन्यासकार हैं। अतः उन्होंने समकालीन और उत्तरआधुनिक दौर की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक व्रस्थितियों के चित्रण में काशीनाथ सिंह ने उपन्यासों में षिल्प के षिल्प को तोड़ा है।

उनकी कथावस्तु आयतित नहीं बल्कि उसमें सहजता है। इनके उपन्यासों की वस्तु के अनुरूप ही इनके कथानक का षिल्प आकार ग्रहण करता है। काल्पनिकता से प्रायः उन्होंने बचने का ही प्रयास किया है, जो परिदृष्य उपस्थित है, उसको उसी रूप में पिरोकर उन्होंने पाठकों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है। वह परिदृष्य चाहे सुदूर पर्वतीय ग्रामीण अंचल का हो या फिर कस्बों और महानगरों का, उसमें घटनात्मक मौलिकता बराबर विद्यमान है। इस सूक्ष्म अनुभूत्यात्मक सत्य का समर्थन समकालीन कथाकार हिमांशु सिंह भी करते हैं इस संबंध में उनका मानना है : "षब्द जब हृदय से निकलता है तो प्रभावहीन नहीं होता बल्कि अंगारे की तरह

जहाँ—जहाँ जाता है वहाँ—वहाँ दाह और ताप पैदा करता है। मुझे मालूम है कि साहित्य के लिए ऋजुता नहीं सहजता, सरलता चाहिए। बिना इसके साहित्य प्रभावहीन एवं प्रवाहहीन रहता है।” इनके उपन्यासों के कथानकों में इसी प्रकार की सहजता और सरलता है। इनके ‘कसप’ और ‘कुरु—कुरु स्वाहा’, ‘हमजाद’ आदि उपन्यासों की कथावस्तु को ही देखें तो हम पाते हैं कि दो पृथक—पृथक भौगोलिक और सामाजिक परिवेश का घटनाक्रम होते हुए भी वस्तु (कथानक) शिल्प की सरलता में समानता है। ‘क्याप’ उपन्यास में पर्वतीय अंचल की कठिनाइयों एवं त्रासदपूर्ण जीवनचर्या को तो व्यक्त किया ही है साथ ही पर्वतीय नारी के अंतहीन संघर्ष को भी चित्रित किया है। अनेक त्रासदपूर्ण संदर्भों को व्यक्त करने में उन्होंने संबद्धता, मौलिकता, सरलता के साथ—साथ प्रवाह में किसी भी प्रकार की बाधा नहीं आई है।

निम्न वर्ग और उनके अभावग्रस्त जीवन के चित्रण में उपन्यासकार ने कहीं भी आयतित शिल्प का सहारा नहीं लिया है जो है, जैसा है वहीं चित्रित किया है एक उदाहरण दृष्टव्य है: “माँ—बा पके साथ सोने में एक अतिरिक्त सुख यह था कि उस इलाके की अन्य औरतों की तरह इजू अपना चौड़े घेरे वाला घाघरा, जिसे वह दिन—भर काम करने के लिए कस कर लपेट और ऊपर से खोंस रखती थी, रात को बच्चों पर डालने के लिए पूरा खोल दिया करती थी।” इसी प्रकार ‘कुरु—कुरु स्वाहा’ में भी कथानक की स्वाभाविकता देखी जा सकती है। ‘कसप’ व ‘कुरु—कुरु स्वाहा’ व ‘हमजाद’ में महानगरीय जीवन संघर्षों का यथार्थ के साथ चित्रित हुआ है। हिन्दी उपन्यास अपने समय की अभिव्यक्ति सटीक रूप में प्रकट करने वाली विधा है। भारतेन्दु काल से लेकर अब तक के लगभग 100 से अधिक वर्षों के समय में उपन्यास विधा में वस्तु, शिल्प, कथ्य तथा प्रस्तुतीकरण में कई परिवर्तन आए। समय व समाज की जो अभिव्यक्ति उपन्यास विधा में मिलती है, ‘गायद ही कहीं और हो। यद्यपि साहित्य की सभी विधाओं का अपना महत्व है, परंतु मानव जीवन का जो सुसंगत पाठ उपन्यासों तथा कथा साहित्य में मिलता है वह अपने आप में विषिष्ट है। बीसवीं ‘ताब्दी विषय स्तर पर व्यापक परिवर्तनों की ‘ताब्दी रही है। पश्चिम में चौदहवीं ‘ताब्दी में जिस आधुनिकता की ‘ुरुआत हुई और उन्नीसवीं तथा बीसवीं ‘ताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध में जिसने स्वयं को वैचारिक रूप से मजबूत किया वही आधुनिकता बीसवीं ‘ताब्दी के मध्य में आकर महाविस्फोट में बदल गयी और इसी वैचारिक रूप को उत्तर आधुनिकता की संज्ञा दी गयी। बीसवीं ‘ताब्दी के दूसरे दशक में पहली बार उत्तर आधुनिकता ‘ब्द प्रयोग में आया।

अर्नाल्ड टोयनबी ने सन् 1870 के पश्चात् प्रचलित होने वाली अतार्किक चिंतन की लोकप्रियता और मानवतावाद के पतन का इतिहास लिखते हुए सन् 1920 में पोस्टमार्डन (उत्तर आधुनिकता) ‘ब्द का प्रयोग किया। यहीं से आधुनिकता के अंत की ‘ुरुआत हुई जिसमें सांस्कृतिक संघर्ष और मूल्यों के विघटन के बीच हाईटेक मल्टीमीडिया और भौतिकता के बल पर ज्ञान, प्रगति, मूल्य, सत्ता और मनोरंजन का नया समीकरण स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया गया।

भारत में सातवें दशक में राजनीतिक, आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक स्तर पर व्यापक परिवर्तन हुए। आज समाज में एक ओर पसरता उपभोक्तावाद, धर्म एवं संस्कृति का बाजारीकरण, मूल्यों का विघटन, राजनीतिक पतन, साहित्य की विष्वसनीयता में कमी जैसी उत्तर आधुनिक स्थितियां हैं तो दूसरी तरफ लोक संस्कृति का उभार, साहित्य की महत्ता की स्थापना के प्रयास, मूल्यों की रक्षा की पहल, उपभोग और आवश्यकता में अंतर को लेकर बहस सम्पन्न 'हरी उपभोक्तावर्ग को चुनौती देता 'हरी निम्न, मध्य एवं ग्रामीण वर्ग जैसी स्थितियां भी हैं। मानव जीवन की त्रासदी, खोखले सम्बन्ध, टूटते पारिवारिक सम्बन्ध, यौन सम्बन्धों की अतिवादी प्रवृत्ति, अपराधबोध और मृत्युबोध में डूबता जन-जीवन, भौतिकवादी संस्कृति एवं बाजारवाद के इस युग में 'हु'क होती संवेदनाओं आदि स्थितियों ने उस समाज का विकास किया है जिसे आज के संदर्भ में उत्तर आधुनिक समाज कहते हैं। मनोहर 'याम जोषी चिंतन की इसी दृष्टि के साथ उत्तर आधुनिक समाज का प्रतिपाठ और प्रतिपक्ष तैयार करते हैं। वर्तमान जीवन में जिस रूप में मानव सम्बन्ध, सामाजिक मूल्य एवं मानवीय भावना का ह्रास हो रहा है, उनको मनोहर 'याम जोषी ने वास्तविक रूप में अपने साहित्य के माध्यम से उजागर किया है।

## आंचलिकता

'अंचल' 'ब्द का सीधा आर स्प'ट अर्थ है— 'जनपद' या 'क्षेत्र' विषे'। जो अपने में एक पूर्ण भौगोलिक इकाई होता है। 'अंचल' मूलतः संस्कृत 'ब्द है जो पाणिनीय व्याकरण के अनुसार 'अंच' धातु में 'अलच्' प्रत्यय के योग से निर्मित हुआ है तथा व्याकरण की दृष्टि से यह योग—रूढ़ है। अतः स्प'ट ह कि किसी अंचल या क्षेत्र विषे'। को केंद्र में रखकर लिखी गई रचना आंचलिक रचना कहलाती है। कृति में क्षेत्रीय समाज, संस्कृति, भूगोल के साथ जन-जीवन का समग्र चित्रण, उसे आंचलिक कृति की श्रेणी प्रदान करता है। आंचलिकता एक षिल्प है, जो अंचल की वस्तु का कलात्मक और चित्रात्मक प्रस्तुतीकरण में सहायक होता है। विद्वानों ने आंचलिकता की अलग-अलग परिभा'।एँ दी हैं किसी ने इसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से जोड़ा है तो किसी ने दूरस्थ पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को और किसी ने किसी भी क्षेत्र विषे'। ग्राम या नगर से संबंधित रचना को आंचलिक माना है।

## प्रतीकात्मकता:

प्रतीक 'ब्द को स्प'ट करते हुए भारतीय साहित्य कोष में लिखा है: "यह अंग्रेजी सिबल का पर्याय है। इसका प्रयोग किसी मूर्त, अमूर्त और गोचर अथवा इंद्रियातीत वि'।य का किसी अन्य मूर्त में होता है।" भारतीय काव्यशास्त्र में विवेचित 'उपलक्षण' से इसका अत्यधिक साम्य है और इसका क्षेत्र 'ब्द की व्यंजना-शक्ति का प्रसार ही है। पाष्चात्य आलोचना '।ास्त्र और दर्शनशास्त्र में यद्यपि 'प्रतीक' 'ब्द का प्रयोग अभिव्यंजना मात्र के अत्यंत व्यापक अर्थ में भी हुआ है। प्रतीक मूलतः काव्य षिल्प से संबंधित है किन्तु उपन्यास एवं कहानियों में भी प्रतीकों का

प्रयोग प्रारंभिक काल से ही होता आया है और आज के दौर में प्रतीकों का नयापन देखा जा सकता है।

वस्तुतः प्रतीकात्मक का आश्रय कथाकार, सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक विसंगतियों को उठाने के लिए लेता है। काशीनाथ सिंह के उपन्यासों में प्रतीकों की भरमार है। प्रतीकों के माध्यम से कथानक के परिवेष्टित चित्रण में सहजता और रोचकता आती है। सिंह जी के उपन्यासों में प्रतीकात्मक शिल्प की विविधता एवं कलात्मकता विद्यमान है।

### वातावरण

शिल्प वातावरण से अभिप्राय देश और काल की उन उपाधियों से है जिनके अंतराल से उपन्यासकार अपनी कथा और उसके अंगभूत पात्रों का निर्विषि"ट रूप चित्रित करता है उसके अंतर्गत उस युग और उस देश की वेष-भू"ा, रीति-रिवाज आदि के साथ-साथ घटनाओं और व्यक्तियों की स्थूल परिस्थितियाँ भी सम्मिलित होती हैं। इस प्रकार वातावरण के दो रूप हुए-सामाजिक जीवन और भौतिक परिस्थितियाँ। उपन्यास में सामाजिक वातावरण को उपयोग कथावस्तु का रंग गहरा प्रदान करने के लिए होता है और भौतिक वातावरण पात्रों के मानसिक परिवर्तन के लिए निदर्शन के लिए किया जाता है।

### पात्र-चिरित्रीकरण शिल्प

उपन्यास के तत्वों में चरित्र-चित्रण का सर्वाधिक महत्व है। यदि कथानक उपन्यास का मेरुदण्ड है तो चरित्र-चित्रण उसका प्राण है। सामान्यतः उपन्यास मानव-जीवन का चित्र है। उसमें उपन्यासकार जो कुछ प्रस्तुत करता है, वह किसी न किसी रूप में मानव जीवन से संबद्ध होता है चाहे घटना की प्रधानता हो, चाहे वातावरण की प्रधानता पर उनका संबंध किसी ऐसे तत्व से होता है, जो उनमें विद्यमान रहता है, उसे पात्र कहते हैं। सिंह जी ने अपने उपन्यासों के कथानक के अनुरूप ही पात्रों का चयन किया है और उनके चरित्र-चित्रण के द्वारा मौजूदा सामाजिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनैतिक, आर्थिक जीवन के यथार्थ का निरूपण किया है। इनके उपन्यासों में अंचलीय, नगरीय, महानगरीय जीवन के सभी वर्गों से संबद्ध चरित्र दिखाई देते हैं।

### भा"ा शिल्प

भा"ा व्यक्ति का माध्यम है क्योंकि भा"ा के द्वारा ही सारे मानवीय कार्य व्यापार संचालित होते हैं एवं भा"ा के माध्यम से हम अपने भावों एवं विचारों को प्रकट कर सकते हैं। वस्तुतः वस्तु की प्रस्तुतीकरण के लिए जिस भा"ा का आश्रय लिया जाता है उसे भा"ा शिल्प कौशल कहते हैं। किसी भी कृति का भा"ा-शिल्प ही रचना को प्रभावशील बनाती है और एक

प्रकार से भाँगा ही वह माध्यम है जो रचना और रचनाकार के महत्व का प्रतिपादन करती है। साहित्य के संदर्भ में भाँगा का महत्व स्वतः प्रकट हो जाता है।

वस्तुतः काशीनाथ सिंह की भाँगा प्रयुक्ति यथार्थ और स्वाभाविकता को प्रकट करती है। वस्तु के अनुरूप भाँगा की सृष्टि करने में वे सिद्धहस्त हैं। इनके उपन्यासों की महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है उनमें पात्रों की जीवन स्थितियों के अनुरूप भाँगा प्रयोग हुआ है। वस्तु के अनुरूप भाँगा प्रयोग से उनके उपन्यासों में स्वाभाविकता आई है। इनके उपन्यासों में प्रयुक्त भाँगा में पर्याप्त सृजनात्मक है। नए जटिल परिवेश को व्यक्त करने में इनका भाँगा-कौशल पूर्णतः सक्षम है। इनके क्या उपन्यास की भाँगा कौशल का एक उदाहरण दृष्टव्य है: “कका ठीक ही कहते थे कि भीतर के काम तो ये उदार गाँधीवादी ब्राह्मण विलायती विद्या से सिर्फ स्वार्थ ही सीखे हैं कुछ वैसे ही, जैसे इन्होंने देसी विद्या से दोमुहा है।”

### **संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :**

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2. काशीनाथ सिंह—काशी का अस्सी, पृ.16.
3. काशीनाथ सिंह—रेहन पर रंगू पृ. 21.
4. काशीनाथ सिंह—काशी का अस्सी, पृ.17.
5. काशीनाथ सिंह—काशी का अस्सी पृ.110.
6. काशीनाथ सिंह—काशी का अस्सी, पृ. 142.
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9. काशीनाथ सिंह—रेहन पर रंगू, पृ.24.

## About Indian Economy Growth Rate & Statistics

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*India's economic growth forecast to 5.6 per cent for 2019, saying government measures do not address the widespread weakness in consumption demand. "We have revised down our growth forecast for India. We now forecast slower real GDP growth of 5.6 per cent in 2019, from 7.4 per cent in 2018," it said. "India's economic slowdown is lasting longer than previously expected." on October 10 slashed India's economic growth forecast for 2019-20 fiscal to 5.8 per cent. During the last five years, India's economy has performed well. By opening up several pathways for trickle-down, the government has ensured that the benefits of growth and macroeconomic stability reach the bottom of the pyramid. To achieve the objective of becoming a USD 5 trillion economy by 2024-25, as laid down by the Prime Minister, India needs to sustain a real GDP growth rate of 8%. International experience, especially from high-growth East Asian economies, suggests that such growth can only be sustained by a "virtuous cycle" of savings, investment and exports catalysed and supported by a favourable demographic phase. Investment, especially private investment, is the "key driver" that drives demand, creates capacity, increases labour productivity, introduces new technology, allows creative destruction, and generates jobs. Exports must form an integral part of the growth model because higher savings preclude domestic consumption as the driver of final demand. Similarly, job creation is driven by this virtuous cycle. While the claim is often made that investment displaces jobs, this remains true only when viewed within the silo of a specific activity.*

*Keywords: Indian Economy, GDP, Consumption, Investment.*

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### Introduction

During the last five years, India's economy has performed well. By opening up several pathways for trickle-down, the government has ensured that the benefits of growth and macroeconomic stability reach the bottom of the pyramid. To achieve the objective of becoming a USD 5 trillion economy by 2024-25, as laid down by the Prime Minister, India needs to sustain a real GDP growth rate of 8%. International experience, especially from high-growth East Asian economies, suggests that such growth can only be sustained by a "virtuous cycle" of savings, investment and exports catalysed and supported by a favourable demographic phase. Investment, especially private investment, is the "key driver" that drives demand, creates capacity, increases labour productivity, introduces new technology, allows creative destruction, and generates jobs. Exports must form an integral part of the growth model because higher savings preclude domestic consumption as the driver of final demand. Similarly, job creation is driven by this virtuous cycle.



While the claim is often made that investment displaces jobs, this remains true only when viewed within the silo of a specific activity.

When examined across the entire value chain, capital investment fosters job creation as the production of capital goods, research & development and supply chains generate jobs. The Survey departs from traditional Anglo-Saxon thinking by advocating a growth model for India that views the economy as being either in a virtuous or a vicious cycle, and thus never in equilibrium. This model, in turn, stems from two key departures from the traditional view. First, the Survey departs from the concept of equilibrium as a key tenet, which is being challenged increasingly following the Global Financial Crisis. Second, the traditional view often attempts to solve job creation, demand, exports, and economic growth as separate problems. As these macro-economic phenomena exhibit significant complementarities, the Survey postulates the centrality of the triggering macro-economic variable that catalyses the economy into a virtuous cycle. The Survey makes the case for investment as that key driver. By presenting data as a public good, emphasizing legal reform, ensuring policy consistency, and encouraging behaviour change using principles of behavioural economics, the Survey aims to enable a self-sustaining virtuous cycle. Key ingredients include a focus on policies that nourish MSMEs to create more jobs and become more productive, reduce the cost of capital, and rationalise the risk-return trade-off for investments.

India has emerged as the fastest growing major economy in the world and is expected to be one of the top three economic powers of the world over the next 10-15 years, backed by its strong democracy and partnerships.

### **Market size**

India's nominal GDP growth rate is estimated at 12 per cent in 2019-20. The estimate for 2018-19 was 11.5 per cent. During Q1 of 2019-20, GDP (at constant 2011-12 prices) grew by 5 per cent.

India has retained its position as the third largest start-up base in the world with over 4,750 technology start-ups, with about 1,400 new start-ups being founded in 2016, according to a report by NASSCOM.

India's labour force is expected to touch 160-170 million by 2020, based on rate of population growth, increased labour force participation, and higher education enrolment, among other factors, according to a study by ASSOCHAM and Thought Arbitrage Research Institute.

India's foreign exchange reserves were US\$ 393.29 billion in the week up to December 21, 2018, according to data from the RBI.

### **Recent Developments**

With the improvement in the economic scenario, there have been various investments in various sectors of the economy. The M&A activity in India increased 53.3 per cent to US\$ 77.6 billion in 2017 while private equity (PE) deals reached US\$ 24.4 billion. Some of the important recent developments in Indian economy are as follows:

- Exports from India increased 4.32 per cent year-on-year to US\$ 92.33 billion in April-May 2019.

- Nikkei India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) stood at 51.40 in July 2019, showing expansion in the sector.
- Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) activity in the country has reached US\$ 41.6 billion in first half of 2019 (Jan-June).
- Income tax collection in the country reached Rs 2.50 lakh crore (US\$ 35.88 billion) between April-November 2018.
- In the first six months of 2019, eight companies held IPOs, rising as much as Rs 5,509 crore (US\$ 0.79 billion).
- India's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows reached US\$ 436.47 billion between April 2000 and June 2019, with maximum contribution from services, computer software and hardware, telecommunications, construction, trading and automobiles.
- India's Index of Industrial Production (IIP) rose 2 per cent year-on-year June 2019
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rose moderated to 3.15 per cent in July 2019 from 3.18 per cent in June 2019.
- Around 10.8 million jobs were created in India in 2017.
- India has improved its ranking in the World Bank's Doing Business Report by 23 spots over its 2017 ranking and is ranked 77 among 190 countries in 2019 edition of the report.
- India is expected to have 100,000 start-ups by 2025, which will create employment for 3.25 million people and US\$ 500 billion in value, as per Mr. T V Mohan Das Pai, Chairman, Manipal Global Education.
- The World Bank has stated that private investments in India is expected to grow by 8.8 per cent in FY 2018-19 to overtake private consumption growth of 7.4 per cent, and thereby drive the growth in India's gross domestic product (GDP) in FY 2018-19.
- India is expected to retain its position as the world's leading recipient of remittances in 2018, with total remittances touching US\$ 80 billion, according to World Bank's Migration and Development Brief.

### **Government Initiatives**

The Union Budget for 2018-19 was announced by Mr. Arun Jaitley, Union Minister for Finance, Government of India, in Parliament on February 1, 2018. This year's budget will focus on uplifting the rural economy and strengthening of the agriculture sector, healthcare for the economically less privileged, infrastructure creation and improvement in the quality of education of the country. As per the budget, the government is committed towards doubling the farmers' income by 2022. A total of Rs 14.34 lakh crore (US\$ 196.94 billion) will be spent for creation of livelihood and infrastructure in rural areas. Budgetary allocation for infrastructure is set at Rs 5.97 lakh crore (US\$ 81.99 billion) for 2018-19. All-time high allocations have been made to the rail and road sectors. In June 2019, India's unemployment rate is 7.91 per cent.

Numerous foreign companies are setting up their facilities in India on account of various government initiatives like Make in India and Digital India. Mr. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India, has launched the Make in India initiative with an aim to boost the manufacturing sector of Indian economy, to increase the purchasing power of an average Indian consumer, which would

further boost demand, and hence spur development, in addition to benefiting investors. The Government of India, under the Make in India initiative, is trying to give boost to the contribution made by the manufacturing sector and aims to take it up to 25 per cent of the GDP from the current 17 per cent. Besides, the Government has also come up with Digital India initiative, which focuses on three core components: creation of digital infrastructure, delivering services digitally and to increase the digital literacy.

Some of the recent initiatives and developments undertaken by the government are listed below:

- In India, Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), flagship initiative of NITI Aayog, launched the Atal Community Innovation Centre (ACIC) program in NITI Aayog which aims at spurring community Innovation in underserved and un served areas of the country.
- National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog released a strategic document titled 'Strategy for New India @75' to help India become a US\$ 4 trillion economy by FY23.
- The Government of India is going to increase public health spending to 2.5 per cent of GDP by 2025.
- For implementation of Agriculture Export Policy, government has approved an outlay Rs. 206.8 core (US\$ 29.59 million) for 2019, aimed at doubling farmers income by 2022.
- Government is planning to launch Bharatcraft portal, an e-commerce marketing platform to market and sell the products.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), government have been sanctioned Rs. 4.83 lakh crore (US\$ 69.10 billion) for the construction of 81 lakh houses of which construction about 47 lakh houses has started.
- Village electrification in India was completed in April 2018.
- Around 26.02 million households have been electrified as on 31st March 2019 under the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA).
- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) will be continued with an outlay of Rs 5,500 core (US\$ 755.36 million) for three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20, according to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).
- The target of an Open Defecation Free (ODF) India will be achieved by October 2, 2019 as adequate funding is available to the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), according to Ms. Uma Bharti, Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India.
- The Government of India has decided to invest Rs 2.11 trillion (US\$ 32.9 billion) to recapitalize public sector banks over the next two years and Rs 7 trillion (US\$ 109.31billion) for construction of new roads and highways over the next five years.
- As per the Union Budget 2019-20, public sector banks (PSBs) will be provided with a capital infusion of Rs. 70,000 cores (US\$ 10.02 billion), allowing NBFCs to raise foreign debt.
- The mid-term review of India's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 has been released by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, under which annual incentives for labour intensive MSME sectors have been increased by 2 per cent.
- Under the scheme Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-III), government plans to spend Rs 50,250 crores (US\$ 7.19 billion) to build roads to boost rural connectivity.

## Road Ahead

India's gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to reach US\$ 6 trillion by FY27 and achieve upper-middle income status on the back of digitization, globalization, favourable demographics, and reforms.

India's revenue receipts are estimated to touch Rs 28-30 trillion (US\$ 385-412 billion) by 2019, owing to Government of India's measures to strengthen infrastructure and reforms like demonetization and Goods and Services Tax (GST).

India is also focusing on renewable sources to generate energy. It is planning to achieve 40 per cent of its energy from non-fossil sources by 2030 which is currently 30 per cent and also have plans to increase its renewable energy capacity from 175 GW to 175 GW by 2022.

India is expected to be the third largest consumer economy as its consumption may triple to US\$ 4 trillion by 2025, owing to shift in consumer behaviour and expenditure pattern, according to a Boston Consulting Group (BCG) report; and is estimated to surpass USA to become the second largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP) by the year 2040, according to a report by Price water house Coopers. Exchange Rate Used: INR 1 = US\$ 0.014533 as of July 2019.

Indian Economy News: December 30, 2019

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- PE/VC investments climb to a record US\$ 37 billion this year  
**Private equity and venture capital (VC) investments in India touched a record high of US\$ 37 billion in 2019: Venture Intelligence**
- More than 1 Core Houses Sanctioned Under PMAY(U) - Huge Job Opportunities In Construction And Allied Sectors  
Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)], 1.12 core houses have been sanctioned in urban areas creating 1.20 crore jobs.
- At the end of the year 2019, Aadhaar saturation across the country crosses 125 crores  
Aadhaar project achieved a new milestone by crossing the 125-crore mark, meaning that over 1.25 billion residents of India have the 12-digit unique identity.
- Three Technology Development Projects Inaugurated and 8 Centres of Excellence for Technology Development Established by DHI  
Three Technology Development Projects at IISc Bangalore and Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI) Bangalore along with two Technology Development Projects at PSG College of Technology and Scientific and Industrial Testing and Research Centre

(SiTARC), Coimbatore respectively have been inaugurated by Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry (DHI), Dr AR Sihag.

- Adani Ports acquires 40.25 per cent stake in Snowman Logistics

Adani Ports and SEZ Ltd (APSEZ) has ventured into cold chain logistics business by acquiring a 40.25 per cent stake in Bangalore-based Snowman Logistics for Rs 296 core (US\$ 42.35 million).

- BEML signs pact with IRCON to explore overseas market

BEML Ltd signed a Memorandum of Understanding (M o U) with IRCON International Ltd to explore opportunities in overseas market by synergising each other's strengths for a large infrastructure projects in the transportation sector.

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## **A Detailed Study of Project Management in IT Industry**

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### **Abstract**

The past several decades have been marked by rapid growth in the use of project management by Organizations as a means to align and achieve their objectives. Project management provides organizations with powerful tools that improve its ability to plan implement and control its activities as well as the ways in which it utilizes its people and resources. The expansion of knowledge allows an increasing number of academic disciplines to be used in solving problems associated with the development, production, and distribution of goods and services.

The growing demand for a broad range of complex, sophisticated, customized goods and services: Satisfying the continuing demands for more complex and customized products & services depends on our ability to make product design an integrated and inherent part of our production and distribution systems.

**Keyword:** Project management, Production, Distribution systems

### **Introduction**

There were significant technology advancement between 1958 and 1979. In 1959, Xerox introduced the first automatic plain-paper copier. In the 1960s, many industries were influenced by the development of silicon chips and minicomputers. In 1969, Bell Laboratories developed programming language UNIX and computer industry started to develop rapidly. NASA's successful Apollo project earmarked a historic event of the mankind. In 1971, Intel introduced 4004, a 4-bit microprocessor, which is a foundation of the evolution of Intel's 80386, 80486, and Pentium processors in the 1990s. While many dedicated scientists developed ARPANET, Ray Tomlinson in 1972 introduced the first e-mail software. In 1975, Bill Gates and Paul Allen founded Microsoft. Various project management IT companies were established during the 1970s like Artemis (1977), Oracle (1977), and Scitor Corporation (1979). Between 1950 and 1979, several core project management tools including CPM/PERT, Material Requirement Planning (MRP) and others were introduced. CPM/PERT was determined in large computer systems, and operated by specialized programmers. It designed especially for the government sector projects. The common organizations used the project office as —brokers of information having small number of skilled schedulers and estimators (Vandersluis 1998).

During the 1980s and early 1990s, the revolution of IT/IS sector shifted people from using mainframe computer to multitasking personal computer that had high efficiency in managing and controlling complex project schedules. In the mid 80s, the Internet served researchers and developers, and local area networks and Ethernet technology started to dominate network technology Leiner et al (2000). During the 1950s through 1970s, most computer engineers were responsible for operating the project management systems because the mainframe systems were not easy to use. Morris (1985) recognized the complexities of the mainframe software. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, project management software for PC became widely available by a number of companies in the mid-1980s which made project management techniques more easily accessible.

### **Review of literature**

The search into a mechanical means to manipulate and generate information did continue simultaneously, but was limited to extremely complex problems involving a few key users concerned with large industrial projects or government-related programs. Still facing the limits of human computers in a complex industrial world, mechanical computing increasingly focused on analog machines. Processes that were too complex to mathematically define, or be handled by existing mechanical computation, could be modeled through mechanical analogues of the process itself. These were machines that could create mechanical analogies of complex systems, such as dams, electrical networks or tides, which could then be replicated and scaled efficiently <sup>17</sup>Campbell-Kelly and Aspry (1996).

A key development in analog computing occurred in 1931. Vannevar Bush of MIT was able to develop a —differential analyzer that could perform a whole series of engineering and science problems based on differential equations. While diverse in application, the machine was not a real computer in the sense of performing and generating calculations. It was still an analog machine, modeling natural processes rather than manipulating numbers themselves, even if it could model multiple analog machines Edwards (1996).

### **Research Methodology**

Research tests the hypothesis of a research problem formulated by exploratory research and draws definite conclusion(s) for implementation.

### **Objectives of Study**

- To propose framework by integrating Strategy with Project Management discipline to ensure Strategic and operational excellence.

## **Scope of the Research**

Researcher has primarily focused and limited its scope to “IT industry which provides services to various other sectors (Examples: Energy, Utilities, Healthcare, Life sciences, Manufacturing, Media & Entertainment, Retail, Telecommunications) across various industry segments”.

## **Hypothesis**

First generation project managers: are those associates who are expert in particular area and willingly or unwillingly takes up additional management role of Project manager. No formal training or guidance in project management space is available for this individual, he/she by own over a period of time based on its own methods try to take forward the project for completion. Does organization addresses the pitfalls in area of system / resources for a first generation project manager encounters in a live environment. The stress levels are also too high for the individual who caters to such roles.

**Hypothesis:** IT Companies provide adequate support systems/resources for overcome challenges faced by first generation Project managers.

This hypothesis is stated as follows:

**Hypothesis H0: (Null Hypothesis):** IT Companies readily provide required support systems for overcoming challenges faced by first generation Project managers.

**Hypothesis H1: (Alternative preferred hypothesis):** Proper support systems are not available for the generation project managers.

## **Data analysis**

**Hypothesis 2:** IT Companies readily provide required support systems for overcoming challenges faced by first generation Project managers.

This hypothesis is stated as follows:

**Hypothesis H0: (Null Hypothesis):** IT Companies readily provide required support systems for overcoming challenges faced by first generation Project managers.

**Hypothesis H1: (Alternative preferred hypothesis):** Proper support systems are not available for the generation project managers.

**Total No. of Questions** = 19,

**Scale:** 1 - Strongly Disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Somewhat Agree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly Agree.  
Range = (19,95)

**Xbar**=63.7,  $\sigma$  = 5.93, **n** = 30

**Cut off** =  $(63.7*80)/100 = 50.96 \approx 51$ .

Test the hypothesis as

Null Hypothesis:  $H_0 = \mu \leq 51$  Vs Alternate Hypothesis:  $H_1 = \mu > 51$ .

This hypothesis is indicating the hypothesis given as above.

$t_{cal} = (63.7 - 51) / (5.93 / \sqrt{30}) = 11.7$  and  $t_{\alpha, n-1} = 29 = 2.76$

**Observation:**  $t_{cal} = 11.7$

**Inference:** As per rejection rule  $t_{cal} > t_{\alpha, n-1}$ .  $H_0$  is rejected.

**The hypothesis  $H_0$  is tested and validated and alternative hypothesis  $H_1$  is accepted which infers “Proper support systems are not available for the first generation project managers”.**

Researcher has included 19 questions which are pertaining to customer's organization role mapping, project stakeholders management, structure flexibility alignment with customer organization, Cultural challenges, Support function availability, recruitment, career map for an associate, availability of domain and support staff, risk and risk mitigation towards staff availability throughout the lifecycle of the project, skill availability and enhancement plan, performance indicators existence, Management commitment throughout the lifecycle, Assumption verification, Communication channels, PMO existence and its performance and check of the respondents are first generation Project Managers. The answers to these questions have given a 360 degree check on the hypothesis set out. As per researcher opinion the first generation project manager's support available is limited in form of audits when the project is actually reached execution phase and is found wanting when it comes to support in Initiation and Planning phases.

## Findings

1. IT companies look at Project Management field is considered only operations rather than discipline of implementing Strategic in which Strategy, tactical and Operational level decision making is involved.

2. IT companies lack in providing adequate support systems/resources for the challenges faced by first generation project managers.
3. Project Management Office do not effectively contribute to projects, which are getting executed in various phases of SDLC to provide much needed expertise/support, which can make PMO a catalyst for driving projects to success.
4. Benefit realization carried out by customer in qualitative and quantitative terms are not know to team.

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